

ESF 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

PRIMARY AGENCIES

Blue Mountain Humane Society
The American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern Washington
Walla Walla County Agriculturist/WSU Extension Office
Walla Walla County Department of Community Health
Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department

SUPPORT AGENCIES

Fire Services
HAZMAT Team/Walla Walla Fire Department
Law Enforcement
United States Department of Agriculture
Walla Walla County Emergency Services Communications Center
Walla Walla County Public Works Departments
Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington State Department of Health
Washington State University – Veterinary Medical School
Washington State University – Washington Animal Disease Diagnostics Laboratory
Washington State Veterinary Medical Association

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

Organize and coordinate county support for the protection of the Walla Walla County's agriculture and natural and cultural resources during county emergencies. Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 works to provide guidance for mitigating against, preparing for, identifying and responding to, and recovering from any disaster or emergency affecting the county in the following areas: nutrition assistance; animal and agricultural health issues; pet and livestock sheltering and evacuation; safety and defense of Walla Walla's food supply; and ensure the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties.

B. Scope

1. Provide nutrition assistance: Includes working with affected communities, local organizations, and state and federal agency partners to determine nutrition assistance needs, obtaining appropriate food supplies, and arranging for delivery of the supplies.
2. Respond to animal diseases: Includes implementing and participating in an integrated local, state, federal and tribal response to a significant outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease.
3. Respond to Plant Health Event: Includes implementing and participating in

an integrated local, state, federal and tribal response to a significant disease or pestilence outbreak in the agricultural industry or within the natural environment. -See Appendix A: Walla Walla County Plant Health Response

4. Provide for pets and animal emergency responses: Includes providing for the safety and well-being of household pets and livestock. Together with ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services; works to ensure an integrated response.
5. Ensure the safety and defense of the State’s food supply: Includes conducting routine inspections to ensure the safety of regulated products that enter commerce; laboratory analysis of regulated product samples; control of regulated products suspected to be adulterated; foodborne disease surveillance; and investigations.
6. Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties (NCH). Includes appropriate response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore natural and cultural resources and historic properties.

II. POLICIES

- A. State agricultural and natural resources assistance to local jurisdictions is directed by Washington Military Department through the Department of Agriculture or the designated representative.
- B. Local jurisdictions will activate mutual aid agreements when their resources are depleted or committed. Additional state and federal assistance will be requested through the Walla Walla County Emergency Management (WWEM) Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and coordinated and provided through the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), when local public and private resources have been exhausted.
- C. Authorities
 1. Congressional House Rule (HR) 3858 – Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 addresses the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals follow a major disaster or emergency.
 2. City of Walla Walla Municipal Code Title 6, Animals, outlines the authorities for the City of Walla Walla.
 3. Chapter 70.05.060 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) outlines the powers and duties of the local board of health; each local board of health has supervision over all matters pertaining to the preservation of the life and health of the people within its jurisdiction.
 4. Chapter 70.05.070 RCW outlines the powers and duties of the local health officer.
 5. Chapter 70.95.160 RCW directs the local board of health to adopt regulations or ordinances governing solid waste handling to implement the comprehensive plan.
 6. Chapter 16 RCW covers regulations related to animals and livestock, including county dog licensing and dog control zones, stock-restricted

areas, and dangerous wild animals and addresses prevention of cruelty to animals.

7. Washington Administration Code (WAC) 246-100-197 addresses rabies and measures to prevent human disease
8. WAC 246-203-121 addresses the disposal of dead animals.

III. SITUATION

- A. Agriculture is the dominant industry in Walla Walla County and generates \$437 million dollars for the local economy (based on 2012 census data). Cattle, wheat, and apples are the top three agricultural products in the county, each with their own risks.
- B. Within Walla Walla County are two of the world's largest farms. The Snake River Vineyard has the distinction of being the largest Concord grape vineyard and Broetje Orchards is the largest apple orchard. These farms help provide the large diversity in the crops grown in the county. The food processing industry and gross sales and employment in Walla Walla County accounts for \$1.1 billion and provides 1,182 jobs (based on Department of Revenue and Employment Security Department 2013 data). Agriculture is a vital component to Walla Walla County's economic base and any animal or agricultural emergency or disaster will be detrimental to the county.
- C. Walla Walla crops, livestock and wildlife are subject to a variety of plant, pest, diseases, and highly contagious foreign animal diseases (FADs). The effects of an agricultural plant, pest, or animal emergency could reach far beyond the county's borders and reach statewide, national, and international consequences. Blue Mountain Humane Society (BMHS), animal control staff and private veterinarians residing in the county are the first line of response to emergencies involving animals in the community. Local livestock producers, dairymen, feedlot operators, poultry producers, horsemen, and hog producers will be the first to notice an unusual condition or disease in their animals.
- D. A FAD may be introduced by many natural pathways and can be introduced as an act of bioterrorism. These diseases may be very contagious; and can be extremely difficult to identify, isolate, control the spread, and eradicate. A FAD response will involve a national response with multiple local, county, state and federal agencies. The primary threats to the county are from wildfires, floods, or earthquakes. Secondary threats include severe winter storm, high winds/tornados, and hazardous material events.
- E. A significant emergency or disaster will deprive substantial numbers of people access to and/or the means to prepare food and obtain water. In addition to substantial disruption to the commercial supply and distribution network, an event may partially, or totally, destroy food products stored in the affected area resulting in the need for nutrition assistance.

IV. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Requests for outside assistance in obtaining bulk food and water supplies will be made through the Walla Walla County EOC to the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Citizens should be self-sufficient for at least three (3) days; two weeks is strongly recommended. Home storage of a supply of food and water will be encouraged.
- B. There will be adequate numbers of volunteers to assist with the functions of establishing and maintaining temporary animal care facilities.
- C. The BMHS animal shelter has sufficient capacity to provide temporary shelter for up to 40 companion animals, but no livestock.
- D. Red Cross managed shelters for people will not accept companion animals.
- E. If chosen, the Walla Walla County fairgrounds will be used to co-locate and shelter humans and animals.
- F. During the evacuation phase of an emergency, law enforcement will not transport animals. Depending on the situation, they may collect the number and location of animals, to report to the EOC.
- G. Fire Department personnel prioritize human safety, and will assist with animal rescue as resources allow.
- H. Authorization for owners or rescue teams to enter evacuated areas is at the discretion of the Incident Commander.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. General
 - 1. WWEM coordinates the capabilities and resources of the county through the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise and other support for emergencies and disasters affecting the county.
 - 2. All primary response agencies will, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate with other response organizations during an emergency or disaster.
 - 3. Animal health events that overwhelm local jurisdiction resources, and are of such a scale that existing agreements may not provide an adequate response, are to be acted upon under the coordination of the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), acting consistently within its statutory mandate, and in coordination of WWEM.
 - 4. Response and recovery activities will be consistent with the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), this ESF, and the Washington State CEMP.
- B. Organization

WWEM coordinates the response to an agriculture and natural resources incident and determines the lead primary agency or agencies based on the assistance needed for the specific incident.

