

Secure Food Supply Plans

Why you need to evaluate
biosecurity before an
outbreak

Overview

- Business continuity planning
- Movement by permit only
 - Biosecurity
 - Surveillance
- Response strategies



Secure Food Supply Plans

Movement from Premises with No Evidence of Infection



SECURE POULTRY SUPPLY

Implementing the movement of poultry industry products during disease outbreaks

- Secure Poultry Supply Plan (SPS) is a translation of the science in the Secure Egg (SES), Turkey (STS) and Broiler (SBS) plans into a harmonized permitting approach that can be used in the event of a disease outbreak such as highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). When a product is moved using the SPS, the permit guidance for that product, which comes from the SES, STS or SBS, spells out the criteria that must be met to meet the movement's risk rating.



Secure Food Supply Plans

Movement from Premises with No Evidence of Infection

- **Secure Milk Supply** (2009-2017)

- Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
- Movement of milk



- **Secure Pork Supply*** (2010-2017)

- FMD, Classical Swine Fever, African Swine Fever
- Movement of animals



- **Secure Beef Supply** (2014-2018)

- FMD
- Movement of animals



Funded by USDA APHIS

*Some funding also provided by National Pork Board

Tools for Control of FAD

- Stop Movement
- Biosecurity
- Stamping Out
- Trace back/Trace forward
 - 2 incubation periods prior to outbreak
- Rapid Diagnostics
- Vaccination
 - Vaccinate to kill/Vaccinate to live

Secure Beef Supply Planning

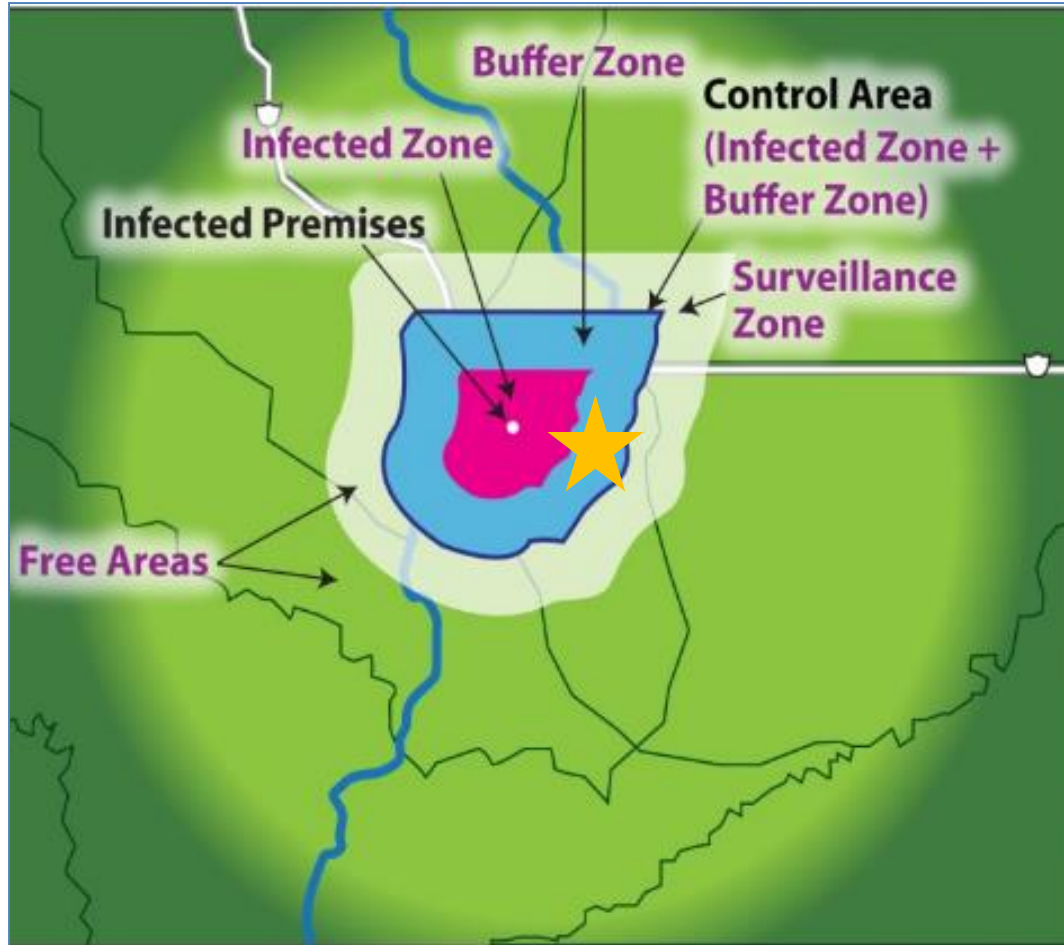
- Stop Movement → Managed Movement Working Group (WG)
- Biosecurity → Biosecurity WG
- Trace back/forward
Rapid Diagnostics → Surveillance WG

