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NAFV: A Century of Service - Looking Back on the First 100 Years

Nation Free of Swine Disease VE for Past Year

No case of the serious swine disease vesicular exanthema (VE) has been found in this country for more than a year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported.

Less than 6 years ago, VE was at epidemic proportions, with 42 States reporting infected swine herds. Although this disease affects only swine, the lesions resemble those of foot-and-mouth disease (which affects cattle, sheep, goats, and swine.)

Since VE is spread chiefly by feeding raw garbage to hogs, Federal officials attribute a large part of the victory over this costly disease to the outstanding cooperation of the States in passing garbage-cooking laws. Forty-seven States, many of them in special sessions of their legislatures, have passed laws to prohibit the feeding of raw garbage to hogs. Connecticut is the only State without such a law.

VE was first identified in California in 1934. Quarantines successfully confined the disease to that State until 1952, when it was found in Cheyenne, Wyo. From that point, the disease spread swiftly to other States. At the height of the infection, more than 150,000 hogs were afflicted or had been exposed in a period of 1 month.

In addition to the cooking of garbage before it is fed to swine, the VE eradication program also provided for quarantine inspection, prompt disposal of infected and exposed hogs, and thorough disinfection of all contaminated places.

USDA official who direct animal disease control work point out that close watch will be maintained and quick action taken to stamp out any new VE outbreaks, should they appear.
by Michael J Gilsdorf DVM,

Starting in May of this year, Marvin Menders, DVM, MPVM, BSA will be NAFV’s new Executive Vice President (EVP). NAFV has had an EVP since 1973. (The name comes from the Latin vice meaning "in place of"). Before 1973, the EVP duties were performed by the Secretary/Treasurer/Editor position.

Here is a list of the previous individuals that performed these duties for NAFV:

- **Dr John Shaw**, July 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017 (4 months);
- **Dr. Michael James Gilsdorf**, July 3, 2007 to June 30, 2017 & November 1 to May 31, 2018 (11 years);
- **Dr. Valerie Ragan**, February 13, 2006 to July 2, 2007 (1.5 years);
- **Dr. Dale Boyle**, January 1, 1997 to February 12, 2006 (9 years);
- **Dr. Edward Menning**, October 1, 1980 to December 31, 1996 (16 years);
- **Dr. R. E Omohundro**, March 1, 1976 To September 30, 1980 (4 years);
- **Dr. Clarence H. Pals**, January 1, 1965 to February 28, 1976 (11 years);
- **Dr. F.L Herchenroeder**, December 1, 1959 to December 31, 1964 (5 years);
- **Dr. L. T. Hopkins**, 1950 to November 30, 1959 (9 years).

We need to go through our old newsletters between 1922 and 1950 to identify the remaining individuals.

The Board of Directors sets the goals and priorities of the Association. The primary responsibilities of the NAFV EVP include: communicating with the Board of Directors, members, congress, and agency leaders; overseeing revenue generation and expenses; managing and supervising office operations and personnel; preparing budgets; developing networks of alliances; keeping up to date on issues of concern to federal veterinarians; and assisting members in bringing pertinent issues and resolutions to agency managers on administrative, personnel and program issues and improvements.

As Vice President Dan Quale once said, “One word sums up probably the responsibility of any vice-president, and that one word is to be prepared”.

I believe Dr Meinders is prepared for this position. He received a Bachelor of Science Chemistry degree and his DVM from the University of Georgia, Athens. He also received his MPVM in Epidemiology/Public Health from the University of California, Davis. Dr. Meinders was in private practice for two years before entering the military. He has over 25 years of military service with the Air Force and nine years of federal civilian service with the Department of
Homeland Security (DHS) as a veterinarian. In his DHS position, he worked with other federal veterinary and agency leaders on planning, training and improving communications on topics including health affairs, National Medical Intelligence and biosurveillance, as well as agriculture and livestock readiness programs. He was also responsible for the overall health and well-being for the over 3,500 DHS working animals.

Among his numerous achievements, he served as Chief of the Medical Readiness Division for the Joint Staff and Chief of Medical Plans and Logistics for the Air Force in Europe. He provided leadership, guidance, policy, planning for public health, command and control, medical logistics and intelligence, biological and chemical defense issues involving 83 countries throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa. For his efforts, he received the Superior Defense Service Medal, second highest peacetime. Outside the government, Dr. Meinders worked with Northrup Grumman on an international pharmaceutical project.