1. For nutrition assistance, the American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern Washington (ARC) is the point of contact and coordinates county response activities with assistance of state and federal food and nutrition assistance programs.
2. For animal/plant disease response, the Blue Mountain Humane Society or Walla Walla County Agriculturist/WSU Extension Agency assumes primary responsibility for animal disease responses. WSDA and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) will take jurisdiction upon a confirmation of a regulated disease and in accordance with statutory authority.
3. For pets and animal emergency responses, the Blue Mountain Humane Society will serve as the lead in the event of a natural or technological disaster effecting both pets and livestock. All response activities are coordinated the county EOC.
4. For an incident involving food safety and security, Walla Walla County Department of Community Health (WWDCH) assumes primary responsibility.
5. For an incident involving Natural and Cultural and Historic (NCH) resources protection, Walla Walla County Community Development/Historical Society assumes initial primary responsibility. The primary responsibility can be transferred to the applicable agency as the response progresses.

C. Whole Community Involvement & Non-Discrimination

The “Whole Community” includes individuals, families, and households; communities; the private and nonprofit sectors; faith-based organizations; and local, tribal, state, and Federal governments. This ESF is committed to communicating with the Whole Community as needed during emergency response and disaster recovery operations. The Whole Community includes populations with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), individuals with disabilities, and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Washington State EMD and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.

D. Nutrition Assistance

1. The procedures and guidelines for nutrition assistance support and supplement activities are defined in ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services. This ESF is applicable to situations within the county when it will be necessary to provide emergency feeding to large groups of people.
2. If the situation occurs where a severe lack of available food for Walla Walla County residents does exist, local governments and the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department (WWEM) Emergency Operations

Center (EOC) will work with the local commercial food distribution system to provide an acceptable supply and distribution system. Requests for food and water will be made to local sources before requesting outside help.

3. Requests for outside assistance in obtaining bulk food and water supplies will be made through the Walla Walla County EOC to the Washington State EMD/SEOC.
4. The priority of providing nutrition assistance will be to areas of acute need, then to areas of moderate need as established in the Walla Walla County EOC.

E. Animal Disease Response

1. Coordination of FAD events involves cooperation between the USDA, WSDA, Washington State Veterinary Medical Association (WSVMA) and the WWEM EOC.
2. The anticipated response to a potential FAD will be as follows, assuming appropriate notifications are made in a timely manner:
 - a. Initial notification of a disease will be reported to a veterinarian, game warden, game biologist, or other professional dealing with animals.
 - b. Individual with sick/diseased animal notification will contact the Washington State Veterinarian's office, a WSDA regional field veterinarian, the Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL) located at Washington State University (WSU) in Pullman, or the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Veterinary Services (VS).
 - c. As necessary, a Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) will be dispatched to the location to take samples.
 - d. The FADD will gather information, collect samples and make an initial assessment. The FADD will then contact the State Veterinarian or USDA AD, when the State Veterinarian is unavailable. The State Veterinarian or USDA Animal Diagnostician (AD) will notify the USDA National Center for Animal Health and Emergency Management and/or other federal officials, as appropriate, if the FADD determines the differential diagnosis includes the high likelihood of a foreign animal disease capable of rapid spread and/or significant impact on U.S. livestock, poultry or aquaculture. The FADD will obtain an FAD investigation referral number from the USDA AD.
 - e. The USDA AD and State Veterinarian, depending on the likelihood of a FAD, will take steps to coordinate sample shipment and testing with National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL), the Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL), and the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN), as appropriate. The USDA AD and State Veterinarian, in concert with area field veterinarians, will work to contain the disease to as

restricted an area as possible. This may necessitate the involvement of state, county and/or local law enforcement agencies.

- f. The State Veterinarian will contact Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) if the suspected disease or toxic substance has potential wildlife or aquatic species implications. The WDFW, in cooperation with WSDA, will determine the appropriate response to protect wildlife or conduct wildlife surveillance.
- g. The WDFW will forward any reports it receives on a suspected FAD having the potential to affect wildlife or fish to the State Veterinarian. The WDFW will determine the appropriate wildlife response, in cooperation with the WSDA, when the reported disease could potentially have an impact on livestock.
- h. The State Veterinarian will contact Washington State Department of Health (DOH) if the suspected disease has potential public health impacts. The DOH, in cooperation with WWDC and WSDA, will determine the appropriate response to protect human health and welfare. DOH will report findings to other appropriate human health services agencies.

F. Pets and Animal Emergency Response

- 1. The anticipated response to an emergency affecting animals will be as follows, assuming appropriate notifications are made in a timely manner:
 - a. The Incident Commander will notify BMHS directly if there is no mass care shelter established. If a shelter is established, the Red Cross will notify BMHS.
 - b. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to determine if a temporary shelter for animals is advisable at the perimeter of an affected area. The capacity for transportation and temporary shelter of companion animals and livestock will be coordinated by BMHS and the Walla Walla County Fairgrounds Manager. BMHS will determine whether the animal shelter will provide sufficient capacity, or whether additional temporary shelter will be required.
 - c. BMHS will assess the on-scene situation and notify staff and volunteers, and mobilize shelter, animal identification, and feeding/watering resources. BMHS will also determine if assistance from regional or national organizations is required, and notify the Incident Commander.
 - d. All rescue and transportation needs for pets and livestock must be coordinated through the incident commander. Transportation needs may include transportation from within an evacuated area to its perimeter, from the perimeter to shelter sites, and/or transportation between shelter sites.
 - e. Coordination for temporary animal and livestock sheltering should be done with the Red Cross so they may be co-located or adjacent to mass care shelter sites.

