

Pseudorabies Eradication Task Force Report

April 9, 2003

Dr. John Enck, State Veterinarian, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, presented an overview of the 2002 and 2003 Pennsylvania PRV outbreaks which included the history of outbreaks, an overview of the current surveillance program, and an overview of the proposed surveillance program. Questions and discussion followed.

Dr. Adam Grow, National Animal Health Program Staff, USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, presented a report on the progress of the National PRV Eradication Program. All states are now in Stage III/IV or higher. Additional information included the national PRV and AHMS PRV budget and reports on isolated outbreaks of PRV in 2003.

Phil Bradshaw, Chair, National PRV Control Board, presented the Control Board Report with highlights of the report included Iowa's move to Stage IV and South Dakota's and Nebraska's move to Stage V.

Dr. David Stallknecht, Assistant Professor, Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, University of Georgia, presented "PRV in Feral Swine Populations - - What Are the Options?". Dr. Stallknecht gave a presentation on the epidemiology of PRV in feral swine, an overview of studies on transmission of feral virus isolates, the distribution of feral swine herds in Georgia and the U.S., a summary of the surveillance necessary to discover prevalence.

James Leafstedt, Chair, NIAA National Pseudorabies Eradication Task Force, gave a presentation of the Feral Swine Framework Document: Report of the NIAA Feral Swine Ad-hoc Committee. Mr. Leafstedt presented the Feral Swine Framework Document as drafted by an ad-hoc NIAA committee (copy attached). Discussion of the document and consensus amendments followed.

Business Session

Attendees: 25

The Feral Swine Ad-hoc Committee Report was discussed, amended and approved. Existing and new resolutions were considered, amended if needed and approved (copy follows).

*NIAA Feral Swine Ad-hoc Committee
Tampa, Florida - February 27 & 28, 2003*

Framework Document--

The following workplan is designed to assist states, the National PRV Control Board, and USDA, APHIS, VS in assessing and controlling the interface of feral and domestic swine.

1.) Dynamics/Demographics

- a. Are there any feral swine in the state?
- b. -If yes, where (location relative to centers of domestic production)?
-If no, how did you determine?
- c. Feral Population Description
 - Free-roaming
 - Confined/hunting preserve
 - Geographical isolation, natural barriers
- d. Have you conducted surveillance in feral populations? If yes, what type of surveillances conducted? Is disease present?

- e. What is the state's annual incidence of infection due to feral exposure?
- f. How are 1) commercial production and transitional (domestic) pigs and 2) all other pigs marketed in the state?
- g. How are PR outbreaks investigated? What are the characteristics of the last outbreaks? Was there spread?

2.) Control/Reassurance Measures

- a. How is commingling/separation managed between commercial production hogs and transitional swine in slaughter/market channels? How is it managed on farms?
- b. What is the investigatory process in place when infection is detected?
- c. Do you apply the federal definitions for "commercial production", "transitional production", and "feral/wild swine" in your state?
- d. When PR infection is found, are viruses being genetically analyzed to determine their likelihood of originating in a feral population?
- e. What is your state's PR surveillance program in the 3 types of swine?
- f. Is a "risk assessment" applied in conjunction with the PR surveillance program?
- g. What are your state's interstate and intrastate PR movement requirements relative to feral swine?
- h. How are free roaming/feral swine populations in special locations (parks, reservations) managed (authority)?
- i. What is the state animal health agency's legal authority over the various classes, ownership, and special locations (parks, reservations) of swine?
- j. What financial and personnel resources are identified and available for the PR program in the 3 classes of swine?
- k. What indemnity programs are available and/or utilized in your state?
- l. What is the management of known infections in transitional herds and what do you consider appropriate enhanced surveillance?
- m. Do you have interaction with other appropriate agencies and interest groups? If so, please describe the interaction.

3.) Verification/Review (evaluation of domestic/feral swine interface)

- a. Do you have a program or management plan that addresses domestic/feral swine interface that incorporates the following elements:
 - Surveillance in domestic population and feral population, including additional monitoring in at-risk herds.
 - Movement rules.
 - Disease Mitigation strategies.
 - Confirm the presence/absence of feral pigs in designated areas.
 - Barriers between feral and domestic.
 - (Incorporating these elements implies adequacy.)*
- b. Have any outbreaks in commercial swine production occurred, been explained, and mitigation applied to prevent further outbreaks?
- c. Do owners or managers of domestic swine herds who engage in interstate shipment of weaners, growers, or breeding stock, that have experienced commingling with feral pigs conduct post-event testing in their herd?
- d. What evidence is available to support full application of your program?

Definitions —

Commercial Production - Those swine that are continuously managed and have adequate facilities and practices to prevent exposure to either transitional production or feral swine.

Transitional Production - Those swine that are captive and have been or have the reasonable potential to be exposed to feral swine.

Feral/Wild Swine - Those swine that are free roaming.