

Agriculture and Natural Resources
 Emergency Support Function 11

Primary Agencies	Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
	Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals
Support Agencies	Homeland Security and Emergency Management Dept
	Iowa Department of Public Health
	Iowa Department of Natural Resources
	Iowa Department of Transportation
	Iowa Department of Public Safety
	Iowa Department of Human Services
	Iowa Department of Administrative Services
	Iowa National Guard
	Iowa Board of Regents: Including State Universities, Iowa State University Extension, Iowa State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratories
	Iowa Attorney General's Office
	Office of the Governor

Functional Interdependencies	Mass Care – ESF 6
	Public Health and Medical Services – ESF 8

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

- 1.1.1. To provide for coordinated measures and procedures designed to protect from, detect, control, and eradicate diseases, contamination, and contagions to animals (including zoonotic diseases in animals – those transmissible between animals and people), plants, and food as quickly as possible within the State of Iowa. For this document, Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources addresses: animal and plant health, nutrition assistance, food protection, natural and cultural resources, and water quality and availability. For a more comprehensive look at response to a food-related emergency, refer to the “State of Iowa Food Emergency Response Plan”, an annex to both this ESF and ESF 8, Public Health and Medical Services. That annex integrates the actions, roles and responsibilities of both ESF 8 and 11 in a single plan annex that deals with response to all food-related emergencies.
- 1.1.2. To ensure effective and coordinated intrastate and interagency communication to implement measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize the consequences in order to return Iowa to contagion free status.
- 1.1.3. To establish policy and procedures for incident response and recovery as quickly as possible in order to preserve life, health, safety, and property, and minimize human suffering.
- 1.1.4. To ensure effective and coordinated communication between state authorities and the public.
- 1.1.5. To obtain/procure state resources and integrate those resources into an effectively managed response.

1.2. Scope

- 1.2.1. The State of Iowa is located in the Midwest of the United States of America and covers an area of 56,276 square miles. Iowa has a high percentage (over 90%) of this land used for agricultural purposes. Agricultural related resources, such as livestock, crops, and the food and products that are produced from these resources, are of prime importance to the state.
- 1.2.2. Iowa shares borders with six states: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Animals and agricultural commodities are transported between Iowa and neighboring states daily. Over 25 million animals are imported into the State of Iowa annually.
- 1.2.3. Animal agriculture in Iowa is approximately a \$10 billion dollar industry ranking number one in swine production, number one in laying chickens, number two in red meat production, number ten in turkey production and number five in turkey processing. Iowa animal industries contribute to feeding the US and a significant amount of food in the form of meat, milk and eggs for international export markets.
- 1.2.4. There are estimated to be 32 million head of swine, 4 million head of cattle, 235,000 head of sheep, 55 million commercial layers producing 14.8 billion eggs annually, 1 million turkeys, 2,200 dairy cattle production farms, and 150 goat dairy farms. Iowa’s agriculture industries, both commercial and smaller production sites, are vulnerable and potential targets of disease, either by natural infectious process or biological terrorist attack.

- 1.2.5. Iowa has a population of free-ranging wildlife that may be susceptible to certain livestock diseases. Wildlife such as birds, pheasants, turkeys, feral swine, rabbits, and an excess of 400,000 deer, if exposed to a livestock or poultry disease, could become infected and transmit the disease to a larger population of wild and domestic animals. Scavengers such as coyotes that may not be susceptible to the disease could mechanically transfer a disease causing agent to additional animal populations.
- 1.2.6. Animal health emergencies may also affect animal populations in zoos, wildlife refuges, wildlife rehabilitation centers, captive cervid facilities, game bird hunting preserves, and race tracks. There must be coordination with emergency response plans developed by these allied agricultural facilities.
- 1.2.7. Iowa produces approximately 19 percent of the nation's corn for grain and about 16 percent of the nation's soybeans. In addition, many other crops are grown within the state. These crops are all vulnerable and potential targets of disease or contamination, either through natural or deliberate introduction.
- 1.2.8. Iowa's agricultural industries are critical to the state's economy. Iowa agricultural industries provide much of the food consumed by the state's residents. There are approximately 15,330 restaurants, 4000 retail groceries and convenience stores, 424 food processors, and 400 warehouses in Iowa. In addition each month milk haulers bring as much as 700 million pounds of milk to Iowa's 29 dairy plants, for production into milk and milk products. A major contamination or outbreak could negatively affect the food supply for inhabitants.
- 1.2.9. Agricultural products move on barges along the Mississippi River along the eastern border and the Missouri River on the western border. Transportation of animals and agricultural products occurs by way of the many roads and highways, and through the Des Moines International Airport as well as through regional airports in Cedar Rapids, Mason City, Sioux City, Cedar Falls, and Dubuque.
- 1.2.10. US Interstate Highways 80 and 35 crisscross the State of Iowa. This poses challenges in enforcing quarantines and restricted movement. Large numbers of people and vehicles, and possibly animals in transit would have to be managed. There are also many feedlots and food processing facilities close to or bordering Iowa's interstate highways.
- 1.2.11. A major animal health emergency, or contamination or disease event could negatively affect the industries and those businesses that depend on them. Export of grains, livestock and livestock products, and food would decrease or be banned. Businesses would fail. Tax revenue generated directly and indirectly would diminish dramatically. If the disease/contamination spreads to other states, it could have a devastating impact on the United States' ability to compete in the global marketplace.
- 1.2.12. A major contamination event or outbreak of disease could create environmental and public health hazards to the human population including exposure to hazardous materials and contaminated water supplies, crops, livestock, and food products. An outbreak of a zoonotic disease could affect the health of both animals and people. In any serious agricultural emergency, there would also be a significant mental health impact.
- 1.2.13. Limited facilities in some geographical sections of Iowa may increase response time and there is the potential for radio and telephone communication difficulties.
- 1.2.14. Iowa's climate of extreme seasonal temperatures and potential for flooding not only creates potential disaster situations, but may create challenges for response operations.

1.2.15. Iowa is largely a rural state, however two cities, Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, have populations over 100,000. Public information concerning an agricultural event and some response activities will need to consider the range of communities, from rural to urban.

2. Activation of this Plan

An Emergency Proclamation may be prompted by livestock diseases identified in Iowa or within the United States that seriously threaten the economy or public health. The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) has primary responsibility in response to livestock disease that may threaten the State. The Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals (IDIA) may respond based on knowledge and authority at the manufacturing/processing and retail levels.

3. Plan Foundations

3.1. Authorities – Legal Basis

3.1.1. State Authorities

Code of Iowa

Chapter 29C – Emergency Management

Sets forth the powers of the Governor under a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency and a Proclamation of a State of Public Disorder; describes the powers and duties of the Adjutant General and the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department; presents the articles of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, as adopted by the state.

Chapter 159 - Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship

Clarifies legal stipulations in regards to the objectives, powers and duties of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship.

Chapter 163 – Infectious and Contagious Diseases Among Animals

Provides the legal basis for a broad range of actions associated with the prevention, surveillance, containment, and eradication of infectious animal diseases, including animal identification, inspections, regulated movement, quarantine, depopulation, indemnification, and the imposition of civil penalties.

163.3A - Veterinary Emergency Preparedness and Response

Addresses services necessary to prevent or control serious threats caused by the transmission of livestock disease. Provides for the appointment and registration of veterinary emergency response teams, with benefits and protections afforded.

Chapter 167 – Use and Disposal of Dead Animals

Contains legal stipulations regarding the disinfection, transportation, and disposal of animal carcasses, including those believed or known to have died of a disease.

Chapter 170 - Farm Deer

The regulations adopted by the Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship may include but are not limited to providing for the importation, transportation, and disease control of farm deer.