*Goal: Facilitate movement of animals with
no evidence of FMD infection*



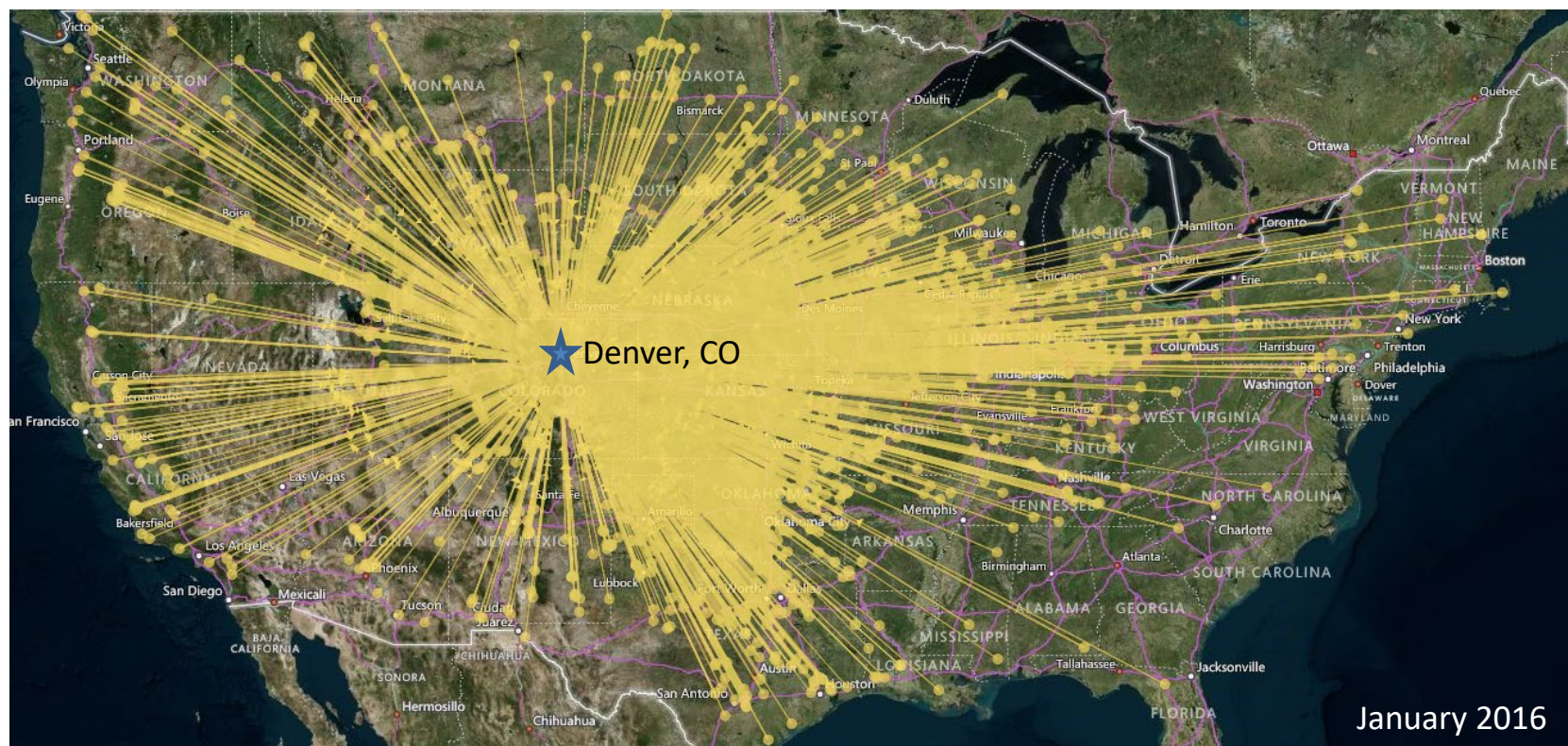
What If...

- ★ Feedlot
- Stocker/
Backgrounder
- Packing plant
- Dairy
- Farrowing



Stop Movement

Livestock Movement to National Western Stock Show



Source: Data from CO Dept of Ag, displayed by IIAD's AgConnect



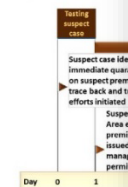
Restarting Animal Movement

Managed Movement of Animals

- Movement Permits issued by Regulatory Officials
 - Permitting decisions for Control Area
 - Characteristics, status, movement risk

new flights were initiated while the extent of the problem was assessed. Eventually, new safety protocols were put into place to allow air travel to resume in an orderly way under a heightened degree of security. This situation is similar to the goal of the SBS Plan's managed movement in an FMD outbreak; instead of planes "flights" will be "ground" that same time, there will be trucks with cattle that to a extent of the outbreak; under a heightened degree recommendations for a

Figure 1. Timeline of Events



Constructed from Informatics PHEP Strategy Document: C1

The management chronological periods or permitting systems (See orderly way within the (from within the Control the extent of the outbreak) will be to restart movement infection, while reducing

The response to outbreak, making blank inappropriate. This document drafting emergency response) and types (as the document Classify at the following URL: [ht](#)

DRAFT

Managed Movement of Cattle in the U.S. in a Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreak April 2016



Purpose

The overall goal of a Secure Beef Supply (SBS) Plan is to maintain continuity of business (COB) for beef producers, transporters and processors in a Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak and to provide a continuous supply of safe and wholesome beef products for consumers. This Working Group's goals are to develop recommendations for managing movement of cattle and supplies in a manner that maintains COB of the beef industry while also reducing the risk of spreading the FMD virus.

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to those tasked with making decisions regarding movements of animals and supplies in the beef industry during an FMD outbreak. This document will also highlight movement issues that warrant further discussion to facilitate disease outbreak planning and preparation efforts.

Introduction

At the beginning of an FMD outbreak, or with a small outbreak, the highest priority is to take all measures possible to prevent disease spread, to stamp out the disease as rapidly as possible and to reestablish the United States as an FMD free country. In an extensive outbreak of FMD, the highest priority is to ensure a secure food supply for the nation and business continuity for food animal producers and associated industries. In an extensive outbreak, it will not be possible to stamp out all infected herds, especially on premises with large numbers of animals. It will be critical to appropriately manage movement of cattle and associated animal products to prevent the virus from spreading to other premises and facilitate recovery and return to FMD-free status.

With a total inventory of 98.4 million cattle (USDA, July 1, 2015), the U.S. has a robust cattle population and significant movements of cattle occur daily. The beef industry in the U.S. has many different types of settings for different production phases (e.g., cow-calf ranches, stockers, backgrounders, feedlots) and the dairy industry also provides a significant number of animals for beef harvest. Extensive movement of animals occurs between these different types of production phases through a variety of marketing channels. At any given time, approximately 13 million head (14%) of the total cattle inventory are being fed in feedlots¹. Approximately 100,000-125,000 head per day complete the finishing phase in feedlots and are transported for processing at a beef packing plant².

