Animal Emergency Management
&
Operations Plan

State of Wyoming
Livestock Board

"Safeguarding Wyoming's Livestock Industry Today and for the Future"
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Section 1. PURPOSE OF PLAN

1. The purpose of the Wyoming Livestock Board’s Animal Emergency Management and Operations plan, hereafter referred to as the Plan, is to coordinate the efforts of state and federal agencies, private organizations, veterinarians, and other animal related entities in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a(n):

   - Foreign animal disease (FAD) or highly contagious animal disease (HCD)
   - Agroterrorist attack: an act of bioterrorism involving animals
   - Environmental disaster involving animals

2. While the United States Department of Agriculture has assumed leadership in combating foreign animal diseases and other federal agencies have taken the lead in combating bioterrorism, they do not have the resources or the desire to assume these responsibilities alone. In that regard, this plan is created and maintained to help protect Wyoming animal agriculture.

3. Inasmuch as some animal diseases and biologic agents are zoonotic, this coordination may also involve the identification of and control of diseases and biologic agents of public health significance.
Section 2. PRIMARY, PRIMARY SUPPORT, AND SECONDARY SUPPORT AGENCIES

Primary Agency:

State: Wyoming Livestock Board

Primary Support Agencies:

State: Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory
Wyoming Department of Agriculture
Wyoming Department of Health
Wyoming Emergency Management Agency
Governor’s Office

Federal: United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services
United States Department of Agriculture National Veterinary Services Laboratory
United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory

Secondary Support Agencies:

State: Department of Environmental Quality
Game and Fish Department
State Attorney General’s Office
Wyoming Department of Transportation
Ports of Entries
Highway Maintenance
Highway Patrol
State Lands Forestry Division

Federal: United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services
Emergency Programs
United States Department of Agriculture, READEO Western Region Bureau of Land Management
United States Forest Service
American Red Cross

County: County Emergency Management
County Sheriff Departments
County Road and Bridge Departments
County Weed and Pest Control Districts
Private: Wyoming Veterinary Medical Association
Wyoming Stockgrowers Association
Wyoming Pork Producers Association
Wyoming Poultry Industry Representative
Wyoming Equine Industry Representative
Wyoming Wool Growers
United States Department of Agriculture Accredited Veterinary Practitioners
Licensed Livestock Markets
Animal Rendering Companies
Livestock Producers
Section 3. OVERVIEW OF ANIMAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Four Phases of Animal Emergency Management:

1. Prevention

   - Prevent future animal health emergencies or minimizing their effect
     - Activities that prevent an animal health emergency
       - Reduce the chance of an animal health emergency from happening
       - Reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable animal health emergencies
     - Taking proper quarantine measures when importing animals
     - Takes place before and after animal health emergencies

2. Preparedness

   - Preparing to handle an animal health emergency
   - Plans or preparations made to save lives and to help response and recovery operations
   - Eradication and communications plans
   - Takes place before an animal health emergency occurs

3. Response

   - Responding safely to an animal health emergency
   - Actions to save lives and prevent further outbreak in an animal health emergency situation
   - Putting preparedness plans into action
   - Putting eradication and communications plans into action
   - Takes place during an animal health emergency

4. Recovery

   - Recovering from an animal health emergency
   - Actions taken to return to normal or even safer situation following an animal health emergency
   - Evaluating quarantines that were put into place during the outbreak to decide if they are still needed
   - Takes place after an animal health emergency
   - Review and revise plans as necessary
Section 4.  FAD/HCD OUTBREAK: SITUATION

1. Livestock and wildlife in Wyoming are subject to a variety of highly contagious and foreign animal diseases.

   Factors such as the importation of animals and animal products from foreign countries, the ease of travel throughout the world, the relaxing of restrictions on animal health movement as a result of international trade agreements, the proximity of Wyoming to naturally occurring reservoirs of disease in areas such as Yellowstone National Park, and Wyoming’s ever-changing climate all contribute to our vulnerability for animal disasters.

2. When a highly contagious disease occurs, animals may die or their production capability may become severely limited.

3. If the contagious animal disease is not controlled or eradicated, an entire class of animals may be adversely affected.

   In 2001, Foot and Mouth Disease in the United Kingdom resulted in the slaughter of more than three million head of livestock. In 1997, Foot and Mouth Disease in Taiwan’s swine population resulted in the slaughter of more than four million swine. The occurrence of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE or Mad Cow Disease) in Great Britain has resulted in a large number of beef and dairy cattle destroyed.

4. Such an event could cause a severe impact to, or even destroy, the agricultural economic stability and viability of the State and possibly the Nation.

   The Wyoming Livestock Industry is the third largest industry in the state preceded by the energy and tourism industries.

5. The state and local response is the first line of defense in any animal disaster, the quality of which likely will determine the final economic impact to the state, the livestock industry and the public.
1. A FAD/HCD can be very contagious and affect both livestock and wildlife in Wyoming. It may be extremely difficult to identify, isolate, control, and eradicate. It may spread to other states and other countries.

2. The time delay between the detection of an animal disease and its identification as a FAD/HCD, may be delayed which could result in long term, very costly deployment of emergency control measures for six (6) months or longer.

3. A FAD/HCD may be introduced by many natural pathways or could be introduced as an act of terrorism.

4. An individual who observes sick livestock or wildlife will eventually notify a veterinarian, game warden, game biologist, or some other official dealing with animals.

5. FAD/HCDs not identified, isolated, controlled, or eradicated, could severely disrupt the economy and even change the culture and well-being of people in the State.

6. Some FAD/HCDs can adversely affect humans.

7. FAD/HCDs will severely affect both intra state, interstate, and international movement of live animals, and animal products.

8. Control and eradication of an identified FAD/HCD will involve many state and federal agencies, not just those associated with agricultural activities.

9. Positive and prompt actions may have to be taken by government authorities to quarantine and depopulate privately-owned animal stocks and wildlife prior to positive identification of a FAD/HCD in order to stop the spread of the disease.

10. Those having animals as revenue property will expect to be reimbursed by the government for their losses.

11. Immediate market value indemnity for depopulated animals to owners is essential to maintain credibility with producers, marketers, and processors and to encourage prompt through disease reporting by owners and to prevent the FAD/HCD from going “underground” through clandestine channels of trade.

12. A ban on entry of certain animal products into human and/or animal food chains could result in illicit slaughter, processing, and distribution of these products.

13. Livestock owners, defenders of animal rights, and other citizens may strenuously object to the depopulation of animals.
14. Some individuals may not believe in the viability or validity of the threat posed by a contagious foreign animal disease, and may take actions counter-productive to the government process to isolate, control, and/or eradicate the FAD/HCD.