Chapter 189A - IDALS Meat and Poultry Inspection

Provides for meat and poultry products inspection programs that will impose and enforce requirements with respect to intrastate operations and commerce that are at least equal to those imposed and enforced under the federal Meat Inspection Act

and the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act with respect to operations and transactions in interstate commerce.

IDALS has authority to control specific livestock diseases as addressed in the following chapters:

- Chapter 163A - Brucellosis Control in Swine
- Chapter 164 - Brucellosis - Bovine and Designated Animals
- Chapter 165 - Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis
- Chapter 165A - Johne's Disease (Paratuberculosis) Control
- Chapter 165B - Control of Pathogenic Viruses in Poultry
- Chapter 166A - Scabies Control in Sheep
- Chapter 166B - Eradication of Hog Cholera (Classical Swine Fever)
- Chapter 166D - Pseudorabies Control

Iowa Administrative Code (IAC)

Section 605 – Emergency Management

Supports Code of Iowa Chapter 29C to provide a legal basis for the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department to establish standards for emergency management and details the state government response to a wide range of natural, technological or human-caused disasters.

Section 21 – Agriculture and Land Stewardship

Describes the organization of the Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship and authorities granted to the agency. The following chapters of IAC Section 21 are particularly relevant:

Chapter 61 – Dead Animal Disposal

Intended to implement Iowa Code section 167.2 addressing the manner, terms and conditions for disposing of dead animals.

Chapter 64 - Infectious and Contagious Diseases

Supports Code of Iowa Chapter 163 concerning regulations for the prevention, control, eradication, and reporting of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals in the state of Iowa.

Chapter 65 - Animal and Livestock Importation

Describes animal and livestock importation into the State of Iowa including pre-entry certificates, specific species requirements, general requirements and limitations.

Chapter 66 - Livestock Movement

This rule implements Code of Iowa 163 explaining livestock movement requirements and responsibilities pertaining to livestock markets and sales.

Chapter 68 – Dairy

Addresses milk plant licenses and permits, suspension/revocation of permits and the conformation to standards and requirements for milk production.

Chapter 76 – Meat and Poultry Inspection

Several parts of Title 9, Chapter III, of the Code of Federal Regulations are adopted.

- 3.1.1.1. Nothing set forth here is intended to interfere with the authority of the Iowa Secretary of Agriculture to quarantine and embargo animals, animal products, animal waste, and agricultural equipment, as provided for in Chapter 163 of Iowa Code, or with any other authority granted to the Secretary in the Code of Iowa. However, with respect to movement

restrictions involving people, or any property that is not an animal or an animal product, the State Veterinarian and the Iowa Secretary of Agriculture will work in an advisory capacity to the Governor (or the Governor's designee), who has statutory authority over these areas as provided for in Chapter 29C of Iowa Code.

3.1.2. Federal Authorities

The Code of Laws of the United States of America (U.S.C.) provides the general and permanent statutes of the United States, which are passed by Congress and signed by the President. Executive branch agencies then interpret the U.S.C., developing detailed regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The CFR is developed through a public rulemaking process, where the public is allowed to comment.

In the event of an agricultural emergency, United States Department Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and other federal agencies operate under the U.S.C. and CFR, though interim regulations can be implemented.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act (Stafford Act), 42 U.S.C., 5121 - 5208 – Public Law 93-288, as amended by Public Law 100-707

Explains how states request a Major Disaster or Emergency Declaration from the President to obtain various types of assistance from the federal government; describes these types of assistance; lists federal disaster assistance available without a Presidential declaration.

Animal Health Protection Act (AHPA), 7 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.*

Grants USDA APHIS permanent and general regulatory authority. Enables the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent, detect, control, and eradicate diseases and pests of animals, including foreign animal and emerging diseases, in order to protect animal health, the health and welfare of people, economic interests of livestock and related industries, the environment, and interstate and foreign commerce in animals and other articles. Examples include:

7 U.S.C. 8301-8302

Defines the term "animal" as any member of the animal kingdom (except a human).

7 U.S.C. 8308

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out operations and measures to detect, control, or eradicate any pest or disease of livestock, which includes poultry.

7 U.S.C. 8315

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate regulations and issue orders to carry out the AHPA.

7 U.S.C. 8303-8305

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit or restrict the importation, entry, or interstate movement of any animal, article, or means of conveyance to prevent the introduction into or dissemination within the United States of any pest or disease of livestock.

Related Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

Title 9 of the CFR

Provides detailed USDA APHIS administrative regulations for the control and eradication of animal diseases, including foreign animal diseases (FADs) and emerging animal diseases.

9 CFR 71.2
Secretary of Agriculture to Issue Rule Governing Quarantine and Interstate Movement of Diseased Animals, Including Poultry

9 CFR 71.3
Interstate Movement of Diseased Animals and Poultry Generally Prohibited

9 CFR 53
Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Pleuropneumonia, Rinderpest, and Certain Other Communicable Diseases of Livestock or Poultry

9 CFR 161
Requirements and Standards for Accredited Veterinarians and Suspension or Revocation of Such Accreditation

Meat Inspection, 21 U.S.C., 601 – 695

Poultry and Poultry Products Inspection, 21 U.S.C., 451 - 472
Grants legal authority to USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) to ensure the safety of the Nation's supply of meat, poultry, and processed egg products.

Egg Products Inspection, 21 U.S.C., 1031 - 1056
Grants legal authority to USDA FSIS and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to ensure wholesome shell eggs and egg products in the marketplace.

Plant Protection, 7 U.S.C. 7701 - 7772
Grants legal authority to the United States Department of Agriculture for response procedures for plant events including the detection, control, eradication, suppression, prevention, or retardation of the spread of plant pests or noxious weeds.

Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 301-399f
Grants legal authority for the United States Health and Human Services Agency, Food and Drug Administration, to oversee the safety of food, drugs, and cosmetics

National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C., 4321 *et seq.*

Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C 1531 *et seq.*

National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C., 470 *et seq.*, among others –

Discusses USDA's role in assisting in emergencies to protect natural, cultural and historic resources.

4. Planning Considerations

4.1. Situation

4.1.1. Any large disaster or emergency may cause substantial suffering to the human and animal populations. With the advent of larger animal production facilities, the closer interface of animals, including wildlife, and people, the co-mingling and expanding distribution of food, and the increased vulnerability to intentional introduction of disease and contamination, a coordinated local agricultural response plan is imperative.

4.1.2. Response to contamination and/or disease may involve local, state, federal and other

entities. No single local or state agency has full authority and expertise to act unilaterally, nor do they have the resources necessary to deal with a large scale situation.

- 4.1.3. IDALS has the authority to work with local officials and responders to make all necessary rules for suppression and control of infectious and contagious diseases among animals, and mitigate the spread of plant disease in the state. Areas of authority include horticulture, livestock production, dairying, cheese making, poultry raising, beekeeping, production of wool, and other allied activities.
- 4.1.4. IDALS will coordinate with supporting state agencies, and local officials to ensure an efficient response to an agricultural emergency.
- 4.1.5. The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) Center for Agriculture Security (CAS) will play a pivotal role in the emergency response to an agricultural emergency. The Center works with livestock and commodity groups in preparation and response to disease and agricultural disasters. Coordination will be vital between the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and the Center for Agriculture Security during an agricultural or animal health emergency.
- 4.1.6. The Governor of Iowa has authority to restrict the movement of people who may pose a risk of spreading disease. Under the Governor's authority as provided in Chapter 29C.6, subsection 15 of the Iowa Code, and under the guidance of IDALS, movement restrictions may be imposed and enforced.
- 4.1.7. Depending on the size and nature of the event, the SEOC may be activated to coordinate other state agency and county resources needed to respond, contain, and eradicate the disease.
- 4.1.8. Not all animal disease introductions require emergency response functions. Many disease introductions are routinely handled by private practice veterinarians and/or veterinarians employed by the State Veterinarian. Response measures are greatly influenced by the infectivity of the disease, its characteristics of transmission, the actions necessary to contain it, and impacts on international trade. Response functions may be initiated in the event of an introduction of a highly infectious animal disease, FAD, emerging animal disease, or other animal disease situations.
- 4.1.9. The animal diseases of most concern are those diseases listed in the International Animal Health Code as designated by the World Organization for Animal Health (also known as the Office International des Epizooties [OIE]), the Select Agent list of the Bioterrorism Act of 2002, the interstate commerce list as found in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 71.3(b), by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as high consequence livestock pathogens, recognized by the National Veterinary Stockpile as threats, or those listed by IDALS as reportable.
- 4.1.10. Introduction of a disease or pest affecting livestock or plants may be accidental or intentional, perhaps as an act of terrorism. An accidental incursion may originate at one location or facility. An intentional introduction may be recognized by multiple sites, not linked epidemiologically, being affected as initial locations.
- 4.1.11. An animal or plant disease or pest may be first recognized in Iowa, or the disease may have been introduced through spread from another state known to be affected.
- 4.1.12. Disease zones around affected livestock locations may be established to aid in containment through implementation of biosecurity protocols and zone-specific surveillance plans.

