

ESF-11

AGRICULTURE (LIVESTOCK, EXOTICS, AND FOOD ANIMALS)

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ESF-11

AGRICULTURE

PRIMARY AGENCY: City of Battlefield

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Springfield-Greene County Parks Department
Missouri State Veterinarian (District 7)
Springfield-Greene County Office of Emergency Management

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this ESF is to identify, manage, and organize the response and recovery of resources needed to provide animals affected by disaster with emergency medical care, evacuation, rescue, temporary confinement, shelter, quarantine, food and water, and identification and return to owner. This coordination may also involve diagnosis, prevention, and control of disease as well as disposal of dead animals that are of public health significance.

Due to their complexity, infectious animal diseases add new dimension to disaster management. Response functions will vary greatly according to the disease in question. There are many disease characteristics to consider such as stability of the agent, route of transmission, incubation time, potential species affected, and transfer to humans (zoonotic) potential.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation:

1. The process of alerting authorities usually starts at the state level and then filters down to the local level.
2. There are cattle, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, chickens, turkeys, and horses that reside in Greene County.
3. It is not unusual for agriculture in Missouri to be affected by severe weather including, but not limited to drought, frost, hail, or flooding. In the event of any natural or man-made disaster affecting farmers and livestock owners, the priority of emergency services will go to people, then livestock, then facilities and crop land.
4. A significant emergency could overwhelm resources and capabilities in providing animal care, regulation and veterinary services.
 - a. Any large disaster or emergency may cause substantial suffering to the human and animal populations in the area. With the advent of larger animal production facilities and the increased vulnerability to intentional introduction of animal diseases, a coordinated local animal response plan is imperative.
 - b. Such a disaster would pose a nuisance, public health and threats, injured and displaced animals, dead animals, rabies and other animal related diseases, and care and shelter issues.
 - c. Animal hospitals, kennels, private homes, pasturage and livestock facilities may be severely damaged or be severely damaged or destroyed.

5. Not all animal disease introductions require emergency response functions. Many disease introductions are routinely handled by private practice veterinarians and/or veterinarians employed by the Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA). If an animal disease is suspected, veterinarians must report Foreign Animal Diseases (FADs) disease information within 24 hours to MDA – Animal Health Division. Response measures are greatly influenced by the infectivity of the disease, disease transmission characteristics, and the actions necessary to control and contain disease. Response functions may be initiated in the event of an introduction of a highly infectious animal disease, FAD, emerging animal disease, or any other animal disease that meets one or more of the following criteria (**see Appendix 4**).
6. Foreign Animal Disease is a disease that affects animals and is not indigenous to the United States. These may be diseases of livestock, poultry, and wild species. These are diseases defined as transmissible which have the potential for a very serious and rapid spread, irrespective of national borders; may have serious socioeconomic or public health consequence; and are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products. The disease of most concern is Foot and Mouth Disease. While the disease can not be transmitted to humans, it is an infectious disease that affects cloven-hoofed animals, particularly cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, and deer. This disease may not be fatal in adult animal but it can cause significant loss in productivity. It is however fatal in young animals.
7. FAD is one of the International Animal Health Code “List A” diseases.
8. A Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) investigation is initiated by a call to state veterinary officials from a producer or veterinarian reporting clinical signs of a foreign, emerging, or unusual animal disease on a farm. An FAD investigation can also be initiated by report of a positive trace from any infected or suspected farm, to a farm in Missouri. The State Veterinarian or Area Veterinarian in charge initiates the investigation, using specially trained personnel.
 - Falls outside the domain of the state’s routine prevention and response activities and capabilities.
 - Is highly contagious, and therefore creates a significant risk of rapid transmission across a large geographical area, including non-contiguous areas.
 - Creates the potential to cause widespread personal hardship within the agricultural community and/or is detrimental to the state or national economy.
9. The introduction of a FAD would present the county, state, and nation with a time sensitive situation that not only affects animal health but could also cause a potentially debilitating economic situation.
10. Poultry have the tendency to harbor aggressive diseases, a separate tri-state plan with Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas participating called, “Emergency Poultry Disease Management Plan, October 2003” is available to address specific diseases.
11. Introduction of an agent capable of causing an infectious disease incident could occur either accidentally or deliberately. Detection of agents can occur through routine slaughter surveillance or inspection, trace background information from a disaster outside of Missouri, or on a farm during a foreign animal disease investigation.
12. Large scale evacuations of livestock are not considered feasible, regardless of the type of disaster.

