

May 2026 DATCP Board Meeting



Preparing for a Foreign Animal Disease Outbreak

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

May 7, 2026

Agenda

- What is a Foreign Animal Disease?
- What will a response look like at the national and state level?
- What can Producers do to prepare?
- Questions



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INTRODUCTIONS



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WHAT IS A FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE (FAD)?

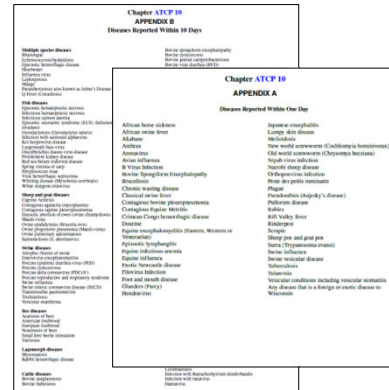
- ATCP 10.01 (52) definition: *“Foreign animal disease” means any communicable, contagious, or infectious disease not known to exist in animals in the United States.*
- 7 USC Ch 109 Animal Health Protection
- ATCP 10 Animal Disease And Movement
- ATCP 10 Appendix A Diseases Reported Within One Day
- ATCP 10 Appendix B Diseases Reported Within 10 Days



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- Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
- African Swine Fever (ASF)
- Classical Swine Fever (CSF)
- Avian Influenza (HPAI or LPAI)
- New and Old World Screwworm (NWS)
- Rabies
- Sheep and Goat Pox
- Virulent Newcastle Disease
- ATCP 10 Appendix A lists 48 diseases
- ATCP 10 Appendix B lists 116 diseases

Note: Items in red denote zoonotic diseases



Foreign Animal Diseases



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How to Report Diseases

Anyone (veterinarians, producers, animal owners, etc.) who suspects a reportable animal disease is required to report it to a Federal or State Animal Health Official. To report an animal disease that is not included on the list below, please use [Reportable Animal Disease online form](#).

If you are reporting one of the following diseases, do not use the form above:

- African Swine Fever (ASF)
- Classical Swine Fever (CSF)
- Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in any species
- New and Old World Screwworm (NWS)
- Rabies
- Sheep and Goat Pox
- Vesicular conditions of any type (i.e. Foot and Mouth Disease)
- Virulent Newcastle Disease

Immediately contact a DATCP district veterinarian.

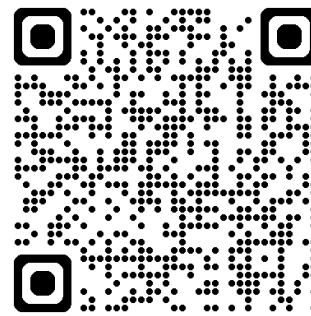
- 1) If no answer, leave a message and a call-back number.
- 2) If you don't receive a call back within two hours, call your district veterinarian again.
- 3) If there is no answer, call any other district veterinarian until you have succeeded in contacting someone.
- 4) If you receive no response after following the above protocol, contact the Wisconsin Duty Office: 1-800-940-0003 and select option #2. State that you are reporting a potential animal disease.

Note: Standard business hours are Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Central Standard Time (CST). Messages received after 9 p.m. may not receive a return phone call until 6 a.m. or later the next morning.

For information on what are reportable animal diseases, click on one of the links below.

- [Diseases To Report Within One Day](#)
- [Diseases To Report Within 10 Days](#)

To report sick or dead wildlife, please visit the [Department of Natural Resources \(DNR\) website](#), email DNRWildlifeSwitchboard@wisconsin.gov, or call (608) 267-0866.

