Secure Food Supply Plans

Why you need to evaluate biosecurity before an outbreak

SBS SECURE BEEF SUPPLY

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

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

SMS SECURE MILK SUPPLY

SPS SECURE PORK SUPPLY

SBS SECURE BEEF SUPPLY

SECURE FOOD SUPPLY PLANS

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 FOOD SUPPLY PLANS

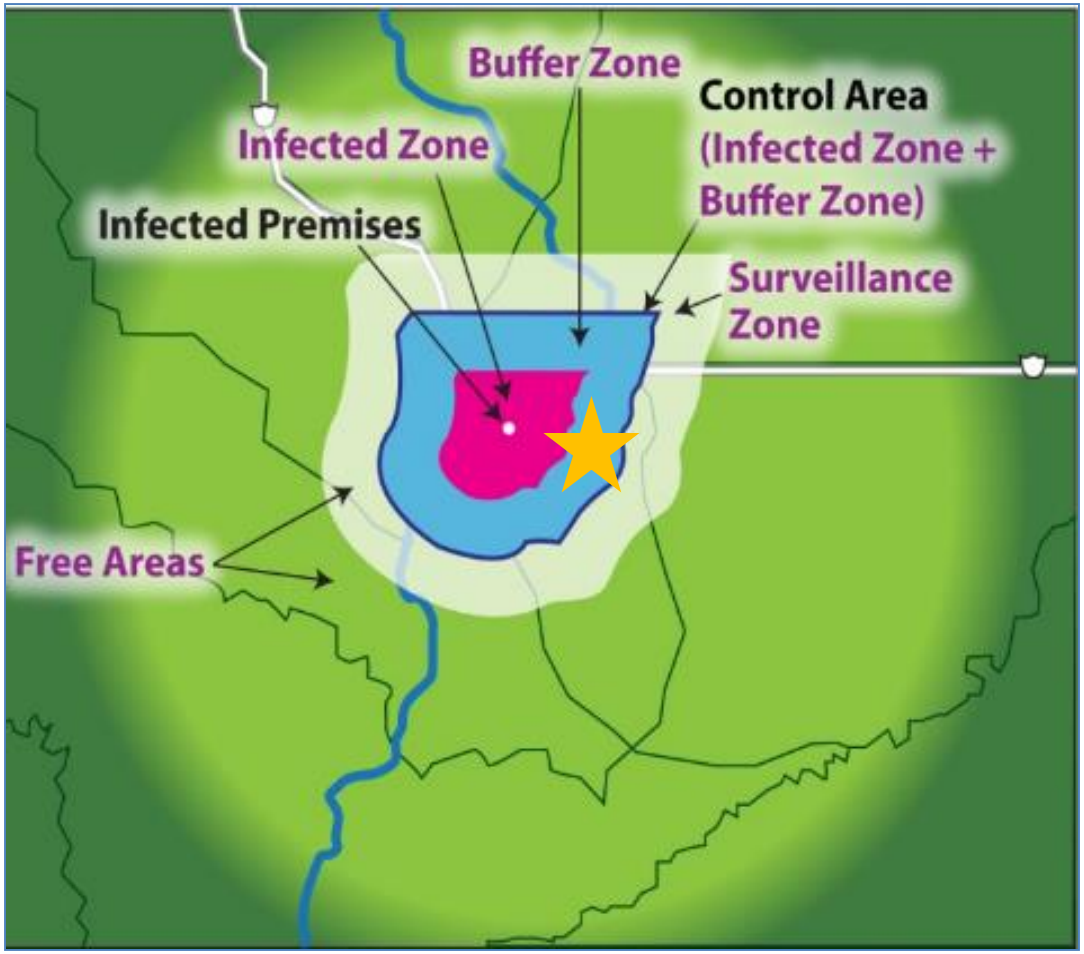
Secure Beef Supply Planning