- f. If BMHS's animal rescue and sheltering resources are depleted, the WWEM EOC may request assistance through the SEOC to WSDA, who will execute their signed memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the National Animal Rescue and Sheltering Coalition (NARSC). NARSC and other animal welfare organizations will respond only when requested by the WSDA on behalf of the SEOC. These groups operate under the direction of the local Incident Commander in accordance with the National Incident Management System established for the response.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Local

The following agencies will provide the core local response to incidents:

- 1. Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department
 - a. Nutrition Assistance
 - (1) Receive requests and determine the total need of the county for food and water that must be requested from outside agencies.
 - (2) Make requests to the WAEMD/SEOC for the required supplies.
 - (3) Prioritize the distribution of the supplies received. Priorities are to be established by the Emergency Management Executive Board (EMEB).
 - (4) Arrange for the distribution of the supplies received.
 - (5) Coordinate resource information and needs between agencies.
 - (6) Provide guidance and advice to the legislative authorities of the affected jurisdictions.
 - b. Animal Disease Response
 - (1) Coordinate with the Walla Walla County Agriculturist/WSU Extension Office to develop a program to ensure all those who may be involved in an agricultural emergency response and recovery operations understand their responsibilities and expected actions.
 - (2) Coordinate with WSDA and USDA for media campaign for producers, brokers, transporters, importers, exporters, and the general-public regarding FAD issues and anticipated responses to a FAD outbreak.
 - (3) Activate the WWEM EOC upon approval from a member of the Emergency Management Executive Board.
 - (4) Disseminate technical legal authority information collected from the USDA to law enforcement responders.
 - (5) Coordinate, develop, schedule and conduct training classes for responders and applicable state agency personnel who

- will be involved in FAD control, containment, decontamination and animal depopulation operations.
- (6) Coordinate establishment of a uniform “hotline” number for animal retrieval and other animal-related information.
 - (7) Request veterinary service assistance through the Washington State EOC.
 - (8) Develop a plan for rapid disposal of dead domestic animals and contaminated carcasses as needed. Plans for collection and disposal of dead wildlife must be coordinated with state department of wildlife.
 - (9) Provide briefings to local elected officials and local law enforcement personnel.
 - (10) Identify the location of and staff inspection sites and barricaded roads.
 - (11) Coordinate the handling of donated goods, money, and volunteers.
 - (12) Serve as liaison between local jurisdictions and response agencies, the Washington State Emergency Management Division and other appropriate State and Federal agencies for requesting resources when the capabilities of local response agencies are exceeded.
 - (13) Provide maps of affected area and prepare overlays plotting locations of veterinary hospitals/clinics, animal shelters, animal control facilities, designated emergency animal holding facilities, livestock market facilities, fairgrounds feedlots, and supply distribution points.
 - (14) Maintain records of FAD activities conducted, their costs and the hours worked by paid and volunteer personnel.
 - (15) Disseminate information regarding methods, prevention and control of zoonotic and food-borne diseases in coordination with primary and support agencies.
 - (16) Maintain frequent communications with the Washington State Veterinary Medical Association (WSVMA).
 - (17) Provide needed information and documentation to Washington State EOC regarding emergency and/or disaster declarations.
 - (18) Assist the Washington State EOC in the preparations of appropriate requests to the Governor and subsequently the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Small Business Administration for obtaining applicable emergency and/or disaster declarations.
 - (19) Debrief participants and prepare after action reports.

- c. Pet and Animal Emergency Response
 - (1) Coordinate with the BMHS, WWDCH, and WSU Extension Office to develop a program to ensure all those who may be involved in disaster animal care response and recovery operations understand their responsibilities and expected actions.
 - (2) Coordinate as needed with other responsibilities to develop a disaster animal care awareness media campaign for companion animal and livestock owners.
 - (3) Activate the EOC upon approval of a member of the Emergency Management Executive Board (EMEB).
 - (4) Ensure communications lines are established and participants are clear on what actions need to be taken if a disaster animal care response is necessary.
 - (5) Develop a call-up list and activation procedures for the EOC.
 - (6) Coordinate establishment of a uniform “hotline” number for animal retrieval and other animal-related information.
 - (7) Coordinate, develop, schedule and conduct training classes for responders and applicable agency personnel who will be involved in disaster animal care operations.
 - (8) Provide logistical and other support to responders upon request from the Incident Commander.
 - (9) Coordinate with state agencies to establish a local animal retrieval plan in conjunction with animal control and humane society personnel.
 - (10) Establish methods and procedures for the appropriate use and accountability of donated funds.
 - (11) Provide public information through a Public Information Officer (PIO).
 - (12) Coordinate mass alert and warning to persons located in effected area.
 - (13) Develop a plan for rapid disposal of dead domestic animals and contaminated carcasses as needed.
 - (14) Serve as liaison between local jurisdictions and response agencies, the Washington State Emergency Management Division and other appropriate state and federal agencies for requesting resources when the capabilities of local response agencies are exceeded.
 - (15) Maintain liaison with supporting agencies.
 - (16) Assist in the training of all administration, dispatchers, and office staff in emergency procedures.
 - (17) Provide maps of affected area and prepare overlays plotting locations of veterinary hospitals/clinics, animal shelters,

- animal control facilities, designated emergency animal holding facilities, fairgrounds and supply distribution points.
 - (18) Coordinate the handling of donated goods, money, and volunteers wishing to assist in the disaster animal care operational activities.
 - (19) Maintain records of disaster animal care activities conducted, their costs and the hours worked by paid and volunteer personnel.
 - (20) Provide needed information and documentation to Washington State EOC regarding emergency and/or disaster declarations.
 - (21) Assist the Washington State EOC in the preparations of appropriate requests to the governor and subsequently the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Small Business Administration for obtaining applicable emergency and/or disaster declarations.
 - (22) Debrief participants and prepare after action reports.
2. Walla Walla County Department of Community Health
- a. Nutrition Assistance
 - (1) Recommend needs and quantities of food and water.
 - (2) Inspect food facilities prior to emergency food distribution to determine they meet all local health codes.
 - b. Animal Disease Response
 - (1) Monitor and investigate public health threats.
 - (2) Initiate public health alerts and emergencies and coordinate release of information with the WWEM EOC Public Information Officer (PIO).
 - (3) Coordinate with local state and federal public health agencies on the establishment of human decontamination procedures to include screening areas, decontamination sites and reception centers.
 - (4) Assure the availability of and access to critical health services.
 - (5) Detect and identify possible sources of contamination dangerous to the general-public health of the community.
 - (6) Provide a representative to the WWEM EOC for coordination of medical and health services.
 - (7) Provide public information regarding disease prevention, sanitation precautions and risk communications regarding health and safety for the public.

