

National Johne's Program Update

APHIS-VS Update
NIAA - NJWG
April, 2006



Safeguarding Animal Health

RESOLUTION: 19 APPROVED AS AMENDED
SOURCE: COMMITTEE ON JOHNE'S DISEASE
SUBJECT MATTER: DISTRIBUTION OF JOHNE'S FUNDING IN FY06
DATES: Hershey, Pennsylvania – November 3-9, 2005

RESPONSE:

VS is working hard to identify all the needs to sustain the program and will do our best to provide the maximum resources for cooperative agreements with states ... to the maximum extent possible. Consideration for funding may be based on compliance with IDCP standards, degree of state cost-share assistance (both direct and in-kind) and the number of herds enrolled. A baseline funding level will be chosen so that all states participating in the program will receive a minimal level of federal support. Cost sharing will not be used to determine funding distribution but this information will be collected as a baseline measure.



Safeguarding Animal Health

FY06 Formula for distribution of general cooperative agreement funds

- \$35,000 to all States
- to States that have submitted documentation on State VBJDCP $((\$3 * \# \text{ ELISA}) + (\$10 * \# \text{ Fecal Samples}) + (\$200 * \# \text{ Approved herd plans})) * .44$ (multiplier)



➤ Multiplier increased or decreased based on the number of tests and approved herd plans submitted by all States

RESOLUTION: 20 APPROVED
SOURCE: COMMITTEE ON JOHNE'S DISEASE
SUBJECT MATTER: PRODUCTION OF JOHNNIN PPD AT THE NVSL
DATES: Hershey, Pennsylvania – November 3-9, 2005

RESPONSE:

NVSL is working to define an optimal and repeatable PPD production method and is working with ARS and VS field vets to evaluate the final products. Slow growth and the time needed to characterize a uniform, quality Johnin PPD and compare skin test results to other diagnostic methods hinders manufacture Johnin PPD. The Johnin PPDs must be of equivalent sensitivity and specificity from batch to batch. NVSL don't received funding to support PPD production. We rely on the collaboration to provide performance data of the PPD products. Once VS decides to incorporate the use of a PPD into the program, the NVSL will seek funding to produce the product.



Safeguarding Animal Health

National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods

- NACMCF was established on March 18, 1988, in response to recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences for an interagency approach to microbiological criteria for food.
- The NACMCF provides impartial, scientific advice to federal food safety agencies for use in the development of an integrated national food safety systems approach from farm to final consumption to assure the safety of domestic, imported, and exported foods.
- The NACMCF is co-sponsored by the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and the Department of Defense Veterinary Service Activity.
- Secretary of Agriculture Mike Johanns appointed 30 members to serve on the NACMCF for a period of two years from September 23, 2004 to September 23, 2006.

2004-2006 Subcommittee: Assessment of the Food Safety Importance of MAP

Background

MAP, like other members of the *Mycobacterium avium* complex is an opportunistic pathogen in immune compromised persons. The question remains whether generally immunocompetent individuals can be infected with MAP and whether this leads to disease. Leaving aside whether or not MAP is a pathogen to humans, there are several possible modes of transmission, including exposure to a contaminated environment (soil, water), person-to-person horizontal transmission, direct contact with infected animals, pre-harvest and post-harvest contamination of foods including produce and food products originating primarily from dairy cattle, but also from beef cattle, sheep, and goats. Specifically, the presence of MAP in raw milk has raised concerns about whether MAP has potential public health significance.



Safeguarding Animal Health

2004-2006 Subcommittee: Assessment of the Food Safety Importance of MAP

Charge to the Subcommittee

The Committee is asked to limit their deliberations to the consideration of a very specific set of questions. The Committee is not being asked to consider the question of whether or not MAP is a human pathogen.

The Committee is asked to consider the following questions during their deliberations:

- What food, water, or environmental sources are of most concern with respect to exposure of humans to MAP?
- What are the frequencies and levels of MAP contamination found in the above referenced sources?
- What is the efficacy of the current methods of detection for MAP?

