

ESF #11 Appendix 4: State Food and Feed Emergency Response Plan

ESF Coordinating Agency:

Department of Agriculture

Primary Agencies:

Department of Health
United States Food and Drug Administration

Support Agencies:

Center for Disease Control
Conservation Commission
Department of Ecology
Department of Fish and Wildlife
Department of Transportation
Local Public Health Jurisdictions and Districts
Office of the Attorney General
United States Department of Agriculture
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Washington State Public Health Laboratory

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of the Washington State Food and Feed Emergency Response Plan is to provide guidelines for a rapid response to food and feed emergency events affecting the health, safety, and welfare of humans and animals. This plan will also clarify partner agency roles, responsibilities, authority, and enforcement capabilities.

This plan provides guidance for coordination by the state with other agencies and entities for response and recovery activities related to a food/feed emergency event. Some food/feed emergency events may cause illness or death in which coordination may also involve the identification and control of diseases of public health significance. Issues of major concern in preparedness and response to a public health outbreak include prevention of disease introduction, disease monitoring and surveillance, rapid identification of both cases and possibly implicated food/feed products, disease containment and eradication, product containment and, when necessary, disposal of contaminated food/feed products.

B. Scope

This plan applies to all food/feed emergencies resulting from all hazards and is scalable for a wide range of emergencies— routine, high-risk/high-consequence, natural, accidental or intentional. Such emergencies may include a food-borne illness outbreak or intentional/unintentional product contamination. Response activities for food/feed emergencies are applicable to all Federal and state agencies identified as Primary and Support Agencies, as well as the Washington Rapid Response Team (RRT). All local, state, and Federal organizations, as well as professional food associations and industry are expected to participate to the fullest extent possible.

This appendix includes procedures for the identification, containment, removal, and disposal of food and feed products during a food emergency, however, the most current version of the WA RRT Operations Manual will be utilized to its fullest extent as well.

C. Policies

Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 69.04 – Food in Intrastate Commerce
RCW 69.07 – Washington Food Processing Act
RCW 69.10 – Food Storage Warehouses
RCW 69.25 – Washington Wholesome Eggs and Egg Products Act
RCW 16.49 – Custom Slaughtering.
RCW Chapter 15.36 – Milk and Milk Products
RCW Chapter 15.37 – Milk and Milk Products for Animal Foods
RCW Chapter 15.53 – Commercial Feed
Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Chapter 16 – Department of Agriculture

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situations

Washington is a physically, agriculturally, and culturally diverse state with extensive regional, national and international markets. The effects of a food/feed emergency could reach far beyond the state's borders, or could be limited to a local event. A wide variety of conditions have the potential to affect the incident and its impact, as well as the emergency response such as general geographic conditions, growing practices, production methods, distribution networks, cultural issues or challenges, and existing plans and policies. The goal to remember during these situations is that there is a larger picture to consider than simply addressing the source of an outbreak or threat.

Protecting the integrated food/feed and agricultural systems in the United States requires cooperation, participation, and partnership. A large food-borne illness outbreak within the state of Washington could potentially devastate the economy and threaten the health of the state and the entire country. State and local response is the first line of defense in a human or animal food- related public health disaster, the quality of which may determine the final economic impact.

Private organizations and businesses have a great deal of interest in an effective and timely food/feed emergency response plan since their livelihoods may depend upon the outcome. In most cases, local public health personnel will be the first “on scene.” The local Public Health Officer is required to immediately notify the State Health Officer who, with the assistance of the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), determines the next appropriate action(s) to confirm or rule-out the presence of a food emergency, and to restrict animal and, if necessary, human movement within and through the affected area. A public health official from the FDA, CDC, and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), or state food/feed regulatory agency has the authority to restrict movement of food and feed products suspected of contamination within the State.