15. A FAD/HCD outbreak is expected to adversely affect the food and livestock industries as well as the businesses that depend upon those industries for a significant period. Production and export would decrease, and businesses would suffer and some may fail. Tax revenue generated directly and indirectly would diminish dramatically. If the disease spread to other states, it could have a devastating impact on the United States’ ability to compete in the global marketplace.
Section 6. FAD/HCD OUTBREAK: CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

Sick animals discovered in Wyoming

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL 4**

FADD suspects FAD/HCD

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL 3**

FAD/HCD confirmed diagnosis in Wyoming

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL 2**

FAD/HCD confirmed diagnosis in state bordering Wyoming

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL 1**

FAD/HCD confirmed diagnosis in Wyoming
A. PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

Definition: This section encompasses activities when:

1. There is no threat of a FAD/HCD outbreak in Wyoming
2. A FAD/HCD has been identified in a country outside of the USA
3. A FAD/HCD has been identified in the USA in a state not bordering or immediately affecting Wyoming

WLSB Planned Activities:

1. There is no threat of a FAD/HCD outbreak in Wyoming.
   - Review and revise the Plan to assure that it is up to date.
   - Test the Plan by conducting tabletop and real exercises in coordination with WEMA and the other support agencies.
   - Identify and procure resources as necessary, primarily through the Mobile Animal Rescue and Evacuation Team (MAERT) program (see Section 13).
   - Inventory equipment and supplies.
   - Conduct training programs for state officials as well as members of the county MARETs.
   - Train veterinarians on disaster and FAD response.
   - Complete the Agricultural component of the State Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy Program.
   - Maintain a list of reportable diseases.
   - Maintain an animal surveillance system through the WLSB Brand Inspection Unit.

2. A FAD/HCD has been identified in a country outside of the USA.
   - Participate in above listed activities as deemed necessary.
   - Alert Primary Federal and State Support Agencies about the specific disease through media releases.
   - Provide public information about the disease, including the risks and threats it poses to the animals and citizens of the state.
   - Identify and implement biosecurity measures appropriate for the disease by reviewing WLSB Rules on file with the Secretary of State’s Office.

3. A FAD/HCD has been identified in the USA in a state not bordering or immediately affecting Wyoming.
   - Participate in above listed activities as deemed necessary.
   - Advise the Governor to contact the Governor(s) of the affected state(s) to determine the scope of outbreak and relevance to Wyoming.
B. ELEMENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE

1. An effective response to an animal emergency requires immediate and critical involvement of state and federal animal health executive management and includes three key elements:
   - Rapid identification of biologic agent
   - Geographical containment of the disease
   - Removal

2. Rapid identification of the biologic agent

   In Wyoming, this laboratory identification can be accomplished at the Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory in Laramie, WY or at the USDA/NVSL Laboratory on Plumb Island, NY. This rapid identification is vital particularly if the agent involved spreads rapidly as is the case with Foot-and-Mouth Disease. This virulent disease can spread rapidly among cloven-hoofed animals as it is highly contagious and develops quickly within the affected animal. As mentioned earlier, the 1997 foot and mouth disease 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. Conclusive lab results are immediately necessary to ensure the appropriate measured response occurs following a suspected outbreak.

3. Geographical containment of the disease

   Quarantine of infected and exposed animal and animal products is necessary to stop the spread of disease. However, quarantine comes at a great price to 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 hold or 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. Milk 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 or export market. Of most concern is a threat against an animal industry that requires public confidence in the health or safety of its product. 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. It is vitally important that any quarantine issued in the field be filed with the WLSB Animal Health Unit in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Containment must be understood in the context of not merely limiting access from an area, but containing an infectious disease, especially for zoonotic diseases, that can infect humans.

4. **Removal**

Removal refers to the humane euthanasia and disposal of affected and exposed susceptible animals and the decontamination of surrounding areas. Removal is necessary to eradicate the disease and is a prerequisite to recovery. However, it is also the one element of response that is the most complex, involving containment orders, indemnity procedures, euthanasia recommendations, disposal procedures, wildlife and environmental impact assessment, decontamination instructions and a multitude of other considerations. Consequently, the process of removal will require the most preparation and support by executive management.

Depopulation 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 of will be key issues of the removal process. Euthanasia of animals will be humanely accomplished utilizing agents and methods as recommended by the American Veterinary Medical Association’s Panel on Euthanasia. Crucial to this effort will be clear communication with impacted individuals, the public and the media.
C. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION CHART

- State Veterinarian
- APHIS Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) (Federal)
- State Epidemiologist
- WLSB Livestock Law Enforcement Officer(s)
- WLSB Animal Health Technician(s)
- County Emergency Management Coordinator
- MARET (county)
  - Coordinator
  - County Veterinary Coordinator (CVC)
  - Team members
  - Access to local resources
- Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) (Federal)
- Federal Early Response Team (ERT)
- Support Agencies including:
  - Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WEMA)
D. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL 4

Definition: WLSB has been alerted concerning a possible FAD/HCD case in Wyoming animals.

Planned Response:

1. Initial notification of livestock or wildlife suffering from a disease will be reported to a veterinarian, game warden, game biologist, or other professional dealing with animals.

2. If one of the above observes or suspects that an animal is infected with a foreign animal or unknown disease, he or she will notify the State Veterinarian and the USDA/APHIS/AVIC.

3. A foreign animal disease diagnostician (FADD) be sent to the location to investigate the condition of the animal. NOTE: Persons suspicious of a vesicular disease should remain on the premise and wait for instructions on how to decontaminate themselves and their clothing, equipment, and vehicles.

4. The assigned FADD will arrive within 24 hours to the observation site and begin the process of determining what type of disease may be occurring.

5. The FADD will utilize national guidelines for the particular disease along with clinical signs, history and professional experience to categorize the results of the investigation as to the likelihood that an animal or the herd is infected with a FAD/HCD.

6. In accordance with Veterinary Services Memorandum 580.4, the FADD will categorize the case as:
   - **Unlikely** – verbal hold order on affected animals.
   - **Possible** – isolate the affected animal(s) and quarantine the herd; advise the owner of appropriate sanitary and biosecurity measures.
   - **Highly likely** – isolate affected and exposed animals; quarantine the herd; advise the owner of appropriate sanitary and biosecurity procedures.

Possible Outcomes:

1. The FADD determines that there is no risk of a FAD/HCD and closes the case. WLSB will notify WEMA and no response action will be taken.

