The Committee met on 10/21 at the Sheraton Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri, from 8-11:30. There were 8 members and 7 guests present.

Presentations & Reports

**USDA Response for Antimicrobial Resistance and NARMs Update**  
Eileen Thacker, USDA ARS National Program Leader

There is an increased recognition of the importance of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and is a major priority in the One Health movement. She gave a summary of federal programs addressing AMR:

- **Interagency Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance**
  - Surveillance
  - Prevention/Control of Resistance
  - Research
  - Product Development

- **NARMS**
  - CDC/FDA/USDA
  - Transitioning to FSIS Cecal Sampling
  - Working to get more timely and improved format for reports
  - Potential for Whole Genome Sequencing to provide more/more granular data
  - ARS Food Safety – NP 108 Research Program provides advisory function to NARMS for interpretation of data and analysis of unique isolates

- **White House Executive Order – Combatting Antimicrobial Resistance (CARB)**
  - Stewardship
  - Lab Networks + Data Collection
  - Develop Diagnostics and New Products
  - Research
  - International Collaboration

- **President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST)**
  - Surveillance
  - Stewardship
  - New Antibiotic Development

**On-Farm NARMS Research Reports**  
Eileen Thacker, USDA ARS National Program Leader

Dr. Thacker gave an overview of the on-farm pilot projects for dairy, beef, poultry and swine that USDA ARS had coordinated. They were largely proof of concept that on-farm data could be collected. The actual data belongs to the scientists that ARS provided grant money, and the hope is that it will be published in peer reviewed publications.

**Initiatives and Data on Antimicrobial Drug Use and Resistance on Livestock Facilities**  
Dave Dargatz, USDA APHIS Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health

- Dr. Dargatz gave an overview of the history of National Animal Health Monitoring System
  - Periodic, statistically based with goal of representing at least 70% of the operations and 70% of the animals
Types of data collected on antibiotic use have varied over time and between commodities. Data is shifting to being more granular with the hope to estimate the number of animals receiving some treatment rather than percent of operations.

- **Summary of the Collaboration for Animal Health and Food Safety Epidemiology (CAHFSE) pilot study**
  - 2005-2007, 54 swine farms in 5 states
  - Provided data on prevalence of pathogens, resistance profiles
  - Did collect some use data
  - Did not collect carcass data

- **Augmentation of NAHMS studies**
  - Apley, et al. paper utilized NAHMS data and a veterinary survey to estimate antimicrobial use in feed of swine.

### Veterinary Feed Directive
Harry Snelson, American Association of Swine Veterinarians

- Overview of current requirements
- Discussion of potential changes and expansion of VFD
- Areas of concern identified
  - #refills/standing orders
  - On farm mixing and top dressing
    - Is farm distributor and client?
  - Medicated milk replacers

### National Residue Program
Charles Pixley, USDA FSIS

- Overview of Residue Program
  - Move to multi-residue method allows for samples to be tested for over 50 compounds
  - Scheduled testing of sample of animals that have passed ante-mortem
  - Inspector generated in plant

- Preliminary FY2014 results
  - Scheduled tests over 6000 samples tested for over 500,000 analytes – 9 carcasses with 11 violations (less than 0.2% violations)
  - Inspector Generated over 210,000 samples tested – 1097 carcasses, 1355 violations (0.52% violations)

### Committee Business:
Committee discussed the increasing importance of USDA in the area of antimicrobial resistance and the collection of data on antimicrobial use and felt strongly that the committee should continue. They also suggested that Tim Goldsmith become vice-chair of the committee.