

A PARTIAL LISTING OF FAD STAKEHOLDERS

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

The Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PReP) document, *A Partial Listing of FAD Stakeholders*, provides valuable information on Federal, State, Tribal, international, academia, industry, and other organizations that would be involved in an FAD event.

This document was last updated in **December 2015**. Please send questions or comments to:

National Preparedness and Incident Coordination Center
Veterinary Services
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
4700 River Road, Unit 41
Riverdale, MD 20737
Fax: (301) 734-7817
E-mail: FAD.PReP.Comments@aphis.usda.gov

If your organization is not included in this listing, and would like to be included in this list, please e-mail the FAD PReP comments address (directly above), including an organization overview and/or link to your website.

While best efforts have been used in developing and preparing the FAD PReP documents, the U.S. Government, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and other parties, such as employees and contractors contributing to this document, neither warrant nor assume any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information or procedure disclosed. The primary purpose of these FAD PReP documents is to provide operational guidance to those government officials responding to a foreign animal disease outbreak. It is only posted for public access as a reference.

This guide contains links to various other Federal and State agencies and private organizations. These links are maintained solely for the user's information and convenience. If you link to such site, please be aware that you are then subject to the policies of that site. In addition, please note that USDA does not control and cannot guarantee the relevance, timeliness, or accuracy of these outside materials. Further, the inclusion of links or pointers to particular items in hypertext is not intended to reflect their importance, nor is it intended to constitute approval or endorsement of any views expressed, or products or services offered, on these outside websites, or the organizations sponsoring the websites.

Trade names are used solely for the purpose of providing specific information. Mention of a trade name does not constitute a guarantee or warranty of the product by USDA or an endorsement over other products not mentioned.

USDA prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (for example Braille, large print, and audiotape.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and telecommunications device for the deaf [TDD]).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

Chapter 1 Background	1-1
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.2 MAINTENANCE OF THE GUIDE	1-2
1.2.1 Modification and Review	1-2
1.2.2 Guide Organization	1-2
Chapter 2 USDA Stakeholders	2-1
2.1 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	2-1
2.1.1 USDA Agencies	2-1
2.1.2 USDA Offices.....	2-7
2.2 ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE	2-13
2.2.1 Office of Civil Rights, Diversity, and Inclusion.....	2-13
2.2.2 Biotechnology Regulatory Services	2-13
2.2.3 International Services	2-14
2.2.4 Plant Protection and Quarantine.....	2-14
2.2.5 Wildlife Services	2-14
2.2.6 Legislative and Public Affairs	2-15
2.2.7 Animal Care	2-15
2.2.8 Policy and Program Development	2-16
2.2.9 Veterinary Services.....	2-16
2.2.10 Marketing and Regulatory Programs Business Services	2-16
2.3 VETERINARY SERVICES.....	2-16
2.3.1 Deputy Administrator	2-17
2.3.2 Surveillance, Preparedness, and Response Services	2-17
2.3.3 National Import and Export Services	2-20
2.3.4 Science, Technology, and Analysis Services.....	2-20
2.3.5 Program Support Services.....	2-22
Chapter 3 Federal Agency Stakeholders	3-1
3.1 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	3-2
3.1.1 Federal Emergency Management Agency.....	3-2

3.1.2	Office of Health Affairs	3-2
3.1.3	Science and Technology Directorate	3-3
3.2	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3-3
3.2.1	Food and Drug Administration	3-3
3.2.2	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.....	3-4
3.2.3	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response	3-4
3.2.4	Defense Intelligence Agency	3-5
3.2.5	U.S. Northern Command	3-5
3.2.6	National Center for Medical Intelligence	3-6
3.2.7	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.....	3-6
3.2.8	Defense Threat Reduction Agency	3-6
3.3	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	3-6
3.4	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	3-7
3.5	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	3-7
3.6	UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	3-8
3.7	OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY	3-9
3.8	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	3-9
Chapter 4	State, Tribal, and Territorial Organizations	4-1
4.1	NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF STATE ANIMAL HEALTH OFFICIALS.....	4-1
4.2	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE PUBLIC HEALTH VETERINARIANS.....	4-2
4.3	ASSOCIATION OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL HEALTH OFFICIALS	4-2
4.4	INTERTRIBAL AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL	4-2
4.5	COUNCIL OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL EPIDEMIOLOGISTS.....	4-3
4.6	NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS	4-3
4.7	MULTI-STATE PARTNERSHIP FOR SECURITY IN AGRICULTURE	4-3
4.8	NATIONAL GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION	4-4
4.9	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE	4-4
4.10	STATE BOARDS OF ANIMAL HEALTH	4-5
4.11	STATE LIVESTOCK COMMISSIONS.....	4-5
4.12	TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS	4-5
Chapter 5	Professional Organizations.....	5-1
5.1	PRIMARY NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.....	5-1

5.1.1	United States Animal Health Association.....	5-1
5.1.2	National Institute for Animal Agriculture	5-2
5.1.3	Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.....	5-2
5.2	PRIMARY VETERINARY PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.....	5-3
5.2.1	National Association of Federal Veterinarians	5-3
5.2.2	American Veterinary Medical Association.....	5-3
5.2.3	American Association of Bovine Practitioners.....	5-3
5.2.4	American Association of Equine Practitioners	5-4
5.2.5	Association of Avian Veterinarians	5-4
5.2.6	American Association of Swine Veterinarians.....	5-5
5.2.7	American Public Health Association	5-5
5.2.8	American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners	5-5
5.2.9	American Association of Veterinary State Boards	5-6
5.2.10	American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians.....	5-6
Chapter 6 Industry		6-1
6.1	ANIMAL AGRICULTURE ALLIANCE	6-2
6.2	ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNICATION EXCELLENCE IN AGRICULTURE	6-2
6.3	AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION.....	6-3
6.4	FEDERATION OF ANIMAL SCIENCE SOCIETIES.....	6-3
6.5	BEEF/MEAT/LIVESTOCK	6-3
6.5.1	R-CALF USA	6-3
6.5.2	North American Meat Association.....	6-3
6.5.3	American Association of Meat Processors.....	6-4
6.5.4	American Meat Institute	6-4
6.5.5	American Meat Science Association.....	6-4
6.5.6	Cattlemen’s Beef Board	6-5
6.5.7	National Cattlemen’s Beef Association	6-5
6.5.8	U.S. Meat Export Federation	6-5
6.5.9	Southwest Meat Association.....	6-6
6.5.10	U.S. Cattlemen’s Association.....	6-6
6.5.11	Livestock Marketing Association.....	6-6
6.5.12	Kansas Livestock Association.....	6-6

6.5.13	National Livestock Producers Association	6-7
6.5.14	North American Piedmontese Cattle Association	6-7
6.6	DAIRY	6-7
6.6.1	National Milk Producers Federation	6-7
6.6.2	International Dairy Foods Association	6-8
6.6.3	Midwest Dairy Association	6-8
6.6.4	American Dairy Science Association	6-8
6.6.5	Southeast United Dairy Industry Association	6-9
6.6.6	National Dairy Council	6-9
6.6.7	U.S. Dairy Export Council	6-9
6.6.8	Dairy Management, Inc.....	6-10
6.7	FOOD/FOOD PROCESSING.....	6-10
6.7.1	Food Marketing Institute	6-10
6.7.2	Food Processing Suppliers Association.....	6-10
6.7.3	International Food and Agribusiness Management Association	6-11
6.7.4	International Association for Food Protection	6-11
6.7.5	National Restaurant Association.....	6-11
6.7.6	Grocery Manufacturers Association	6-12
6.7.7	National Council of Chain Restaurants	6-12
6.8	POULTRY/BIRDS	6-12
6.8.1	U.S. Poultry and Egg Association	6-12
6.8.2	American Ostrich Association	6-13
6.8.3	National Chicken Council.....	6-13
6.8.4	California Poultry Federation	6-13
6.8.5	National Turkey Federation.....	6-14
6.9	PORK.....	6-14
6.9.1	National Pork Board.....	6-14
6.9.2	National Pork Producers Council	6-14
6.10	DEER AND ELK	6-15
6.10.1	Elk Breeders Homepage—Wapiti.net	6-15
6.10.2	Ontario Deer and Elk Farmers Association.....	6-15
6.10.3	North American Deer Farmers Association.....	6-15
6.10.4	North American Elk Breeders Association	6-16

6.11	SHEEP	6-16
6.11.1	American Sheep Industry Association	6-16
6.11.2	North American Shetland Sheepbreeders Association	6-16
6.11.3	Roslin Institute	6-17
6.11.4	National Lamb Feeders Association	6-17
6.11.5	United Suffolk Sheep Association	6-17
6.12	GOATS.....	6-18
6.12.1	American Dairy Goat Association	6-18
6.12.2	American Boer Goat Association	6-18
6.13	HORSES.....	6-18
6.13.1	American Horse Council	6-18
6.14	NATIONAL RENDERERS ASSOCIATION.....	6-18
6.15	FATS AND PROTEINS RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC.	6-19
6.16	RABBIT INDUSTRY COUNCIL.....	6-19
6.17	UNITED EGG PRODUCERS	6-20
Chapter 7 Academia		7-1
7.1	EXTENSION DISASTER EDUCATION NETWORK.....	7-1
7.2	ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL COLLEGES	7-1
7.3	INSTITUTE FOR INFECTIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES	7-2
7.4	CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR EMERGING AND ZOO NOTIC ANIMAL DISEASES.....	7-3
7.5	THE CENTER FOR FOOD SECURITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH (IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY)	7-3
7.6	THE CENTER FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY (UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA)	7-4
7.7	NATIONAL BIOSECURITY RESOURCE CENTER (PURDUE UNIVERSITY).....	7-4
Chapter 8 International Organizations.....		8-1
8.1	QUADRILATERAL COUNTRIES.....	8-1
8.2	WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH.....	8-1
8.3	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.....	8-2
8.4	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	8-2
8.5	NORTH AMERICAN ANIMAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.....	8-3
8.6	NORTH AMERICAN FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE VACCINE BANK	8-3
8.7	CAB INTERNATIONAL	8-3

Appendix A State Departments of Agriculture and Boards of Animal Health	A-1
Appendix B Alphabetical Index of Organizations.....	B-1
Appendix C Abbreviations.....	C-1

Chapter 1

Background

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The National Preparedness and Incident Coordination Center (NPIC) developed the Partial List of FAD Stakeholders to provide stakeholders and employees valuable information on more than 180 stakeholders that may be involved or have an interest in a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) incident. NPIC routinely coordinates with many of these stakeholders.

This is not an exhaustive list of all FAD stakeholders. If your organization is not included in this listing, and would like to be included in this list, please e-mail the Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PReP) comments address, including an organization overview and/or link to your website: FAD.PReP.Comments@aphis.usda.gov.

The guide contains information on the following organizations:

- ◆ Federal, to include stakeholders internal and external to the USDA
- ◆ State
- ◆ Tribal
- ◆ Professional
- ◆ Industry
- ◆ Academia
- ◆ International
- ◆ Private sector.

For each organization, the guide describes the following:

- ◆ *Organization overview.* Short narrative description of the agency.
- ◆ *Organizational structure.* A hyperlink showing the organizational structure, if available.
- ◆ *Website.* The organization's URL.

1.2 MAINTENANCE OF THE GUIDE

1.2.1 Modification and Review

Any changes, amendments, or modifications to this guide will be coordinated with NPIC leadership and pertinent staff members.

When the guide is revised, a new version will be posted to the FAD PReP page (<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep>).

1.2.2 Guide Organization

Each chapter overviews a group of stakeholders which may be involved in an FAD incident, as follows:

- ◆ Chapter 2 describes U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) stakeholders.
- ◆ Chapter 3 describes Federal agencies.
- ◆ Chapter 4 describes State, Tribal, and territorial organizations.
- ◆ Chapter 5 describes professional organizations.
- ◆ Chapter 6 describes industry groups.
- ◆ Chapter 7 describes academic institutions.
- ◆ Chapter 8 describes international organizations.
- ◆ [Appendix A](#) lists various State departments of agriculture and animal health organizations.
- ◆ [Appendix B](#) contains an index of organizations with hyperlinks.
- ◆ [Appendix C](#) lists abbreviations used.

Chapter 2

USDA Stakeholders

This chapter lists the USDA, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and the Veterinary Services (VS) agencies, units, or groups that may play a role in FAD preparedness and/or response.

2.1 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2.1.1 USDA Agencies

Organization overview: USDA is the executive department responsible for developing and executing Federal government policy on farming, agriculture, and food. The USDA works to “provide leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development, nutrition, and related issues based on public policy, the best available science, and effective management. We have a vision to provide economic opportunity through innovation, helping rural America to thrive; to promote agriculture production that better nourishes Americans while also helping feed others throughout the world; and to preserve our Nation's natural resources through conservation, restored forests, improved watersheds, and healthy private working lands.”¹

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://www.usda.gov>.

2.1.1.1 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Organization overview: The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) administers programs that facilitate the efficient, fair marketing of U.S. agricultural products, including food, fiber, and specialty crops.

The AMS supports agriculture through a variety of programs—Dairy; Fruit and Vegetable; Livestock, Poultry, and Seed; Cotton and Tobacco; National Organic; Science and Technology; and Transportation and Marketing Program. These programs provide standardization, grading, and market news services for those commodities. They enforce Federal laws such as the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act and the Federal Seed Act. AMS commodity programs also

¹ USDA, [here](#).

oversee marketing agreements and orders, administer research and promotion programs, and purchase commodities for Federal food programs.²

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://www.ams.usda.gov>.

2.1.1.2 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Organization overview: As USDA's chief scientific in-house research agency, the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) develops and applies solutions to the nation's high-priority agricultural problems and disseminates information to

- ◆ ensure high-quality, safe food and other agricultural products,
- ◆ assess the nutritional needs of Americans,
- ◆ sustain a competitive agricultural economy,
- ◆ enhance the natural resource base and the environment and provide economic opportunities for rural citizens, communities, and society as a whole.³

Organizational structure: <http://www.ars.usda.gov/pandp/arsorganchart.htm>.

Website: <http://www.ars.usda.gov>.

2.1.1.3 CENTER FOR NUTRITION POLICY AND PROMOTION

Organization overview: The Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP) works to improve the health and well-being of Americans by developing and promoting dietary guidance that links scientific research to the nutrition needs of consumers. CNPP is an agency of USDA's Food and Nutrition Service.⁴

Organizational structure:

<http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/sites/default/files/other/CNPPOrgChart.pdf>.

Website: <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/>.

2.1.1.4 ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Organization overview: The Economic Research Service (ERS) conducts a research program to inform public and private decision making on economic and policy issues involving food, farming, natural resources, and rural development. ERS's highly trained economists and social scientists conduct research, analyze

² USDA AMS, <http://www.ams.usda.gov/>.

³ USDA ARS, <http://www.ars.usda.gov>.

⁴ USDA CNPP, <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov>.

food and commodity markets, produce policy studies, and develop economic and statistical indicators. The agency's research program is aimed at the information needs of USDA, other public policy officials, and the research community. ERS information and analysis is also used by the media, trade associations, public interest groups, and the general public.⁵

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://www.ers.usda.gov>.

2.1.1.5 FARM SERVICE AGENCY

Organization overview: The Farm Service Agency (FSA) administers and manages farm commodity, credit, conservation, and disaster and loan programs through a network of Federal, State, and county offices. These programs are designed to improve the economic stability of the agricultural industry and to help farmers adjust production to meet demand. The primary goal is to provide a steady price range for agricultural commodities for both farmers and consumers.

FSA continues to provide America's farmers with a strong safety net through the administration of farm commodity programs as well as ad hoc disaster programs. FSA's long-standing tradition of conserving the nation's natural resources continues through the Conservation Reserve Program. The agency provides credit to agricultural producers unable to receive private, commercial credit. FSA emphasizes providing loans to beginning, minority, and women farmers and ranchers. Its Commodity Operations division purchases and delivers commodities for use in humanitarian programs at home and abroad. FSA programs help feed America's school children and hungry people around the globe. The agency also supports the nation's disabled citizens by purchasing the products they make.⁶

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://www.fsa.usda.gov>.