Dr. Meinders is licensed in the State of Georgia, Board Certified with the American College of Epidemiology, is a certified scuba instructor and he has a pilot’s license. He has attended the war college, has a green belt in Six Sigma, has served on committees and advisory panels for the AVMA, has served on the Board of Directors of the USAHA, and has served as a mentor and advisor for numerous veterinary students, scholars, and DHS employees. He has also been a member of NAFV since 2010 and has served on the Federal Veterinary Workforce Advisory Council with me.

Back in 1978, NAFV and others were successful in reinstating specialty pay (called supplemental pay) to military veterinarians. More recently that pay has been increased. NAFV has been working with CDC, the VA and USDA to implement a new specialty pay for federal veterinarians conducting mission critical veterinary/public health duties. (Civilian federal veterinarians are the only federal health professionals that does not receive this benefit). This is a major priority for the NAFV BOD. Other priorities include: protecting current federal employee pay and benefits; assisting agencies in improving their reorganization efforts; improving morale, inspection procedures, and enforcement in APHIS/Animal Care; working with other veterinary associations on improving national veterinary policies; providing more opportunities for continuing education; and reviewing NAFV’s role in current issues like antibiotic resistance, FDA’s Veterinary Feed Directive, animal health research, improving the nation’s animal disease response capabilities, and improving food safety.

There are plenty of issues for NAFV members to get involved with. Please decide your highest priorities and join your colleagues by scheduling local NAFV chapter meetings to discuss these issues and develop recommendations to resolve them. Work with your local NAFV Coordinators as well. If you don’t know who they are, please call or email us and we will be glad to give you their contact information. NAFV will then take the recommendations to the agency’s in consultation meetings. This is NAFV’s 100th year. Let’s make it our best year. I think Dr. Meinders is up to the challenge.

With any comments or questions, please contact nafv@nafv.org or 202-223-4878.

USDA Ends Required Reporting of Swine Enteric Coronavirus Diseases - Effective March 5, 2018

The United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is rescinding the Swine Enteric Coronavirus Diseases (SECD) Federal Order and will no longer require producers, veterinarians, or laboratories to report cases to Federal animal health officials. SECD is now well understood by the veterinary community and producers, and tools exist to effectively respond to it. This action is effective March 6, 2018.

USDA first issued the Federal Order in 2014 to help address these newly-identified viruses, which were causing hardships for the swine industry. As knowledge of SECD grew, USDA modified the Federal Order in 2016 to only include reporting requirements. Although SECD is now considered widespread, there’s a better understanding of how to manage it. The swine industry is willing and capable of working with its producers and veterinarians to address SECD without Federal assistance.

The removal of the Federal Order aligns with feedback the swine industry provided to USDA and supports Secretary Perdue’s focus on ensuring USDA programs are delivered efficiently, effectively and with integrity and a focus on customer service, in this case by removing unnecessary regulatory requirements.

https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAAPHIS/bulletins/1e003dd
Master of Preventive Veterinary Medicine

The University of California, Davis welcomes applications for the Master of Preventive Veterinary Medicine (MPVM) Program in the School of Veterinary Medicine. The MPVM is a 1-2 year graduate professional master degree open to veterinarians and other medical professionals. Since 1967, the pioneering program's more than 900 graduates have excelled worldwide in leadership, academic, and research positions with universities, private industry, international agencies, non-governmental organizations, and governments.

Our modernized MPVM curriculum offers core courses in epidemiology concepts, study design, research, leadership, ecosystem health, and infectious disease epidemiology as well as statistics. Elective options allow students to explore zoonotic disease, food safety, diagnostic test evaluation, spatial analysis, mathematical modeling, disease ecology, and many more. Coursework in 'One Health' is available for students interested in public health and conservation at the interface of human-animal interaction. In addition to didactic instruction, students write a thesis on research they undertake during the course of the program. We support our extensive course offerings and student research with a large, diverse, vibrant faculty including new hires in epidemiology, wild life, food animals and poultry health, and a wealth of adjunct contributors from state and federal management agencies and organizations. Instruction commences in early August each year.

