



**Emergency Support Function #11
Agriculture and Natural Resources**

2024

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Approval Signatures

The undersigned have hereby reviewed and approved ESF #11 of the Outagamie County Emergency Response Plan:

County Board Chairperson

Date

Emergency Management Director

Date

Emergency Support Function #11

Agriculture and Natural Resources

Purpose

The purpose of ESF #11 is to coordinate and support County, local, and tribal authorities' efforts to respond effectively to an incident involving agriculture, food, or natural resources and provide a process to integrate State and Federal ESF #11 response/recovery actions.

Scope

ESF #11 provides for a coordinated response to incidents involving the agricultural community, including crops, livestock, food supplies and related agricultural concerns in Outagamie County. This ESF identifies roles and responsibilities of various County and local agencies with statutory authority or responsibility and/or assets to support response and recovery operations. Agencies with a role in ESF #11 shall maintain their respective SOPs/SOGs and resource listings that document the equipment, supplies and service available to them during disasters.

ESF #11 includes these functions (not prioritized):

- Provision of nutrition assistance through determination of assistance needs, arranging for delivery of the supplies and authorizing disaster food assistance (Attachment 1).
- Response to an outbreak of highly contagious or economically devastating animal disease (Attachment 2).
- Response to an outbreak of highly infective exotic plant disease or an economically devastating plant/pest infestation (Attachment 3).
- Assurance of the safety and security of the commercial food supply (Attachment 4).
- Protect natural resources prior to, during, and/or after a disaster (Attachment 5).
- Coordinate farm emergencies and evacuations (Attachment 6).

Policies

Outagamie County ESF #11 coordinates activities with the following County ESFs:

- ESF #1 – Evacuation and Transportation Resources
- ESF #2 – Communications
- ESF #5 – Emergency Management
- ESF #8 – Public Health, Medical, and Mortuary
- ESF #13 – Public Safety
- ESF #15 – External Affairs

State Agency Policies as related to Outagamie County ESF #11:

The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection has broad authority to investigate and control animal diseases, investigate and eradicate plant infestations and exotic pest species, and to ensure the safety of our food supplies through inspections and other activities. These authorities are found in chapters 93, 94, 95, and 97, WI Stats. Among other things, the Department may test animals, regulate imports and movement of animals and plants, and impose quarantines on diseased plants and animals.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has authority for natural resources, wildlife that may be affected by a foreign animal disease, and environmental regulations for activities conducted as part of ESF # 11, including carcass management and incineration. The authorities are found in Chapters 1, 23, 29, 95, 254, 283, 285, 289 and 291 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) The general powers and duties of the Wisconsin Department of Health Services are listed in Wisconsin State Statute 250.04. The Department may require isolation of patients, quarantine of contacts, concurrent and terminal disinfection or modified forms of these procedures as provided by Wisconsin State Statute 252.06. Additional authority to protect public safety in the case of communicable disease can be found in Wisconsin State Statutes 252.18, 252.19 and 252.21.

Concept of Operations

Local Activation of ESF # 11:

- This ESF can be activated by Emergency Management or by request of any entity responsible for agriculture & natural resources.
- When requesting to activate this ESF Emergency Management should be notified.
- After activation of ESF # 11 a meeting will be held between the agencies listed in this ESF and other partners to assess the situation and determine what (or if) a course of action is needed.
- Specialized resources, especially those from federal agencies and other states, will be requested and coordinated through the County EOC and then Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM).

State activation of ESF # 11:

- WI Emergency Management will contact Outagamie County when the State ESF # 11 is activated.
- Specialized resources, especially those from federal agencies and other states, will be requested and coordinated through the County EOC and then Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM).