- (8) Coordinate with other agencies to insure the safety of food and water supplies, and other public health consequences of an event.
- (9) Coordinate mental health support services for the public.
- (10) Declare a health emergency to protect the general-public, when the Walla Walla County Health Officer determines a public health emergency exists.
- c. Pet and Animal Emergency Response
 - (1) Advise on human health issues and procedures for management of animal wastes and dead animals.
 - (2) Act as liaison to Washington State Department of Health.
- 3. The American Red Cross Servicing Central and Southeastern Washington
 - a. Nutrition Assistance
 - (1) Provide food to disaster clients and emergency workers through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution of food.
 - (2) Meet general health standard for the preparation and serving of food to the general-public.
 - (3) Advise the WWEM EOC when they are opening a facility to feed victims and/or emergency workers.
 - (4) Advise the WWEM EOC as to their capacities for feeding and food storage.
 - (5) Identify and inventory local food sources.
 - (6) Determine locations where additional food can be stored.
 - (7) Provide feeding for emergency workers.
 - (8) Coordinate the distribution of emergency food supplies and activities with WWEM and the PIO.
 - b. Animal Disease Response
 - Shelter for disaster clients includes the use of pre-identified shelter sites in existing structures; creation of temporary facilities or the temporary construction of shelters; and use of similar facilities outside the disaster-affected area, should evacuation be necessary.
 - c. Pet and Animal Emergency Response
 - (1) Provide food to disaster clients and emergency workers through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution of food.
 - (2) Shelter for disaster clients includes the use of pre-identified shelter sites in existing structures; creation of temporary facilities or the temporary construction of shelters; and use of similar facilities outside the disaster-area should evacuations become necessary.

- (3) Coordinate with WWEM, the Walla Walla County Agriculturist/WSU Extension Office and the Blue Mountain Humane Society in developing a plan to transport animals to animal care facilities when owners are evacuated to shelters.
 4. Law Enforcement
 - a. Animal Disease Response
 - (1) Provide personnel and equipment resources as available.
 - (2) Provide support and expertise in controlling and restricting vehicular traffic.
 - (3) Provide law enforcement support for road closures, operating isolation facilities, decontamination operations, animal depopulation actions, closing feedlots, and closing borders.
 - (4) Provide personnel to assist in restriction of entry into the restricted or quarantined area.
 - (5) Provide applicable medial support for ongoing FAD operations.
 - (6) Perform other functions as requested by the WWEM EOC, state and federal officials, as capable.
 - (7) Respond to protestors who desire to hinder or stop FAD related activities.
 - b. Pet and Animal Emergency Response
 - (1) Provide personnel and equipment resources as available.
 - (2) Provide support and expertise in controlling and restricting vehicular traffic.
 - (3) Provide personnel to assist in restriction of entry into the restricted or quarantined area.
 - (4) Perform other functions as requested by the WWEM EOC, state and federal officials, as capable.
 5. The Salvation Army
 - a. Provide mobile feeding unit offering meals, snack and drinks to rescue workers and survivors.
 - b. Provide Social Services
 - c. Support long-term community disaster recovery.
 6. Walla Walla County Agriculturist/WSU Extension Office
 - a. Animal Disease Response
 - (1) Assist in educational efforts to notify the public and livestock industries. Supply expertise in certain diseases.
 - (2) Maintain a list of resources and personnel available to assist local and state jurisdictions in the response and recovery phases in agricultural emergencies.

- (3) Support exercises and drills as a participant during the design and exercise period of the event.
 - (4) Assist in providing coordination of information with state and federal agencies.
 - (5) Assist in determining high-density animal populations at high risk in the event of a FAD incident.
 - (6) Provide applicable media support for ongoing FAD operations.
 - (7) Notify appropriate local and state agencies when notified of a potential FAD incident:
 - i. Walla Walla County Emergency Management
 - ii. Washington State Department of Agriculture
 - iii. Washington State Veterinarian
 - (8) Work with ranchers and farmers on infection and animal depopulation activities.
 - (9) Provide management training and educational information for impacted ranchers and farmers Provide mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery support to FAD operations as capable.
 - (10) Assist in presenting and evaluating economic issues related to FADs.
- b. Pet and Animal Emergency Response
- (1) Act as a resource for information regarding location of transportation, feed sources, and animal related groups.
 - (2) Help coordinate temporary shelter for displaced animals.
 - (3) Assist in educational efforts to notify livestock industries of preparedness and response procedures.
 - (4) Maintain a list of resources and personnel available to assist local and state jurisdictions in the response and recovery phases in emergencies affecting significant numbers of livestock.
 - (5) Support exercises and drills as a participant during the design and exercise period of the event.
 - (6) Assist in providing coordination of information with state and federal agencies.
 - (7) Determine high-density animal populations at high risk in the event of an emergency.
 - (8) Coordinate with other participating agencies for media and citizen questions.
 - (9) Coordinate with the Blue Mountain Humane Society and the American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern

- Washington in developing a plan to transport animals to animal care facilities when owners are evacuated to shelters.
- (10) Act as liaison to Washington State University specialists as needed.
7. Public Works Departments
 - a. Animal Disease Response
 - (1) Provide a representative to the WWEM EOC to assist in the consideration of the many health and safety concerns and issues related to FAD containment and eradication.
 - (2) Coordinate with the WWEM EOC to coordinate public works actions pertaining to biomedical substances and animal carcasses disposal.
 - (3) Coordinate hazardous waste interim storage and/or disposal.
 - (4) Coordinate with law enforcement traffic control matters, road and/or street closures, determine detour routes.
 - (5) Provide traffic control barricades as necessary.
 - b. Pet and Animal Emergency Response
 - (1) Coordinate with the WWEM EOC to coordinate Public Works actions pertaining to biomedical substances and animal carcasses disposal.
 - (2) Coordinate hazardous waste interim storage and/or disposal.
 - (3) Provide equipment and personnel resources to assist in evacuations.
 8. Fire Services
 - a. Animal Disease Response
Assist with Hazmat team for decontamination of response personnel
 9. Walla Walla Fire Department HAZMAT Team
 - a. Animal Disease Response
 - (1) Provide representatives to the WWEM EOC to assist in the consideration of any health and safety concerns and issues related to FAD containment and eradication.
 - (2) Assist in the coordination of hazardous waste interim storage and/or disposal.
 - (3) Assist in the coordination of biomedical substances and animal carcasses disposal.
 - b. Pet and Animal Emergency Response
 - (1) Provide representatives to the WWEM EOC to assist in the consideration of health and safety concerns and issues related to HAZMAT during an emergency requiring animal care.