B. Assumptions

1. Local jurisdictions have an All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan in place, which provides the framework for the jurisdiction's response to emergencies and disasters. Local jurisdictions will take necessary initial steps to respond to any agriculture-related emergency, securing the scene until state response agencies arrive.
2. The identification of a FAD outbreak anywhere in Missouri would affect the City of Battlefield. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement control of people, livestock, agricultural products and other property.
3. It is likely that livestock producers will be the first to notice unusual behavior or symptoms in their animals.
4. Private veterinary practitioners will likely be the first responders to any FAD outbreak. A local veterinarian is required to immediately notify suspected FAD cases to the State Veterinarian or Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC)
5. Foreign animal disease can be used as a method of mass destruction, causing enormous economic damage, but may also pose as a vehicle or reservoir for zoonotic disease that may threaten human life, and the ability to feed the nation.
6. Livestock owners, when notified of an impending emergency, will take reasonable steps to protect and care for animals in their care, and if evacuated will normally take their animals with them, or place them in prearranged private boarding kennels. Failure to do so may result in the loss of life due to the refusal to evacuate without their livestock.
7. There will be circumstances when livestock owners will not be able to protect their animals during an emergency, or will abandon them. This includes unscheduled drop-offs at animal care facilities.
8. Suspected or positive detection of a FAD in our jurisdiction will prompt State and/or federal officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate the possibility of spreading the disease.
9. There will be times when livestock owners cannot care for their animals due to environmental conditions.
10. Numerous local, State and Federal agencies will play a role in eradicating the FAD\ disease outbreak.
11. Large numbers of domestic livestock and wildlife may need to be destroyed or controlled, to prevent the spread of a disease after it has been confirmed in/around City of Battlefield.
12. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspected or confirmed cases may have originated, inside of which increased bio-security measures can be implemented. The establishment of "Special Zones" may require the development of cleaning and disinfecting procedures and additional record keeping by producers and/or veterinarians.
13. Facilities and transport vehicles, suspected of being contaminated will need to be cleaned and disinfected.
14. Any disaster may (potentially) have adverse effects on the jurisdiction animal population, or the public health and welfare of its citizens.

15. Expedient animal shelters will need to be established and staffed for extended periods for transient livestock passing through the area if a stop movement order has been issued.
16. The State Veterinarian may issue a stop movement order for all applicable livestock.
17. Depopulation of animals will be conducted in the most humane and expeditious manner, to stop the spread of the disease and limit the number of animals affected
18. Accumulation of animal carcasses throughout the City of Battlefield will necessitate removal to solid waste landfills and/or cremation sites.
19. State or Federal assistance, to deal with a FAD may not be available for several hours or days following an event. Local resources must be utilized before requesting outside assistance.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. During an animal communicable disease outbreak or natural hazard emergency, initially, local response agencies will be the first line of defense, and the state agencies will respond when advised or may respond on their own if they deem the situation warrants. If the situation warrants, applicable federal agencies will be called in by the State Department of Agriculture- Animal Health Division.
2. Technical advice and assistance through established statewide organizations and associations will be conducted through the Missouri Department of Agriculture.
3. The Springfield-Greene County Health Department Director and/or the City of Battlefield Emergency Management Director may deviate from the established procedure when it is assessed immediate and direct action is necessary to protect the public's safety, which takes priority over animal protection.

