

A 'Readiness Rating' for Balancing Biosecurity Priorities in FMD Preparedness and Response

by Richard Horwitz for the
Open Session of the European Commission for the Control of FMD
Cascais, Portugal – October 26, 2016



Topics

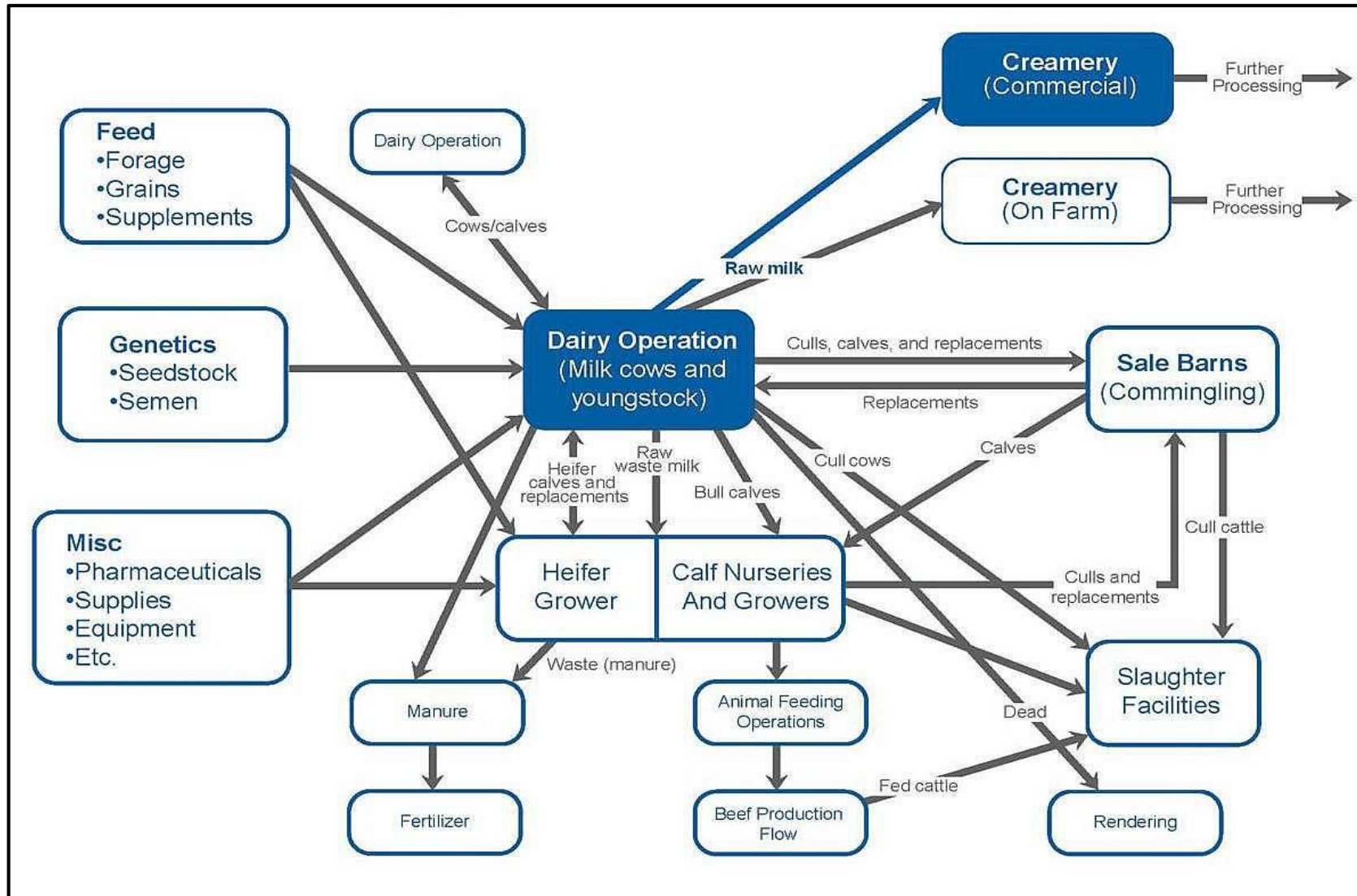
- **Tension in Response Priorities**
- **SMS Project in New England**
- **Readiness Rating**