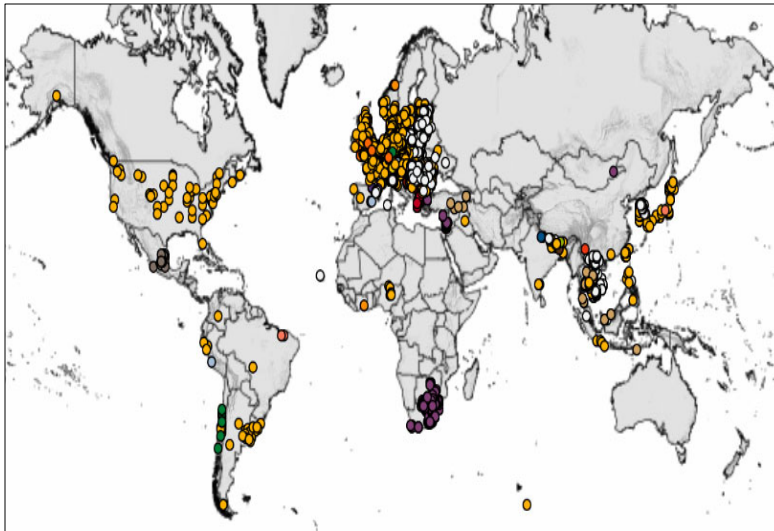


Reporting Animal Diseases in Wisconsin



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GLOBAL FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE REPORTS (01/01/2026 – 03/31/2026)



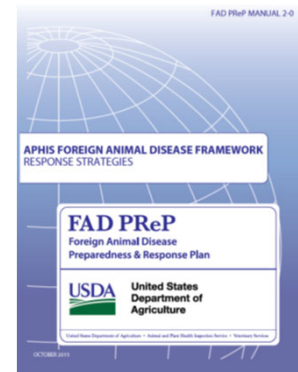
| Disease | Reports |
|---------------------------|---------|
| African swine fever | 2829 |
| Influenza - Avian | 2294 |
| Foot and mouth disease | 653 |
| Bluetongue | 86 |
| Newcastle disease | 74 |
| Sheep Pox/Goat Pox | 66 |
| Rabies | 56 |
| New World Screwworm | 35 |
| Equine infectious anaemia | 12 |



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FAD Response Goals:

1. Detect, control, and contain the disease in animals as quickly as possible
2. Eradicate the disease using strategies that seek to stabilize animal agriculture, the food supply, and the economy and that protect public health and the environment
3. Provide science- and risk-based approaches and systems to facilitate continuity of business for non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products



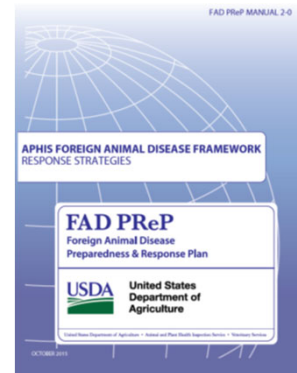
What does a FAD response look like at the national and state level?



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Goal 1: Detect, control, and contain the disease in animals as quickly as possible

- FAD Investigations and testing
- Stop movement (quarantine)
- Tracing
- Mass depopulation (as required)
- Disposal of infected carcasses and materials
- Enhanced biosecurity for non-infected premises

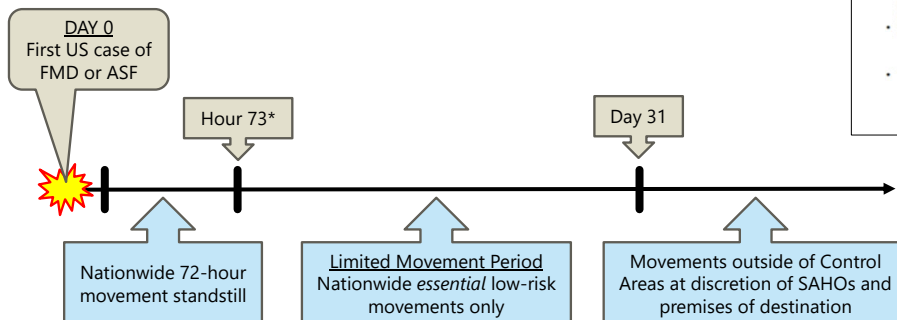


How are those goals achieved?



Upon the first finding in the United States of Foot and Mouth Disease or African Swine Fever, USDA could:

- Declare an Extraordinary Emergency
- Institute a 72-hour (or longer) National Movement Standstill



USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

ASF Response
Declaration of Extraordinary Emergency & 72-Hour National Movement Standstill
July 10, 2023

Please note: These procedures may be revised as the situation develops or more information becomes available.

PURPOSE
This document provides policy for a USDA Extraordinary Emergency Declaration and 72-hour National Movement Standstill in the event of an African swine fever (ASF) outbreak on the mainland United States (not including Alaska, Hawaii, or U.S. Territories).

