

# STATE OF WISCONSIN RESPONSE TO AN ANIMAL INFLUENZA EMERGENCY



State of Wisconsin

Department of Health and Family Services  
Department of Natural Resources  
Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection  
Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene  
Wisconsin Emergency Management  
Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory  
University of Wisconsin School of Veterinary Medicine

TABLE OF CONTENTS		Page
	Acronyms .....	2
	Glossary .....	3
<b>Part A</b>	<b>Background</b> .....	<b>4</b>
	Introduction .....	4
	Purpose .....	4
	Assumptions .....	4
<b>Part B</b>	<b>Roles and Responsibilities of State Agencies</b> .....	<b>5</b>
	Department of Health and Family Services .....	5
	Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection .....	6
	Department of Natural Resources .....	7
	Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory .....	7
	Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene .....	8
	Wisconsin Emergency Management .....	8
	University of Wisconsin School of Veterinary Medicine .....	8
<b>Part C</b>	<b>Roles and Responsibilities of Federal Agencies</b> .....	<b>9</b>
	United States Department of Agriculture .....	9
	USDA Veterinary Services .....	9
	USDA Wildlife Services .....	10
	Department of the Interior/ National Wildlife Health Center .....	11
	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention .....	11
<b>Part D</b>	<b>Roles and Responsibilities of Local Agencies</b> .....	<b>12</b>
	Local Public Health Agencies .....	12
	Local Emergency Management .....	12
	County Agriculture Extension .....	12
<b>Part E</b>	<b>Preparation for an Animal Influenza Emergency</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Part F</b>	Identification of an Animal Influenza Emergency .....	14
<b>Part G</b>	Response to an Animal Influenza Emergency .....	15
<b>Appendix A</b>	Protection of Persons Involved with the Control and Eradication of Animal Influenza .....	16
<b>Appendix B</b>	Requesting Influenza Antiviral Medication from the Strategic National Stockpile .....	17
<b>Appendix C</b>	Identification and Monitoring of Humans Exposed to Animal Influenza ( <b>In Process</b> ) .....	18
<b>Appendix D</b>	Advance Team Checklist .....	19
<b>Appendix E</b>	DNR/DATCP Carcass Disposal Policy .....	22
<b>Appendix F</b>	Statutory and Legal Authority .....	25

## ACRONYMS

AVIC	Area Veterinarian in Charge
BCDP	Bureau of Communicable Diseases and Preparedness
DAH	Division of Animal Health (DATCP)
DATCP	Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
DDES	Division of Disability and Elder Services
DHFS	Department of Health and Family Services
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DOI	Department of the Interior (Federal Government)
DPH	Division of Public Health
DVM	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FADD	Foreign Animal Diseases Diagnostician
HPAI	High Pathogenic Avian Influenza
LPAI	Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza
NVSL	National Veterinary Services Laboratory
NWHC	National Wildlife Health Center (DOI)
RT-PCR	Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
USDA/ VS WS	United States Department of Agriculture Veterinary Services Wildlife Services
WSLH	Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
WVDL	Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

## GLOSSARY

<b>Foreign Animal Disease (FAD)</b>	Any communicable, contagious or infectious disease of livestock and poultry not known to exist in the United States.
<b>Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD)</b>	A state or federal veterinarian authorized by the AVIC and State Veterinarian to perform the initial investigations of potential foreign or emerging disease cases within that state. These veterinarians have been through the foreign animal disease training at Plum Island, NY and certified as a FADD.
<b>Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI)</b>	Most AI virus strains that are LPAI cause little or no clinical signs in infected birds. However, some LPAI virus strains are capable of mutating under field conditions into HPAI viruses. LPAI does <u>not</u> reference the viruses ability to cause disease in humans
<b>High Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)</b>	HPAI is an extremely infectious and fatal form of influenza for birds. Once established, the disease can spread rapidly from flock to flock. HPAI does <u>not</u> reference the viruses ability to cause disease in humans
<b>Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)</b>	The SNS is a national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, antitoxins, life-support medications, IV administration, airway maintenance supplies, and medical/surgical items designed to supplement and re-supply state and local public health agencies in the emergency of a national emergency anywhere and at anytime within the U.S. or its territories.

## **PART A BACKGROUND**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Influenza is a viral zoonotic disease that occurs in lower animals, birds and humans. Influenza A viruses infect a variety of animals, including humans, pigs, horses, sea mammals, various bird species and can infect humans.