B. Actions to be Taken by Operational Time Frame:

1. Mitigation

- a. Identify all personnel and resource requirements to perform assigned missions.
- b. Estimate the numbers of livestock that may be affected by a disaster in the City of Battlefield by contacting local veterinarians and determining the number each cares for.
- c. Analyze the impact of an outbreak or an agro-terrorism attack on domestic animals and livestock.

2. Preparedness

- a. Conduct or participate in at least one training program annually to address issues dealing with this ESF.
- b. Ensure all local veterinary service, animal care facilities, humane society personnel and local animal care personnel are identified and incorporated into the EOP, as well as contact information being maintained.
- c. Ensure that First Responders and officials that would likely be involved in the response to a FAD incident are trained in the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- d. Maintain a close working relationship with the USDA representative in the local area, as well as the University of Missouri Extension.

- e. Maintain contact information for medical and non-medical volunteers and agencies that can provide animal care assistance.
- f. Work with local veterinarians to ensure that they are aware of Missouri Department of Agriculture training and planning concerning a FAD event.
- g. Maintain an accurate list of all food processors in the area, as well as their emergency contact information and has access to all dairy processors in the area.
- h. Encourage zoological parks, laboratory animal research facilities, animal shelters, university animal science centers, livestock markets and large livestock operations to develop emergency procedures and evacuation plans for animals in their care and custody.

3. **Response**

- a. Take initial steps to contain and notify SEMA, the Missouri Department of Agriculture, Volunteer Vet Corp, and the United States Department of Agriculture APHIS, of the incident in the City of Battlefield.
- b. Initiate and maintain stop movement orders.
- c. Monitor and support the needs of the county, state, federal, and private industry Animal Response Teams that respond to the emergency.
- c. Have available supplies, equipment, additional personnel, and technical assistance needed, from support agencies, volunteer organizations, and private sector resources as needed.
- d. Conduct information gathering and maintain statuses of veterinary and animal hospital capabilities for dissemination.
- e. Ensure responding personnel have the proper safety equipment and clothing needed to handle the emergency and that it is worn at all times.
- f. Coordinate and direct the evacuation and/or disposal of animals from the disaster area. Ensure proper technical experts are on-scene to prevent animal injury, and further disease dissemination.
- g. Utilize available technology, record the location of all animal disposal sites, using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- h. Establish quarantine zones and/or areas for the quarantine of animals throughout the emergency as necessary. Maintain these areas until no longer needed. The State Health Department along with the local jurisdiction's Health Department, issues and controls Human Quarantines Orders.
- i. In the event that the FAD investigation is positive, hospitals and physicians in the area shall be advised of the situation and to be prepared for an onslaught of people that may have been exposed in some way, as well as those who think they may have come in contact with a FAD.
- j. Agencies, that may serve a vital function in response, include:
 - State (District or Regional) Veterinarians;
 - Missouri Volunteer Vet Corp;
 - Local Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR);
 - Missouri Department of Conservation;
 - Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT);
 - American Red Cross (ARC);
 - Local COAD or State VOAD;
 - CERT Animal Response Team;
 - Local Veterinarians; and
 - County (College and/or University) Agricultural Extension Staff.

k. Carcass disposal sites will be rapidly identified and established by the Missouri Department of Agriculture and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Potential disposal methods include:

- On-Site Burial
- Rendering
- Incineration
- Sanitary Landfill
- Composting

NOTE: A single method of disposal may not be the most effective method of rapid disposal. A combination of the above methods may be utilized to increase the disposal time and effectiveness.