AUDIENCE
This policy is for Officials, tribal officials, producers, owners, growers, private sector companies, State, industry association organizations, and federal officials to plan for and implement a National Movement Standstill in the event of an ASF detection on the mainland United States.

This document is divided into three sections: summary policy, draft USDA Extraordinary Emergency Declaration, and draft 72-hour National Movement Standstill Federal Order.

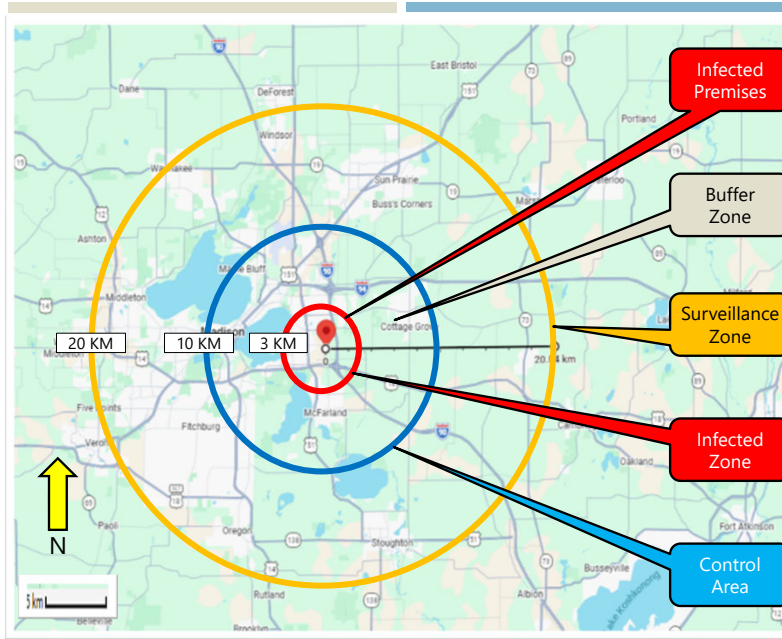
SECTION 1: SUMMARY POLICY

- The USDA will execute a declaration of extraordinary emergency to implement a 72-hour National Movement Standstill. USDA will communicate the requirements of the Standstill (i.e. State Animal Health Officials (SAHO) prior to an ASF outbreak and at the start of an ASF outbreak.
- The initiating event for a 72-hour National Movement Standstill will be a National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) confirmed detection of ASF virus in domestic pigs that have been isolated on the mainland contiguous United States. The USDA will communicate the starting time and stopping time for the 72-hour National Movement Standstill.
- The 72-hour National Movement Standstill applies to the intrastate and interstate movement of:
 - Domestic pigs,
 - Dead domestic pigs (dead stock pigs located on farms or premises, etc.),
 - Feral swine (human movements and transportation of feral swine).
- The 72-hour National Movement Standstill does not apply to:
 - Pork meat or pork products,
 - Swine germplasm (swine semen or swine embryos),
 - Feed or food for pigs, or feed or food for other livestock and poultry,
 - Livestock species other than pigs, such as cattle, sheep, goats, or poultry.

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CONTROL AREAS AND SURVEILLANCE ZONES



HPAI example shown

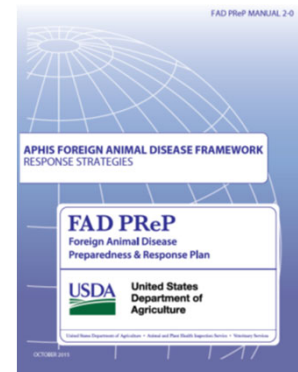
- All premises with susceptible animals in the control area are quarantined
- Permitted movements are required into and out of any control area
- Premises in the surveillance zone are contacted, but not quarantined
- Control area size differs by disease



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Goal 2: Eradicate the disease

- Stamping-out
- Stamping-out modified with emergency vaccination to kill
- Stamping-out modified with emergency vaccination to slaughter
- Stamping-out modified with emergency vaccination to live
- Emergency vaccination to live without stamping-out



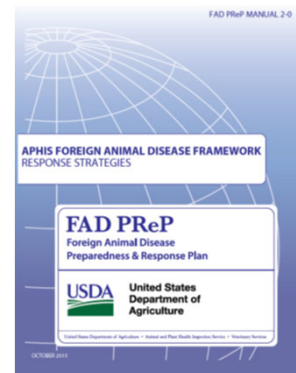
How are those goals achieved?