2.1.1.6 FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

Organization overview: The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) "works to end hunger and obesity through the administration of 15 federal nutrition assistance programs including WIC, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and school meals. In partnership with State and Tribal governments, our programs serve one in four Americans during the course of a year. Working with our public, private and non-profit partners, our mission is to increase food security and reduce hunger by providing children and low-income people access to food, a

⁵ USDA ERS, <http://www.ers.usda.gov>.

⁶ USDA FSA, <http://www.fsa.usda.gov>.

healthful diet and nutrition education in a way that supports American agriculture and inspires public confidence.”⁷

Organizational structure: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/fdd/organization-charts>.

Website: <http://www.fns.usda.gov>.

2.1.1.7 FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

Organization overview: The USDA’s public health agency, the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), ensures the safety, wholesomeness, and correct labeling and packaging of the nation’s commercial supply of meat, poultry, and egg products. FSIS also ensures that all imported products are subject to a national inspection system equivalent to that of the United States. FSIS inspectors inspect imported shipments of meat, poultry, and egg products at U.S. ports of entry to ensure they comply with U.S. regulations.⁸

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://www.fsis.usda.gov>.

2.1.1.8 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Organization overview: The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) improves foreign market access for U.S. products, builds new markets, improves the competitive position of U.S. agriculture in the global marketplace, and provides food aid and technical assistance to foreign countries. FAS has primary responsibility for USDA’s international activities—market development, trade agreements and negotiations, and collection and analysis of statistics and market information. It also administers USDA’s export credit guarantee and food aid programs and helps increase income and food availability in developing nations by mobilizing expertise for agriculturally led economic growth. Finally, FAS enhances U.S. agriculture’s competitiveness by providing links to global resources and international organizations.⁹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.fas.usda.gov>.

2.1.1.9 FOREST SERVICE

Organization overview: Through its mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation’s forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations, the Forest Service (FS) administers programs for applying

⁷ USDA FNS, <http://www.fns.usda.gov/fns>.

⁸ USDA FSIS, <http://www.fsis.usda.gov>.

⁹ USDA FAS, <http://www.fas.usda.gov>.

sound conservation and utilization practices for natural resources. The USDA FS promotes these practices on all forest lands through cooperation with States and private landowners and carries out extensive forest and range research.¹⁰

Organizational structure: <http://www.fs.fed.us/about-agency/organization>.

Website: <http://www.fs.fed.us>.

2.1.1.10 GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

Organization overview: The Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's agency that facilitates the marketing of livestock, poultry, meat, cereals, oilseeds, and related agricultural products, and promotes fair and competitive trading practices for the overall benefit of consumers and American agriculture.

GIPSA is part of USDA's Marketing and Regulatory Programs, which are working to ensure a productive and competitive global marketplace for U.S. agricultural products.¹¹

Organizational structure: <http://www.gipsa.usda.gov/About/stroorg.aspx#prog>.

Website: <http://www.gipsa.usda.gov/>.

2.1.1.11 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

Organization overview: The National Agricultural Library (NAL) is one of four national libraries of the United States, with locations in Beltsville, MD, and Washington, DC. It houses one of the world's largest collections devoted to agriculture and its related sciences.¹²

Organizational structure: <https://www.nal.usda.gov/about>.

Website: <http://www.nal.usda.gov/>.

2.1.1.12 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

Organization overview: The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) conducts hundreds of surveys every year and prepares reports covering virtually every aspect of U.S. agriculture. Production and supplies of food and fiber, prices paid and received by farmers, farm labor and wages, farm finances, chemical use, and changes in the demographics of U.S. producers are only a few examples.¹³

¹⁰ USDA FS, <http://www.fs.fed.us>.

¹¹ USDA GIPSA, <http://www.gipsa.usda.gov/>.

¹² USDA NAL, <http://www.nal.usda.gov/>.

¹³ USDA NASS, http://www.nass.usda.gov/About_NASS/.

Organizational structure: http://www.nass.usda.gov/About_NASS/orgchart.pdf.

Website: <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.

2.1.1.13 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Organization overview: The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), formerly the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, advances knowledge for agriculture, the environment, human health and well-being, and communities by supporting research, education, and extension programs in the Land-Grant University System and other partner organizations. NIFA funds and leads State and local research, education, and extension programs.¹⁴

Organizational structure: <http://nifa.usda.gov/resource/nifa-organization-chart>.

Website: <http://nifa.usda.gov/>.

2.1.1.14 NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

Organization overview: The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is a conservation leader for all natural resources, ensuring private lands are conserved, restored, and more resilient to environmental challenges like climate change. NRCS works with landowners through conservation planning and assistance designed to benefit the soil, water, air, plants, and animals that result in productive lands and healthy ecosystems.

The NRCS maps U.S. soil to standards, ensures conservation of soil, and protects ground water. The NRCS also provides technical assistance to foreign governments and participates in international scientific and technical exchanges.¹⁵

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov>.

2.1.1.15 RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Organization overview: The Risk Management Agency (RMA) operates and manages the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC). RMA was created in 1996; FCIC was founded in 1938. RMA, through FCIC, provides crop insurance to American farmers and ranchers. Private-sector insurance companies sell and service the policies. RMA develops and/or approves the premium rate, administers premium and expense subsidies, approves and supports products, and

¹⁴ USDA CSREES, <http://nifa.usda.gov/>.

¹⁵ USDA NRCS, <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov>.

reinsures the companies. RMA also sponsors educational and outreach programs and seminars on the general topic of risk management.¹⁶

Organizational structure: <http://www.rma.usda.gov/aboutrma/who/structure.html>.

Website: <http://www.rma.usda.gov>.

2.1.1.16 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Organization overview: Rural Development (RD) is committed to the future of rural communities. RD's role is to increase rural residents' economic opportunities and improve their quality of life. RD forges partnerships with rural communities, funding projects that bring housing, community facilities, utilities, and other services. RD also provides technical assistance and financial backing for rural businesses and cooperatives to create quality jobs in rural areas. RD promotes the President's National Energy Policy and ultimately the nation's energy security by engaging the entrepreneurial spirit of rural America in the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency improvements. RD works with low-income individuals, State, local, and Indian Tribal governments, as well as private and nonprofit organizations and user-owned cooperatives.¹⁷

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/Home.html>.

2.1.2 USDA Offices

2.1.2.1 DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Organization overview: Departmental Management (DM) is USDA's central administrative management organization. DM provides support to policy officials of the Department, and overall direction and coordination for the administrative programs and services of USDA. In addition, DM manages the Headquarters complex and provides direct customer service to Washington, DC, employees.¹⁸

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.dm.usda.gov/index.htm>.

2.1.2.2 NATIONAL APPEALS DIVISION

Organization overview: The National Appeals Division (NAD) reports directly to the Secretary of Agriculture and is independent of other parts of USDA. Its sole

¹⁶ USDA RMA, <http://www.rma.usda.gov/pubs/rme/aboutrma.pdf>.

¹⁷ USDA RD, <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/Home.html>.

¹⁸ USDA, <http://www.dm.usda.gov/about.htm>.

mission is to provide fair and timely hearings and appeals to USDA program participants.

The NAD is responsible for all administrative appeals arising from program activities of the FSA, RMA, NRCS, Rural Business-Cooperative Development Service, Rural Housing Service, and the Rural Utilities Service.¹⁹

Organizational structure: http://www.nad.usda.gov/about_organization.html.

Website: <http://www.nad.usda.gov/>.

2.1.2.3 OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY COORDINATION

Organization overview: USDA’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Coordination (OHSEC) provides Departmental executive leadership in government-wide initiatives pertaining to physical security, emergency programs, personnel and document security, continuity of operations, and continuity of government. OHSEC also provides security management of USDA’s Headquarters facilities in the National Capital Region and operations center support to USDA emergency response and program operations nationwide. OHSEC coordinates USDA facility disaster management and emergency planning response activities within the National Capital Region, focuses on safeguarding national security information within USDA, manages security clearances, and determines “Suitability for Employment” for USDA employees in public trust positions.²⁰

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://www.dm.usda.gov/ohsec>.

2.1.2.4 OFFICE OF ADVOCACY AND OUTREACH

Organization overview: “Through coordination and collaboration, the Office of Advocacy and Outreach (OAO) works across USDA to enhance access to services for the communities we serve.

- ◆ Improving the viability and profitability of small and beginning farmers and ranchers
- ◆ Improving access to USDA programs for historically underserved communities
- ◆ Improving agricultural opportunities for farm workers

¹⁹ USDA NAD, <http://www.nad.usda.gov/>.

²⁰ USDA, <http://www.dm.usda.gov/ohsec>.

- ◆ Closing the professional achievement gap by providing opportunities to talented and diverse young people to support the agricultural industry in the 21st century.”²¹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.outreach.usda.gov/>.

2.1.2.5 OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Organization overview: The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights ensures compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies for USDA customers and employees regardless of race, color, national origin, sex (including gender identity and expression), religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, marital or familial status, political beliefs, parental status, protected genetic information, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program.²²

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://www.ascr.usda.gov>.

2.1.2.6 OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Organization overview: The Office of Budget and Program Analysis’ (OBPA’s) major activities consist of coordinating the preparation of the Department’s budget estimates, legislative reports, and regulations. OBPA provides direction and administration of the Department’s budgetary functions including development, presentation, and administration of the budget; reviews program and legislative proposals for program and budget related implications; and analyzes program and resource issues and alternatives.²³

Organizational structure: http://www.obpa.usda.gov/doc/orgchart_obpa.pdf.

Website: <http://www.obpa.usda.gov>.

2.1.2.7 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST

Organization overview: The Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) advises the Secretary of Agriculture on the economic implications of policies and programs affecting the U.S. food and fiber system and rural areas as well as coordinates, reviews, and approves the Department’s commodity and farm sector forecasts.²⁴

Organizational structure: http://www.usda.gov/oce/about_oce/leadership.htm.

²¹ USDA, <http://www.outreach.usda.gov/>.

²² USDA, <http://www.ascr.usda.gov>.

²³ USDA, <http://www.obpa.usda.gov>.

²⁴ USDA, <http://www.usda.gov/oce>.

Website: <http://www.usda.gov/oce>.

2.1.2.8 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Organization overview: The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is responsible for the financial leadership of an enterprise that in the private sector would be the sixth largest company in the United States with over

- ◆ 100,000 employees,
- ◆ 14,000 offices and field locations,
- ◆ \$128 billion in assets, and
- ◆ \$77 billion in annual spending.

The USDA provides \$100 billion of loans as well as significant guarantees and insurance in support of America's farmers and ranchers.²⁵

Organizational structure: <http://www.dm.usda.gov/docs/DM-Directory.pdf>.

Website: <http://www.ocfo.usda.gov>.

2.1.2.9 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

Organization overview: The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) has primary responsibility to develop, deliver, and defend all USDA information technologies. The OCIO develops, delivers, and defends the business information technologies that empower every aspect of the USDA mission.²⁶

Organizational structure: <http://www.ocio.usda.gov/about-ocio/ocio-leadership>.

Website: <http://www.ocio.usda.gov>.

2.1.2.10 OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Organization overview: The Office of Communications (OC) provides leadership, expertise, management and coordination to develop successful communications strategies and products that advance the mission of USDA and priorities of the government, while serving and engaging the public in a fair, equal, transparent and easily accessible manner.²⁷

Organizational structure:
http://www.usda.gov/documents/OC/oc_organization_chart.pdf.

²⁵ USDA, <http://www.ocfo.usda.gov>.

²⁶ USDA, <http://www.ocio.usda.gov/office-chief-information-officer>.

²⁷ USDA, http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=OC_HOME.

Website: http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=OC_HOME.

2.1.2.11 OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

Organization overview: Office of Congressional Relations (OCR) serves as the Department's liaison with Members of Congress and their staffs. OCR works closely with members and staffs of various House and Senate Committees including the House Agriculture Committee and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry to communicate USDA's legislative agenda and budget proposals.²⁸

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=OCR>.

2.1.2.12 OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MARKETS

Organization overview: The Office of Environmental Markets (OEM) provides leadership in the development of markets for ecosystem services. OEM is involved in developing uniform standards and market infrastructure to facilitate market-based approaches to agriculture, forest, and rangeland conservation. OEM fosters collaboration around a robust, accessible, and scientifically credible market system to protect and enhance America's natural capital.²⁹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/ecosystems/services/OEM/>.

2.1.2.13 OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Organization overview: The Office of the Executive Secretariat (OES) ensures that all Department officials are included in the correspondence drafting and policy making process through a managed clearance and control system. Keeping policy officials informed of executive documents enhances the secretary's ability to review sound and thought out policy recommendations before making final decisions.³⁰

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=OES>.

2.1.2.14 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Organization overview: The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) performs audits and investigations of the Department's programs and promotes the

²⁸ USDA, <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=OCR>.

²⁹ USDA FS, <http://www.fs.fed.us/ecosystems/services/OEM/>.

³⁰ USDA, <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=OES>.

economy and efficiency of its operations with the object of helping to protect its programs and to ensure integrity.³¹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.usda.gov/oig>.

2.1.2.15 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Organization overview: The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) is an independent legal agency that provides legal advice and services to the Secretary of Agriculture and to all other officials and agencies of the Department with respect to all USDA programs and activities.³²

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=OGC>.

2.1.2.16 OFFICE OF TRIBAL RELATIONS

Organization overview: The Office of Tribal Relations (OTR) is the primary point of contact for Tribal issues within USDA. OTR:

- ◆ Provides oversight of Forest Service programs and policy that may affect Tribes, encouraging and supporting respectful, supportive government-to-government relationships that strengthen external and internal coordination and communication about tribal concerns and the Forest Service mission.
- ◆ Prepares and implements new and existing policy and direction outlining the legal requirements and opportunities within existing authorities relating to Tribes.
- ◆ Clarifies the Agency's responsibilities regarding Tribal trust and reserved rights.
- ◆ Develops and supports education and training for employees of the Forest Service and other agencies, helping them work more effectively with tribal governments and other partners.
- ◆ Explores innovative ways to interact with Tribes, Tribal Members, and others to enhance the Forest Service's service to Native American communities.³³

³¹ USDA, <http://www.usda.gov/oig/about.htm>.

³² USDA, <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=OGC>.

³³ USDA, <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/banner/aboutaphis>.

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/>.

2.2 ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

Organization overview: APHIS is a multi-faceted agency with a broad mission that includes protecting and promoting U.S. agricultural health, regulating genetically engineered organisms, administering the Animal Welfare and Horse Protection Acts, and carrying out wildlife damage management activities. These efforts support the overall mission of USDA, which is to protect and promote food, agriculture, natural resources, and related assets.³⁴

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/home/>.

2.2.1 Office of Civil Rights, Diversity, and Inclusion

Organization overview: The Office of Civil Rights, Diversity, and Inclusion (OCRDI) promotes civil rights, equal opportunity, and diversity in the workplace. OCRDI ensures APHIS employees are treated fairly and protected from discriminatory acts.³⁵

Organizational structure:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/civil_rights/downloads/ocrdi_org_chart.pdf.

Website: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/civil_rights/.

2.2.2 Biotechnology Regulatory Services

Organization overview: The Biotechnology Regulatory Services (BRS) focuses on USDA's key role in regulating and facilitating biotechnology, and implements APHIS regulations for certain genetically engineered organisms that may pose a risk to plant health. BRS has four program divisions: Policy Coordination Programs, Biotechnology Risk Analysis Program, Regulatory Operations Programs, and Resource Management Programs. These programs are located at APHIS headquarters in Riverdale, MD. The Regulatory Operations Program has regional offices in Fort Collins, CO, and Raleigh, NC.³⁶

Organizational structure: NA.

