

Agricultural & Food Biosecurity **Planning & Program Evaluation Logic Model (2009-2013)**

Brief Program Summary

The University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture provides unbiased research-based information and technical assistance on topics related to biosecurity and bioterrorism. Information is disseminated focusing on the needs of consumers, the general public and livestock and row crop producers. In response to potential attacks on the safety of the nation's food supply, the UA Division of Agriculture extension and research faculty work collaboratively with industry leaders involved in animal agriculture, to assume a leading role in raising biosecurity awareness. Grain, processed ingredients, animal feed, pet food and their delivery vehicles all serve as potential vectors for intentional contamination, resulting in injury to humans and animals.

Animal biosecurity programming efforts are focused on reducing the disease threat in poultry and livestock operations. Producer/Grower education is provided by faculty to improve biosecurity through proper methods of sanitation, disease prevention, recognition and control in animal production facilities. Disease detection education and consultation is also provided to livestock inspectors, state disease regulatory personnel, state/federal veterinarians, veterinarians in private practice, and poultry company personnel. Monitoring of flock and herd health status is facilitated through diagnostic medicine, surveys and testing through the diagnostic lab.

The Arkansas Soybean Rust Program was initiated in November 2004, in response to the discovery of Asian soybean rust in the state. The program involves soybean agronomists, plant pathologists, county agents, regulatory and industry personnel.

The Cooperative Extension Service administers the Plant Health Clinic (near Lonoke, AR) and the Plant Nematology Diagnostic Clinic (near Hope, AR). The PHC near Lonoke is a triage lab for the state and a member of the Southern Pest Detection Network. The Clinic not only provides routine diagnoses used in crop and plant protection, but serves as an early detection facility for new, exotic or emerging problems. Records are shared with the National Pest Detection Network. Observations are used to support research and education efforts, to guide new research focus areas as need, and to support regulatory entities such as APHIS, FGIS, and the Plant Board.

Technical and educational resources are provided for communities, groups and/or individuals who have become victims or need resources to minimize the impact of terrorism or natural disasters. Multi-disciplinary training and technical assistance is available through extension faculty related to source water contamination, grain handling and storage security, agriculture aviation security, farm security planning, disease prevention, food safety, emergency preparedness and disaster response practices.

ASSUMPTIONS

Biosecurity policy, protocols, and practices are critical to the health of Arkansas' citizens and the state economy. Biosecurity can be difficult to maintain because of the very complex interrelationship between pathogens, management and biosecurity. While developing and implementing biosecurity is difficult, it is the cheapest, most effective method of disease control available, and no disease prevention program will work without it. Everyone is at risk for food-borne illnesses-diseases caused by pathogens or toxins ingested with food. Contamination of our food supply, both domestic and imported is a growing concern. Increased collaboration with regulatory officials, state health officials, policy-makers, growers/producers, and the general public is a key strategy for maximizing key resources for an effective biosecurity strategy and plan. Research, education and outreach must be integrated for effective public policy development, implementation planning, and impact assessment.

The University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture manages an animal-testing laboratory. This laboratory tests for diseases that affects the poultry and other livestock industries. This recently acquired facility will play an important role in terms of monitoring animal diseases. Biosecurity risk assessment, animal and plant diagnostics, and improved surveillance are key technologies in biosecurity.

Inputs Resources & Activities	If, then	Methods	If, then	Target Audience(s) Participation	If, then	Short-Term Impact	Medium-Term Impact	If, then	Long-Term Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual consultations Workshops/ Conferences/Trainings Farm visits Field Days Surveillance and Monitoring Interviews Education materials Mass Media (print, radio, TV) Newsletters & Direct Mailing Collaboration with state/federal agencies and regulatory officials 	➔	<p>Direct Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrations One-on-One Intervention Education Class Workshop Group Discussion Other 1 (Surveillance and Monitoring) <p>Indirect Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Service Announcement Newsletters Other 1 (Mass Media) TV Media Programs Web sites 	➔	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Row crop producers Crop consultants Dealer personnel Pesticide applicators Poultry Company Personnel Livestock and Poultry Producers Local/State/Federal Personal First Responders Food Handling and storage Agribusiness Division of Agriculture personnel 	➔	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of growers/ producers reporting knowledge gained or increased awareness of need for biosecurity # of growers/ producers reporting intent to adopt new biosecurity practices for animal production facilities # of Peer Reviewed Publications 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of growers/producers adopting new practices outlined in educational programs to improve biosecurity through proper methods of sanitation, disease prevention, recognition, and control 	➔	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of diagnostic invasive plant pest samples # of diagnostic invasive nematode samples # of avian samples submitted to diagnostic labs for exotic animal disease testing # of Asian Soybean Rust positive samples # of SOD positive samples # of plant pests (other) positive samples

EXTERNAL INFLUENCES:

Data Collection Plan:

- Who? (will collect data & enter into AIMS or AES Survey)
- How? (survey method/instrument?)
- When? (When will the data be collected & entered?)