

Animal Identification Needs for DHS

Protection of Critical Infrastructure



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**Homeland
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Department of Homeland Security

Mission:

- (1) IN GENERAL.—The primary mission of the Department is to—
 - (A) prevent terrorist attacks within the United States;
 - (B) reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism;
 - (C) minimize the damage, and assist in the recovery, from terrorist attacks that do occur within the United States;**
 - (D) carry out all functions of entities transferred to the Department, including by acting as a focal point regarding natural and manmade crises and emergency planning;**
 - (E) ensure that the functions of the agencies and subdivisions within the Department that are not related directly to securing the homeland are not diminished or neglected except by a specific explicit Act of Congress;
 - (F) ensure that the overall economic security of the United States is not diminished by efforts, activities, and programs aimed at securing the homeland; and**
 - (G) monitor connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism, coordinate efforts to sever such connections, and otherwise contribute to efforts to interdict illegal drug trafficking.

- From the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*



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DHS Office of Health Affairs



VISION

A Nation prepared for the health consequences of catastrophic incidents

MISSION: The Office of Health Affairs serves as the Department of Homeland Security's principal agent for all medical and health matters. Working throughout all levels of government and the private sector, the Office of Health Affairs leads the Department's role in developing and supporting a scientifically rigorous, intelligence-based biodefense and health preparedness architecture to ensure the security of our Nation in the face of all hazards.



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Executing the Mission

- **HSPD-7: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection**

- Roles and Responsibilities of Sector-Specific Federal Agencies
 - Recognizing that each infrastructure sector possesses its own unique characteristics and operating models, there are designated Sector-Specific Agencies, including, for the Agriculture and Food Sector:
 - Department of Agriculture -- agriculture, food (meat, poultry, egg products);
 - Health and Human Services -- public health, healthcare, and food (other than meat, poultry, egg products);

- **DHS Responsibilities**

Consistent with the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Secretary shall **produce a comprehensive, integrated National Plan for Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Protection** to outline national goals, objectives, milestones, and key initiatives within 1 year from the issuance of this directive.

The Plan shall include:

1. **Strategy to identify, prioritize, and coordinate the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources...**
2. Summary of activities to be undertaken in order to: **define and prioritize, reduce the vulnerability of, and coordinate the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources;**
3. **Initiatives for sharing critical infrastructure and key resources information** and for providing critical infrastructure and key resources **threat warning data to State and local governments and the private sector;** and
4. **Coordination and integration, as appropriate, with other Federal emergency management and preparedness activities...**



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Executing the Mission

- HSPD-9: Defense of United States Agriculture and Food

Sole Lead (5)

1. **Develop Biological Threat Awareness Capacity for Detection of Attacks (10)**
2. **Ensure Adequate Local Response Capabilities for Potential Terrorist Attack on Agriculture, Disease Outbreak or Natural Disaster (14)**
3. **Develop a Coordinated Agriculture and Food-Specific Standardized Response Plan (15)**
4. Establish Information Sharing and Analysis Mechanisms in Cooperation with Appropriate Private Sector Entities (19)
5. **Establish University Based Centers of Excellence in Agriculture and Food Security (25)**

Co-Lead (7)

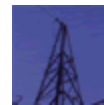
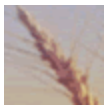
1. Develop and Enhance Intelligence Operations and Analysis Capabilities for Agriculture, Food and Water Sectors (9)
2. Expand and Conduct Vulnerability Assessments for Agriculture and Food Sectors (11)
3. **Develop and Implement Mitigation Strategies to Protect Vulnerable Critical Production Nodes (12)**
4. **Expand Development of Common Screening Procedures for Agriculture and Food Items Entering the United States (13)**
5. Development of Specialized Training in Agriculture and Food Protection (22)
6. Accelerate / Expand Development of Countermeasures Against Introduction of Catastrophic Animal or Plant Diseases (23)
7. **Develop a Plan to Provide Secure Biocontainment Laboratories for Researching Improved FAD Diagnostic Capabilities (24)**



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Critical Infrastructure Protection

- There are 18 CI/KR sectors and designated Federal Government's Sector-Specific Agencies (SSAs)
- Each Sector is responsible for developing and implementing a Sector-Specific Plan (SSP) – see the National Infrastructure Protection Plan: Agriculture and Food Sector
- SSAs collaborate with the private sector security partners and promote the development of information-sharing and analysis mechanisms.
- Agriculture and Food Sector accounts for 1/5 of the nation's economy, is almost entirely under private ownership, and is composed of 2.1 million farms, 880,500 firms and over 1 million facilities
- The Agriculture and Food Sector is intimately associated with the Water Sector, the Transportation Sector, the Energy Sector, the Banking and Finance Sector and other sectors to a lesser degree.