- 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

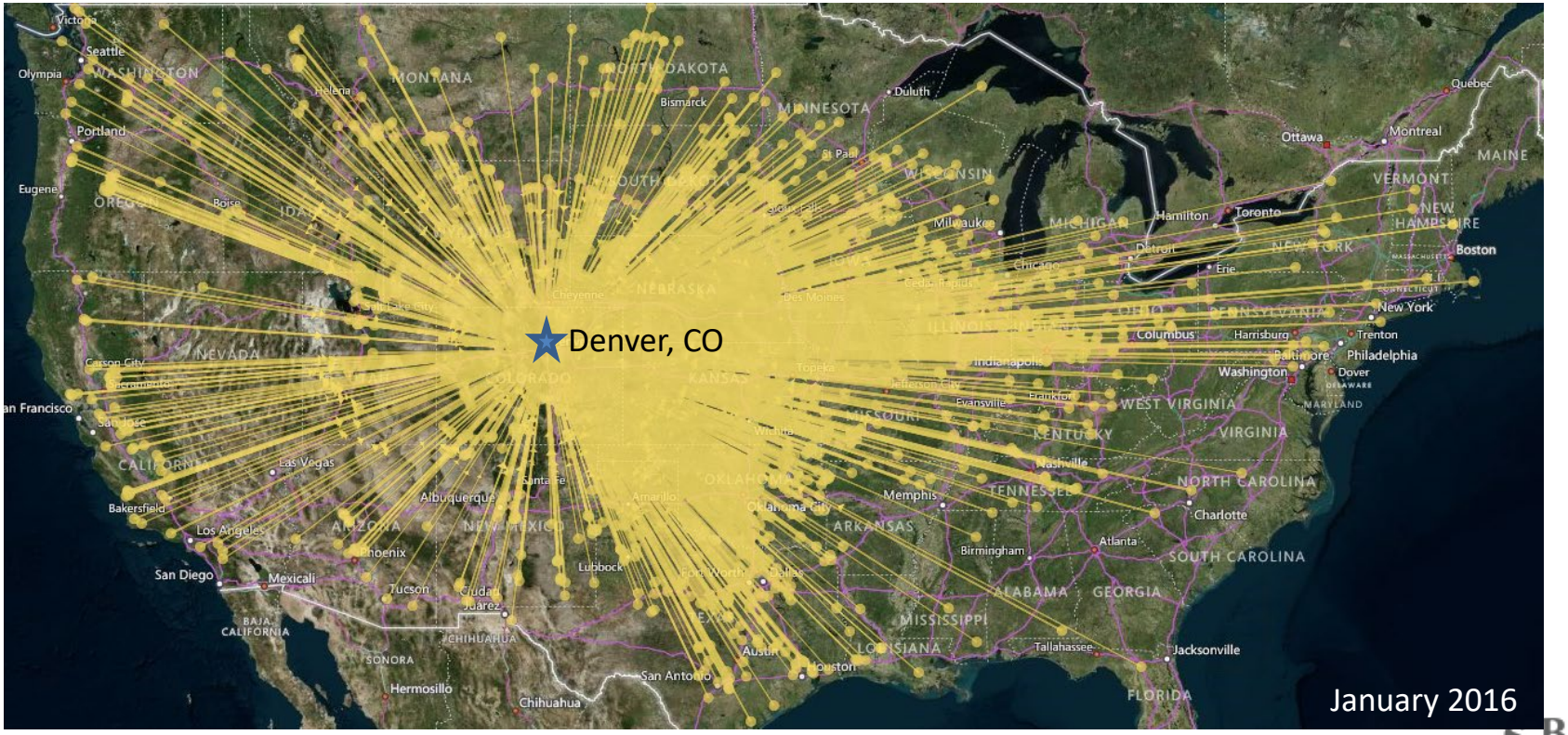
What If…

- 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

SBS
SECURE
BEEF SUPPLY

Managed Movement of Animals

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

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 feedlots[1]. Approximately 100,000-125,000 head per day complete the finishing phase in feedlots and are transported for processing at a beef packing plant[2].