- 4.1.13. Certain response activities in an animal health emergency such as quarantine and movement controls will create a hardship for certain industries that rely on animal and product movement.
- 4.1.14. Depending on the nature of the event, the scale of response may quickly escalate demanding significant numbers of resources. The scope of the emergency may involve an area as large as multiple states, requiring coordination with other states' agencies as well as federal agencies. It may be necessary for emergency response activities to be conducted over many months.

4.2. Assumptions

- 4.2.1. Departments and agencies will coordinate and take action under their own statutory authorities. Where applicable this will include joining a Unified Command with state and federal agencies to manage response activities.
- 4.2.2. Using the National Incident Management System, response to an animal (livestock) health emergency will be conducted using the Incident Command System to be led by a Unified Command structure involving the State Veterinarian, and probably the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Area Veterinarian-in-Charge (AVIC). Other agencies may be represented in the Unified Command based on needed resources and jurisdictional authority, and with oversight from the Governor's office.
- 4.2.3. Rapid response to an agricultural emergency will be necessary to stop the spread of the disease and/or contamination, and will require interaction between local, state and federal agencies and personnel.
- 4.2.4. IDALS has in place effective rules and regulations regarding the importation of animals and animal products to help prevent the introduction of disease into the state.
- 4.2.5. There are established protocols for investigating infectious animal diseases.
- 4.2.6. If an animal health emergency or animal disease occurs in Iowa, the most probable means of discovery will be by livestock or poultry producers, private practice veterinarians, state or federal inspectors at slaughter plants, trace information from an animal disease investigation in another state, and/or by a veterinarian employed by the state or federal government.
- 4.2.7. The USDA AVIC is the state's federal counterpart to the State Veterinarian. Coordination with USDA through the AVIC may be necessary during an animal disease emergency for guidance, expertise, and if needed, for national resources.
- 4.2.8. At the time of a Declaration of a State Emergency, the Iowa Veterinary Rapid Response Team (IVRRT) may be activated as a state resource under the authority of the State Veterinarian.
- 4.2.9. IVRRT may supply a corps of trained agriculture first responders in case of an emergency. Volunteer veterinarians and other animal health technicians comprise the IVRRT and work under the direction and authority of the State Veterinarian to prevent and control foreign animal disease.
- 4.2.10. Private veterinary practitioners will likely be the first responders to an animal health emergency situation. Every veterinarian is required to immediately notify any suspected animal health emergency to the State Veterinarian or the USDA AVIC.

- 4.2.11. The response functions needed for an animal health emergency will vary depending on the factors involved, but may include: multi-agency coordination and planning, resource management, communications and public information, preservation of worker/volunteer health and safety, and disease management activities such as quarantine establishment and enforcement, traffic control, surveillance, appraisal of animal values, animal depopulation and mortality management, carcass disposal, value compensation, vaccination, and biosecurity protocols with disinfection and decontamination.
- 4.2.12. An animal health emergency in the United States or the surrounding countries may significantly restrict the intrastate, interstate, and international movement of animal (especially livestock) and animal products.
- 4.2.13. Positive detection of contamination or disease elsewhere in the United States or in countries bordering the United States may prompt state officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate a local occurrence.
- 4.2.14. The identification of animal or plant disease, or food, milk or dairy product contamination within the United States would affect Iowa. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, plant, food, milk and dairy products, and other property.
- 4.2.15. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspected or confirmed cases of livestock disease may have originated. These may be identified as Control Areas, being made up of an Infected Zone and Buffer Zone. Special operational procedures (e.g., movement restrictions, disinfection and decontamination, surveillance, record keeping) may be required and specific protocols implemented according to zone.
- 4.2.16. Livestock premises affected by disease within the Control Area will be identified, according to specific criteria, as Infected Premise, Suspect Premises, or Contact Premises. Premises within the Control Area not known to be affected will be identified as At-Risk Premises or Monitored Premises.
- 4.2.17. Large numbers of domestic livestock, poultry, and possibly wildlife, large quantities of crops and food, and large areas of farm and rangelands may need to be controlled or destroyed to prevent the spread of an animal disease emergency after it has been confirmed.
- 4.2.18. Depopulation of animals will be conducted in the most humane, expeditious manner to stop the spread of the disease, limit the number of animals affected, and protect public health.
- 4.2.19. Carcass disposal methods and sites will need to be rapidly identified, and will be determined by the State Veterinarian, in coordination with the USDA AVIC and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR).
- 4.2.20. If an emergency animal disease is diagnosed in Iowa, DNR may waive certain environmental protection restrictions to facilitate the timely and efficient disposal of food, plant materials, euthanized livestock and wildlife.
- 4.2.21. Animal disease emergencies may lead to long term economic impacts requiring long term federal and state assistance programs for recovery.
- 4.2.22. Owners losing animals in an animal health emergency or persons responding to the

situation may require psychological counseling and support.

- 4.2.23. Numerous local, state and federal agencies will play a role in response to and the mitigation of an agricultural event. Operations regarding remediation and recovery have the potential to involve a massive amount of resources, due to the sheer volume potential.
- 4.2.24. Trade, professional and marketing organizations/associations may play a role. These associations and their local and national counterparts have the ability to communicate rapidly with individual members, providing two-way communication regarding pre-planning through emergency response and recovery.
- 4.2.25. Vector control may be necessary. Vector-borne diseases can spread very quickly, necessitating a quick response over a potentially wide area.
- 4.2.26. Eradication of the causative agent will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for animal carcasses, plant materials and/or food. Suspect infected locations and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned and disinfected. Enhanced biosecurity protocols may need to be implemented.
- 4.2.27. Depending on the scope of the emergency and the response, the President of the United States may issue a Presidential Declaration of Emergency. The United States Secretary of Agriculture may issue a Secretarial Declaration of Emergency. Each of these disaster declarations allows the commitment of specific federal resources, and additional federal authority and remedial actions in support of the state. Requests for a disaster declaration are made by the Iowa Governor, the governor's authorized representative, or by an Indian Tribal government leader.