While it is unusual for humans to get influenza infections directly from animals, sporadic infections and outbreaks caused by avian influenza A viruses and pig influenza viruses have been reported. A recent outbreak of avian influenza A (H5N1) in Southeast Asia has infected and caused serious disease and death among poultry, such as chickens. In addition, human cases of infection with the H5N1 virus have been reported, with possible (but limited) spread of the illness from person to person.

### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this document is to prepare and implement a coordinated, multi-agency response to an animal influenza emergency in the state. Objectives include:

1. Rapid identification of a possible animal influenza emergency
2. To define communication procedures to local state and federal officials
3. Rapid collection, shipping and testing of laboratory specimens (human and animal)
4. Implementation of quarantine and de-population of infected animals and disinfection of the facility that housed the infected animals
5. Identification of humans exposed to animal influenza
6. Monitor humans exposed to animal influenza, including laboratory workers, and if necessary provide antiviral medication to those exposed humans
7. Assure personal protective equipment is available and utilized by workers that will have exposure to animal influenza ([Appendix A](#))

### **ASSUMPTIONS**

1. The response to an outbreak of high pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) among birds will be the same
2. There exists no agency for animal disease outbreaks at the county level
3. Using the National Incident Management System, response to an animal influenza emergency will operate under a Unified Command structure.
  - The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) is the lead state agency for identification, prevention and control of influenza in farmed animals and will cooperate with the Department of Natural Resources on influenza management in wild animals.
  - The Department of Health and Family Services is the lead state agency for the identification, prevention and control of animal influenza among humans

4. During an animal influenza emergency the USDA has the responsibility to minimize the impact of a their Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) and will dispatch the Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician who will be the initial Incident Commander.
5. A confirmed or suspected outbreak of influenza among animals must be considered an animal health concern and a human health concern.

## PART B ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE AGENCIES



### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES (DHFS)

Working under a Unified Command structure with the DATCP, within the DHFS, the Division of Public Health (DPH) will be lead agency during an animal influenza emergency. The DPH will collaborate with other state, federal and local public health agencies to identify prevent and control animal influenza from infecting and spreading among humans. The role of DPH includes:

1. Regarding the identification, prevention and control of animal influenza among humans, the DPH will have the responsibility for the implementation of the guidelines found in the Wisconsin Response to an Animal Influenza Emergency.
2. The Administrator of the DPH (State Health Officer) will have primary authority for implementation of the animal influenza response.
3. The State Epidemiologist and Chief Medical Officer for Communicable Diseases (State Epidemiologist) will provide medical guidance to the State Health Officer during an animal influenza emergency, including;
  - recommending and, if necessary, providing antivirals through the Strategic National Stockpile to those humans that may be exposed to animal influenza (**Appendix B**)
  - in collaboration with local public health agencies, assume responsibility for enhanced surveillance for animal influenza among persons exposed to animal influenza, in and around the area of the animal influenza emergency (**Appendix C**)
  - providing communication with state, federal and local agencies involved with the animal influenza incident and the public regarding human infection with animal influenza

Within the DHFS, the Division of Disability and Elder Services (DDES) will be responsible for coordinating human and mental health services among state, federal and local agencies. The role of DDES includes:

1. In collaboration with local health agencies, coordinate human and mental health services among:
  - persons exposed to animal influenza
  - persons responsible for the prevention and control of animal influenza among animals or humans including those involved in culling, disinfection and disposal of infected animals
  - persons that may incur an emotional or financial loss due to an animal influenza emergency



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (DATCP)

The Division of Animal Health (DAH) will be the lead agency within DATCP during an animal influenza emergency. The DAH will collaborate with state federal and local agencies to prevent the spread of animal influenza among animals. The role of DAH includes:

1. Regarding the identification, prevention and control of influenza among animals, the DAH will have the responsibility for the implementation of the guidelines found in the Wisconsin Response to an Animal Influenza Emergency.
2. Issue orders and implement quarantine of animals
3. Issue orders for culling of infected animals
4. In collaboration with the USDA and state and local public health agencies, conduct a traceback or traceforward of infected animals and carcasses
5. In collaboration with the USDA, be the initial contact for local veterinarians when avian influenza is suspected (District DVM/FADD)
6. In collaboration with the USDA, establish an Advance Team that would:
  - be on the scene of animal influenza emergency within 4-6 hours of notification
  - meet with county officials to discuss logistic needs
  - outline the role of the county and its resources
  - explain how the incident may progress
  - explain what the county may expect in the way of supplying resources
  - explain how the funding streams from the federal government will help defray expenses and aid recovery
  - explain the need for accurate cost tracking,
  - discuss the long-term implications of the emergency, and
  - gather information about local resources already in place
  - arrange for the arrival of the Incident Management Team
  - members of the Advance Team could include;
    - a state-staff veterinarian,
    - the DAH or DATCP agency liaison,
    - the district veterinarian (federal and/or state) who served as the Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) on the case, and
    - an emergency-management representative from APHIS, depending on the scope of the emergency.
  - **Appendix D** contains the Advance Team Checklist
7. In collaboration with the USDA, establish an Incident Management Team that would;
  - be on-scene within 24 hours of determining an animal emergency
  - include DAH and APHIS staff who are prepared and equipped to begin emergency control measures and trained in the Incident Command System. Individuals would include;
    - state and district veterinary staff,