B. Limitations & Assumptions

Planning Assumptions:

- Food/feed emergencies will occur, and will occur at a wide range of scales and in a wide range of locales.
- Some incidents will be highly localized within Washington, while others will involve entities or impacts outside of the state’s or the nation’s borders.
- Food/feed emergencies may be the result of natural sources, accidents, or intentional acts. Some may be part of larger events, such as regional or statewide disasters. Some may involve threats not yet realized.
- Threats to food/feed safety may be physical, biological, chemical, or nuclear. Any incidents of potential or suspected intentional events will be coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Incidents may occur at any point in the food/feed chain — production, processing, distribution, and food service.
- Initial notification of a threat or problem may come from any source, public or private.
- Incidents may be triggered by the discovery of an actual or potential foodborne illness (e.g., food contamination found through routine surveillance, monitoring, or epidemiological data).

Response Assumptions

- Food/feed emergencies require a multi-agency response. No one agency has the entire responsibility and jurisdiction for food safety, for food product and food facility inspection, for the potential embargo of contaminated food products, or for public health intervention. For more information, see Section 4-Roles and Responsibilities and the draft *Washington Food Protection Task Force Food Emergency Response Resource Guide*.
- All agencies will work within their jurisdictions as defined by statute. Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) and FDA will use the RRT for cooperative efforts between those two agencies.
- Additional resources may be required from other agencies within or outside the state. These resources may be needed for subject matter expertise,

logistics, or surge capacity.

- Some food/feed emergencies may require an increased activation level (i.e., beyond a monitoring posture) of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- The unique nature of multijurisdictional response is best served by the use of a Unified Command. This addresses the concerns of all involved “lead agencies”. When fully activated, the Washington RRT will always operate under Unified Command with WSDA and FDA Seattle District Office at a minimum. Additional agencies may join the Unified Command as appropriate for that particular incident.
- There may be the need for recalls or control measures such as embargoes, stop sales, trade restrictions, or destruction of products, livestock or poultry. Some products may need to be treated as hazardous waste which is within the Department of Ecology’s jurisdictional authority. For all non-hazardous, solid waste, the management, permitting, and disposal is overseen by the local jurisdictions.
- The academic and private sectors may be needed to provide support in product traceback/trace forward, product removal, technical expertise, public information and education, laboratory services, equipment and personnel.

III. Concept of Operations

A. General

Washington State’s response to a food/feed emergency is built on day-to-day food safety/public health roles and responsibilities identified in state statutes and spread across multiple agencies and jurisdictions in order to access emergency resources, coordinate efforts, and establish a strong network of food safety professionals at local, state and Federal agencies.

Local food/feed producers and feed manufacturers may be the first to notice an unusual condition/disease in their product. The concerned producer should make contact with one of three entities:

- A local public health official.
- The State Department of Health (DOH).
- Any WSDA Food or Feed Safety Staff.

Surveillance is **essential** in identifying a food/feed emergency or recognizing the initial signs of a developing emergency. Active and passive surveillance occurs at local, state and Federal levels, and in both the public and private sectors. Local sources are often instrumental during the initial identification of food/feed emergencies.

Local sources may include:

- Consumers

- Local Health Jurisdictions
- Poison control centers
- Hospitals
- Private practice physicians
- Law enforcement
- Food retailers
- Food manufacturers/ processors
- Food distributors
- Food Producers
- Veterinarians
- Animal (non-food) producers
- Feed lots

What is found through surveillance may trigger the notification of authorities with statutory responsibilities and their specific actions.

- Reportable human diseases and conditions – Under Chapter 246-101 of the WAC, local health care providers and laboratories must report certain diseases and conditions to local health jurisdictions (LHJ), who in turn report to WA DOH. Clinical and reference laboratories also must submit biological specimens for certain notifiable conditions to the Washington State Public Health Laboratories for further characterization and identification of illness clusters potentially of foodborne origin.

Any agency may receive an unusual cluster of complaints that may indicate a food emergency has occurred. Any suspected foodborne outbreak is reportable to DOH, which would notify appropriate state and Federal agencies. Any suspected feed-borne outbreak is reportable to the WSDA Feed/RRT Program, which will notify appropriate state and Federal agencies for possible investigation and follow-up.