³⁴ USDA APHIS, <http://www.aphis.usda.gov>.

³⁵ USDA APHIS, http://www.aphis.usda.gov/civil_rights/.

³⁶ USDA APHIS, <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/biotechnology>.

Website: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/biotechnology/brs_main.shtml.

2.2.3 International Services

Organization overview: International Services (IS) safeguards the health of animals, plants, and ecosystems in the United States; facilitates safe agricultural trade; ensures effective and efficient management of international programs; and invests in international capacity building through various training programs abroad to enhance technical, administrative, and diplomatic skills and competencies. IS facilitates international trade and fulfills APHIS's mission to prevent the international spread of pests and the reintroduction of pests and disease threats already eliminated in the United States.³⁷

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/is>.

2.2.4 Plant Protection and Quarantine

Organization overview: Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) safeguards agriculture and natural resources from the risks associated with the entry, establishment, or spread of animal and plant pests and noxious weeds to ensure an abundant, high-quality, and varied food supply.³⁸

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/index.shtml.

2.2.5 Wildlife Services

Organization overview: Wildlife Services (WS) provides leadership and expertise to resolve wildlife conflicts to allow people and wildlife to coexist. WS, in collaboration with its partners and customers, assist Americans in protecting their agricultural resources. It has two regional field operations: Eastern Regional Office in Raleigh, NC, and Western Regional Office in Fort Collins, CO. The National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC), in Fort Collins, CO, functions as the research arm of WS, helping manage wildlife damage by supplying scientific information on conflicts between humans and wildlife.³⁹

Organizational structure:

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage/ws_organization.shtml.

Website: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage.

³⁷ USDA APHIS, <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/is/>.

³⁸ USDA APHIS, http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/index.shtml.

³⁹ USDA APHIS, http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage.

2.2.6 Legislative and Public Affairs

Organization overview: Legislative and Public Affairs (LPA) manages effective APHIS communication with Congress, the States, industry and stakeholders, trading partners, and the media. To do so, LPA handles the following:

- ◆ Congressional communication
- ◆ Stakeholder outreach
- ◆ Media response and support
- ◆ Executive communications
- ◆ Freedom of Information Act requests
- ◆ Information materials
- ◆ Internal services.⁴⁰

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: [here](#).

2.2.7 Animal Care

Organization overview: Animal Care (AC) is responsible for administering the Animal Welfare and Horse Protection Acts. APHIS provides leadership for determining standards of humane care and treatment of animals, and implements those standards. APHIS achieves compliance through inspection, education, cooperative efforts, and enforcement.⁴¹ AC inspectors work closely with other Federal agencies in enforcing the Animal Welfare and Horse Protection Acts and regularly interact with professional groups, industry, humane groups, the scientific community, and other associations.

Organizational structure:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/downloads/acorg.html.

Website: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/index.shtml.

⁴⁰ USDA APHIS, http://www.aphis.usda.gov/about_aphis/programs_offices/lpa/.

⁴¹ USDA APHIS, http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/index.shtml.

2.2.8 Policy and Program Development

Organization overview: Policy and Program Development (PPD) coordinates the overall formulation, justification, and execution of current and long-range policies and programs related to the budget, multiyear programs, and financial plans.⁴²

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: [here](#).

2.2.9 Veterinary Services

See Section 2.3.

2.2.10 Marketing and Regulatory Programs Business Services

Organization overview: Marketing and Regulatory Programs Business Services (MRPBS) provides administrative support services in budget, finance, human resources, information technology, procurement, property management, security, and other areas.⁴³ MRPBS consists of the following divisions:

- ◆ Acquisition and Asset Management Division
- ◆ Financial Management Division
- ◆ Human Resources Division
- ◆ Information Technology Division
- ◆ Investigative and Enforcement Services
- ◆ Emergency Management Safety and Security Division.

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/mrpbs/>.

2.3 VETERINARY SERVICES

Organization overview: VS protects and improves the health, quality, and marketability of our nation's animals, animal products, and veterinary biologics by preventing, controlling, and eliminating animal diseases and monitoring and promoting animal health and productivity. VS programs are critically important in

⁴² USDA APHIS, http://www.aphis.usda.gov/about_aphis/programs_offices/ppd.

⁴³ USDA APHIS, <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/mrpbs/>.

maintaining the health of U.S. livestock and poultry and ensuring the safety of the U.S. food supply.⁴⁴ VS is organized into four strategic units:

- Surveillance, Preparedness, and Response Services (SPRS);
- National Import and Export Services (NIES);
- Science, Technology, and Analysis Services (STAS); and
- Program Support Services (PSS).

Because the VS reorganization is recent, the following two links are most relevant regarding the websites for the new organization and the new organizational structure. Additional links to each individual service centers may not be fully developed; please refer to these two links for further information on VS.

Organizational structure:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/vs_reorg_basics.pdf.

Website: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/index.shtml.

2.3.1 Deputy Administrator

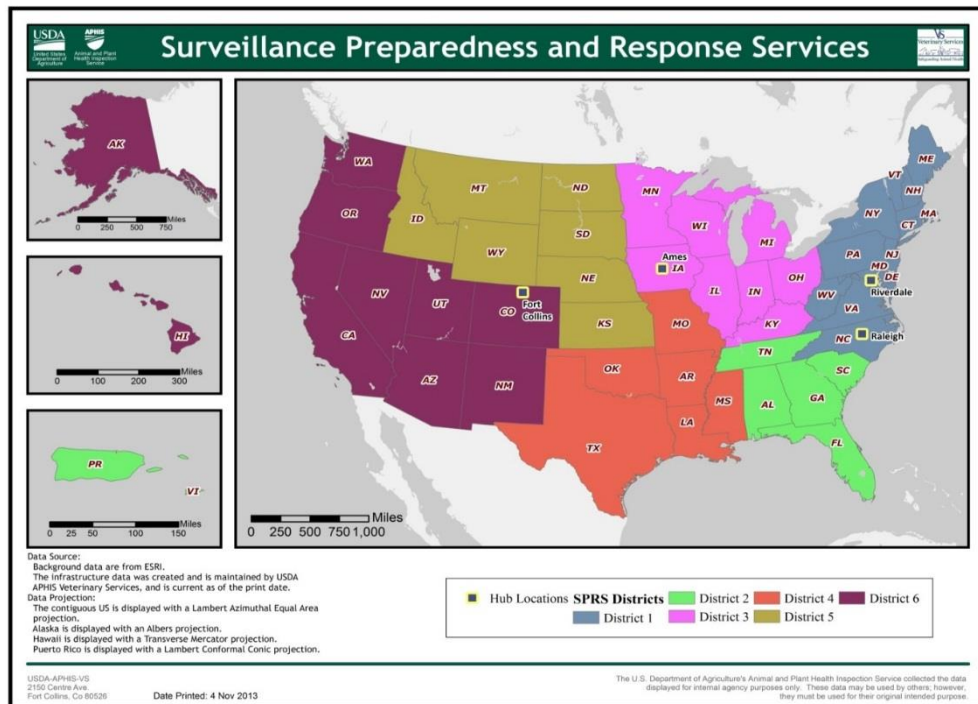
Organization overview: The Deputy Administrator's (DA's) Office is responsible for overseeing VS operations. The DA formulates policy and provides strategic and operational guidance and direction for VS. The DA also acts as the Chief Veterinary Officer for the United States.

2.3.2 Surveillance, Preparedness, and Response Services

Organization overview: SPRS is organized by functional and commodity groups and focuses on a broad spectrum of animal health needs, including early awareness, field animal health programs, and emergency response.

Six geographic districts lead the implementation of national activities and serve as the primary points of contact (POCs) for State Animal Health Officials and other local stakeholders.

⁴⁴ USDA APHIS, http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/index.shtml.



2.3.2.1 ANIMAL HEALTH CENTERS

Organization overview: Within SPRS, the Cattle Health Center; Avian, Swine, Aquatic Animal Health Center; and the Sheep, Goat, Cervid, and Equine Health Center serve as the major animal commodity groups. These Animal Health Centers focus on commodity planning in addition to other surveillance, field health, and emergency response commodity efforts.

Website (animal health information):

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/.

2.3.2.2 NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS AND INCIDENT COORDINATION CENTER

Organization overview: As leaders in animal health emergency management, NPIC develops strategies and policies for effective incident management and helps coordinate incident responses. As a liaison to outside emergency management groups, NPIC ensures that VS emergency management policies, strategies, and responses are current and consistent with national and international standards.⁴⁵ The information management system known as the Emergency Management Response System (EMRS), also falls under NPIC. It is the system of record in any FAD investigation or other animal health emergency.

The following programs also reside in NPIC:

- ◆ Animal Disease Traceability
- ◆ National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps (NAHERC)
- ◆ National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP).

Website (Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan): <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep>.

Website (Traceability): <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/>.

Website (NAHERC): [here](#).

Website (NVAP): [here](#).

2.3.2.3 SPRS LOGISTICS CENTER

Organization overview: The SPRS Logistics Center manages the National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) consistent with national and international standards. The NVS has the capability to rapidly provide animal vaccines, antivirals, equipment, and response support services in the event of an animal health emergency.

Website (NVS only): http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/emergency_management/nvs.shtml.

⁴⁵ USDA APHIS, [here](#).

2.3.2.4 ONE HEALTH COORDINATION CENTER

Organization overview: One Health is the concept that animal health, human health, and environmental health are inextricably linked. The One Health Coordination Center seeks to integrate this idea into APHIS VS policy, programs, and infrastructure and to build collaborations between VS and other members of the One Health community.

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: [here](#).

2.3.3 National Import and Export Services

Organization overview: NIES brings together VS' import and export activities, from policy development to port inspection. Key services include animal inspection and quarantine, pathways analysis, permitting, facility inspections, health certificates, and disease reporting. The divisions of NIES are:

- ◆ Policy, Permitting, and Regulatory Services;
- ◆ District Field Services;
- ◆ Animal Import Center Services;
- ◆ Port Services;
- ◆ Agricultural Select Agent Services; and
- ◆ International Animal Health Standards Services.

Organizational structure:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/vs_reorg_basics.pdf.

Website: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/index.shtml.

2.3.4 Science, Technology, and Analysis Services

STAS incorporates the VS science centers to provide the best analysis, expertise, and information to policy and decision makers. STAS undertakes analyses of response options, animal disease modeling, animal health data management, surveillance design, diagnostic capability, laboratory coordination, large scale epidemiological investigations, and risk assessments, among others.

2.3.4.1 CENTER FOR VETERINARY BIOLOGICS

Organization overview: The Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) ensures that veterinary biologics available for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of animal diseases maintain purity and potency and are safe and effective.⁴⁶

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: [here](#).

2.3.4.2 NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICES LABORATORIES

Organization overview: The National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) safeguards U.S. animal health and contributes to public health by ensuring that timely and accurate laboratory support is provided by their nationwide animal-health diagnostic system. The NVSL staff accomplishes this by

- ◆ providing diagnostic services, reagents, and training in world-class facilities,
- ◆ responding to animal health emergencies,
- ◆ taking an active role in managing the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN),
- ◆ serving as an international reference laboratory, and
- ◆ maintaining a well-trained and responsive staff.

NVSL consists of:

- ◆ Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
- ◆ Diagnostic Bacteriology Laboratory
- ◆ Diagnostic Virology Laboratory
- ◆ Pathobiology Laboratory.

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: [here](#).

2.3.4.2.1 National Animal Health Laboratory Network

Organization overview: NAHLN is organized under the NVSL. It is a multifaceted network comprised of sets of laboratories that focus on different

⁴⁶ USDA APHIS, [here](#).

diseases, using common testing methods and software platforms to process diagnostic requests and share information.⁴⁷

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: [here](#).

2.3.4.3 CENTER FOR EPIDEMIOLOGY AND ANIMAL HEALTH

Organization overview: The Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH) explores and analyzes animal health and related agricultural issues to facilitate informed decision making in government and industry. CEAH also partners with World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and its member countries to improve international disease surveillance capabilities and analytic methods supporting trade decisions.

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: [here](#).

2.3.5 Program Support Services

For information on the organizational structure of PSS, please see the following link: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/vs_reorg_basics.pdf.

2.3.5.1 WRITING, EDITING, AND REGULATORY COORDINATION

Organization overview: The Writing, Editing, and Regulatory Coordination (WERC) is charged with ensuring VS adheres to various Acts, Executive Orders, and other policy documents. WERC staff provides advice and guidance on Federal regulatory activities and is VS' first POC for any and all regulatory related questions and guidance.

2.3.5.2 PLANNING, FINANCE, STRATEGY

Organization overview: The Planning, Finance, Strategy staff develops and oversees national-level planning and development of strategic and program plans within VS.

2.3.5.3 CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

Organization overview: The Chief Information Officer (CIO) directs the development of VS information technology policy and its application in VS nationwide. The CIO is also responsible for developing, deploying, and

⁴⁷ USDA APHIS, [here](#).

supporting automated information systems that support the data management requirements of VS' national animal health program activities.

2.3.5.4 MANAGEMENT SUPPORT STAFF

Organization overview: The Management Support Staff (MSS) supports VS in the following areas:

- ◆ Travel
- ◆ Management of memorandums and notices
- ◆ Budget
- ◆ Continuity of operations
- ◆ Cooperative agreements
- ◆ Transit subsidies
- ◆ Training
- ◆ Workforce leadership and development
- ◆ National Recruitment Program.

The MSS consists of the following sections:

- ◆ Professional Development Staff (PDS)
- ◆ Workforce/Succession Planning.

2.3.5.4.1 Professional Development Staff

Organization overview: The PDS is a group of training specialists dedicated to meeting the current and future scientific and technical education and training needs of VS personnel.⁴⁸

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: [here](#).

⁴⁸ USDA APHIS, http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/.

2.3.5.4.2 Workforce/Succession Planning

Organization overview: Workforce/Succession Planning manages VS' workforce and succession planning efforts and ensures that VS' workforce and succession planning efforts are coordinated with APHIS-level efforts.

Chapter 3

Federal Agency Stakeholders

NPIC works with various Federal agencies on issues involving FAD preparedness and response. Federal agencies with which NPIC regularly coordinates, or those which may be involved in FAD preparedness and response, include the following:

- ◆ Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
 - Office of Health Affairs (OHA)
 - Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate
- ◆ Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
 - Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
 - Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR)
- ◆ Department of Defense (DoD)
 - Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)
 - U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM)
 - National Center for Medical Intelligence (NCMI)
 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
 - Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)
- ◆ Department of the Interior (DOI)
- ◆ Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- ◆ Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- ◆ U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
- ◆ Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)

-
- ◆ Department of Energy (DOE).

3.1 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Organization overview: DHS' mission is to secure the nation against many threats, and it leads the unified national effort to secure and protect the country from terrorist attacks.⁴⁹ It has a comprehensive national strategy that involves preparing for and responding to all hazards and disasters. DHS works with other Federal agencies and State and local authorities to respond quickly and effectively to emergencies. It works closely with USDA to enhance preparedness and response capabilities to effectively and quickly respond to an emergency event, such as a large-scale animal disease outbreak.

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://www.dhs.gov>.

3.1.1 Federal Emergency Management Agency

Organization overview: FEMA serves as the DHS response agency during all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made. During an incident of national significance, FEMA deploys disaster teams and assets to support State and local government in their recovery efforts. It also works in partnership with other organizations that are part of the nation's emergency management system, including State and local emergency management agencies, 27 Federal agencies, and the American Red Cross.⁵⁰

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://www.fema.gov>.

3.1.2 Office of Health Affairs

Organization overview: OHA serves as DHS's principal agent for medical and health matters. Working throughout the government and private sector, OHA

- ◆ serves as the principal medical and public health advisor for DHS,
- ◆ builds national resilience against health incidents,
- ◆ enhances first responder capabilities, and

⁴⁹ DHS, <http://www.dhs.gov>.