Chronological Management of Cattle Movement

Managing the cattle movements in an FMD outbreak could be approached in a way similar to how air traffic was managed immediately after the September 11th terrorist attacks. All airline flights that had not taken off were held on the ground until the authorities could characterize the extent of the assault. Planes in the air were landed as quickly as safety allowed. Once all the planes landed safely, no



Managed Movement of Animals

- Packers, Processors essential to business continuity plans
 - FMD not a public health, food safety risk
 - Animals passing ante- and post-mortem inspection by FSIS safe and wholesome for human consumption
 - Processing healthy animals in facility
 - Eliminate virus amplification, further spread
 - Reduces need for carcass disposal
 - Biosecurity for employees, truck drivers prior to, after leaving plant



Participation in the SFS Plan

Prior to an Outbreak

- Request a National Premises Identification Number (PIN)
- Develop Enhanced Biosecurity Plan
- Designate Personnel to Conduct FAD Surveillance
- Maintain Movement Records

Once FAD Diagnosed

- Implement Enhanced Biosecurity Plan
- Conduct Surveillance
- Provide Epidemiological Information



SFS Plan: Premises ID

Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
Wallace State Office Building
502 E 9th St.
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

For IDALS Use Only
Date received and by: _____ Date: _____ By: _____
Premises ID No: _____

Premises Identification Number Application (Print Legibly)

Business/Farm Account Information

Business/Farm Name: _____
Primary Contact: _____
(Landlord) Last First M.I.
Secondary Contact: _____
(Lessee, if applicable) Last First M.I.
Business/Farm Mailing Address: _____
911 Street Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ County _____

For contact numbers check box for preferred method of contact
Business Phone: _____ P ☐ Fax Number: _____ P ☐
Cell Phone: _____ P ☐ E-mail Address: _____ P ☐
Home Phone: _____ P ☐ Other (describe): _____ P ☐

Signature eSignature Required _____ Date: _____
Business Type (Check one)
☐ Individual ☐ Partnership ☐ Incorporated ☐ Non-Profit Organization ☐ LLC ☐ LLP

Operation Type (Check all that apply)
☐ Producer Unit/Farm ☐ Exhibition, Zoo ☐ Market/Collection Point ☐ Port of Entry
☐ Tagging site ☐ Veterinary Clinic ☐ Non-producer Participant ☐ Quarantine Facility
☐ Slaughter Plant ☐ Rendering ☐ Laboratory/Research ☐ Semen Collection/Embryo Transfer

Premises Information
Primary location where livestock resides, if more than one location and animals are managed separately, apply for multiple premises ID's on additional forms
Premises Address: Check ☐ if same address as above, OR list different address below
911 Street Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____ County _____
Premises Name/Description: _____ (ex. "home place" or "feed yard")

Premises Type (Check all that apply)
☐ Producer Unit/Farm ☐ Exhibition, Zoo ☐ Market/Collection Point ☐ Port of Entry
☐ Tagging site ☐ Veterinary Clinic ☐ Non-producer Participant ☐ Quarantine Facility
☐ Slaughter Plant ☐ Rendering ☐ Laboratory/Research ☐ Semen Collection/Embryo Transfer

Species at Premises (Check all that apply)
☐ Bison and/or Cattle: ☐ Cow/Calf ☐ Dairy ☐ Feedlot ☐ Seedstock
☐ Swine: ☐ Boar Stud ☐ Farrow ☐ Farrow/Finish ☐ Finish ☐ Nursery ☐ Seedstock
☐ Poultry: ☐ Chickens ☐ Ducks ☐ Geese ☐ Guinea ☐ Pheasants ☐ Quail ☐ Turkeys ☐ Other
☐ Goats: ☐ Dairy ☐ Meat ☐ Other (list): _____
☐ Cervids: ☐ Elk ☐ Whitetail Deer ☐ Other (list): _____
☐ Camelids: ☐ Alpacas ☐ Llamas ☐ Other (list): _____
☐ Ratites ☐ Emu ☐ Ostrich ☐ Other (list): _____
☐ Sheep ☐ Other (list): _____
☐ Horses

Additional Land Descriptions
Legal Land Description* _____
(Required if no address) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____
GPS Coordinates* _____
(Optional) Latitude (Decimal degrees) _____ Longitude (Decimal degrees) _____

Please mail to above address or fax to (515) 281-4282 Ph: (888) 778-7675 • Email: idal@iowaagriculture.gov

- ✓ Get PremID or PIN
 - Dept of Ag and Land Stewardship
 - 911 address
 - Latitude, longitude



Enhanced Biosecurity

Biosecurity in Outbreak

- Producers responsible for protecting their herd
- Routine levels of biosecurity will not protect against highly contagious FAD virus
 - Recognize biosecurity is *expensive, inconvenient* for people
 - Losses from infection *expensive, inconvenient, potentially trade damaging*



Enhanced Biosecurity Checklists: Beef, Milk, Pork

Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Dairy



Recommendations for Biosecurity

The self-assessment checklist has three possible responses, described below. A critical and thorough evaluation of each component is essential to prevent virus entry and protect the health and well-being of the animals on the operation.

- **In place:** All items are addressed in the biosecurity plan and implemented on the dairy operation as evidenced by visual inspection or by signed and/or dated documentation, as applicable.
- **In progress:** Some, but not all, of the items are addressed in the biosecurity plan and implemented on the dairy operation as evidenced by visual inspection or by signed and/or dated documentation, as applicable.
- **Not in place:** The items have not been addressed in the biosecurity plan or are not implemented on the dairy operation.

1. Biosecurity Manager and Written Plan

The Biosecurity Manager is identified for the operation. This individual is responsible for developing the biosecurity plan with the assistance of a veterinarian (if they are not a veterinarian) and ensuring biosecurity training of, or communicating biosecurity measures with, all individuals who enter the operation. The Biosecurity Manager has the written authority to ensure compliance with biosecurity protocols and take corrective action as needed.