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Critical Infrastructure Protection: DHS

• Sector Partnerships

- Food & Agriculture GCC/SCC
 - Information Sharing Workgroup for the Agriculture and Food Sector
 - Agriculture and Food Sector Joint Committee on Research 2009 Annual Report
 - Review Sector Specific Plan for Agriculture and Food



• Priority Programs

- Strategic Partnership Program Agroterrorism (SPPA)
- Food & Agriculture Criticality Assessment Tool (FASCAT)
- Targeted Capabilities List (TCL): Food Defense & Food Safety, Animal Emergency Response and Public Health



• Tabletop Exercises

- Region VI Food and Agriculture Regional Exercise (FARE) 2009 TTX – in Oklahoma City
- Federal Food and Agriculture Table Top exercise in Crystal City



• Food & Agriculture Training

- LSU, University of Tennessee., UC Davis, Kirkwood, FAZD, NCFPD, Centers of Excellence



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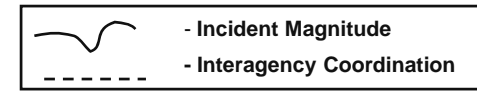
United States Preparedness Activities in the Agriculture and Food Sector

- USDA, HHS, and the DHS have roles and responsibilities
- Old approach was response oriented
- Now the approach is: prevention, protection, preparedness, response and recovery
 - Preparedness
 - Surveillance
 - Emergency response plan
 - Research
 - APHIS/ARS Plum Island
 - DHS Plum Island countermeasures



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National Incident Management



Preparedness	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Recovery
All Parties Involved	S/L Execution & Lead	S/L/F Execution	S/L/F Execution	All Parties Involved
Partnership between S/L/F	Department Facilitation	Department Technical Lead and Coordination Authority	Department Technical Lead	
Active DHS Engagement	DHS Situational Awareness	DHS Facilitation of Interagency Preparations to Support	DHS Coordination Authority	
Incident Management	State/Local Event	National Department Managed Event	Joint Federal Department Managed Event	



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- Agency emergency declaration
- Department Secretary requests DHS support
- Presidential declaration

Hypothetical Foreign Animal Disease Incident

Surveillance & Disease Detection

- Astute clinical practitioner
- State and Federal Veterinary Medical Officers
- Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD)

Subsequent to the identification of a possible foreign animal disease on a premise, a trained foreign animal disease diagnostician is immediately deployed to collect samples from affected animals, gather pertinent epidemiological information, implement biosecurity measures, and establish quarantines. Suspected foreign animal disease samples receive immediate attention at laboratory facilities.

Laboratory Confirmation & Epidemiologic Association

- State and Federal Animal Health Technicians, Veterinary Medical Officers, and Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician conduct the epidemiologic investigation
- Samples go to the appropriate laboratory depending on clinical signs observed NAHLMS – State, NVSL, or FADDL