Primary and Supporting Agencies

Outagamie County

Primary Agencies

County UW-Extension

County Health and Human Services Department – Public Health Division

Supporting Agencies

County Emergency Management/Local EM

County Health and Human Services

County Land Conservation

County Sheriff's Department/Local Law Enforcement

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

State of Wisconsin

Primary Agency

Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)

Supporting Agencies

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Department of Health Services (DHS)

UW Extension

Department of Military Affairs (DMA)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

American Red Cross (ARC)

Likely Support Includes

- Coordinate with local agriculture agencies to provide economic relief to affected parties
- Provide support to Public Health agents for animal management and disposal
- Work with DNR and UW-Extension agents to manage plant pests
- Provide assistance in food supply needs and nutritional needs

Federal**Primary Agency**

Department of Agriculture
Department of the Interior

Supporting Agencies

Department of Defense
Department of State
Department of Commerce
Department of Treasury
FEMA
General Services Administration

Likely Support Includes

- Receive and prioritize requests for environmental, food and agricultural resources.
- Coordinate and allocate federal and civil transportation resources.
- Manage respective assets and resources
- Provide additional funding to support local operational costs
- Implement an integrated national response and support

Responsibilities and Tasks

Primary Agency: County UW-Extension

Mitigation and Preparedness Phase

- Maintain contact lists for response

Response Phase

- Collaborate with the appropriate agencies supporting the overall assessment, response and recovery with a primary focus on dissemination of educational materials and connecting with statewide resources
- Provide public information assistance to County Public Information Officers (PIOs)
- Assist with education reporting and awareness processes
- Refer to Attachments 2 and 3 for actions relating to specific diseases/infestations
- Provide expertise and educational resources to partner agencies and producers to protect the animal food supply
- Send representative to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) if needed

Recovery Phase

- Participate in the Long-Term Recovery Committee
- Participate in the debriefing and After Action Report (AAR)

Responsibilities and Tasks

Primary Agency: County Health and Human Services Department – Public Health Division

Mitigation and Preparedness Phase

- Maintain contact lists for response
- Maintain internal policy and procedures and Public Health Emergency Plan

Response Phase

- Send representative to EOC
- Coordinate with the appropriate agencies in the overall assessment, response and recovery
- Support WI Department of Health Services and DATCP activities
- Coordinate services to protect the human food supply
- Monitor food and agricultural resources
- Coordinate for mass care, housing and mass feeding (ESF #6)
- Assist in the provision of the epidemiology services dealing with zoonotic diseases, as related to the food supply
- Provide inspection services of various toxic, agrichemical, exotic plant incidents which may occur due to a release or an outbreak
- Coordinate and provide recovery information and health education to affected populations
- Refer to Attachments 2, 3, 4, and 5 for actions relating to specific incidents
- Reference County Ordinances Chapter 26 and State Administrative Codes
- Assist WIC families as appropriate

Recovery Phase

- Participate in the Long-Term Recovery Committee
- Participate in the debriefing and After Action Report (AAR)

Responsibilities and Tasks

Supporting Agency: County Emergency Management/Local EM

Mitigation and Preparedness Phase

- Coordinate with appropriate agencies for maintenance of this ESF

Response Phase

- Coordinate EOC operations and make necessary notifications upon activation of ESF #11
- Serve as a liaison between local/county, state, and federal agencies and conduct regular EOC briefings
- Facilitate Public Information Officer (PIO) efforts

Recovery Phase

- Coordinate activities of the Long-Term Recovery Committee
- Participate in the debriefing and After Action Report (AAR)

Responsibilities and Tasks

Supporting Agency: County Health and Human Services Department

Mitigation and Preparedness Phase

- Maintain contact lists for response

Response Phase

- Manage respective assets and resources
- Coordinate for mass care, housing and mass feeding (ESF #6)

Recovery Phase

- Participate in the Long-Term Recovery Committee
- Participate in the debriefing and After Action Report (AAR)

Responsibilities and Tasks

Supporting Agency: County Land Conservation

Mitigation and Preparedness Phase

- Maintain contact lists for response

Response Phase

- Provide a list of potential alternate sites for cattle and manure
- Provide immediate technical assistance to stop advancement of spilled material toward threatened resources
- Supply longer term mitigation of spill sites/clean-up
- Share technical assistance for permanent solutions and possible financial assistance programs
- If requested, survey damage locations and collect field data including soil type
- Utilize available resources as appropriate (i.e. – Department drones/UAVs and pilots)

Recovery Phase

- Participate in the Long-Term Recovery Committee
- Participate in the debriefing and After Action Report (AAR)