4.3 Policies

- 4.3.1. The preservation of life, health, safety, and to a lesser extent, property of all Iowans remains a priority during all emergency response efforts.
- 4.3.2. IDALS and the DNR have primary state government responsibility for agricultural plant protection, animal health and for wildlife health, respectively.
- 4.3.3. IDALS will retain ongoing control of surveillance programs to ensure acceptable health standards for Iowa's animals, and will continue to investigate suspicious diseased reports and determine the risk of Iowa's animals and plants/crops.
- 4.3.4. The IDIA has primary state government responsibility for inspection of wholesale and retail establishments to ensure proper food handling and food safety.
- 4.3.5. Iowa's Secretary of Agriculture is responsible for notifying the Governor when Iowa's agricultural activity is at risk due to an emergency livestock disease, a milk contamination event, or plant pest or disease.
- 4.3.6. Infectious animal/plant disease response efforts will be managed by a Unified Command consisting of representatives of the Iowa Departments of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Public Defense, Public Safety, Transportation, and Natural Resources, with oversight from the Governor's Office.
- 4.3.7. When intentional disease introduction is suspected, Iowa's Secretary of Agriculture or designee in cooperation with the USDA AVIC will contact the USDA Office of Inspector General in accordance with the National Response Plan, ESF 11.
- 4.3.8. There is a potential for the agricultural community, as well as local and state officials, to

receive a threat of contamination or disease as a mechanism of terrorism. If an incident were suspected or confirmed as being a terrorist event, the State of Iowa Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) ESF 13 Public Safety and Security, would be utilized in conjunction with this Annex.

- 4.3.9. The Iowa Department of Public Health will be consulted before undertaking an activity that may have an immediate or long-term effect on human life, health, or safety.
- 4.3.10. All participating agencies/departments will operate under the principles of the appropriate National Incident Management System (NIMS) structure.

5. Concept of Operations

5.1. General - Operational Overview

- 5.1.1. IDALS currently monitors the disease status of Iowa's animals, crops, and plant life. IDALS will assess the available epidemiological data, provide accurate and timely information regarding the outbreak, and distribute it through pre-established lines of communications. Protocols for preventing the spread of disease, and ultimately eradicating it, will be implemented on a case-by-case basis, as will actions requested of other agencies.
- 5.1.2. The level of response to an agricultural event depends on the extent and severity of that event. While a natural disaster might bring about a short-lived, local response, the introduction of a major feed or food contamination, or highly contagious animal disease could initiate a response from multiple sectors in multiple jurisdictions, over an extended period of time.
- 5.1.3. It is recognized that under some agriculture disaster scenarios, especially those encompassing multiple (or even hundreds of) sites, the need for resources is tremendous.
- 5.1.4. When an agricultural emergency requires the assistance of supporting state agencies, the primary agencies in cooperation with Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department (HSEMD) will request a Governor's Proclamation of Emergency.
- 5.1.5. Before, during, and immediately following a Governor's Emergency Proclamation, the policies and procedures in ESF 11 are expected to guide requests for agricultural related assistance.
- 5.1.6. When ESF 11 is activated, IDALS and IDIA, the ESF 11 Primary Agencies, will each provide an agency Representative to serve at the SEOC.
- 5.1.7. Upon SEOC's request, the Representatives from the Primary Agencies will be available to respond to requests submitted through the Iowa HSEMD. The Representatives will identify which departments/agencies/associations are needed and ensure that the departments/agencies/associations are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- 5.1.8. IDALS may utilize an Agricultural Emergency Operations Center to assist in coordinating internal operations, in addition to deploying agency Representatives to the SEOC. Adequate communication will be necessary between these and other emergency operation centers.
- 5.1.9. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is available to provide mutual aid and share available resources between states if necessary.
- 5.1.10. Throughout the operation, a log of all calls and actions will be maintained by all responding agencies/organizations at the various Command Centers and Emergency Operations Centers and incident site(s).
- 5.1.11. To stop the introduction and/or spread of an emergency livestock disease, IDALS will take the lead in coordinating actions which may include, but are not limited to, the institution of quarantines, movement control restrictions, contact tracing and surveillance, depopulation and carcass disposal, enhanced biosecurity protocols, and the implementation of a vaccination program which is consistent with the national vaccination policies in effect at the time. (Note that the State Veterinarian may petition to have the prevailing national vaccination policies changed.)

- 5.1.12. With the approval of Iowa's Secretary of Agriculture, IDALS may order an embargo or prohibition on the importation of animals or animal products into Iowa.
- 5.1.13. In an animal disease event, the implementation of a permitting system will enable the State Veterinarian, in collaboration with the USDA AVIC, to lift restrictions to allow the biosecure movement of specific animals and animal products. The issuance of a permit for movement will be dependent on compliance with certain risk-based criteria.
- 5.1.14. Federal agencies may provide support during emergency events. The United States Department of Agriculture has the power, in certain circumstances, to declare an emergency in response to livestock and/or plant disease. In these cases, USDA representatives in Iowa will work with IDALS.

5.2. Interface Coordination

- 5.2.1. Rapid response to an animal health emergency will require interaction between local, state and federal agencies and personnel. The response functions needed for an animal health emergency will vary depending on the type of emergency.
- 5.2.2. Iowa HSEMD will provide coordination of state and local government, and of private personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of all goals described in this plan. HSEMD will coordinate government requests for assistance between state and local agencies, including assistance from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- 5.2.3. The federal government may become involved in the response, due to the scope of the response or the nature of the consequences, or by request when the State of Iowa's resources are overwhelmed. In an animal disease emergency, the USDA AVIC assigned to Iowa may become a partner in the Unified Command.

Local

- 5.2.4. Local resources under the control of County Emergency Management used in the response will be coordinated through the Iowa HSEMD to support an agricultural response.
- 5.2.5. Local emergency management will play an active role in identifying, coordinating, and utilizing available local resources when requested through the Iowa HSEMD. The Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) will be activated which clarifies the roles of the local supporting agencies and personnel such as, but not limited to, law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical services, HAZMAT teams, county extension agents, public health, environmental health, departments of natural resources and county conservation officers, and departments of public works.
- 5.2.6. The local government officials are responsible for their respective city or county emergency operations, including assuring continuity of resources. Local government officials retain control and responsibility for local assets involved in the response.
- 5.2.7. In addition, local emergency management may:
 - Assist the lead agency to coordinate community support and response resources, including personnel and logistical support, supplies, equipment, vehicles, food, lodging and administrative support during an agricultural emergency.
 - Coordinate local communications with and between local agencies and responders.
 - Assist with unified public information dissemination to industries and the public through

coordination with IDALS Public Information Officer (PIO) and the Joint Information Center (JIC).

- Maintain records of resources under local control, as well as disaster-related expenditures.

5.2.8. Additional local support may be needed from volunteer organizations such as Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council (IDHRC), and from veterinary professionals, livestock producers, livestock associations, and other animal related businesses.

State

5.2.9. Additional state agencies may be required to support the Primary Agencies in an agricultural emergency. Coordination with Unified Command will occur through the SEOC. Personnel, equipment, and other resources will contribute to resolution of the agricultural emergency.

5.2.10. The Primary Agencies, as well as other state agencies as requested by the Iowa HSEMD, will provide a Representative to serve in the SEOC to assist with communication and coordination of resources.

5.2.11. Infectious animal/plant disease response efforts will be managed by a Unified Command consisting of representatives of IDALS and IDIA. Other state agencies as needed may include Departments of Public Health, Public Safety, Transportation, Natural Resources, and the Iowa National Guard with oversight from the Governor's Office.

5.2.12. The state agencies may send representatives to the JIC where the IDALS PIO will lead messaging to allied groups and to the public.

5.2.13. Each state agency will track costs for resources under its control.

Federal

5.2.14. This Agriculture and Natural Resources Emergency Support Function (ESF) corresponds to the National Response Framework (NRF) ESF 11, Agriculture and Natural Resources.

5.2.15. When agricultural emergencies rise to a national level based on the nature and scale of the event, the consequences, the state's needs, and as a result of requests from the State of Iowa, federal agencies may provide leadership, technical support, assistance with communication, and resources if available.