Requirements for entry into the program include a minimum 3.0 GPA, as well as a TOEFL score of 85 or higher for non-English speakers. The application deadline is January 15th each calendar year. Interested applicants can learn more about admission requirements and explore financial aid options at http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/mpvm/admission/admissioninfo.com

Send inquiries to the MPVM Coordinator, Tami Ali (tali@ucdavis.edu); or the MPVM Chair, Dr. Ashley Hill (aehill@ucdavis.edu).

2018 IS AN ELECTION YEAR FOR NAFV!

by M. J. Gilsdorf, NAFV EVP

This is an election year for NAFV. As we begin our second 100 years, I am asking you to consider volunteering your talent and time to help make the next two years the best yet. We have had recent and past significant accomplishments but we can do more with your help.

Here is information on the election process: All active members are eligible to run for the Board of Directors. You get to be involved in as many activities as you have time for. The mandatory time commitment is minimal and consists of one free trip to Washington, DC. and monthly one hour phone conferences. It is a great opportunity to serve your profession, network, and work on your leadership skills. You can also get involved in all types of issues depending on your preferences. You don’t have to have been previously involved with NAFV, but you do need to be passionate about making a difference.

Our Board of Directors consists of one Board member from each agency having 10 to 250 NAFV members. For those agencies having more than 250 members up to 500 members there are two Board members from that agency; 3 Board members if there are over 500 members. This year we will be recruiting 3 Board members from FSIS; 2 Board members from APHIS; one Board member from the Army; and one member to represent all other federal agencies.

The NAFV president is the chair of the board of directors and the executive committee, appoints committees, appoints regional coordinators, and performs other duties, and authorizes expenditures in accordance with the general guidelines provided by the board of directors for conducting the affairs of the association.

The president-elect becomes the president upon completion of the 2-year term as president-elect, and serves as a member of the board of directors and the executive committee, and performs other duties appropriate to the office as directed by the president.

The secretary-treasurer assists the executive vice president in the development of the budget and in the record keeping of the financial records of the association, and assists in developing and presenting financial reports to the board or executive committee. The secretary-treasurer approves all reimbursements to the EVP. The secretary-treasurer also keeps the minutes of board and executive committee meetings and submits them as a report.

Officers are elected for a term of 2 years and are eligible for election to one additional consecutive term. The election process includes sending out brief bio’s and remarks for each candidate in the newsletter for everyone to review in July. The ballot will be included on the back of the newsletter and you can mail in your ballot or we have created an electronic ballot on a web site. If you are interested in running for a seat on the BOD, please contact the NAFV office.

Voting will close by October 1st. We will also include a notice on our website at www.NAFV.org.
For over 18 years, Kari Johnstone has been dedicated to food safety. Specifically, Johnstone serves as a supervisory public health veterinarian (SPHV). Johnstone begins her typical workday by ensuring that the inspection line is fully staffed before touring the evisceration department to ensure all inspections are carried out correctly. She then performs presentation checks and verifies Good Commercial Practices, which involves observing the appropriate handling of live poultry. Johnstone understands how necessary it is to protect the public from potentially adulterated food. “Food safety is growing in importance to the public. The public demands more information from USDA and FSIS. The public has become more involved in what happens to food in processing.”

Johnstone is a capable, compassionate team member whose talents and passions enrich her professional work and who work alongside her. She firmly believes in being personable and in the power of spirited teamwork. “When I am doing presentation verifications and standing next to the Food Inspector on the line, I ask how they are doing and how the birds look. I really work to promote the idea of the inspection team.” Johnstone said when describing her everyday work process.

Success in the Workplace

Johnstone attributes much of her circuit’s success to collaboration. “My work unit meetings with the team are conducted as discussions. I want their ideas and points of view to resolve any issues we may be having. It’s been effective. We are all in this together, and I truly want everyone to feel they make a difference.” Johnstone strives to work collaboratively and be both a source of confidence and pillar of strength for her coworkers. “I try to be positive and uplifting. I want to do my best at the job. I want my coworkers to feel at ease. I put myself in other’s shoes and treat them as I would want to be treated,” said Johnstone.