- Food safety issues – WSDA, DOH, or a LHJ may identify a food emergency through food surveillance, environmental surveillance, consumer complaints, notifiable condition surveillance, industry notification, or via law enforcement.
- Criminal actions – Any agency that suspects deliberate contamination of food/feed will notify law enforcement and other appropriate agencies per established procedures for that agency. If there is suspected or confirmed intentional contamination of food, participating food/feed emergency response agencies will support law enforcement (local, state or Federal), as required, in obtaining and analyzing samples for evidence.

WSDA and the DOH represent all concerns in regards to human food for the state. Additionally, WSDA is responsible for the regulation of animal food products within the state which includes commercial feed and pet food. These agencies cooperate

with the emergency management, Federal agencies, departments, and/or agencies that represent food service, public health, and agriculture.

Food/feed emergency roles and responsibilities are based largely on day-to-day food safety/public health functions and jurisdictions. However, the nature and/or scope of an emergency may require the use of specialized or additional resources, such as those identified below.

- The **Washington Food Emergency Rapid Response Team** is a partnership primarily between WSDA and FDA Seattle District Office. The RRT is an all-hazards team, and may be used in all food and feed-related incidents that involve overlapping jurisdictions between WSDA and FDA.
 - The RRT scope of work includes both human and animal feed. The RRT scope of work does not include retail food establishments (restaurants and groceries).
 - RRT's responsibilities include traceback/trace forward, product and environmental sampling, facilitating recalls, root cause analysis, product containment/removal from distribution, etc.
 - The RRT uses a unified incident command under the Incident Command System (ICS), and WSDA and FDA team members commonly deploy together. The team structure allows for sharing resources and information.
- The use of the **Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)** and established **mutual aid agreements** will supplement local and state resources. The procedures for obtaining authority to request or offer interstate assistance reside with the SEOC.
- **The Food Emergency Response Network (FERN)** is a network of local, state and Federal food-testing laboratories that can respond to emergencies involving biological, chemical, or radiological contamination of food. FERN can provide surge capacity if state and Federal laboratories in Washington are overwhelmed. FERN is a resource not only for response to a food emergency, but also for prevention, preparedness, and recovery. The FERN Steering Committee includes representatives from several state labs and Federal agencies, and day-to-day FERN operations are a joint venture between the USDA and the FDA. In addition to Washington State, the Pacific Region serves Alaska, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, California, Hawaii, Nevada, and Arizona.
- FERN is one of several laboratory networks in the **Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN)**. These networks provide coordinated, nationwide analytical services to counteract potential threats. Each network has its own mission and focus, and is prepared to respond to intentional attacks or natural disasters. Depending on the nature of the incident, one of these other networks may also be used during a food emergency in Washington State:
 - **Laboratory Response Network (LRN)** – focus on chemical and biological terrorism, emerging infectious diseases, and other public

- health threats and emergencies. Managed by the CDC.
- **Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN)** — focus on characterizing the extent and degree of contamination in environmental media, including the analysis of drinking water and wastewater. Managed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- **National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN)** — focus on rapid detection, diagnosis, and early communication of outbreaks of potentially damaging pests of food, feed, fiber, fuel crops, and forest trees. Managed by USDA.
- **National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN)** — focus on animal health emergencies, including bioterrorist incidents, newly emerging diseases, and foreign animal disease (FAD) agents that threaten the Nation's food supply and public health. A partnership of USDA's Animal and Plant Health and Inspection Service (APHIS) and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) as well as the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD).

The RRT will be the coordinating body responsible for food/feed emergency issues in times of natural or technological disasters at the state level. The RRT will coordinate responses with appropriate food/feed safety partners.

During a food/feed incident, disposal of a large number of contaminated food/feed products may be necessary to prevent further spread of the contaminant. Such disposal efforts will be coordinated through the RRT and may require the assistance of environmental subject matter experts (SMEs).

