

Value of Animal Traceability Systems in Managing Contagious Animal Diseases

Collaborators

Ted C. Schroeder
Dustin L. Pendell

Project Coordinator

William Hahn

Presentation at USDA-ERS

Washington, DC

October 17-19, 2007

Introduction

- Bioterrorism concerns
- Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)
 - WA – was 1 of 81 imported; only 29 were identified
 - TX – of 200 animals associated with index farm, 66 were never accounted for
 - AL – no identification, attempted DNA analysis from 37 different potential source herds
 - 8 – 12 yrs. old, 750 – 1150 lbs., & Red cow
- Increased globalization and world travel

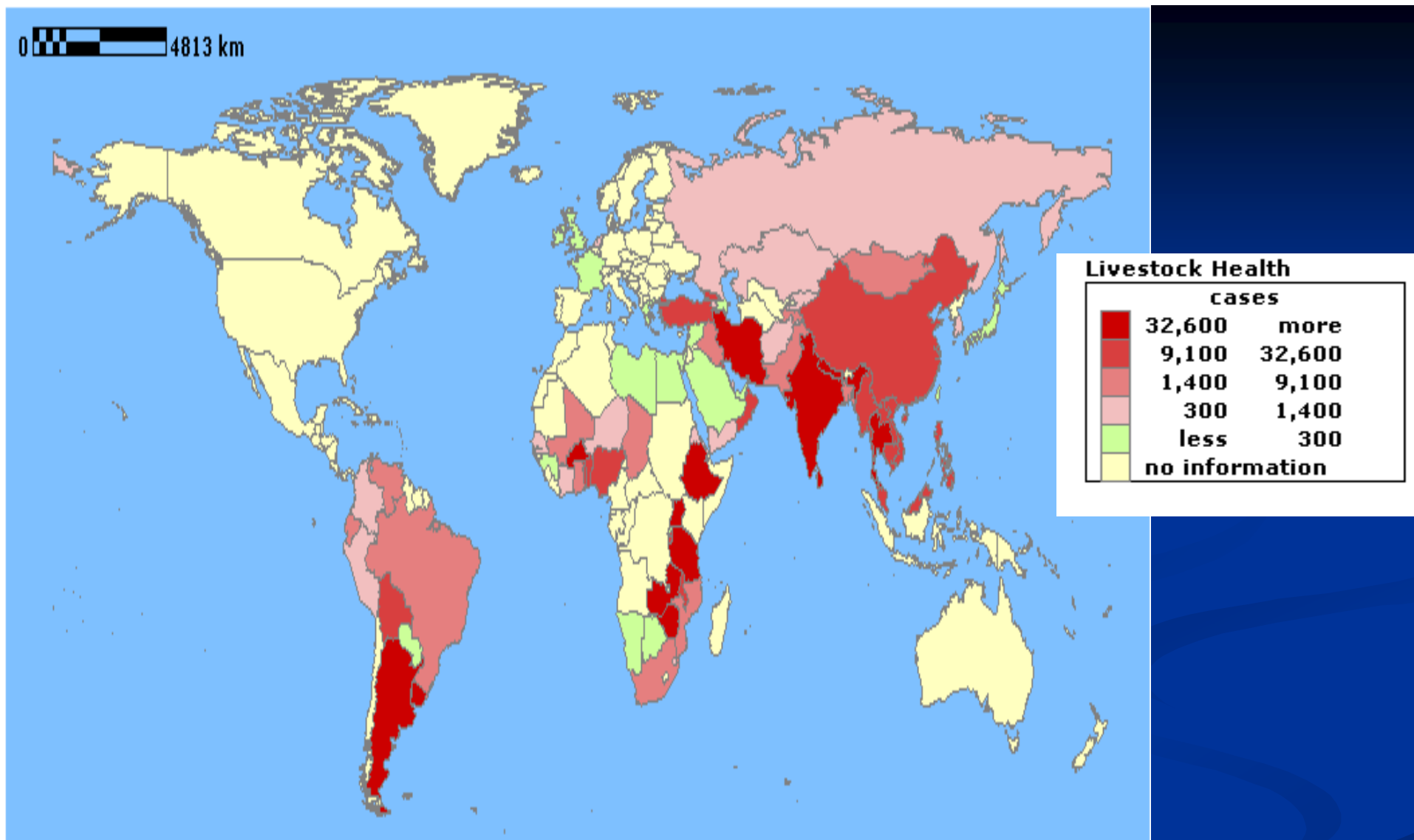


Figure 1. Total Reported Cases of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, 2000-2004

Source: Global livestock production and health atlas; <http://www.fao.org/ag/aga/glipha/index.jsp>

Objective

- Evaluate impacts of different depths of animal id in the event of a FMD outbreak
 - Use epidemiological disease spread model to evaluate the impact of a FMD outbreak in southwest KS
 - Integrate epidemiological disease spread model with economic model to capture welfare outcomes

Epidemiological Model

- North American Animal Disease Spread Model
- Stochastic, temporal, and spatial spread model that simulates FMD outbreak
- Input parameters
 - Published studies, experts' opinions, & KDHE