- state and federal support and field staff, and others working in emergency management. depopulation of infected animals
- be responsible for the depopulation of infected birds:
  - disposal of infected carcasses ([Appendix E](#))
  - disinfection of the premise where infected animals are located
  - area surveillance of poultry and swine for influenza disease
  - communication to and from the local agencies on the progression of the disease
- 8. Collect data on animal influenza cases in Wisconsin
- 9. Communication with state, federal and local agencies involved with the animal influenza incident, and the public regarding non-human exposure to animal influenza.



## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The DNR will collaborate with state and federal agencies that have responsibilities to control the spread of animal influenza among animals. The role of the DNR includes:

1. Field surveillance for increased morbidity and mortality among wild birds
2. In collaboration with the DATCP and the USDA, assist in disposal of infected carcasses
3. Assist DATCP and USDA to disseminate accurate information regarding wildlife and avian influenza



## WISCONSIN VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY (WVDL)

The WVDL will be a vital testing resource for screening of animals on farms that are part of the epidemiological trace-backs used to identify, depopulate, and classify (infected -vs.- clean) herds or populations. The role of the WVDL will include:

1. Perform necessary testing in the emergency of a wide-spread outbreak that exceeds USDA's testing capacity (at the National Veterinary Services Laboratory).
2. Establish the on scene sampling processing facility and provide for the transportation of samples to WVDL



## WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

WSLH will have primary responsibility for testing human specimens for avian influenza.

1. Respiratory specimens will be tested by polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) for influenza type A
2. Specimens that test positive for influenza type A will be sub-typed by RT-PCR to identify the hemagglutinin subtype as H1, H3 (currently circulating) or H5 (avian). Other subtypes (e.g.H7 or H9) may be identified as laboratory methods are made available by the CDC.
3. WSLH will coordinate with and provide specimens for further confirmatory testing at the CDC's Influenza Branch.



## WISCONSIN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

If an animal influenza emergency requires personnel or equipment beyond the capabilities of local emergency management agencies, the Wisconsin Emergency Management will coordinate the allocation of additional resources to local emergency management.



## UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

The University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Veterinary Medicine will provide expertise on the molecular epidemiology of animal influenza viruses and public health aspects of influenza virus infections in animals to state and local public health officials.

Support the response effort in an overwhelming situation by facilitating the participation of faculty and students through the Wisconsin Veterinary Corps or other mobilization mechanisms that may be developed.

## PART C

### ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES



#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

The USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS) will be the lead federal agency during an animal influenza emergency. Within the USDA-APHIS, the Veterinary Services (VS) Section and the Wildlife Services (WS) Section will have responsibilities to control the spread of animal influenza among animals.



#### USDA Veterinary Services

The role of USDA-APHIS/VS includes:

1. Working to keep HPAI from becoming established in the U.S. poultry population.
2. In collaboration with the DATCP conduct a traceback or traceforward of infected animals and carcasses
3. In collaboration with the DATCP, be the initial contact for local veterinarians when increased morbidity, mortality or other signs (e.g. low egg production) are observed and avian influenza is suspected (District DVM/FADD)
4. In collaboration with the DATCP, establish an Advance Team that would:
  - be on the scene of animal influenza emergency within 4-6 hours of notification
  - meet with county officials to discuss logistic needs,
  - outline the role of the county and its resources,
  - explain how the incident may progress,
  - explain what the county may expect in the way of supplying resources,
  - explain how the funding streams from the federal government will help defray expenses and aid recovery,
  - explain the need for accurate cost tracking,
  - discuss the long-term implications of the emergency, and
  - gather information about local resources already in place
  - arrange for the arrival of the Incident Management Team
  - members of the Advance Team could include;
    - a state-staff veterinarian,
    - the DAH or DATCP agency liaison,
    - the district veterinarian (federal and/or state) who served as the Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) on the case, and

