

Illinois Emergency Operations Plan

ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources

Illinois Emergency Management Agency and
Office of Homeland Security

September 23, 2026



Illinois Emergency Management Agency
and Office of Homeland Security



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 State of Illinois Managed Plan Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 11		
Title	ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources	
Managing Division/Branch	Division of Operations	Strategic Planning – Inter-Agency Strategic Planning Cell (ISPC)
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Supersedes	August 2021, Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex	



State ESF - 11 Coordinator	Support Agencies & Organizations
Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA)	Central Management Services (CMS) Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) Illinois Department of Innovation and Technology (DoIT) Illinois Department of Labor (IDOL) Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) Illinois Emergency Management Agency & Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS) Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) Illinois National Guard (ILNG) Illinois State Police (ISP) American Red Cross (ARC)
Primary State Agencies & Organizations	
Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA)	
Federal ESF - 11 Coordinator	
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) USDA Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service Animal Care (USDA APHIS AC) USDA Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS VS) USDA Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service Wildlife Services (USDA APHIS WS) USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	



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Record of Changes

When changes are made to this document, the following procedures will be followed:

1. Changes will be issued by the Inter-Agency Strategic Planning Cell at IEMA-OHS and transmitted to agencies, personnel, and other designees specified by the IEMA-OHS Director or designee via electronic means.
2. When a change is made, an entry will be made in the following log:

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE ENTERED	PAGES OR SECTIONS CHANGED	ENTERED BY
1	September 2025	Bi-annual Review	Glenn Smith



1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

- 1.1.1. Provide strategic and operational guidance for a coordinated, state-supported response to assist local jurisdictions in addressing livestock and companion animal needs during emergencies, including natural or human-caused disasters and market disruptions.
- 1.1.2. This plan coordinates the response to and recovery from a foreign animal disease (FAD/EAD) or emerging animal disease (EAD) or plant disease or pest.
- 1.1.3. A FAD is a disease of animals that has not been detected in the United States.
- 1.1.4. An EAD is a disease, infection, or infestation in domestic or wild animals that is a threat to terrestrial animals, aquatic animals, or humans and meets one of the following criteria:
 - 1.1.4.1. An unknown agent that is causing disease, infection, or infestation in an animal population and has the potential to result in a significant animal or public health impact, and applied diagnostic tests have yielded negative or non-definitive results, or
 - 1.1.4.2. A newly identified agent that is causing disease, infection or infestation in an animal population and has the potential to cause significant animal or public health impact, or is occurring in multiple herds/flocks/premises, or
 - 1.1.4.3. A previously identified or known pathogenic agent that has a change in epidemiology such as increased pathogenicity, expanded host range, change in geography of an agent, and/or unexpected morbidity/mortality. A FAD/EAD outbreak will require the coordination of local, state, and federal resources to detect and control diseases of animal health and economic significance.

1.2. Scope

- 1.2.1. Foreign or Emerging Animal Disease / Plant Pest Outbreaks: This plan guides the coordinated response to a confirmed or suspected FAD/EAD or significant plant disease/pest event. These responses typically involve local, state, and federal agencies and require:
 - 1.2.1.1. Surveillance, diagnostics, and epidemiologic tracing



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- 1.2.1.2. Quarantine and movement controls
- 1.2.1.3. Biosecurity enforcement and disinfection
- 1.2.1.4. Mass depopulation and disposal
- 1.2.1.5. Emergency vaccination (if applicable)
- 1.2.1.6. Public information, continuity of business, and indemnity actions
- 1.2.2. Companion Animal and Livestock Support During Disasters: This plan also applies to requests from local jurisdictions for state assistance in the care, sheltering, and welfare of companion animals and livestock during or after natural or human-caused disasters. This includes:
 - 1.2.2.1. Coordinated sheltering of pets (including co-location or standalone shelters)
 - 1.2.2.2. Livestock mortality support (disposal/rendering information)
 - 1.2.2.3. Fairgrounds and facilities are used as warming/cooling shelters
 - 1.2.2.4. Guidance and communication with agricultural stakeholders
- 1.2.3. Coordination with local animal control, humane societies, and other partners
- 1.2.4. This plan applies to all Federal and State agencies identified as primary or supporting partners for ESF-11 and is designed to ensure an inclusive response that accounts for people with access and functional needs.
- 1.2.5. Controls, biosecurity, depopulation and disposal, disinfection and virus elimination, appraisal and indemnity, continuity of business measures, information management, public communication and messaging, and emergency vaccination (if required by response strategy).
- 1.2.6. This plan coordinates the response to a local request for state assistance to a natural or man-made disaster to support companion animal and livestock health and welfare.
- 1.2.7. This plan applies to all Federal and State agencies identified in the primary and supporting government agency outline.