☐ In place ☐ In progress ☐ Not in place

An operation-specific, written, enhanced biosecurity plan has been developed by the Biosecurity Manager. The plan is reviewed at least annually and whenever the operation goes through a change that affects biosecurity (expands, adds a new aspect of the business, etc.). The biosecurity plan clearly defines the scope of the operation and includes biosecurity for other susceptible species kept on the premises. The biosecurity plan includes a map labeled with the Line of Separation (LOS), LOS Access Point(s), cleaning and disinfection (C&D) station(s), designated parking area, and carcass disposal/pickup location. The map indicates vehicle movements (milk truck, animal transport vehicles, deliveries, etc.) and carcass removal pathways. The Biosecurity Manager ensures that all individuals entering the operation frequently (weekly or more often) have access to a copy of the biosecurity plan. The Biosecurity Manager is capable of implementing the written plan if FMD is diagnosed in the operation.

☐ In place ☐ In progress ☐ Not in place

2. Training

The Biosecurity Manager(s) and essential personnel are trained at least annually about the biosecurity measures necessary to keep FMD out of the herd; training is documented. The Biosecurity Manager informs individuals entering the operation of the biosecurity measures they are to follow in a language they understand. Individuals are aware of the biosecurity concepts and procedures that apply to the specific areas of responsibility. The biosecurity plan describes the training required before entering the operation.

☐ In place ☐ In progress ☐ Not in place

www.securemilk.org

Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Beef Feedlots



Recommendations for Biosecurity

This self-assessment checklist has three possible responses, described below. A critical and thorough evaluation of each component is essential to prevent virus entry and protect the health and well-being of the animals on the feedlot.

- **In place:** All items are addressed in the biosecurity plan and implemented on the feedlot as evidenced by visual inspection or by signed and/or dated documentation, as applicable.
- **In progress:** Some, but not all, of the items are addressed in the biosecurity plan and implemented on the feedlot as evidenced by visual inspection or by signed and/or dated documentation, as applicable.
- **Not in place:** The items have not been addressed in the biosecurity plan or are not implemented on the feedlot.

1. Biosecurity Manager and Written Plan

A Biosecurity Manager is identified for the feedlot. This individual is responsible for developing the biosecurity plan with the assistance of a veterinarian (if they are not a veterinarian) and ensuring biosecurity training of, or communicating biosecurity measures with, all individuals who enter the feedlot. The Biosecurity Manager has the written authority to ensure compliance with biosecurity protocols and take corrective action as needed.

☐ In place ☐ In progress ☐ Not in place

A feedlot-specific, written, enhanced biosecurity plan has been developed by the Biosecurity Manager. The plan is reviewed at least annually and whenever the feedlot goes through a change that affects biosecurity (expands, adds a new aspect of the business, etc.). The biosecurity plan clearly defines the scope of the operation and includes biosecurity for other susceptible species kept on the premises. The biosecurity plan includes a map of the feedlot indicating the Line of Separation (LOS), LOS Access Point(s), cleaning and disinfection (C&D) station(s), designated parking area, and carcass disposal/pickup location. The map indicates vehicle movements (animal transport vehicles, deliveries, etc.) and carcass removal pathways. The Biosecurity Manager ensures that all individuals entering the feedlot frequently (weekly or more often) have access to a copy of the biosecurity plan. The Biosecurity Manager is capable of implementing the written plan if FMD is diagnosed in the U.S.

☐ In place ☐ In progress ☐ Not in place

2. Training

The Biosecurity Manager and essential personnel are trained at least annually about the biosecurity measures necessary to keep FMD out of the herd; training is documented. The Biosecurity Manager informs individuals entering the operation of the biosecurity measures they are to follow in a language they understand. Individuals are aware of the biosecurity concepts and procedures that apply to their specific areas of responsibility. The biosecurity plan describes training required before entering this feedlot.

☐ In place ☐ In progress ☐ Not in place

3. Protecting the Feedlot

Line of Separation (LOS)

The biosecurity plan includes an LOS, which is established as an outer control boundary around, or within, the premises to limit movement of virus into areas where susceptible animals can be exposed.

www.securebeef.org

Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Pork Production Biosecurity for Animals Raised Indoors



1. Biosecurity Manager and Written Plan

A Biosecurity Manager is identified for the site. This individual is responsible for developing the biosecurity plan with the assistance of the herd veterinarian (if the Biosecurity Manager is not a veterinarian) and ensuring biosecurity training of, or communicating biosecurity measures with, all individuals who enter the site. The Biosecurity Manager has the written authority to ensure compliance with biosecurity protocols and take corrective action as needed.

☐ In place ☐ In progress ☐ Not in place

A site-specific, written, enhanced biosecurity plan has been developed and implemented by the Biosecurity Manager. It is reviewed at least annually and whenever the site goes through a change that affects biosecurity (expands, adds a new aspect of the business, etc.). The biosecurity plan clearly defines the scope of the operation and includes biosecurity for other susceptible species kept on the premises. The biosecurity plan includes a map of the site indicating the site entry, Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA), Line of Separation (LOS), access point(s), cleaning and disinfection (C&D) station(s), designated parking, and carcass disposal/pickup location. The map indicates vehicle movements (animal transport vehicles, deliveries, etc.) and carcass removal pathways. The Biosecurity Manager ensures that all individuals entering the site frequently (weekly or more often) have access to a copy of the biosecurity plan.

☐ In place ☐ In progress ☐ Not in place

Training

The Biosecurity Manager ensures that all individuals entering the site are informed of biosecurity measures they are to follow. Animal caretakers undergo more extensive training. The training must be in a language understood by the individuals receiving training. Effective training ensures that individuals are aware of the concepts and procedures that apply to their specific areas of responsibility; training occurs at least annually and is documented. The Biosecurity Manager also ensures that all contractors, truck drivers, and service personnel are aware of and adhere to the biosecurity measures in the biosecurity plan.

☐ In place ☐ In progress ☐ Not in place

Protecting the Pig Herd

Site Entry

Entry to the pork production site is restricted by a limited number of entry points. Each entry point is protected with a gate or suitable barrier (e.g. cable) which is locked when the facility is not attended. If a locked barrier is not possible at the site entrance (such as when a house uses the same driveway), a barrier must be present restricting access of unauthorized vehicles to the pork production facilities within the site.