4. **Recovery**

- a. Coordinate the assignment of relief personnel and distribution of supplies.
- b. Ensure proper safety barriers are in place and maintained. Continue to monitor on a regular basis, sites used to dispose of animal carcasses. Work with appropriate local, regional and/or state agencies to monitor sites, surrounding areas and water supplies in the area.
- c. Maintain administrative and financial documentation from the event, for historical and legal purposes.
- d. Arrange for an increase in local veterinary medical services, to expedite rapid recovery, as needed.
- e. Conduct cleanup and restore all equipment and supplies to a normal state of operational readiness.
- f. Coordinate the consolidation or closing of animal shelters or confinement areas, personnel and supplies as needed.
- g. Assist and support agencies for long term maintenance, placement, or disposition of animals that cannot be returned to their normal habitat.
- h. Coordinate with Public Health and Medical (**ESF- 8**) and Public Works and Engineering (**ESF- 3**) for the proper disposal of animal waste and dead animals.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency:

City of Battlefield

1. The City of Battlefield Emergency Management Director, with the approval of the Board of Aldermen, may designate an individual to serve as the City Animal Emergency Coordinator (CAEC), if needed. This person may be a licensed veterinarian, or other animal health professional.
2. Assist veterinarians and agriculture officials in making appropriate and timely FAD reports.
3. Ensure all communications from the State Veterinarian are received and passed on to the City Veterinarian(s) and other animal health professionals in a timely manner.
4. Consult with emergency response officials on animal issues during the disaster or emergency operation.
5. Emergency management response strategies will be based depending on the location(s) of the animal population, and where the disease or disaster is located. More impacted areas have a higher priority for State and/or Federal resources.

6. Have the availability of resources for the disaster area(s) by maintaining a database that would include the following:
 - a. A list of shelters and confinement areas;
 - b. A list of food and water sources provided by support agencies; and
 - c. A list of animal medical personnel, agencies or organizations.
7. Work with GIS departments to produce up to date maps with locations of large livestock operations, special animal facilities, holding sites, and other GIS related topics.
8. Coordinate with Missouri Department of Agriculture and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources to determine the best methods of disposing of dead animals.

B. Support Agencies:

Missouri State Veterinarian (District 7)

1. When a suspected case of an FAD is observed, it shall be reported immediately to the Missouri Department of Agriculture (Division of Animal Health), the USDA (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service/Veterinary Service Office), and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR), 24-hour emergency response hotline. Local farmers and/or growers can contact their veterinarian for animal issues. This will trigger a FAD investigation by a Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD).
2. The State Veterinarian will determine the need for a quarantine order following the consultation with the FADD and USDA/APHIS/VS area Veterinarian in Charge, based on the findings of the FADD. The FADD will work in close coordination with the State Veterinarian, the Springfield-Greene County Office of Emergency Management, the Battlefield City Animal Services Coordinator, and other local officials and organizations.
3. During a FAD event, coordinate with local veterinarians, regulatory veterinarians, humane organizations, farm service agency, and others on emergency preparedness and response issues.
4. Coordinate with Missouri Department of Agriculture and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources to determine the best methods of disposing of dead animals.
5. Provide public information while maintaining confidentiality when necessary.

Springfield-Greene County Parks Department

1. Provide shelter or housing for injured and displaced domestic, wild or exotic on a space available basis.
2. Provide expertise in the care and control of domestic, wild or exotic animals.
3. Assist in establishment of triage units for the care of injured animals.
4. Monitor animal populations for any zoonotic disease.
5. Provide emergency medical equipment and supplies.
6. Provide additional shelter support.

Springfield-Greene County Office of Emergency Management

The OEM will participate as a support agency if the City of Battlefield becomes overwhelmed by the size or complexity of the event and at the request of the city.

C. State Support Agency

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Provide technical assistance regarding environmental impacts, particularly soil and geological conditions, drinking water well protection and burial site suitability.

D. Federal Support Agency

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Provide federal aid and resources.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. This ESF will be implemented as requested by the City of Battlefield.
- B. Activities within this ESF will be coordinated with the EOC who will be responsible for providing logistical support to the on-scene Incident Commander, in matters dealing with personnel, equipment, and other types of resources needed to deal with the incident.
- C. This ESF will assist local animal control agencies, livestock or farming organizations, or other animal industry representatives.
- D. Upon identification of a highly suspect or confirmed case of an infectious animal disease, the State Veterinarian's office will notify the City of Battlefield Emergency Management Director either directly, or through State DHSS, SEMA, or the Missouri Center for Emergency Response and Terrorism (CERT). The City of Battlefield Emergency Management Director shall be briefed on the situation and shall provide assistance, and/ or activate their Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if applicable.