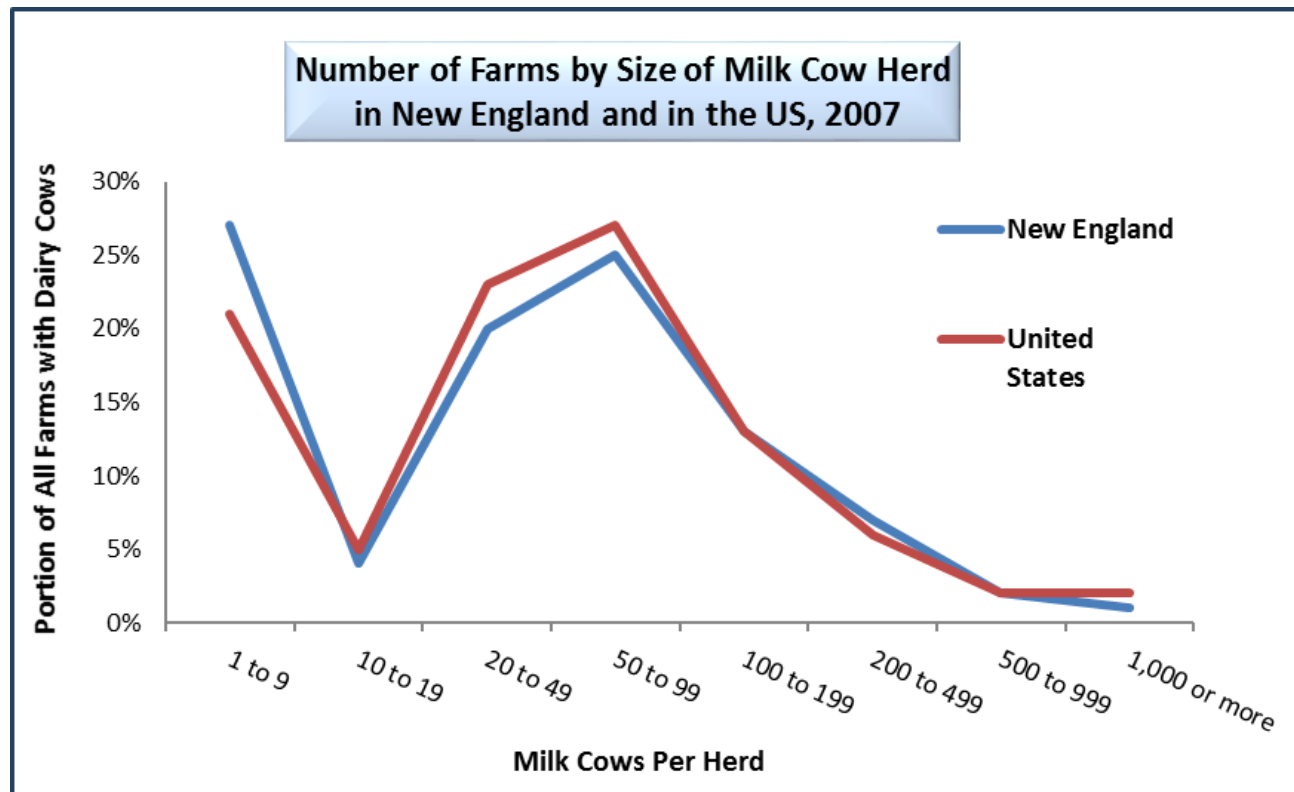
Objectives, Benchmarks and Risks in Managing Milk Movement

OBJECTIVE What is the main aim of biosecurity in SMS permitting?	BENCHMARK How high should the bar be set to allow milk movement?	RISK What hazard lies on the “safe side” of error?
DISEASE CONTROL	HIGH and FIRM Up to a standard that best eliminates risk of infection	TOO DISRUPTIVE Shut down too many operations
BUSINESS CONTINUITY	FLEXIBLE Up to a standard that a critical mass of stakeholders can meet	TOO PERMISSIVE Shut down too few operations

