

# United States Animal Health Association Committee on Animal Health Emergency Management



## Cross Border Collaboration FMD Preparedness and Control

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# Outline

- Pacific Northwest Economic Region (PNWER) Cross Border Livestock Health Conference (CBLHC)
- North American FMD Vaccine Bank
- FMD Vaccination as a Response Tool
- Stakeholder Engagement



# Cross Border Livestock Health Conference (CBLHC)

- Took place July 21 and 22, 2011 in conjunction with the 21<sup>st</sup> Pacific Northwest Economic Region Annual Summit
- Focused on the impact of a hypothetical Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak in the Pacific Northwest affecting the USA/Canada border.
- Participants discussed preparedness, response and recovery using a scenario driven workshop format.



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# CBLHC – Meeting Objectives

- Enhanced relationships and build networks between US state and Canadian provincial jurisdictions
- Exchange information on animal health issues/concerns
- Develop a common understanding of disease policies
- Exchange information on emergency response for emerging and foreign/transboundary animal diseases
- Advance Canadian and American animal health interests
- Identify and execute action items to collectively address animal health and cross border issues



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# CBLHC – Action Items

- **Action Item 1 - FMD Vaccination**
  - Work with stakeholders to prepare in advance and build a common understanding of the tools (vaccination) and strategies that can be used to respond to an FMD outbreak in both Canada and the US
- **Action Item 2 - FAD Zoning and Regionalization Recognition**
- **Action Item 3 - Facilitation of Animal and Animal product trade through Information Technology**



# North American FMD Vaccine Bank

- Trilateral membership
  - Canada, Mexico and the United States
- NAFMDVB stores vaccine antigen concentrate
- 2005 MOU/ 1982 Cooperative Agreement
- NAFMDVB Guidelines
- Cross Border Communications



# FMD Vaccination as a Response Tool



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# The Expanding FMD Threat

- Last U.S. FMD case: 1929
- Today: livestock numbers greatly increased
- Concentrated operations may increase risk
- Mobile animals, products, & humans
- Increased global trade (including contraband)
- Worldwide increase in FMD
- Bioterrorism threats