1.3. Policy

- 1.3.1. Upon notification of a potential or actual incident that requires a coordinated local, state, and federal response to a FAD/EAD or plant disease or pest and/or safety and well-being of livestock, household pets, and service animals.
- 1.3.2. Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its respective assets and resources after receiving direction from the primary agency for the incident.
- 1.3.3. Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response Policies:
- 1.3.4. Led by unified state and federal incident command under the authority of the Illinois Diseased Animals Act, 510 ILCS 50, and coordinated and conducted cooperatively with local incident management officials and private industry/stakeholders to ensure continued food security, animal/plant industry health, and to support the United States economy.
- 1.3.5. When a response to a FAD/EAD requires depopulation of livestock or poultry, only methods approved by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Guidelines for the Depopulation of Animals (2019), or the AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals (2020) will be utilized and will be conducted humanely.

1.4. Situation

- 1.4.1. Several serious foreign animal disease outbreaks have occurred outside the United States recently.
 - 1.4.1.1. A foreign animal disease (FAD) is an animal disease or pest not known to exist in the United States or its territories. Examples of currently recognized foreign animal disease threats include
 - 1.4.1.1.1. Foot and mouth disease (FMD),
 - 1.4.1.1.2. African Swine Fever (ASF), and some strains of avian influenza (AI),
 - 1.4.1.1.3. virulent Newcastle disease (vND).
 - 1.4.1.2. Many of these diseases are endemic in countries across the world and are a constant threat to the U.S. food supply.



- 1.4.1.2.1. Most recently, an outbreak of African Swine Fever in commercial swine in China began in 2018, spread to 32 provinces, and resulted in the death or depopulation of over half of the swine population.
 - 1.4.1.2.2. Between December 2014 and June 2015, over 50 million chickens and turkeys in the United States died of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) or were depopulated.
 - 1.4.1.2.3. Foot and Mouth Disease is endemic in many countries and poses a particular threat as it is airborne, highly infective, and affects all cloven-hooved animals (cattle, swine, goats, sheep, and deer, for example).
 - 1.4.1.3. Emerging animal diseases (EADs) have the potential to negatively affect animal health, public health, and trade.
 - 1.4.1.3.1. Examples of such disease occurrences in the United States in the past 20 years include porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, infectious salmon anemia, West Nile virus, and monkeypox virus.
 - 1.4.1.3.2. More recent examples include the emergence of Schmallenberg virus in Europe and porcine epidemic diarrhea virus in the United States.
 - 1.4.1.4. The increase in interstate livestock movement, importation of animals, animal products, and feed ingredients from foreign countries, the ever-increasing international travel throughout the world, the risk of agroterrorism, and the presence of an international airport in Illinois underscore the vulnerability to an outbreak of a FAD/EAD.
- 1.4.2. Protecting animal agriculture in the United States requires coordination, participation, and partnership.
 - 1.4.2.1. While the USDA and State Animal Health Officials lead the unified prevention and preparedness activities for FAD/EADs, they do not have the resources or the desire to respond to a FAD/EAD alone.
 - 1.4.2.2. Consideration must be given to the fact that an outbreak of a FAD/EAD within Illinois would be devastating to livestock producers and the economy.



- 1.4.2.3. A rapid federal/state/local response is the first line of defense in an animal health disaster, the quality of which will determine the final economic impact to the state.
- 1.4.3. A survey conducted in 2020 (American Pet Products Association) indicated 64% of households own dogs and 43% own cats, for an estimated 90 million dogs and 94 million cats owned in the U.S.
- 1.4.4. Illinois is a leading livestock production state, with 5.2 million hogs (4th in the U.S.),
- 1.4.5. 1.1 million cattle, 50,000 sheep and goats, and over 7 million poultry. Natural and man-made disasters have been occurring with increasing frequency worldwide, and a need for a disaster response plan that includes a wide variety of animals is imperative. Local and state response to a disaster is limited and would require Federal assistance.