Emergency disposal methods are determined by the lead agency (DOH or WSDA). The lead agency must consult with the local health jurisdiction, FDA, and the Washington State Department of Ecology on disposal methods. Emergency disposal methods may include, but are not limited to: burial, incineration, composting, digesting, rendering and landfill. The lead agency will select the most appropriate method based on the situation, location, disease or disaster, environmental and health concerns, and measures taken to control the threat to public health. Once the disposal method has been determined, all agencies will provide the necessary support as required to complete the proper disposal of the food/feed products along with any associated waste.

Where transportation of contaminated food/feed products is necessary, the lead agency in an emergency will allow transport only on public roads by licensed independent waste haulers. The Food Safety and Consumer Services Division, WSDA, maintains a list of licensed independent collectors and licensed haulers. Transporters of contaminated food/feed products will follow all state and local regulations for the transportation of contaminated food/feed products. The Utility and Transportation Commission (UTC) issues franchise rights to waste haulers. UTC will provide information on certifications, while the DOT, Washington State Patrol, and

the Governor's Office will coordinate for any waiver of rules or transport approvals for the movement of contaminated materials.

B. Organization

The lead agency for food and feed emergency health events may differ depending on the type of incident that occurs. The responsible regulatory agency (WSDA or DOH) would initially be the lead agency when the incident occurs within the state. Joint management of the incident is recommended. If the incident is an intentional act, law enforcement would become the lead agency only for the criminal components of the response.

DOH Office of Communicable Disease Epidemiology will be responsible for human health surveillance, epidemiological investigation, and response. A current Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between WSDA and DOH states that pertinent epidemiological information such as number of illness cases shall be shared with appropriate response personnel in WSDA. In turn, WSDA provides appropriate information related to product processing and distribution to DOH for situational awareness purposes.

For incidents involving food at the **retail** level, LHJs, in coordination with DOH, will be responsible for traceback, removal of product from the marketplace, inspections, field investigations, public notification, and other activities to ensure the safety of food available to consumers based on regulatory authorities.

For incidents involving food and feed at all **non-retail** levels, WSDA will be responsible for the functions listed above.

If two or more jurisdictions have lead roles, then a Unified Command or Multiagency Coordination Group (MAC Group) may be established per National Incident Management System (NIMS) guidelines.

WSDA and DOH are responsible for coordination, direction and control of food emergency response events or disaster including the following when necessary:

- Coordination of WSDA and DOH emergency management activities through the SEOC, and with DOH and local governments.
- Coordination of press releases and public service announcements with the SEOC Public Information Officer (PIO) and the Joint Information Center (JIC). (See section IV (b)).
- Establish credentialing standards for food emergency response personnel.

IV. Communications

A. Protocol Between Response Partners

Communication between response partners will be handled through pre-authorized channels and those established under the incident command. These include:

- Existing public health communication tools (health provider alerts, LHJ

- communication system), utilized as appropriate.
- Daily incident briefings, situation reports, or incident action plans (or more frequent as necessary).
- Use of FoodShield or other information technology platform.
- Governor's office, for international issues.

Each agency is responsible for developing its own agency communication protocols.

