

2018-2019 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

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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

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to be continued development, improvement, and support of these systems to ensure the availability of these important emergency response resource tools to end users.

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

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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 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM7 Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) Education, Testing and Vaccination

BACKGROUND: Newly recognized variants of BVD virus have the potential of creating high morbidity and mortality in naive herds or improperly vaccinated herds. BVD persistently infected cattle are the main source of infection. New tools are available to determine if cattle are persistently infected with BVD virus.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture encourages the education of veterinarians and producers on BVD disease, the proper use of BVD vaccines in the prevention of disease and the adoption of testing procedures to identify persistently infected carriers. Cattle identified as BVD-PI (persistently infected) animals should not be marketed in any manner that exposes at-risk-cattle.

Adopted: 2000 | Amended: 2001 | Amended: 2003 | Amended: 2008 | Amended: 2009 | Amended: 2014 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM8 Biosecurity/Biocontainment Education

BACKGROUND: The control of infectious and contagious diseases in livestock populations is critical to production efficiency and product quality. Biosecurity and biocontainment strategies employ multiple approaches based on the ecology of infectious disease agents on livestock premises to reduce the risk of disease agent entry or spread.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) supports the development and implementation of educational programs for livestock producers and veterinarians on biosecurity and biocontainment.

Adopted: 2001 | Amended: 2002 | Reaffirmed: 2009 | Reaffirmed: 2014 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM9 Need for Funding for Rapid Development of Additional Methods for Depopulation of Poultry

BACKGROUND: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) applauds the United States Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS) support over the last year towards the development of practical and humane solutions for depopulation of poultry as is needed in response to disasters and diseases that cannot be controlled through other methods. However, some gaps still exist in our response capability. Adequate solutions for depopulation of caged layers have not been developed sufficiently to address both the needs of timely disease containment and limiting the exposure of personnel performing the depopulation. While practical solutions are important for the U.S. poultry industry, USDA/APHIS depopulation policy should find accord with other depopulation standards (e.g. European Union) where possible but only after consideration of the different husbandry systems and larger poultry numbers found in the U.S.

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RESOLUTION: The NIAA compliments the USDA/APHIS on the success thus far of the program to fund and implement policy in support of new practical methods and humane solutions for depopulation of poultry. The NIAA requests continued financial support for rapid development of additional methods for depopulation of caged layers and other challenging populations of birds (waterfowl, turkeys and upland game birds).

Adopted: 2007 | Amended: 2009 | Amended: 2012 | Reaffirmed: 2017 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM10 Establishing a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccine Bank

BACKGROUND: Introduction of Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus to the United States could cost the beef, corn, pork and soybean industries an estimated \$200 billion over 10 years. Foot-and-Mouth Disease vaccine could be used to control and eradicate the disease if it were to emerge in the United States.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture requests that the U.S. Department of Agriculture establish a Foot-and-Mouth Disease vaccine bank containing antigens against the most common FMD types, maintain an inventory of 10 million doses of vaccine, and establish a contract with manufacturers for the surge capacity to produce at least 40 million doses.

Adopted: 2017 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM11 Funding for Small Ruminant Research

BACKGROUND: Industry productivity growth, competitiveness and environmental stewardship enhancements are directly and positively related to investments in research. In recent years United States Department Agricultural /Agricultural Research Station (USDA/ARS) has reduced its investment in sheep research, jeopardizing the long-term health and stability of the Industry. Ironically, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is making increased investment in small ruminant research and development abroad.

RESOLUTION: National Institute for Animal Agriculture strongly encourages the USDA/ARS to maintain or increase its domestic funding and urges investment in small ruminant research in the area of animal production, infectious diseases, forage/rangelands, and environment.

Adopted: 2015 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM12 Formal Implementation of Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA) Guidelines

BACKGROUND: In an effort to address EVA and its impact on the equine industry, we encourage the control and prevention of this disease through adherence to a standard protocol that has been developed through the joint efforts of the horse industry, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and United States Animal Health Association.

It would be to the benefit of the industry to develop an approach to control EVA that would be applicable to both domestic and international stallions and semen. This has to be accomplished through the joint efforts of the states, USDA and the industry.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute of Animal Agriculture encourages the horse industry, USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the states to pursue formal implementation of the Uniform

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Methods and Rules for EVA and pursue whatever action is needed to formulate and implement a post entry testing program for stallions and semen.