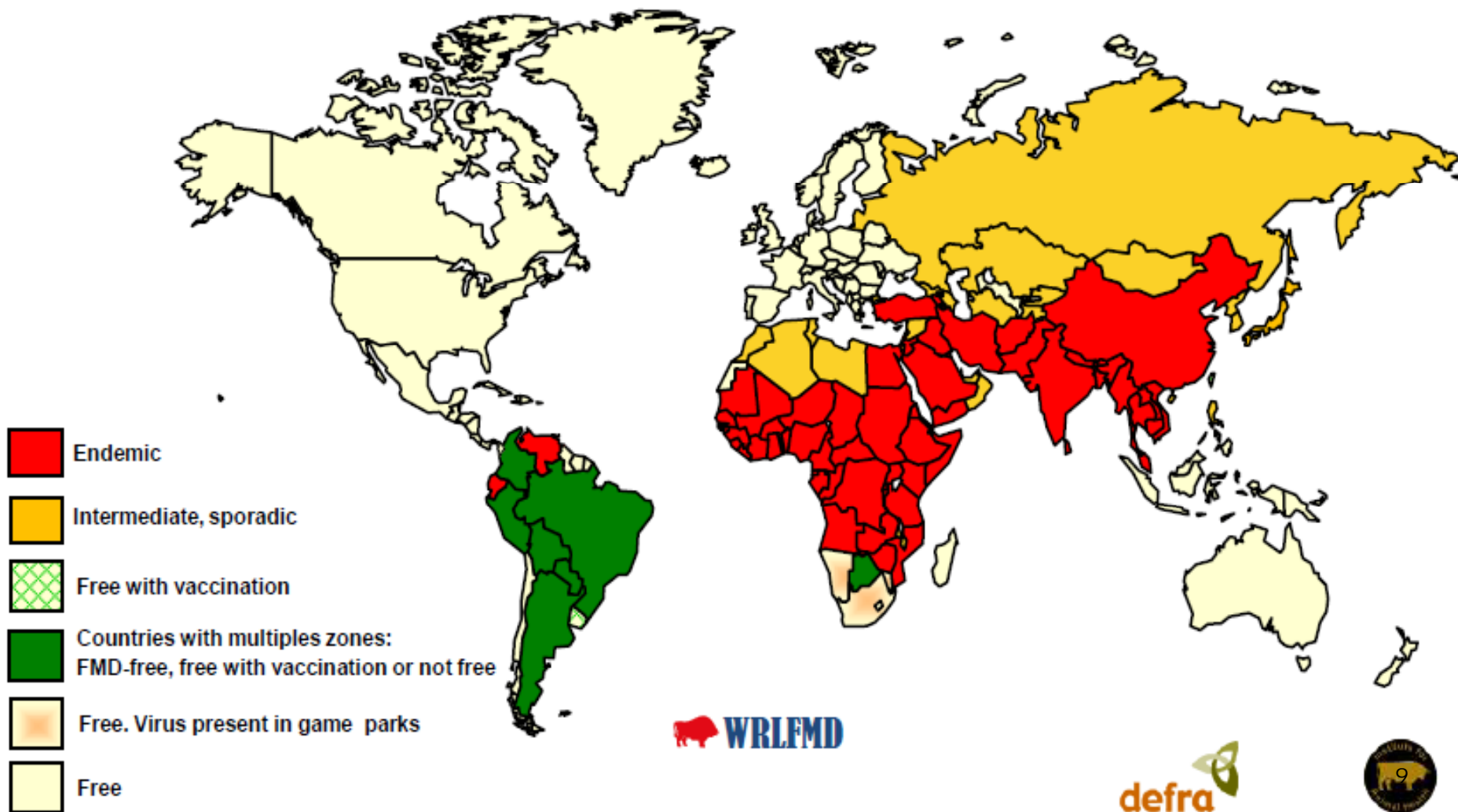


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# Current World FMD Status



# Consequences of FMD Outbreaks

- Disruptions to commerce
- Collateral markets impacted (poultry, grains)
- Stakeholder impacts: emotional & economic loss
- Public fears: commodity price drops
- Strained State & Federal resources
- Length of recovery depends on extent

*FMD: an infectious and economic disease*

# Traditional Response Goals

**Focus: Eradication with no vaccination**

1. Detect, control, & contain FMD quickly.
2. Stamp out FMD while stabilizing agriculture, the food supply, the economy, & protecting public health.
3. Provide science, risk-based approaches, & systems that allow commerce to continue.

**Modern challenges require a new approach.**



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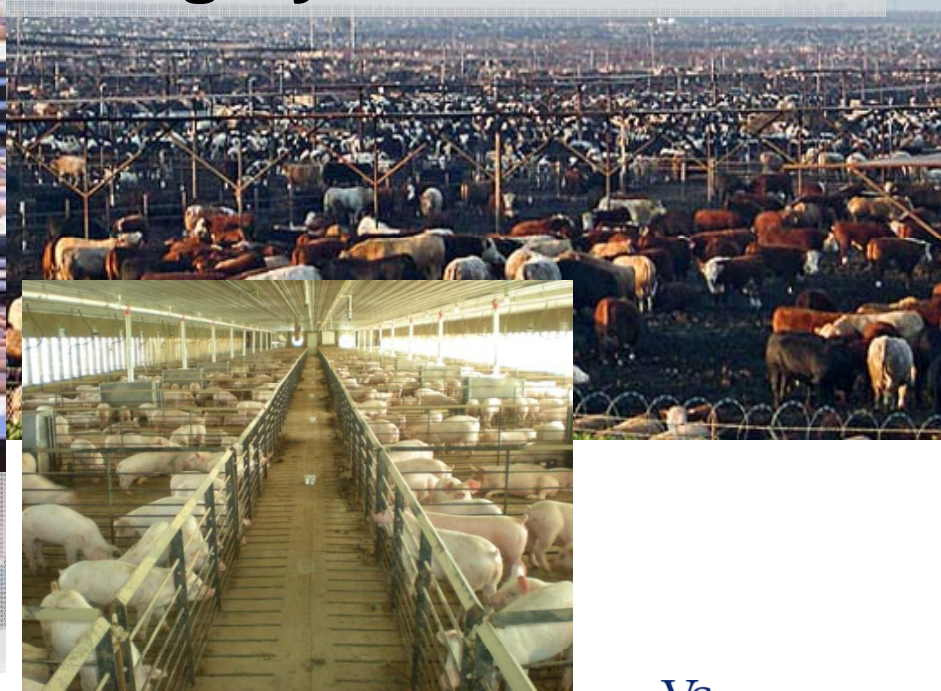