2. The FADD considers the case to low risk but collects specimens to positively rule out a FAD/HCD.

3. The FADD considers the case to be a possible risk and collects specimens and information to continue the investigation. Readiness progresses to Emergency Response Level 3.
E. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL 3

**Definition:** A Wyoming premise is under investigation for a FAD/HCD.

**Planned Response:**

1. **The FADD will:**
   - Notify and consult with the State Veterinarian and USDA/APHIS/AVIC immediately by cellular phone from the suspect premise.
   - Remain on the premise to immediately begin directing biosecurity and public health measures, collect appropriate diagnostic samples, and to begin making contingency plans in the event that a FAD/HCD is confirmed.
   - Discuss with the USDA/APHIS/AVIC the need to activate the federal Early Response Team (ERT) to come to the site, assist in the field diagnosis, and determine what additional precautionary actions need to be taken.

   The ERT consists of 3-6 people and may include: one or more FADD(s), federal agriculture economic analyst, federal epidemiologists, and/or federal information officer.

   **If activated, the ERT will:**
   - Assess the on-scene situation.
   - Collect and send additional samples for laboratory analysis, if needed.
   - Alert the Emergency Programs Staff at USDA of further action needed.
   - Report progress and findings to the State Veterinarian.

   - Prohibit the movement of all vehicles, animals, and people on or off the property until the ERT can arrive with appropriate cleaning and disinfecting equipment and clean coveralls or clothing for those exiting the affected property.

   - Obtain a listing of all owners of animals that may be exposed to the affected animals or herd, identify all contact herds, obtain a listing of all purchasers of animals from the affected premise, and obtain a listing of all sources of animals to the affected premise within the thirty (30) days preceding onset of clinical symptoms. This information will be provided to the State Veterinarian and USDA/APHIS/AVIC during the telephone consultation.

   - Before leaving the farm, the FADD will work with the producer to institute continued appropriate bio-security and public health measures. The FADD will thoroughly clean and disinfect his clothing, equipment and vehicle. Until a presumptive diagnosis is made, the FADD will not go on any other farms of unknown or negative status for at least forty-eight (48) hours.
• Diagnostic samples collected during the investigation shall be passed to a courier on the “clean” side of the property line using good biosecurity measures and placed in appropriate transportation containers. The containers shall be decontaminated and identified as Priority I and couriered to Plum Island to expedite confirmatory testing. The courier shall be a person who was not exposed to the disease agent.

• If possible bioterrorism is suspected, the FADD will also notify the State Veterinarian, who will coordinate efforts with the State Epidemiologist (see Sections 7-9).

2. The State Veterinarian will:

• Activate the WLSB Emergency Operations Center (EOC) (located in the WLSB state offices) to coordinate all operations.

• Determine the scope of outbreak and response, pursuant to W.S. 11-19-112 and in consultation with the USDA/APHIS/AVIC.

  o Direct disease investigations, epidemiological investigations and trace outs to determine source of disease and scope of disease outbreak.

  o Determine critical resource requirements (feed, supplies, etc.) and work with the appropriate agency for supply and delivery sources.

  o Prioritize activities and areas of greatest urgency for state response and recovery.

• Notify the State Epidemiologist.

• Activate the Wyoming Animal Response Team (WART) and appoint a WART site commander. The WART will travel to the event site and coordinate State investigation and response activities. See below for composition of the WART and its duties.

• As needed, notify the National Emergency Program Staff and request activation of the USDA/APHIS/READEO.

• Oversee disease containment and quarantine procedures.

  o If necessary and pursuant to W.S. 11-18-103, direct the FADD to immediately quarantine the herd. This quarantine may be in place until the diagnosis is confirmed or refuted.

  o In consultation with the USDA/APHIS/AVIC, determine the location and size of the quarantine areas. The initial infected zone must be of sufficient size to assure that it encompasses all animals potentially exposed to the emergency disease.
o Establish surveillance zone(s) within the quarantine area(s) in accordance with specific emergency disease guidelines from USDA/APHIS. Surveillance zones may include any portion or all of the state.

o Direct the WART (and if needed, the Wyoming National Guard and other law enforcement officers) to locally enforce and maintain the quarantine.

o As appropriate, direct the closing of livestock markets, slaughter establishments, processing facilities and animal related events in quarantine areas and restrict access to and movement within and from quarantine areas.

o Coordinate and track the movement and distribution of all personnel and materials to the various deployment sites and staging areas.

o Activate and manage vehicle and personnel decontamination sites.

o Impose permit and individual identification requirements on animals from affected regions of the country.

o Identify the origin of in-transit animals.

o Isolate in-transit animals in secure facilities to prevent spread of disease and to facilitate examination and observation for presence of the disease.

o Provide support for surveillance and investigation of animal movements

o Insure quarantine are restrictions are lifted 120 days after all cleaning and disinfecting have been completed and the last herd quarantine is released.

- Advise State border security.

o Advise the Governor, who pursuant to W.S. 11-19-111, will issue the “Governor’s Import Proclamation” on appropriate movement restrictions for animals, people, equipment, feeds, commodities and conveyances.

o Establish monitoring points at appropriate locations including weigh stations and visitor centers. Law enforcement personnel will be placed to monitor movement of vehicles carrying livestock, produce, equipment, etc. Visitor centers and weigh stations may also be used as information dissemination sites.

o Coordinate activities with the Wyoming Highway Patrol and local and county law enforcement officers, who will accomplish highway and road surveillance. Officers will contact the State Veterinarian for help in determining the risk of questionable shipments.
o Stop all vehicles hauling animals.

- During any movement moratorium, no animal movement is allowed across the state borders. All animals in-transit will remain within the state they are in when the moratorium is imposed.

- After a movement moratorium is lifted, animal movement may be allowed under the WLSB livestock import permitting and brand inspection system only.

- Oversee, if necessary, depopulation and disposal of infected animals.


  o Identify contaminated feed, livestock, and agricultural products that must be destroyed and disposed of or decontaminated.

- Oversee communications.

  o Establish an information center and through WEMA and provide advisories and related public information releases to WEMA.

  o Notify and update the SALECS system.

  o Notify Primary Support Agencies when a livestock disease sample being sent to Plum Island for analysis is highly likely to be a highly contagious or infectious disease or agent.

  o Conduct briefings with animal industries, animal related businesses, and other interested parties to share information about the disease and efforts to control and eliminate infection from the state and to gain support for elimination activities.

3. If activated, the WART will consist of:

- Site Commander—most likely to be WLSB Law Enforcement and Animal Health Supervisor
- County Emergency Management Coordinator
- At least 1 WLSB Animal Health Specialist
- At least 1 WLSB Law Enforcement Officer
- County MARET (see Section 13 for MARET program overview)

4. The WART will:

- The Site Commander will notify and activate all members of the WART.
• Assist the State Veterinarian with:
  o Disease containment and quarantine procedures.
  o Depopulation and disposal of infected animals.
  o Communications.