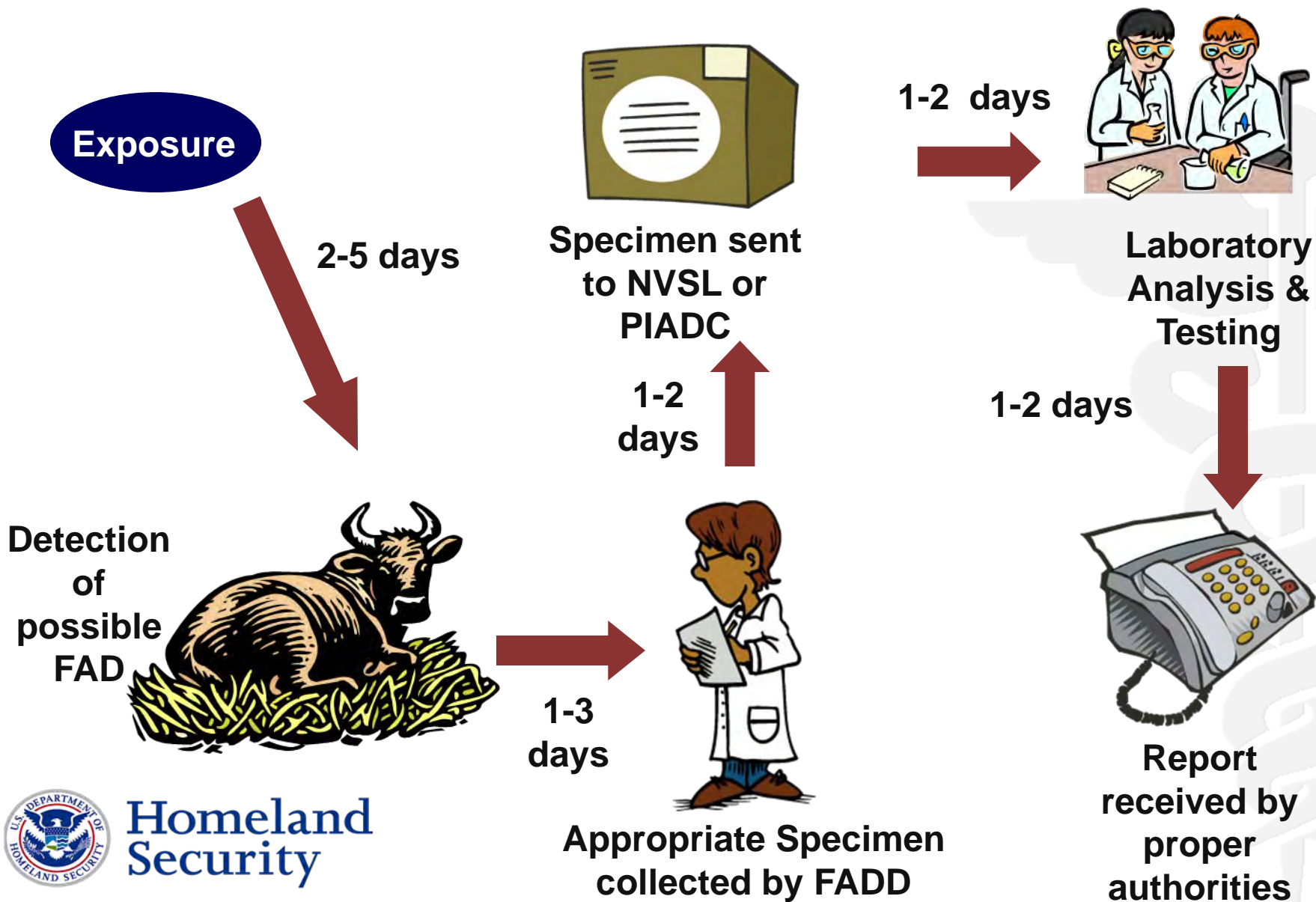
Trace Back & Animal Disease Containment

- Limit number of animal owners impacted by outbreak
- Enable U.S. to determine areas that are free of disease
- Preserve marketability of healthy animals, domestically and internationally



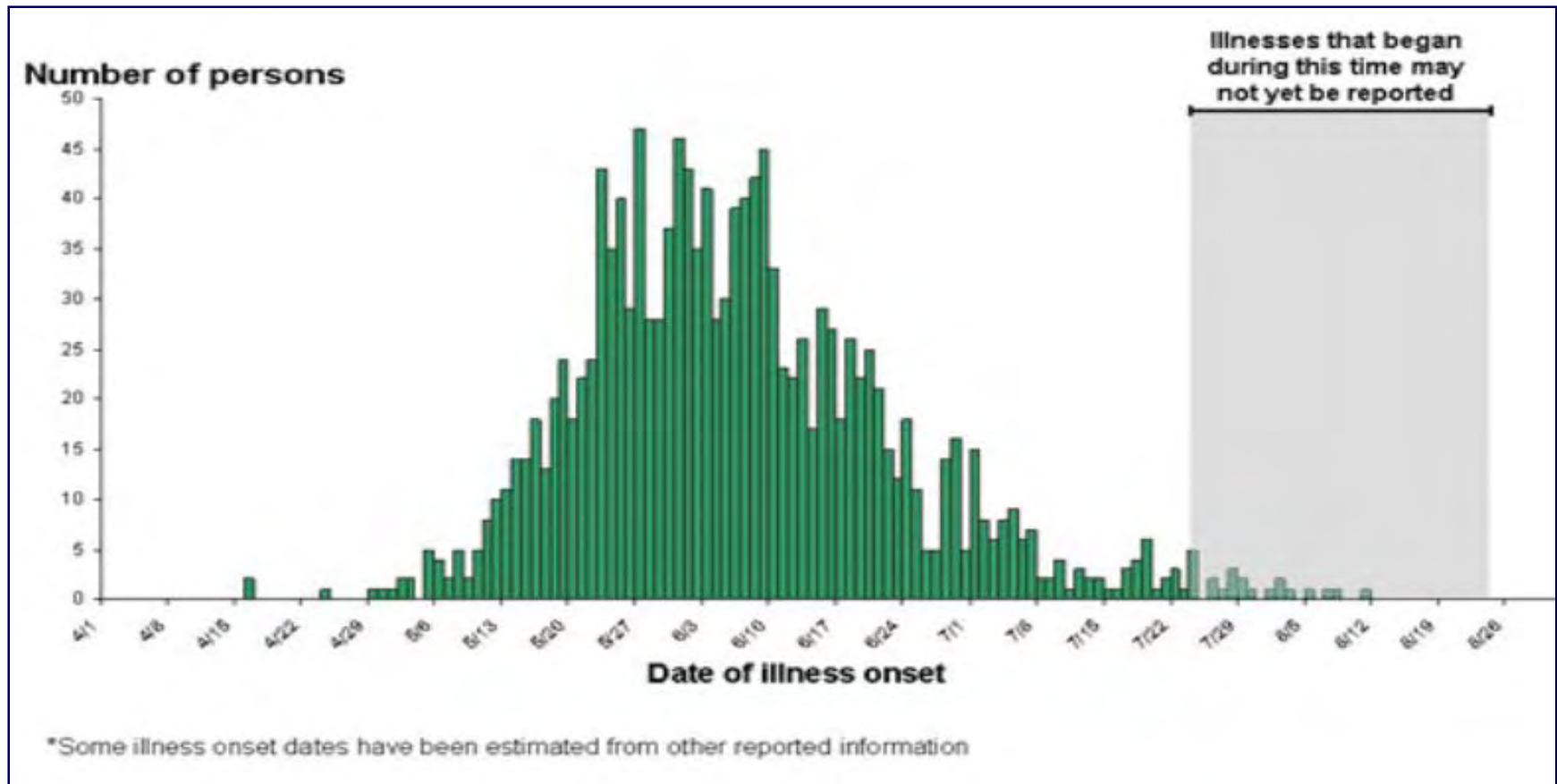
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Reporting Timeline Foreign Animal Disease