- (2) Assist in the coordination of hazardous waste interim storage and/or disposal.
- (3) Assist in the coordination of biomedical substances and animal carcasses disposal.

B. Supporting Agencies

The following agencies will provide the support for the primary responders to incidents

1. Washington State Department of Agriculture
 - a. Support Walla Walla County and WSDA in a foreign animal disease response for livestock or poultry diseases exotic to the United States that are either not or only mildly zoonotic.
 - b. Work with WWEM, WWDCH, BMHS, WDFW to:
 - i. Provide nutrition assistance.
 - ii. Respond to animal and agriculture health issues.
 - iii. Assist in the areas of food safety and food-borne disease surveillance as provided for in state law and in agency plans, policies, procedures and/or practices.
 - c. In collaboration with local health jurisdictions and the Department of Ecology, assists in determining proper waste disposal methods for animal carcasses, bedding, animal byproducts, contaminated food and feed and any crops that need controlled disposal to protect human health, and prevent the spread of disease or pest infestation.
2. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
 - a. Coordinate veterinary and wildlife services in affected areas during animal/zoonotic disease in wildlife.
 - b. Forward any reports received on a suspected FAD having the potential to affect wildlife or fish to the State Veterinarian.
 - c. Determine the appropriate wildlife response, in cooperation with the WSDA, when the reported disease could potentially have an impact on livestock.
 - d. Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise concerning populations of threatened and endangered species of Washington State during response activities.
3. Washington State Department of Ecology
 - a. Animal Disease Response
 - (1) Assist local health jurisdictions in determining proper waste disposal methods for animal carcasses, bedding, animal byproducts, contaminated food and feed and any crops that need controlled disposal to prevent the spread of disease or pest infestation.
4. Washington State Veterinary Medical Association

- a. Pet and Animal Emergency Response
 - (1) Appoint a designated representative as liaison to WWEM EOC.
 - (2) Coordinate volunteer veterinarians and technicians from their membership as resources for local jurisdiction emergency management organizations.
- b. Animal Disease Response
 - (1) Appoint a designated representative for coordinating with WWEM EOC and WSDA for veterinary medical support during an FAD event.
 - (2) Coordinate volunteer veterinarians and technicians to provide medical care.
 - (3) Provide documentation of injuries and deaths of animals involved in the FAD event.
- 5. Washington State University – College of Veterinary Medicine
 - a. Animal Disease Response
 - (1) Assist and advise the WSDA on the clinical aspects of the disease.
 - (2) Provide a liaison/technical expert when requested by WSDA.
- 6. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Respond jointly with WWEM, Walla Walla Department of Community Health, WSDA, Washington State Department of Health (DOH) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to a food borne illness outbreak or food/feed contamination incident in the state of Washington linked to USDA regulated food.
- 7. US Food and Drug Administration

Respond jointly with WWEM, Walla Walla Department of Community Health, WSDA, Washington State Department of Health (DOH), USDA and the FDA to a foodborne illness or food contamination incident in Walla Walla County.

VII. RESOURCES

- A. The resources needed, will depend on the event, however, the primary and support agencies will, if available, provide their own internal support, such as personnel, vehicles, and equipment for their staff.
- B. Other requirements that may be needed are to be requested from the WWEM EOC.
- C. The resources needed, will depend on the event, however, the primary and support agencies will, if available, provide their own internal support, such as personnel, vehicles, and equipment for their staff.
- D. Other resources that may be needed are to be requested from the WWEM EOC.
- E. Communication Systems

1. See ESF 2 – Telecommunications, Information Systems, and Warning.
 2. Voice and data communication systems between local EOCs and the WAEMD/SEOC.
 3. Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
 4. Intra-regional voice communication systems connecting local, regional and state officials involved in the agricultural and natural resources response and recovery operations.
 5. Emergency notification systems for notifying the general-public.
- F. Computer network support for communications, data collection, and analysis, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS) function.

VIII. REFERENCES

- A. Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Appendix 1 – Definitions
- B. Walla Walla County CEMP, Appendix 2 – Acronyms
- C. Walla Walla County CEMP, ESF 2 – Telecommunications, Information Systems, and Warning
- D. Walla Walla County CEMP, ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering
- E. Walla Walla County CEMP, ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
- F. Walla Walla County CEMP, ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- G. Walla Walla County CEMP, ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials Response
- H. Walla Walla CEMP, ESF 11- Appendix A: Walla Walla County Plant Health Response
- I. Walla Walla County CEMP, ESF 13 – Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security
- J. Walla Walla County CEMP, Annex A – Terrorism
- K. Washington State CEMP
- L. Washington State ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
- M. United State Department of Agriculture (USDA) Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Preparedness and Response Plan (PReP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) provides a framework for the federal response to an animal health emergency in the United States.

IX. ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------------|--|
| AD | Animal Diagnostician |
| APHIS | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service |
| ARC | American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern Washington |
| BMHS | Blue Mountain Humane Society |
| CEMP | Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan |
| DOH | Washington State Department of Health |
| EMEB | Emergency Management Executive Board |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| ESF | Emergency Support Function |
| FAD | Foreign Animal Disease |
| FADD | Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician |
| FADDL | Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory |
| FADs | Foreign Animal Diseases |
| HR | Congressional House Rule |
| LEP | Limited English Proficiency |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NAHLN | National Animal Health Laboratory |
| NARSC | National Animal Rescue and Sheltering Coalition |
| NCH | Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties |
| NVSL | National Veterinary Services Laboratories |
| PReP | Preparedness and Response Plan (USDA) |
| RCW | Revised Code of Washington |
| SEOC | State Emergency Operations Center |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedures |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| VS | Veterinary Services |
| WAC | Washington Administrative Code |
| WADDL | Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory |
| WAEMD | Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division |
| WDFW | Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| WSDA | Washington State Department of Agriculture |
| WSU | Washington State University |
| WSVMA | Washington State Veterinary Medical Association |
| WWDCH | Walla Walla County Department of Community Health |
| WWEM | Walla Walla County Emergency Management |

X. APPENDIXES

Appendix A: Walla Walla County Plant Health Response

Appendix B: Diseases Notifiable to the OIE¹

¹ <http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2017/>

The Office International des Epizooties (OIE) provides worldwide disease reporting services to 147 member countries, including the United States, on the occurrence of certain animal diseases, and establishes guidelines for trade in animals and animal products.