# Challenges to Traditional Response Strategies

**Mobility of animals**



**Huge herds, highly concentrated**



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# Depopulation & Disposal Challenges

## Captive bolting

- Labor intensive
- Slow



## Rendering

- Preferred
- Capacity issues
- Logistics issues



## Swine Mobile Electro Units

- Expensive
- Few available



## Unlined Burial

- Polluting
- Long-term environmental impact



# Implications for the U.S.

- Stamping out generates more mortalities than we can handle
- Vaccination may be needed
- Minimizing depop & disposal protects the environment, ensures uninterrupted food supply



# Sustainable Response

## REDUCE

*Minimize Stamping Out*



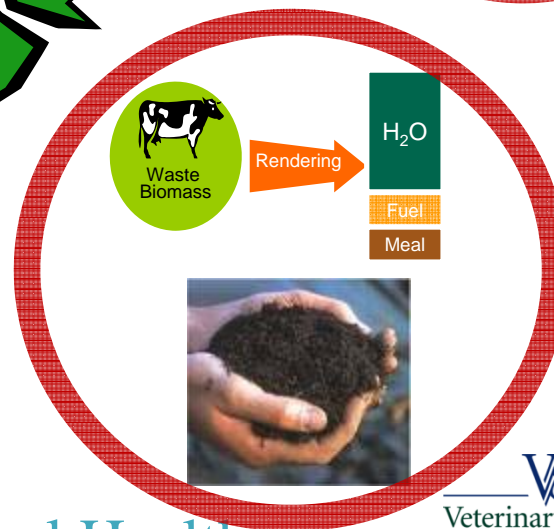
## REUSE

*Vaccinate for Food Chain*

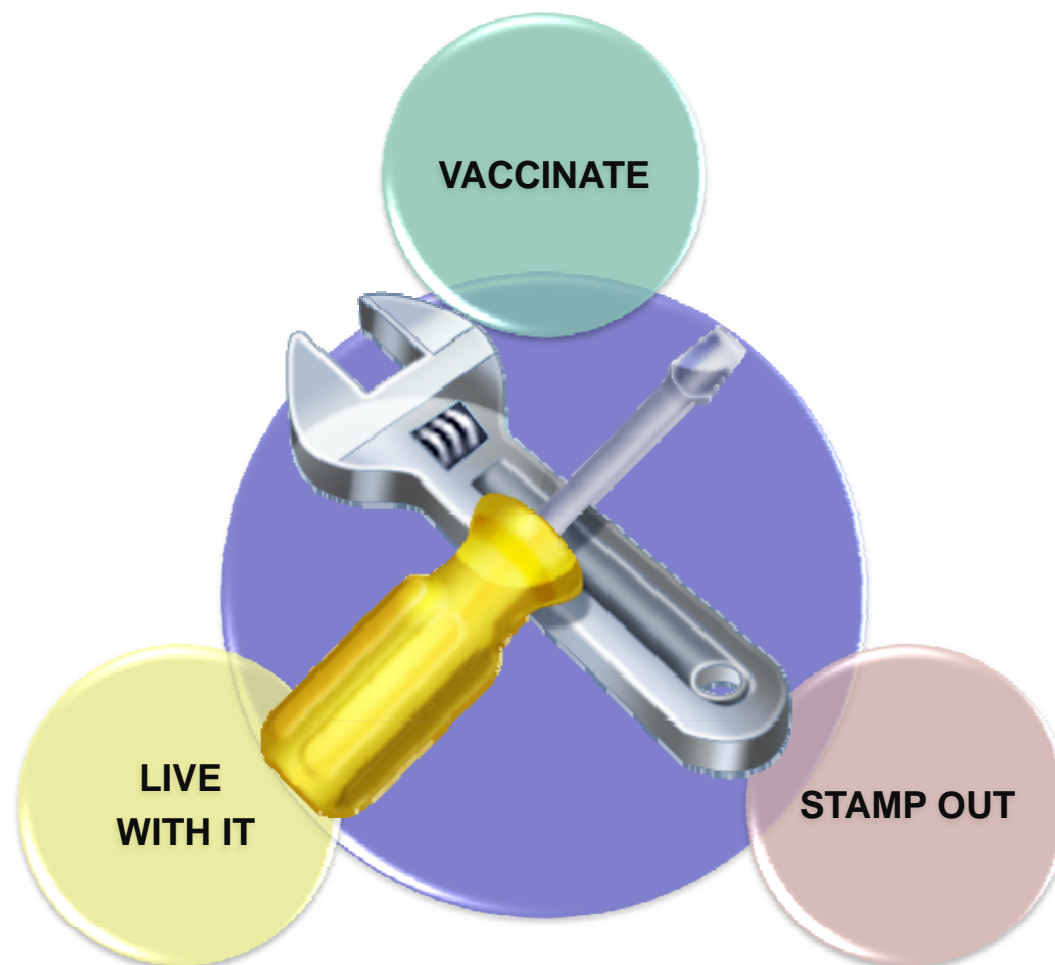


## RECYCLE

*Rendering, Landfilling, or Composting*



# Consider All Tools

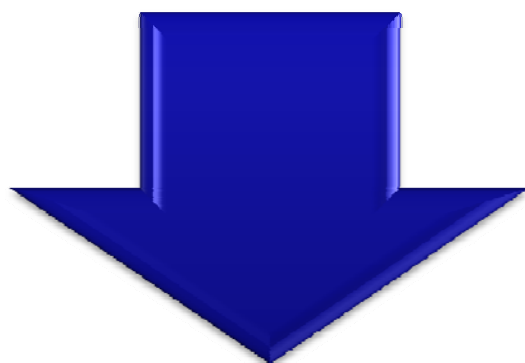




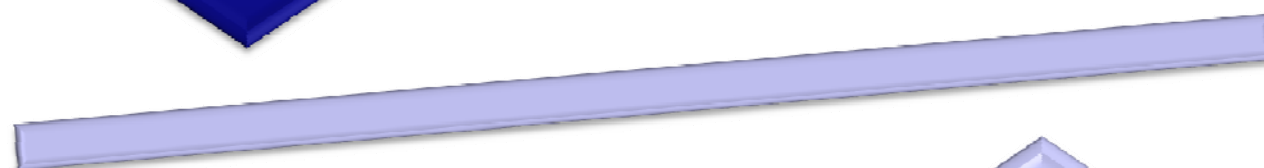
# Possible FMD Response Strategies

- Four possible strategies:
  1. Stamping-out, no vaccination
  2. Stamping-out, vaccination to kill/slaughter
  3. Stamping-out, vaccination to live
  4. Vaccination to live, no stamping-out (+/- endemic status)
- FMD vaccination--a tool:
  - To augment eradication
  - As a long-term control strategy
- Each strategy has a different effect on markets
- Time for FMD-free status (3 mos.) same for options 1 & 2

# Balanced Response Strategy



Control Outbreak  
Protect Environment  
Minimize Waste



Limit Economic Losses  
Maintain Food Supply  
Sustain Commerce



# Modified FMD Response Goals

- Flexible response strategies
- Detect, control, contain FMD quickly
- Eradicate FMD, stabilize animal agriculture, the food supply, the economy, & protect public health
- If eradication impractical, control & mitigate through:
  - Vaccine
  - Enhanced biosecurity
  - Regionalization and zoning
  - Continuity of business plans
  - Animal commodity movement controls
- Use science & risk-based approaches for continuity of business



# FMD Response Details

- Modified response: flexible, nimble, tailored
- States should have their own plans
- Response is a complex process
- Stamping-out may not be cost effective
  - consider alternatives
- Depopulation still required to remove infected livestock



# Stakeholder Engagement Crucial

- APHIS needs input from States, industry, Tribes
- FMD Stakeholder meetings:
  - Sept 2010 – Introductory meeting
  - May 2, 2011: FMD vaccination
  - Nov 3 & 4 Movement Control and Continuity of Business
- May 2 meeting: Vaccination
  - Viable response tool
  - Rational strategies in development with trigger points



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# Questions?