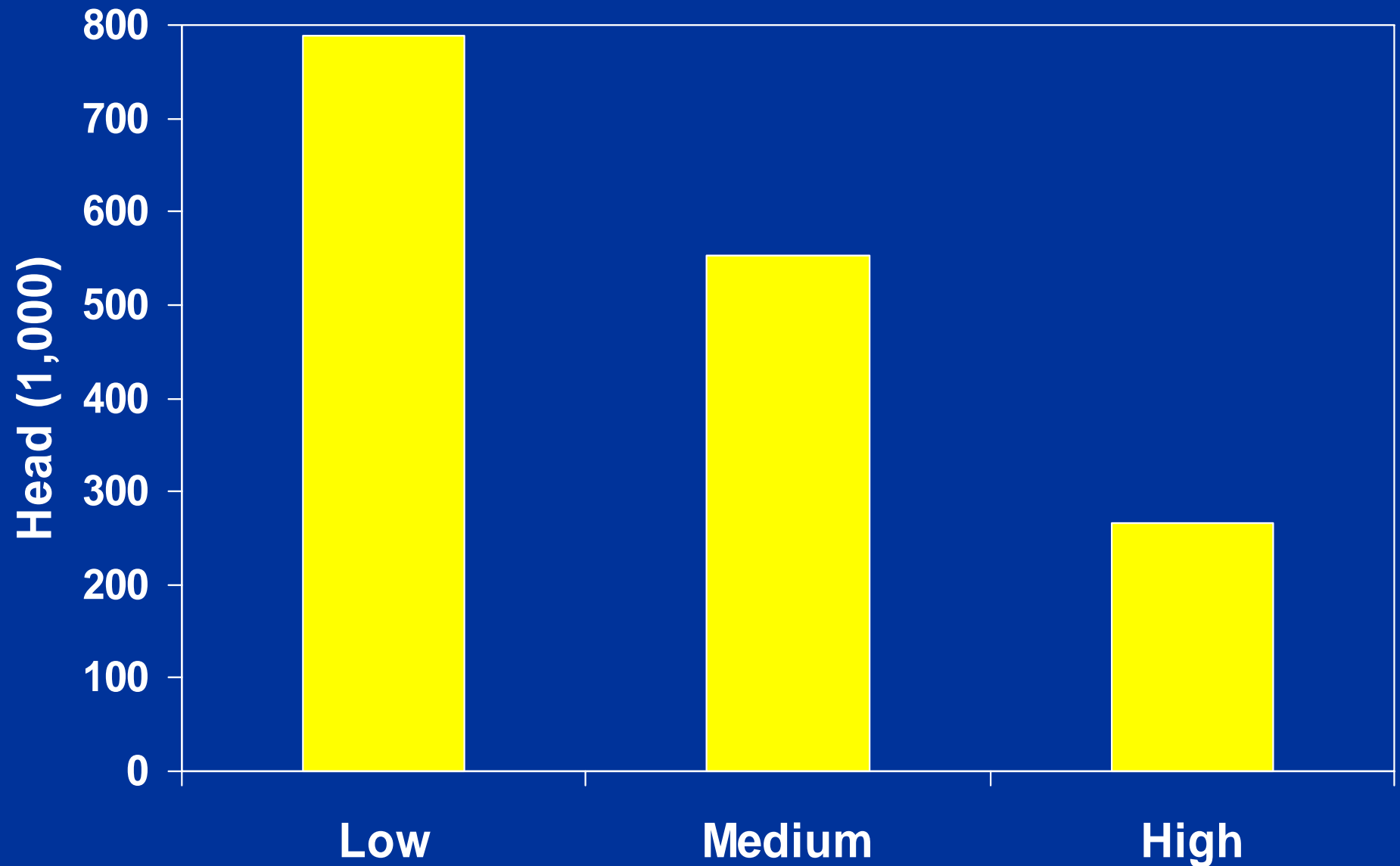
Identification Levels

- Low
 - Current U.S. animal ID system
- Medium
 - Potential voluntary U.S. animal ID system
- High
 - Potential mandatory U.S. animal ID system