Responsibilities and Tasks

Supporting Agency: County Sheriff's Department/Local Law Enforcement

Mitigation and Preparedness Phase

- Maintain contact lists for response

Response Phase

- Provide security to the incident personnel and the scene

Recovery Phase

- Participate in the Long-Term Recovery Committee
- Participate in the debriefing and After Action Report (AAR)

Responsibilities and Tasks

Supporting Agency: Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Mitigation and Preparedness Phase

- Maintain contact lists for response

Response Phase

- Support and manage respective resources of the Department
- Enforce State and Federal laws
- Assist with animal disease outbreaks and coordination of investigation(s)
- Coordinate effective response to agriculture related spills

Recovery Phase

- Participate in the Long-Term Recovery Committee
- Participate in the debriefing and After Action Report (AAR)

Responsibilities and Tasks

Supporting Agency: Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

Mitigation and Preparedness Phase

- Maintain contact lists for response

Response Phase

- Identify and assess requirements for food and distribution services on a two-phase basis:
 1. Critical emergency needs immediately after the disaster
 2. Longer-term sustained needs after the emergency or threat has ended
- Assist with food distribution efforts of other voluntary organizations

Recovery Phase

- Participate in the Long-Term Recovery Committee
- Participate in the debriefing and After Action Report (AAR)

Attachment 1 – Nutrition Assistance

Provision of nutrition assistance through determination of assistance needs, arranging for delivery of the supplies, and authorizing disaster food assistance:

Public Health

- Coordinate with UW-Extension and Wisconsin Department of Public Health on public information messages regarding food and how to determine if edible or spoiled
- Determine nutrition assistance needed in conjunction with other agencies

HHS – Economic Support

- Administer the emergency food assistance program for newly qualified individuals/families (Food Share)

UW-Extension (Family Living Educator in conjunction with Food WISE)

- Assist with outreach to the public on proper food preparation techniques
- Utilize the nutrition education program for outreach to food pantries
- Consult with the state Food Safety Specialist for technical questions
- Coordinate with Public Health on public information messages regarding food and how to determine if edible or spoiled

VOAD

- Based on each agency's available supplies and mass feeding capabilities, provide assistance in coordination with the EOC. Currently the American Red Cross and Salvation Army have feeding capabilities in the area. The MN-WI Baptist Disaster Convention has the ability for large scale feeding in the state.
- Coordinate with local food pantries for dissemination of emergency food supply.

Attachment 2 – Animal Disease

Coordination: UW-Extension/Dairy

- Local veterinarian will diagnose the disease or concerning clinical signs and symptoms.
- Veterinarian communicates with the State Veterinarian regarding the diagnosis.
- State Veterinarian will arrive to begin the process of investigation, control, and plan of containment.
- State Veterinarian system oversees animal disease cases.
- In cases when the disease could impact humans, WI DHS will notify Public Health of the concern.
- During an outbreak the district veterinarian may call Emergency Management to utilize the EOC.
- UW-Extension will provide outreach information to the local farmers regarding the disease once confirmed.
- If transmissible to humans, then Public Health will provide surveillance, investigation, and public information on prevention measures.

USDA High Consequence Foreign Animal Diseases and Pests



Disease or Agent	Humans Affected	Species Affected	Incubation Period	Mode of Transmission	Prominent Clinical Signs in Animals
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Tier 1: Diseases of national concern that pose the most significant threat (highest risk and consequence) to animal agriculture in the U.S..