5.2.16. Examples of federal agencies that may become partners in an agricultural response include:

- Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Department of the Interior (DOI)
- Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)
- Department of Defense (DoD)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - USDA has several branches that may be called upon, such as:
 - Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)
 - Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)

- Investigative and Enforcement Service (IES)
- Office of Inspector General (OIG)
- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
APHIS has multiple operational program units which may be called upon, such as:
 - Veterinary Services (VS)
 - Animal Care (AC)
 - Wildlife Services (WS)
 - Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)

Each of these branches and programs has specific areas of authority.

5.2.17. Coordination between state and federal agencies will be necessary.

5.2.18. Due to the contagious nature of some animal and plant diseases, as well as the economically devastating consequences of a large-scale outbreak, the federal government, and in particular USDA, may become involved in national-level crisis management, response coordination, consultation, resource provision, public information, and consequence management, such as global trade issues.

5.2.19. Funding to support the response may come from a variety of sources. A United States Presidential Declaration of Emergency, or an Emergency Declaration issued by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture may release federal funds for response.

5.2.20. When the state's resources are exhausted or overwhelmed, the State Veterinarian in cooperation with the USDA AVIC assigned to Iowa can request federal resources and personnel. These include deployment of the National Veterinary Stockpile, the nation's repository of veterinary countermeasures including commercial support services (3D Teams). The National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps (NAHERC) comprised of federalized private veterinarians and animal health technicians may be authorized for deployment by USDA.

5.2.21. The investigation and initial response of a livestock disease considered foreign to the United States will follow the guidance provided in the USDA APHIS VS Memo 580.4, last circulated in August 2010.

6. Responsibilities

State Agency Responsibilities

6.1. Primary Agency – Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship

The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) is a primary agency with responsibility for protecting animal and plant health, including the following activities:

- 6.1.1. Take necessary steps to prevent plant and infectious animal disease disasters from entering Iowa.
- 6.1.2. Develop and maintain a listing of principle contacts for all supporting departments/agencies, the Iowa Veterinary Rapid Response Team (IVRRT), and association assets available to support a response and/or recovery mission.
- 6.1.3. Position resources in advance, or when it becomes apparent that resources will be required. This includes such resources as personnel, equipment and supplies, as in the Animal Emergency Response Trailers.

- 6.1.4. Develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP), per NIMS, which includes the strategic, tactical, logistical, financial and staffing requirements necessary. This IAP shall be reviewed and revised each operational period and distributed to all within the sphere of influence.
- 6.1.5. Collaborate with support departments/agencies to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
- 6.1.6. Change regulations regarding the movement of animals, animal waste, animal products, and agricultural equipment from areas outside of Iowa to best protect Iowa's agricultural industries.
- 6.1.7. Provide expert opinion to other state agencies.
- 6.1.8. Provide resources for infectious disease disaster surveillance and detection.
- 6.1.9. Communicate accurate information regarding a potential or actual infectious animal/plant disease disaster. In particular, the agency will:
 - Notify the Governor's Office and the Iowa HSEMD when Iowa is at increased risk from an infectious organism capable of causing such a disaster.
 - Notify the Governor's Office and Iowa HSEMD when either a presumptive positive or a confirmed positive diagnosis of an infectious organism capable of causing such a disaster is made in Iowa.
 - Notify the Governor's Office and Iowa HSEMD when it appears likely that state resources will no longer be adequate to provide an adequate response to an animal/plant disease outbreak in Iowa.
 - Provide current information concerning locations of outbreaks, extent of involvement, and available diagnostic information, as well as information on local agricultural conditions, resources and producers to support departments/agencies/associations as needed.
 - Notify Iowa zoos and facilities for captive wildlife when an infectious disease organism that threatens Iowa or is found in Iowa has the potential to affect wildlife species held in Iowa. Notify all affected facilities of the situation and the associated risks, and when necessary, provide protective action recommendations to the affected facilities including closure to the public.
 - Provide communication through IDALS PIO, including information shared among state and federal counterparts. An appropriate communications plan will provide critical information in a timely manner, both internally and externally as public messaging. The PIO will be a primary participant in a JIC, if one is established.
 - Provide awareness education for veterinarians, animal owners, agricultural industry groups, agricultural advocacy groups, state agencies, and the general public.
 - Activate the Iowa Rapid Veterinary Information Network (IRVIN) to communicate with Iowa veterinarians.
- 6.1.10. When ESF 11 is activated, IDALS may participate in an Area Command, Unified Command and/or Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) organization which may be established. Also the level of response is dependent on the scope and duration of the event and available resources.

6.1.11. Generally, IDALS will:

- Provide a designee to report to the SEOC, and serve as the agency Representative.
- Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance in response to highly contagious animal diseases, plant diseases, and plant, food, milk, and dairy product contamination.
- Identify which departments, agencies, and/or associations are needed, and ensure that they are activated or on alert, as appropriate.
- Collect samples and forward to an appropriate laboratory.
- Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready to respond in a timely manner.
- Collect, maintain, and evaluate contamination/disease information obtained from assessment/surveillance teams, the telecommunications industry, the local emergency operations center, and other local, state, and federal agencies, unless a partnering federal agency, such as USDA APHIS VS, provides the same data collection and analysis to share with states.
- Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
- Continually reassess priorities to address the most critical needs.
- Track resources which are committed to specific missions.
- Re-deploy and re-stage resources as appropriate.
- Coordinate the movement of any resource that may be needed in order to mitigate an event, and in recovery, from the potential disaster area to the nearest staging area, including evacuation and re-entry of a designated area.

6.1.12. Implement pertinent bio-security steps in order to prevent, control, and recover from an infectious animal/plant disease disaster. Bio-security steps may include, but are not limited to:

- Establishing Control Areas comprised of an Infected Zone and a Buffer Zone, and determining Infected Premises, Contact Premise, and Suspect Premises with zone- and premises-specific response activities.
- Ensuring responders follow biosecurity protocols while deployed, including the proper use of personal protective clothing, the consistent employment of decontamination steps, and proper disposal of contaminated items.
- Conducting extensive decontamination efforts of food production and livestock containment facilities for which IDALS has regulatory authority, and implementing procedures for the decontamination of equipment used in the response. Establishing cleaning and disinfection protocols for vehicles, agricultural conveyances, and other types of fomites that could mechanically transfer a disease agent.

- Establishing movement control protocols, and implementing a movement permitting system for the biosecure movement of uninfected animals and non-contaminated animal products dependent on risk-based criteria.
 - Providing biosecurity guidance and supervision of all response activities, including transportation, depopulation and disposal, to avoid the unintended spread of disease.
 - Removing each of these bio-security steps when it is no longer necessary;
- 6.1.13. Establish the method of appraisal and determination of fair market value of any animals that are required to be humanely euthanized as a result of an infectious animal disease outbreak and monitor for proper and consistent use of this method. Whenever possible this will occur in conjunction with USDA guidance and assistance.
- 6.1.14. Provide the protocols, supervisory veterinary personnel, and equipment for depopulation of infected or exposed animals during an infectious animal disease disaster. Location information required by the department includes the 911 address, a legal description, and any other information regarding any premises on which depopulation or euthanasia is to occur.
- 6.1.15. Coordinate with the DNR and the Department of Transportation (DOT) regarding disposal of humanely euthanized animals and condemned animal products and/or wastes during an infectious animal disease disaster.
- 6.1.16. Implement an emergency livestock vaccination program which is consistent with the national vaccination policies in effect at the time.
- 6.1.17. In conjunction with the DNR, monitor susceptible wildlife for evidence of disease symptoms through road kills, hunter kills, or other means, and determine best procedures to protect wildlife, domestic livestock, and public health.
- 6.1.18. Notify supporting state agencies and the Governor's Office when the State of Iowa is considered disease free in respect to the declared animal health emergency.
- 6.1.19 Attachment 1 to this ESF shows which food products fall under which state agency's regulatory jurisdiction, IDIA or IDALS, and under what situation or circumstance.