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Goal 3: Facilitate continuity of business for non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products

- Outbreak notifications and quarantines
- Control Areas
- Permitted movements
- Surveillance testing
- Enhanced biosecurity measures and guidance

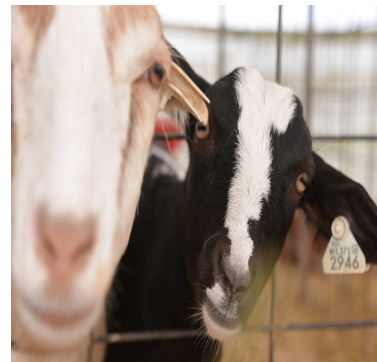


How are those goals achieved?



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- Register your premises
- Talk with your Veterinarian
- Educate yourself on risks and mitigations
- Keep updated movement records for animals, people, and equipment
- Provide routine training for family, staff, vendors, and visitors on your operation's biosecurity protocols
- Complete a comprehensive review of your operation's inputs and outputs to identify risk areas (and potential mitigations) for disease introduction
- Create a Secure Food Supply Plan for your operation



What can Producers do to Prepare?



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Collaboration Between Industry, State Governments, USDA, Academia

The Secure Food Supply Plans provide guidance for livestock producers to voluntarily prepare before a foreign animal disease outbreak to limit exposure of their animals through enhanced biosecurity.

Animals with no evidence of infection may qualify for a movement permit which contributes to business continuity for the livestock industry, transporters, packers and processors.



www.securebeef.org



www.securesheepwool.org



www.securemilksupply.org



www.securepork.org



SECURE FOOD SUPPLY PLANS



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Online Resources

- Disease information, factsheets, PowerPoint decks
- Biosecurity manager toolkit
- Risk assessments and impact models
- Guidance/recommendations for regulatory agencies
- Contingency plan guidance for producers/haulers/processors
- Template forms and standard operating procedures
- Training materials for implementing biosecurity procedures
- Checklists and templates for enhanced biosecurity plans
- Outreach materials for educators/presenters



www.securebeef.org



www.securesheepwool.org



www.securemilksupply.org



www.securepork.org



SECURE FOOD SUPPLY PLANS



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Secure Food Supply Pre-Outbreak Practices

1. Designate a biosecurity manager
2. Define and mark a line of separation
3. Operation-specific written enhanced biosecurity plan



SECURE FOOD SUPPLY PLANS



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Secure Food Supply Post-Outbreak Practices

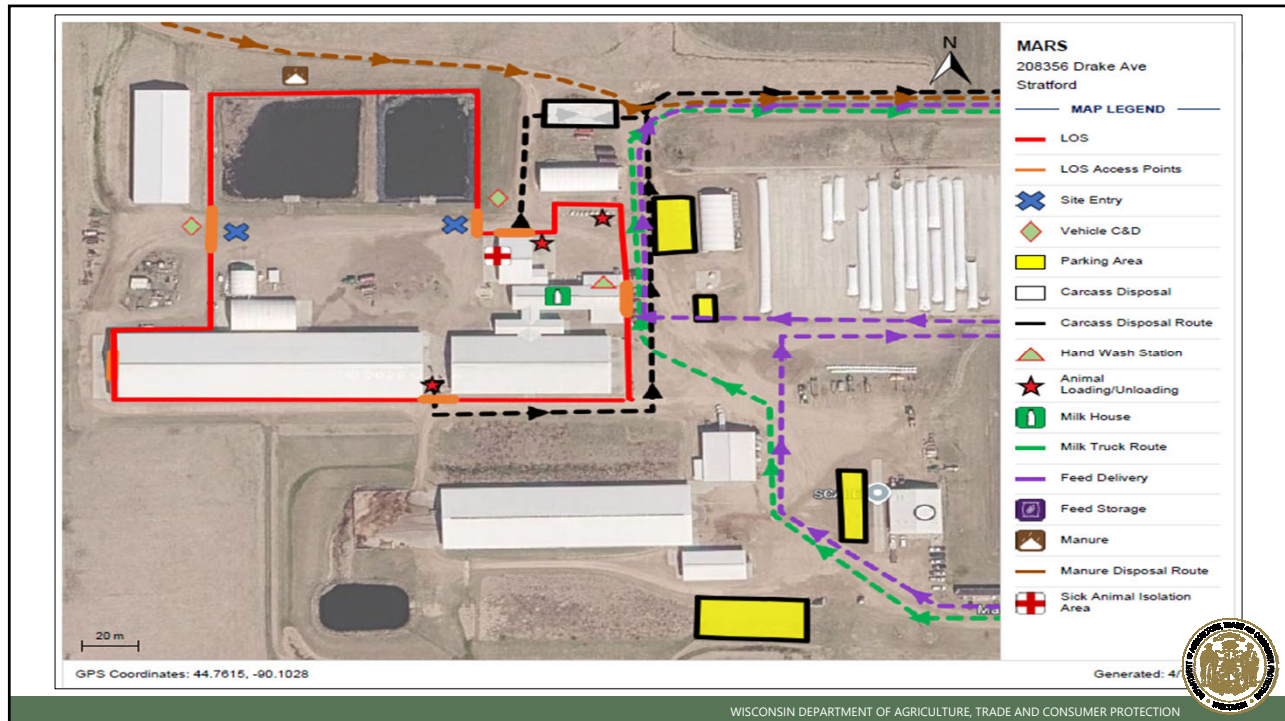
1. Source animals from biosecure operations
2. Plan for managing livestock on-site during movement stoppage
3. Hygienic feed handling and prompt spill cleanup
4. Limit the number of access points to farm and livestock areas
5. Prevent contact with any livestock on/from other premises
6. Limit access points for people/vehicles/equipment
7. Clean and disinfect vehicles/people before crossing access points
8. Separate areas (not used by people) for loading/unloading animals
9. Clean and disinfect areas after loading/unloading animals