• Assemble necessary resources (including personnel) to combat the problem as defined by the State Veterinarian.

• Assist in establishing a local EOC and communications center

5. **The State Epidemiologist will:**

• Receive notification from the State Veterinarian.

• With the FADD:
  • Immediately assess whether there is any potential human health impact from the FAD.
  • Consult with U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention if appropriate.
  • Determine and recommend appropriate measures to prevent human disease.
  • If bioterrorism is suspected, see Sections 7-9.
  • Take the proper precautionary and response measures to ensure public health safety.
  • Assist WLSB in determining appropriate personal protective gear for response personnel.
  • Assist the State Veterinarian as needed.
  • Provide consultative services for local health departments, veterinarians, private physicians, and lay citizens.

**Possible Outcomes:**

1. The laboratory determines that the case is negative (diagnosis may take up to two weeks), at which time WLSB stands down all participating agencies.

2. The laboratory results confirm the presence of a FAD/HCD on the premises. Readiness progresses to Emergency Level 1.
F. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL 2

**Definition:** A FAD/HCD has been confirmed in a state bordering Wyoming; part of Wyoming may be included in the surveillance zone of a neighboring state.

*or*

A FADD has quarantined a livestock operation in a neighboring state because a FAD/HCD is highly likely (awaiting laboratory confirmation).

*or*

A FAD has been confirmed in the USA in a state not bordering Wyoming and the State Veterinarian deems the risks to Wyoming to be great.

**Notice:** In the event that a FAD/HCD is confirmed in a state that is contiguous to the State of Wyoming, the State Veterinarian, in cooperation with the USDA/APHIS/AVIC, may designate a specific area or part of the state along the border with the contiguous state as an Emergency Response Level 3 area and employ any or all methods listed under Emergency Response Level 3 to prevent the incursion of the FAD/HCD into the State of Wyoming.

**Planned Response:**

1. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will be mobilized and the WLSB EOC will be co-located at WEMA. WEMA and WLSB will operate in a **Unified Command** status.

2. All procedures mentioned in Emergency Response Level 3 are valid where they apply.

3. **The State Veterinarian and the WLSB will:**

   - If necessary, ask the Governor to declare a disaster emergency and request a similar declaration from the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.
   - Notify Primary and Secondary Support State Agencies that an emergency disease is present in a nearby state and request their support to keep infected and exposed animals out of the state.
   - Mobilize the WART to coordinate and enforce restrictions or prohibitions on entry of animals, products and means of conveyance that pose a risk to Wyoming and provide surveillance for imported animals, products, commodities, and equipment and any other means of disease conveyance.
   - Conduct, as appropriate for the disease, disease investigations on animals imported from affected or risk areas during the thirty (30) days preceding the disease outbreak to determine the health status of the imported animals and the herds into which they were imported.
Oversee quarantine procedures.
In addition to those mentioned in Emergency Response Level 3:

- Request that producers isolate and quarantine any purchased animals for at least twenty-one (21) days after purchase to assure that the purchased animals are not infected.
- Assess effectiveness of affected state(s) efforts to prevent the dissemination of the emergency disease from quarantined zones.
- Wyoming animal health officials, in consultation with federal animal health officials, officials in affected state(s), and with Wyoming animal industry groups, may reduce import restrictions on affected state(s) to just the quarantined areas. Such action may only occur after:
  - The affected state(s) have shown that mitigation efforts have proven successful.
  - Sufficient time has elapsed to assure that the state(s) have control of the disease.
- When affected states have demonstrated that biosecurity measures are effective in preventing the movement of disease from the quarantine areas, import restrictions on animals not susceptible to the disease may be reduced to those sanitary practices recommended for that species in the USDA’s emergency disease guidelines.
- Expand import restrictions as appropriate if the disease spreads outside the quarantine areas.
- Import restrictions will remain in place on quarantine areas until at least one hundred twenty (120) days after the last quarantine has been released and all necessary procedures have been performed.
- Request the aid of other state and federal agencies to aid in preventing the importation of products, commodities, vehicles and equipment from affected areas that may be contaminated with disease agents.

Oversee State border security procedures.
In addition to those mentioned in Emergency Response Level 3:

- Caution producers, dealers and markets not to buy or accept animals, products, commodities or equipment from affected areas, and require certificates of veterinary health inspection on all imported animals.
- Cancel events, shows, sales and other special events that typically have animals, participants and visitors from the areas that may be affected with emergency diseases.

Oversee depopulation and disposal of infected animals as explained in Emergency Response Level 3.
- Oversee communications.
  In addition to those mentioned in Emergency Response Level 3:
  
  o Notify veterinarians and producers of the need for increased vigilance and the need to quickly identify animals with symptoms of an emergency disease and have the animals examined by a FADD.
  
  o Develop and disseminate public information and precautions to the public to reduce the risk of introduction of contaminated or infectious materials by travelers.

4. **The State Epidemiologist will:**

- Continue the same duties listed in Emergency Response Level 3.

**Possible Outcomes:**

1. Laboratory diagnosis comes back negative. WLSB stands down and all agencies and operations cease.

2. Laboratory results confirm the presence of a FAD/HCD in a neighboring state. Emergency Response Level 2 conditions apply until there is no longer residual disease remaining in the infected zones as established by the field and laboratory investigations OR until the disease is suspected on Wyoming premises and readiness moves to Emergency Response Level 3.

3. If a FAD/HCD has been confirmed in Wyoming, readiness progresses to Emergency Response Level 1.
G. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL 1

Definition: The laboratory has confirmed a diagnosis of a FAD/HCD in Wyoming.

Planned Response:

1. All procedures mentioned in Emergency Response Levels 2 and 3 are valid where they apply.

2. **The State Veterinarian and WLSB will:**
   - Notify all Primary and Secondary Support Agencies.
   - Request that the Governor declare a state emergency and make state emergency funds available for disease control, indemnification and removal activities.
   - Request that the Governor apply for federal funds, when needed that may be obligated for disease control and removal activities by the Secretary of Agriculture through a USDA emergency declaration.

3. **The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture will:**
   - On confirmation of an FMD-positive case, ask the Governor to request a Presidential declaration of a Major Disaster to obtain full personnel, equipment, and financial services from the federal government.
   - Call on other federal agencies to provide assistance.
   - Mobilize federal agricultural resources to assist the state response.

4. **The U.S. Public Health Service will:**
   - At the request of WEMA, and as directed by FEMA, deploy a Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMAT) within 24 to 48 hours to provide assistance and veterinary medical treatment to supplement local veterinary efforts already under way.