1.5. Assumptions

- 1.5.1. An animal disease outbreak has emerged from within the state or entered from other states or countries via diseased livestock or wildlife, animal-related products, or livestock waste.
- 1.5.2. Routine movement of animals and animal products can rapidly spread infectious agents and disease vectors across state lines and international borders.
- 1.5.3. Livestock and poultry producers are likely to be the first to observe unusual conditions or signs of disease in animals, especially those consistent with a foreign animal disease (FAD) or emerging animal disease (EAD).
- 1.5.4. If a disease situation occurs with high death loss, or if the clinical signs are unusual, especially if an FAD/EAD is suspected, a private accredited veterinarian will report his or her findings to the State Veterinarian and/or the USDA's Area Veterinarian In-Charge (AVIC).
- 1.5.5. Upon confirmation of a FAD/EAD in the U.S., a national 72-hour movement standstill may be issued to limit disease spread. Livestock already in transit may be allowed to proceed to their destination. Movement restrictions may be lifted based on surveillance findings.
- 1.5.6. In the event of a FAD/EAD outbreak in Illinois, the Illinois Department of Agriculture, through the State Veterinarian, will take a lead role and serve as the technical subject matter expert for the response.



- 1.5.7. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Veterinary Services (VS) is the lead federal agency for animal health. The USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) and the Illinois State Animal Health Official will form a Unified Command for all FAD/EAD response activities.
- 1.5.8. The Illinois Department of Agriculture lacks the personnel and resources to support an incident management team from within the agency and will require assistance.
- 1.5.9. Coordination and support for the response will be provided by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency & Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS). Other state and local agencies, industry, and academic partners will provide resources, personnel, and expertise. The coordination of supporting agencies will occur through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- 1.5.10. If the incident exceeds state and local capabilities, the Governor may request federal assistance through an emergency declaration to the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture or a Presidential disaster declaration
- 1.5.11. Suspected FAD/EADs in or potentially affecting wildlife or fish will be reported to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), which in turn will report this information to the State Veterinarian. If the disease has potential livestock or poultry impacts, the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) will determine the appropriate response in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR).
- 1.5.12. To control and eradicate a FAD/EAD, proactive and prompt actions may have to be taken by government authorities to quarantine and depopulate privately owned animals and wildlife.
- 1.5.13. In response to a ban on the movement of susceptible animal products—or disbelief in the threat—some individuals may engage in illicit slaughter, processing, or distribution activities that undermine official response efforts
- 1.5.14. IDPH, in coordination with IDOA, will determine the appropriate response to protect human health and welfare if the suspected disease has zoonotic potential. In addition to coordination through the SEOC, the State Veterinarian will communicate directly with the IDPH Public Health Veterinarian.
- 1.5.15. It is the primary responsibility of pet and livestock owners to ensure that they can evacuate with their pets and care for them during a disaster.



- 1.5.16. Many pet and livestock owners will not be prepared for a disaster and will require assistance in caring for their animals.
- 1.5.17. Evacuation of large numbers of livestock will be unrealistic and will require plans for sheltering in place in the impact area.
- 1.5.18. Emergency planning for animals requires extensive collaboration among emergency management officials, animal control agencies, animal welfare organizations, veterinarians, county and state agencies, volunteer groups, and citizens.
- 1.5.19. If local resources are exhausted, state assistance will be requested. State resources are significantly limited; mutual aid and MOUs shall be utilized for support.
- 1.5.20. Co-located or integrated animal and human shelters may or may not be available, depending on the scope of the incident and local capacity
- 1.5.21. Pet and livestock owners will evacuate with their animals if possible.
- 1.5.22. Pet and livestock owners may refuse to evacuate or try to re-enter the impact area if they are unable to evacuate with the animals.
- 1.5.23. Some pets and livestock may escape or be abandoned during a disaster, posing a risk to rescuers and the public.
- 1.5.24. Animal food supplies may become contaminated, destroyed, or limited in supply and may need to be sourced from outside the area.