☐ In place ☐ In progress ☐ Not in place

www.securepork.org



Biosecurity Manager, Plan

Biosecurity Manager

- Familiar with facility
- Develops plan with veterinarian
- Communicates biosecurity measures
- Monitors to ensure compliance

Site-specific biosecurity plan

- Reviewed annually, as changes occur
- Includes labeled premises map



Enhanced Biosecurity Checklists: Beef, Milk, Pork, Poultry

1. Biosecurity Manager & Written Plan
2. Training
3. Protecting the [Feedlot] Operation
 - LOS, Access Point(s), C&D station, designated parking area
4. Vehicles & Equipment
 - Non-animal, livestock truck/trailer
5. Personnel
 - Prior to arrival, entry logbook, biosecure entry/exit procedures



Enhanced Biosecurity Checklists: Beef, Milk, Pork, Poultry

6. Animal Movement

- Incoming, pre-movement isolation period, contingency plan for interrupted movement, loading/unloading animals

7. Animal Product Movement

- Semen, embryos, eggs, [milk collection, feeding dairy products, milk disposal]

8. Carcass Disposal

9. Manure Management

10. Rodent, Wildlife, Other Animal Control

11. Feed



Implementing Enhanced Biosecurity Plan

- Once plan is written
 - Absence of FAD in U.S.:
Decide which items to implement
 - FAD diagnosed in U.S.:
Prepare to implement ALL items
 - Located in FAD Control Area:
Officials may require ALL items



Protect the Herd

Establish a perimeter

- Outdoor raised animals
 - More difficult to protect from exposure
- Indoor raised animals
 - Walls of the building
 - Area around the building



Principles of Biosecurity for Secure Food Supply Plans

Outdoor raised animals

Line of Separation (LOS): outer control boundary to minimize contamination near animals; separate off-farm from on-farm movements of vehicles, people, animals

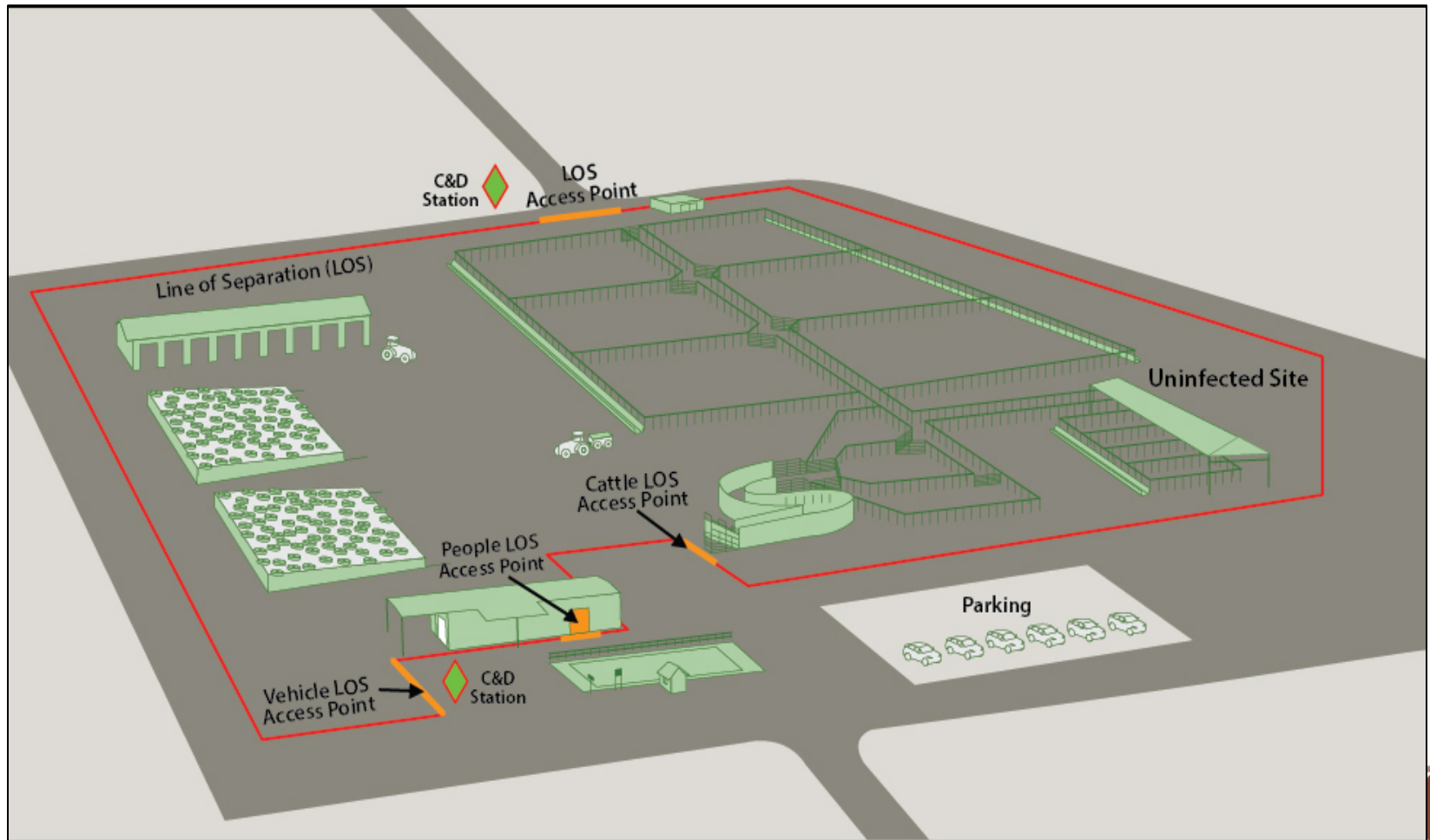
Indoor raised animals

Line of Separation (LOS): walls of building separate animals from all possible sources of infection