5. **National Industry will:**
   - Communicate with their constituencies and support state and national response efforts.

6. **WEMA will** order full mobilization of the SEOC.
1. **Bioterrorism** is defined by the USDA APHIS as the use of biological agents to intentionally produce disease or intoxication in susceptible populations and meet terrorist goals.

2. **Agroterrorism** has been defined as the act of any person knowingly or maliciously using biological agents as weapons against the agricultural industry and the food supply. (Definition from Steve Cain, Purdue Extension Specialist)

3. **The Threat**
   - The United States, Canada, Britain, Germany, Japan, and the Soviet Union all developed anti-agriculture pathogens, including anthrax, brucellosis, rinderpest, glanders, wheat rust, rice blast, and even pests such as potato beetles and nematodes.
   - The Soviet/Russian program continued well until the 1990s. The extent of Russia’s anti-agriculture weapons development is still being uncovered.
   - Iraq is known to have developed and tested anti-crop agents (wheat cover smut) in the mid-1980s, presumably to use against neighboring Iran.

4. **What would a terrorist accomplish by targeting the agriculture industry?**
   - Attack the food supply of the enemy.
   - Destabilize a government by creating food shortages and unemployment.
     - 1/8 (24.3 million) of all jobs are linked to agriculture either directly or indirectly.
     - Agriculture is the single largest employer in the United States.
   - Alter supply and demand patterns for a commodity.
     - Agriculture generates one trillion dollars in economic activity each year.
     - Agricultural exports are a positive factor in the balance of trade (U.S. =$69 billion).
     - In the United States, agriculture is the largest single sector of the economy at approximately 13.3 % of the Gross Domestic Product.
     - The United States is the world’s leading exporter of agricultural products.

5. **Risk Factors:**
   The states most vulnerable to economic attack on the agricultural sector are those with several or most of the following attributes:
   - High-density, large area agriculture.
   - Heavy reliance on monoculture of a restricted range of genotypes.
   - Free of specific serious animal and plant pathogens or pests.
   - Major agricultural exporter, or heavily dependent on a few domestic agricultural products.
• Suffering serious domestic unrest, or the target of international terrorism, or unfriendly neighbor of states likely to be developing biological weapons programs.
• Weak plant and animal epidemiological infrastructure.

For such at-risk states, the threat of biological attack against its agricultural sector should be taken quite seriously, and preventative and punitive measures put in place. Five of these specific risk factors characterize US and Wyoming agriculture.

6. **Challenges in recognizing a bioterrorism attack:**
   • Biologic agents with delayed onset.
   • Medical community is unfamiliar with many of these diseases.
   • Current surveillance system may not be adequate to detect an attack.

7. **Selection Criteria for optimal anti-livestock biological weapons:**
   • Highly infectious/contagious.
   • Ability to survive.
   • Pathogenic.
   • Available and easy to acquire and produce.
   • Appearance looks like natural outbreak.
   • Not harmful to perpetrator.
   • Easily disseminated.

8. **Animal Agents that pose the greatest threats** (based on economic impact and ease of dissemination)
   • Foot and Mouth Disease virus
   • Classic Swine Fever virus
   • African Swine Fever virus
   • Rinderpest virus
   • Rift Valley Fever virus
   • Avian Influenza virus
   • Newcastle disease virus
   • Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis
   • Blue Tongue virus
   • Sheep and Goat Pox viruses
   • Pseudorabies virus

9. **Areas of Wyoming vulnerability**
   • Livestock feed: not guarded, perpetrators have easy access, and feed can be widely distributed in a short time.
   • Minimal security at areas of dense animal congregations and/or animal sales: auction barns, sale barns, county fairs, rodeos, etc.
   • Numerous sites with large numbers of large animals.
   • Movement of people and animals across Wyoming borders.
Section 8.  AGROTERRORISM: ASSUMPTIONS

1. A covert bioterrorist attack or other infectious disease emergency would go undetected during the incubation period of the disease agent.

2. The situation will probably first be detected by an increase of common animal health symptoms as seen by private veterinarians. Even then, especially in the event of a limited attack, the realization that a problem exists may not happen until surveillance methods at the State or local level detect an abnormally high incidence of the disease or disease syndromes over several jurisdictions.

3. A covert bioterrorist attack may likely present itself as and easily be confused with a natural outbreak.

4. In a covert biological release, there will most likely be no explosion, fire, or visible crime scene. Therefore, the first responders to a biological event will be well-trained and prepared veterinarians. They will detect the unusual event, and report it to the appropriate authorities.

5. In an overt release, officials will have advanced notice before an outbreak appears, but most local public health systems will be overwhelmed by community requests for information, prophylaxis, and treatment as soon as the threat is made public.

6. The scene at a BT overt event will always be treated as a crime scene.

7. There may be multiple events (e.g. one event in an attempt to influence another event’s outcome).

8. The health of veterinarians and veterinary personnel, as well as the general public may be at risk in certain kinds of BT events.

9. Proper protection of responders and forensic personnel is critical.

10. An animal health emergency large enough to require the activation of this plan will generate the assistance and support from the USDA APHIS and other federal agencies necessary to perform the operations described in this plan.

11. There is likely to be a stronger reaction and fear from the public than with other types of terrorist incidents. The thought of exposure to a deadly biological agent or toxin may evoke terror in most people.

12. Local supplies of preventative and therapeutic pharmaceuticals may be used up rapidly during initial phases of the outbreak.
13. A large scale outbreak from a bioterrorism incident will quickly overextend the available health care resources, and may cause shortages in personnel in sectors who provide critical community services
Primary Agencies Involved:

1. As bioterrorism is both a public health emergency and a terrorism incident, the state lead response agency responsibility would be shared by the Department of Health (Outbreak Management) and the Department of Transportation (Law Enforcement).

2. Concerning animal health, the WLSB would be the primary agency.

3. Response by state agencies to lifesaving and life protecting requirements under this plan has precedence over other state response activities, except where national security implications are determined to be of higher priority. Support from agencies will be provided to the extent that it does not conflict with other emergency missions which an agency is required to perform.

Planned Response:

1. All responders to the scene should be aware that the outbreak might be a criminal act or possibly agroterrorism. Care should be taken that evidence is preserved and that actions involving chain of custody considerations are considered at all times. Only safety of human life will take higher priority.

2. Because of the scope and magnitude of possible consequences to the public, a BT event must be determined to be credible before an official investigation or announcement is made. The process of confirmation of a BT event needs to start at the local level, as a joint effort of local law enforcement and public health officials.

