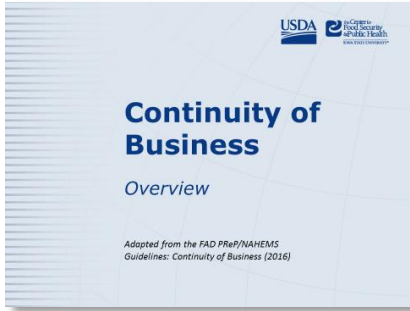
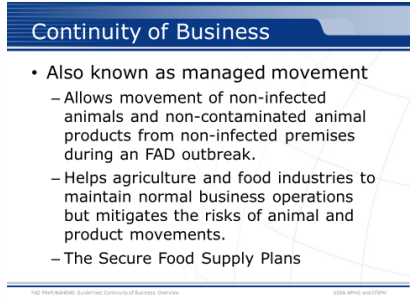


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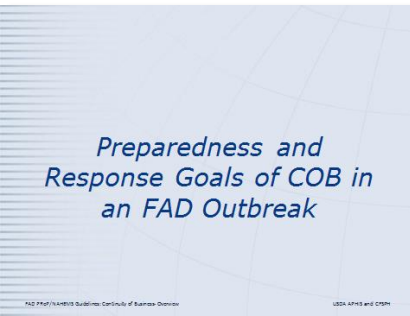
COB planning strives to mitigate the economic consequences of quarantine and movement control (QMC) during an FAD outbreak. COB employs science- and risk-based approaches to manage the movement of non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products in order to stabilize animal agriculture, the food supply, and the economy. These approaches ease the effect of QMC while taking measures to control and contain the FAD.

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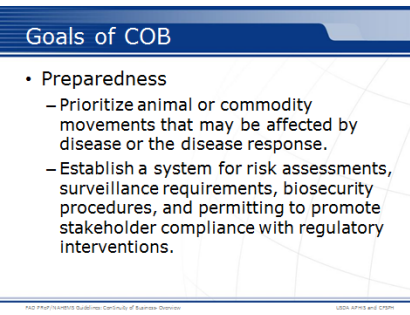
USDA APHIS has set several goals for COB in FAD preparedness and response.

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APHIS will work with industry stakeholders and experts to prioritize movements that have the potential to be affected by disease or the disease response. Together, COB planners will establish a transparent and effective process for risk developing assessments, surveillance requirements, biosecurity procedures, and permitting processes to promote stakeholder acceptance and compliance with regulatory interventions by State, Federal, and Tribal authorities.

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Goals of COB

- Response
 - Implement the appropriate COB plan for the industries or industry segments affected by the outbreak.
 - Facilitate and permit the movement of non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products from non-infected premises.

FAD PRoP/NAHEMS Subtitle: Continuity of Business Overview USDA APHIS and OIGM

APHIS will work with industry and Incident Command to implement the COB plan, allowing the permitted movement of non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products from non-infected premises.

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Regulatory Intervention in an FAD Outbreak

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In an FAD outbreak, regulatory intervention at the Federal, State, Tribal, local, or industry level may occur.

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Scope of Regulation

Determined by

- Consequences of the outbreak
 - Disruption to interstate and international trade
 - Threat to national security, food security, animal health, the environment, and the economy.
- Acceptance of response policy
- Scale of the outbreak
- Rate of outbreak spread
- Veterinary countermeasures available
- Resources available for response

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The scope of regulatory intervention will be influenced by the following:

- 1) **Consequences of the outbreak.** The impact of the outbreak and the response effort, in terms of disruption to interstate commerce and international trade; threat to national security, food security, animal health, the environment, and the economy; and regulatory impact.
- 2) **Acceptance.** Acceptance of response policy (social and political) by different stakeholders, from local to international.
- 3) **Scale of the outbreak.** The number of animals infected, species infected, number of premises affected, and susceptible animal population density for infected areas or areas at high-risk of becoming infected with the disease.
- 4) **Rate of outbreak spread.** The rate of spread of infection in terms of number of premises, types of premises, number of animals, and types of animals; rate at which each Infected Premises (IP) leads to infection of one or more additional IP.
- 5) **Veterinary countermeasures available.** The availability and efficacy of veterinary countermeasures, including vaccines.
- 6) **Resources available to implement response strategies.** The capabilities and resources available to eradicate the disease in domestic animals and to control and eradicate the disease in potential wildlife reservoirs.

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Quarantine & Movement Control (QMC)

- Quarantine
 - Stringent restrictions on entering or leaving an area where disease is known to exist or is suspected
 - In an FAD outbreak, quarantine broadly prohibits movements of animals, animal products, and fomites from a specified premises, area, or region
- Movement control
 - Criteria for the movement of animals within a regulatory Control Area
 - From non-infected premises
 - Requires permits
 - Based on specific criteria

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[Definitions for the purpose of this discussion.]