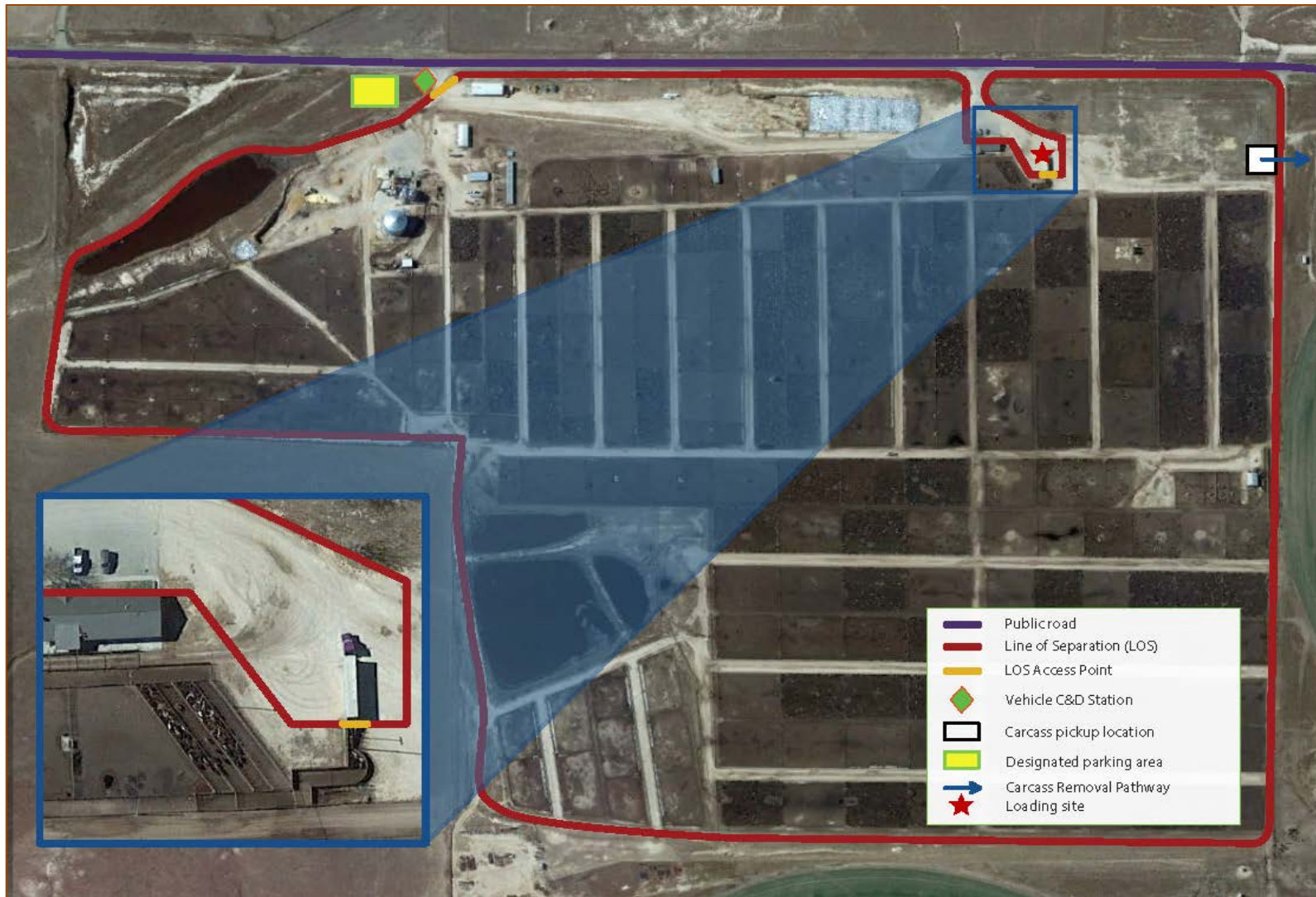
Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA): outer control boundary to minimize contamination near animal building(s); separate off-farm from on-farm movements of vehicles, people, animals



Line of Separation (LOS)



Line of Separation



Line of Separation



3. Protecting the Herd

- Cleaning & Disinfection Station
 - Inclement weather (cold, storms)
 - Sheltered C&D area
 - Off-site location
 - Alternate delivery options
 - Auger feed across LOS
 - Dedicate drive paths
 - Load animals at perimeter using on-site trailers hauling to off-site trailers



Cleaning & Disinfection Station



5. Biosecure Entry Procedure



Challenges to Overcome

- Enough truck washes with clean water washouts
 - Not recycled water
- Location of truck washes
- Time involved to effectively clean
- Hauling pigs, then cattle
 - Potential spread of FMD virus
 - Both susceptible
- Swine industry cleans, disinfects, bakes trailers
 - Kills viruses



Biosecurity Resources

SFS Plan: Biosecurity

INFORMATION MANUAL
ENHANCED BIOSECURITY
FMD PREVENTION

Enhanced Biosecurity

Enhanced Biosecurity Plan for FMD Prevention in _____

Date [CREATED OR UPDATED]: _____

This Biosecurity Plan is based off of the Secure Beef Supply (SBS) Plan Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity, [MAY 2017] and was developed using guidance from the SBS Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Beef Feedlots. All documents are available at www.securebeef.org.

Scope of Biosecurity Plan

Describe the Premises:

- National Premises Identification Number (Prem ID or PIN): _____ (request from the office of the State Animal Health Official)
- Premises Address: _____
- Premises GPS Coordinates: _____
- Animals on primary premises: _____

*Animals that are susceptible to FMD include cattle, pigs, sheep and goats. For biosecurity guidance for dairy cattle and pigs, see www.securemilksupply.org and www.securepork.org.
**Work with your State Animal Health Official to determine if separate PINs are needed for all of your associated premises.