- an emergency-management representative from APHIS, depending on the scope of the emergency.
6. In collaboration with the DATCP, establish an Incident Management Team responsible for:
    - depopulation of infected animals
    - disposal of infected carcasses
    - disinfection of the premise where infected animals are located
  7. In collaboration with the DATCP, establish an Incident Management Team that would;
    - be on-scene within 24 hours of determining an animal emergency
    - include DAH and APHIS staff who are prepared and equipped to begin emergency control measures and trained in the Incident Command System. Individuals would include;
      - state and district veterinary staff,
      - state and federal support and field staff, and others working in emergency management. depopulation of infected animals
    - be responsible for:
      - disposal of infected carcasses
      - disinfection of the premise where infected animals are located
      - communication to and from the local agencies on the progression of the disease



### USDA Wildlife Services

The role of USDA-APHIS/WS includes:

Field surveillance for increased avian or other animal morbidity and mortality



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR- National Wildlife Health Center (DOI-NWHC)



The Department of the Interior (DOI) is charged with the protection of the nation's migratory bird species and especially those that are under threat of extinction via the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Migratory Bird Treaty Act implements various treaties and conventions between the U.S. and Canada, Japan, Mexico and the former Soviet Union for the protection of migratory birds. Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, approval from DOI is required for any attempts to capture or kill any listed migratory birds (16 USC73-712).

In the event of an outbreak of avian influenza, the US Fish and Wildlife Service will be the lead agency in the Department of the Interior to assess the potential impact of the avian influenza on the wild bird species under its jurisdiction and grant permits to state and federal agencies to act in the protection of these species.

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The USGS National Wildlife Health Center (NWHC) is the lead agency within the Department of Interior under the Emergency Support Function #11. NWHC will provide technical assistance to determine the extent of the threat to the wildlife and develop recommendations to mitigate such threats. The role for NWHC includes:

The DOI-NWHC will collaborate with state and federal agencies that have responsibilities to control the spread of animal influenza among animals. The role of the DOI-NWHC includes:

1. Assist in surveillance, field investigations and other activities associated with wildlife morbidity and mortality
2. Provide laboratory and diagnostic capabilities for wildlife cases
3. Assist DATCP and USDA to disseminate accurate information to public health agencies as it relates to wildlife health



## CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC)

Within the CDC the Influenza Branch will be contacted by the DHFS after an animal influenza emergency has been identified. The CDC will provide DHFS and the WSLH with;

1. Consultation on the control of animal influenza among humans including;
  - use of personal protective equipment (PPE)

- basic infection control methods
  - use of antiviral medication
  - surveillance and evaluation of humans exposed to animal influenza
2. Laboratory confirmation of specimens that test positive for animal influenza among humans
    - RT-PCR for influenza A
    - DNA probes for H1, H3, H5 and possibly H7
    - virus isolation of specimens
  3. Antiviral medication for humans exposed to animal influenza
    - the DHFS will contact CDC/ Division of Strategic National Stockpile
    - antiviral medications will be distributed using current SNS protocol

## **PART D**

### **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES**

#### **LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCIES**

Local public health agencies will work in collaboration with the Wisconsin Division of Public Health and local Emergency Management to identify prevent and control animal influenza from infecting and spreading among humans. The role of local public health agencies include:

1. Collaborate with DPH/DATCP/USDA to identify persons exposed to animal influenza
  - based on information from the traceback/traceforward conducted by DATCP and USDA identify humans that may have been exposed to animal influenza
  - monitor exposed persons for influenza-like illness for 10 days
  - assure exposed persons receive antiviral medication
    - antivirals should be prescribed by personal clinician if at all possible
    - if large numbers of persons are exposed, antivirals can be obtained through DHFS and the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)
2. Collaborate with risk communication staff from DPH/DATCP/USDA to assure that accurate and timely information is shared with public health officials, health care workers and local residents

#### **LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

Local Emergency Management will work in collaboration with DATCP and state and local public health agencies, to coordinate activities in the emergency of an animal influenza emergency. The role of local emergency management might include;

1. Be the lead local agency involved with logistics during the animal influenza emergency
  - with other local agencies, meet with the Advanced Team to set up logistics during the animal influenza emergency
2. Initiate emergency police services should it become necessary for strict quarantine of a contaminated facility
3. Coordinate local communication to local entities
  - work with local public health agencies to coordinate information to agencies and the public within their jurisdiction
4. Coordinate activities with Wisconsin Emergency Management should additional resources be needed during the animal influenza emergency



**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN EXTENSION**

The University of Wisconsin Extension agent, because of their knowledge of local agriculture and their role as a communicator and educator will have a valuable role in prevention, preparedness and response to animal influenza that will include;

1. Education of poultry owners and growers on biosecurity measures to prevent animal influenza, influenza reporting and awareness and poultry premise registration.