Adopted: 2003 | Amended: 2004 | Reaffirmed: 2009 | Reaffirmed: 2012 | Reaffirmed: 2015 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM13 Facilitate International Movement of Equine

BACKGROUND: At the present time we have limited knowledge of the disease status or veterinary infrastructure of member countries of the OIE. Prior to reaching agreement on equine movement to the United States (U.S.) from the import/export countries, it is critical that these elements be assessed.

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture strongly urges that the U.S. Department of Agriculture in its ongoing negotiations with the import/export countries to consider and solicit industry feedback on any current post entry, quarantine and testing requirements that would increase the risk of introduction of various equine diseases.

Adopted: 2003 | Amended: 2004 | Amended: 2006 | Reaffirmed: 2011 | Reaffirmed: 2012 | Amended: 2016 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM14 Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) Control

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture supports current federal/state initiatives to enhance the control of EIA and encourages uniformity in interstate movement regulations for EIA. NIAA encourages a current test for EIA when there is a change of equine ownership.

Adopted: 2003 | Amended: 2004 | Amended: 2006 | Reaffirmed: 2011 | Amended: 2013 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM15 National Forum on Selected Equine Infectious Diseases with Federal/State Regulatory Implications

RESOLUTION: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) understands the current economic limitations and budgetary restraints of industry, state, and federal entities; however, NIAA strongly supports a national equine meeting to be held when considered appropriate. The American Horse Council, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Association Equine Practitioners, NIAA and the United States Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services/Veterinary Services should address domestic and international issues surrounding selected equine infectious diseases with federal/state regulatory implications, including but not limited to Equine Herpes Virus Neurological Disease, Equine Viral Arteritis, Equine Infectious Anemia and Piroplasmiasis.

Adopted: 2005 | Amended: 2006 | Amended: 2007 | Amended: 2012 | Amended: 2016 | Amended: 2018

AHEM16 Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) and Equine Piroplasmiasis (EP) Testing Requirements

BACKGROUND: Racing Quarter Horses have been identified as a high-risk population of horses which pose a significant risk to the health of the national equine population. Since 2009, there have been 268 racing Quarter Horses confirmed positive for equine piroplasmiasis (EP), with 56 of the 268 confirmed

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since October of 2015. The 56 positive horses were located all across the country including in the states of Arkansas (2), Arizona (3), California (1), Illinois (1), New Mexico (1), North Carolina (1), Tennessee (19), Texas (10) and Wyoming (14). Additionally, since 2012, at least 59 racing Quarter Horses have been confirmed positive for equine infectious anemia in states of California (39), Texas (5), Washington (10), Oregon (4), and Oklahoma (1). Epidemiologic investigations into these cases have indicated iatrogenic transmission of disease through high risk practices of trainers and owners. The failure to promptly identify positive animals poses a significant risk to the United States (U.S.) equine population as the retired racing Quarter Horses travel across the U.S. to be used as pleasure horses, roping or rodeo horses, barrel horses, show horses or ranch horses. Of concern regarding equine piroplasmiasis, the U.S. free status is at risk if identification and control measures are not implemented. Although it is acknowledged that imposing testing requirements on racing Quarter Horses prior to entry into a racing venue will impose an increased owner expense, the threat of the loss of US free status for EP, and the threat of allowing permanent establishment of a new disease into the US horse industry poses an even greater economic risk to the U.S. equine industries.

RESOLUTION: National Institute for Animal Agriculture urges state animal health officials and Quarter Horse racing jurisdictions to impose equine infectious anemia (EIA) and equine piroplasmiasis (EP) testing requirements for Quarter Horses entering a racing venue. Test samples should be correlated to permanent identification of the horse being tested; and that identification indicated on the test chart. Additionally, NIAA urges the American Quarter Horse Association to encourage the EIA and EP testing of racing Quarter Horses and assist in the education of the racing Quarter Horse owners and trainers as to the risks of the diseases. Lastly, the NIAA urges the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services to continue to compile national epidemiologic EIA and EP data for the high-risk group of horses and provide outreach information to states and industry regarding this issue.

Adopted: 2017 | Reaffirmed: 2018

AHEM17 Direct Funding for Food System Emergency Preparedness

BACKGROUND: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) supports Homeland Security Presidential Directives #7 and #9, which direct coordination for homeland security among federal agencies and recognize food and agriculture as a critical infrastructure.

RESOLUTION: The NIAA urges Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to implement a more streamlined direct funding structure for the entire food system including production agriculture to implement risk assessment, risk management, education and training programs at the local and state level with integration of emergency management preparedness and response with industry.

Adopted: 2005 | Reaffirmed: 2010 | Reaffirmed: 2015 | Reaffirmed: 2018