Background

  - Mandated establishment of the National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) in 2004 (Section 18a)
  - Required the NVS to
    - Augment local/state resources by deploying within 24 hours “sufficient amounts of animal vaccine, antiviral, or therapeutic products to appropriately respond to the most damaging animal diseases affecting human health and the economy”
    - Leverage the work done by the Strategic National Stockpile at CDC
Background

  - Reflects the nation's concern that terrorists could simultaneously, in multiple locations, release disease threats of catastrophic proportions; thus, the need for an NVS that could provide huge quantities of critical veterinary supplies to the right place at the right time for as long as necessary.

Our Short History

- 2004 – HSPD9 mandates NVS creation
- 2005 – Intra-governmental strategic steering committee (IGC) forms, meets twice, defines threats, mission, and goals; commissions publication of a business plan
- 2006
  - April - Program begins, director assumes duties, program support staff on board
  - May - Ready to deploy personal protective equipment
  - Jul - First avian influenza exercise (North Carolina)
  - Oct - Second avian influenza exercise (Georgia)
  - Nov - Ready to deploy AI vaccine
- 2007 – April – Deploy to West Virginia within 24 hours
Oversight and Advice

IGC Composition

- USDA’s Centers for Veterinary Biologics
- Department of Homeland Security
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Food and Drug Administration
**Business Plan**

- Threats and countermeasures
- Mission, goals, objectives
- Organization
- Business processes
- Strategic plan including estimated funding to meet goals

**Threats**

1. High Pathogenic AI (F)
2. Foot-and-Mouth Disease
3. Rift Valley fever (F)
4. Exotic Newcastle Disease
5. Nipah and Hendra virus (F)
6. Classical swine fever
7. African swine fever
8. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (?)
9. Rinderpest
10. Japanese encephalitis (F)
11. African horse sickness
12. Venezuelan equine (F) encephalitis
13. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
14. Ehrlichia ruminantium (Heartwater)
15. Eastern equine encephalitis (F)
16. Coxiella burnetii (F)
17. Akabane virus

Zoonotic diseases: (F) fatal, (?) possible
**Mission**

Deliver within 24 hours critical veterinary supplies and equipment to the site of dangerous animal disease outbreaks

**Goals**

- In 5 years, acquire countermeasures against the 10 most dangerous animal disease threats
- In 10 years, acquire countermeasures against all 17 of the most dangerous threats
Organization

Deputy Administrator
APHIS VS

Associate Deputy Administrator
Emergency Management and Diagnostics

Director, NVS Program

Logistics
Planning and Program Evaluation
Administration

NVS Sensitive Material

NVS Business Planning - a Perpetual Process

Threats & Numbers to Protect

Countermeasures to Provide

How to Purchase

Where to Place

How to Manage

How to Deploy (Including State Actions)

NVS Sensitive Material
How to Purchase

- **Purchase and hold** what we need immediately but may not be able to get from the commercial sector - stockpile managed inventory (SMI)
  - Owned by NVS
  - Managed by NVS
- **Purchase and have vendor’s hold** and rotate shelf life items - vendor managed inventory (VMI)
  - Owned by NVS
  - Managed by vendors
- **Contract for guaranteed access** to materiel - vendor managed inventory (VMI)
  - Owned by vendors
  - Managed by vendors
  - Accessible by NVS and other parts of APHIS
- **Contract for service**

Where to Place

- Multiple locations increase cost but reduce risk that weather or sabotage will prevent deployment
- Currently in one Midwest location
- Future coastal locations for
  - Redundancy & security
  - Proximity
How to Manage

- Required actions
  - Maintain inventory levels
  - Ensure proper environmental conditions (temperature and humidity)
  - Minimize costs (e.g. rotate, extend shelf life, vendor managed, guaranteed access)
- Deploy

- Important tools: supply chain management software

How to Deploy

- Arrive at outbreak site within 24 hours
- Pack products for rapid pick & load
- Organize and label shipments for rapid Id by responders
- Arrange emergency 7/24 air and ground transport
- Establish internal and vendor deployment procedures
- Exercise and test procedures often
- Ensure fed/state/local officials understand/plan responsibilities following NVS delivery
Federal, State, and Local NVS Responsibilities

- **Request** NVS
- **Receive** NVS (and state/local) supplies,
- **Store** supplies (including temporary refrigeration where necessary) until final delivery is possible,
- **Stage** supplies for delivery to multiple outbreak sites,
- **Manage** inventory levels for replenishment
- **Distribute** supplies to outbreak sites, and
- **Recover** unused and reusable NVS assets.

Outreach to Stakeholders

- A guide for federal, state, local officials that describes the NVS, recommends actions states should plan & test
- An abbreviated guide for potential commercial partners
- Presentations based on information in the guide
- Self evaluation check lists and visits based on guide
- Pre-scripted Q & As, eventually a website and electronic email list service
- Exercises to define capabilities
- Future exercises to test NVS deployment and fed/state/local plans to use the NVS
What’s Next?

- Acquire supply chain management software
- Continue acquiring countermeasures
- Write processes and procedures
- Hire staff
- Implement
  - QA/QC procedures
  - Internal evaluation of operations
  - Outreach visits to states
  - Security measures
- Establish additional distribution sites
- Train, train, train
- Exercise, exercise, exercise
- Answer GAO/OIG questions ad infinitum

The NVS - Improving The Fight Against Disease

- **Logistics expertise focused on fighting disease:** Previously, specialists responding to an outbreak managed their own logistics support. This fragmentation resulted in:
  - Groups duplicating the efforts of others
  - More complex and potentially uncoordinated planning before an event
  - Difficulty coordinating resources from multiple sources managed by multiple groups during an event
  - Higher response costs because each group purchased supplies in small quantities at high prices

- **Critical supplies delivered rapidly:**
  - NVS vaccines – an alternative to destroying infected and potentially exposed animals when the scale of an outbreak makes the exclusive use of depopulation unlikely
  - NVS personal protective equipment - supports large-scale, immediate response
  - NVS satellite communications equipment - reliable voice and data capabilities in any situation
Questions?

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