

2017-2018 NIAA Resolutions

Animal Health Emergency Management Council

Mission: To provide a forum for representatives from animal agriculture, the veterinary profession, governmental agencies and academia to address animal health emergency management (AHEM) issues that may adversely affect animal agriculture or public health.

AHEM1 Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

BACKGROUND: In light of homeland security and the continued outbreaks of FMD worldwide, the risk of FMD entering this country has increased. Protection of United States (U.S.) livestock herds consists of assisting other countries in their disease control efforts, adequate border controls, awareness and education, and surveillance.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) requests: (1) the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) continues to work with international organizations to eradicate FMD. (2) USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service seek additional funding for international initiatives. (3) Until eradication is completed, USDA and the Department of Homeland Security should continue to take appropriate measures to prevent the introduction of this disease into the U.S., including increased port of entry inspection, pre-clearance procedures, technical assistance and support, education and awareness programs, and enhanced surveillance in the U.S. and U.S. territories. (4) The NIAA strongly urges the USDA to: vigorously pursue multivalent FMD vaccine development, including new technology FMD vaccines, to enable surge capacity needs and ensure rapid access; increase U.S. laboratory surge capacity available in preparation for an FMD outbreak; and, establish test performance of FMD diagnostic assays in endemic areas (for both laboratory use and direct field application; e.g. movement clearance). Necessary funding should be obtained.

Adopted: 2001 | Amended: 2002 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2008 | Amended: 2012 | Amended: 2014

AHEM2 Communication Plan for Foreign Animal Disease (FAD)

BACKGROUND: While state and federal animal health officials and industry organizations are familiar with the routine nature of FAD investigations, the public and media are not. When a FAD investigation occurs in concentration points such as livestock markets and packing plants, there is more visibility to the investigation. This has resulted in intense media interest, inaccurate reporting, significant market volatility and losses to producers, and international concerns. It is critical that a communication strategy is developed to address these situations. A communication strategy is also critical in the event that the investigation confirms the existence of a FAD.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture urges Department of Homeland Security, United States Department of Agriculture, state animal health officials and industry to work together to continue to develop and implement a strategy that would include standard operating procedures and any other appropriate guidelines to address the communication needs for foreign animal disease

reporting, investigations, operational response and recovery; considering implications across the complete supply chain, (to include all poultry and livestock species) especially market repercussions relating to animal product disposition. Communication plans should be revisited regularly and exercised with inclusion of stakeholders.

Adopted: 2002 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2004 | Amended: 2006 | Amended: 2008 | Amended: 2009 | Amended: 2012 | Reaffirmed: 2017

AHEM3 National Business Continuity Strategy

BACKGROUND: The introduction of a foreign animal disease or other animal health emergency would have a devastating impact on United States (U.S.) agriculture. There is a need to develop a strategy to facilitate the continuation of agricultural operations during an animal health emergency and the subsequent response and recovery periods. The animal agriculture industry needs to identify and define the business continuity risks associated with an animal agriculture emergency and develop a comprehensive strategy (operational plan) by which the industry can continue to operate during an animal agriculture emergency and identify resources necessary for recovery. This process will need to encompass numerous future industry initiatives and legislative and regulatory policies and clarify appropriate operational plans to protect producers and allied industries from losses associated with stop movement orders, downtime and loss of business opportunity.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) will facilitate the collaborative development of a national business continuity strategy (operational plan) for all of animal agriculture and encourage the formation of consistent business continuity plans for individual species organizations. The NIAA will promote the development and distribution of educational materials to producers and allied industries to increase awareness of the potential implications of an animal health emergency and to encourage producers to participate in preparedness, response and recovery planning.

The NIAA will also facilitate, through the envisioned council process, collaborative efforts among industry leaders and representatives to enact federal and state legislative and regulatory support which will enable effective continuity of business (COB) planning implementation. The NIAA encourages industry to work with USDA to proactively seek incorporation of commodity specific export loss prevention mitigation strategies into the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (TAHC), as appropriate. The NIAA will also cooperate with the U.S. Animal Health Association and other state emergency management coalitions to effectively implement a national continuity of business strategy (operational plan) which coordinates, integrates and engages both the public and private sectors as outlined in Homeland Security Presidential Directive #9.

Adopted: 2008 | Amended: 2009 | Amended: 2010 | Amended: 2014

AHEM4 Maintain IT Funding and Infrastructure

BACKGROUND: IT support systems are critical during emergency response and the importance of their usability, accessibility, transparency, scalability and integration cannot be overemphasized. There needs to be continued development, improvement, and support of these systems to ensure the availability of these important emergency response resource tools to end users.

13570 Meadowgrass Drive, Suite 201 | Colorado Springs, CO 80921 | Phone: 719-538-8843 | Fax: 719-538-8847
Email: NIAA@animalagriculture.org | Web Address: www.animalagriculture.org

Reprinting of resolutions is encouraged.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) urges the United States Department of Agriculture, Department of Homeland Security, and state animal health officials to enhance cooperative efforts in IT system build-out in support of emergency response and situational awareness of disease. This resolution extends to funding, investment and adequate human capital and cooperative commitment of existing systems and knowledge resources, between federal and state government, academia, and industry.

Adopted: 2012 | Reaffirmed: 2017

AHEM5 Inclusion of Wildlife in Foreign Animal Disease Prevention and Response Plans

BACKGROUND: Wildlife populations and their interfaces with domestic livestock and poultry populations continue to change in the U.S. The introduction of a foreign animal disease (FAD) into wildlife populations could go undetected for some time, self-limit, or become endemic. The risk they present to domestic livestock and poultry for maintaining and spreading FADs is not well understood and could have devastating consequences. As such, wildlife populations must be included in FAD prevention and response plans.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) urges the United States Department of Agriculture, Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Interior, and responsible state wildlife agencies to 1) cooperate in the development of FAD response plans, which address prevention and control strategies for relevant wildlife populations; 2) provide guidelines and tools for how to assess the risk wildlife present during an FAD outbreak, such as identifying the spatial and temporal units for high risk areas of concern for FAD maintenance or areas of higher propensity for disease spread, as well as defining criteria for determining a disease-free wildlife populations; 3) enhance wildlife surveillance in the U.S.; 4) continue research and provide advice on the efficacy of available surveillance and response measures (e.g. hunting, vaccination) to control and eradicate FADs in wildlife populations, including the possible use of new diagnostic tests and vaccines.

Adopted: 2012 | Amended: 2014

AHEM6 Industry Advisory Group – Foot and Mouth Disease Policy and Preparedness

BACKGROUND: The introduction of a foreign animal disease or other animal health emergency would have a devastating impact on United States (U.S.) agriculture. National Institute for Animal Agriculture members appreciate the intensive preparedness efforts that the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and partner agencies continue to make. Members also recognize that now, with counter measures such as new vaccines, electronic incident permitting for movement, pre-agreed upon biosecurity compliance agreements, etc. on the brink of final development, is an optimal time for more intensive input from producers, processors and other potentially impacted business sectors.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) encourages the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to work with NIAA, USAHA, and other stakeholders to form a foot and mouth disease policy and preparedness working group, composed of interested businesses, academia and State Animal Health Officials. Because NIAA membership includes cross-species business interests

and business organizations composed of producers, processors, bankers, suppliers, academia, etc., NIAA is willing to and should be a key member of the advisory committee.

Adopted: 2013