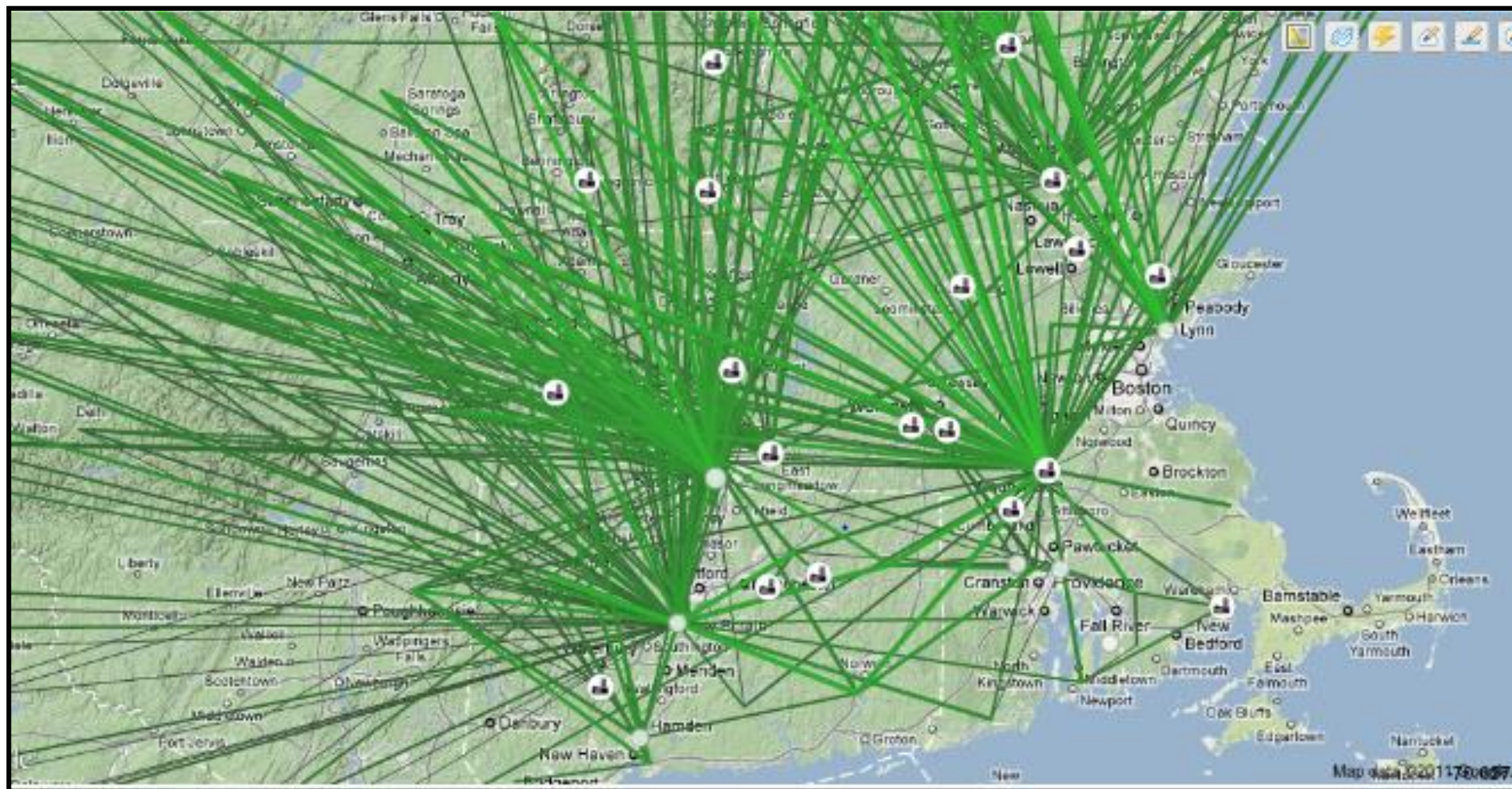
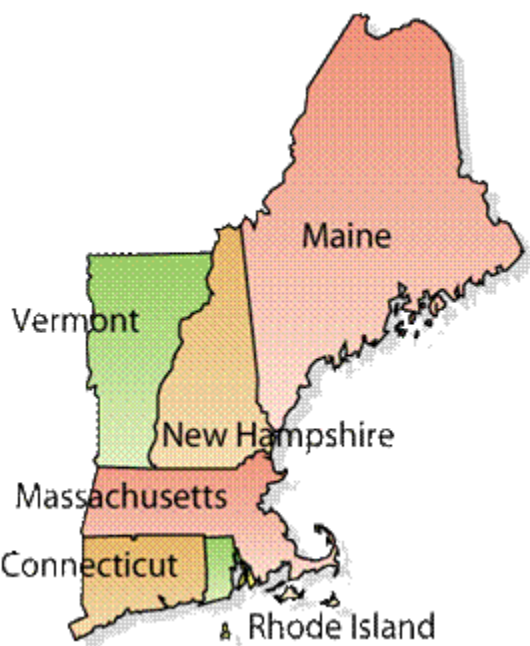
Routine Traffic to/from Dairy Farms