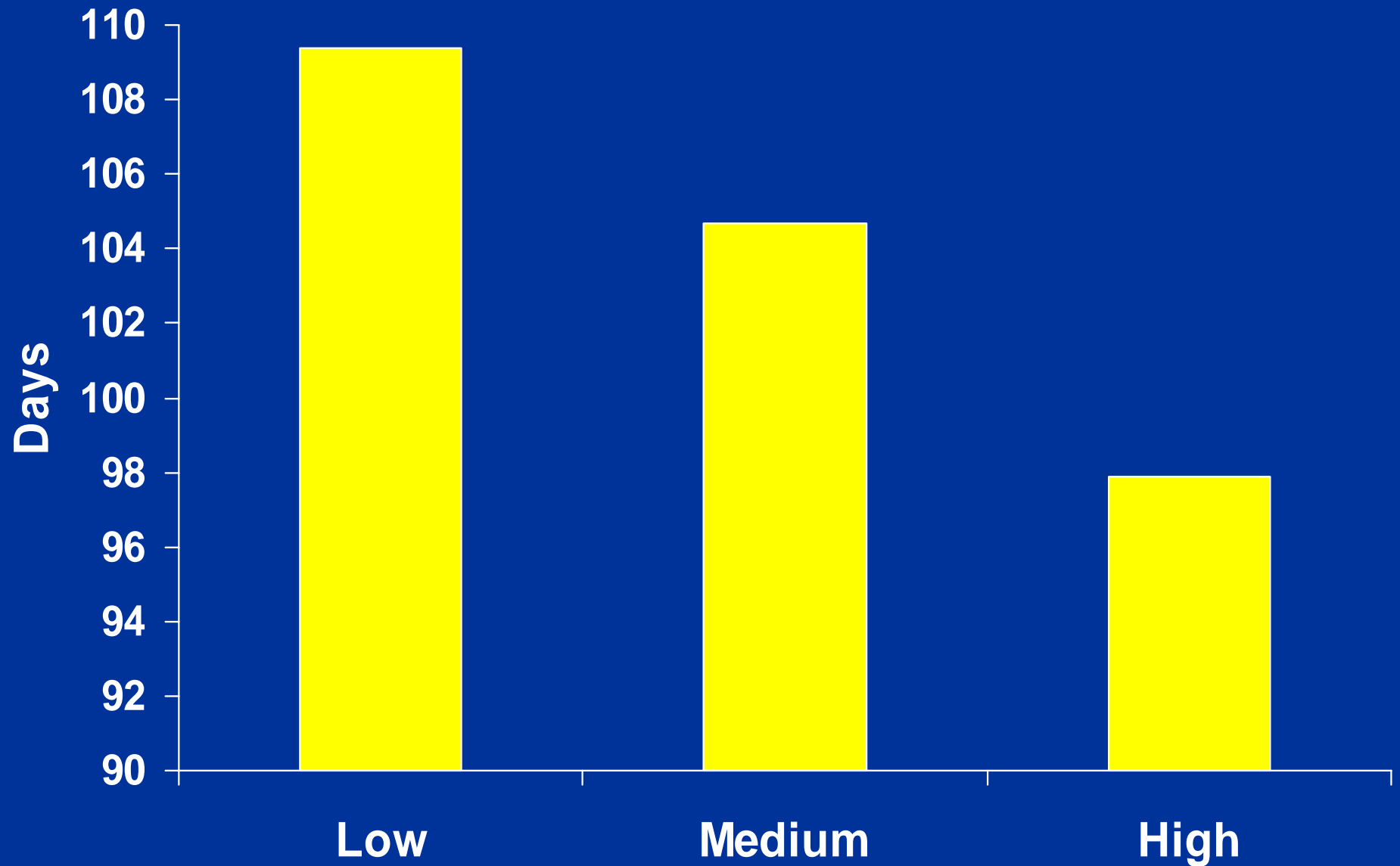
Economic Model

- Equilibrium displacement model
 - Estimate welfare changes due to exogenous shock
 - Exogenous shift
 - Epidemiological model
 - Market parameters
 - Previous literature & estimation
 - Monte Carlo simulations
- System contains 44 equations
 - Consumer substitutability
 - Farm-Retail marketing chain
 - Kansas and Other States

Average Number of Animals Stamped-Out



Average Length of Outbreak (Days)



Short-Run Welfare Changes with Change in Demand (\$ million)

Beef Producer Surplus	Animal Identification Intensity		
	Low	Medium	High
Retail Level	-238.72	-228.29	-214.89
Wholesale Level	-144.76	-121.79	-92.18
OS Slaughter Level	-65.46	-57.69	-48.10
KS Slaughter Level	-69.27	-43.51	-22.21
OS Farm Level	-64.51	-48.51	-27.62
KS Farm Level	-1.18	-2.06	-1.16
<i>Total Beef</i>	-583.91	-501.85	-405.00
<i>Total Meat Industry</i>	-534.95	-471.83	-399.29
Total Consumer Surplus	-270.98	-219.80	-154.11

Summary & Implications

- FMD outbreak & increased animal ID levels
 - Reduced number of animals destroyed & length of outbreak → reduced costs → smaller losses in welfare changes
- Demonstrates value in animal id systems