VI. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

The key purpose of Continuity of Operations planning is to provide a framework for the continued operation of critical functions. When implemented, these plans will determine response, recovery, resumption, and restoration of Department/Agency services.

COOP Plans for the Departments/Agencies present a manageable framework, establish operational procedures to sustain essential activities if normal operations are not feasible, and guide the restoration of the critical functions of the Department/Agencies functions. The plan provides for attaining operational capability within 12 hours and sustaining operations for 30 days or longer in the event of a catastrophic event or an emergency affecting the department.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A Administration

- 1. Basic administration and accountability procedures for any agriculture or animal related emergency will be followed as required, by city government, county government and state regulations. Maintain a record of records of emergency actions and expenses. As with any disaster or incident response, the Incident Command System (ICS) will be used to organize and coordinate response and recovery.
- 2. During the emergency response and for the first few hours after the occurrence, there may be little or no assistance available. Primary and support agencies of this ESF must plan to be as self-sufficient as feasibly possible during this period.

B. Logistics

1. If supplies, material, and equipment are required, records have to be maintained and monitored. Maintain current contact information for food suppliers and distributors.

Resources required prior to the disaster

- a. Shelters and confinement area available at the time of evacuation so that the livestock can be left
 - Food and water
 - Medical supplies and possibly an extra source of electricity
 - b. Personnel
 - Shelter and confinement areas
 - Animal care volunteers
2. Resources required for Continuing Operations
 - a. Fence material, bedding, cages, vehicles, portable telephones, water and disinfectant for cleaning (household bleach mixed with water)

VIII. ESF DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

It is the responsibility of the City of Battlefield in coordination with the Springfield-Greene County Office of Emergency Management and the Primary Agency coordinators to support the maintenance of this ESF.

IX. REFERENCES

- A. Robert T Stafford, Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act Public Law 92-288, as amended (June 2007).
- B. Office of the President, HSPD #9 (Defense of U.S. Agriculture and Food, January 2004).
- C. Office of the President, HSPD #10 (Biodefense for the 21st Century).
- D. RSMo., Title XVII, Chapter 261 .
 1. 261.200- Gives the Director of Agriculture authority to impose quarantine.
- E. RSMo., Title XVII, Chapter 267:
 1. 267.120- State Vet. May prescribe for infected animals and “call for help on the County Commission or legally substituted court...shall order the Sheriff or other officer to give assistance necessary to enforce the law;
 2. 267.179 –Indemnification for cattle registering positive for tuberculosis ;
 3. 267.230- Power to enforce fines and class of misdemeanor crime plus says local law enforcement “may” and the state law enforcement “shall” assist with enforcement;
 4. 267.240- May change existing rules on movement of animals/ travel and speaks about Governor proclaiming a quarantine;
 5. 267.590 & .595- Broad authority to the State Vet. To quarantine;
 6. 267.611- Indemnification, broad authority and can be set by the Director of Agriculture;
 7. 267.645- Authority to enter premises and examine livestock; and
 8. Chapter 269- Deals with disposal of dead animals and inspections.
- F. RSMo., Title XVII, Chapter 269.
- G. RSMo., Title XVII, Chapter 44.
- H. Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan.
- I. Code of State Regulations, Title 11, Division 10, Chapter 11.
- J. Emergency Poultry Disease (EPD) Management Plan (Tri-State Area, October 2003).
- K. 2007 Census of Agriculture, USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.
- L. Jasper County, MO Agriculture (Emergency Support Function) Plan (2009).