2. Educate poultry owners and growers and county officials on how the response to an animal emergency might be conducted in their area and initiate local exercises.
3. Participate in the response organization by identifying poultry premises that might need to be surveyed helping to develop the Incident Action Plan to most efficiently control the disease in that county, disseminate information to poultry interests on the response actions and how they can prevent their flocks from becoming infected and ensure that poultry interests are represented to the response organization.



## **PART E**

### **PREPARATION FOR AN ANIMAL INFLUENZA EMERGENCY**

It is essential to prepare a coordinated inter-agency response to an animal influenza emergency. Education of animal producers, especially those with poultry or swine, on the identification of animal influenza and the chain of notification must be a priority to assure quick identification and implementation of control procedures. Prior to an animal influenza emergency:

1. Staff from DHFS, DATCP, USDA-VS will meet with representatives from the Wisconsin Poultry and Egg Producers Association and the Wisconsin Pork Producers Association to develop a partnership and assure a mutual understanding of the state's response to an animal influenza emergency
2. Roles and responsibilities of each agency will be developed and shared with all stakeholders
3. Members of the Advance Team, the Incident Management Team and other personnel that may be onsite during an animal influenza emergency will be identified prior to an animal influenza emergency
  - each person will be informed of the transmission and signs and symptoms of animal influenza among humans
  - each person will fill out and sign a medical checklist (Appendix )
  - when available, each person will receive annual influenza vaccine
4. Each agency that will provide personnel to inspect, de-populate and disinfect a site infected with animal influenza will develop and implement a respiratory protection plan consistent with OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134)  
[http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\\_document?p\\_table=STANDARDS&p\\_id=12716](http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=12716)
  - Through seminars and (possibly) a web-based training site, increase the recognition of FAD's including animal influenza among DVM's in Wisconsin. Currently, approximately 15% of the DVM's have attended a FAD recognition seminar.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PART F</b> <b>IDENTIFICATION OF AN ANIMAL INFLUENZA EMERGENCY</b></p>
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Upon identification of increased morbidity or mortality among captive or non captive animals, especially poultry, swine and non domestic waterfowl, the producer or others that make the observation, will notify their local veterinarian.

1. The responding veterinarian will be onsite and assess the situation within 24 hours
  - If influenza is suspected or cannot be ruled out as the cause of the illness, the responding veterinarian will immediately notify the district veterinarian
2. The district veterinarian will be onsite and assess the situation within 24 hours
  - If influenza is suspected or cannot be ruled out as the cause of the illness, the District DVM will immediately notify the Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC)
3. The AVIC and State Veterinarian will designate the incident commander
  - The AVIC or State Veterinarian will notify the Secretary of the DATCP and either directly or through the Central Office, notify response partners of the emergency when indicated.
    - the Department of Health and Family Services,
    - the Department of Natural Resources,
    - the USDA,
    - Wisconsin Emergency Management,
    - the Wisconsin School of Veterinary Medicine and
    - the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
  - The DHFS will notify the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene and the local public health agency in whose jurisdiction the animal influenza emergency has occurred

## **PART G**

### **RESPONSE TO AN ANIMAL INFLUENZA EMERGENCY**

The DATCP will assume leadership responsibility and coordinate response activities to prevent and control the spread of influenza among animals. Response activities will include;

1. The District DVM and AVIC will collect samples from animals with signs and symptoms consistent with influenza and send the samples overnight to the National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) in Ames, Iowa.
  - samples will be tested for influenza type A, using real-time polymerase chain reduction (RT-PCR) and virus isolation
  - using molecular probes, hemagglutinin tests will be performed on specimens that test positive for influenza type A
  - the AVIC will receive test results from the NVSL within 24 hours
  - the Advanced Team will arrive on scene within 6 hours of notification
  - the Incident Management Team will arrive onsite within 24 hours of notification and be responsible for;
    - disposal of infected carcasses
    - disinfection of the premise where infected animals are located
    - communication to and from the local agencies on the progression of the disease
2. The Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services will assume leadership responsibilities and coordinate response activities for human exposure to animal influenza.
  - With local public health agency personnel, the DHFS will review procedures for:
    - contact tracing and health monitoring of humans exposed to animal influenza during the housing, transport or slaughter of the animal (Appendix?)
    - assuring antiviral medication is available for all exposed humans, either through local clinicians and health care facilities or through SNS infrastructure (Appendix ?)
3. DATCP and DNR will continue to jointly work together on defining capacity and the specifics of implementation of disposal options.
  - DNR's Waste Management Program will participate in a support role to DATCP on burial type disposal options.
  - The DNR Air Management Program will participate in a support role to DATCP on combustion options.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **PROTECTION OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF ANIMAL INFLUENZA**