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ESF 11 Appendix A: Plant Health Response Plan

PRIMARY AGENCIES

Walla Walla County Agriculturist/WSU Extension Office
Walla Walla County Department of Community Health
Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department

SUPPORT AGENCIES

Fire Services
Law Enforcement
United States Department of Agriculture
Walla Walla County Emergency Services Communications Center
Walla Walla County Public Works Departments
Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington State Department of Health

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This appendix provides guidelines for rapid response to plant health incidents affecting the health, safety and welfare of human beings and the viability of the agriculture sector. Plant health incidents are caused by disease, insects or pests, toxic substances, terrorism and natural or technological disasters.

B. Scope

Plant health response activities may include all plant pest investigations, surveillance, diagnostic, biosecurity, disposal, cleaning/disinfection and recovery activities. This plan supports the efforts of law enforcement in acts of terrorism where plant associated agriculture is the vehicle for dissemination of a chemical or biologic agent.

The Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) is responsible for minimizing the introduction and dissemination of plant pests into Washington and coordinating response and control procedures to new plant pest introductions. Certain catastrophic events may also affect plant related production of agriculture which may require activation of this plan.

II. POLICIES

- A. Chapter 17.24 Revised Code of Washington (RCW) – Insect Pests and Plant Diseases
- B. Chapter 17.10 RCW - The Noxious Weeds Act
- C. Chapter 15.13 RCW - Horticultural Plants and Facilities Act

III. SITUATION

- A. Agriculture is the dominant industry in Walla Walla County and generates \$437 million dollars for the local economy (based on 2012 census data). Cattle, wheat,

and apples are the top three agricultural products in the county, each with its own risks.

- B. Within Walla Walla County are two of the world's largest farms. The Snake River Vineyard has the distinction of being the largest Concord grape vineyard and Broetje Orchards is the largest apple orchard. These farms help provide the large diversity in the crops grown in the county. The food processing industry and gross sales and employment in Walla Walla County accounts for \$1.1 billion and provides 1,182 jobs (based on Department of Revenue and Employment Security Department 2013 data). Agriculture is a vital component to Walla Walla County's economic base and any animal or agricultural emergency or disaster will be detrimental to the county.

IV. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Plant health emergencies are caused by plant pests and may include any organism (including insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungus, parasitic plants, viruses, viroids, noxious weeds, or other organisms) or infectious substance that can injure or cause disease or damage in plants, parts of plants, or plant products.
- B. Numerous local, state, federal and volunteer organizations will play a role in responding to and eradicating a plant health emergency. It is unlikely that any single agency or organization has both the legal authority and a sufficient level of resources to conduct an effective plant pest mitigation response without the involvement and support of others.
- C. A plant health emergency may significantly restrict the intrastate, interstate, and international movement of nursery stock and other plant products.
- D. Response and control efforts could involve the destruction of affected plants, products, and other materials that cannot be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
- E. Widespread biosecurity control measures may be implemented. Suspected infected locations and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned and disinfected.
- F. Quarantine may be required of areas where there are confirmed or suspect cases. Special operational procedures within these zones may be required. Law enforcement may be required for quarantine enforcement.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. General
 - 1. Upon notification of a suspected plant health event, WWEM in coordination with the Walla Walla County Agriculturist/WSU Extension office, would notify WSDA Plant Protection for all response operations and if additional support is needed, WWEM will contact the SEOC and request assistance.
 - 2. The WSDA is the primary state agency with statutory authority pertaining to plant industry issues and routinely conducts detection surveys for exotic plant pests as well as investigations of reported and/or suspected new detections. When a plant pest is discovered, WSDA coordinates the communication of new plant pest information with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Plant Protection Quarantine (PPQ), all Primary and

Supporting Agencies, as well as other appropriate state and federal agencies, state academic institutions, and industries. Confirmation of the identification of the plant pest is made to the appropriate taxonomic authority for identification. The public is then informed of the presence of the new plant pest detection(s) or threat(s). WSDA is the lead agency for implementation of the regulatory plant pest control response and for maintaining appropriate state quarantines. Response activities are led by WSDA in unified command with USDA, APHIS PPQ. WSDA reviews and coordinates control activities to ensure compliance with local, state, and federal laws and initiates timely response and recovery measures.

3. Plant health incidents can overwhelm local jurisdiction resources and be of such a scale that existing agreements may not provide an adequate response. The WSDA, acting within its statutory mandate, will respond to such incidents in coordination with federal, state and local agencies, and ask to have the State Emergency Operations Center activated as needed. Recovery activities will be consistent with the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Response and recovery activities will be governed by WSDA procedures.

B. Organization

1. WWEM and the Walla Walla County Agriculturist/WSU Extension office will be the lead agencies coordinating local response efforts as directed by the WSDA.
2. The WSDA as the lead organization coordinates plant health services and provides direction and control of allied associations and agencies assisting in emergencies and disasters. WSDA as the Coordinating Agency will notify all Primary and Support Agencies of their needed support when Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 is activated.
3. Agencies, organizations, and individuals identified in this plan are familiar with it, and will execute their assigned responsibilities, including the timely reporting of plant health emergencies.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Local

The following agencies will provide the core local response to incidents:

1. Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department
 - a. Coordinate with the Walla Walla County Agriculturist/WSU Extension Office to develop a program to ensure all those who may be involved in response and recovery operations understand their responsibilities and expected actions.
 - b. Coordinate with WSDA and USDA for media campaign for producers, brokers, transporters, importers, exporters, and the general public regarding plant health event issues and anticipated responses.
 - c. Activate the WWEM EOC upon approval from a member of the Emergency Management Executive Board.

- d. Disseminate technical legal authority information collected from the USDA to law enforcement responders.
 - e. Coordinate, develop, schedule and conduct training classes for responders and applicable state agency personnel who will be involved in control, containment, decontamination operations.
 - f. Provide accurate and consistent public information using a multi-medium approach through the Emergency Management Public Information Officer.
 - g. Provide briefings to local elected officials and local law enforcement personnel.
 - h. Identify the location of and staff inspection sites and barricaded roads. introduction/infestation in the state of Washington.
 - i. Cooperate with the WSDA in plant pest containment, control and eradication activities including quarantine, evaluation, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, trace-back, vector control and other activities.
 - j. Collect, analyze, and disseminate technical and logistical information.
 - k. Serve as liaison between local jurisdictions and response agencies, the Washington State Emergency Management Division and other appropriate State and Federal agencies for requesting resources when the capabilities of local response agencies are exceeded.
 - l. Maintain records of activities conducted, their costs and the hours worked by paid and volunteer personnel.
 - m. Disseminate information regarding methods, prevention and control of plant disease and pest infestation in coordination with primary and support agencies.
 - n. Maintain frequent communications with the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) Provide assistance for disaster relief operations upon request.
 - o. Coordinate all press releases and public service announcements with ESF 15 – Public Affairs in the SEOC and the JIC, when established.
 - p. Provide needed information and documentation to Washington State EOC regarding emergency and/or disaster declarations.
 - q. Assist the Washington State EOC in the preparations of appropriate requests to the Governor and subsequently the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Small Business Administration for obtaining applicable emergency and/or disaster declarations.
 - r. Debrief participants and prepare after action reports.
2. Walla Walla County Department of Community Health
- a. Monitor and investigate public health threats.