6.2. Primary Agency – Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals

The Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals (IDIA) is a primary agency with responsibility for taking the lead for aspects involving state licensed food processing facilities and food warehouses. They also take the lead for aspects involving food service and retail establishments, groceries and restaurants. What follows in this subsection is a list of their responsibilities as they relate to ESF 11. As their role straddles this emergency support function, ESF 11, and that of ESF 8, Public Health and Medical Services, an annex entitled "State of Iowa Food Emergency Response Plan" has been created that more comprehensively describes all their roles and responsibilities in relation to both ESF 11 and ESF 8.

IDIA responsibilities for ESF 11:

- 6.2.1. Inspect and license food processing facilities and retail food establishments.
- 6.2.2. Hold authority to issue a Closure Notice to require a facility to discontinue operations due to an association with a contaminated product.

- 6.2.3. Inspect facets of after-harvest food distribution system, performing trace-back and trace-forward of suspected food.
- 6.2.4. Monitor food safety by IDIA-trained state, county and city field inspectors and staff.
- 6.2.5. Identify and place hold orders on suspected foods, verifies that recalled products have been pulled from retail establishments, and takes necessary actions to mitigate an incident (embargo, salvage, condemn).
- 6.2.6. Oversees cleaning and disinfection of transporters and containers, when necessary.
- 6.2.7. Attachment 1 to this ESF shows which food products fall under which state agency's regulatory jurisdiction, IDIA or IDALS, and under what situation or circumstance.

6.3. Support Agency - Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department

- 6.3.1. Communicate and cooperate with IDALS to determine the needs of the state in order to prevent, control, eradicate, and recover from an agricultural disaster.
- 6.3.2. Alert ESF 11 supporting state agencies of potential activation and task state agencies (and/or volunteer organizations) to provide personnel and/or equipment to assist with prevention, control, and recovery from an agricultural disaster.
- 6.3.3. Request equipment and/or personnel from the Department of Defense - Iowa National Guard for specific-purpose situations.
- 6.3.4. Serve as a liaison with FEMA, and serve as state lead agency for obtaining federal assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act for those situations that qualify.
- 6.3.5. Activate and operate the SEOC and other facilities associated with a Unified Command or Multi-Agency Coordination Center; provide liaisons to affected jurisdictions; prepare situation reports for the Governor, and receive and act on requests for assistance from county emergency managers/directors; coordinate the State's response with local governments; and assist in the coordination of disaster related public information.
- 6.3.6. Operate, maintain, and facilitate the use of a web-based Emergency Operations Center (Web EOC) as an information management system for interagency communication concerning response activities.
- 6.3.7. Identify sources of equipment and supplies, including personal protective equipment (PPE) necessary to facilitate movement/destruction/disposal of contaminated products or populations of large animals.
- 6.3.8. Identify the locations and organizations capable of approved cleaning and disinfection, and, if necessary, decontamination of individuals and equipment.
- 6.3.9. Establish a JIC and assist in coordinating messages with PIOs from other agencies.
- 6.3.10. Assist and/or coordinate in the transportation of suspected diseased tissue samples to an appropriate diagnostic laboratory.

6.4. Support Agency – Iowa Department of Public Health

- 6.4.1. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment, and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency, including mass care for special needs persons and quarantine needs.
- 6.4.2. Provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic diseases.
- 6.4.3. Monitor the health status of responders on active deployment.
- 6.4.4. Contribute to the development and release of public information pertaining to the level of public health risk.
- 6.4.5. Determine the potability of water supplies and identify other drinking water sources.
- 6.4.6. Make available laboratory facilities with appropriate bio-safety levels for testing of samples, as needed.

6.5. Support Agency - Iowa Department of Natural Resources

- 6.5.1. Provide technical assistance in support of necessary containment practices and procedures for carcass disposal, including necessary temporary on-site disposal.
- 6.5.2. Provide on-site assistance regarding temporary and/or permanent animal disposal.
- 6.5.3. Provide on-site assistance regarding environmental issues stemming from decontamination activities.
- 6.5.4. Approve waste disposal and/or treatment sites.
- 6.5.5. Provide technical advice on locations and on-site assistance for cleaning and disinfecting stations.
- 6.5.6. Provide technical assistance on environmental regulations and requirements.
- 6.5.7. Provide information on locations of known livestock feeding operations.
- 6.5.8. Provide technical assistance and necessary mapping information, to include specific information on topography and water tables.
- 6.5.9. Provide on-site mapping assistance.
- 6.5.10. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases to or through non-domesticated animals.
- 6.5.11. Provide, on public land, temporary sheltering of animals involved in stop-movement orders, or sites for disposal of huge numbers of large animals, if necessary.
- 6.5.12. Provide assistance with vector control.
- 6.5.13. Conduct surveillance on susceptible wild animal species, as required.
- 6.5.14. Reduce infected wildlife populations, as required.
- 6.5.15. Provide temporary accommodations and emergency feeding for field operation teams.
- 6.5.16. Provide additional general security, law enforcement, and traffic control, as required.

6.5.17. Provide heavy equipment for disposal operations.

6.5.18. Assist with the transportation of soil, carcasses, or debris.

6.6. Support Agency - Iowa Department of Transportation

6.6.1. Provide guidance and personnel for re-routing of traffic in and around the affected area(s).

6.6.2. Identify traffic control issues and/or needs, including the establishment of movement corridors.

6.6.3. Provide transport vehicles and assist with the transport of soil, carcasses, or debris.

6.6.4. Identify potential sources of outside assistance (i.e., contractors, equipment sources, etc.)

6.6.5. Provide additional traffic control devices for law enforcement to use in the quarantine areas or detours.

6.7. Support Agency - Iowa Department of Public Safety

6.7.1. Provide incident security, including management of approved entry and exiting to a site, law enforcement, and traffic control, as required.

6.7.2. Provide security and escort for the National Veterinary Stockpile, if required.

6.7.3. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases.

6.7.4. Provide security protection to responders and persons within the quarantine area.

6.7.5. Provide additional communication resources.

6.7.6. Coordinate the local, state and federal law enforcement response, as required.

6.7.7. Assist in the coordination and transportation of suspected diseased tissue samples to an appropriate diagnostic laboratory.

6.8. Support Agency - Iowa Department of Human Services

6.8.1. Provide mental health support through the Iowa Disaster Behavioral Health Response Team to survivors, emergency responders, those that suffer significant property loss and the public in general to prevent or minimize stress, grief, and depression that can occur following natural or manmade disasters.

6.8.2. Provide Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) support to emergency responders.

6.8.3. Contribute to the development and release of public information to minimize the level of stress suffered by the public during a crisis.

6.8.4. Take actions to administer the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) during recovery from the emergency/disaster (see Iowa Emergency Recovery Plan).

6.9. Support Agency – Iowa Department of Administrative Services

6.9.1. General Services Enterprise –

- Contract for services, equipment and supplies necessary as part of finance and administrative function in support of the emergency operations.
- Maintain vendor lists, including emergency contact information, for potential private sector providers of critical disaster-response-related resources.
- Provide vehicle allocation services for emergency/ disaster-related use, when possible.

6.10. Support Agency - Iowa National Guard

- 6.10.1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases.
- 6.10.2. Provide incident security and traffic control, including management of approved entry to a site.
- 6.10.3. Provide security and escort for the National Veterinary Stockpile, if required.
- 6.10.4. Provide additional support within the mission and capability of National Guard.

6.11. Support Agency - Iowa Board of Regents: State Universities, Iowa State University (ISU) Extension, ISU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratories

- 6.11.1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
- 6.11.2. Provide surveillance assistance in prevention/response/recovery stages.
- 6.11.3. Assist in the development and distribution of technical and public information to community members.
- 6.11.4. Assist in identifying local resources, both equipment and personnel, that may be needed during a response.
- 6.11.5. Provide laboratory services for animal, plant, food, milk, and dairy product related analytical or diagnostic needs.