#### **Personal Protective Equipment**

1. Disposable gloves made of lightweight nitrile or vinyl or heavy duty rubber work gloves that can be disinfected should be worn. To protect against dermatitis, which can occur from prolonged exposure of the skin to moisture in gloves caused by perspiration, a thin cotton glove can be worn inside the external glove. Gloves should be changed if torn or otherwise damaged. Remove gloves promptly after use, before touching non-contaminated items and environmental surfaces.
2. Protective clothing, preferably disposable outer garments or coveralls, an impermeable apron or surgical gowns with long cuffed sleeves, plus an impermeable apron should be worn.
3. Disposable protective shoe covers or rubber or polyurethane boots that can be cleaned and disinfected should be worn.
4. Safety goggles should be worn to protect the mucous membranes of eyes.
5. Disposable particulate respirators (e.g., N-95, N-99, or N-100) are the minimum level of respiratory protection that should be worn. This level or higher respiratory protection may already be in use in poultry operations due to other hazards that exist in the environment (e.g., other vapors and dusts). Workers must be fit-tested to the respirator model that they will wear and also know how to check the face-piece to face seal. Workers who cannot wear a disposable particulate respirator because of facial hair or other fit limitations should wear a loose-fitting (i.e., helmeted or hooded) powered air purifying respirator equipped with high-efficiency filters.
6. Disposable PPE should be properly discarded, and non-disposable PPE should be cleaned and disinfected as specified in state government, industry, or USDA outbreak-response guidelines. Hand hygiene measures should be performed after removal of PPE.

#### **Vaccination with Seasonal Influenza Vaccine**

- Unvaccinated workers should receive the current season's influenza vaccine to reduce the possibility of dual infection with avian and human influenza viruses

#### **Administration of Antiviral Drugs for Prophylaxis**

- Workers should receive an influenza antiviral drug daily for the duration of time during which direct contact with infected poultry or contaminated surfaces occurs. In the absence of sensitivity testing, a neuraminidase inhibitor (oseltamavir) is the first choice since the likelihood is smaller that the virus will be resistant to this class of antiviral drugs than to amantadine or rimantadine.

## **APPENDIX B**

### **REQUESTING INFLUENZA ANTIVIRAL MEDICATION FROM THE STRATEGIC NATIONAL STOCKPILE**

The United States has a limited supply of influenza antiviral medications stored in the Strategic National Stockpile for emergency situations. Efforts are underway by Health and Human Services to procure additional supplies of antiviral medications. Some of the supply will be held in reserve in the event of an influenza pandemic. However, some of the supply will be made available to States and Territories for use in outbreak settings, as might occur in a hospital or long term care facility.

#### **Requesting Influenza Antiviral Medications from the SNS**

Influenza antiviral medications in the SNS can be requested only by State or Territory Health Departments.

1. Contact the State SNS Coordinator at (608) 267-9010 or (608) 516-1226, if unavailable,
2. Contact the alternate SNS Coordinator at (608) 266-1339 or (608) 220-9684, if unavailable,
3. The DPH Incident Commander should call (770) 488-7100, the CDC 24/7 emergency number, to make a request for antiviral medications.
4. The DPH Incident Commander should indicate that there is an urgent priority use situation that can be addressed by use of antiviral medications, and should indicate that all reasonable efforts have been made to procure influenza antiviral medications from private distributors.
5. See Consultations below.
6. SNS assets should be sent to 1 West Wilson Street, Madison WI 53702. Inform the Immunization section that SNS assets are forthcoming, and where they should be sent after they arrive.

#### **Consultations**

Prior to contacting CDC for requesting any SNS assets DPH staff should insure that Bureau Director of Communicable Disease and Preparedness, the Chief Medical Officer and State Epidemiologist, and the Administrator or Deputy Administrator of Division of Public Health have been briefed on the situation. Every effort should be made to inform CDC that a situation is developing that may require SNS assets before the request is made.

**APPENDIX C**  
**IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING OF HUMANS**  
**EXPOSED TO ANIMAL INFLUENZA**

## APPENDIX D ADVANCE TEAM CHECKLIST

The purpose of this checklist is to provide a consistent framework for information the Advance Team needs to share with counties affected or potentially affected by an animal disaster. The checklist also provides a mechanism for the Advance Team to gather information about county resources, actual and potential.