- b. Inspect food facilities prior to emergency food distribution to determine they meet all local health codes.
 - c. Initiate public health alerts and emergencies and coordinate release of information with the WWEM EOC Public Information Officer (PIO).
 - d. Coordinate with local state and federal public health agencies on the establishment of human decontamination procedures to include screening areas, decontamination sites and reception centers.
 - e. Assure the availability of and access to critical health services.
 - f. Detect and identify possible sources of contamination dangerous to the general-public health of the community.
 - g. Provide a representative to the WWEM EOC for coordination of medical and health services.
 - h. Provide public information regarding disease prevention, sanitation precautions and risk communications regarding health and safety for the public.
 - i. Coordinate with other agencies to insure the safety of food and water supplies, and other public health consequences of an event.
 - j. Coordinate mental health support services for the public.
 - k. Declare a health emergency to protect the general-public, when the Walla Walla County Health Officer determines a public health emergency exists.
 - l. federal officials, as capable.
3. Walla Walla County Agriculturist/WSU Extension Office
- a. Assist in educational efforts to notify the public and farming industries. Supply expertise in certain plant diseases.
 - b. Maintain a list of resources and personnel available to assist local and state jurisdictions in the response and recovery phases in agricultural emergencies.
 - c. Assist in providing coordination of information with state and federal agencies.
 - d. Assist in determining crop locations for agricultural products.
 - e. Provide applicable media support.
 - f. Provide management training and educational information for impacted farmers
 - g. Assist in presenting and evaluating economic issues related to a plant health response.
4. Law Enforcement
- a. Provide personnel and equipment resources as available.
 - b. Provide support and expertise in controlling and restricting vehicular traffic.
 - c. Provide law enforcement support for road closures.

- d. Provide personnel to assist in restriction of entry into the restricted or quarantined area.
- e. Perform other functions as requested by the WWEM EOC, state and federal officials, as capable.
- 5. Public Works Departments
 - a. Coordinate with law enforcement traffic control matters, road and/or street closures, determine detour routes.
 - b. Provide traffic control barricades as necessary.
- B. Supporting Agencies

The following agencies will provide the support for the primary responders to incidents

- 1. Washington State Department of Agriculture
 - a. Communicate and coordinate with recognized plant health providers and agencies.
 - b. Appoint a state unified command representative.
 - c. Coordinate emergency management activities with the Department of Health (DOH), local jurisdictions and the SEOC.
 - d. Coordinate multi-state incident response and recovery with local, state and federal plant health response agencies and appropriate emergency management agencies.
 - e. Activate the telephone tree to mobilize emergency plant health response and agency personnel resources, when necessary.
 - f. Coordinate all press releases and public service announcements with ESF 15 in the SEOC and the Joint Information Center (JIC), when established.
 - g. Maintain communication between State Agency Liaison or Emergency Coordinator and regulatory agencies.
 - h. Determine which plant health and response personnel are qualified to enter the incident area.
- 2. United States Department of Agriculture
Respond jointly with WSDA in the event of a plant disease outbreak or pest.
- 3. Washington State Department of Ecology
 - a. Assist local health jurisdictions in determining proper waste disposal methods for any crops that need controlled disposal to prevent the spread of disease or pest infestation.
 - b. Liaison with the United State Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address issues that may arise.
- 4. Washington State Department of Health
In collaboration with local health departments and the Department of Ecology, assist in determining proper waste disposal methods for any crops that need controlled disposal to prevent the spread of disease or pest infestation.

5. Washington State Department of Natural Resources
 - a. Coordinate with WSDA for plant health emergencies that occur in forest environments of the state or that affect state lands managed by DNR.
 - b. Assist with any phase of operations or recovery for plant health emergencies that occur in forest environments of the state or that affect state lands managed by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

VII. RESOURCES

- A. The resources needed, will depend on the event, however, the primary and support agencies will, if available, provide their own internal support, such as personnel, vehicles, and equipment for their staff.
- B. Other requirements that may be needed are to be requested from the WWEM EOC.
- C. Limited funding may be provided by the Interstate Pest Control Compact, to which Washington belongs.
- D. Depending upon the emergency's nature and/or relatedness to existing programs, the state legislature may provide WSDA with additional funding.
- E. The majority of monetary resources for plant health emergencies comes from USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspections Services (APHIS) Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ).
- F. The majority of the human resource (personnel) component typically comes from WSDA.
- G. Communication Systems
 1. See ESF 2 – Telecommunications, Information Systems, and Warning.
 2. Voice and data communication systems between local EOCs and the WAEMD/SEOC.
 3. Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
 4. Intra-regional voice communication systems connecting local, regional and state officials involved in the agricultural and natural resources response and recovery operations.
 5. Emergency notification systems for notifying the general-public.
- H. Computer network support for communications, data collection, and analysis, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS) function.

VIII. REFERENCES

- A. Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), ESF-11
- B. Walla Walla County CEMP, ESF 2 – Telecommunications, Information Systems and Warning
- C. Walla Walla County CEMP, ESF 15 – Public Affairs
- D. Washington State CEMP ESF 11, Appendix 3 – State Plant Health Response Plan
- E. Washington State Plant Health Emergency Management Plan

- F. USDA Aerial Application Manual
- G. USDA New Pest Response Guidelines

IX. ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------------|--|
| APHIS | Animal Plant Health Inspection Service |
| CEMP | Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan |
| DNR | Department of Natural Resources |
| DOH | Department of Health |
| DOT | Department of Transportation |
| EMAC | Emergency Management Assistance Compact |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| JIC | Joint Information Center |
| PIO | Public Information Officer |
| PPC | Plant Protection Quarantine |
| RCW | Revised Code of Washington |
| SEOC | State Emergency Operations Center |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| WSDA | Washington State Department of Agriculture |
| WSU | Washington State University |