3. If any involved party suspects a BT agent, they will immediately notify local law enforcement and also notify the Wyoming Department of Health (WDH) by calling the 24 hour Wyoming All Hazards Response hotline at 1-888-996-9104.

4. Upon notification, the WDH and Wyoming Department of Homeland Security will confer with local officials to determine if the threat is credible and initiate further investigation and response activities.

5. If animals have been diagnosed with a FAD/HCD, all Emergency Response Level protocol will be followed.

6. If the threat is determined to be credible:

   - The WDH will follow investigative and response as outlined in the WDH All Hazards Response Plan (AHRP) *(For more information on the All Hazards Response Plan, contact Chuck Hall, Senior Bioterrorism Planner at (307) 777-3416).*
• The State Epidemiologist will serve as a liaison between the WLSB and the Wyoming Department of Health.

• If a significant threat is detected, the WDH will alert national officials.

• Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39) establishes that the FBI and FEMA are the lead federal agencies for crisis and consequence management of terrorism incidents, respectively.

• The FBI will:

  o Be the lead primary federal agency for crisis management of any terrorism incident, including bioterrorism, once it has been established as such

  o Provide law enforcement on federal land and buildings.

• FEMA will:

  o Be the lead primary federal agency for consequence management of any terrorism incident, including bioterrorism, once it has been established as such.

  o Coordinate the Federal Response Plan after confirmation of activation.

  o Coordinate resource from other federal agencies that are available to support local and state emergency public health efforts.

• USDA will (in addition to Emergency Response Levels duties):

  o Provide expert advise on agricultural terrorism to the EOC.

  o The USDA Office of Inspector General (OIG) will work closely with the responding USDA and State Veterinarian for the proper handling, packaging, and shipment of samples to the appropriate research laboratory for testing and forensic analysis.

  o Assist CDC with national surveillance for intentional food-borne contamination.
Section 10. ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER: SITUATION

1. Wyoming is subject to and has historically experienced problems with the following environmental disasters:

- Flooding
- Earthquakes
- Landslides
- Dam failures/flooding
- Tornadoes
- Fire (wild and urban)
- Hazardous materials accidents
- Storms
- Droughts

2. Animals are directly and indirectly affected by environmental disasters.
Section 11. ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER: ASSUMPTIONS

1. While large-scale disasters often receive more media attention, more animals and farms suffer from small-scale, localized disasters.

2. The cumulative cost of small-scale disasters to the U.S. usually exceeds the cost of large-scale disasters.

3. Thus, disaster preparedness is most effective at the local level, where it is initiated by the people most likely to be affected by the disaster.

4. During large and small-scale disasters, farmers and producers can suffer considerable economic losses, the safety and supply of food can be threatened, and animals may be injured or killed.

5. People sometimes put themselves and others at risk attempting to rescue livestock/animals or refusing to evacuate or go to shelters because of concerns about their animals.

6. Storms, droughts and natural disasters may not kill significant numbers of livestock. But they can destroy numerous acres of crops, depleting food sources for livestock.

7. When disasters strike agricultural communities, farms are not the only businesses affected. Small businesses such as veterinary practices and feed and accessory suppliers are particularly vulnerable to disasters because of fewer resources to pay for recovery.

8. In addition, county and state tax revenues will be adversely affected by decreased production and sales.

6. Livestock farmers and producers know how to mitigate the impact of disasters on their farms, because they are the experts in livestock agriculture.

7. Emergency managers can help farmers/producers optimize response efforts because they are the professionals in a community responsible for preparing the community for disasters and coordinating the response to disasters.
Section 12.  ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER:  
CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Planned Response:

1. Local citizens will be the first to discover animals adversely affected by an environmental disaster.

2. Local law enforcement, animal control officers, and County Emergency Management Coordinators will be the first to respond to animal related concerns during a disaster.

3. According to the extent of the disaster, local officials may contact the WLSB and the corresponding county MARET. When the MARET program is fully functioning, the following individuals will be made aware the resources and capabilities of the MARET:
   - Wyoming Department of Homeland Security Regional Response Coordinators
   - County Emergency Management Coordinators
   - Game and Fish Wardens
   - Local law enforcement
   - Animal Control Officers
   - Local humane societies

4. Upon mutual agreement between the MARET and the WLSB, the MARET will be activated, travel to the emergency site, and respond (see Section 13).

5. Using the MARET, WART, and WLSB Brand Inspectors as the means of response, the WLSB will:
   - Assist in procuring resources, including veterinary resources.
   - Assist in animal control, identification, and burial of carcasses.
   - Assist in providing feed to livestock, wildlife, and other animals.
   - Determine ownership of livestock through brand inspection.
   - Provide assistance in preventing the spread of disease.
   - Secure assistance from the Humane Society of the United States and similar organizations for the rescue and care of companion animals.
   - Assist with handling of animals that are contaminated with hazardous materials.

6. Depending on the extent of the emergency, the WLSB will coordinate with the Wyoming Secretary of Agriculture and Governor in declaring disasters and procuring additional state and federal funding.

7. Specific instructions on dealing with animals in various disaster situations will be included in the MARET Resource Guide.
Background:

In matters of disaster response, the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security has divided the state into six regional response areas. Each one of these areas has a regional coordinator and response team, who can respond to emergency requests by the County Emergency Management Coordinators.

In order to coordinate the local response to disasters involving animals, the WLSB has created the Wyoming MARET Program.

This program consists of six regional coordinators, who will coordinate the formation and guidance of county MARETs in each of Wyoming’s 23 counties. The county MARETs will be the ones primarily involved in response activities.
The duties of the Regional MARET Coordinator are:

- Maintain and coordinate use of all WLSB funded regional equipment and supplies.
- Guide each county to form a county MARET.
- Coordinate training of county MARET teams.
Each County MARET should consist of the following individuals:

- Coordinator
- Assistant Coordinator
- County Veterinary Coordinator(s)
- Team Members

The duties of the County MARET are:

### Prevention/Preparedness

- With the County Emergency Management Coordinators, write a regional/county animal emergency response plan.
- Allocate resources by completion and annual updating of the MARET Resource Guide.
- Submit a copy of the completed guide to the WLSB.
- Participate in local emergency planning and training sessions. This includes working closely with the County Emergency Management Agency/Coordinator, local branch of the American Red Cross, and the County Health Officer.
- Participate in training and practice exercises as coordinated by the local counties and WLSB.

### Response

- Be available to respond to a disaster.
- Serve as a resource contact and communication facilitator between state veterinary and health officials, local veterinarians, animal owners, media, and other agencies.
- Triage: Determine which needs are most important, which species/quantities of animals are involved, transportation of animals, and delivery of supplies.