She values professionalism, but also recognizes the power of humor in the workplace. “I love to talk to inspectors and my fellow SPHVs and sometimes I do talk their ears off. I really enjoy making everyone laugh. Laughter is the best medicine. I take my job seriously, but if I’m going to be somewhere for eight hours or more, I’m going to enjoy it.” Johnstone says, explaining the fulfillment she receives from working for FSIS and being a “people person.” She feels lucky to have a group of coworkers who are truly sincere, hard-working individuals.

Presently, Johnstone is in the process of partnering with the National Association of Federal Veterinarians to improve communication between the Federal veterinarians within the agencies. In 2017, Johnstone was awarded the title of “Best Supporter of Employee Wellness,” recognizing her constant efforts to uplift the health and wellbeing of those who work around her.

Before coming to FSIS, she earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Music Performance with the Flute from Oklahoma Christian University, a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology from Pittsburg State University and a Bachelor of Science degree in Medical Technology from Lester E. Cox School of Medical Technology. Upon becoming board certified by the American Society for Clinical Pathology, she worked as a medical technologist in clinical microbiology, virology and hematology before graduating with a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1997 from Louisiana State University. Johnstone practiced veterinary medicine privately in Bentonville, Arkansas, prior to beginning her career with FSIS.

A Talented Musician

Johnstone is not just a dedicated public servant, she is also a gifted musician. She performed her first flute recital from memory at the age of 11. Johnstone would go on to pursue a successful career as a professional flutist. She continues to perform professionally through various outlets in her community and hopes to focus on music during her retirement. She also recently competed in the Shrineman Olympic triathlon in Shreveport, Louisiana.

Johnstone spends her free time with her husband Brian Johnstone and their two Dalmatians, Tango and Almighty Thor.
by Mariana C. Barros, NAFV

This past January, after a 32-year career covering a broad range of programs, Dr. Joe Annelli of APHIS-Veterinary Services retired from federal service. Dr. Annelli retired as Senior Advisor for Agriculture and Health System (One Health Coordinator), with the APHIS Office of Surveillance, Preparedness and Response Services (SPRS). NAFV recently caught up with our long-time member and discussed his career and vision for the future of public veterinary medicine.

A native of the state of New York, Dr. Annelli received a BS in Biology in 1976 from St. Francis College in Brooklyn, NY, and later a MS in Zoology with an emphasis on Wildlife Management from Long Island University. After deciding to apply to veterinary school in 1979, “Back then, veterinary candidates could only attend a school either in their state or one that had an explicit contract with their state,” he recalled, “so that meant that I could only apply to Cornell.” At that time, Cornell University had a wait list of applicants that meant he would have to wait up to 4 years to apply. Instead, he decided to apply to veterinary program at Araneta University in Quezon City, Philippines, where he eventually completed and earned his DVM in 1983.

Upon graduation, Dr. Annelli worked as a private practitioner, first in Tennessee and then back in New York. In New York, his practice happened to be very close to Fort Hamilton and thus used to receive many of requests for international health certificates for military pets traveling internationally - this is how he ended up learning about a vacancy for Section Veterinarian for New York with APHIS.

- Why did you decide to pursue a career in federal service?

“I didn’t start vet school ever considering a career in federal service. I grew up in New York City and planned on being a small animal vet. I started Vet School in the Philippines and did my senior year at the University of Tennessee. There, I met a wonderful, inspiring professor, Dr. John New, who taught Epidemiology and introduced me to careers in public practice. He also advised me to do private practice for a while “to get it out of my system,” before considering a career in federal service. Once I graduated, I was in small animal practice in both Tennessee and back in New York for a while. In New York I was getting lot of requests for international health certificates. Because of the transition between the Philippines and Tennessee, I had never taken the accreditation exam, so I called the AVIC in Albany, NY and he (Dr. Gerald Toms) said I could take the exam at Kennedy Airport in the Port Veterinarian’s Office (Dr. K. Ahmad). After taking the exam he asked me if I ever considered working for the federal and I said “Sometimes, tell me more.” It turns out, they had an open position in New York City and had been having a hard time filling it because back then no one wanted to live in New York City. I loved what I was hearing on what I would be doing and applied for the job. A few months later I was on the job as the Section Veterinarian for New York City and Long Island. That was almost 33 years ago (June 1985).”

