

Federal Order

Reporting, Herd Monitoring and Management of Novel Swine Enteric Coronavirus Diseases

[Effective January 4, 2016]

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized by the Animal Health Protection Act (AHPA), as amended (7 U.S.C. 8401 et seq.), to issue regulations and orders and to carry out operations and measures to prevent, detect, control and eradicate diseases and pests of livestock. The Secretary has delegated these authorities and responsibilities to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS). This Federal Order is issued in accordance with 7 U.S.C. 8305, 8308, 8310, 8313 and 8315.

The purpose of this Federal Order is to amend the previous Federal Order issued on June 5, 2014, establishing a mandatory disease reporting requirement and a herd monitoring and management requirement for novel swine enteric coronavirus diseases (SECD). While there are now significantly fewer detections of SECD, it remains a concern for the industry. Focusing activities (and funding) on the diagnostic testing that facilitates disease reporting, rather than herd monitoring or management, will help inform decision makers on mitigation strategies that may be applicable in the absence of Federal funding.

Pursuant to this Federal Order, APHIS-VS is amending the requirements of the original Federal Order by eliminating paragraphs VI, VII, VIII, and IX. Paragraph VI required herd management plans be developed for herds meeting case definition for SECD; paragraph VII listed elements required in the herd plan; paragraph VIII provided resources on herd management components; and paragraph IX provided penalties for failure to implement and follow a herd management plan.

Herd management plans were not providing information deemed useful to the program, and remuneration to accredited veterinarians for development of herd plans was not widely utilized. These savings will be used to help extend the availability of diagnostic testing and reporting, consensus goals of APHIS-VS and the industry.

For guidance and resources on swine enteric coronavirus disease, see <http://www.pork.org/Research/4316/PEDVResources.aspx>.

This Federal Order requires the following:

- I. Confirmed occurrences of porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV), porcine delta coronavirus (PDCoV), or other novel swine enteric coronaviruses must be reported. These reporting requirements are essential to assist APHIS-VS in providing the basis for progressive mitigation assessment and evaluation for SECD, accomplished in partnership with States and industry. An occurrence may be the initial detection of disease or a reoccurrence of previously detected disease.
- II. Herds in the United States or its Territories that meet the case definition for either

presumptive or confirmed positive SECD from the effective date of this Federal Order must be reported as soon as the herd is determined to be affected through positive laboratory test samples or other knowledge of herd infection. The case definition can be found on the APHIS website at

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/swine/downloads/secd_case_definition.pdf

- III. Anyone, including herd owners, producers, veterinarians, laboratory personnel, or others with knowledge of the disease, who identifies an occurrence of PEDV, PDCoV, or other novel swine enteric coronavirus is required to report presumptive or confirmed positive cases. If a sample is submitted to a National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) laboratory for testing and is found positive, duplicate reporting by the herd owner, producers, veterinarians, and others with knowledge of the disease is not required. A list of NAHLN testing laboratories is posted at www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/nahln/downloads/all_nahln_lab_list.pdf
- IV. Any occurrences of PEDV, PDCoV, or novel swine enteric coronavirus must be reported to the [State animal health official or State Veterinarian](#) or the [APHIS Assistant Director](#).
- V. The following specific reporting information must be submitted: premises identification number (PIN) or an alternative premises location identifier; date of sample collection; type of unit being sampled (e.g., sow, nursery, finisher); test methods used to make the diagnosis; and diagnostic test results.