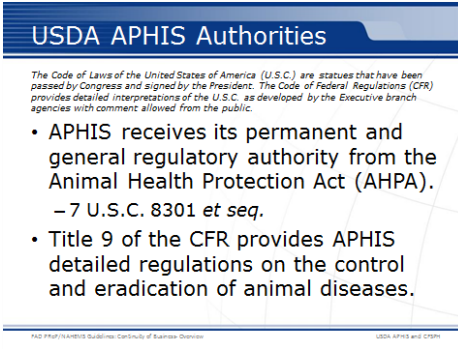
- Quarantines and movement controls are an important regulatory intervention to control and contain an FAD.
- A quarantine protects unaffected animal populations by containing the FAD and reducing disease transmission.
- Federal quarantines and movement restrictions are typically instituted to control *interstate* and *international* movement of infected animals and contaminated animal products.
- States may also use State authority to restrict the movement of animals, animal products, equipment, and other items. Depending on the disease and scope of the outbreak, the United States and/or individual States may use regionalization.
- Disease-free regions or areas can be created to facilitate interstate and intrastate trade and potentially reopen U.S. international markets.

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In an FAD incident response, the U.S. Code and Code of Federal Regulations provide policy, via statutes and regulations, for the United States Department Agriculture (USDA); interim regulations can be implemented—in the event of an outbreak—to prevent the spread of disease.

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The AHPA enables the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent, detect, control, and eradicate diseases and pests of animals, including foreign animal and emerging diseases, in order to protect animal health, the health and welfare of people, economic interests of livestock and related industries, the environment, and interstate and foreign commerce in animals and other articles. The term “animal” means any member of the animal kingdom (except a human), 7 U.S.C. 8301-8302. The Secretary is specifically authorized to carry out operations and measures to detect, control, or eradicate any pest or disease of livestock, which includes poultry, 7 U.S.C. 8308, and to promulgate regulations and issue orders to carry out the AHPA (7 U.S.C. 8315). The Secretary may also prohibit or restrict the importation, entry, or interstate movement of any animal, article, or means of conveyance to prevent the introduction into or dissemination within the United States of any pest or disease of livestock (7 U.S.C. 8303-8305).

Title 9 of the CFR provides detailed USDA APHIS administrative regulations for the control and eradication of animal diseases, including FADs and emerging animal diseases.

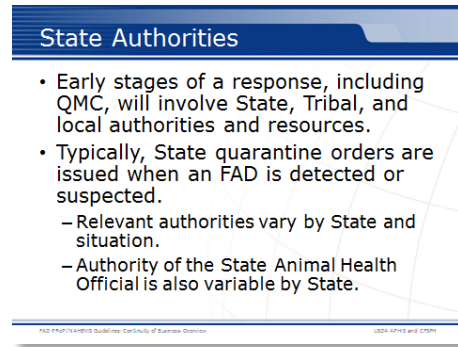
-9 CFR 71.2 – Secretary (of Agriculture) to Issue Rule Governing Quarantine and Interstate Movement of Diseased Animals, Including Poultry

-9 CFR 71.3 – Interstate Movement of Diseased Animals and Poultry Generally Prohibited

-9 CFR 53 – Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Pleuropneumonia, Rinderpest, and Certain Other Communicable Diseases of Livestock or Poultry

-9 CFR 161– Requirements and Standards for Accredited Veterinarians and Suspension or Revocation of Such Accreditation

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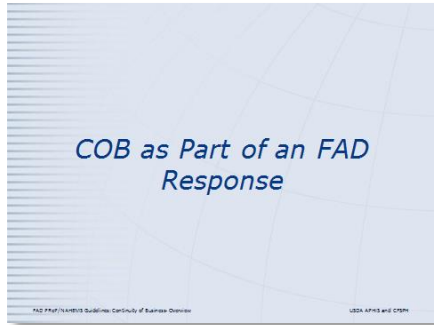
Legal authority is granted via statute by a legislating body, and regulations are promulgated by an executive agency under this statutory authority.

Quarantine on a premises or movement restrictions within a Control Area may be issued based on an FAD detection. Since statutory authorities and regulations vary by State, it is important to become familiar with and follow the laws and regulations of your State, Tribal Nation, and/or locality.

Generally, State quarantines and hold orders are issued by the relevant State authority when an FAD is detected or suspected. These may include quarantines of individual herds, flocks, premises, counties, or regions.

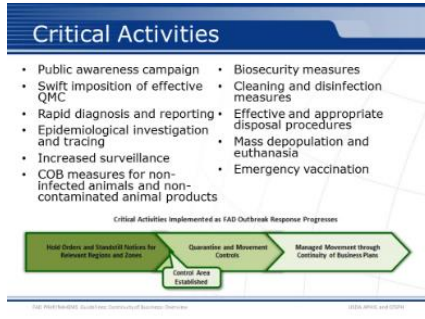
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During an FAD response, many activities must be conducted simultaneously. These are some of the critical activities which occur in an FAD outbreak, including COB. Other activities, such as surveillance, diagnostic testing, QMC, disposal, and vaccination will also help to rapidly and effectively control, contain, and eradicate the disease.