- Please tell us about one of the highlights of your career.

“Wow, only one highlight? APHIS VS offered me so many opportunities that it is hard to pick just one. For 32 years, I was an innovative thinker and one who pushed the needle forward with things like eradicating avian influenza from the live bird market system in NYC, eradicating pseudorabies from the US domestic herds, introducing the Incident Command System to Veterinary Services, building the APHIS EOC, building emergency programs activities from being a second thought to a world class response organization VS-wide, managing the White House Avian and Pandemic Preparedness implementation plan while on detail to the USDA Secretary’s Office working with all of USDA, leading the International Avian and Pandemic Influenza Response Team, developing a Crisis Management Center at the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, leading USDA on Global Health Security at the White House, ini-

(Continued on Pg. 7, “Dr. Joe Annelli”)
tiating the USDA wide One Health Joint Working Group, the Federal Interagency One Health Working Group, and finally founding and leading the One Health Coordination Center.”

- Throughout your career, you were heavily involved with Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Response – how do you think your veterinary knowledge shaped the way in which you approached this type of work? How do you see the role that federal veterinarians play in this field evolving?

“I joined VS with the intention of being heavily involved in emergency responses. In my first year with VS, I was designated the Disease Reporting Officer in the Eastern Region READEO. I worked with Headquarters to design the first READEO electronic management system, and years later when leadership was concerned that very few people have seen foreign animal diseases or have experience with them, I raised my hand (so to speak) and said I’ve learned about things like foot and mouth disease and many other FADs while in school in the Philippines.

I was later tapped to be the Director of Emergency Programs Staff. But being the Director of Emergency Programs was more than the technical skills a veterinarian brings to the table. It required lots of thinking outside the technical skills and into management on a global scale. My experience in the Philippines was invaluable to how I approached emergency management. EM requires extensive human resources so our staff spent a great deal of time developing networks that could help VS meet any challenge (be it a disease outbreak or natural disaster). While VS has always been and will continue to be a response organization, our definition of what VS responds to will change greatly in the future and it already has. Avian Influenza has evolved from a strictly animal disease to a zoonotic Avian Influenza requiring VS to respond differently to protect human health as well as animal health. This expansion known as the One Health approach is essential to the future of VS. It not only necessitates our broadening our technical skills but also our networking capabilities to address all issue threatening the health of animals, humans, and the environment.”

- What would you tell a veterinarian who is considering federal service or public health in general?

“The first advice I’d give them is the same advice I got: go into private practice first so you can always say been there and done that then seek a position with federal service. And then once in federal service, they have to be advocates for their career. If you see a gap, work to fill the gap, if you see a better way to do something try to make that happen. And finally, I’d ask them to keep my goal as a federal veterinarian - where I hoped for a day when I could say “I’m from the government and I’m here to help” would be met with a thank you rather than a laugh.”

- Do you have any additional thoughts on the future of Public Veterinary Practice?

“Yes, I think the biggest challenge for Public Practice Veterinarians lies in the lack of acknowledgement that we really are the first line of defense for human health. Often times, APHIS and other animal health agencies are considered Livestock agencies limited to animal health and animal welfare. But if you take a step back, you’ll see that our true role is to ensure that we are providing wholesome, abundant, affordable food for the US and the World. When I say “wholesome,” it encompasses food that is nutritionally rich and rid of any disease, and while the programs may be focused on animals, ultimately we are ensuring human health. For example, when dealing with rabies, we develop animal vaccines, yes, but if we were to focus on developing human vaccines, we’d only be addressing a symptom of the problem and not the root cause itself—rabies would still be present and so too would the threat of infection.”

Today, Dr. Annelli continues to advance the cause of One Health. Post retirement, he has been consulting with the World Health Organization and is helping them develop their Zoonotic Disease Guide which is set to be published sometime in the next year. Until then, he hopes to travel the country alongside his wife in their new motor home camper.

INTERESTED IN HOSTING AN NAFV CHAPTER MEETING OR CONTINUING EDUCATION EVENT?