Dairy Farming: Iconic New England

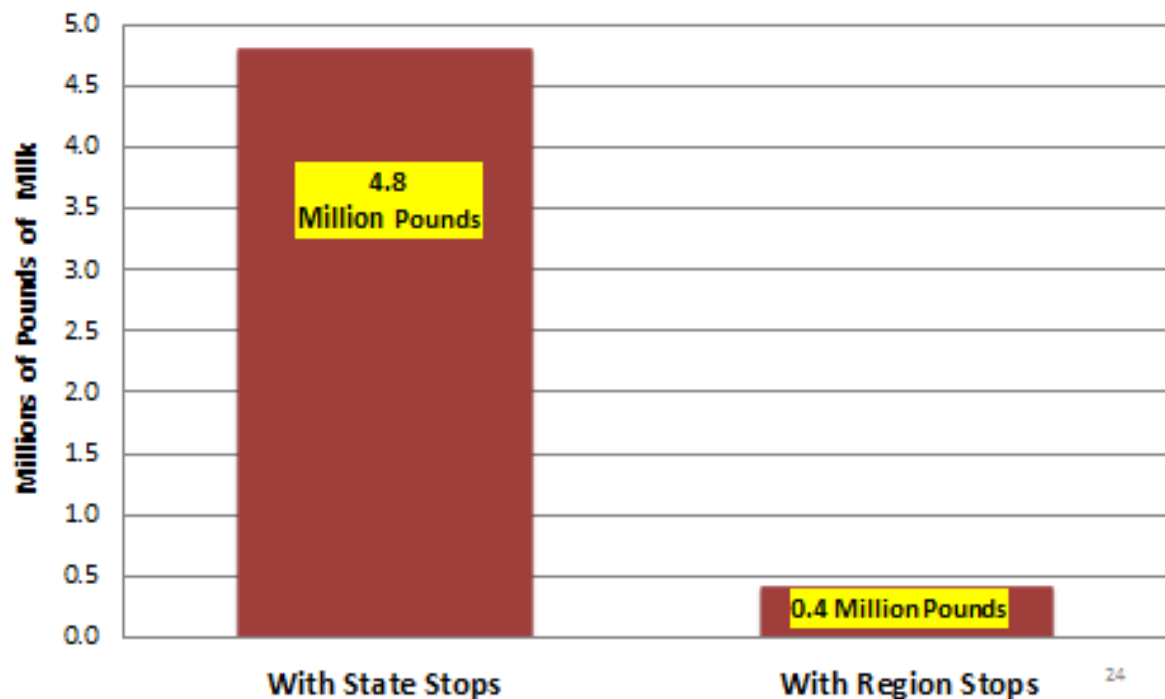


Dairy Farm-to-Market Traffic in New England

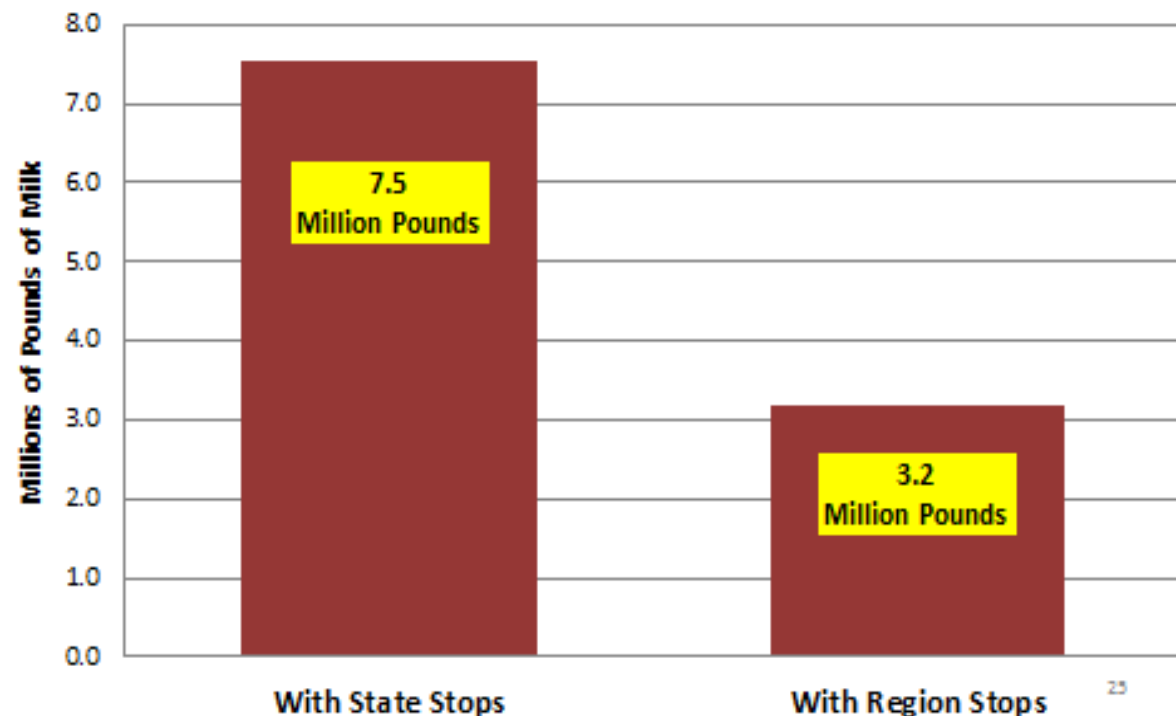


Stakes, If Dairy Traffic Interrupted in New England

**Minimum Market Loss and Waste Generated
Per Day on New England Dairy Farms
With State vs. Regional Stops of Milk Movement**



**Minimum Supply Loss Per Day
for New England Dairy Plants
With State vs. Regional Stops of Milk Movement**



Regional Agreement

Memorandum of Understanding On the New England Secure Milk Supply Plan



1.0 Purpose

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) sets forth a framework for cooperation among agencies of the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont (Cooperating States). It draws on principles authorized in the Charter of the New England Animal Agricultural Security Alliance (NESAASA), signed by the Governors of the six states on July 21, 2010.

This (MOU) is intended to advance adoption of the New England Secure Milk Supply (SMS) Plan that NESAASA has been developing since its charter. The Plan specifies conditions under which unpasteurized milk may be permitted to move from farms to processing plants during a Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak. This MOU establishes principles under which the New England states agree to use the Plan in response to an outbreak of FMD.