2. Concept of Operations

2.1. General

- 2.1.1. The SEOC will coordinate the efforts of support agencies in accordance with five core functional areas, as outlined below. This includes organizing state capabilities and resources to deliver services, technical assistance, and expertise for incidents requiring a coordinated response:
 - 2.1.1.1. Provides for an integrated local, state, and federal response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, or an outbreak of a harmful or economically significant plant pest or disease deemed significant.



- 2.1.1.2. Ensures safety and security of the State's commercial supply of food (e.g., meat, poultry, and egg products) for incidents requiring a coordinated response.
- 2.1.1.3. Coordinates the resources and expertise of state and local agencies to protect, conserve, and restore natural and cultural resources, including historic properties, following an agricultural or environmental incident.
- 2.1.1.4. Ensures an integrated response that addresses the health and welfare needs of household pets, service animals, and livestock during emergencies involving the mass displacement of civilian populations, including provisions for sheltering and veterinary care.

2.2. Notification, Alert, and Warning (NAW)

- 2.2.1. Notification of state agencies and organizations will be carried out in accordance with ESF – 2 Appendix X-1, Notification, Alert, and Warning.
- 2.2.2. Primary and support agencies are responsible for internal and support partner notification.
- 2.2.3. For state-regulated facilities, release notifications will be conducted in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal laws, regulations, and procedures
- 2.2.4. Primary and support agency SEOC agency representatives will identify situations affecting environmental safety.

2.3. Activation

- 2.3.1. In the event of an FAD/EAD or animal disaster that has surpassed the response capabilities of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, the State Veterinarian and/or USDA-AVIC, or their designee, will contact IEMA-OHS, and the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP) will be implemented.
- 2.3.2. The State Veterinarian and/or USDA-AVIC, in coordination with IEMA-OHS, will determine the following:
 - 2.3.2.1. Procedures necessary to execute the FAD/EAD response.
 - 2.3.2.2. When to request activation of the SEOC.
- 2.3.3. IDOA will send an agency representative to the SEOC when it is activated.



- 2.3.4. In the event of a request for support to household pets, service animals, and/or livestock in a disaster, the support request will be initiated by the SEOC.

2.4. Communications

- 2.4.1. Communications throughout response and recovery will be conducted in accordance with standard operating procedures and managed using established procedures, processes, and policies outlined in ESF – 2, Communications.
- 2.4.2. Communications will be conducted in a NIMS-compliant manner utilizing clear-text and frequencies coordinated with the SEOC.

2.5. Resource Management

- 2.5.1. Resource management and logistics will be carried out in accordance with ESF-7.
- 2.5.2. Resource management includes mutual aid and assistance agreements, the use of federal and state teams, and resource mobilization protocols.

2.6. Reporting Requirements

- 2.6.1. SEOC information, intelligence, and situation reporting will be conducted in accordance with SEOC SOP Coordinating and Management.
- 2.6.2. Upon activation of the SEOC, all agency representatives will compile and disseminate situational reports on capabilities and services.

2.7. Organization

2.7.1. Direction and Control

- 2.7.1.1. The State Veterinarian serves as the primary point of contact for initiating this annex. Upon confirmation or suspicion of a FAD/EAD, the State Veterinarian will notify IEMA-OHS
- 2.7.1.2. If the FAD/EAD exceeds state and local capabilities, the Governor may request federal emergency or disaster assistance.
- 2.7.1.3. Local veterinarians, animal control agencies, licensed animal shelters, and non-governmental partners such as the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) may provide voluntary support during an emergency when requested by the Illinois Department of Agriculture



2.7.2. Coordinating Elements

- 2.7.2.1. State-deployed resources will coordinate with the SEOC and on-scene incident commander.