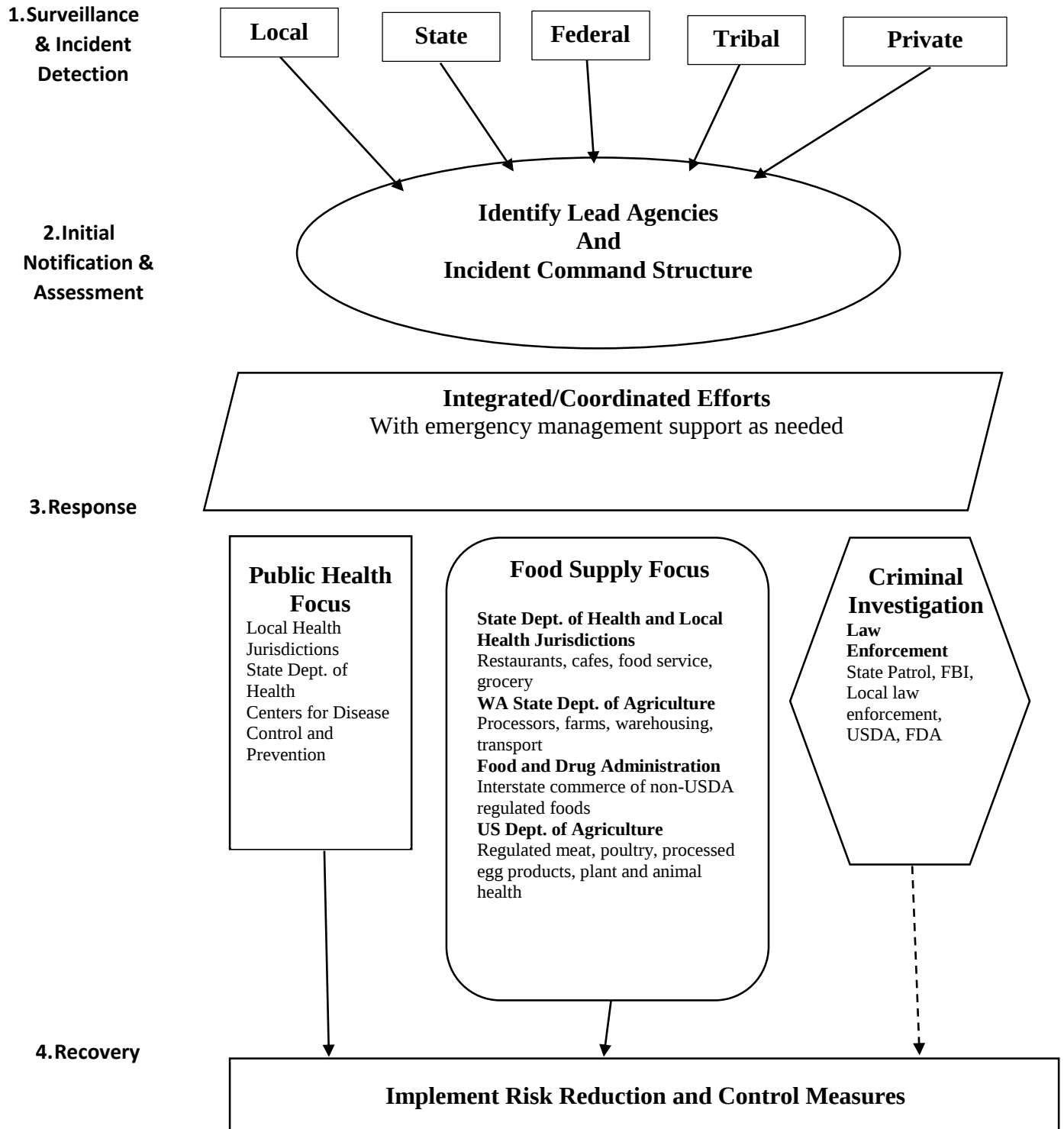
A contact list for primary and key support entities is included in the WA RRT Operations Manual. The list must be updated annually. Each entity represented on the list is responsible for updating its information as necessary. WSDA is responsible for annually checking with those agencies that the information is current and accurate.

B. Public Information

To develop and distribute clear and consistent public messages for incidents that are under a Unified Command, a JIC will be established for the entire food/feed incident. All involved state agencies, academia, and industry will be represented in the JIC. In some cases, the JIC may be a "virtual JIC" with the participants not co-located.

- The JIC handles on-scene media (if able) and public inquiries, emergency public information and warnings. It allows multiple agencies to provide public information in a single, coordinated voice.
- The JIC coordinates, clears with appropriate authorities, and disseminates accurate and timely information related to the incident, particularly regarding information on public health and safety, and protection.
- The JIC will prepare a communications plan to guide information content and delivery in the emergency, including overall and specific communications objectives, key issues and public messages.
- If the SEOC is activated beyond a monitoring posture, a state JIC will be established through ESF #15, and other JICs associate with the incident will coordinate with the JIC at the SEOC using a Joint Information System (JIS).