On-line Resources

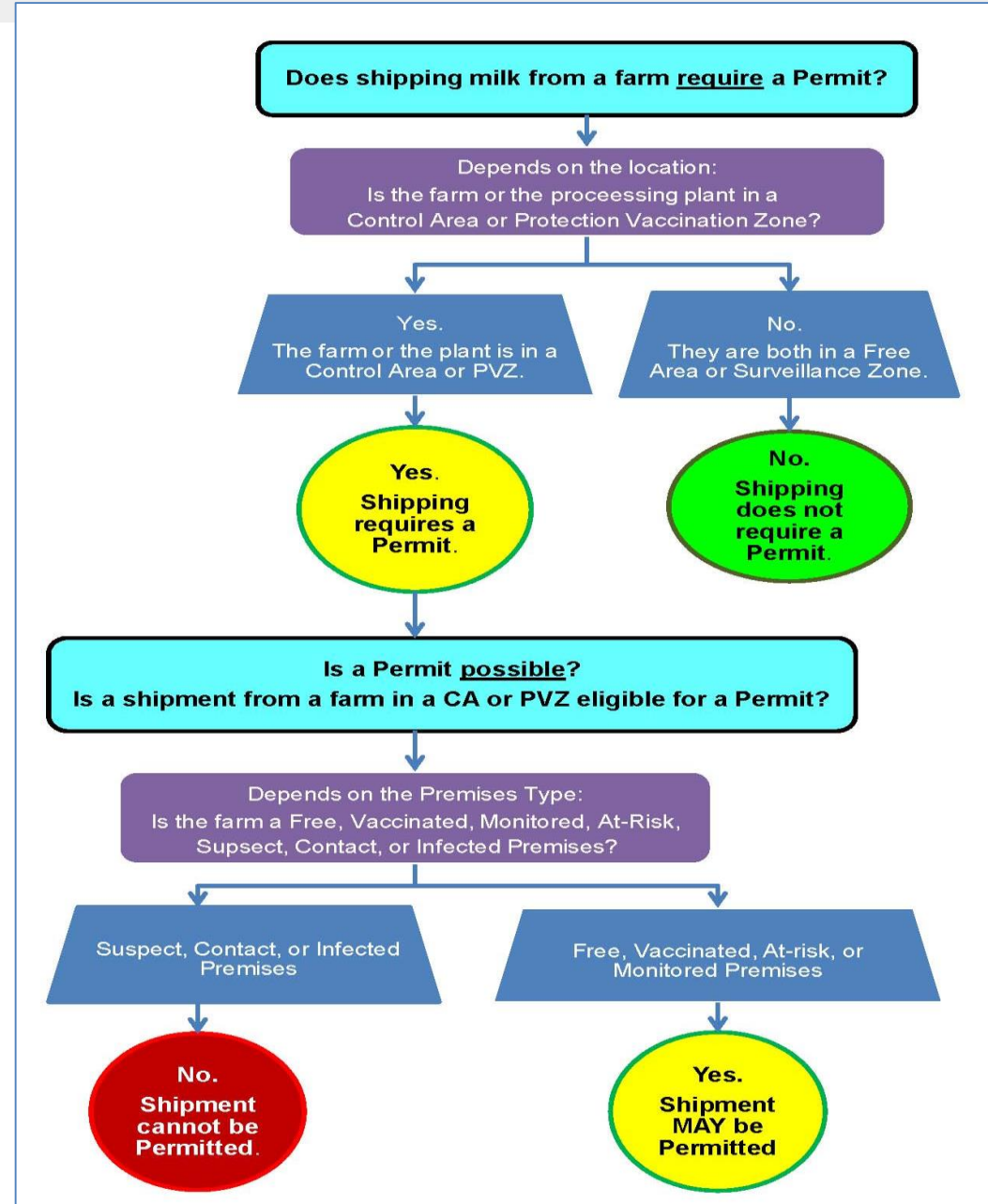


New England States Animal Agricultural Security Alliance

[NESAASA](#)[NE SMS PROJECT](#)[NE SMS PLAN](#)[FARM PREP MATERIALS](#)

nesaasa.weebly.com

Decision Tree for Determining 'Eligibility' for Permit to Move Milk / COB



Biosecurity – Concept / Ideal



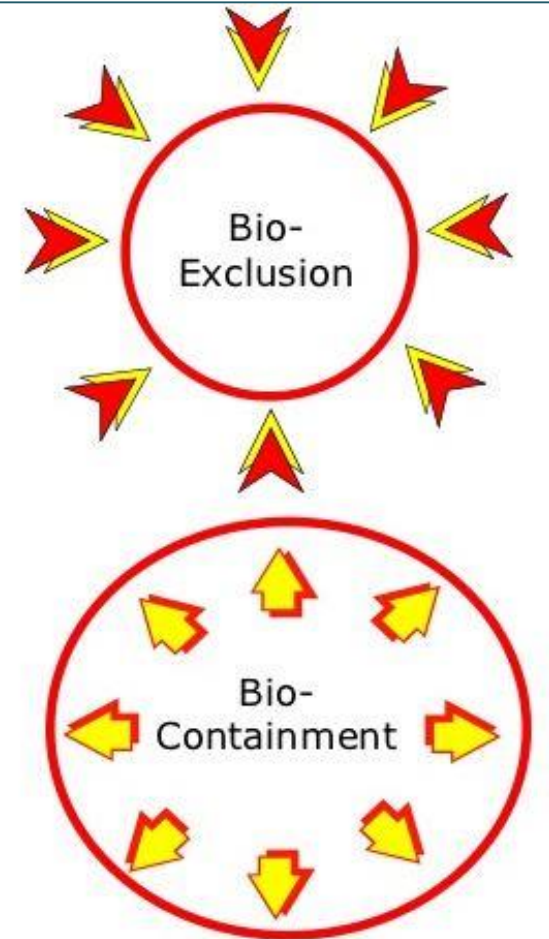
Bio-Security:

Bio-exclusion:

- Keeping infectious organisms from entering a facility or population

Bio-containment

- Keeping infectious organisms from leaving a facility or population

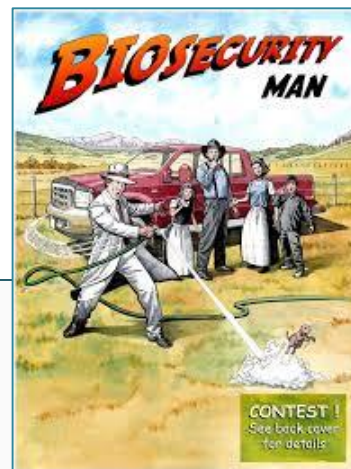


Biosecurity – Avatar

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

FARMERS
WEEKLY

WORLD POULTRY



Poor biosecurity in US 'has helped spread bird flu'



From www.worldpoultry.net - July 5, 5:53 AM

" Poor biosecurity and airborne infection have played a key role in the spread of high pathogenic avian influenza in the US this year, a report from the country's Animal and Plant Health Inspection

Service (Aphis) has suggested."