2.7.2.1.1. Agency Representatives supporting response operations may be assigned to work under the coordination of state-deployed Incident Management Teams or task forces activated through the SEOC

2.7.3. Federal Coordination

- 2.7.3.1. This plan provides for response actions before support from the USDA and provides a framework for establishing a unified command with the USDA once their support is requested. The State Veterinarian will be the primary point of contact for the USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) and, together, will form a Unified Command for all FAD/EAD response activities.
- 2.7.3.2. The SEOC will coordinate the inclusion of federal assets into state response operations.
- 2.7.3.3. SEOC Agency Representatives, state agencies, boards, and commissions will coordinate with federal counterparts in accordance with the enabling authority to collect, receive, compile, and develop situational reports on response operations.
- 2.7.3.4. When the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture declares an emergency or extraordinary emergency, the USDA-APHIS can be fully activated with funding made available from the Commodity Credit Corporation for indemnity.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

3.1. State ESF Coordinator

3.1.1. Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA)

- 3.1.1.1. Coordinate the utilization of ESF-11 support to execute missions presented by the SEOC manager.
- 3.1.1.2. Leads coordination and integration of all state-level activities related to ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources during preparedness, response, and recovery operations



- 3.1.1.3. Manages and updates resource availability for ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources.
- 3.1.1.4. Assists in planning during activations and updates to the overall ESF plan.

3.2. Primary State Agency/Organization

3.2.1. Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA)

- 3.2.1.1. Serves as the primary state agency for animal health emergencies and coordinates response decisions in Unified Command with USDA-APHIS, when federal support is involved.
- 3.2.1.2. Issues quarantines, stop movement orders, and regulates animal movement within restricted or quarantined zones. IDOA oversees enforcement and coordination with supporting state and federal agencies. In time-sensitive animal health emergencies, initial quarantine orders may be issued verbally and will be documented in writing as soon as practicable
- 3.2.1.3. Determines the extent to which IDOA personnel will respond to an animal health emergency. Duties in support of this annex will take priority over all other duties of IDOA.
- 3.2.1.4. Coordinates with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as other animal welfare support organizations and the local animal control officer to ensure all animal welfare issues are being addressed.
- 3.2.1.5. In an emergency that results in the displacement of citizens, IDOA will support local governments and state lead agencies in identifying and addressing the needs of household pets, service animals, and livestock.
- 3.2.1.6. Maintains the Mass Animal Mortality Plan in accordance with the Animal Mortality Act and coordinates the Mass Animal Mortality Disposal Committee to determine approved carcass disposal methods before and during an event.

3.3. Support State Agencies/Organizations

3.3.1. Illinois Emergency Management Agency & Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS)



- 3.3.1.1. Determines the need for a gubernatorial proclamation of a disaster or emergency.
- 3.3.1.2. Coordinates assistance from support agencies.
- 3.3.1.3. Activates the SEOC when determined necessary.
- 3.3.1.4. Coordinates supplemental federal assistance with FEMA.
- 3.3.1.5. Coordinates the provision of communications equipment.
- 3.3.1.6. Provides expertise regarding the handling of contaminated substances.
- 3.3.1.7. Provides expertise regarding the handling of radiologically contaminated substances related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.3.1.8. Provides protective clothing and radiological decontamination equipment to Radiological Response Group staff for use in radiologically contaminated areas related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.

3.3.2. Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)

- 3.3.2.1. Provides technical advice on the risks to wildlife and methods to mitigate these risks.
- 3.3.2.2. Supports the law enforcement aspect of the restricted or quarantine area, if applicable. IDNR will make available specialized equipment (e.g., boats, snowmobiles, ATVs, and four-wheel drive vehicles) and associated personnel, as needed.
- 3.3.2.3. Initiates a surveillance program in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak and determines if the disease has spread to wildlife if the EAD has a history of affecting wildlife. In addition, the IDNR will initiate steps to prevent the spread of the disease to susceptible wildlife.
- 3.3.2.4. Identifies the potential for the disease to be spread by wildlife (e.g., infected animals, scavengers, intermediate hosts) outside of the affected areas.
- 3.3.2.5. Identifies hunting seasons and wildlife associated with affected areas and recommends and implements necessary actions (if plausible) to prevent the spread of the disease at public sites. This may include changes to hunting regulations and/or direct action (like targeted removal). IDNR will enforce these



restrictions and enlist the assistance of other law enforcement agencies as necessary.

- 3.3.2.6. Expedites collecting permits for personnel and assists in collections as necessary.
- 3.3.2.7. Provides expertise and data showing geographical information on soils, surface water, and groundwater.