⁵⁰ FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov>.

- ◆ protects the Department workforce against health threats.⁵¹

Organizational structure: <http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/org-chart-oha.pdf>.

Website: <http://www.dhs.gov/office-health-affairs>.

3.1.3 Science and Technology Directorate

Organization overview: The S&T Directorate is the DHS research and development arm. Established by Congress to provide novel solutions to security challenges, S&T seeks innovative, systems-based solutions for the Homeland Security Enterprise.⁵²

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <https://www.dhs.gov/science-and-technology-directorate>.

3.2 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Organization overview: HHS is the Federal government's principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services. HHS works closely with State and local governments, and many HHS-funded services are provided at the local level by State or county agencies or through private-sector grantees. The department's programs are administered by 11 operating divisions, 10 regional offices, and the Office of the Secretary.⁵³

Organizational structure: <http://www.hhs.gov/about/orgchart/index.html>.

Website: <http://www.hhs.gov>.

3.2.1 Food and Drug Administration

Organization overview: FDA, an agency within HHS, is responsible for protecting public health by assuring the safety of foods, dietary supplements, drugs, vaccines, biological products, blood products, medical devices, radiation-emitting devices, and cosmetics.⁵⁴ FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) is responsible for regulating drugs, devices, and food additives given to, or used

⁵¹ DHS, <http://www.dhs.gov/office-health-affairs>.

⁵² DHS, <https://www.dhs.gov/science-and-technology-directorate>.

⁵³ HHS, <http://www.hhs.gov>.

⁵⁴ FDA, <http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/WhatWeDo/default.htm>.

on, over 100 million companion animals, as well as millions of poultry, cattle, swine, and minor animal species.⁵⁵

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://www.fda.gov>.

3.2.2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Organization overview: CDC, a DHS agency, is the primary Federal agency for conducting and supporting public health activities in the United States. CDC collaborates to protect community and public health through disease promotion, prevention of disease, injury and disability, and preparedness for new health threats.⁵⁶

The One Health Coordination Center maintains a liaison at the CDC to coordinate between CDC, USDA, APHIS, and other Federal agencies.

Organizational structure: http://www.cdc.gov/maso/pdf/CDC_Official.pdf.

Website: <http://www.cdc.gov>.

3.2.3 Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response

Organization overview: ASPR leads the nation in preventing, preparing for, and responding to the public health consequences of public health emergencies and disasters. ASPR focuses on preparedness planning and response; building Federal emergency medical operational capabilities; countermeasures research, advance development, and procurement; and grants to strengthen the capabilities of hospitals and healthcare systems in public health emergencies and medical disasters. The office provides Federal support including medical professionals through its National Disaster Medical System, to augment State and local capabilities during an emergency or disaster. ASPR comprises six main offices:

- ◆ Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority
- ◆ Office of Emergency Management
- ◆ Office of Acquisition Management, Contracts, and Grants
- ◆ Office of Policy and Planning

⁵⁵ FDA CVM, <http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/CentersOffices/OfficeofFoods/CVM/default.htm>.

⁵⁶ CDC, <http://www.cdc.gov/about/organization/cio.htm>.

- ◆ Office of Financial Planning and Analysis
- ◆ Office of the Chief Operating Officer.⁵⁷

Organizational structure: <http://www.hhs.gov/about/orgchart/aspr.html>.

Website: <http://www.hhs.gov/aspr>.

3.2.4 Defense Intelligence Agency

Organization overview: DIA, the military intelligence organization of DoD, provides intelligence information to warfighters, defense policymakers, and force planners in DoD and the intelligence community in support of U.S. military planning and operations and weapon systems acquisition.⁵⁸

Organizational structure: <http://www.dia.mil/About/Organization.aspx>.

Website: <http://www.dia.mil>.

3.2.5 U.S. Northern Command

Organization overview: USNORTHCOM is responsible for the protection and defense of the United States. It executes command and control of DoD homeland defense initiatives and coordinates defense support of civil authorities. USNORTHCOM's civil support mission includes domestic disaster relief operations during fires, hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes; counter-drug operations; and managing the consequences of a terrorist event employing a weapon of mass destruction.

USNORTHCOM's area of responsibility includes the continental United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico, and the surrounding water to approximately 500 nautical miles. It also includes the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida.

USNORTHCOM is also responsible for the North American Aerospace Defense Command, a binational command responsible for aerospace warning and aerospace control for Canada, Alaska, and the continental United States.⁵⁹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.northcom.mil>.

⁵⁷ HHS ASPR, <http://www.phe.gov/ABOUT/ASPR/Pages/default.aspx>.

⁵⁸ DIA, <http://www.dia.mil>.

⁵⁹ USNORTHCOM, <http://www.northcom.mil/AboutUSNORTHCOM.aspx>.

3.2.6 National Center for Medical Intelligence

Organization overview: NCMI, a DoD agency in DIA, works closely with DHS, gathers information on diseases and contaminants that could make their way into the United States through food, animals, travelers, immigrants, and returning troops. STAS maintains a liaison at NCMI to coordinate agricultural issues between NCMI and USDA.

Organization structure: NA.

Website: NA.

3.2.7 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Organization overview: USACE, a major Army command, provides military and public works services to the United States through vital engineering services and capabilities. USACE conducts civil engineering projects, designs and builds flood protection systems, performs design and construction management of military facilities, and executes environmental and ecosystem restoration.⁶⁰

Organization structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.usace.army.mil>.

3.2.8 Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Organization overview: DTRA is a DoD combat support agency. DTRA reports to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, through the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Defense Programs. DTRA safeguards the United States and its allies from weapons of mass destruction by providing capabilities to reduce, eliminate, and counter the threat and mitigate its effects.⁶¹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.dtra.mil>.

3.3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Organization overview: DOI protects and manages the nation's natural resources and cultural heritage, provides scientific and other information about those resources, honors our nation's responsibilities to Tribal nations, and advocates for

⁶⁰ USACE, <http://www.usace.army.mil/About.aspx>.

⁶¹ DTRA, <http://www.dtra.mil>.

America's island communities. DOI employs 70,000 people in the following bureaus:

- ◆ Bureau of Indian Affairs
- ◆ Bureau of Indian Education
- ◆ Bureau of Land Management
- ◆ Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
- ◆ Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
- ◆ Bureau of Reclamation
- ◆ National Park Service
- ◆ Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement
- ◆ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- ◆ U.S. Geological Survey.⁶²

Organizational structure: <http://www.doi.gov/whoweare/orgchart.cfm>.

Website: <http://www.doi.gov>.

3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Organization overview: EPA's primary responsibility is to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment. The agency conducts environmental assessment, research, and education. It has primary responsibility for setting and enforcing national standards under a variety of environmental laws, studying environmental issues, and partnering to protect the environment with State and local governments as well as businesses and non-profit organizations.⁶³

Organizational structure:

<http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-organizational-structure>.

Website: <http://www.epa.gov>.

3.5 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Organization overview: The FBI protects and defends the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, upholds and enforces the criminal laws

⁶² DOI, <http://www.doi.gov>.

⁶³ EPA, <http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/our-mission-and-what-we-do>.

of the United States, and provides leadership and criminal justice services to Federal, State, municipal, and international agencies and partners.

The FBI has 56 field offices centrally located in major metropolitan areas across the United States and Puerto Rico and maintains approximately 380 resident agencies in smaller cities and towns. The FBI also maintains legal attachés in more than 60 U.S embassies.⁶⁴

Organizational structure:

http://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/fbi-headquarters/org_chart.

Website: <http://www.fbi.gov>.

3.6 UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Organization overview: Located in Washington, DC, USAID is an independent Federal government agency that receives overall foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. USAID supports long-term and equitable economic growth and advances U.S. foreign policy objectives by supporting

- ◆ economic growth, agriculture, and trade,
- ◆ global health, and
- ◆ democracy, conflict prevention, and humanitarian assistance.

USAID provides assistance in six regions of the world:

- ◆ Afghanistan and Pakistan
- ◆ Africa
- ◆ Asia
- ◆ Latin America and the Caribbean
- ◆ Europe and Eurasia
- ◆ Middle East.⁶⁵

Organizational structure: <http://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization>.

Website: <http://www.usaid.gov>.

⁶⁴ FBI, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/quick-facts>.

⁶⁵ USAID, <http://www.usaid.gov>.

3.7 OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Organization overview: In 1976, Congress established OSTP to advise the President and others within the Executive Office of the President on the effects of science and technology on domestic and international affairs. OSTP leads interagency efforts to develop and implement “sound science and technology policies and budgets, and to work with the private sector, State and local governments, the science and higher education communities, and other nations toward this end.”⁶⁶

Organizational structure:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ostp/about/leadershipstaff>.

Website: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ostp>.

3.8 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Organization overview: DOE is responsible for advancing the national, economic, and energy security of the United States, promoting scientific and technological innovation, and ensuring the environmental cleanup of the national nuclear weapons complex. DOI operates over 20 laboratories and technology centers, four power marketing administrations, the Energy Information Administration, and the National Nuclear Security Administration.⁶⁷

Organizational structure: <http://www.energy.gov/organization/orgchart.htm>.

Website: <http://www.energy.gov>.

⁶⁶ OSTP, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ostp/about>.

⁶⁷ DOE, <http://www.energy.gov>.

Chapter 4

State, Tribal, and Territorial Organizations

NPIC works closely with State, Tribal, and territorial organizations in ensuring adequate preparedness and response capabilities for FAD incidents. When an incident or outbreak occurs, local organizations provide the first level of response. The NVS also has a State-Federal Liaison, who works to improve preparedness and response for the NVS through development of plans and exercises.

The following State, Tribal, and territorial associations are FAD stakeholders described in this chapter:

- ◆ National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials (NASAHO)
- ◆ National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV)
- ◆ Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO)
- ◆ Intertribal Agricultural Council (IAC)
- ◆ Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE)
- ◆ National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)
- ◆ Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture (MSPSA)
- ◆ National Governors Association (NGA)
- ◆ National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA)
- ◆ State Boards of Animal Health
- ◆ State Livestock Commissions
- ◆ Tribal Organizations.

4.1 NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF STATE ANIMAL HEALTH OFFICIALS

Organization overview: NASAHO is an organization which is composed of the State Animal Health Officials in the States and territories. NASAHO provides guidance on issues pertaining to current animal health concerns, such as minimizing disease transmission at livestock exhibitions.

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: NA.

4.2 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE PUBLIC HEALTH VETERINARIANS

Organization overview: NASPHV promotes its role in public health issues such as zoonotic, vector-borne, and food safety topics. State public health veterinarians act on the local and State levels to prevent exposure to and control diseases that are transmissible between humans and animals or animal products. Many State Public Health Veterinarians are always on call and have the primary authority regarding rabies exposures in their states.⁶⁸

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.nasphv.org>.

4.3 ASSOCIATION OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL HEALTH OFFICIALS

Organization overview: “ASTHO is a national nonprofit organization representing the public health agencies of the United States, the U.S. Territories, and the District of Columbia, as well as the 100,000 public health professionals these agencies employ.” ASTHO strives to formulate and influence sound public health policy and excellence in State-based public health practices.⁶⁹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.astho.org>.

4.4 INTERTRIBAL AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL

Organization overview: The IAC promotes the conservation, development, and use of their agricultural resources for the benefit of the Indian people. The IAC conducts a wide range of programs designed to further the goal of improving Indian agriculture. The IAC promotes the Indian use of Indian resources and contracts with Federal agencies to maximize resources for tribal members.⁷⁰

Organizational structure: NA.

⁶⁸ NASPHV, <http://www.nasphv.org/>.

⁶⁹ ASTHO, <http://www.astho.org/>.

⁷⁰ IAC, <http://www.indianaglink.com/>.

Website: <http://www.indianaglink.com>.

4.5 COUNCIL OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL EPIDEMIOLOGISTS

Organization overview: CSTE—with more than 1,050 public health epidemiologists working in states, local health agencies, and territories—works to establish more effective relationships among Federal, State, and other health agencies. It provides technical advice and assistance to partner organizations, such as ASTHO, and Federal agencies, such as CDC. CSTE members have extensive experience in surveillance and epidemiology in a broad range of areas, including occupational health, infectious diseases, immunization, environmental health, chronic diseases, injury control, and maternal and child health.⁷¹

Organizational structure: <http://www.cste.org/?page=SteeringCommittees> and <http://www.cste.org/?page=Leadership>.

Website: <http://www.cste.org/>.

4.6 NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

Organization overview: The mission of the NCAI is to protect the treaties and sovereign rights for all American Indians. NCAI works to secure traditional laws, cultures, and ways of life for generations to come, improving the quality of life in Native communities.⁷²

Organizational structure: <http://www.ncai.org/about-ncai/ncai-leadership>.

Website: <http://www.ncai.org>.

4.7 MULTI-STATE PARTNERSHIP FOR SECURITY IN AGRICULTURE

Organization overview: The MSPSA, formed in 2003, is a collaborative forum of State departments of agriculture, State veterinarian's offices, homeland security advisors, animal health departments, and emergency management divisions from 14 States.

⁷¹ CSTE, <http://www.cste.org/dnn/>.

⁷² NCAI, <http://www.ncai.org/about-ncai/mission-history>.

MSPSA encourages collaboration between States, Federal partners, and State agency associations to share information and prevent duplication of effort on agriculture emergency preparedness and response initiatives.⁷³

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.cerc4ag.com/>.

4.8 NATIONAL GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION

Organization overview: The NGA is the bipartisan group of U.S. governors. It represents states in Congress and before the administration on key Federal issues and developing, promoting innovation and best practices on issues that range from education and health to technology, welfare reform, and the environment. NGA also provides management and technical assistance to both new and incumbent governors.⁷⁴

Organizational structure:

<http://www.nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/files/pdf/COMMITTEELIST.PDF>.

Website: <http://www.nga.org>.

4.9 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE

Organization overview: represents State agriculture departments, focused on promoting their State's agricultural products, encouraging production, and ensuring consumer, livestock, and plant safety.

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: www.nasda.org.

⁷³ MSPSA, <http://www.agpartnership.org/aboutus.asp>.

⁷⁴ NGA, <http://www.nga.org/>.

4.10 STATE BOARDS OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Organization overview: State boards of animal health work to enhance State economies by protecting investment in agricultural, wildlife, horses, and companion animals. They also do the following:

- ◆ Protect public health by preventing and controlling the spread of animal diseases, such as rabies, which pose a threat to people.
- ◆ Protect the food supply through State meat, poultry, and dairy inspection programs.
- ◆ Regulate the care and handling of livestock bought and sold by licensing and inspecting livestock market facilities, auctions, and renderers.
- ◆ Help people and their animals when they are the victims of large-scale disasters such as floods and tornadoes.

Organizational structure: See [Appendix A](#) for the State's link to the organizational structure.

Website: See [Appendix A](#) for the State's website link.

4.11 STATE LIVESTOCK COMMISSIONS

Organization overview: State livestock commissions are responsible for the control, suppression, and eradication of livestock and poultry diseases and pests and supervision of livestock and poultry sanitation in the State. They are responsible for the development of the livestock and poultry industries in the State and for administering the provisions of laws and regulations pertaining to livestock and poultry.

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: NA.

4.12 TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization overview: Tribal organizations promote the conservation, development, and use of agricultural resources within their jurisdictions. They frequently collaborate with USDA on rural development, food safety and security, plant and animal health, and emergency preparedness and response.

Within USDA, the Office of Tribal Relations serves as the liaison with the Tribal community. The office aims to work closely with Tribal officials by ensuring strong relationships, preserving sovereignty, and coordinating initiatives. It is

located in the USDA Office of the Secretary, Intergovernmental Affairs.⁷⁵ In addition, the NRCS provides conservation programs and technical services to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Tribal government

Website: NA.

⁷⁵ USDA, <http://www.usda.gov/>.