Biosecurity Manager and Written Plan

The designated Biosecurity Manager for this premises and their contact information follows:

NAME: _____
PHONE: _____
EMAIL: _____

In the event the Biosecurity Manager is away from the operation, their designee's contact information is:

NAME: _____
PHONE: _____
EMAIL: _____

The Biosecurity Manager's contact information is posted _____

_____ and _____ have the written authority to ensure compliance with biosecurity protocols and take corrective action as needed.
Enhanced Biosecurity Plan for FMD Prevention

Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Beef Feedlots



and corresponding Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention.

management types that raise cattle destined for slaughter, including large feeders, and feedlots involved in replacement heifer rearing. Susceptible species (e.g., dairy cattle, pigs, sheep, goats) kept on the premises. (to, servicing, or working on the feedlot (family members and/or non-employees on or visiting the feedlot).

been infected with foot and mouth disease (FMD) and have not been

disease (FMD) outbreak in the United States (U.S.), maintaining business critical to the agricultural economy, food security, as well as animal health. Secure Beef Supply (SBS) Plan is to provide a workable business continuity plan with no evidence of FMD infection and associated industries that is approved by Officials (local, state, tribal, and federal officials, as appropriate). In an emergency, it will be made by the Responsible Regulatory Officials based on the unique

the producer's responsibility to keep their animals from becoming infected and can control on their feedlot. Biosecurity approaches are both structural and operational. Construction and maintenance of a facility. To prevent the introduction and spread of disease, the business of operational biosecurity because of the business level and behavior of individuals on

and international trade; however, it is not. Existing feedlot biosecurity plans may be needed for FMD. The enhanced biosecurity plan on the known exposure routes for FMD. Feedlots may have more difficulty in controlling their proximity to infected premises and the presence of wildlife in

concepts that all feedlots should be ready to implement prior to an FMD outbreak.

enhanced biosecurity plan, and

list for beef feedlots and the corresponding Information Manual can be used to develop a written, enhanced biosecurity plan prior to an FMD outbreak. All feedlots must have a designated Biosecurity Manager; this is item number 1 in the checklist below. The Biosecurity plan PRIOR TO an outbreak; the plan should address items 2-11 on this

Checklist - Feedlot

1



Recently Released

Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Cattle on Pasture

November 2017

Target Audience

This checklist and corresponding Information Manual apply to:

- Cattle operations, of all sizes and management types that raise cattle that raise cattle from multiple or single sources on grass or other etc.) with or without supplemental grain. This includes, but is not limited to, backgrounders, seedstock operations, cow/calf operations, and operations with other susceptible animals (e.g., cattle in confinement premises in addition to cattle on pasture).
- All individuals delivering to, servicing, or working on the cattle non-family employees working on or visiting the operation).
- Cattle on operations that have **never been infected with or vaccinated against** FMD).

Introduction

In the event of a foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus outbreak in the United States, business continuity for the cattle industry is critical to the agricultural economy, animal health and well-being. The goal of the Secure Beef Supply (SBS) business continuity plan for cattle producers that have cattle with no evidence of associated industries that is credible to Responsible Regulatory Officials (RROs), as appropriate. In an actual FMD outbreak, decisions will be made by RROs based on the unique characteristics of each outbreak.

During an FMD outbreak, it is the producer's responsibility to focus on what they can control, focusing on what they can control and operational components. Structural biosecurity involves a facility. Operational biosecurity involves the spread of disease agents onto or off of the premises because the FMD virus is highly contagious. Biosecurity practices depends on the awareness level and the implementation of effective biosecurity measures to protect the operation. However, a failure of biosecurity measures can be devastating.

FMD is highly contagious and has a major impact on the cattle industry. It does not pose a food safety or public health concern, but it is a major economic and endemic diseases but heightened precautions are necessary. Recommendations outlined in this document are based on the known exposure with susceptible species raised outdoors (on pasture, dry lots), rather than the difficulty preventing FMD exposure depending on their proximity to wildlife in the area. More information on strategies for a managed response to use of Control Areas, is available in the Secure Beef Supply Plan for Cattle on Pasture (<http://securebeef.org/Assets/Secure-Beef-Supply-Plan.pdf>).

SBS PLAN: ENHANCED BIOSECURITY CHECKLIST — CATTLE ON PASTURE
NOVEMBER 2017



Enhanced Biosecurity Plan for FMD Prevention in _____

Date [CREATED OR UPDATED]: _____

This Biosecurity Plan is based off of the Secure Beef Supply (SBS) Plan Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity, [MAY 2017] and was developed using guidance from the SBS Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Beef Feedlots. All documents are available at www.securebeef.org.

Scope of Biosecurity Plan

Describe the Premises:

- National Premises Identification Number (Prem ID or PIN): _____ (request from the office of the State Animal Health Official)
- Premises Address: _____
- Premises GPS Coordinates: _____
- Animals on primary premises: _____

Animal Movement Log:

Enhanced Biosecurity for Cattle on Pasture

The designated Biosecurity Manager for this premises and their contact information follows:

NAME: _____
PHONE: _____
EMAIL: _____

In the event the Biosecurity Manager is away from the operation, their designee's contact information is:

NAME: _____
PHONE: _____
EMAIL: _____

The Biosecurity Manager's contact information is posted _____

_____ and _____ have the
written authority to ensure compliance with biosecurity protocols and take corrective action as needed.
Enhanced Biosecurity Plan for FMD Prevention

Page 1 of 10

INFORMATION MANUAL FOR ENHANCED BIOSECURITY FOR FMD PREVENTION: CATTLE ON PASTURE

November 2017



Biosecurity Plan Templates

[NAME OF OPERATION] Enhanced Biosecurity Plan for FMD Prevention in [STATE]

Updated: [DATE CREATED OR UPDATED]

This Biosecurity Plan is based off of the Secure Beef Supply (SBS) Plan Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity, [NOVEMBER 2017] and was developed using guidance from the SBS Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Cattle on Pasture. All documents are available at www.securebeef.org. In our plan below, all items have been implemented except those indicated which will be implemented prior to requesting an animal movement permit.