3.3.3. Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)

- 3.3.3.1. Communicates with the local health departments, medical facilities, and regulated entities in the event the FAD/EAD is zoonotic, ensuring that all communications are accessible and inclusive of individuals with access and functional needs by providing messages in multiple languages and formats and using channels that reach people with communication barriers or disabilities.
- 3.3.3.2. Determines public health risk and impact, if any, upon being informed that a suspected FAD/EAD has been detected within the state, carefully evaluating not only the biological threat but also how the incident may affect populations with access and functional needs. This includes assessing challenges related to maintaining health services, physical mobility, caregiving, and transportation in alignment with CMIST principles.
- 3.3.3.3. Notifies the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that an outbreak of an FAD/EAD has occurred within the boundaries of the state, and informs them of the nature of the disease, its primary animal host, and whether it is a health hazard to humans, and provides details on the disease, its primary animal host, and any risks to human health. This notification also includes relevant considerations for individuals with access and functional needs, such as anticipated health access issues, communication needs, and support system disruptions, ensuring that Communication, Maintaining Health, Independence, Support, Safety, and Self-Determination, and Transportation (CMIST) domains are addressed early in the response.
- 3.3.3.4. Assess and advise regarding the public health risk associated with the burial or burning of dead and affected animals, considering not only environmental and health impacts but also the potential effects on nearby communities with access and functional needs —such as individuals with respiratory conditions or limited evacuation options—integrating CMIST-based strategies to protect their health and safety.



- 3.3.3.5. Assists with epidemiological investigations in the industry, such as foot and mouth disease, ensuring that data collection, risk communication, and outreach efforts are accessible and inclusive. This includes providing translation services, culturally appropriate messaging, and physical or cognitive accommodations in accordance with CMIST domains.
- 3.3.3.6. Support identification and surveillance of dairies in the event of a FAD that affects the dairy industry, such as foot and mouth disease, incorporates CMIST considerations to ensure workers and community individuals with access and functional needs —especially those with language barriers or limited access to health services—are reached through appropriate and effective methods.
- 3.3.3.7. Support vector surveillance and control in FADs that have proven vector transmission capabilities, ensuring that outreach, protective measures, and response resources—such as repellents, sheltering guidance, or evacuation alerts—are developed and distributed equitably. All interventions are guided by the CMIST framework to ensure that individuals with access and functional needs can access, understand, and act on the information provided.

3.3.4. Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)

- 3.3.4.1. Provides expertise regarding the disposal of contaminated animal carcasses, bedding, feedstuffs, and equipment in a way that is environmentally sound and does not further the spread of disease.
- 3.3.4.2. Provides expertise regarding the cleaning and disinfection of the infected.
- 3.3.4.3. Assist impacted facilities with obtaining the necessary IEPA permits for disposal.

3.3.5. Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT)

- 3.3.5.1. Provide IDOT aircraft and UAS to conduct assessment and surveillance activities, ensuring equitable distribution strategies that prioritize accessibility for individuals with physical, mobility, visual, hearing, cognitive, or financial needs, abilities, or impairments.
- 3.3.5.2. Coordinates with applicable state agencies, district offices, county, and township commissioners to determine which roads, if any, could be closed around the periphery of the quarantined zones to aid in biosecurity and traffic control.



- 3.3.5.3. Provide IDOT resources to establish traffic control measures in or near the quarantine zone, ensuring equitable distribution strategies that prioritize accessibility for individuals with physical, mobility, visual, hearing, cognitive, or financial needs, abilities, or impairments.

- 3.3.5.3.1. IDOT may be able to assist with the decontamination of facilities with sprayer units

3.3.6. Illinois National Guard (ILNG)

- 3.3.6.1. Provides emergency communications capabilities, including interoperable equipment and trained personnel, ensuring equitable distribution strategies that prioritize accessibility for individuals with physical, mobility, visual, hearing, cognitive, or financial needs, abilities, or impairments.
- 3.3.6.2. Support IDOA with proper disposal of diseased or infected animals.
- 3.3.6.3. Provide ground transportation assets and personnel to assist IDOA and other responding agencies with the movement of critical equipment, personnel, and livestock, ensuring equitable distribution strategies that prioritize accessibility for individuals with physical, mobility, visual, hearing, cognitive, or financial needs, abilities, or impairments.
- 3.3.6.4. Augment IDOA-led decontamination operations involving vehicles, equipment, and agricultural facilities exposed to contamination or infectious agents, ensuring equitable distribution strategies that prioritize accessibility for individuals with physical, mobility, visual, hearing, cognitive, or financial needs, abilities, or impairments.
- 3.3.6.5. Support IDOT aviation operations by providing personnel and mission coordination to enable aerial assessment, surveillance, and damage reconnaissance, ensuring equitable distribution strategies that prioritize accessibility for individuals with physical, mobility, visual, hearing, cognitive, or financial needs, abilities, or impairments.
- 3.3.6.6. Provide personnel, transportation assets, and logistical support to assist IDOT with the removal and proper disposal of animal carcasses in accordance with public health and environmental guidelines, ensuring equitable distribution strategies that prioritize accessibility for individuals with physical, mobility, visual, hearing, cognitive, or financial needs, abilities, or impairments.