6.12. Support Agency - Iowa Attorney General's Office

- 6.12.1. Provide legal counsel to IDALS pertaining to response activities.
- 6.12.2. Protect farmers from fraudulent activities during and following an emergency response.
- 6.12.3. Assist in the development and distribution of technical and public information to community members.

6.13. Support Agency – Office of the Iowa Governor

- 6.13.1. The Office of the Iowa Governor is empowered to issue State of Emergency Proclamations, request Presidential Declarations and effect the powers as granted in the Iowa Code, Chapter 29C Emergency Management and Security.

Federal Agency Responsibilities

6.14. United States Department of Agriculture

- 6.14.1. For national or catastrophic events for which federal assistance is requested, USDA may provide other technical expertise and services as described in the National Response Plan ESF 11.
- 6.14.2. Integrate USDA response staff into the Incident Command System organization.
- 6.14.3. Provide technical assistance and resources as requested for an agricultural emergency.
- 6.14.4. Guide the identification of premises based on USDA definitions. Locations with affected animals are identified as Infected Premise, Contact Premises, and Suspect Premises. Locations with animals not known to be exposed or affected are identified as At-Risk Premises, Modified Premises, or Free Premises, depending on location in respect to established disease zones, and the presence or absence of susceptible species.
- 6.14.5. Collaborate on defining and establishing the Infected Zone and Buffer Zone around locations with diseased animals, and identify surrounding disease areas, including the Control Area and the Free Area.
- 6.14.6. Provide laboratory assistance through the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) and through the Food Emergency Response Network (FERN), as appropriate.
- 6.14.7. Provide a Secretarial "Emergency Declaration" where necessary.
- 6.14.8. Assist the State of Iowa with requests for federal assistance, both in Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act events.
- 6.14.9. Provide personnel to support ESF 11 at the SEOC or other locations as needed.
- 6.14.10. Identify federally regulated meat, poultry, and processed egg product facilities in the impacted area.
- 6.14.11. Ensure meat, poultry, and processed egg products are wholesome and not adulterated under statutory authorities.
- 6.14.12. In conjunction with IDALS, partner and conduct post-declaration eradication activities, including quarantine, depopulation, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, surveillance, trace-back and trace-forward, vector control and transportation permit systems.
- 6.14.13. In conjunction with the IDALS, request the National Veterinary Stockpile when deemed necessary because state resources are, or will become, overwhelmed.
- 6.14.14. Provide the indemnification for animals depopulated by the response and the associated costs which qualify for potential federal reimbursement. Restrict payment of compensation in cases of violation of the qualifications.
- 6.14.15. Assist in collecting, collating, analyzing and disseminating technical and logistical information.
- 6.14.16. Collaborate with authorized Public Information Officers to prepare information for dissemination to the public, media, producers, processors and the transportation industry.
- 6.14.17. IDALS, in conjunction with USDA APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), will determine actions to be taken in the event of an emergency involving plants or crops.

6.15. United States Food and Drug Administration

- 6.15.1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages for food contamination issues.
- 6.15.2. Provide technical assistance during prevention/response/recovery stages.
- 6.15.3. Provide laboratory assistance.

6.16. United States Department of the Interior

- 6.16.1. Coordinate natural and cultural resources and historic properties resources identification and vulnerability assessments.
- 6.16.2. Facilitate the development and application of protection measures and strategies.
- 6.16.3. Provide guidance on assessment, recovery and stabilization of historic sites, structures, and museum and archival collections

6.17. Federal Bureau of Investigation

- 6.17.1. Serve as the lead criminal investigative agency in cases of livestock or plant disease or food contamination resulting from suspected or confirmed terrorist activity.
- 6.17.2. Provide information to the Iowa Fusion Center or directly to IDALS concerning known or potential threats to the food and agriculture sector.

6.18. Local/County Agencies

- 6.18.1. Local officials, elected and appointed, may be actively involved, and local resources will be used in a response following the guidelines and framework provided in the affected county's LEOP. Any or all local agencies may be involved and will, in general, assume their normal roles as defined.
- 6.18.2. Emergency management on the local level will provide and coordinate local resources, according to the LEOP working with the SEOC.
- 6.18.3. Local officials, through the local emergency management, will support response activities, including but not limited to: enforcement of quarantine, movement restrictions, the rerouting of traffic and traffic control, implementation of biosecurity procedures including cleaning and disinfection, arrangements for temporary housing and care of animals in transit, security for response locations and activities, identification of suitable disposal locations, excavation of disposal burial sites, transportation of personnel, equipment, supplies and carcasses, assistance in providing and disseminating information related to the response, and identification of additional response personnel and resources as may be needed.

6.19. Non-Governmental Agencies

- 6.19.1. Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council (IDHRC) may serve as the point of contact for the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD). These organizations will support the response based on their available resources.
- 6.19.2. The American Red Cross may provide a variety of support services to affected individuals, families and businesses including, but not limited to, crisis counseling, critical incident stress management, community briefings/debriefings, and support groups.

6.19.3. Trade, producer, professional veterinarian, and marketing associations, and their national and local affiliates, are an invaluable resource for emergency prevention, preparation, response, and recovery. Responsibilities under ESF 11 include:

- Maintaining lists of members, and other significant stakeholders, including lists of potential resources (i.e., personnel, transportation equipment) with their locations and contact information.
- Providing guidance and advice on site/plant security, potential response activity, and other appropriate information to members, based on industry and government recommendations.
- Providing information to IDALS regarding technological advances in the industry which may impact response to emergencies.
- Providing information to IDALS regarding activities which might affect emergency response, including information about specific sites.

7. Definitions of Specialized Terms

Animal Product: Blood or any of its components, bones, bristles, feathers, flesh, offal, skins, and any by-product containing any of those components that originated from an animal or bird.

Appraisal: The assignment of a value for a specific animal based on all of its attributes (e.g., blood lines, age, proofs, body condition, conformation, and health) and the current value of similar animals.

Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC): The lead federal veterinarian for the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Veterinary Services (VS) agency in a specified area. Nationwide, AVICs are assigned to areas that encompass one or more states. They administer the federal veterinary programs within their assigned areas, in conjunction with the State Veterinarian's Office.

At-Risk Premises: Premises with susceptible animals, but none have clinical signs compatible with the pathogen. Premises objectively demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises. At-Risk Premises seek to move susceptible animals or products within the Control Area by permit. Only At-Risk Premises are eligible to become Monitored Premises.

Biosecurity: A series of management practices designed to prevent the introduction of disease agents onto or prevents the spread from an animal production facility.

Buffer Zone: Zone that immediately surrounds an Infected Zone or a Contact Premises.

Cleaning and Disinfection (C&D): Practices involving a combination of physical and chemical processes that kill or remove pathogenic microorganisms – a combination that is vital for the eradication of disease.

Confirmed positive diagnosis: The State Veterinarian's determination that an animal has contracted a high risk infectious animal disease, based on a definitive laboratory test, clinical symptoms, epidemiological information indicative of the disease of interest, and, when available, the judgment of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Area Veterinarian In Charge (AVIC).

Contact Premises: Premises with susceptible animals that may have been exposed to the pathogenic agent, either directly or indirectly, including but not limited to exposure to animals, animal

products, fomites, or people from Infected Premises.

Control Area: Consists of an Infected Zone and Buffer Zone. Has individual premises quarantine for Infected Premises, Suspect Premises, and Contact Premises and movement restrictions for At-Risk Premises and Monitored Premises.

Depopulation: A method by which large numbers of animals must be destroyed quickly and efficiently with as much consideration given to the welfare of the animals as practicable. Usually reserved for emergency disease situations for containment of disease.