Bottom of NESAAASA “Project” Page

Resources for Managing Readiness Data

- Log-in for regulatory authorities to **manage data on milk producers, processors, and haulers** (IIAD)
- Log-in for regulatory authorities to **manage IDs and passwords for access to dairy data** (IIAD)
- Log-in for regulatory authorities to **compare and weigh Readiness criteria** (Decision Lens)

Richard P. Horwitz, Consultant to NESAAASA and USDA-APHIS, 2010-2015



FAD PReP
Foreign Animal Disease
Preparedness & Response Plan



United States
Department of
Agriculture

United States Department of Agriculture • Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service • Veterinary Services

**FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE
RESPONSE PLAN**
THE RED BOOK

White Paper – Justification and Discussion

Biosecurity, Infection Control, and Continuity of Dairy Operations in FMD Response: A New England Perspective



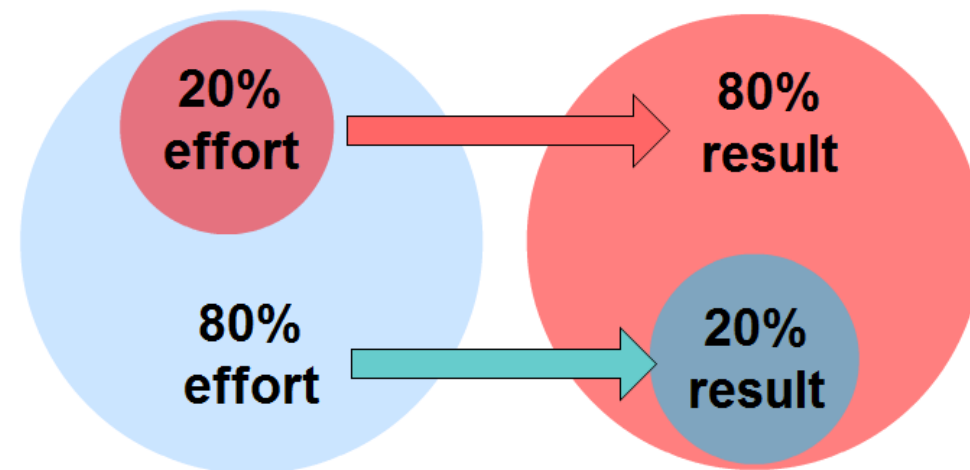
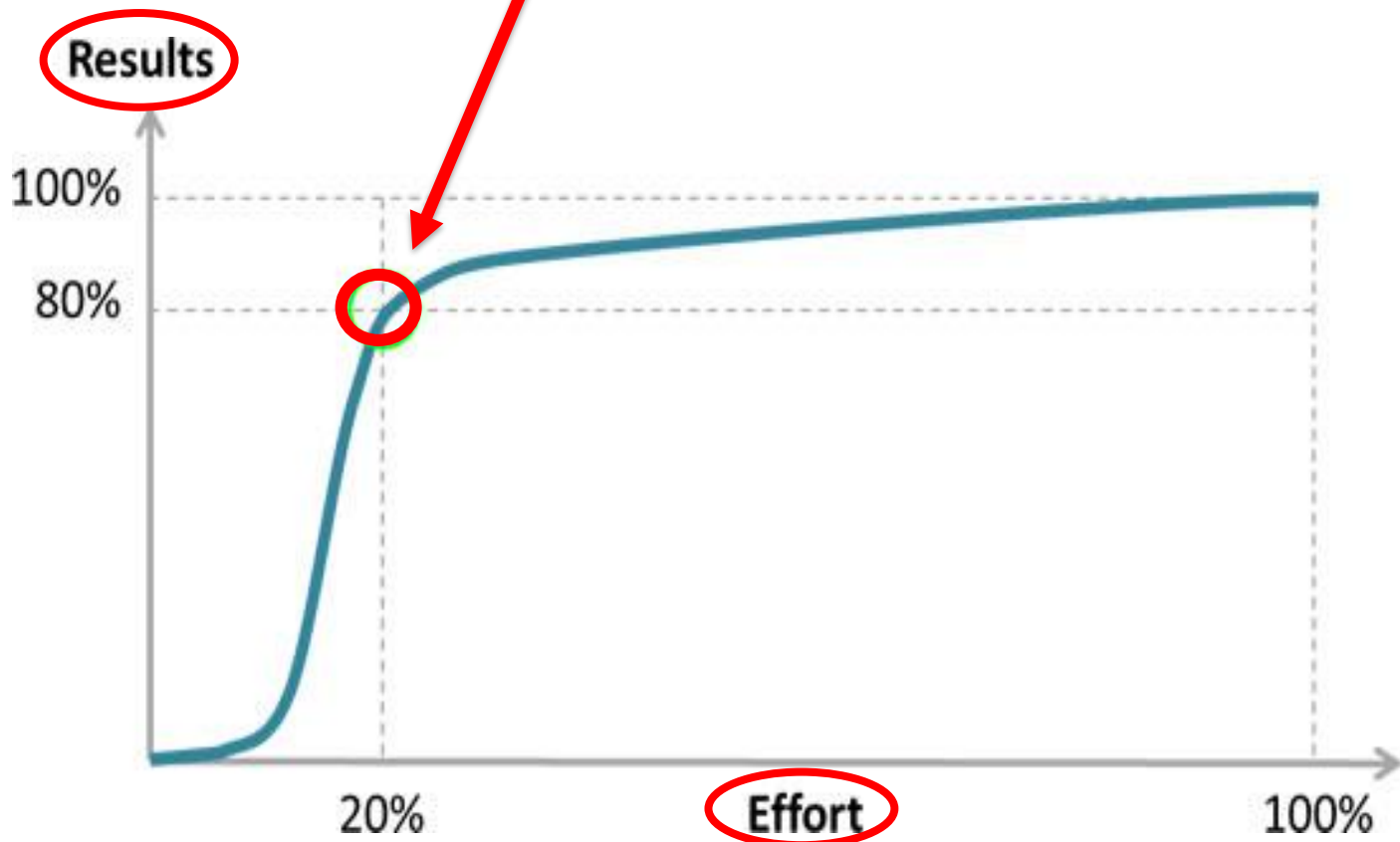
by