3.3.7. Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC)

- 3.3.7.1. Provides buses, vans, vehicles, and any available staff to drive these vehicles, ensuring equitable distribution strategies that prioritize accessibility for individuals with physical, mobility, visual, hearing, cognitive, or financial needs, abilities, or impairments.

3.3.8. Illinois Central Management Services (CMS)

- 3.3.8.1. Assists with the procurement of needed emergency supplies and equipment, including resources that may be used to assist individuals with physical, mobility, visual, hearing, cognitive, or financial needs, abilities, or impairments with access and functional needs.
- 3.3.8.2. Assists in providing vehicles, fuel, repairs, and services needed to carry out the emergency animal disease operation, ensuring equitable distribution strategies that prioritize accessibility for individuals with physical, mobility, visual, hearing, cognitive, or financial needs, abilities, or impairments.

3.3.9. Illinois State Police (ISP)

- 3.3.9.1. Coordinate with applicable SEOC agency representatives to identify the need for and, if necessary, provide security, traffic, and access control in and around the impacted area.
- 3.3.9.2. Coordinate with applicable SEOC agency representatives to provide resources to restrict movement in and around the quarantine zone to prevent the movement of animals and animal-related products to stop the spread of the disease.

3.3.10. Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC)

- 3.3.10.1. Provides information and assistance in the Transportation Industry (highway and rail) under its jurisdiction in and around quarantined areas.
- 3.3.10.2. Provides information regarding regulated water, gas, electric, and telephone companies, and services under its jurisdiction in and around quarantined areas.

3.3.11. American Red Cross (ARC)



- 3.3.11.1. Provides mass care services for those in the impacted area, ensuring services are accessible regardless of physical, mobility, visual, hearing, cognitive, or financial needs, abilities, or impairments.
- 3.3.11.2. Provides mental health services to those impacted, ensuring services are accessible regardless of physical, mobility, visual, hearing, cognitive, or financial needs, abilities, or impairments.

3.3.12. Illinois Department of Labor (IDOL)

- 3.3.12.1. Provides expertise on the use of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and other Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

3.3.13. Illinois Department of Innovation and Technology (DoIT)

- 3.3.13.1. Assist with purchasing and/or contracting telecommunications equipment for state agencies, including resources which may be used to assist individuals with physical, mobility, visual, hearing, cognitive, or financial needs, abilities, or impairments with access and functional needs.

4. Authorities

- 1. Illinois Diseased Animal Act; as amended.
- 2. Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act; as amended.

5. References

- 1. USDA VS Guidance 12001.4, Policy for the Investigation of Potential Foreign Animal Diseases/Emerging Disease Incidents
- 2. FAD Prep Manual 1-0 - Roles and Coordination
- 3. FAD Prep Manual 2-0 - Response Strategies
- 4. FAD Prep Manual 3-0 - Incident Management and Reporting
- 5. FAD Prep Manual 4-0 - Investigation Manual
- 6. FAD Prep Manual 5-0 - Partial List of FAD Stakeholders
- 7. FAD Prep Manual 6-0 - Permitted Movement



8. Illinois Department of Agriculture Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Response Plan (2023)
9. Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006
10. Illinois Diseased Animals Act (510 ILCS 50); as amended
11. Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act; as amended.
12. Animal Mortality Act (510 ILCS 70/2.10)
13. Illinois Mass Animal Mortality Plan

6. Acronyms & Definitions

1. For all definitions and acronyms addressed in this plan, please refer to the IEOP Base Plan, Appendix X-7 Glossary of Terms.