Epidemiology: The study of disease in populations and of factors that determine its occurrence.

Eradication: Reduction of an infectious disease's prevalence in the global host population to zero.

Euthanasia: Deliberate ending of an animal's life in a manner that causes minimal pain and distress.

Fomite: An inanimate object or material on which disease-producing agents may be conveyed (e.g. feces, bedding, harness, clothes, vehicle tires).

Foreign Animal Disease: A terrestrial animal disease or pest, or an aquatic animal disease or pest, not known to exist in the United States or its territories.

Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician: A veterinarian who has received specialized training qualifying her or him to diagnose specific animal diseases using field analysis, laboratory test results, or a combination of the two.

Free Area: Includes a Surveillance Zone, but extends beyond the Surveillance Zone. Area not included in any Control Area.

Free Premises: Premises outside of a Control Area and not a Contact or Suspect Premises.

Infected Premises: Premises where a presumptive positive case or confirmed positive case exists based on laboratory results, compatible clinical signs, case definition, and international standards.

Infected Zone: Zone that immediately surrounds an Infected Premises.

Monitored Premises: Premises objectively demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises. Only At-Risk Premises are eligible to become Monitored Premises. Monitored Premises meet a set of defined criteria in seeking to move susceptible animals or products out of the Control Area by permit.

Movement Controls: Control and/or restrictions of the movement of people, animals, vehicles, and equipment so that biosecurity can be maintained during a disease outbreak.

National Veterinary Stockpile: Established by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9 and operational in 2006. Able to deploy large quantities of veterinary resources anywhere in the continental U.S. within 24 hours.

Outbreak: The occurrence of more cases of disease than expected in a given area, or among a specific group, over a particular time period; many epidemiologists use the terms outbreak and epidemic interchangeably.

Premises: Includes a tract of land, and all of its buildings, as well as a separate farm or facility that is maintained by a single set of services and personnel.

Presumptive positive diagnosis: The State Veterinarian's determination that an animal has contracted an infectious animal disease, based on a field analysis by a Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) and/or preliminary laboratory results and, when available, the judgment of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Area Veterinarian-in-Charge (AVIC).

Quarantine: To place animals in strict isolation to prevent the spread of disease.

Quarantine Zone: The area extending immediately around herds presumed or confirmed to be infected with an infectious animal disease. The State Veterinarian determines the radius of this area in consultation with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Area Veterinarian-in-Charge (AVIC). Within a quarantine zone, certain movement restrictions on vehicles, animals, and animal products will apply, as will cleaning and disinfection requirements. If movement restrictions on people are involved then concurrence from the Governor is required.

Surveillance: Actions taken to determine the extent of an infectious disease outbreak, including identification of new cases.

Surveillance Zone: Zone outside and along the border of a Control Area.

Suspect Premises: Premises under investigation due to the presence of susceptible animals reported to have clinical signs compatible with the pathogen. This is intended to be a short-term premises designation.

Tracing: The process of determining all movements of infected or suspect animals back to disease incubation periods from the first known case and forward to the time of quarantine.

Vaccinated Premises: Premises where emergency vaccination has been performed. This may be a secondary premises designation.

Vector: An insect or any living carrier that transports an infectious agent from an infected individual to a susceptible individual or its food or immediate surroundings.

Veterinary Services Incident Management Teams (VS IMTs): Consists of trained teams of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) animal industry specialists prepared to respond on short notice to agricultural and infectious disease incidents. The teams stand ready to assist the State Veterinarian with incident management and field operational command positions.

World Organization for Animal Health (OIE): The intergovernmental organization created by the International Agreement of 25 January 1924, signed by 28 countries. In April 2011, the OIE totaled 178 Member Countries. OIE standards are recognized by the World Trade Organization as reference international sanitary rules. The purpose of the OIE is to guarantee the transparency of animal disease status world-wide.

Zoonotic Disease/Zoonoses: Diseases that are transmissible between animals and humans under natural conditions.

8. Acronyms

AC: Animal Care

AHPA: Animal Health Protection Act

APHIS: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

AVIC: Area Veterinarian-in-Charge

CAS: Center for Agriculture Security, part of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

DHS: Department of Homeland Security

DNR: Department of Natural Resources

DoD: Department of Defense

DOI: Department of the Interior

DOT: Department of Transportation

EMAC: Emergency Management Assistance Compact

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

ESF: Emergency Support Function

FAD: Foreign Animal Disease

FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency

FERN: Food Emergency Response Network

FNS: Food and Nutrition Service

FSIS: Food Safety Inspection Service

HAZMAT: Hazardous Materials, referring to response teams

HSEMD: Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department

IAP: Incident Action Plan

IDALS: Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship

IDHRC: Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council

IDIA: Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals

IES: Investigative and Enforcement Service

IRVIN: Iowa Rapid Veterinary Information Network

IVRRT: Iowa Veterinary Rapid Response Team

JIC: Joint Information Center

LEOP: Local Emergency Operations Plan

MACS: Multi-Agency Coordination System

NAHLN: National Animal Health Laboratory Network

NIMS: National Incident Management System

NRF: National Response Framework

OIE: Office International des Epizooties (World Organization for Animal Health)

OIG: Office of Inspector General

PIO: Public Information Officer

PPE: Personal Protective Equipment

PPQ: Plant Protection and Quarantine

SEOC: State Emergency Operations Center

SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

U.S.C.: Code of Laws of the United States, United States Code

USDA: United States Department of Agriculture

VOAD: Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

VS: Veterinary Services

WS: Wildlife Services

Attachment 1

Iowa Agency Regulatory Jurisdiction for Commercial Food Products
(Federal regulations may apply)

Product	DIA	IDALS
Fruits and vegetables	License required if processed (cutting/mixing) License required for canned goods	
Jams and jellies	License required for sale to restaurants, grocery stores, food service, or other retailers	
Honey	License required for all sale of honey processed into a multi-ingredient product	
Eggs		License required for sale to restaurants, grocery stores, food service companies, or other institutions
Raw milk	The sale of raw milk is not permitted in Iowa	
Bottled milk, yogurt, cottage cheese	Licenses required for sale occurring anywhere other than on-farm or the manufacturing facility directly to individuals for use by them, their family, or nonpaying guests	Grade A license required for sale to restaurants, grocery stores, food service, other retailers
Cheese, cheese products, butter, ice cream	Licenses required for sale occurring anywhere other than on-farm or the manufacturing facility directly to individuals for use by them, their family, or nonpaying guests	Grade B license required for sale to restaurants, grocery stores, food service, other retailers
Poultry (meat/not live birds)	Requirements for sale of less than 1,000 birds per year direct to household consumers only	Requirements for small operations (processing less than 1,000 birds per year) with sales direct to household consumers only but may be exempt from licensing
	License required for sale of less than 20,000 birds per year to consumers including hotels, restaurants, institutions (HRI), retail stores, and farmers markets	Requirements for medium operations (processing less than 20,000 birds per year) with in-state sales direct to consumers including HRI and retail stores, but may be exempt from licensing
	License required for sale of more than 20,000 birds per year with unlimited sales to consumers, HRI, retail stores and farmers markets	License and official inspection required for slaughter establishments processing more than 20,000 birds for intra-state sales Federal inspection is required for inter-state sales
Meat	License required to store meat from animals slaughtered and processed at an official inspected establishment, and sold as packaged cuts, or processed or multi-ingredient products, to individuals or to retailers License may be required for the slaughter and processing of other species including rabbits	Requirements for the slaughter of farmer's own animal for use by themselves, their family, or non-paying guests License and official inspection of slaughter establishments processing cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, equine, ratites (ostrich, emu, etc.), and farm-raised deer License and official inspection of establishments canning meat or poultry products

		Federal inspection is required for inter-state sales
--	--	--