Scope of Biosecurity Plan

Describe the Premises:

- National Premises Identification Number (Prem ID or PIN): [PIN] (request from the office of the State Animal Health Official)
- Premises Address: [A VALID 911 ADDRESS]
- Premises GPS Coordinates: [LATITUDE, LONGITUDE]
- Animals* on primary premises: [ALL SPECIES] and [NUMBER OF ANIMALS]
- Animal housing types: [E.G. BUILDINGS, PASTURES, DRY LOTS]
- Other business operations on premises? [YES OR NO]
If yes, what? [E.G. VEGETABLE STAND; SALE OF FEED, FERTILIZER, OR COMPOST; HOSTING FARM TOURS]
- Secondary premises** locations: [LIST THE PINs, 911 ADDRESSES, OR GPS COORDINATES (LATITUDE, LONGITUDE) WHERE ANIMALS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS OPERATION RESIDE (E.G., AFFILIATED PASTURES)]
 - Will be provided if this premises is located in an FMD Control Area
 - *Work with your State Animal Health Official to determine if separate PINs are needed for all of your associated premises

*Animals that are susceptible to FMD include cattle, pigs, sheep and goats. For biosecurity guidance for dairy cattle and pigs, see www.securemilksupply.org and www.securepork.org.

**Work with your State Animal Health Official to determine if separate PINs are needed for all of your associated premises.

Biosecurity Manager and Written Plan

The designated Biosecurity Manager for this premises and their contact information follows:

NAME:
PHONE: [XXX-XXX-XXXX]
EMAIL: [EMAIL ADDRESS]

In the event the Biosecurity Manager is away from the operation, their designee's contact information is:

NAME:
PHONE: [XXX-XXX-XXXX]
EMAIL: [EMAIL ADDRESS]

The Biosecurity Manager's contact information is posted [DESCRIBE WHERE LOCATED].

[PERSON ONE NAME] and [PERSON TWO NAME] have the written authority to ensure compliance with biosecurity protocols and take corrective action as needed.

Personnel

Prior to Arriving at the Feedlot

The Biosecurity Manager ensure that everyone crossing the LOS on foot or exiting their vehicle inside the LOS has been instructed to arrive at the feedlot

- with a clean vehicle interior (free of all animal manure/excrement) that has not become contaminated by soiled clothes, footwear, or other items,
- having showered and wearing clean clothing and footwear since last contacting susceptible animals.
 - For individuals that work with animals and live on-site, showering and changing into clean clothing/footwear before leaving the house is required.
 - For individuals living off-site, after showering and changing into clean clothes and footwear, they must NOT contact animals, live or dead, or facilities where they are held prior to arrival at the feedlot.

Essential personnel who will need to cross the LOS during an FMD outbreak include:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

These individuals have a signed Employee and Visitor Arrival Agreement on file agreeing to follow our biosecure entry procedures (described below).

Entry Logbook

Everyone crossing the LOS Access Point(s) completes the entry logbook, which is located _____, unless they are a scheduled worker.

The entry logbook is monitored by _____ on the feedlot to ensure accurate completion.

The contact information and work schedule records for all workers are maintained and posted _____.

Biosecure Entry Procedure

All individuals crossing the LOS on this feedlot must:

- Ensure that the inside of their vehicle is clean (free of all animal manure/excrement) prior to arrival and has not become contaminated by soiled clothes, footwear, or other items.
 - Ensure they have showered and changed into clean clothes and footwear prior to arrival on the feedlot.
 - For individuals that work with the animals and live on-site, showering and changing into clean clothing/footwear before leaving the house is required.
 - For individuals living off-site, after showering and changing into clean clothes and footwear, they must NOT contact animals, live or dead, or facilities where they are held prior to arrival at the feedlot.
- ☐ Put on feedlot-dedicated clothing and footwear at the LOS Access Point, OR
- ☐ Put on clean coveralls/protective outerwear and disposable or disinfectable footwear at the LOS Access Point or when they exit their vehicle on the cattle side of the LOS; AND



Biosecurity Posters


- Farm activities
- Visitors with animal contact
- Visitors without animal contact
- English and Spanish
- Dairy and Beef
- Swine

PROTECTING THE DAIRY HERD


Farm Activities

Preventing disease introduction and spread depends on awareness and following best practices.


ANIMAL INTRODUCTIONS



Increasing cattle can introduce disease to the herd of origin. Quarantine new arrivals and monitor them for signs of illness. Observe feed and water intake and monitor for any abnormal behavior.




Use a trailer that can carry disease agents. Avoid sharing trailers with other species or other farms. Do not allow feed or water to be contaminated by the trailer.




Increased wildlife, such as deer, can introduce disease to the herd. Monitor for signs of illness and report any abnormal behavior to the herd manager.


EQUIPMENT



Use a "clean" or "disinfectant" (CDD) to clean equipment. Avoid using the same equipment for handling multiple species. Use the same equipment for handling multiple species. Use the same equipment for handling multiple species.




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CATTLE HEALTH



Recognize and report signs of illness. Report any signs of illness to the herd manager. Report any signs of illness to the herd manager. Report any signs of illness to the herd manager.




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PERSONNEL



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PROTEGIENDO AL GANADO BOVINO LECHERO


Visitantes sin contacto con ganado bovino

Aun sin contacto directo con el ganado bovino, sus acciones dentro de la granja pueden introducir agentes causales de enfermedades a través de las ruedas de vehículos, equipos y calzado.


ENTRANDO A LA GRANJA



Reservar la zona de ingreso a la granja. Evitar el uso de la zona de ingreso a la granja. Evitar el uso de la zona de ingreso a la granja.




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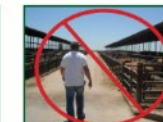
SALIENDO DE SU VEHICULO



Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino. Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino. Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino.

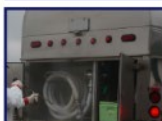


Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino. Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino. Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino.




Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino. Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino. Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino.


SALIENDO DE LA GRANJA



Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino. Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino. Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino.



Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino. Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino. Evitar el contacto directo con el ganado bovino.



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