African swine fever virus	No	domestic and wild pigs	5-15 days	direct contact with body fluids (blood); contaminated objects; ticks	High fever; recumbency; skin reddening; cyanotic blotching on ear, tail or legs; enlarged friable spleen; hemorrhagic lymph nodes; swollen tonsils; petechiae; fibrinous pericarditis; death
Classical swine fever virus (hog cholera)	No	pigs	2-14 days	ingestion (uncooked meat); contaminated objects; aerosol; direct contact	Variable. Fever, dullness; ataxia; constipation followed by diarrhea; cyanosis of abdomen and ears; abortions, stillbirths, mummification, congenital malformations; death
Foot-and-mouth disease virus	Rare	cattle, sheep, goats, pigs	1-5 days	aerosol; direct contact; ingestion; contaminated objects	Fever, vesicles and erosions in mouth, nares, muzzle, and feet (coronary band, interdigital) or teats; depression, anorexia; salivation; nasal discharge; sloughing of hoof, abortion
Avian influenza virus (highly pathogenic)	Yes	chicken, turkey, pigs, waterfowl, cats, dogs	3-7 days	aerosol; direct contact with body fluids; ingestion; contaminated objects	Depression; respiratory signs (coughing, sneezing, nasal discharge); ataxia, green watery diarrhea, swollen, cyanotic combs and wattles; edema of eyes and neck, hemorrhage of legs, decreased egg production, death.
Newcastle disease virus (virulent)	Yes	poultry, other avian species	2-15 days	direct contact with feces and respiratory droplets; fomites,	Respiratory signs (coughing, gasping); neurological signs (muscle tremors, circling, paralysis), green watery diarrhea, decreased egg production

Tier 2: Diseases transmitted primarily by pests; disease spread depends largely on the presence of pests in the environment and ability to disease between animals

Heartwater <i>Ehrlichia (Cowdria) ruminantium</i>	No	cattle, sheep, goats, wild ruminants	7-16 days	<i>Amblyomma</i> ticks	Fever, respiratory distress, lacrimation, neurologic signs (tongue protrusion, circling, high stepping gait); convulsions, death. Post mortem lesions: hydropericardium, ascites, hydrothorax, petechiae
New World Screwworm <i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>	Yes	mammals, birds	5-7 days	eggs laid in wounds	Variable diameter openings containing migrating larvae; death can occur from toxicity or secondary infections
Rift Valley fever	Yes	cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, cats, camels	12-36 hours in young	mosquitoes; other insects, ticks; <i>in utero</i> ; direct contact with infected tissues or aerosol	High mortality in newborn animals: fever, hemorrhagic diarrhea, abdominal pain, bloody nasal discharge; abortion storms in adults
Venezuelan equine encephalitis	Yes	horses, wild rodents, wild birds	1-5 days	mosquitoes	Fever; tachycardia; neurological signs indicative of encephalitis (altered behavior, hypersensitivity, involuntary muscle movement, impaired vision, paresis, paralysis, convulsions); death; disease can be mild or asymptomatic

Note: Information provided in this chart provides possible clinical signs for these diseases. Technical disease fact sheets for these diseases are available at <http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/DiseaseInfo/factsheets.php>. The USDA High Consequence Foreign Animal Diseases and Pests list can be accessed at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/animal_health/2013/fs_hc_diseases.pdf.

If you suspect a high consequence foreign animal disease, contact your state or federal veterinarian immediately.

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USDA High Consequence Foreign Animal Diseases and Pests