SECURE FOOD SUPPLY PLANS



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State of Wisconsin
Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

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Secure Food Supply

Resources

- Secure Food Supply Plans
- Secure Beef Supply Plan
- Secure Pork Supply Plan
- Secure Milk Supply Plan
- Secure Sheep and Wool Supply Plan
- Secure Poultry Supply Plan
- Secure Egg Supply Plan
- Secure Broiler Supply
- Secure Turkey Supply
- Secure Upland Game Bird Supply
- Aquaculture Biosecurity
- Premises Mapper Tool

A Secure Food Supply (SFS) plan is a tool to help reduce the risk of a foreign animal disease (FAD), like Foot and Mouth Disease or Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), from infecting your farm or ranch. A good SFS plan addresses biosecurity measures to protect your livestock and employees from exposure to diseases, as well as procedures to maintain continuity of business if your farm is close to but not directly affected by an FAD outbreak. If an FAD outbreak happens near your farm or ranch, you may need a permit to move animals or animal products until the outbreak is contained. Creating an SFS plan is completely voluntary, but if an FAD outbreak is detected near your farm, you will need to show that you have an SFS plan in place and that you are able to implement strong biosecurity practices in order to qualify for a movement permit.

A Secure Food Supply plan can help:

- Minimize interruptions in your ability to move animals and animal products if your farm shows no evidence of infection.
- Limit lost income in the event of an FAD outbreak.
- Keep your animals healthy and protect your farm's reputation by taking steps to reduce the risk of an FAD crossing onto your farm premises.
- Support your market by maintaining the supply of products to customers and enhancing consumer confidence in the safety of your products.

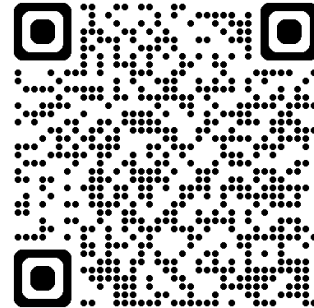
Contact

For more information about Secure Food Supply plans, and templates you can use to create your own SFS plan, visit the link(s) below. For assistance developing your site-specific plan, contact:

Secure Pork Supply:
Sydney Useiman, SHP Coordinator
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
(608) 224-9932
sydney.useiman@wisconsin.gov

All other livestock:
Rich Lavigne, Secure Food Supply Coordinator
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
(608) 419-4407
rich.lavigne@wisconsin.gov

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RESOURCES

PremisesMapper

Create a premises map for your biosecurity plan.



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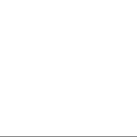
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Questions??



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Thank you

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