Chapter 5

Professional Organizations

National and professional veterinary associations are regularly involved in FAD preparedness and response. These organizations include the following:

- ◆ Primary National Associations
 - United States Animal Health Association (USAHA)
 - National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA)
 - Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA)
- ◆ Primary Veterinary Professional Associations
 - National Association of Federal Veterinarians (NAFV)
 - American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA)
 - American Association of Bovine Practitioners (AABP)
 - American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP)
 - Association of Avian Veterinarians (AAV)
 - American Association of Swine Veterinarians (AASV)
 - American Public Health Association (APHA)
 - American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners (AASRP)
 - American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB)
 - American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD).

5.1 PRIMARY NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

5.1.1 United States Animal Health Association

Organization overview: Founded in 1897, USAHA represents 1,100 members, including Federal and State animal health officials, national allied organizations, regional representatives, and individual members. USAHA collaborates closely

with State and Federal governments, universities, veterinarians, livestock producers, national livestock and poultry organizations, research scientists, and foreign countries to prevent, control, and eradicate livestock diseases. “USAHA’s mission is to protect animal and public health by

- ◆ Serving as a national forum for communication and coordination concerning, disease eradication, animal health, emergency preparedness, emergency response and recovery, emerging diseases, food safety, public health, animal welfare, and international trade
- ◆ Serving as a clearinghouse for new information and methods for policy and program development
- ◆ Developing solutions for animal health issues.”⁷⁶

Organizational structure: <http://www.usaha.org/Members.aspx>.

Website: <http://www.usaha.org>.

5.1.2 National Institute for Animal Agriculture

Organization overview: NIAA is a source of information for the agricultural industry and professionals on current and emerging issues, including animal health, animal care and handling, animal production, food safety, animal identification and information systems, environmental issues, international trade, and biotechnology. NIAA also offers continuing education opportunities for professionals involved in animal agriculture.⁷⁷

Organizational structure: <http://www.animalagriculture.org/Contact>.

Website: <http://www.animalagriculture.org>.

5.1.3 Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

Organization overview: The AFWA is composed of the federal public resource agencies of the United States, as well as many provinces of Canada and Mexico in addition to affiliated international, national, regional, and State organizations that support the organization’s mission. AFWA strives to ensure a rich fish and wildlife legacy with expanded opportunities for all to explore the great outdoors. AFWA advances sound, science-based management and conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitats in the public interest.⁷⁸

Organizational structure: NA.

⁷⁶ USAHA, <http://www.usaha.org>.

⁷⁷ NIAA, <http://www.animalagriculture.org>.

⁷⁸ AFWA, <http://www.fishwildlife.org>.

Website: <http://www.fishwildlife.org>.

5.2 PRIMARY VETERINARY PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

5.2.1 National Association of Federal Veterinarians

Organization overview: The NAFV, a constituent body of the AVMA, is the representative organization for federally employed veterinarians and an association of managers and supervisors. NAFV emphasizes professionalism, standards of excellence, teamwork, and expertise in Federal service.

NAFV has worked closely with APHIS and FSIS to discuss the improvement of agency operations and working conditions, exchange of information, improvement of managerial effectiveness, and establishment of policies.⁷⁹

Organizational structure: <http://www.nafv.org/BoardofDirectors.html>.

Website: <http://www.nafv.org>.

5.2.2 American Veterinary Medical Association

Organization overview: Founded in 1863, the AVMA is the accrediting body for the 28 veterinary schools of medicine in the United States. Its goal is to improve animal and human health and advance the veterinary medical profession. The AVMA works closely with Federal agencies to protect animal and human health and assists with State and Federal legislation regarding animal care, animal abuse, and other important issues affecting animals and public health.⁸⁰

Organizational structure:
http://www.avma.org/about_avma/governance/default.asp.

Website: <http://www.avma.org>.

5.2.3 American Association of Bovine Practitioners

Organization overview: Founded in 1985, the AABP is an international organization with approximately 6,000 members from the United States, Canada, and other countries interested in bovine medicine. AABP is affiliated with the AVMA and the World Association for Buiatrics. It promotes increased awareness

⁷⁹ NAFV, <http://www.nafv.org>.

⁸⁰ AVMA, <http://www.avma.org>.

and leadership on issues critical to cattle industries and improves opportunities for careers in bovine medicine.⁸¹

Organizational structure: <http://www.aabp.org/about/officers.asp>.

Website: <http://www.aabp.org>.

5.2.4 American Association of Equine Practitioners

Organization overview: Founded in 1954, the AAEP represents members on a broad range of equine disciplines, breeds, and associations. More than 8,000 veterinarians and veterinary students in 57 countries are members of the AAEP. It focuses on improving the health and welfare of equine, provides resources and leadership for the industry, and offers professional development to its members. The AAEP's work includes the following:

- ◆ Development and promotion of recommended practice guidelines
- ◆ Support for research, training, and education
- ◆ Advocacy on behalf of the horse, veterinarians, and horse owners
- ◆ Timely distribution of information on health matters important to the equine industry.⁸²

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.aaep.org>.

5.2.5 Association of Avian Veterinarians

Organization overview: Established in 1980 as an international professional organization, the AAV represents veterinarians from private practice, zoos, universities, and industry, as well as allied personnel, technicians, and students. The AAV aims to advance and promote avian medicine, stewardship, and conservation through education of its members, and the veterinary community.⁸³

Organizational structure: <http://www.aav.org/?page=Board>.

Website: <http://www.aav.org>.

⁸¹ AABP, <http://www.aabp.org>.

⁸² AAEP, <http://www.aaep.org>.

⁸³ AAV, <http://www.aav.org>.

5.2.6 American Association of Swine Veterinarians

Organization overview: Located in Perry, IA, the AASV has more than 1,300 members in 40 countries. It is a professional organization dedicated to increasing the knowledge of swine veterinarians by

- ◆ promoting the development and availability of the resources which enhance the effectiveness of professional activities
- ◆ creating opportunities which inspire personal and professional growth
- ◆ advocating science-based approaches to industry issues
- ◆ encouraging personal and professional interaction, and
- ◆ mentoring students, encouraging life-long careers as swine veterinarians.⁸⁴

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.aasv.org>.

5.2.7 American Public Health Association

Organization overview: The APHA strives to protect the United States from preventable, serious health threats. The association promotes community-based health programs and disease prevention activities, and ensures preventive health services are universally accessible in the United States.⁸⁵

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.apha.org>.

5.2.8 American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners

Organization overview: Founded in 1968, AASRP represents more than 1,000 veterinarians throughout the United States and abroad. The association aims to improve the health and welfare of sheep, goats, cervids, and camelids; further the professional development of its members; provide resources to elevate the standards of small ruminant practice; and be the voice for small ruminant issues. AASRP is considered the authority in small ruminant medicine.⁸⁶

Organizational structure:

http://www.aasrp.org/resource/resmgr/Images/AASRP_Region_Map_8-2015.jpg.

⁸⁴ AASV, <http://www.aasv.org>.

⁸⁵ APHA, <http://www.apha.org>.

⁸⁶ AASRP, <http://www.aasrp.org>.

Website: <http://www.aasrp.org>.

5.2.9 American Association of Veterinary State Boards

Organization overview: AAVSB reports national licensing examination scores to the jurisdictions where a veterinarian or veterinary technician desires to be licensed. AAVSB membership includes approximately 60 jurisdictions. AAVSB provides quality resources and information for veterinary regulatory agencies and allied groups in the interest of public protection.⁸⁷

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.aavsb.org>.

5.2.10 American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians

Organization overview: The AAVLD is a world leader in advancing the discipline of veterinary diagnostic laboratory science to promote global animal health and One Health. The AAVLD promotes continuous improvement and public awareness of veterinary diagnostic laboratories by advancing the discipline of veterinary diagnostic laboratory science. The AAVLD provides avenues for education, communication, peer-reviewed publication, collaboration, outreach, and laboratory accreditation.⁸⁸

Organizational structure: <http://www.aavld.org/about-us>.

Website: <http://www.aavld.org>.

⁸⁷ AAVSB, <http://www.aavsb.org>.

⁸⁸ AAVLD, <http://www.aavld.org>.

Chapter 6

Industry

Partnerships with industry provide NPIC with an avenue for collaborating on a number of important issues, including the following:

- ◆ Emergency preparedness and response planning
- ◆ Depopulation, decontamination, and disposal of carcasses
- ◆ Eradication or control of FADs
- ◆ Protection of the public from zoonotic diseases
- ◆ Proper and humane treatment of animals.

The following are a list of FAD stakeholders described in this chapter:

- ◆ Animal Agriculture Alliance (AAA)
- ◆ Association for Communication Excellence in Agriculture (ACE)
- ◆ American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF)
- ◆ Federation of Animal Science Societies (FASS)
- ◆ Beef/Meat/Livestock Industry Organizations
- ◆ Dairy Industry Organizations
- ◆ Food/Food Processing Industry Organizations
- ◆ Poultry/Bird Industry Organizations
- ◆ Pork Industry Organizations
- ◆ Deer/Elk Industry Organizations
- ◆ Sheep Industry Organizations
- ◆ Goat Industry Organizations
- ◆ Horse Industry Organizations
- ◆ National Renderers Association (NRA)

-
- ◆ Fats and Proteins Research Foundation (FPRF)
 - ◆ Rabbit Industry Council
 - ◆ United Egg Producers (UEP).

6.1 ANIMAL AGRICULTURE ALLIANCE

Organization overview: Established in 2001, the AAA focuses on informing consumers with science-based information on the role of animal agriculture in feeding a hungry world. The Alliance also

- ◆ educates consumers, teachers, and the media;
- ◆ serves as a resource for those seeking information on animal production;
- ◆ monitors emerging issues;
- ◆ mobilizes emergency response if a member requests assistance;
- ◆ promotes the development of animal care guidelines and third-party verification programs consistent with its animal care principles; and
- ◆ conducts media and crisis management workshops upon request.⁸⁹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.animalagalliance.org>.

6.2 ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNICATION EXCELLENCE IN AGRICULTURE

Organization overview: ACE helps professionals expand their knowledge on issues pertaining to agriculture, natural resources, and life and human sciences.⁹⁰

Organizational structure: <http://www.aceweb.org/board-members>.

Website: <http://www.aceweb.org>.

⁸⁹ AAA, <http://www.animalagalliance.org>.

⁹⁰ ACE, <http://www.aceweb.org>.

6.3 AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Organization overview: AFBF is an independent, non-governmental organization that analyzes problems and formulates solutions for farm and ranch families. AFBF is the voice for all agricultural producers.⁹¹

Organizational structure: <http://www.fb.org/about/staff/#>.

Website: <http://www.fb.org>.

6.4 FEDERATION OF ANIMAL SCIENCE SOCIETIES

Organization overview: Formed on January 1, 1998, FASS promotes animal agriculture by influencing legislation and funding, promoting cooperation among all scientific societies that advance and support animal agriculture, and identifying and addressing research priorities in animal agriculture.⁹²

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.fass.org>.

6.5 BEEF/MEAT/LIVESTOCK

6.5.1 R-CALF USA

Organization overview: R-CALF USA, the Ranchers-Cattlemen Action Legal Fund, United Stockgrowers of America, is a national, nonprofit organization dedicated to ensuring the continued profitability and viability of the U.S. cattle industry. R-CALF USA represents thousands of U.S. cattle producers on domestic and international trade and marketing issues. Its membership consists primarily of cow-calf operators, cattle backgrounders, and feedlot owners. Its members are located in 47 States, and the organization has many local and State association affiliates, from both cattle and farm organizations.⁹³

Organizational structure: <http://www.r-calfusa.com/leadership/>.

Website: <http://r-calfusa.com>.

6.5.2 North American Meat Association

Organization overview: Since 1946, the North American Meat Association (NAMA) has provided a variety of services to the meat industry, from regulatory assistance to legislative representation. NAMA represents meat packers and

⁹¹ AFBF, <http://www.fb.org/about/home/>.

⁹² FASS, <http://www.fass.org>.

⁹³ R-CALF USA, <http://www.r-calfusa.com/about-us/>.

processors, equipment manufacturers, and suppliers throughout the United States, as well as in Canada, Australia, and Mexico.⁹⁴

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.meatassociation.com>.

6.5.3 American Association of Meat Processors

Organization overview: The American Association of Meat Processors (AAMP) is North America's largest meat trade organization. With more than 1,500 members, AAMP represents medium-sized and smaller meat, poultry, and food businesses in the United States, Canada, and several foreign countries. AAMP is also affiliated with 30 State, regional, and provincial meat trade organizations.⁹⁵

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.aamp.com>.

6.5.4 American Meat Institute

Organization overview: The American Meat Institute (AMI), a national trade association, represents companies that process 95 percent of red meat and 70 percent of turkey in the United States. Headquartered in metropolitan Washington, DC, AMI keeps abreast of legislation, regulation, and media activity that impacts the meat and poultry industry. AMI also conducts scientific research to help meat and poultry companies improve their plants and products.⁹⁶

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.meatami.com>.

6.5.5 American Meat Science Association

Organization overview: Founded in 1948, the American Meat Science Association (AMSA) is a nonprofit organization focused on the advancement of meatpacking, including animal welfare, slaughterhouse operations, meat biochemistry and microbiology, and food safety.⁹⁷

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.meatscience.org>.

⁹⁴ NMA, <http://meatassociation.com/about>.

⁹⁵ AAMP, <http://www.aamp.com>.

⁹⁶ AMI, <http://www.meatami.com>.

⁹⁷ AMSA, <http://www.meatscience.org/about-amsa>.

6.5.6 Cattlemen's Beef Board

Organization overview: The Cattlemen's Beef Board (CBB) consists of 106 members, representing domestic beef, dairy, and veal producers and importers of beef and beef products. The Secretary of Agriculture appoints each member; 37 States have individual members serving on the board, and the remaining States are divided into three regions. Importer associations provide nominations for their board members, the number of which, including importers, is based on the number of cattle in the State or region: 500,000 head for the first board member and 1,000,000 head for each additional one.

The CBB oversees the Beef Checkoff Program, which is the collection of \$1 per head on all cattle sold in the United States and \$1 per head equivalent on imported cattle, beef, and beef products.⁹⁸

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.beefboard.org>.

6.5.7 National Cattlemen's Beef Association

Organization overview: The National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA) is the main trade association for the U.S. cattle industry. Its members consist of ranchers, dairy operators, foodservice operators, packers, processors, and retailers.⁹⁹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.beefusa.org>.

6.5.8 U.S. Meat Export Federation

Organization overview: The U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) is a nonprofit trade association for U.S. beef, pork, lamb, and veal. The association works to create new opportunities and develop existing international markets. Headquartered in Denver, CO, USMEF has offices throughout the world, including Seoul, Tokyo, Beijing, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Taipei, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Mexico City, and Brussels. USMEF also has special market representatives covering China, Europe, the Middle East, Central and South America, and the Caribbean.¹⁰⁰

Organizational structure: NA.

⁹⁸ CBB, <http://www.beefboard.org/about/howweare.asp>.

⁹⁹ NCBA, <http://www.beefusa.org>.

¹⁰⁰ USMEF, <http://www.usmef.org/>.

Website: <http://www.usmef.org>.

6.5.9 Southwest Meat Association

Organization overview: The Southwest Meat Association (SMA) is a regional association representing packers and processors of meat and poultry products.¹⁰¹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.southwestmeat.org>.

6.5.10 U.S. Cattlemen's Association

Organization overview: The U.S. Cattlemen's Association (USCA) represents the interests of the U.S. cattle industry on implementation of mandatory country-of-origin labeling; international trade; market competition; reform of the mandatory beef checkoff; animal health, welfare, and identification; protecting private property rights; and other issues that affect the U.S. cattle industry.¹⁰²

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.uscattlemen.org>.

6.5.11 Livestock Marketing Association

Organization overview: The Livestock Marketing Association (LMA) supports and protects the local livestock auction markets to ensure fair, competitive pricing. LMA serves more than 800 livestock business members throughout the United States.¹⁰³

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.lmaweb.com>.