Disease or Agent	Humans Affected	Species Affected	Incubation Period	Mode of Transmission	Prominent Clinical Signs in Animals
Tier 3: Diseases and pests that pose less risk and fewer consequences but still have potential negative impact on animal or human health					
African horse sickness virus <i>Trypanosoma equiperdum</i>	No	horses, zebras, donkeys, mules, camels	5-7 days	<i>Culicoides</i> midges, mechanically by other vectors	Variable forms; fever; severe dyspnea; spasmodic cough; serosanguinous nasal discharge; edema of supraorbital fossa, head, neck, and chest; profuse sweating; hydrothorax; hydropericardium
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia <i>Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides</i>	No	cattle	20-123 days	close contact with respiratory droplets and other body fluids	Dyspnea, tachypnea, cough, fever; calves may have polyarthritis with or without pneumonia. Post mortem lesions: fibrinous, thickened, hyperemic "marbled" lung tissue; thickened interlobular septa
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia <i>Mycoplasma capricolum/M. F38/ M. mycoides capri</i>	No	goats	6-10 days	direct contact with respiratory droplets	Respiratory signs (coughing, labored respiration, frothy nasal discharge); fever; septicemia, lethargy; anorexia; death. Post mortem lesions: fibrinous pneumonia, no thickening of interlobular tissue
Glanders <i>Burkholderia mallei</i>	Yes	horses, dogs, goats, cats	14 days	direct contact, fomites, inhalation, ingestion, reproductive	Ulcerated nodules on skin, upper respiratory tract, lungs; septicemia; high fever; thick mucopurulent nasal discharge; respiratory signs
Hendra virus	Yes	horses, cats, dogs	6-18 days	ingestion, inhalation, close contact; fomites	Acute respiratory syndrome; nasal discharge; head pressing; ataxia
Melioidosis <i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i>	Yes	sheep, goats, pigs, horses, dogs, cattle, cats	Variable latency	ingestion, inhalation, entry through wounds or abrasions	Signs vary with site of lesion; suppurative or caseous lesions in lymph nodes, lungs, and viscera; pneumonia; possibly nasal discharge, arthritis or lameness; Horses: neurological; colic; Goats: mastitis
Nipah virus	Yes	pigs, goats, dogs, cats, horses	7-14 days	aerosol, direct contact with respiratory secretions	Severe respiratory distress; harsh "barking" cough; open mouth breathing; possibly neurological signs; head pressing
Peste des petits ruminants virus	No	goats, sheep	3-10 days	close contact with body fluids; aerosol; contaminated objects	Sudden death; fever; restless; nasal discharge; respiratory distress; bronchopneumonia; necrotic stomatitis; diarrhea; death
Rinderpest virus	No	cattle, sheep, goats, pigs	3-15 days	direct or close contact with body fluids	High fever; tachypnea; tachycardia; oculonasal discharge; oral erosions and necrosis; watery to hemorrhagic diarrhea; abdominal pain; weakness; recumbency; sudden death
Tropical bont tick <i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>	Yes	cattle, sheep, goats, horses, dogs		direct contact (bite) of tick	Large wounds can damage skin and secondary infections; can transmit agents for heartwater and African tick-bite fever

Note: Information provided in this chart provides possible clinical signs for these diseases. Technical disease factsheets for these diseases are available at <http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/DiseaseInfo/factsheets.php>. The USDA High Consequence Foreign Animal Diseases and Pests list can be accessed at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/animal_health/2013/fs_hc_diseases.pdf.

If you suspect a high consequence foreign animal disease, contact your state or federal veterinarian immediately.

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Attachment 3 – Animal/Plant/Pest Diseases and Infestations

Response to an outbreak of highly contagious or economically devastating animal disease, an outbreak of highly infective exotic plant disease, or an economically devastating plant/pest infestation:

Plant Disease/Infestation

UW-Extension/Crops & Soils Educator

- A farmer or crop consultant would notify UW-Extension of the problem
- A test would be sent to a plant disease specialist at the University of Wisconsin – Madison campus
- The State would forward the test to the Federal government for further testing (for agricultural bioterrorism agents only)
- Based on the test results, information will be shared with UW-Extension Division of Extension and/or selected parties
- Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection will enforce the quarantine of condemned horticulture
- Sheriff's Department may provide assistance with containment as needed
- Development and Land Services can identify areas using GIS that are potentially impacted to improve outreach and education

Pest Infestation

UW-Extension/Crops & Soils Educator

- If UW-Extension found a pest infestation a sample would be sent to the State for testing
- If confirmed DATCP would be responsible for enforcement
- UW-Extension would provide outreach to residents about the pest, any actions to take, and prevention measures
- Development and Land Services could be utilized to map affected locations

HIGH CONSEQUENCE/EMERGING PLANT DISEASES AND PESTS

These diseases or pests are considered high consequence or emerging due to their ability to spread rapidly, cause severe damage to crops or plants, or have severe economic impacts.