2004-2006 Subcommittee: Assessment of the Food Safety Importance of MAP

Charge to the Subcommittee

- What processing interventions are available for the foods of concern to eliminate or reduce the levels of MAP contamination to an acceptable level or to ensure that MAP does not enter the food supply?
- What are the research needs to determine:
 - additional sources of MAP;
 - the frequencies and levels of MAP contamination in specific sources of concern;
 - potential processing interventions to eliminate or reduce the levels of MAP contamination; and
 - potential processing interventions to prevent MAP from entering the food supply.
- Additional research needs?

Yearly Progress

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Advisory committees	41	42	44	47	48
# States in compliance with VBJDCP at the beginning of year	22	34	36	43	48
# Herds in VBJDCP	3254	4722	6,189	7,876	8078*
Total Status Herds	631	543	993	1,472	1,630*
ELISA Tests	614,210	549,810	673,299	697,264	114,157*
Cultures	100,403	97,057	101,786	105,685	12,344*

*First quarter reported



Safeguarding Animal Health

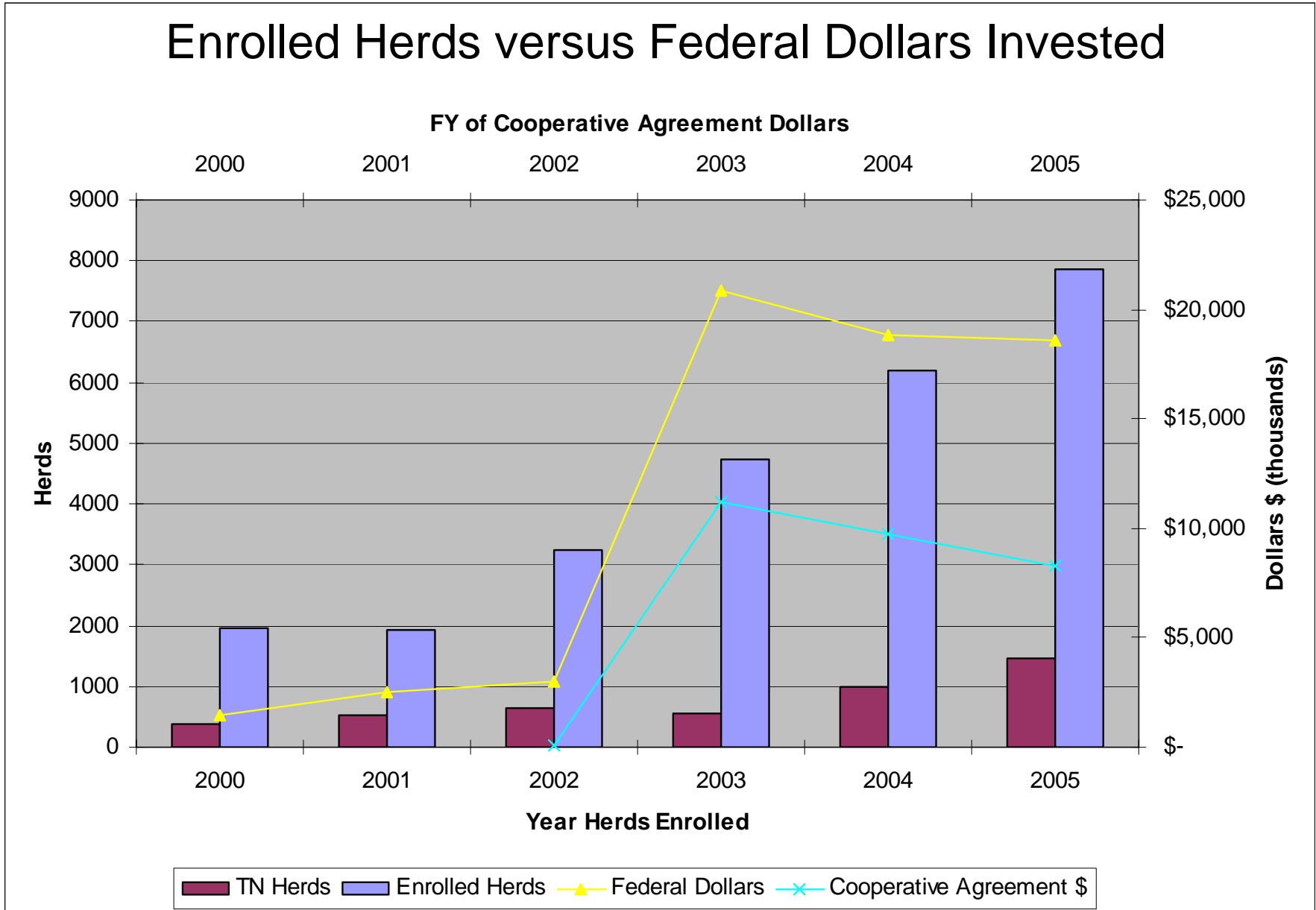
APHIS Key Performance Target:

Performance Indicator *	FY '03 Actual	FY '04 Actual	FY '05 Target	FY '05 Actual	FY '06 Target	FY '07 Target	FY '08 Target
LT – Percentage of enrolled cattle herds in the VBJDCP with a test negative herd classification for Johne's	16.6%	17.3%	30%	18.5%	30%	30%	30%
AN – Total number of herds enrolled in the VBJDCP	3,268	5732	4000	7,876	4,000 9,000	5,000 13,500	5,000 18,000
AN – States in full compliance with national program standards	35	42	45	48	45	50	50
AN – Total number of herds enrolled as a Test Negative herd in the VBJDCP	543	993	1,200	1,472	1,600 2,700	2,500 4,050	2,500 5,400

USAHA Annual Measures:

Performance Indicator	FY '03 Actual	FY '04 Actual	FY '05 Target	FY '05 Actual	FY '06 Target	FY '07 Target	FY '08 Target
Total number of enrolled cattle herds in the VBJDCP with a TN classification	542	993	1986 (double FY04 #)	1472	2979 (Add FY04 #)	3972 (Add FY04 #)	4965 (Add FY04 #)
Number of enrolled <u>dairy</u> cattle herds in the VBJDCP with a TN classification	N/A	660	1320 (double FY04 #)	906	1980 (Add FY04 #)	2640 (Add FY04 #)	3300 (Add FY04 #)
Number of enrolled <u>beef</u> cattle herds (seed Stock Producers) in the VBJDCP with a TN classification	N/A	333	666 (double FY04 #)	566	999 (Add FY04 #)	1332 (Add FY04 #)	1665 (Add FY04 #)
AN – Total number of herds enrolled in the VBJDCP	3,268	5732	TBD	7876	TBD	TBD	TBD
AN – Number of dairy herds enrolled in the VBJDCP	N/A	4265	TBD	6250	7,800 10% of Dairy Herds	(5% increase each year after)	(5% increase each year after)
AN – Number of beef herds enrolled in the VBJDCP	N/A	1467	TBD	1626	TBD	TBD	TBD

Enrolled Herds versus Federal Dollars Invested



Johne's Disease Control Program Update

- FY 2006 – APHIS receive ~ \$13,057,000
- APHIS distribution ~ \$6,496,000 to States
 - Education
 - Producer incentives
 - Laboratory and data infrastructure
 - National demonstration project- 17 States: \$1,280,000
 - Field studies-methods validation- \$0 in competitive grants



Safeguarding Animal Health

National Issues Identified

- Plateau effect of enrolling herds
 - Test negative herds (lack of TN herds or not interested?)
 - Management herds (not an economic problem, other big fish to fry, not cost effective, unaware of program?)
- Results not seen from additional funds going to the States
 - As major cooperative agreement dollars were given to the States, only a minor increase in results were seen
 - Lag time between distribution of funds and expenditure
 - Incentives not the only factor to change producer behavior
- Dollars to support testing at current level are not available
 - Need to identify other ways to encourage producer participation



Safeguarding Animal Health



Safeguarding Animal Health