6.5.12 Kansas Livestock Association

Organization overview: The Kansas Livestock Association (KLA) is a trade association with 5,600 members. It represents its members on legislative and regulatory issues. KLA also represents the State's multibillion dollar cattle industry at both the State and Federal levels.¹⁰⁴

Organizational structure: NA.

¹⁰¹ SMA, <http://southwestmeat.org/about/>.

¹⁰² USCA, <http://www.uscattlemen.org>.

¹⁰³ LMA, <http://www.lmaweb.com>.

¹⁰⁴ KLA, <http://www.kla.org/valuesandoperatingprinciples.aspx>.

Website: <http://www.kla.org>.

6.5.13 National Livestock Producers Association

Organization overview: The National Livestock Producers Association (NLPA) provides capitalization services to livestock credit corporations nationwide to give needed credit to livestock producers. Its Sheep and Goat Fund assists and improves the sheep and goat industries in the United States. The fund offers

- ◆ competitive rates and flexible terms,
- ◆ loans nationwide using local lenders when practical,
- ◆ an excellent understanding of the sheep and goat industries, and
- ◆ extensive credit experience in agriculture.¹⁰⁵

Organizational structure: <http://www.nlpa.org/html/organization.html>.

Website: <http://www.nlpa.org>.

6.5.14 North American Piedmontese Cattle Association

Organization overview: The North American Piedmontese Cattle Association (NAPA) is a nonprofit Livestock Registry Association that offers registry services to Piedmontese breeders across the United States and Canada. This furnishes breeders a reliable database for keeping accurate records of pedigree so that they can make informed selections in their breeding programs.¹⁰⁶

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.piedmontese.org>.

6.6 DAIRY

6.6.1 National Milk Producers Federation

Organization overview: The National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF) provides dairy farmers and their cooperatives a forum through which they can formulate policy on national issues that affect milk production and marketing. NMPF aims to improve the economic security of dairy farmers, ensuring adequate milk and dairy products.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁵ NLPA, <http://www.nlpa.org/html/about.html>.

¹⁰⁶ NAPA, <http://www.piedmontese.org>.

¹⁰⁷ NMPF, <http://www.nmpf.org/about-nmpf>.

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.nmpf.org>.

6.6.2 International Dairy Foods Association

Organization overview: Based in Washington, DC, the International Dairy Foods Association (IDFA) represents the nation's dairy manufacturing and marketing industries and their suppliers. It has a total membership of 550 companies, with 200 dairy processing members. The IDFA is composed of three constituent organizations:

- ◆ Milk Industry Foundation
- ◆ National Cheese Institute
- ◆ International Ice Cream Association.¹⁰⁸

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.idfa.org>.

6.6.3 Midwest Dairy Association

Organization overview: The Midwest Dairy Association (MDA) is a nonprofit organization financed and directed by the dairy producers in 10 States—Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and eastern Oklahoma. MDA helps dairy producers increase sales and demand for dairy products and dairy ingredients.¹⁰⁹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.midwestdairy.com>.

6.6.4 American Dairy Science Association

Organization overview: The American Dairy Science Association (ADSA) is an international organization fully committed to advancing the dairy industry. Consisting of educators, scientists, and industry representatives, ADSA has instituted new methods and technologies that have transformed the dairy industry.¹¹⁰

Organizational structure: NA.

¹⁰⁸ IDFA, <http://www.idfa.org/about-idfa/>.

¹⁰⁹ MDA, <https://www.midwestdairy.com/about-us/who-we-are/>.

¹¹⁰ ADSA, <http://www.adsa.org/AboutADSA/AboutADSA.aspx>.

Website: <http://www.adsa.org>.

6.6.5 Southeast United Dairy Industry Association

Organization overview: The Southeast United Dairy Industry Association (SUDIA) works closely with schools, health professionals, retailers, dairy processors, and the public to promote dairy foods throughout Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. SUDIA provides nutritional information to promote a healthy life style.¹¹¹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.southeastdairy.org>.

6.6.6 National Dairy Council

Organization overview: The National Dairy Council (NDC), a nonprofit funded by the national dairy checkoff program, provides nutritional information to the medical profession, media, educators, consumers, and others concerned with promoting a healthier life style. NDC also dispenses grants to independent researchers to aid in the discovery of information about dairy foods and the important role they play in a healthy life style.¹¹²

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.nationaldairycouncil.org>.

6.6.7 U.S. Dairy Export Council

Organization overview: The U.S. Dairy Export Council (USDEC) is a nonprofit organization that represents the export trade interests of U.S. milk producers, proprietary processors, dairy cooperatives, and export traders. Its primary aim is to build global demand for U.S. dairy products and assist the industry in increasing the volume and value of exports.

USDEC maintains staffs in Mexico, Japan, South Korea, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Southeast Asia, South America, the Middle East, the Caribbean, Central America, Vietnam, Russia, and Europe. It is funded primarily by the dairy promotion checkoff program and receives export activity support from FAS.¹¹³

Organizational structure: NA.

¹¹¹ SUDIA, <http://www.southeastdairy.org/about-us/>.

¹¹² ADSA, <http://www.nationaldairycouncil.org>.

¹¹³ USDEC, <http://www.usdec.org/about-us>.

Website: <http://www.usdec.org>.

6.6.8 Dairy Management, Inc.

Organization overview: Dairy Management, Inc. (DMI) is a not-for-profit organization representing dairy producers that strive to increase demand for and promote sales of U.S. dairy products and ingredients. Founded in 1995 and funded by dairy checkoff dollars, DMI leads and manages the American Dairy Association, National Dairy Council, and U.S. Dairy Export Council.

Dairy food and beverage manufacturers look to DMI as a partner and resource. It assists dairy processors in creating and introducing new or improved dairy products, processes, and packaging and meeting their innovation challenges. With food and beverage manufacturers, DMI provides know-how and laboratory and professional resources to help develop or improve foods using dairy ingredients.¹¹⁴

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.dairy.org/>.

6.7 FOOD/FOOD PROCESSING

6.7.1 Food Marketing Institute

Organization overview: The Food Marketing Institute (FMI) conducts programs in public affairs, food safety, research, education, and industry relations on behalf of its 1,500 member companies—food retailers and wholesalers—in the United States and around the world. FMI’s U.S. members operate approximately 26,000 retail food stores and 14,000 pharmacies. Their combined annual sales volume of \$680 billion represents three-quarters of all retail food store sales in the United States. FMI’s retail membership is composed of large multistore chains, regional firms, and independent supermarkets. Its international membership includes 200 companies from more than 50 countries. FMI’s associate members include the supplier partners of its retail and wholesale members.¹¹⁵

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.fmi.org>.

6.7.2 Food Processing Suppliers Association

Organization overview: Created in 2005 with the merger of the Food Processing Machinery Association and the International Association of Food Processing

¹¹⁴ DMI, <http://www.dairy.org/about-dmi>.

¹¹⁵ FMI, <http://www.fmi.org/about-us>.

Suppliers, the Food Processing Suppliers Association (FPSA) is the largest U.S. association of suppliers of equipment, packaging, ingredients, and services to the global food, beverage, and pharmaceutical processing industries.¹¹⁶

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.fpsa.org>.

6.7.3 International Food and Agribusiness Management Association

Organization overview: Formed in 1990, the International Food and Agribusiness Management Association (IFAMA) brings together top executives, academics, policymakers, students, and stakeholders to network and stimulate strategic thinking across the global food, fiber, fuel, floral, and forestry systems.¹¹⁷

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.ifama.org>.

6.7.4 International Association for Food Protection

Organization overview: The International Association for Food Protection (IAFP) promotes the protection of the global food supply. Representing more than 50 countries, it comprises educators, government officials, microbiologists, food industry executives, and quality control professionals involved in all aspects of growing, storing, transporting, processing, and preparing all types of foods.¹¹⁸

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.foodprotection.org>.

6.7.5 National Restaurant Association

Organization overview: Founded in 1919, the National Restaurant Association (NRA) is the leading business association for the restaurant industry. The NRA promotes a pro-restaurant agenda on critical restaurant issues like the minimum wage, food safety, and Internal Revenue Service tip audits.¹¹⁹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.restaurant.org>.

¹¹⁶ FPSA, <http://www.fpsa.org/node/1>.

¹¹⁷ IFAMA, <http://www.ifama.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3277>.

¹¹⁸ IAFP, <http://www.foodprotection.org/about-us/>.

¹¹⁹ NRA, <http://www.restaurant.org/About-Us/What-We-Do>.

6.7.6 Grocery Manufacturers Association

Organization overview: The Grocery Manufacturers Association (GMA) lobbies Federal and State policymakers on behalf of the consumer packaged goods industry. GMA ensures laws and regulations governing food marketing and production are feasible, practical, and based on sound information.¹²⁰

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.gmaonline.org/>.

6.7.7 National Council of Chain Restaurants

Organization overview: The National Council of Chain Restaurants (NCCR), as the leading trade association representing chain restaurant companies, works to protect the interests of chain restaurants and their employees. NCCR, a division of the National Retail Federation, includes some of the country's largest and most respected restaurants.¹²¹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.nccr.net>.

6.8 POULTRY/BIRDS

6.8.1 U.S. Poultry and Egg Association

Organization overview: The U.S. Poultry and Egg Association (USPOULTRY) is the world's largest and most active poultry organization. Its members include producers and processors of broilers, turkeys, ducks, eggs, and breeding stock and allied companies. Formed in 1947, the association, which has affiliations in 27 States and member companies worldwide,

- ◆ provides grants for research in all segments of broiler, turkey, and commercial egg operations;
- ◆ keeps poultry leaders abreast of the latest Federal regulations and provides technical expertise to help maintain and grow a healthy food supply;
- ◆ keeps the industry current on issues; and

¹²⁰ GMA, <http://www.gmaonline.org/>.

¹²¹ NCCR, <https://nrf.com/who-we-are>.

- ◆ communicates the important role the industry plays in the U.S. economy.¹²²

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.uspoultry.org/>.

6.8.2 American Ostrich Association

Organization overview: Founded in 1988, the American Ostrich Association (AOA) promotes the ostrich as a business and industry by encouraging people to become ostrich owners. The ostrich industry continues to grow in the United States as an alternative livestock for the American farmer.¹²³

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.ostriches.org>.

6.8.3 National Chicken Council

Organization overview: Established in 1954, the National Chicken Council (NCC) is a national, nonprofit trade association representing the U.S. chicken industry. It promotes and protects the interests of the chicken industry and is its voice before Congress and Federal agencies. NCC members include chicken producer/processors, poultry distributors, and allied industry firms.¹²⁴

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.eatchicken.com>.

6.8.4 California Poultry Federation

Organization overview: The California Poultry Federation (CPF), a trade association formed in 1990, represents the State's turkey and chicken producers and marketers. It represents all segments of the industry, including growers, hatchers, breeders, and processors. The CPF also represents the California Squab Producers, the largest squab processing facility in the world. The CPF

- ◆ educates local, State, and Federal government on the issues of concern to the California poultry industry; and

¹²² USPOULTRY, <http://www.uspoultry.org/about/>.

¹²³ AOA, <http://www.ostriches.org>.

¹²⁴ NCC, <http://www.eatchicken.com/about-us.aspx>.

-
- ◆ ensures the proper testing and certification of State poultry shipping across State lines and exporting overseas.¹²⁵

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.cpif.org>.

6.8.5 National Turkey Federation

Organization overview: The National Turkey Federation (NTF) is a national organization that represents all segments of the turkey industry. It represents members' interests in legislative and regulatory affairs.¹²⁶

Organizational structure: <http://www.eatturkey.com/about/staff>.

Website: <http://www.eatturkey.com/>.

6.9 PORK

6.9.1 National Pork Board

Organization overview: The National Pork Board (NPB), headquartered in Des Moines, IA, is a quasigovernmental body of the U.S. government established under the terms of the Pork Promotion, Research and Consumer Information Act. The board oversees the provision of consumer information, performs industry-related research, and promotes pork as a food product. The board's activities are funded by a mandatory checkoff program.¹²⁷

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.pork.org>.

6.9.2 National Pork Producers Council

Organization overview: The National Pork Producers Council (NPPC) conducts public policy outreach in the areas of agriculture and industry, animal health and food safety, environment, and energy and international trade. It focuses on enhancing opportunities for U.S. pork producers and other industry stakeholders. NPPC often collaborates with the NPB on issues such as an animal identification system, animal well-being, and food safety.¹²⁸

¹²⁵ CPF, <http://www.cpif.org>.

¹²⁶ NTF, <http://www.eatturkey.com/about-us>.

¹²⁷ NPB, <http://www.pork.org>.

¹²⁸ NPPC, <http://www.nppc.org/about-us/>.

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.nppc.org>.

6.10 DEER AND ELK

6.10.1 Elk Breeders Homepage—Wapiti.net

Organization overview: Wapiti.net is an intermediary online provider dedicated to offering economical Internet media access to elk ranchers and supporters for informational purposes. The site is supported through the advertising of the elk ranchers and businesses dedicated to the elk industry.¹²⁹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://wapiti.net>.

6.10.2 Ontario Deer and Elk Farmers Association

Organization overview: The Ontario Deer and Elk Farmers Association (ODEFA), as a Canadian industry association, represents the deer and elk farming industry in Ontario. The association acts as a forum for identifying common issues and developing strategies for dealing with them as a group.¹³⁰

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.ontariodeerelkfarmers.com>.

6.10.3 North American Deer Farmers Association

Organization overview: The North American Deer Farmers Association (NADeFA) represents the deer industry, which includes approximately 15,000 deer breeders, ranchers, and farmers across the nation. NADeFA works closely with State and Federal legislators and regulatory agencies to develop rules and regulations that govern the deer industry.¹³¹

Organizational structure: NA.

¹²⁹ Elk Breeders Homepage, <http://wapiti.net>.

¹³⁰ ODEFA, <http://www.ontariodeerelkfarmers.com>.

¹³¹ NADeFA, <http://www.nadefa.org>.

Website: <http://www.nadefa.org>.

6.10.4 North American Elk Breeders Association

Organization overview: The North American Elk Breeders Association (NAEBA), a nonprofit organization, promotes and protects the elk farming and ranching industry. NAEBA, recognized by Federal authorities as the voice of the industry, educates its members and the general public on opportunities that are available in the industry.¹³²

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.naelk.org>.

6.11 SHEEP

6.11.1 American Sheep Industry Association

Organization overview: The American Sheep Industry Association (ASI) is the national organization representing the interests of more than 79,500 sheep producers located throughout the United States. ASI is a federation of 45 State sheep associations and individual members.¹³³

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.sheepusa.org>.

6.11.2 North American Shetland Sheepbreeders Association

Organization overview: The North American Shetland Sheepbreeders Association (NASSA) assists breeders of Shetland Sheep in North America in maintaining the quality of the breed through accurate registration and pedigree records for informed breeding decisions.¹³⁴

Organizational structure: http://www.shetland-sheep.org/contact_us.htm.

Website: <http://www.shetland-sheep.org>.

¹³² NAEBA, http://www.naelk.org/what_is_naeba.cfm.

¹³³ ASI, http://www.sheepusa.org/About_ASI.

¹³⁴ NASSA, <http://www.shetland-sheep.org/about-nassa/>.

6.11.3 Roslin Institute

Organization overview: The Roslin Institute, in Edinburgh, Scotland, is a major international animal research organization that enhances the lives of animals and humans. Its primary areas of focus are

- ◆ enhancing animal health and welfare,
- ◆ enhancing sustainability and productivity of livestock systems and food supply chains,
- ◆ enhancing food safety,
- ◆ enhancing human health,
- ◆ identifying of new and emerging zoonoses, and
- ◆ enhancing the quality of life for animals.¹³⁵

Organizational structure: <http://www.roslin.ed.ac.uk/about-roslin/governance>.

Website: <http://www.roslin.ed.ac.uk>.