NAFV Members, we here at the national office are making an effort to revitalize our NAFV Chapters, but we need your help! Because of our limited staff, we heavily rely on active members to take the initiative to look for a location and help us publicize NAFV meetings. If you are interested in such a challenge, please contact Ms. Mariana Barros at mbarros@nafv.org.
Bovine Tuberculosis Trace Investigation Identifies Infected Kalamazoo County Herd - Public Meeting Scheduled for March 7, 2018 in Hickory Corners

Agency: Agriculture and Rural Development  
For immediate release: February 20, 2018  
Media contact: Jessy Sielski, 517-284-5725

LANSING – A trace investigation from a bovine tuberculosis (TB) infected herd in Ottawa County has led to the identification of a bovine TB positive roping cattle herd in Kalamazoo County, Michigan. The Ottawa County cattle, which originated from a bovine TB infected herd in Indiana, had spent time at a Kalamazoo County farm. All the cattle on the Kalamazoo County farm were removed and two were found infected with bovine TB.

“The thorough investigation done by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and U.S. Department of Agriculture staff allowed us to find this herd quickly,” said Jarold Goodrich, DVM, acting assistant state veterinarian. “We were able to remove the exposed animals for testing in a rapid manner and will be working to identify any other farms that may be involved.”

Whole genome sequencing, which is a specific test that can identify the DNA of the TB bacteria, was used to confirm that the bovine TB found in the Ottawa County infected animals was similar that of an infected Indiana herd. The type of bovine TB that has been found in both cattle and white-tailed deer in the northeastern Lower Peninsula of Michigan is not related to the herds in Ottawa and Kalamazoo counties. In 2016, Indiana identified two beef herds and one white-tailed deer as bovine TB positive, all within Franklin County. Currently, Indiana is one of six states – Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, Texas and Michigan – with infected herds.

As a part of MDARD’s response, a three-mile surveillance area has been established around the affected farm in Kalamazoo County. Farms within this special surveillance area will have six months to complete bovine TB testing. These farms will be identified by MDARD and notified through individual letters.

More national information can be found on the USDA’s bovine TB webpage. Additionally, information on bovine TB in Indiana can be found on the Indiana State Board of Animal Health’s webpage.

http://www.michigan.gov/mdard/0,4610,7-125-1660-460549--,00.html

OFFLU Annual Report 2017

In 2017, avian influenza (AI) outbreaks continued to threaten both animal health and public health worldwide. More than 60 countries of the Asian, African, European, Middle Eastern and American Regions experienced highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreaks during 2017 and strains of HPAI virus subtypes H5N1, H5N2, H5N3, H5N5, H5N6, H5N8, H5N9, H7N1, H7N3 and H7N9 were encountered. A new development was the emergence in China in January 2017 of a variant of the H7N9 virus that is highly pathogenic in poultry. To January 2018 H7N9 HPAI was detected in 54 poultry or environmental samples and H7N9 virus isolates from 32 human cases during the period were found to be HPAI virus.

In response to these outbreaks, the OFFLU network experts participated in various teleconferences and meetings to share epidemiological and experimental data and diagnostic protocols that are needed to inform surveillance and control policies, and in building technical partnerships with Member Countries. OFFLU and WHO have been in regular communication to share public health and animal health data so that risk assessment can continually be updated and on issues related to the animal-human interface, including pandemic preparedness.

**Contribution of Avian Influenza Data for Pandemic Preparedness**

Every six months OFFLU coordinates inputs from OIE/FAO Reference Centres and national veterinary laboratories to provide avian influenza virus data for consideration during the WHO Vaccine Composition Meeting (VCM). These data are needed to update pre-pandemic candidate vaccine viruses for human vaccines against zoonotic viruses of concern, and to contribute to the WHO biannual report of “Antigenic and genetic characteristics of zoonotic influenza viruses and development of candidate vaccine viruses for pandemic preparedness.”

For full report:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 2018 -- The United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) recently celebrated the opening of its new office in Hanoi, Vietnam. The office will play a vital role in helping expand the United States’ $2.5 billion-dollar agricultural export market in Vietnam.

“Growing agricultural trade between the United States and Vietnam means new opportunities for American producers,” said Greg Ibach, USDA Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs. “With this increase in trade comes increased pest and disease risk, and our in-country expertise will ensure the safest trade possible. Having an APHIS office in the heart of Hanoi will not only help maintain existing markets, but foster new opportunities for American farmers.”