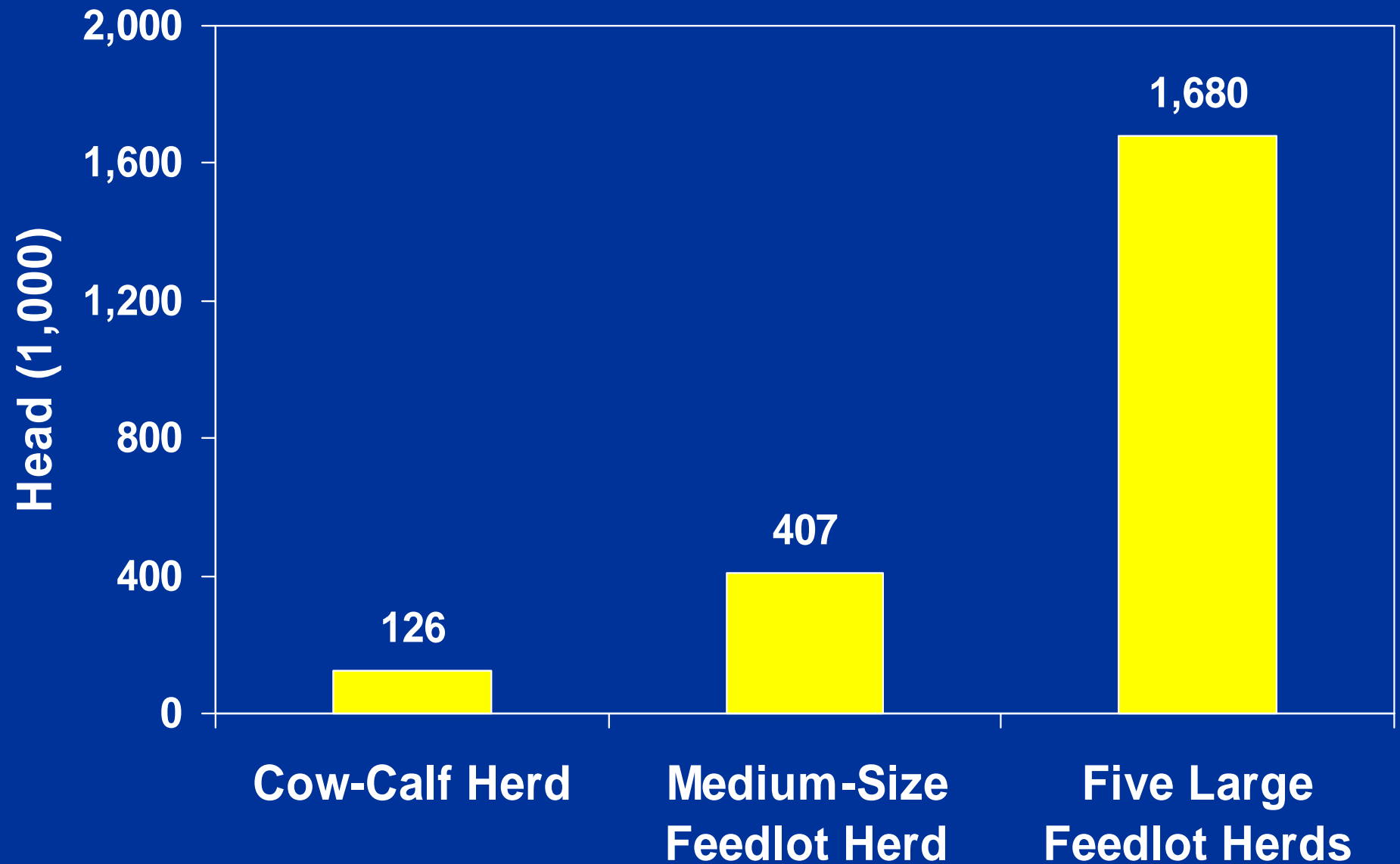
Objective

- Determine the regional economic implications of a FMD outbreak in a southwest Kansas under three different disease introduction scenarios