6.11.4 National Lamb Feeders Association

Organization overview: The National Lamb Feeders Association (NLFA), a non-profit organization, promotes, encourages, and improves the production of lambs and sheep in the United States and foreign countries.¹³⁶

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.nlfa-sheep.org>.

6.11.5 United Suffolk Sheep Association

Organization overview: The United Suffolk Sheep Association (USSA) supports Suffolk breeders in producing, positively identifying and recording, and promoting Suffolk sheep.¹³⁷

Organization structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.u-s-s-a.org>.

¹³⁵ Roslin Institute, <http://www.roslin.ed.ac.uk/>.

¹³⁶ NLFA, <http://www.nlfa-sheep.org/about.html>.

¹³⁷ USSA, <http://www.u-s-s-a.org>.

6.12 GOATS

6.12.1 American Dairy Goat Association

Organization overview: The American Dairy Goat Association (ADGA) establishes breed standards for six registered ADGA breeds and provides a DNA typing service for members.¹³⁸

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.adga.org>.

6.12.2 American Boer Goat Association

Organization overview: The American Boer Goat Association (ABGA) is the largest Boer association in the world, with a membership of more than 7,000, and registers more than 45,000 head annually. The total meat goat industry value is estimated between \$150 million to \$400 million annually.¹³⁹

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.abga.org>.

6.13 HORSES

6.13.1 American Horse Council

Organization overview: Organized in 1969, the American Horse Council (AHC) represents the horse industry in Washington, DC. Representing all segments of the equine industry, the AHC strives to promote and protect the equine industry to keep opportunities open and advise government about the important role of the industry in the U.S. economy.¹⁴⁰

Organizational structure: NA.

Organization: <http://www.horsecouncil.org>.

6.14 NATIONAL RENDERERS ASSOCIATION

Organization overview: The NRA, headquartered in Alexandria, VA, was formed in 1933 as the professional organization of the rendering industry. NRA represents members' interests to regulatory and other governmental agencies,

¹³⁸ ADGA, <http://www.adga.org>.

¹³⁹ ABGA, <http://www.abga.org>.

¹⁴⁰ AHC, <http://www.horsecouncil.org/about-us-0>.

promote the greater use of animal byproducts, and foster the opening and expansion of trade between foreign buyers and North American exporters.

In addition to its U.S.-based headquarters, NRA also maintains offices in Mexico and Hong Kong and has market consultants in Brussels, China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Chile.¹⁴¹

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://www.nationalrenderers.org/>.

6.15 FATS AND PROTEINS RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC.

Organization overview: FPRF, Inc. was organized in 1962 to serve the rendering and its associated industries. FPRF provides an institution which will direct and manage a research process that results in an enhanced current usage and the development of new uses for rendered animal products. FPRF is a nonprofit, non-lobbying organization.¹⁴²

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://www.fprf.org>.

6.16 RABBIT INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Organization overview: The Rabbit Industry Council establishes, promotes, and protects the rabbit industry community which includes but is not limited to those who own, buy, or sell rabbits raised for pet, show, meat, wool, fur, and laboratory use and byproducts, as well as those who grow, manufacture, prepare, buy, or sell materials or services which contribute to the rabbit industry.

The organization encourages the development of improved rabbit products, care, husbandry, and production techniques through education and effective communication to foster more efficiency in the rabbit industry and to promote responsible ownership in order that improved conditions of those engaged in or contributing to the rabbit industry and their animals may occur.¹⁴³

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: NA.

¹⁴¹ NRA, <http://www.nationalrenderers.org/about/>.

¹⁴² FPRF, <http://www.fprf.org>.

¹⁴³ Rabbit Industry Council, <http://rabbitindustrycouncil.com>.

6.17 UNITED EGG PRODUCERS

Organization overview: UEP was created in 1968 as a federated Capper-Volstead Agriculture Cooperative of five regional marketing cooperatives. Individual egg producers were invited to be members of their regional cooperative and in turn would therefore be members of UEP.

UEP's basic objectives include services to members in the areas of government relations, animal welfare, environment, food safety, industry coalition building, nutrition, egg trading, member service programs, and communications.

UEP engages professional consultants for government relations, animal welfare, food safety, and the environment in order to provide the best service possible to its members. UEP also engages the services of independent scientific committees for animal welfare and environment in order to establish the best possible programs.¹⁴⁴

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.unitedegg.org/>.

¹⁴⁴ UEP, <http://www.unitedegg.org/>.

Chapter 7

Academia

The veterinary academic community is frequently involved in preparedness and response for FAD incidents. For example, they provide access to the latest animal health research and development and ensure high-quality veterinarians continue to enter the field. Academia assists in the review, development, and dissemination of emergency preparedness and response guidance and information. Additionally, through Cooperative Agreements with USDA APHIS, academia may be tasked to assist with many facets of emergency management, including technology, continuity of business, training, or general preparedness and response materials.

7.1 EXTENSION DISASTER EDUCATION NETWORK

Organization overview: The Extension Disaster Education Network (EDEN), sponsored by USDA's NIFA, is a collaborative multistate effort by extension services across the country to improve the delivery of services to citizens affected by disasters.

The EDEN mission is to provide encouragement and support to local extension workers across the United States as they

- ◆ build working relationships with their local and State emergency management networks,
- ◆ provide educational programs on disaster preparation and mitigation,
- ◆ assume locally appropriate roles during disasters, and
- ◆ collaborate in recovery efforts.¹⁴⁵

Organizational structure: [here](#).

Website: <http://eden.lsu.edu>.

7.2 ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL COLLEGES

Organization overview: Founded in 1966, the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges (AAVMC) represents all 28 U.S. veterinary medical colleges, 4 Canadian colleges of veterinary medicine, 9 U.S. departments of

¹⁴⁵ EDEN, <http://eden.lsu.edu/AboutEDEN/Pages/default.aspx>.

veterinary science, 7 U.S. departments of comparative medicine, 3 veterinary medical education institutions, and 6 international veterinary schools. The association represents more than 4,000 faculty, 5,000 staff members, 10,000 veterinary students, and 3,000 graduate students at these institutions. It provides leadership for and promotes excellence in academic veterinary medicine.¹⁴⁶

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.aavmc.org>.

7.3 INSTITUTE FOR INFECTIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES

Organization overview: The Institute for Infectious Animal Diseases (IIAD) performs research and develops products to defend the nation from high-consequence foreign animal and zoonotic diseases. Founded in April 2004 as a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Center of Excellence, the IIAD leverages the resources of multiple major universities, Minority Serving Institutions, national laboratories, and partners in state and federal government.

IIAD is headquartered at Texas A&M University, the nation's sixth largest university by enrollment. IIAD was renewed as a co-lead with the Center of Excellence for Emerging and Zoonotic Animal Diseases (CEEZAD) at Kansas State University in 2010, and the DHS cooperative agreement extends through 2016.

IIAD is a multi-institutional organization, with partners in 42 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, and the nations of Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Pakistan, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uganda, and the United Kingdom, plus laboratories in the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN). The center's portfolio is also closely aligned with the DHS Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS), agricultural and allied industries, the private sector, bio-pharmaceutical companies, additional federal agencies, national laboratories, and other DHS Centers of Excellence.¹⁴⁷

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://iiad.tamu.edu/>.

¹⁴⁶ AAVMC, <http://www.aavmc.org/About-AAVMC.aspx>.

¹⁴⁷ IIAD, <http://iiad.tamu.edu/about/>.

7.4 CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR EMERGING AND ZOOONOTIC ANIMAL DISEASES

Organization overview: CEEZAD conducts research, develops technology, and trains a specialized workforce to defend U.S. pre-harvest agricultural systems against agroterrorism, other catastrophic events, and emerging animal pathogens.

The center conducts research on foreign animal, zoonotic, and newly discovered pathogens that have a consequential economic impact on U.S. agriculture and homeland security and a significant impact on human and animal health. The center's capacity to support national emergency programs is based on its integrative structure that features three research themes overlain by an outreach and educational program.¹⁴⁸

CEEZAD was renewed as a co-lead with the IIAD at Texas A&M University in 2010, and the DHS cooperative agreement extends through 2016.

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.ceedad.org/>.

7.5 THE CENTER FOR FOOD SECURITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH (IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Organization overview: The Center for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH) was founded in 2002, and is located in the Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine. The Institute for International Cooperation in Animal Biologics, an OIE Collaborating Center, was established in 1995 and is now part of CFSPH.

CFSPH provides

- ◆ accurate information on transboundary animal diseases and zoonotic diseases;
- ◆ online education for veterinary students and animal health professionals;
- ◆ tools for infection control;
- ◆ resources for local, State, and Federal agencies to use to prepare for animal emergencies;
- ◆ tools on biological risk management; and

¹⁴⁸ CEEZAD, <http://www.ceedad.org/about/>.

-
- ◆ assistance for local and state governments to prepare for animal emergencies.¹⁴⁹

Organizational structure:

<http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/About/people.php?lang=en>.

Website: <http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu>.

7.6 THE CENTER FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY (UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA)

Organization overview: The Center for Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) plays a key role in protecting people from animal diseases and food-borne illnesses. Since its inception in 2001, CAHFS has responded to emerging animal health, public health, and food safety issues by partnering with local, national, and international stakeholders to improve food safety and public health. High quality work that is based on interdisciplinary engagement and responsiveness to the issues at hand is the hallmark of CAHFS.¹⁵⁰

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.cahfs.umn.edu>.

7.7 NATIONAL BIOSECURITY RESOURCE CENTER (PURDUE UNIVERSITY)

Organization overview: The National Biosecurity Resource Center for Animal Health Emergencies is hosted at Purdue University. The Center offers free community planning tools, as well as resources for veterinary professionals and producers on biosecurity for animal health incidents.

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: <http://www.biosecuritycenter.org>.

¹⁴⁹ CFSPH, <http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/About/index.php>.

¹⁵⁰ CAHFS, http://www.cahfs.umn.edu/About_Us/home.html.

Chapter 8

International Organizations

There are a number of important international organizations for FAD preparedness or response. These are listed below.

- ◆ The Quadrilateral countries (Quads)—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States
- ◆ World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)
- ◆ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- ◆ World Health Organization (WHO)
- ◆ North American Animal Health Committee (NAAHC)
- ◆ North American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccine Bank (NAFMDVB)
- ◆ Center for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI).

8.1 QUADRILATERAL COUNTRIES

Organization overview: The United States has greatly benefited from its close cooperation with the Quads—New Zealand, Australia, and Canada—on a variety of agricultural issues concerning plant and animal health and food safety. The Quads regularly share resources and information on emergency responses to plant and animal disease outbreaks.

In animal health, the Quads have focused on emergency management, animal welfare, international standard setting at OIE, and international coordination. The Quads meet biannually to discuss issues of relative importance to each country and global agricultural issues.

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: NA.

8.2 WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Organization overview: Headquartered in Paris, France, the OIE is the intergovernmental organization responsible for improving animal health worldwide. Currently, OIE has 177 member countries and territories, partnerships with 36 other international and regional organizations, and regional and

subregional offices worldwide. The OIE is placed under the authority and control of a World Assembly of Delegates, consisting of delegates from the governments of all member countries.

The Director General, elected by the World Assembly of Delegates, oversees the day-to-day operation of the OIE. The OIE implements the resolutions passed by the International Committee and developed with the support of commissions elected by the delegates.¹⁵¹

Organizational structure: <http://www.oie.int/about-us/wo>.

Website: <http://www.oie.int>.

8.3 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Organization overview: FAO, headquartered in Rome, Italy, is governed by a consortium of 49 member nations and employs more than 3,600 personnel. The organization has 5 regional offices, 9 subregional offices, 5 liaison offices, and 74 country offices (excluding those hosted in regional and subregional offices). FAO meets every 2 years to review achievements and develop a biannual work plan and budget.

FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations, and contribute to the growth of the world economy.

FAO works in partnership with numerous institutions, including private foundations, grassroots organizations, companies, professional associations, other United Nations (UN) agencies, and national governments on issues such as food security, natural resource management, forestry and fisheries, early warning of food emergencies, disaster recovery, food safety, bioenergy, and many other areas.¹⁵²

Organizational structure: <http://www.fao.org/about/structure/en/>.

Website: <http://www.fao.org>.

8.4 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Organization overview: Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, WHO is the UN authority for directing and coordinating health worldwide. It provides leadership on global health matters, shapes the health research agenda, sets norms and

¹⁵¹ OIE, <http://www.oie.int>.

¹⁵² FAO, <http://www.fao.org/>.

standards, articulates evidence-based policy options, provides technical support to countries, and monitors and assesses health trends.

The main thrust of WHO's global effort is the strengthening of surveillance measures to quickly respond to communicable diseases that threaten the world's population. In the animal disease arena, WHO focuses on the containment of animal diseases with potential health consequences for humans.¹⁵³

Organizational structure: <http://www.who.int/about/structure/organigram/en/>.

Website: <http://www.who.int>.

8.5 NORTH AMERICAN ANIMAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Organization overview: The NAAHC is a trilateral forum composed of the chief veterinary officers of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The NAAHC consults and initiates joint action on North American animal disease issues. The committee focuses on issues relating to emergency preparedness, management of the NAFMDVB, harmonization of diagnostic services, approach and evaluation of each country's veterinary services, and other issues. The committee typically meets biannually.

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: NA.

8.6 NORTH AMERICAN FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE VACCINE BANK

Organization overview: Established in 1982, the NAFMDVB is a collaborative effort of Canada, Mexico, and the United States to prepare for a foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreak. The NAFMDVB stores vaccine antigen concentrates (VACs) for different serotypes of the FMD virus that can be reformulated in the event of an outbreak. The bank also may direct the purchase and delivery of commercial FMD vaccine from overseas manufacturers.

Organizational structure: NA.

Website: NA.

8.7 CAB INTERNATIONAL

Organization overview: Founded in 1910, CABI is a not-for-profit international organization that focuses on solving problems in agriculture and the environment. CABI's core operations are scientific publishing, development projects and

¹⁵³ WHO, <http://www.who.int>.

research, and microbial services. CABI helps farmers increase crop yields, safeguards the environment, and improves access to agricultural and environmental scientific knowledge.¹⁵⁴

Organizational structure: <http://www.cabi.org/about-cabi/how-we-are-managed/>.

Website: <http://www.cabi.org>.

¹⁵⁴ CABI, <http://www.cabi.org>.

Appendix A

State Departments of Agriculture and Boards of Animal Health

Table A-1 contains links to state departments of agriculture and their associated animal health organizations. These links were last updated in December 2015.