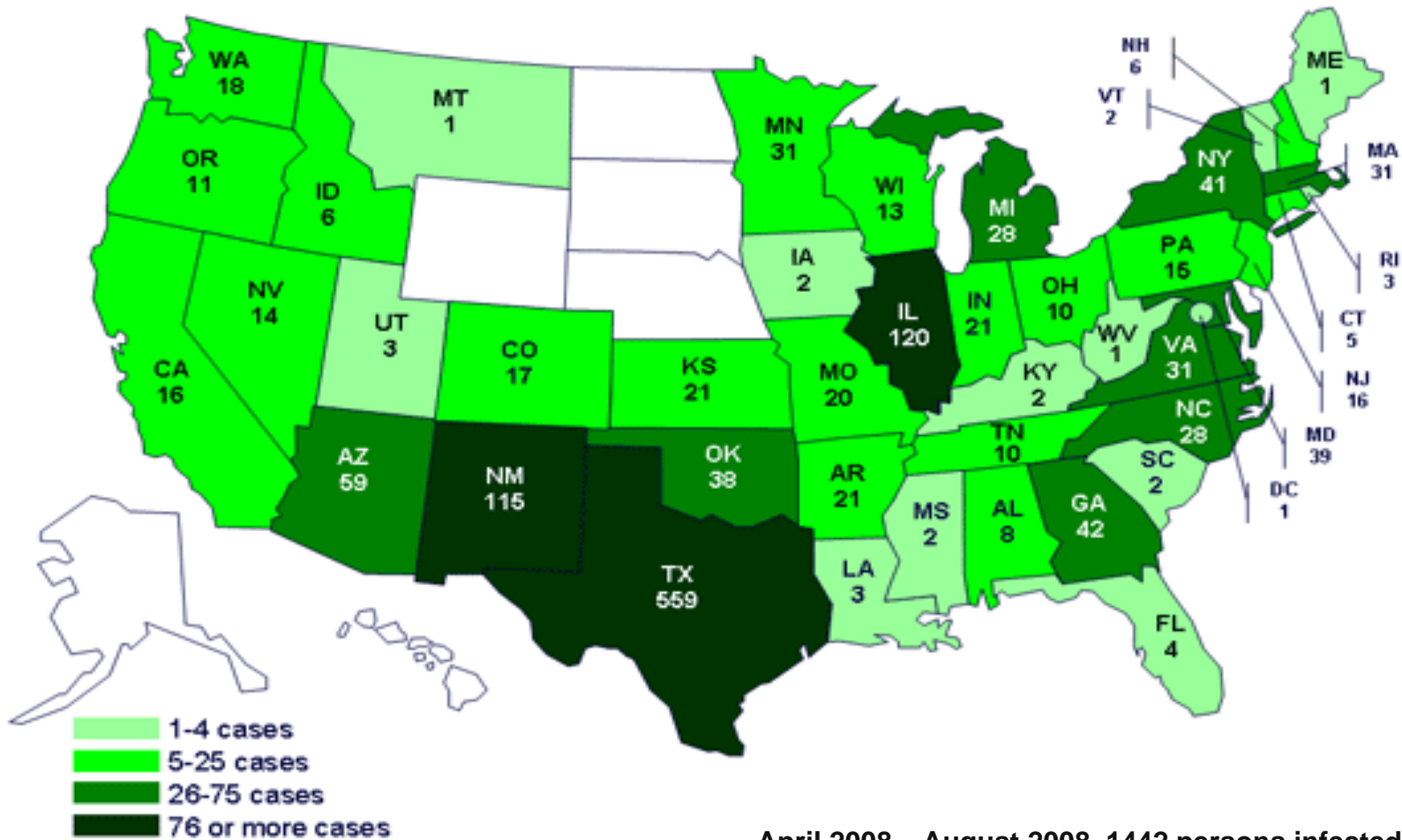
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Infections with the Outbreak Strain of *Salmonella* Saintpaul