The duties of the County Veterinary Coordinator are:

- Be an integral part of the MARET.
- Coordinate all veterinary aspects of the local plan, allocation of resources, and response activities.
1. While the WLSB and their State Veterinarian is the lead agency in any animal disease emergency it would be impossible for the WLSB to manage an animal emergency without the assistance of other state and federal agencies.

2. To expedite an emergency response, some agencies that can provide immediate resources have been identified below.

**The Wyoming National Guard (when activated by the Governor) can:**

- Assist with regulatory work as requested.
- Assist with euthanasia procedures for infected livestock.
- Coordinate with the Department of Defense when activated for an emergency.
- Assist in the disposal of diseased animals based upon guidance from state and federal land and water quality agencies.
- Obtain and distribute biosecurity supplies as needed.
- Provide personnel to assist in response and recovery operations.
- Assist with the decontamination of personnel working at the site.
- Provide heavy equipment and equipment operators for hauling materials and supplies, hauling animals or carcasses, digging and filling in burial pits, cleaning and disinfection of equipment.

**The Office of the Attorney General can:**

- Provide legal advice to state and county organizations concerning livestock disease issues including animal movement restrictions, quarantine orders, livestock euthanasia and disposal, indemnification and human resource issues.
- Provide a team of personnel to address legal challenges as needed.
- Coordinate legal issues with other agencies as needed.

**The Wyoming Game and Fish Department can:**

- Provide disease surveillance in wildlife.
- Survey for and/or dispose of contaminated items and wild animals.
- Conduct wild animal inventories in the area of a disease event to identify susceptible species.
- Collect animals, specimens and samples for disease testing to determine presence of disease or impact of disease on wildlife.
- Conduct disease control and elimination activities in wildlife.
- Support public information and rumor control efforts throughout the emergency.
- Support animal movement restrictions throughout the emergency.
- Assist the WLSB with law enforcement support as requested.
- Assist with euthanasia procedures for infected livestock or wild animals.
• Assist with the disposal of infected livestock or wild animals.
• Assist in obtaining biosecurity and veterinary supplies.
• Provide personnel to assist in response and recovery operations.

The Wyoming Emergency Management Agency can:

• Serve as the sole source for public information releases and press conferences.
• Provide statewide coordination for logistic support, security, biosecurity, support personnel, procurement of supplies, equipment, vehicles, food, lodging, and administrative support during livestock disease response and recovery emergencies.
• Assist in identifying and procuring services of contractors for the disposal of livestock.
• Assist in obtaining biosecurity supplies.
• Provide personnel to assist in response and recovery operations.
• Coordinate with the WLSB for the provision of biosecurity training to support agencies and provide biosecurity training to agency personnel designated for operations in the affected area.

The Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy can:

• Provide law enforcement support to conduct traffic checkpoints and roadblocks, and secure quarantined areas and related sites during livestock disease emergencies pursuant to W.S. 11-18-112.
• Provide personnel to assist in response and recovery operations while coordinating with and assisting local law enforcement throughout response and recovery.

The WLSB Brand Inspection Unit can:

• Assist WLSB Law Enforcement officers with law enforcement activities.
• Verify ownership of Bovine, Ovine and Equine through brand inspections.
• Support animal movement restrictions in Wyoming throughout the emergency.
• Assist with euthanasia procedures for infected livestock.
• Provide personnel to assist in response and recovery operations as needed.

The Wyoming Department of Transportation can:

• Assist in the movement of state resources during livestock disease emergencies.
• Provide traffic control and routing assistance, barricades, and road monitoring.
• Assist in the disposal of infected livestock.
• Assist WLSB Law Enforcement personnel with law enforcement activities.
• Provide heavy equipment and trucks.
• Monitor the importation of animals through Ports of Entry.
The State of Wyoming Lands, Forestry Division can:

- Provide necessary equipment and a statewide communication system.

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality can:

- Identify and approve animal burial sites.
- Identify and approve sites for burning animal carcasses, contaminated feed or other items that are contaminated.
- Identify and approve temporary waste disposal sites for effluent from cleaning and disinfecting stations.
- Liaison with the Environmental Protection Agency on specific issues that may arise.

The Wyoming Livestock Industry Groups, upon request from the WLSB, may:

- Provide special assistance to families affected by quarantine, euthanasia and disposal activities during the emergency.
- Provide support for disease control and elimination activities.
- Provide input into state disease control and elimination efforts.
- Provide appropriate information for dissemination to industries and the public.
- Identify individuals who may be qualified to assist with disease control efforts.
- Develop a list of qualified appraisers for livestock identification purposes.

Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMAT)s (sponsored by the American Veterinary Medical Association) can:

- Arrive at any disaster scene within 24 hours of deployment by U.S. Public Health Service.
- Assist in all veterinary activities.
- Bring veterinary supplies.
Section 15.  STATUTORY AUTHORITY

1. State Statutes regarding animals, livestock and related activities exist in Title 6, Title 7, Title 9, Title 11, Title 29, Title 31 and Title 35. Several state statutes are very specific in describing the planning assumptions of this Plan and worthy of notation.

2. Livestock producers likely will be the first to notice an unusual condition or suspected disease in their animals. Pursuant to W.S. 11-19-102 “Any person who knows or suspects that there is upon his premises any contagious or infections disease among domestic animals, shall immediately report the same to the state veterinarian. A failure to report, or any attempt to conceal the existence of the disease or to willfully or maliciously obstruct or resist the veterinarian in the discharge of his duty is a misdemeanor.”

3. W.S. 11-19-103 (a) states that: “In all cases of infectious and contagious disease among domestic animals in this state, the state veterinarian may order the quarantine of the infected premises. If the disease becomes epidemic in any locality in this state, the state veterinarian shall immediately notify the governor who shall issue his proclamation forbidding transfer of any animal of the kind among which the epidemic exists from the locality without permission from the state veterinarian.” W.S. 11-19-103 (b) further states: “Whenever the state veterinarian finds any infectious or contagious disease among domestic animals in any section of the state he shall take such steps as will prevent the spread of the disease. As a sanitary measure, he may inspect and compel the dipping, spraying or other treatment of all such animals in Wyoming found to be infected or exposed to the disease, under such rules and regulations he may adopt.”

4. Pursuant to W.S. 11-19-111 (a): “The governor, upon recommendation of the Wyoming livestock board, may regulate by proclamation the importation into Wyoming from any other state any livestock, or any virulent blood or live virus of any disease affecting livestock, or any thing suspected of being infected with livestock disease germs, except under such conditions as he deems proper for the protection of the livestock of Wyoming. All requirements in the governor’s proclamation shall be enforced by the Wyoming Livestock Board.”