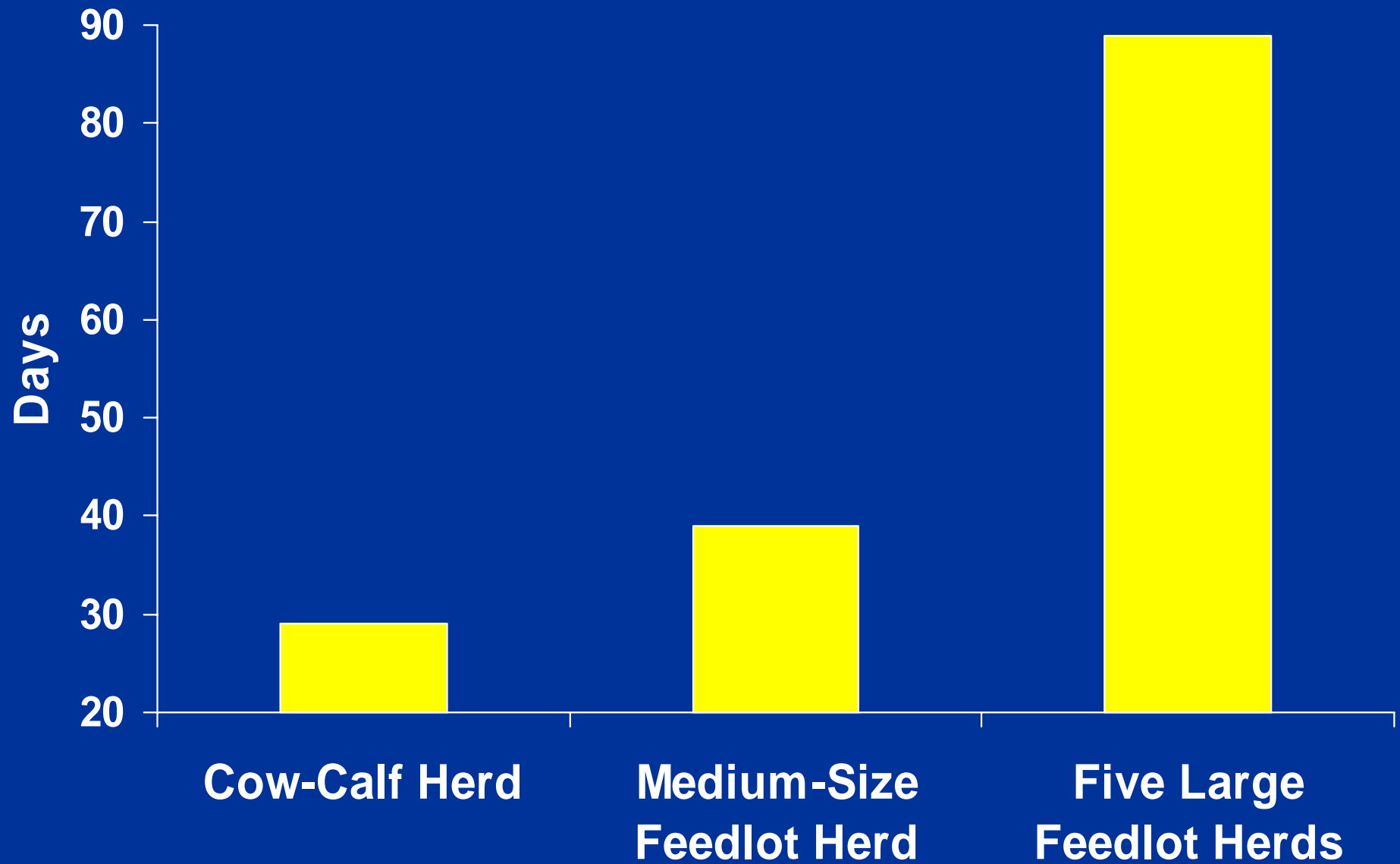
FMD Introduction Scenarios

- Single cow–calf operation
- Single medium sized feedlot
- Simultaneously at five large feedlots

Average Number of Animals Stamped-Out



Average Length of Outbreak (Days)



Summary & Implications

- Total impact for Kansas
 - Five large feedlot scenario ~ \$1.3 billion loss
 - One medium feedlot scenario ~ \$276 million loss
 - One cow-calf scenario ~ \$51 million loss
- Demonstrates how incidence of FMD would have different epi and economic implications
 - Surveillance programs & policies, industry management strategies, & resources needed



What did we learn?

- Current infrastructure problems
 - Animals are hauled long distance
 - Cattle are moving further north and west
- Direct involvement by EU
 - How rapidly the Brazilian industry was adjusting to meet the diverse needs of the export markets
- Advice for a US FMD outbreak
 - Move quickly (speed of both detection & control is key)
 - Control the geographic area



Thank You