Washington State Food Emergency Response Overview



V. ESF Responsibilities Aligned to Core Capabilities

The following table aligns the Core Capabilities that this ESF most directly supports, and the agencies and organizations identified to provide services and resources in accordance with their individual missions, legal authorities, plans and capabilities in coordination through the SEOC. All ESFs support the core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Coordinating State Agency	Responsibilities	Core Capabilities
Washington State Department of Agriculture	• Lead the food supply emergency responses involving but not limited to agricultural inputs (including animal feed and pesticides), farms, food processors, and food wholesalers/distributors. • Conduct food/feed supply surveillance, sampling, laboratory testing, complaint investigations, and inspections. • Distribute food/feed supply threat and vulnerability information with applicable public and private sector entities as appropriate and coordinate with SEOC JIC. • Conduct field investigations and implement or oversee control measures including, but not limited to, : • Sample collection. • Trace back/trace forward investigations. • Rapid public communication. • Control contaminated products. • Oversight of recalls of affected food or agricultural products and feed. • Disposal of affected food and/or agricultural products and feed. • Oversight of decontamination of affected food facilities, in coordination with appropriate environmental protection agencies. • Coordinates and/or supports food/feed supply response activities as appropriate with: • Local, state, Federal food regulatory and tribal agencies. • The private sector (e.g., producers, manufacturers, food/feed industry associations). • Partner with FDA on the WA RRT.	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical

Primary Agencies	Responsibilities & Actions	Core Capabilities
Department of Health	• Supports coordinated epidemiological response to food emergencies, including but not limited to: • Disease surveillance. • Environmental surveillance assays for marine bio-toxins, marine pathogens, and shellfish growing area water quality. • Case finding and verification. • Case investigation for hypothesis generation. • Epidemiologic study design and implementation. • Data analysis. • Risk reduction/mitigation strategy development. • Logistical support. • Surge capacity as needed. • Determines the public health risk and impact of a suspected food emergency. • Notifies the CDC when a food outbreak occurs within the boundaries of the state of Washington. • Assesses the public health risk associated with contaminated food products. • Coordinate with WSDA to assess, prevent and control public health diseases related to food emergencies of public health significance. • Coordinate with DOH Public Health Laboratories as needed for additional patient, environmental, or food testing. • Coordinate the LHJ response to the emergency as appropriate. • Serve as liaison between the LHJ and state and Federal partners. • Provide food safety technical assistance.	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical
U.S. Food and Drug Administration	• Lead food/feed supply emergency responses involving FDA jurisdiction. • Investigate to identify implicated products. • Request and assist with product recalls. If warranted, it may exercise administrative detention of the implicated product. • Provide laboratory surge capacity to process an increased volume of food samples. • Issue press information, such as consumer advisories. • Coordinate the FERN in conjunction with USDA/Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS). • Coordinate its investigations with Federal, state and local partners. • Support a criminal investigation. (FDA Office of Criminal Investigations).	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical

Support Agency	Responsibilities & Actions	Core Capabilities
Center for Disease Control and Prevention	• Coordinate with Federal food regulatory agencies to protect public health by ensuring the safety of the food supply. • Support state efforts related to public health surveillance, investigation of human illness outbreaks, and monitoring the effectiveness of prevention and control measures. • Identify laboratory surge capacity through the LRN, FERN or ICLN. • Provide confirmatory laboratory testing or characterization for hazardous agents. • Issue health alerts to state health departments, key healthcare provider networks, and other entities to increase surveillance during periods of increased health risk.	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical
Department of Ecology	• In coordination with local jurisdictional health districts, provides recommendations for the most appropriate method(s) for disposal of affected food/feed products. • Provide personnel, if available, at the site of each destruction and disposal area if available. Ecology will assign personnel qualified to make environmental assessments.	Environmental Response / Health and Safety
Department of Fish and Wildlife	• WDFW will provide advice on risks to wildlife and methods to mitigate these risks when there is a contamination in crop fields.	Natural and Cultural Resources
Department of Transportation	• Provides support, as available, for traffic control on state and Federal highways in the restricted or quarantined areas. • Provide expertise, as available, and assist in planning any required movement off-site of food products for disposal. • Provides support, as available, to law enforcement (local, county, or state) WSDA and Washington National Guard (WNG) for traffic control into restricted and/or quarantined areas.	Critical Transportation
Local Public Health Jurisdictions	• Assist and advise the WSDA on the clinical aspects of the disease and supply expertise. • Assist in efforts to notify the public about the nature of the problem. • Assist with food surveillance and food emergency response efforts. • Assist in identification of suspected and contaminated food products, retail, and commercial outlets within the jurisdiction. • Assist on disposal options as needs are identified.	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical

Office of the Attorney General	- Provides legal assistance, including preparing administrative orders, as required to accomplish the overall mission of dealing with an food emergency within, or adjacent to, the boundaries of the state of Washington, including lands falling under tribal jurisdiction. - Functions as the liaison between the WSDA and legal counsel representing Federal and tribal governments.	Planning
United States Department of Agriculture	- Lead food supply emergency responses involving USDA jurisdiction. - Assist with disease eradication and regulated food safety threat activities, including quarantine, evaluation, slaughter, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, traceback, vector control and transportation permitting arrangements. - Consult with state and local authorities regarding eradication and food safety threat proceedings. - Collect, analyze and disseminate technical and logistical information. - Define the infected area and control zones. - Prepare information for dissemination to the public, producers, processors and other concerned groups. - Inform the public about regulated meat, poultry and processed egg product food safety issues. - Define restrictions on interstate commerce. - Provide support in a criminal investigation (USDA Office of Inspector General).	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Situational Assessment
United States Environmental Protection Agency	- Provide environmental support. - Regulate pesticide use. - Provide environmental protection support from the Office of Land and Emergency Management, the Office of Pesticide Programs, and the Office of Water, depending on the nature of the incident. - Potential lab support, depending on nature of incident. - Provide environmental assessment support, when requested, for hazardous waste management and disposal in coordination with Department of Ecology.	Environmental Response / Health and Safety

Washington State Public Health Laboratory	• Provides diagnostic assistance as requested. • Reports suspected food contamination to the State Health Officer. • Test and forward suspect food samples provided by local and/or commercial producers to the FDA, CDC or other appropriate laboratory when necessary. • Assists WSDA, when requested, with the collection and submission of appropriate samples for definitive diagnosis of a suspected food emergency. • Coordinates with the FDA/CDC Laboratory and the WSDA during the initial investigative phase, as well as the management phase of an outbreak.	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical
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VI. Resource Requirements

Food/feed emergency responses often require extensive resources, which may include those related to personnel, equipment/supplies, facilities, and subject matter expertise. The integrated approach adopted by the WA RRT allows for such needs to be addressed through collaboration and leveraging among participating response agencies. See WA RRT Operations Manual v.4.0 for additional information on resource acquisition and basic resource needs.

VII. References & Support Plans

Washington RRT Operations Manual v.4.0
Washington Food Emergency Response Plan (Draft 2013)
Washington Food Emergency Response Guidelines

VIII. Terms, Acronyms & Definitions

Acronyms

AAVLD	American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians
APHIS	United States Department of Agriculture Animal Plant Health Inspection Agency
CDC	Center Disease Control and Prevention
DOH	Washington Department of Health
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERLN	Environmental Response Laboratory Network
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FERN	Food Emergency Response Network
FSIS	USDA Food Safety Inspection Service
ICLN	Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks
ICS	Incident Command System
JIC	Joint Information Center

LHJ	Local Health Jurisdiction
LRN	Laboratory Response Network
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAHLN	National Animal Health Laboratory Network
NIFA	National Institute of Food and Agriculture
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NPDN	National Plant Diagnostic Network
PIO	Public Information Officer
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SME	Subject Matter Expert
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
UTC	Utility and Transportation Commission
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WNG	Washington National Guard
WSDA	Washington State Department of Agriculture