“Vietnam is one of the fastest-growing global markets for U.S. farm and food products, currently ranking as our 11th-largest customer,” said USDA Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs Ted McKinney. “The expansion of USDA’s presence in Vietnam is a clear indication of this country’s importance as a U.S. trading partner. The on-the-ground technical expertise of the APHIS team will be an important complement to the trade policy and market development work being done by our Foreign Agricultural Service staff at the USDA Office of Agricultural Affairs in Hanoi.”

The APHIS Hanoi office will maintain technical working relationships with their Vietnamese counterparts to resolve any concerns associated with the science-based standards both countries employ to prevent the introduction of animal and plant pests and diseases. By doing so quickly and locally, APHIS can help keep trade moving and benefit the producers and economies of both countries.

U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam Daniel Kritenbrink, APHIS Deputy Administrator Cheryle Blakely, and Vietnam’s Vice Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Tran Thanh Nam formally opened the office at a ceremony alongside guests representing the U.S. agricultural industry, the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and officials from the USDA Offices of Agricultural Affairs in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

APHIS’ international mission is to protect and promote U.S. agricultural health through internationally-based animal and plant health expertise. APHIS’ International Services staff supports USDA’s mission through its 29 international offices by facilitating safe agricultural trade, ensuring effective and efficient management of internationally-based programs, and investing in international capacity-building through various training programs abroad to enhance technical, administrative, and diplomatic skills and competencies.

How to Achieve Recognition Through Results

by John R. Stoker

A friend of mine recently told me about a conversation he had with his brother, who he was coaching through some difficult times.

His brother had recently been promoted from the field into a corporate setting because of his excellent work. My friend’s brother expressed his frustration at how unimaginative his co-workers were and how they were always making mistakes. The brother went on about how unwilling everyone seemed to be about listening to his ideas or following his advice.

Finally, my friend, in exasperation, said to his brother, “What do you want people to do, lie down, and say, ‘Oh we are so stupid, and you are so smart, even smarter than us. We should follow your every idea!’” To which my friend’s brother replied, “Well, yes!”

Obviously, that was not going to happen any time soon. But the whole situation begs the question, “How do you increase your credibility in your organization?”

Here are 10 tips for building your credibility through the achievement of results.

1) Continue to do the work. If you have been promoted for the work that you have done, continue to do what you are asked to do and do it well. No one can argue with excellence. If you do excellent work, meet the required deadlines and keep your commitments, people will notice and the recognition will come. Your performance will build your credibility over time.

2) Look to make a difference. Sometimes when we feel unaccepted or even rejected, we tend to isolate ourselves and not look beyond the parameters of the work we are assigned. Don’t fall into this trap. Look to improve your processes. Figure out what works and doesn’t work. If there is a process outside of your scope of responsibility that directly affects your work, look for ideas on how to improve those processes and encourage those who are responsible to make the needed changes to make both of you successful.

3) Support others in their work. Sometimes when a person is new in a position, others may feel intimidated by or resentful of the new face at the table. Look to make allies by seeking opportunities to assist others in their work. Encourage and recognize them for their efforts. Offer experienced-based solutions that apply to the challenges they are addressing. Present your ideas in a way that acknowledges their good efforts and seeks to build on them rather than discredit them.

4) Humbly be right. If you come up with a solution that is a resounding success, keep your mouth shut. Let people draw their own conclusions. If you go out of your way to celebrate your individual success, rather than put the focus on the team effort, people will look for ways to discount your contribution, identify your weaknesses and let it be known what an arrogant and pompous individual you are. That also means that you do not want to go fishing for compliments. Let your results speak for themselves and let that be the end of it.

5) Offer concrete evidence. When making suggestions about what to do or a decision to make, be prepared to offer your opinion, supported by concrete evidence and data. Realize that someone may present evidence that runs counter to your idea, but being prepared with supportive information will go a long way to bolstering your credibility.

6) Be collaborative in your efforts. Even if you think you know what you should do, take the time to explore others’ experience and points of view. First, they may know something that you don’t know. Second, being inclusive goes a long way toward acknowledging value for the contributions others may make. Third, it signals that you are a team player. Lastly, it indicates that others’ ideas and experience matter to you.