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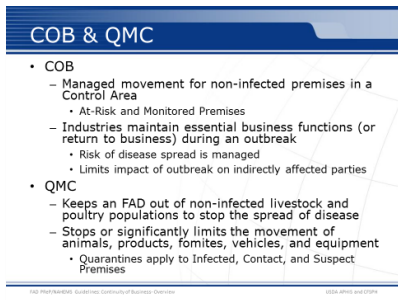
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Competing Priorities and Interests
COB is not a standalone activity in an FAD outbreak. To be successful, COB must be integrated with other elements of an incident response. There are many activities that compete for limited resources in an event; a major challenge in preparing for and responding to FAD outbreaks is successfully managing these interests during the response. A priority of preparedness planning should be to discuss, mitigate, or resolve competing priorities prior to an incident. This can be accomplished by identifying required resources, establishing mutually accepted response goals and objectives, and increasing the awareness of these competing priorities.

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COB & QMC

- COB and QMC have the same goal of preventing the transmission of an FAD to non-infected premises, particularly those outside the control area.

USDA APHIS and CSPP

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COB Plans for Managed Movement: Creating the Plans and Processes

USDA APHIS and CSPP

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Key Elements

- Risk assessments
- Surveillance requirements
- Biosecurity guidance
- Cleaning and disinfection
- Epidemiological and premises information
- Permitting guidance
- Information management

USDA APHIS and CSPP

To effectively manage movement of non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products from a regulatory Control Area, there are several common elements which are needed in a COB plan or procedure. Please note that every COB plan will be unique, depending on the disease agent, industry, and/or commodity in question.

To move non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products in a disease outbreak from a regulatory Control Area, specific biosecurity guidelines, repeated diagnostic tests, and other measures may be required. These measures provide a high degree of confidence that movement will not increase the risk of disease transmission, to protect animal health, public health, and the food supply. These biosecurity, cleaning and disinfection, surveillance, and diagnostic requirements will be based on the best available science and proactive risk assessments. This will help to assure consumers, producers, responders, and other stakeholders that virus is not being transmitted between premises.

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How COB Works

USDA APHIS and CSPP

COB plans were effectively implemented and used in the 2014—2015 highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak in the United States.

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Collaboration

- COB planning requires the interaction of public officials, private sector, and academia/extension experts.
 - Prior to an outbreak, these groups develop processes to move animals and products from non-infected premises.
 - Proactive risk assessments are used to establish requirements for movement.

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Challenges

- Sector diversity
 - Acquiring consensus
 - Addressing competing needs and priorities
- Keeping momentum going during planning
- Delegating tasks
 - Clear responsibilities
- Lack of resources
 - Effective use of resources
 - Buy-in from stakeholder groups

FAD PRoP/NAHEMS Subtitle: Continuity of Business Overview USDA APHIS and CFSIS

There are a number of challenges that may be faced in developing and executing COB plans.

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*Continuity of Business:
The Bigger Picture*

FAD PRoP/NAHEMS Subtitle: Continuity of Business Overview USDA APHIS and CFSIS

COB planning helps to reduce losses, facilitate food security, and allow agriculture and food industries to continue business operations by minimizing the impacts of quarantines on non-infected premises within regulatory Control Areas.

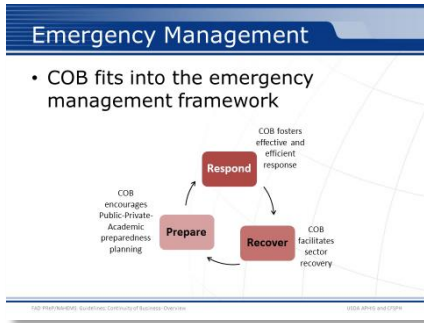
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The Bigger Picture

- COB benefits:
 - Planning helps protect animal health, food security, and public health
 - Continued supply of animals and animal products
 - Reduced production disruption and lessened economic impacts on rural communities
 - Improved understanding of the needs of industry, regulators, and consumers when dealing with an FAD response

FAD PRoP/NAHEMS Subtitle: Continuity of Business Overview USDA APHIS and CFSIS

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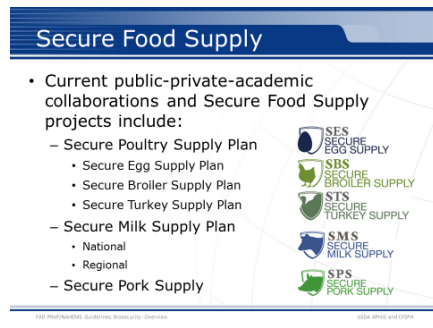


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Currently, there are a number of successful efforts underway where the government, private sector, and academia are collaborating to improve COB planning.

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Secure Food Supply projects are developing commodity specific COB plans. Support for these plans is critical for their successful continuation. The goals of the Secure Food Supply projects are to do the following in an FAD outbreak:

- Avoid interruptions in animals and animal product movement to commercial processing from premises with no evidence of FAD infection;
- Provide a continuous supply of wholesome food to consumers; and
- Maintain business continuity for producers, transporters, and food processors through response planning.

Key academic contributors to COB projects include the

- Center for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH), Iowa State University;
- Center for Animal Health and Food Safety, University of Minnesota;
- University of California, Davis, Department of Veterinary Medicine and Epidemiology; and
- Veterinary Emergency Team, Texas A&M University.

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