Disease Name and Agent	Characteristics
Bacterial Wilt <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> Race 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial disease of geraniums, potatoes, eggplant, tomato • Considered potential plant agroterrorism agent • Found in Europe, Asia, South and Central America, Australia • Has occurred in U.S. (2004) but was eradicated
Brown Striped Downy Mildew <i>Sclerotinia rayssiae</i> var. <i>zeae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungal disease of corn • Reduces production by damaging leaves • Currently found in Asia
Philippine Downy Mildew <i>Peronosclerospora philippinensis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungal disease of maize and corn; can also affect sugarcane, some sorghum, and grass species • Found in parts of Asia and Africa
Soybean Rust <i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungal disease of soybean, kudzu, lupine, common bean, vetch, clover, cowpea, sweat clover, medic • Confirmed in continental United States in November 2004
Soybean Aphid <i>Aphis glycines</i> Matsumura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insect that infests soybeans • Found in several states of the United States, including Midwestern states • Damages soybean leaves, stems, and pods • Reducing production, stunting, can kill plants. • Aphids can also transmit a number of soybean viruses, such as soybean mosaic, alfalfa mosaic, and others.
Emerald Ash Borer <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insect that damages and kills ash trees • Confirmed in U.S. in 2002; now found in 14 Midwestern states • For more information, http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/emerald_ash_b/index.shtml and http://www.emeraldashborer.info/
Asian Longhorned Beetle <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> Motschulsky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insect that burrows in deciduous hardwood trees (maple, boxelder, birch, horse chestnut, poplar, willow, elm) eventually killing them • Confirmed in northeastern U.S. in 2007; eradication efforts are underway • For more information, http://www.aphis.usda.gov/newsroom/hot_issues/alb/alb_general_info.shtml and http://beetlebusters.info/

For additional plant pathogens of concern:

North Central Integrated Pest Management (USDA CSREES). Pest Alerts from the North Central Region.
<http://www.ncipmc.org/alerts/index.cfm>

National Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey Target Species Listing at
<http://www.invasive.org/species/list.cfm?id=13>

USDA APHIS Regulated Pest List at <http://www.invasive.org/species/list.cfm?id=4>

Attachment 4 – Safety and Security of Food Supply

Assurances of the safety and security of the food supply:

- DATCP inspects food processing plants
- During food recalls, Public Health and the Wisconsin Department of Health Services will work with retail food facilities to ensure recalled items are removed, though the division will only inspect thrown out food if needed
- DATCP is responsible for investigation and enforcing food manufacturers and supply
- UW-Extension, Public Health, and the Wisconsin Department of Health Services would coordinate together for educating the public on food supply issues (flooded gardens, wells, etc.)
- UW-Extension can update/outreach to food processing facilities which use food by-products as edible livestock feed
- UW-Extension, Public Health, and the Wisconsin Department of Health Services may need an outreach campaign regarding food supplied from local farms without permits

Attachment 5 – Farm Emergencies and Evacuations

Large scale emergency at a large farm requiring livestock evacuation

- UW-Extension and Land Conservation can begin notification and outreach to find possible assistance with area farms
- UW-Extension can outreach to surrounding counties' UW-Extension agents if aware of farms with room for extra cattle
- Valley Mounted Volunteers can assist with cattle and road closures but will not be able to herd the cattle to another location
- Local real estate agents can be contacted to see if there are any available facilities to handle an influx of livestock
- The available locations can be provided to the farmer, however the farmer would need to coordinate the travel and logistics of moving cattle

Dead carcasses

- In an event where there are dead carcasses, coordination is required with DATCP and the DNR regarding disposal
- Possible options are burial (depending on the soil or landfill)
- If notified early, rendering plants may be able to assist:
Krull & Sons Fur Farm, Inc
W5188 Rock Road, Black Creek
Can handle 50-70 cattle in a day
Office: 920-733-7201
Fax: 920-739-3916
After hours emergency number: 920-716-3005, 920-585-1234 (not for public release)

Other Resources:

Livestock disaster planning:

<https://www.nal.usda.gov/awic/disaster-planning>

Pork quality assurance and site assessments:

<https://www.pork.org/>

National Dairy FARM (Farmers Assuring Responsible Management) program:

<https://nationaldairyfarm.com/>

Outagamie County Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) permits:

<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/AgBusiness/CAFO/>

Licensed milk contractors:

https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/MilkContractor.aspx

Dairy processor resources & plant directory:

https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/DairyProcessors.aspx