Table A-1. State Departments of Agriculture and Boards of Animal Health

State	Department website	Animal health website
Alabama	Department of Agriculture and Industries	Animal Industry Division
Arizona	Department of Agriculture	Animal Services Division
California	Department of Food and Agriculture	Animal Health Branch
Colorado	Department of Agriculture	Animal Health Division
Connecticut	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture Animal Health
Delaware	Department of Agriculture	Poultry and Animal Health Section
Florida	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Division of Animal Industry
Georgia	Department of Agriculture	Animal Industry Division
Hawaii	Department of Agriculture	Animal Industry Division
Idaho	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture Animal Health
Illinois	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture Animal Health
Indiana	Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture	Board of Animal Health
Iowa	Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship	Animal Industry Bureau
Kansas	Department of Agriculture	Division of Animal Health
Kentucky	Department of Agriculture	Division of Animal Health
Louisiana	Department of Agriculture and Forestry	Animal Health
Maine	Department of Agriculture	Division of Animal and Plant Health
Maryland	Department of Agriculture	Animal Health
Massachusetts	Department of Agricultural Resources	Division of Animal Health
Michigan	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	Animal Health
Minnesota	Department of Agriculture	Board of Animal Health
Mississippi	Department of Agriculture and Commerce	Board of Animal Health
Missouri	Department of Agriculture	Animal Health Division
Montana	Department of Agriculture	Animal Health Division
Nebraska	Department of Agriculture	Animal Health

Table A-1. State Departments of Agriculture and Boards of Animal Health

State	Department website	Animal health website
New Hampshire	Department of Agriculture, Markets and Food	Division of Animal Industry
New Jersey	Department of Agriculture	Division of Animal Health
New Mexico	Department of Agriculture	New Mexico Livestock Board
New York	Department of Agriculture and Markets	Division of Animal Industry
North Carolina	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Veterinary Division
North Dakota	Department of Agriculture	State Board of Animal Health
Ohio	Department of Agriculture	Animal Health
Oklahoma	Agriculture Food and Forestry	Animal Industry Services
Oregon	Department of Agriculture	Animal Health and Identification
Pennsylvania	Department of Agriculture	Bureau of Animal Health and Diagnostics Services
Rhode Island	Division of Agriculture	Animal Health
South Carolina	Department of Agriculture	Clemson Livestock Poultry Health
South Dakota	Department of Agriculture	Animal Industry Board
Tennessee	Department of Agriculture	Animal Health Information
Texas	Department of Agriculture	Texas Animal Health Commission
Utah	Department of Agriculture and Food	Animal Health Division
Vermont	Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets	Animal Health
Virginia	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Regulatory Services—Animal Health
Washington	Department of Agriculture	Animal Health Program
West Virginia	Department of Agriculture	Animal Health Division
Wisconsin	Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection	Animal Division
Wyoming	Department of Agriculture	Livestock Board Animal Health Unit

Appendix B

Alphabetical Index of Organizations

This appendix contains an index of organizations with links to facilitate the search for a specific organization. These links are current as of December 2015.

Table B-1. State Departments of Agriculture and Boards of Animal Health

Organization	Report section
Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)	Chapter 2
Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	Chapter 2
American Association of Bovine Practitioners (AABP)	Chapter 5
American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP)	Chapter 5
American Association of Meat Processors (AAMP)	Chapter 6
American Association of Swine Veterinarians (AASV)	Chapter 5
American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD)	Chapter 5
American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB)	Chapter 5
American Boer Goat Association (ABGA)	Chapter 6
American Dairy Goat Association (ADGA)	Chapter 6
American Dairy Science Association (ADSA)	Chapter 6
American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF)	Chapter 6
American Horse Council (AHC)	Chapter 6
American Meat Institute (AMI)	Chapter 6
American Meat Science Association (AMSA)	Chapter 6
American Public Health Association (APHA)	Chapter 5
American Sheep Industry Association (ASI)	Chapter 6
American Ostrich Association (AOA)	Chapter 6
American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA)	Chapter 5
Animal Agriculture Alliance (AAA)	Chapter 6
Animal Care (AC) (USDA)	Chapter 2
Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS)	Chapter 2
Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges (AAVMC)	Chapter 7
Association of Avian Veterinarians (AAV)	Chapter 5
Association for Communication Excellence in Agriculture (ACE)	Chapter 6
Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA)	Chapter 5
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO)	Chapter 4
Biotechnology Regulatory Services (BRS)	Chapter 2
CAB International (CABI)	Chapter 8

Table B-1. State Departments of Agriculture and Boards of Animal Health

Organization	Report section
California Poultry Federation (CPF)	Chapter 6
Cattlemen's Beef Board (CBB)	Chapter 6
Center for Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) (University of Minnesota)	Chapter 7
Center of Excellence for Emerging and Zoonotic Animal Diseases (CEEZAD)	Chapter 7
The Center for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH) (Iowa State University)	Chapter 7
Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP)	Chapter 2
Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB)	Chapter 2
Centers for Disease and Prevention Control (CDC)	Chapter 3
Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH)	Chapter 2
Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE)	Chapter 4
Dairy Management Inc. (DMI)	Chapter 6
Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)	Chapter 3
Department of Defense (DoD)	Chapter 3
Department of Energy (DOE)	Chapter 3
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	Chapter 3
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)	Chapter 3
Department of the Interior (DOI)	Chapter 3
Departmental Management (DM)	Chapter 2
Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)	Chapter 3
DHS Directorate for Science and Technology (S&T)	Chapter 3
Economic Research Service (ERS)	Chapter 2
Elk Breeders Homepage–Wapiti.net	Chapter 6
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Chapter 3
Extension Disaster Education Network (EDEN)	Chapter 7
Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Chapter 2
Fats and Proteins Research Foundation (FPRF)	Chapter 6
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	Chapter 3
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Chapter 3
Federation of Animal Science Societies (FASS)	Chapter 6
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Chapter 8
Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)	Chapter 2
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Chapter 3
Food Marketing Institute (FMI)	Chapter 6
Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)	Chapter 2
Food Processing Suppliers Association (FPSA)	Chapter 6
Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)	Chapter 2
Forest Service (FS)	Chapter 2

Table B-1. State Departments of Agriculture and Boards of Animal Health

Organization	Report section
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA)	Chapter 2
Grocery Manufacturers Association (GMA)	Chapter 6
Institute for Infectious Animal Diseases (IIAD)	Chapter 7
International Association for Food Protection (IAFP)	Chapter 6
International Food and Agribusiness Management Association (IFAMA)	Chapter 6
Intertribal Agricultural Council (IAC)	Chapter 4
International Dairy Foods Association (IDFA)	Chapter 6
International Services (IS)	Chapter 2
Kansas Livestock Association (KLA)	Chapter 6
Legislative and Public Affairs (LPA)	Chapter 2
Livestock Marketing Association (LMA)	Chapter 6
Marketing and Regulatory Programs Business Services (MRPBS)	Chapter 2
Management Support Staff (MSS)	Chapter 2
Midwest Dairy Association (MDA)	Chapter 6
Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture (MSPSA)	Chapter 4
National Agricultural Library (NAL)	Chapter 2
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)	Chapter 2
National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN)	Chapter 2
National Appeals Division (NAD)	Chapter 2
National Association of States Departments of Agriculture (NASDA)	Chapter 4
National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV)	Chapter 4
National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials (NASAHO)	Chapter 4
National Association of Federal Veterinarians (NAFV)	Chapter 5
National Biosecurity Resource Center	Chapter 7
National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA)	Chapter 6
National Center for Medical Intelligence (NCMI)	Chapter 3
National Chicken Council (NCC)	Chapter 6
National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)	Chapter 4
National Council of Chain Restaurants (NCCR)	Chapter 6
National Dairy Council (NDC)	Chapter 6
National Governors Association (NGA)	Chapter 4
National Import and Export Services (NIES)	Chapter 2
National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA)	Chapter 5
National Institute of Food and Agricultural (NIFA)	Chapter 2
National Lamb Feeders Association (NLFA)	Chapter 6
National Livestock Producers Association (NLPA)	Chapter 6
North American Meat Association (NAMA)	Chapter 6

Table B-1. State Departments of Agriculture and Boards of Animal Health

Organization	Report section
National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF)	Chapter 6
National Pork Board (NPB)	Chapter 6
National Pork Producers Council (NPPC)	Chapter 2
National Preparedness and Incident Coordination Center (NPIC)	Chapter 6
National Renderers Association (NRA)	Chapter
National Restaurant Association (NRA)	Chapter 6
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Chapter 2
National Turkey Federation (NTF)	Chapter 6
National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL)	Chapter 2
North American Animal Health Committee (NAAHC)	Chapter 8
North American Deer Farmers Association (NADeFA)	Chapter 6
North American Elk Breeders Association (NAEBA)	Chapter 6
North American Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Bank (NAFMDVB)	Chapter 8
North American Meat Association (NAMA)	Chapter 6
North American Piedmontese Cattle Association (NAPA)	Chapter 6
North American Shetland Sheepbreeders Association (NASSA)	Chapter 6
Office of Advocacy and Outreach (OAO)	Chapter 2
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights (OASCR)	Chapter 2
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR)	Chapter 3
Office of Budget and Program Analysis (OBPA)	Chapter 2
Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)	Chapter 2
Office of Civil Rights, Diversity, and Inclusion (OCRDI)	Chapter 2
Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)	Chapter 2
Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)	Chapter 2
Office of Communications (OC)	Chapter 2
Office of Congressional Relations (OCR)	Chapter 2
Office of Environmental Markets (OEM)	Chapter 2
Office of Executive Secretariat (OES)	Chapter 2
Office of General Counsel (OGC)	Chapter 2
Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Coordination (OHSEC)	Chapter 2
Office of Health Affairs (OHA)	Chapter 3
Office of Inspector General (OIG)	Chapter 2
Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)	Chapter 3
Office of Tribal Relations (OTR)	Chapter 2
Ontario Deer and Elk Farmers Association (ODEFA)	Chapter 6
Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)	Chapter 2
Planning, Finance, and Strategy (PFS)	Chapter 2

Table B-1. State Departments of Agriculture and Boards of Animal Health

Organization	Report section
Policy and Program Development (PPD)	Chapter 2
Professional Development Staff (PDS)	Chapter 2
Quadrilateral (Quads) Countries	Chapter 8
Rabbit Industry Council	Chapter 6
Ranchers—Cattlemen Action Legal Fund (R-CALF)	Chapter 6
Risk Management Agency (RMA)	Chapter 2
Roslin Institute	Chapter 6
Rural Development (RD)	Chapter 2
Southeast United Dairy Industry Association (SUDIA)	Chapter 6
Southwest Meat Association (SMA)	Chapter 6
State Boards of Animal Health	Chapter 4
State Livestock Commissions	Chapter 4
The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	Chapter 8
Tribal Organizations	Chapter 4
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)	Chapter 3
U.S. Animal Health Association (USAHA)	Chapter 5
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Chapter 3
U.S. Cattlemen’s Association (USCA)	Chapter 6
U.S. Dairy Export Council (USDEC)	Chapter 6
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	Chapter 2
U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF)	Chapter 6
U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM)	Chapter 3
U.S. Poultry and Egg Association (USPOULTRY)	Chapter 6
United Egg Producers	Chapter 6
United Suffolk Sheep Association (USSA)	Chapter 6
Veterinary Services (VS)	Chapter 2
World Health Organization (WHO)	Chapter 8
Wildlife Services (WS)	Chapter 2
Writing, Editing, and Regulatory Coordination (WERC)	Chapter 2

Appendix C

Abbreviations

AAA	Animal Agriculture Alliance
AABP	American Association of Bovine Practitioners
AAEP	American Association of Equine Practitioners
AAMP	American Association of Meat Processors
AASRP	American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners
AASV	American Association of Swine Veterinarians
AAV	Association of Avian Veterinarians
AAVLD	American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians
AAVMC	Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges
AAVSB	American Association of Veterinary State Boards
ABGA	American Boer Goat Association
AC	Animal Care
ACE	Association for Communication Excellence in Agriculture
ADGA	American Dairy Goat Association
ADSA	American Dairy Science Association
AFBF	American Farm Bureau Federation
AFWA	Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
AHC	American Horse Council
AMI	American Meat Institute
AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service
AMSA	American Meat Science Association
AOA	American Ostrich Association
APHA	American Public Health Association
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ARS	Agricultural Research Service
ASI	American Sheep Industry Association
ASPR	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response
ASTHO	Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

AVMA	American Veterinary Medical Association
BRS	Biotechnology Regulatory Services
CABI	CAB International
CAHFS	The Center for Animal Health and Food Safety
CBB	Cattlemen’s Beef Board
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEAH	Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health
CEEZAD	Center of Excellence for Emerging and Zoonotic Animal Diseases
CFSPH	The Center for Food Security and Public Health
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CNPP	Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion
COE	Center of Excellence
CPF	California Poultry Federation
CSTE	Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists
CVB	Center for Veterinary Biologics
CVM	Center for Veterinary Medicine
DA	Deputy Administrator
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DM	Departmental Management
DMI	Dairy Management, Inc.
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EDEN	Extension Disaster Education Network
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERS	Economic Research Service
FAD	foreign animal disease
FAD PReP	Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service

FASS	Federation of Animal Science Societies
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMD	foot-and-mouth disease
FMI	Food Marketing Institute
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FPRF	Fats and Proteins Research Foundation
FPSA	Food Processing Suppliers Association
FS	Forest Service
FSA	Farm Service Agency
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service
GIPSA	Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration
GMA	Grocery Manufacturers Association
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
IAC	Intertribal Agricultural Council
IAFP	International Association for Food Protection
IDFA	International Dairy Foods Association
IFAMA	International Food and Agribusiness Management Association
IID	Institute for Infectious Animal Diseases
IS	International Services
KLA	Kansas Livestock Association
LMA	Livestock Marketing Association
LPA	Legislative and Public Affairs
MDA	Midwest Dairy Association
MRPBS	Marketing and Regulatory Programs Business Services
MSPSA	Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture
MSS	Management Support Staff
NA	not applicable
NAAHC	North American Animal Health Committee
NAD	National Appeals Division
NADeFA	North American Deer Farmers Association

NAEBA	North American Elk Breeders Association
NAFMDVB	North American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccine Bank
NAFV	National Association of Federal Veterinarians
NAHERC	National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps
NAHLN	National Animal Health Laboratory Network
NAL	National Agricultural Library
NAMA	North American Meat Association
NAPA	North American Piedmontese Cattle Association
NASAHO	National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials
NASDA	National Association of State Departments of Agriculture
NASPHV	National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service
NASSA	North American Shetland Sheepbreeders Association
NCAI	National Congress of American Indians
NCBA	National Cattlemen’s Beef Association
NCC	National Chicken Council
NCCR	National Council of Chain Restaurants
NCMI	National Center for Medical Intelligence
NDC	National Dairy Council
NGA	National Governors Association
NIAA	National Institute for Animal Agriculture
NIES	National Import and Export Services
NIFA	National Institute of Food and Agriculture
NLFA	National Lamb Feeders Association
NLPA	National Livestock Producers Association
NMPF	National Milk Producers Federation
NPB	National Pork Board
NPIC	National Preparedness and Incident Coordination Center
NPPC	National Pork Producers Council
NRA	National Renderers Association
NRA	National Restaurant Association
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NTF	National Turkey Federation

NVAP	National Veterinary Accreditation Program
NVS	National Veterinary Stockpile
NVSL	National Veterinary Services Laboratories
NWRC	National Wildlife Research Center
OAO	Office of Advocacy and Outreach
OBPA	Office of Budget and Program Analysts
OC	Office of Communications
OCE	Office of the Chief Economist
OCFO	Office of the Chief Financial Officer
OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer
OCR	Office of Congressional Relations
OCRDI	Office of Civil Rights, Diversity, and Inclusion
ODEFA	Ontario Deer and Elk Farmers Association
OEM	Office of Environmental Markets
OES	Office of the Executive Secretariat
OGC	The Office of the General Counsel
OHA	Office of Health Affairs
OHSEC	Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Coordination
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OSTP	Office of Science and Technology Policy
OTR	Office of Tribal Relations
PDS	Professional Development Staff
POC	point of contact
PPD	Policy and Program Development
PPQ	Plant Protection and Quarantine
PSS	Program Support Services
R-CALF USA	Ranchers–Cattlemen Action Legal Fund, United Stockgrowers of America
RD	Rural Development
RMA	Risk Management Agency
Quads	Quadrilateral countries
S&T	Science and Technology

SMA	Southwest Meat Association
SPRS	Surveillance, Preparedness, and Response Services
STAS	Science, Technology, and Analysis Services
SUDIA	Southeast United Dairy Industry Association
UEP	United Egg Producers
UN	United Nations
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAHA	U.S. Animal Health Association
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USCA	U.S. Cattlemen’s Association
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDEC	U.S. Dairy Export Council
USMEF	U.S. Meat Export Federation
USNORTHCOM	U.S. Northern Command
USPOULTRY	U.S. Poultry and Egg Association
USSA	United Suffolk Sheep Association
VAC	vaccine antigen concentrate
VS	Veterinary Services
WERC	Writing, Editing, and Regulatory Coordination
WHO	World Health Organization
WS	Wildlife Services