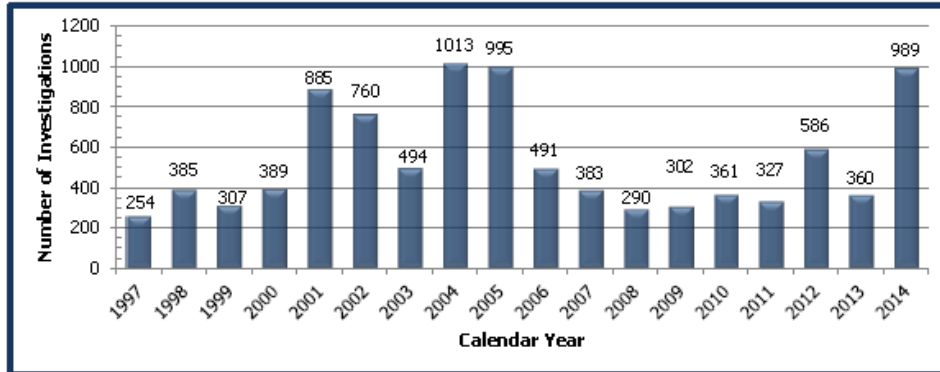


**Introduction to USDA APHIS Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PRoP)**

In the past 18 years, there have been over 9,500 investigations conducted on possible foreign animal disease (FAD) or emerging disease incidents throughout the United States, ranging from a yearly low of 254 investigations in calendar year 1997 to a high of 1,013 investigations in 2004.

**FAD Investigations from 1997 to 2014**



It is important that the United States effectively prepares for and responds to suspected FAD incidents in order to safeguard our nation’s animal health, public health, environment, economy, and food supply. The threat and potential consequences of FAD incidents, as well as the lessons learned from past response efforts, led to the development of FAD PRoP. The goal of FAD PRoP is to integrate, synchronize, and de-conflict preparedness and response capabilities as much as possible before an outbreak. This is done by providing goals, guidelines, strategies, and procedures that are clear, comprehensive, easily readable, easily updated, and that are consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

*In the event of an FAD outbreak, the three key response goals are to (1) detect, control, and contain the FAD in animals as quickly as possible; (2) eradicate the FAD using strategies that seek to stabilize animal agriculture, the food supply, the economy, and protect public health and the environment; and (3) provide science and risk-based approaches and systems to facilitate continuity of business for non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products.*

Achieving these three goals will allow individual livestock facilities, States, Tribes, regions, and industries to resume normal production as quickly as possible. They will also allow the United States to regain disease-free status without the response effort causing more disruption and damage than the disease outbreak itself.

**FAD PRoP Documents and Materials**

FAD PRoP is not just one, standalone FAD plan. Instead, it is a comprehensive U.S. preparedness and response strategy for FAD threats, both zoonotic and non-zoonotic. The following subsections provide brief examples of some of the different types of FAD PRoP documents available.

- ◆ **Strategic Plans**—offer a framework for the roles and coordination in an APHIS FAD response, describe overarching response strategies, and identify key stakeholders.
- ◆ **National Animal Health Emergency Management System (NAHEMS) Guidelines**—describe critical preparedness and response activities.
- ◆ **Industry Manuals**—describe the complexity of industry to emergency planners and responders and provide industry with a window into emergency response.
- ◆ **Disease Response Plans and Strategies**—provide disease specific information about response strategies and guidance on capabilities and critical activities required for a response effort.
- ◆ **Critical Activity Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)**—guidance for critical activities such as disposal, depopulation, cleaning and disinfection, biosecurity, and other activities crucial for an effective response.
- ◆ **APHIS Emergency Management**—APHIS Directives and Veterinary Services’ Guidance Documents provide critical emergency management policy. APHIS Emergency Management documents provide guidance on topics ranging from emergency mobilization, to investigating a potential FAD, to protecting personnel from highly pathogenic avian influenza.

## Continuity of Business

Another key activity of FAD PReP is developing and writing continuity of business plans, commonly called the Secure Food Supply Plans. Continuity of business is the management of non-infected premises, and the managed movement of non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products in an FAD outbreak. Continuity of business plans can help to facilitate typical business operations, working with quarantine and movement controls to prevent the transmission of the disease agent to uninfected premises with risk-assessments, biosecurity, surveillance, cleaning and disinfection procedures, epidemiological information, and specific permitting guidance.

There are numerous plans currently in progress:

- ◆ **Secure Poultry Supply:**
  - ◇ Egg: [www.secureeggssupply.com](http://www.secureeggssupply.com)
  - ◇ Turkey: [www.secureturkeysupply.com](http://www.secureturkeysupply.com)
  - ◇ Broiler: [www.securebroilersupply.com](http://www.securebroilersupply.com)
- ◆ **Secure Milk Supply:** [www.securemilksupply.org](http://www.securemilksupply.org)
- ◆ **Secure Beef Supply**
- ◆ **Secure Pork Supply:** [www.securepork.org](http://www.securepork.org)



Continuity of business planning is a public, private, academic partnership that requires the active collaboration, communication, and coordination of public officials, private industry, and academia/extension. For more information on these projects see the Overview of the Secure Food Supply Plans Ready Reference Guide.

## Important Links

- ◆ APHIS Animal Health: [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_health/index.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/index.shtml)
- ◆ World Organization for Animal Health: [www.oie.int](http://www.oie.int)
- ◆ National Incident Management System: <https://training.fema.gov/nims/>
- ◆ National Response Framework: <http://www.fema.gov/national-response-framework>
- ◆ National Veterinary Stockpile: [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_health/emergency\\_management/nvs.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/emergency_management/nvs.shtml)

## Challenges & Lessons Learned

Past outbreaks in the United States and in other countries have demonstrated that responding to an FAD event can be challenging. In order to achieve successful outcomes in future FAD response efforts, it is important to identify, understand, and apply lessons learned. FAD PReP uses these lessons as a foundation for developing documents and materials:

- ◆ Provide unified State-Federal-Tribal-industry planning that respects local knowledge.
- ◆ Ensure the Unified Command sets clearly defined and obtainable goals and acts with speed and certainty to achieve these goals.
- ◆ Employ science-based and risk-management approaches that protect public health, animal health, and the environment and stabilize animal agriculture, the food supply, and the economy.
- ◆ Ensure guidelines, strategies, and procedures are communicated and understood by responders and stakeholders.
- ◆ Recognize that competing interests may exist during an event, and work to address these issues prior to an event.
- ◆ Ensure that there is the capability for rapid detection and effective FAD tracing.
- ◆ Acknowledge that high expectations for successful outcomes may require the rapid scale-up of resources and trained personnel in an event.

## Key Contributors to FAD PReP

- |                                                                             |                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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| ◆ Center for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH), Iowa State University | ◆ LMI Government Consulting                                                           |
| ◆ Center for Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS), University of Minnesota | ◆ Secure Food Supply Working Groups                                                   |
| ◆ Institute for Infectious Animal Diseases (IIAD), Texas A&M                |                                                                                       |
| ◆ Texas A&M College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences          |                                                                                       |

**Questions, Comments, Concerns?**  
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