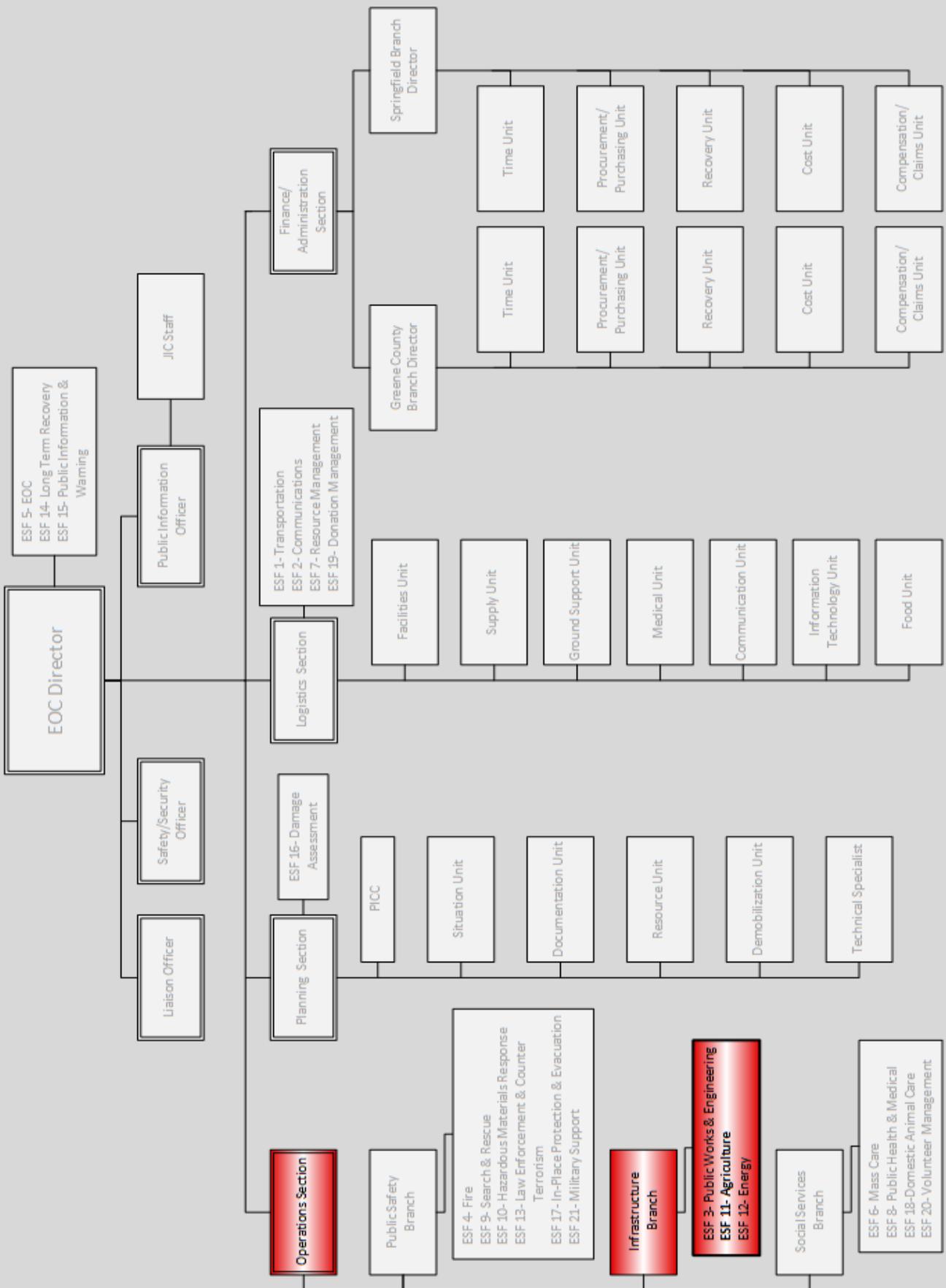
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APPENDICIES

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APPENDIX 1

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APPENDIX 2 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



APPENDIX 3

AGRICULTURE EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Agricultural Emergency Contacts

