Veterinary Services

Preventing and Responding to Disease Outbreaks Workshop

Missouri Field Operations
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Veterinary Services
Overview of Topics

• Mission
• Protecting against disease incursion
• Prevention, Planning, Preparedness
• Response resources
• Getting Back into Production
USDA APHIS
Strategic Plan Mission

“To safeguard the health, welfare and value of American agriculture and natural resources.”

APHIS takes the appropriate measures to protect agricultural health by preventing and mitigating the spread of plant and animal pests and diseases, and to enable safe agricultural trade to ensure the prosperity of U.S. producers and the growth of the economy.
USDA APHIS
Veterinary Services
Mission

“As the Nation's veterinary authority, VS improves the health, productivity, and quality of life for animals and people, and maintains and promotes the safety and availability of animals, animal products, and veterinary biologics.”
Protecting Against Disease Incursion

Control import of live animals, animal products

- Monitor disease events globally
- International disease program inspection
- Restrictions on high risk countries
- Interagency collaboration at borders
- Science based decision making
Prevention, Planning and Preparedness

Secure Food Supply Plans

- Beef, Dairy, Pork, Poultry, Egg
- Collaborative effort

- Voluntary tool
- Biosecurity
- Business continuity
Prevention, Planning and Preparedness

Strategy, Policy, Coordination

• Emergency Response-NPIC
  – FAD PReP
    • FMD
    • HPAI
    • vND
    • NWS
    • ASF
  – Training and Exercise
Response Resources

- Scientific Expertise
  - NVSL FADDL System
  - USDA ARS scientists
- Incident Management Teams
- National Veterinary Stockpile
  - Logistics
  - Equipment & Supplies
  - Response Support-Contractors
  - Vaccine
On Farm Response

Indemnity

✓ Based on available funding
✓ Live animals at time of diagnosis FAD
✓ Fair market value
✓ Factors – Biosecurity, recordkeeping
✓ Size of outbreak may determine availability
On Farm Response

Indemnity (cont.)

• Financial Reimbursement Specialist
  – Species specific calculators
    • age, sex, production status
  – Established maximums
  – Consent, Indemnity forms, payment method
On Farm Response

Compensation

• Carcass Disposal
  o Essential to control disease spread
• Difficult, Expensive
• Burial, composting, landfill, incineration
• Reimbursement to producer
• Contracted - NVS
On Farm Response

Compensation (cont.)

• Policies and procedures est. by APHIS VS
• Virus Elimination (VE) costs
  • Infectious material in barns, equipment, feed
• Availability not certain
• Producer payments
• Contractor - NVS
Getting Back to Production
Getting Back to Production

Figure 4. Map Illustrating HPAI Detections in the United States

Note: Map produced during the incident by USDA APHIS VS Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health.
Getting Back to Production
Getting Back to Production

Control Area Release requirements

• All infected premises must:
  ✓ Neg. environmental sampling
  ✓ Complete fallow period after VE
  ✓ Premise Herd/Flock Plans complete
  ✓ Complete restocking eligibility review

• Surveillance in 10K area completed
Getting Back to Production

• After all affected premises have completed restocking eligibility review, then –

• Control Area and individual quarantines are released, and

• Producers can restock under conditions outlined in Herd/Flock plan
From Detection to Restocking

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
USDA Response Process

1. Detection and Quarantine
   - Premises suspected of having HPAI may be placed under standstill notice or hold order by the State. Samples are submitted to NVSL and state NAHN lab.

2. Appraisal and Compensation
   - Flock appraisal process is initiated; prior to depopulation, every effort should be made to collect inventory and other data for indemnity so that fair market value can be paid for the flock.

3. Depopulation
   - Within 24 hours of a presumptive positive (case definition), flocks will be depopulated to limit the spread of the virus and further environmental contamination.

4. Disposal
   - Based on the facility, location, housing, and other factors, carcasses are disposed of using one or more methods: composting, burial, incineration, rendering, or landfilling.

5. Virus Elimination
   - Virus must be eliminated from barn, equipment, and all affected areas of the farm. Methods will be site-specific based on incident command guidance and preference of producers.

6. Testing
   - Required environmental samples are collected and tested to confirm that the virus is gone before further steps are taken to reestablish production.

7. Restocking
   - USDA and state officials must approve restocking; after approval, producers can reestablish facilities from an HPAI-negative source flock and resume production.

8. Maintain Biosecurity
   - At all times, and especially after restocking, the owners maintain the highest biosecurity standards to protect their flocks. For biosecurity tips, go to www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep.

Note: NAHN = National Animal Health Laboratory Network; NVSL = National Veterinary Services Laboratory.
Key Take Home Points

1. An ounce of prevention…
2. Producers should protect their interests
3. Biosecurity is an effective tool
4. Animal ID and Traceability
5. Loss of foreign markets will take years to regain
https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAAPHIS/subscriber/new
Questions?