Foreign Animal Disease Response Planning is Moving in a New Direction…

TIME TO GET ON BOARD!

All aboard!!!

Traditional Approach

• Stop movement of ALL animals, animal products
• Depopulate ALL animals on infected, contact and suspect premises
• Government determines ALL requirements that industry must follow

New Approach

• Managed movement of non-infected animals, animal products
• Various management options depending on size of the outbreak
• Industry and government officials coming together to discuss options to control disease while maintaining animal agriculture business continuity

Need for a New Approach

• Animals and animal products move from coast to coast to feed our nation
• Farm sizes range from a few to thousands of animals, with more and more larger farms
• Mass destruction of animals and animal products is not accepted by the public, it causes disposal and environmental challenges, and threatens food security
• Producers can carry out biosecurity protocols to prevent disease spread and protect the health of their animals
The U.S. animal agriculture industry continues to become more efficient to feed the world. The approach to controlling foreign animal diseases (FADs) must also change, keeping food security in mind. Today's emergency response goal is to effectively reduce disease spread while enabling the animal agriculture industry to continue operating and producing safe and wholesome food for the nation during an outbreak response – a term referred to as business continuity.

**Collaboration for Business Continuity**

Livestock producers, processors, allied industries, state and federal animal health officials, as well as academia are working together to develop the Secure Food Supply (SFS) Plans. The SFS Plans are focused on the continuity of business approach – managing infected and non-infected premises, animals and animal products in the event of an FAD outbreak. The SFS Plans are guidelines that are shaping FAD emergency response plans at the federal and state levels.

**Some of the New Approaches under Discussion in the SFS Plans**

- Voluntary biosecurity practices put in place and audited prior to an outbreak to receive a permit in a timely fashion for animal or animal product movement during an outbreak
- Flexible response to a foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreak that can change and adapt depending on the size and length of the outbreak
- Herd and flock health monitoring and reporting by producers and their employees as a condition for receiving a permit for animal or animal product movement
  - Visually monitoring livestock for signs of FMD
  - Collecting samples from poultry to test for high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI)
- Livestock in transit at the beginning of an outbreak should be allowed to return to origin or continue to their intended destination without stopping at every state border because:
  - There are too many animals in transit to stop and not enough animal health officials to check each trailer
  - Stopping livestock in transit for extended times can cause animal welfare concerns
- More emphasis is being placed on vaccination as an option in a response
- Established USDA and FDA food safety quality assurance for human consumption of meat and milk products will continue to ensure public health is protected.

**Don’t miss out on this opportunity to get on board!**

Investing in preparedness today can help assure the survival of your business in the wake of an FAD outbreak. Email SFSinfo@iastate.edu to join the SFS Plan discussions that are shaping federal and state FAD response plans.

USDA Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plans (FAD PReP):

Secure Food Supply Plan Overview:
www.cfsp.hastate.edu/Secure-Food-Supply/ Includes information about the Secure Turkey Supply Plan

Secure Egg Supply Plan: www.secureeggsupply.com
Secure Milk Supply Plan: www.securemilksupply.org
Secure Pork Supply Plan: www.securepork.org
Secure Broiler Supply Plan: www.securebroilersupply.com

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