List of Diseases Notifiable to the OIE¹

Multiple species diseases, infections and infestations

- Anthrax
- Bluetongue
- Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever
- Epizootic haemorrhagic disease
- Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)
- Heartwater
- Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus
- Infection with *Brucella abortus*, *Brucella melitensis* and *Brucella suis*
- Infection with *Echinococcus granulosus*
- Infection with *Echinococcus multilocularis*
- Infection with foot and mouth disease virus
- Infection with rabies virus
- Infection with Rift Valley fever virus
- Infection with rinderpest virus
- Infection with *Trichinella* spp.
- Japanese encephalitis
- New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
- Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
- Paratuberculosis
- Q fever
- Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- Tularemia
- West Nile fever

Cattle diseases and infections

Bovine anaplasmosis

- Bovine babesiosis
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Bovine tuberculosis
- Bovine viral diarrhoea
- Enzootic bovine leukosis
- Haemorrhagic septicaemia
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvo vaginitis
- Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)
- Lumpy skin disease
- Theileriosis
- Trichomonosis
- Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)

¹ <http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2017/>

The Office International des Epizooties (OIE) provides worldwide disease reporting services to 147 member countries, including the United States, on the occurrence of certain animal diseases, and establishes guidelines for trade in animals and animal products.

Sheep and goat diseases and infections

- Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
- Contagious agalactia
- Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
- Infection with *Chlamydophila abortus* (Enzootic abortion of ewes, ovine chlamydiosis)
- Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus
- Maedi-visna
- Nairobi sheep disease
- Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
- Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*)
- Scrapie
- Sheep pox and goat pox

Equine diseases and infections

- Contagious equine metritis
- Dourine
- Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)
- Equine infectious anaemia
- Equine influenza
- Equine piroplasmosis
- Glanders
- Infection with African horse sickness virus
- Infection with equid herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1)
- Infection with equine arteritis virus
- Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

Swine diseases and infections

- African swine fever
- Infection with classical swine fever virus
- Infection with *Taenia solium* (Porcine cysticercosis)
- Nipah virus encephalitis
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- Transmissible gastroenteritis

Avian diseases and infections

- Avian chlamydiosis
- Avian infectious bronchitis
- Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)
- Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae*)
- Duck virus hepatitis
- Fowl typhoid
- Infection with avian influenza viruses
- Infection with influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity in birds other than poultry including wild birds
- Infection with Newcastle disease virus
- Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
- Pullorum disease
- Turkey rhinotracheitis

Lagomorph diseases and infections

- Myxomatosis
- Rabbit haemorrhagic disease

Bee diseases, infections and infestations

- Infection of honey bees with *Melissococcus plutonius* (European foulbrood)
- Infection of honey bees with *Paenibacillus larvae* (American foulbrood)
- Infestation of honey bees with *Acarapis woodi*
- Infestation of honey bees with *Tropilaelaps* spp.
- Infestation of honey bees with *Varroa* spp. (Varroosis)
- Infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle).

Other diseases and infections

- Camelpox
- Leishmaniosis

Fish diseases

- Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis disease
- Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (epizootic ulcerative syndrome)
- Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*
- Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 infectious salmon anaemia virus
- Infection with salmonid alphavirus
- Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
- Koi herpesvirus disease
- Red sea bream iridoviral disease
- Spring viraemia of carp
- Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia

Mollusc diseases

- Infection with abalone herpesvirus
- Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*
- Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*
- Infection with *Marteilia refringens*
- Infection with *Perkinsus marinus*
- Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*
- Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*

Crustacean diseases

- Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease
- Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*)
- Infection with yellow head virus
- Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
- Infectious myonecrosis
- Necrotising hepatopancreatitis
- Taura syndrome
- White spot disease
- White tail disease

Amphibians

- Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*
- Infection with ranavirus

Multiple species diseases

- Anthrax
- Aujeszky's disease
- Bluetongue
- Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)
- Brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*)
- Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*)
- Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever
- Echinococcosis/hydatidosis
- Epizootic haemorrhagic disease
- Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)
- Foot and mouth disease
- Heartwater
- Japanese encephalitis
- New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
- Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
- Paratuberculosis
- Q fever
- Rabies
- Rift Valley fever
- Rinderpest
- Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- Trichinellosis
- Tularemia
- Vesicular stomatitis
- West Nile fever

Cattle diseases

- Bovine anaplasmosis
- Bovine babesiosis
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Bovine tuberculosis
- Bovine viral diarrhoea
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- Enzootic bovine leukosis
- Haemorrhagic septicaemia
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
- Lumpy skin disease
- Theileriosis
- Trichomonosis
- Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)

Sheep and goat diseases

- Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
- Contagious agalactia
- Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
- Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)
- Maedi-visna
- Nairobi sheep disease
- Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*)
- Scrapie
- Sheep pox and goat pox

Equine diseases

- African horse sickness
- Contagious equine metritis
- Dourine
- Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)
- Equine infectious anaemia
- Equine influenza
- Equine piroplasmosis
- Equine rhinopneumonitis
- Equine viral arteritis
- Glanders
- Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

Swine diseases

- African swine fever
- Classical swine fever
- Nipah virus encephalitis
- Porcine cysticercosis
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- Swine vesicular disease
- Transmissible gastroenteritis

Avian diseases

- Avian chlamydiosis
- Avian infectious bronchitis
- Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. gallisepticum*)
- Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. synoviae*)
- Duck virus hepatitis
- Fowl typhoid
- Highly pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza in poultry as per Chapter 10.4. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*
- Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
- Newcastle disease
- Pullorum disease
- Turkey rhinotracheitis

Lagomorph diseases

- Myxomatosis
- Rabbit haemorrhagic disease

Bee diseases

- Acarapisosis of honey bees
- American foulbrood of honey bees
- European foulbrood of honey bees
- Small hive beetle infestation (*Aethina tumida*)
- *Tropilaelaps* infestation of honey bees
- Varroosis of honey bees

Fish diseases

- Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
- Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
- Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*
- Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
- Infectious salmon anaemia
- Koi herpesvirus disease
- Red sea bream iridoviral disease
- Spring viraemia of carp
- Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia

Mollusc diseases

- Infection with abalone herpes-like virus
- Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*
- Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*
- Infection with *Marteilia refringens*
- Infection with *Perkinsus marinus*
- Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*
- Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*

Crustacean diseases

- Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*)
- Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
- Infectious myonecrosis
- Necrotising hepatopancreatitis
- Taura syndrome
- White spot disease
- White tail disease
- Yellowhead disease

Amphibians

- Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*
- Infection with ranavirus

Other diseases

- Camelpox
- Leishmaniosis