5. Pursuant to W.S. 11-18-111, “The state veterinarian may appoint federal veterinary inspectors stationed in this state as deputy state veterinarians, and federal lay inspectors stationed in this state may be appointed agents of the Wyoming Livestock Board.”
6. In addition to State Statutes, official WLSB rules on file with the Secretary of State’s Office in Cheyenne, Wyoming also deal with many aspects of animal and livestock regulatory procedures, most notable of those being Chapter 8, which deals with animal import requirements. These rules have the force and effect of law and are listed below:

Chapter 1  - Livestock Markets  
Chapter 2  – Surveillance for and Vaccination against Brucellosis  
Chapter 3  – Slaughter Houses  
Chapter 4  – Brand Inspection of Sheep  
Chapter 5  – Brucellosis in Swine  
Chapter 6  – Hog Cholera in Swine  
Chapter 7  – Contests  
Chapter 8  – Livestock Board Import Rules  
Chapter 9  – Brand Inspection Fees  
Chapter 10  - Livestock Board Service Fees  
Chapter 11  – G Form  
Chapter 12  – Brucella Ovis Certification  
Chapter 13  – Ovine and Caprine Scrapie  
Chapter 14  – Certificates of Veterinary Health Inspection  
Chapter 15  – Trichomoniasis  
Chapter 16  – Bison Designated as Wildlife  
Chapter 17  – Issuance and use of Brand Inspection In State Movement Permits  
Chapter 18  – Issuance and use of Brand Inspection Out-of-State Accustomed Range Permits  
Chapter 19  – Issuance and Usage of a Seasonal Brand Permit  
Chapter 20  – Animal Welfare Investigation (proposed)  
Chapter 21  – Rules Governing the Re-recording of Livestock Brands
1. **Annex A: Animal Related Issues**

- In the Wyoming Event Management Plan, the Wyoming Livestock Board (Livestock) and the Wyoming Game and Fish Department are listed as Primary agencies (Wildlife).

- The WLSB interprets their duties in an emergency situation from Title 6, Title 7, Title 9, Title 11, Title 31 and Title 35, as well as official WLSB rules.

- In general during an animal emergency situation, the WLSB would supply animal health, animal identification and law enforcement personnel.

- Additionally, the WLSB would rely heavily on organizations such as the Humane Society of the United States, the American Red Cross and Code 3 Associates for assistance with regards to companion animals.

- In response to **Pre-event** duties, the WLSB is incorporating educational segments of their Plan in training done for local, state and federal law enforcement agencies as well as participating in WEMA exercises and helping educate the public when the opportunity presents.

- The following are responses to specific assignments in the Event Plan under **Response and Recovery**:
  
  - The WLSB can assist local jurisdictions with animal control, identification and burial of carcasses by utilizing their animal identification personnel (100 +/-), their animal health technicians (2), their state veterinarian (1) their certified law enforcement personnel (4) and their agreements with other agencies for the removal and disposal of carcasses.
  
  - Once sources of certified feed have been identified by the Wyoming Department of Agriculture, the WLSB can provide personnel to assist in delivering and feeding animals.
  
  - Identification of livestock can be accomplished very quickly and efficiently through the use of our animal identification personnel.
  
  - Depending on the disease and threat level, the State Veterinarian will issue quarantines and WLSB personnel will enforce the conditions of those quarantines.
  
  - The WLSB maintains very productive and open relationships with their partners in the federal government.
Memorandums of understanding will be entered into between the WLSB and these organizations. See Section 17 for a listing of these organizations.

The WLSB can assist with the handling of diseased animals that are contaminated and considered hazardous materials with their animal health technicians and law enforcement personnel.


- In the event that animals or livestock became contaminated in a disease occurrence, the infected animals or carcasses must be handled and disposed of as a contaminated substance.

- During such an occurrence, the WLSB would act rapidly in obtaining the most scientific information available on the specific disease and decontamination procedures. This information would be provided to others involved in the event and a plan would be formulated between all organizations involved as to how most effectively handle the immediate situation.

3. **Annex P: Public Safety and Security Function**

- The WLSB has four professionally certified peace officers that can support the primary agency in this function. Each officer is equipped with a four-wheel drive state vehicle containing standard emergency equipment and direct radio communications through SALECS, Mutual Aid and NLECS. All officers carry firearms and have arrest powers.
Section 17.  MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING

1. Windriver Indian Reservation
2. Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy
3. Wyoming State Fair and Rodeo
4. Wyoming Livestock Markets
5. Wyoming Veterinary Medical Association

This Section is Under Development
Section 18.  PLAN DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND IDENTIFIABLE GOALS

Inasmuch as animal health, bioterrorism, and environmental conditions are constantly in flux, this Plan is a “living document” and subject to revisions and updating frequently.

The most recent copy will always be available at the offices of the WLSB at 2020 Carey Avenue, 4th Floor, Cheyenne, Wyoming (307) 777-7515.

Emergency Response Goals:

- Complete Section 17 of the Plan: Memorandums of Understanding.
- Post the completed plan on the WLSB web site (http://wlsb.state.wy.us).
- Educate others of the Plan.
- Assist the Park County MARET to becoming fully functional.
- Use the Park County MARET as a model for establishing other MARETs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>County Veterinary Coordinator</td>
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<td>EOC</td>
<td>Emergency Operations Center</td>
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<td>EFO</td>
<td>Emergency Field Offices</td>
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<td>FAD</td>
<td>Foreign Animal Disease</td>
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<td>FADD</td>
<td>Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician</td>
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<td>FEMA</td>
<td>Federal Emergency Management Agency</td>
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<td>HCD</td>
<td>Highly Contagious Disease (affecting animals)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARET</td>
<td>Mobile Animal Rescue and Evacuation Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mutual Aid</td>
<td>a public safety radio frequency shared by local, state and federal law enforcement personnel in Wyoming.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NLECS</td>
<td>a public safety radio frequency shared by law enforcement personnel from different states.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>this document, the State of Wyoming Livestock Board's Animal Emergency Management and Operations Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>SALECS</td>
<td>State Agency Law Enforcement Communications System</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEOC</td>
<td>State Emergency Operations Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>USDA/APHIS/AVIC</td>
<td>United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Area Veterinarian in Charge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA/NVSL</td>
<td>United States Department of Agriculture, National Veterinary Services Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WART</td>
<td>Wyoming Animal Response Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDH</td>
<td>State of Wyoming Department of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEMA</td>
<td>Wyoming Emergency Management Agency, a division of Wyoming Homeland Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLSB</td>
<td>State of Wyoming Livestock Board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>