In addition, the checklist provides counties an overview of anticipated resources the Incident Management Team (IMT) will need. Resources include those required for the short term (up to two weeks) and also those needed in the long term (up to a year). The IMT, composed of state and federal animal health staff and others, will bring a supply of some specialized resources so the IMT can function for the first 48 hours of a response. The Advance Team will describe those resources. General resources and resupply of special supplies should be requested immediately.

Initially, the IMT will develop a Standup Plan for use until the Incident Action Plan development process can be established. The incident should be managed using a 24-hour operational period, which usually translates to 16 to 18 hours of work per day unless extensive night operations are required. Most local resources will need to be accessible in that timeframe. The IMT will use the Incident Command System in the response. County Emergency Management is the primary contact in an animal disaster for requesting resources from state or federal agencies other than Agriculture.

The Advance Team will contact County Emergency Management to ask for a meeting with county officials and others, noting the team will arrive in four to six hours. County Emergency management should be asked to provide meeting space and notify participants. County Emergency Management should convey the need for available county officials and affected and responding agencies to meet with the Advance Team and Incident Management Team on the teams' arrivals.

Representatives and decision-makers from the following local agencies need to meet with the Advance Team:

- County Emergency Management
- Elected county officials, county executive
- Sheriff/police
- Fire
- EMS
- County Highway Department
- County public health
- County Extension System
- Farm Services Agency
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- **Department of Natural Resources**
- A representative from the affected industry
- Public Works

Items for discussion at the meeting include:

- A synopsis of the animal disaster
- Messages and information law enforcement and others can convey early in the response

- Information, if any, that is embargoed (not available to the public)
- Needs for law enforcement, such as enforcement of quarantines, aid and security
- Lodging needs for up to 45 persons for two weeks, at government rate
- Lodging needs for additional response personnel for a longer term, at government rate
- Food, sanitary and laundry facilities
- A site (building or heated/air-conditioned space) for two weeks or a similar space can be leased for up to a year, for an Incident Command Post with electricity and sanitary facilities, working space with tables and chairs for 30 or more persons, at least one high-speed Internet connection, 30 to 50 telephones and lines, three to five fax machines, access to four copiers, a conference/training area, space for a Joint Public Information Center with office equipment for five persons and a media-briefing room
- Access to office supplies
- Local administrative support, mainly data entry, facilities for 12 persons for first two weeks
- A site for a base camp (for assembling supplies and personnel) with parking for 50 or more vehicles and trailers, electricity, sanitary facilities
- Up to 20 cell phones with countywide service (if available in the area of the animal emergency)
- Locations of gasoline and diesel stations
- Locations of medical facilities and capabilities
- Emergency Medical Services capability and 911 contact
- Fire equipment and personnel, Hazmat
- Nearest commercial airport and availability of shuttle service or transportation services available to provide pickup of incoming responders
- Locations of landfills and list of commercial haulers
- Locations of car/truck washes
- County GIS and mapping capabilities, access to a large plotter
- Location of rendering facilities, if any, in the county or in nearby counties.

Additionally, the Advance Team will request information on:

- Does the county have local emergency hiring authority?
- Does the county have local contracts for required services or emergency contracting authority? Examples would include personnel and equipment for excavating and hauling.
- Depending on the incident and animal species, the IMT may need access to certain chemicals and gasses and additional equipment. An example would be source of carbon dioxide for euthanizing birds in an Avian influenza response.
- Where law enforcement will establish ingress and egress for a quarantined area. This will help the IMT establish sites for equipment and personnel decontamination and biosecurity.
- Availability of barricades to limit ingress and egress.
- Programmable portable highway signage.
- Is there an industry representative for the affected industry? An example would be a person representing the dairy producers in a county affected by foot and mouth disease.
- Is there a Multiagency Coordinating Group such as the Local Emergency Planning group in the county?
- Does the county have a Department of Natural Resources warden or district manager, with contact information?



- Does the county have access to a badging system for consistent identification of responders?

Depending on the animal disaster, the Advance Team will add additional detail and resource needs, and will describe additional information needs.

## **APPENDIX E**

### **DNR/DATCP CARCASS DISPOSAL POLICY**

Carcass disposal is one of the most important and costly aspects of an animal health emergency. Timely and effective disposal of animal remains and associated materials is key to control and containment of disease and for other public health considerations when disease isn't the cause of death.

Four major considerations to be considered with all disposal methods are cost, public health impacts, disease control, and the environmental impacts. These considerations will have a different ranking depending on the situation (i.e. zoonosis). These considerations will dictate the authorities needed and therefore the agencies involved in disposal decisions. Each situation and disposal method will involve different factors that will dictate the importance that is placed on each of these considerations (i.e. if animals die from a flood, disease control is not as important.)