Richard P. Horwitz, Ph.D.
Consultant

Key Points

- **Defend difference in New England Plan: flexible and feasible.**
- **Anticipate conflict in aims: disease control vs. business continuity.**
- **Recognize limits of “science” and resources in response and remediation.**
- **Extend lessons of “infection-control” in human health care facilities.**

A “Pareto View” of Biosecurity: Effort, Results, and the “Point of Diminishing Returns”



SMS Biosecurity Criteria

Readiness



Readiness Rating with Weighted Components

Readiness Rating
(0.0 - 1.0)

**Security of
Perimeter**
19%

**Sanitation of
Lane**
23%

**Capacity to
C & D**
58%

Reminder

Objectives, Benchmarks and Risks in Managing Milk Movement

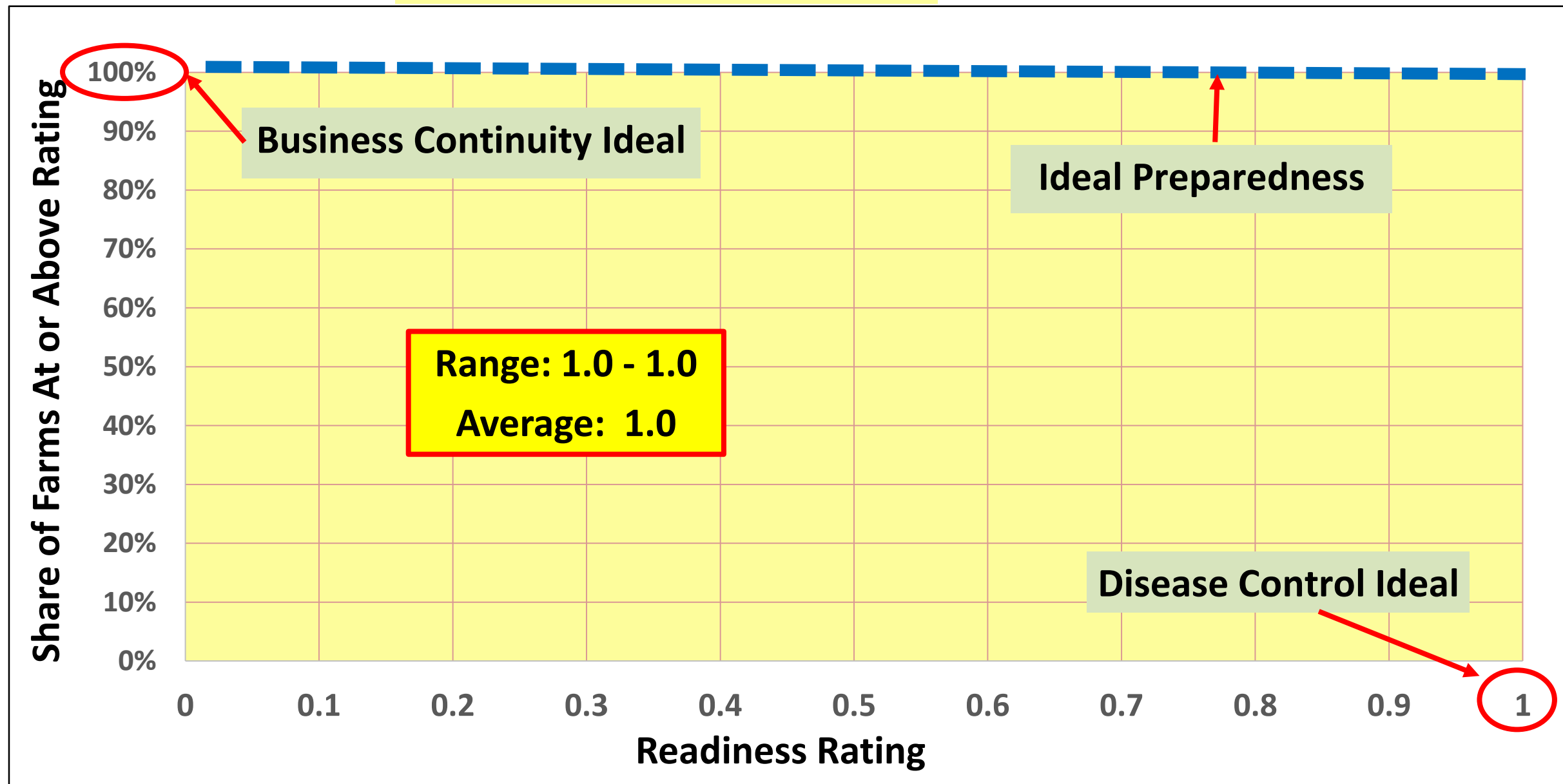
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Progress in Assessment of Farms