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Total *Salmonella* Saintpaul Cases



April 2008 – August 2008, 1442 persons infected with *Salmonella* Saintpaul with the same genetic fingerprint were identified in 43 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada.



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Critical Infrastructure Protection Through Animal ID

Three components of effective traceability:

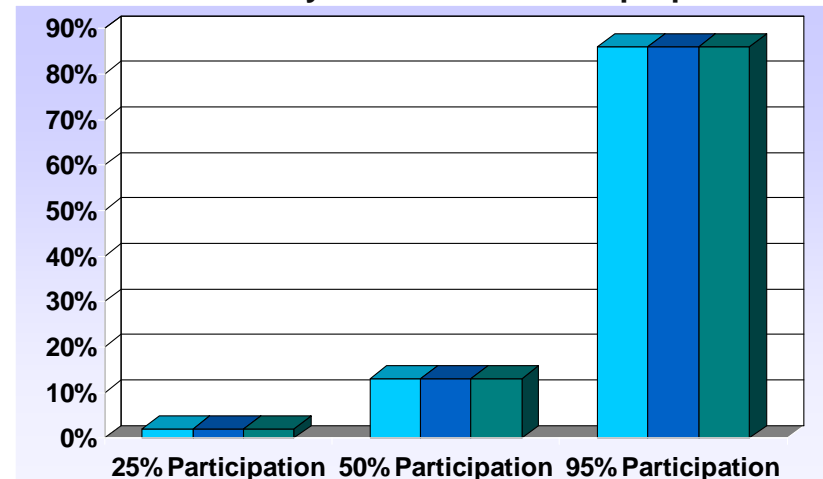
- Premises ID
- Animal ID
- Functional animal tracking database

Requires high levels of participation for success



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Traceability for animal disease purposes



Critical Infrastructure Protection Through Animal ID

National Animal Identification:

- Will enhance critical infrastructure protection through disease response preparedness
- Will reduce the financial and social impacts of animal health incidents
- Will help gain market access and increase consumer demand
- Will promote continued confidence in animal products
- Will reduce false positive identification of indirect contacts and potentially avoid unnecessary slaughter
- Will allow international markets for products from non-infected regions to re-open more quickly
- Will reduce the time to regaining "disease free" status for the country as a whole
- Will improve the marketability of U.S. products



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HR 2749: ‘Food Safety Enhancement Act of 2009’

- ‘(3) REGULATION-

‘(A) IN GENERAL- Taking into account information obtained through information gathering under paragraph (2), **the Secretary shall issue regulations establishing a tracing system** that enables the Secretary to identify each person who grows, produces, manufactures, processes, packs, transports, holds, or sells such food in as short a timeframe as practicable but no longer than 2 business days.

‘(B) SCOPE OF REGULATION- The **Secretary may include in the regulations establishing a tracing system--**

‘(i) **the establishment and maintenance of lot numbers;**

‘(ii) **a standardized format for pedigree information; and**

‘(iii) **the use of a common nomenclature for food.**

‘(C) COORDINATION REGARDING FARM IMPACT- In issuing regulations under this paragraph that will impact farms, the Secretary--

‘(i) shall coordinate with the Secretary of Agriculture; and

‘(ii) take into account the nature of the impact of the regulations on farms.



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Questions?



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