#### **Carcass Disposal Classification System:**

Each disposal situation is classified and outlined in a tiered system unique to that situation. The classifications are: highly infectious zoonotic, highly infectious non-zoonotic, natural disaster and transportation accidents, small scale (single farm), radiation and persistent toxin, non-persistent toxin, non-infectious diseases, and transmissible spongiform encephalopathy. Animal influenza is categorized as a highly infectious zoonotic disease. Each classification is followed by a series of tiered disposal options. Tier 1 disposal options are most desirable and Tier 4 disposal options are least desirable.

Beginning with Tier 1, the disposal methods within that tier should be assessed based on the following factors until an acceptable disposal method is identified:

- Economics
- Potential for Disease Spread or Toxic or Radiological Dispersal
- Availability of Disposal Method
- Adequate Capacity/Reliability of Disposal method
- Public Acceptability
- Environmental Impacts

#### **TIER 1 Disposal Methods:**

These disposal methods should be considered first because they destroy the disease agent or contain it on-site without the risk of spreading the disease during transport:

- Alkaline Tissue Digestion
- High Temperature Controlled Incineration
- Dedicated Landfill Located On-Site

#### **TIER 2 Disposal Methods:**

These disposal methods do not destroy the disease agent but are considered adequate to isolate the disease agent and prevent further spread of the disease. Transport of the animals must be highly controlled to prevent spread of the disease during transport. These disposal methods should be considered only after Tier 1 methods have been eliminated.

- controlled incineration – off site
- in-vessel composting
- dedicated landfill – off-site
- rendering plant

**TIER 3 Disposal Methods: Tier 3 methods may not destroy or contain all of the disease agents and may have detrimental environmental and public acceptability impacts. These disposal methods should be considered only after Tier 1 and Tier 2 methods have been eliminated.**

- controlled Incineration without Secondary Burner Controls (includes air curtain destructor)
- windrow composting

**TIER 4 Disposal Methods:**

The following disposal methods should be considered only after all other methods have been eliminated and one of these methods is deemed necessary to prevent an emergency situation related to disease spread or health impacts. These methods are likely to have significant negative environmental and public acceptability consequences.

- uncontrolled (unengineered) burial
- uncontrolled (open) burning
- offsite landfill with or without a dedicated cell

**APPENDIX F  
STAUTORY AND LEGAL AUTHORITY**

Statute or Administrative Code	Section	Authority
<b>State statute 29</b>	29.924(5)	Provides the DNR with the authority to enter private lands to retrieve or diagnose dead or diseased wild animals and take actions reasonably necessary to prevent the spread of contagious disease in wild animals
<b>State statute 95</b>	95.17	Provides DATCP with the authority to combat dangerous diseases in animals in this state in cooperation with the USDA and to destroy animals affected with or which have been exposed to any such disease or to destroy property in the disinfection of the premises or to do any other act or incur any other expense reasonably necessary in suppressing or combating such disease
	95.31	Provides the DATCP with the authority to condemn animals that are affected with or exposed to a contagious or infectious disease
<b>State statute 169</b>	169.03	Stipulates cooperation between DATCP and DNR with respect to wild animals/events regulated under chapters 93, 95 and 169
	169.42	Provides the department with the authority to take into custody a native captive wild animal that has been exposed to, or is known to be infected with a reportable disease or with a disease or parasite that has pathological significance to humans or to any animals. Examples include animals held under the authority of a Wildlife Rehabilitation, Bird Hunting Preserve, Captive Wild Animal Farm, Bird Dog Training, or Exhibition Licenses.

<b>Statute or Administrative Code</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Authority</b>
<b>State statute 250 Health, Administration and Supervision</b>	250.02	Duties of the state health officer and chief medical officers
	250.03	Public health system
	250.04	Powers and duties of the department (DHFS)
	250.042	Powers and duties of the department as public health authority
<b>State statute 251 Local Health Officials</b>	251.04	Local board of health; powers and duties
	251.06	Local health officer; qualifications and duties
<b>State statute 252 Communicable Diseases</b>	252.02	Powers and duties of department
	252.03	Duties of local health officers
	252.06	Isolation and quarantine
	252.19	Communicable diseases; suspected cases; protection of the public
	252.25	Violation of law relating to health
<b>Wisconsin Administrative Code HFS 145 Control of Communicable Diseases</b>	145.04	Reports of communicable diseases
	145.05	Investigation and control of communicable diseases
	145.06	General statement of powers for control of communicable diseases