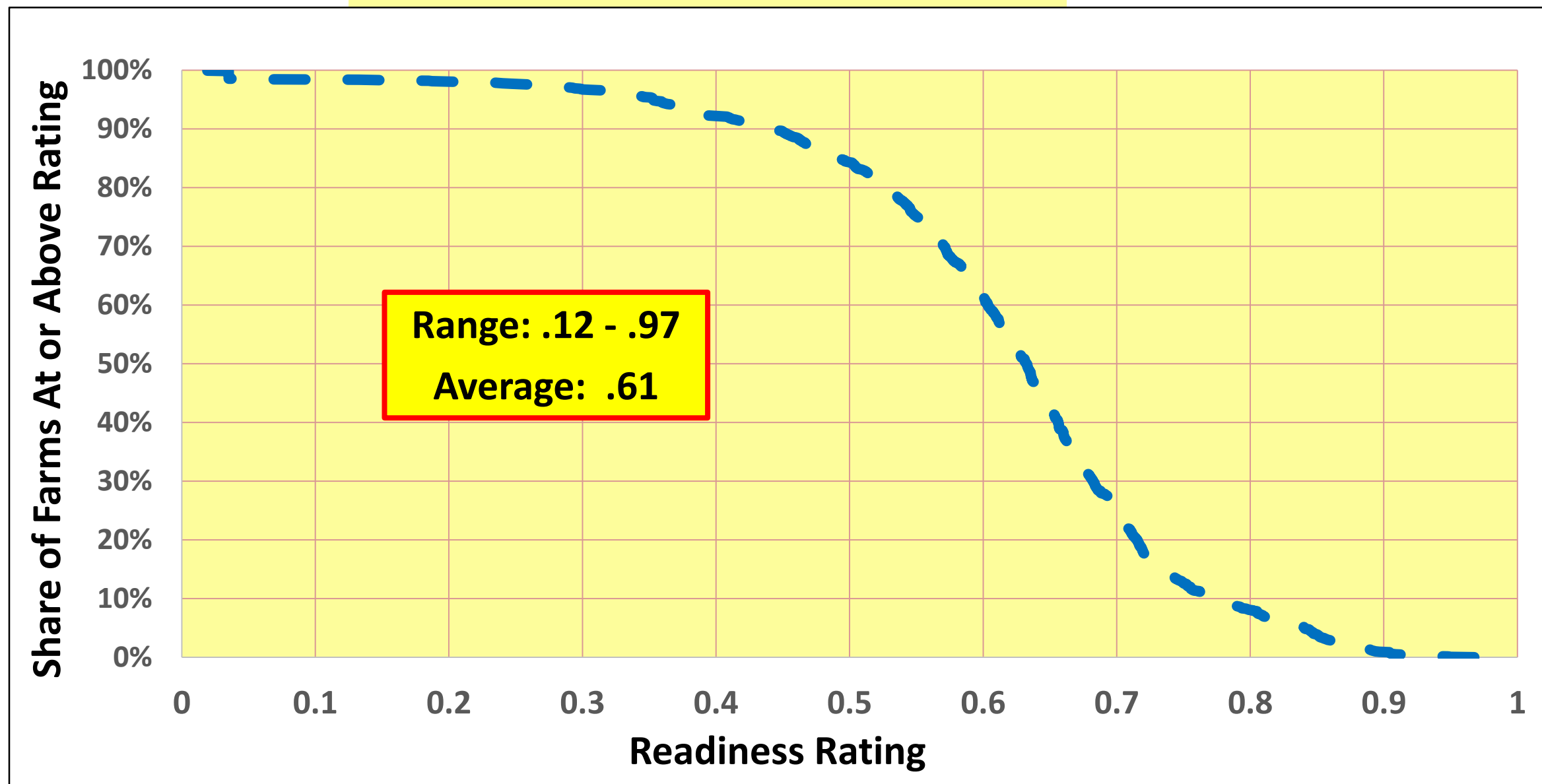


**Coverage – about 70 %
of all licensed dairy farms in six states**

Ideal Readiness



Actual Readiness, 2016



Exercises

2014 in Concord, NH and 2015 in White River Junction, VT



Thanks to you and to . . .



Contact Information

On-line at

NESAASA.weebly.com



COASTAL
INSTITUTE

Richard P. Horwitz, Ph.D.

Planning, Research, and Outreach Consultant
Senior Fellow, Coastal Institute, University of Rhode Island
Professor Emeritus, American Studies, University of Iowa

19 Joann Drive, Barrington, RI 02806-2260, USA

Phone/FAX: (401) 289-0198; Mobile: 497-3991

E-mail: rhhorwitz@cox.net

Web: myweb.uiowa.edu/rhorwitz