	Name	Phone
My Veterinarian	_____	_____
MDA Main Office Number		(573) 751-4211
SEMA Emergency Number		(573) 751-2748
USDA Livestock Emergency		(877) 677-2369
Missouri State Veterinarian		(573) 751-3377
MO USDA Office		(573) 636-3116
MDA Agri-Security Manager		(573) 751-2539

District Veterinarians

Dr. Sam Jameson (District 1)	(816) 383-1831
Dr. Ann Shannon (District 2)	(573) 680-0471
Dr. Royce Wilson (District 4)	(573) 680-0791
Dr. Dane Henry (District 5)	(573) 680-0162
Dr. John Wilcox (District 6)	(573) 680-0524
Dr. Michael Good (District 7)	(417) 631-5751
Dr. Joseph Baker (District 8)	(573) 421-2194
Dr. Larry Horgsey (District 9)	(417) 225-8390

Important Websites

<http://www.mda.mo.gov>
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health
<http://www.farmandranchbiosecurity.com>

	Name	Phone
County Emergency Manager	_____	_____




Emergency Livestock Conditions to Report

- Sudden or unexplained deaths of a large number of animals in a herd.
- Blisters or vesicular/ulcerated lesions on skin or mucous membranes.
- Bloody diarrhea, severe and persistent, in large numbers in a herd.
- Central nervous system conditions such as staggering, head tremors, falling, circling, paralysis or inability to stand.
- Severe respiratory disease with fever that suddenly affects large numbers of animals.
- High fevers (>104.5 °F) with swollen lymph nodes.
- Abortion of unknown cause in many animals.
- Sick or dead animals that may have been exposed to a toxic agent (crop insecticides, grain treatment chemicals, prairie dog and gopher baits, etc.).

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APPENDIX 4

REPORTABLE DISEASES

Any Species		
Acute Erysipelas	Anthrax	Brucellosis
Canine Heart Worm	Echinococcus	West Nile Virus
Glanders	Lyme Disease	Paratuberculosis
Plague	Pseudorabies	Q Fever
Rabies	Rift Valley Fever	Rinderpest
Screwworm	Trichinosis	Tuberculosis
Tularemia	Toxic Substance Contamination	Vesicular Stomatitis
Bovine (Cattle)		
Bluetongue	Bovine Piropiasmosis	Bovine Spongiform
Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia	Listeriosis (dairy only)	Lumpy Skin Disease
Salmonellosis (dairy only)	Scabies	
Caprine (Goat)		
Bluetongue	Listeriosis (dairy only)	Peste des Petitis Ruminants
Salmonellosis	Scrapie	Sheep and Goat Pox
Equine (Horses)		
African Horse Sickness	DES	Dourine
Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern, Western, and Venezuelan)	Equine Infectious Anemia	Equine Pirolamosis
Potomac Horse Fever	Equine Viral Arteritis	
Ovine (Sheep)		
Bluetongue	Pestes des Petitis Ruminants	Scabies
Scrapie	Sheep and Goat Pox	
Porcine (pigs)		
African Swine Disease	Hog Cholera	Swine Vesicular Disease
Teschen Disease	Vesicular Exanthema	
Poultry		
Avian Cholera	Avian Influenza (European Fowl Pest, Fowl Plague)	Duck Viral Hepatitis (DH, DVH)
Duck Plague (Duck Viral Enteritis)	Chlamydiosis (ornithosis, Psittacosis)	Infectious Laryngotracheitis
Fowl Typhoid (Salmonella gallinarum)	Newcastle Disease (Viscerotropic Velogenic Newcastle Disease)	Pigeon Paramyxovirus (PM-1, Pigeon Newcastle Disease)
Mycoplasma gallisepticum (MG)	Pullorum Disease (Salmonella pullorum)	
Psittacine Birds (Parrots)		
Avian pox	Newcastle Disease	
Wildlife		
Chronic Wasting Disease		