7) Explain “why.” Sometimes soliciting ideas creates the false expectation that you will incorporate their suggestions or ideas into the final solution or decision. If you make a decision that doesn’t include their ideas, it may leave them thinking, “Well, I won’t share my ideas the next time around because they weren’t valued.” You want to make sure that they don’t draw such a conclusion. Take the time to explain why you made the decision that you did. Identify the goal, the criteria for your decision and the supporting evidence. If you take the time to do so, it will help them understand how and why you made the decision that you did and increase their buy-in.

8) Recognize the contributions of others. No one works in a vacuum. You rely on the members of your team and others to support you and perhaps to execute your plans. If you are successful, there are other people who enabled that success. Be sure to recognize everyone who contributed to the results. Don’t take the credit for your success. By drawing attention to others, it will build loyalty among your associates and ardent supporters for your expertise and leadership.

9) Look to develop others. If you are surrounded by
people who don’t have the degree of expertise and experience that you would hope, identify their strengths and capitalize on them. Seek out and support opportunities for growth for key team members who have the capacity to develop their skills and talents in your targeted areas. It may take some patience on your part when people don’t initially meet your expectations, but if you are clear about your goals and help others to achieve, you will develop a reputation as someone who cares about the success of the entire team.

10) Continue learning. As smart and capable as you may be, everyone has something to learn. Much of that learning comes through our experience with others given the tasks that we are charged to complete. However, formal training might also be helpful. There are a wealth of resources available through classes and workshops both in person and online, as well as through mentors, coaches and books. If you are always looking to learn, making the changes to improve and striving to consistently do your best, the recognition will come.

Part of being a good leader is recognizing that you will not be successful without the assistance and support of others. Taking the time to be inclusive, draw on others’ strengths and experience, forget yourself and help others will help you achieve the results you desire and bring you positive recognition and additional opportunities.

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**Notes from the Field: Brucella abortus Vaccine Strain RB51 Infection and Exposures Associated with Raw Milk Consumption — Wise County, Texas, 2017**

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In July 2017, the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) Region 2/3 office reported a human case of brucellosis associated with the consumption of raw (unpasteurized) cow’s milk purchased from a dairy in Paradise, Texas. CDC’s Bacterial Special Pathogens Branch (BSPB) confirmed the isolate as *Brucella abortus* vaccine strain RB51 (RB51).

Brucellosis is a zoonotic bacterial disease that affects humans and many animal species. In humans, the disease is characterized by fever and nonspecific influenza-like symptoms that frequently include myalgia, arthralgia, and night sweats. Human brucellosis transmitted by cattle was once common in the United States. Control strategies have focused on elimination of brucellosis through vaccination and surveillance of cattle herds, in addition to milk pasteurization. Because of these measures, domestically acquired human cases are now rare.

RB51, a live-attenuated vaccine used to prevent *B. abortus* infection in cattle, has been documented to cause human disease, most commonly through occupational exposures such as needle sticks. Importantly, unlike wild strains of *B. abortus*, RB51 does not stimulate an antibody response detectable by routine serological assays, requiring culture for confirmation. This case represents the first documented instance of human brucellosis caused by RB51 through consumption of raw milk acquired in the United States.

Following isolation of RB51 from the patient’s blood, bulk milk tank samples from the farm tested positive for RB51 by polymerase chain reaction and bacterial culture. Culture of individual milk samples from all 43 cows in the herd identified two RB51 culture-positive cows. Subsequent whole genome sequencing indicated genetic relatedness between the cow and human isolate.

To date, there are no other confirmed cases associated with this investigation.

**VETERINARY HAPPENINGS**

Notify NAFV of Promotions, Reassignments, Transfers, Awards, Retirements, etc. for members not listed in the “Veterinary Happenings” column so they may be included in a future issue. The following information was received by NAFV.

**USDA APHIS Members**
- **Dr. Bob H. Bokma**, CAL ‘76, Germantown, MD, Retirement, 01/03/2018
- **Dr. Steven G. Swartz**, KSU ‘78, Neche, ND, Retirement, 01/28/2018
- **Dr. Kathleen J. Akin**, ISU ‘83, Lincoln, NE, Retirement

**USDA FSIS Members**
(Information available next month.)

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**Welcome New Members**