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

1 | Page

www.securebeef.org

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

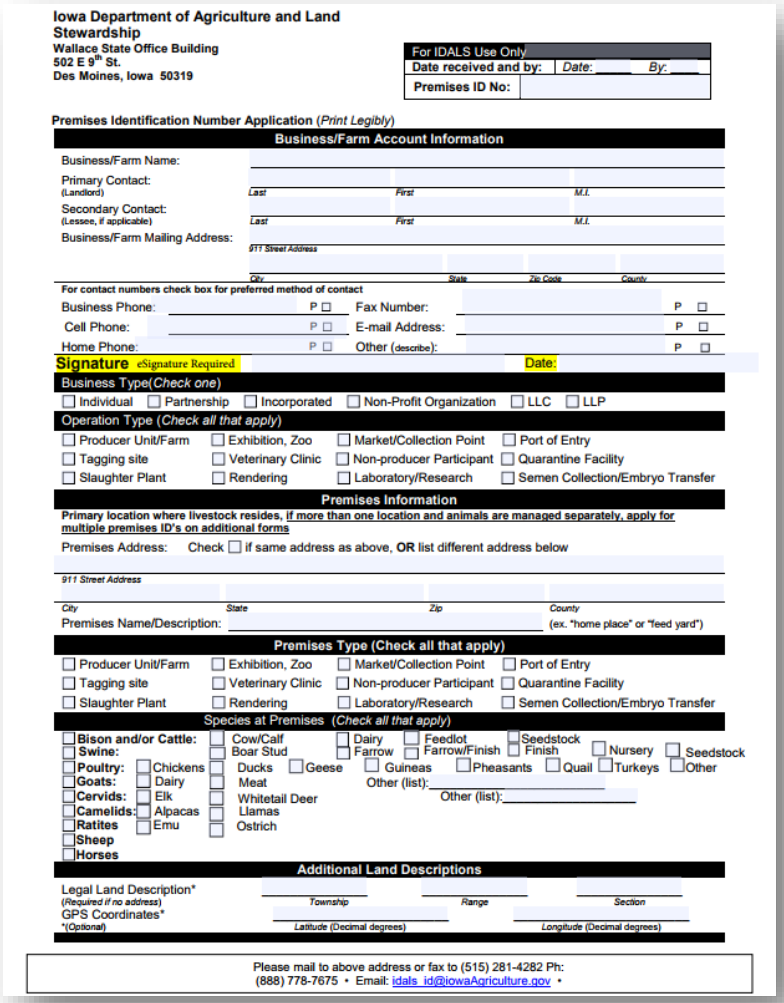
Prior to an Outbreak

- 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 ☐ Guineas ☐ Pheasants ☐ Quail ☐ Turkeys ☐ Other
☐ **Goats:** ☐ Dairy ☐ Meat — Other (list):
☐ **Cervids:** ☐ Elk ☐ Whitetail Deer
☐ **Camelids:** ☐ Alpacas ☐ Llamas — Other (list):
☐ **Ratites** ☐ Emu ☐ Ostrich
☐ **Sheep**
☐ **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: idals_id@iowaAgriculture.gov •

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

http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry/pdf/premiseIDapp2.pdf

Enhanced Biosecurity

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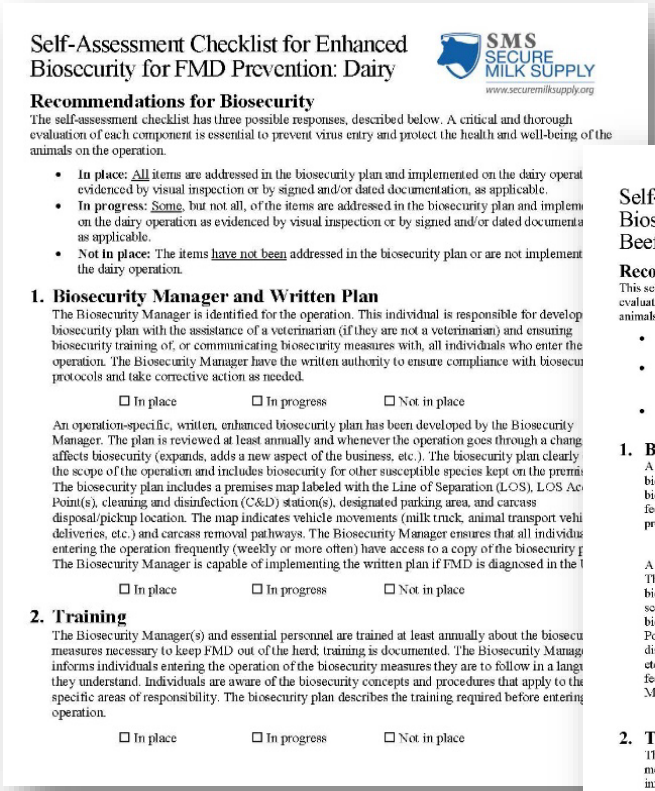
Biosecurity in Outbreak

- 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

SMS SECURE MILK SUPPLY
www.securemilksupply.org

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 operat 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 implem on the dairy operation as evidenced by visual inspection or by signed and/or dated documenta as applicable.
- **Not in place:** The items have not been addressed in the biosecurity plan or are not implement the dairy operation.

1. Biosecurity Manager and Written Plan

The Biosecurity Manager is identified for the operation. This individual is responsible for develop 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 have the written authority to ensure compliance with biosecu protocols and take corrective action as needed.

☐ In place ☐ In progress ☐ Not in place

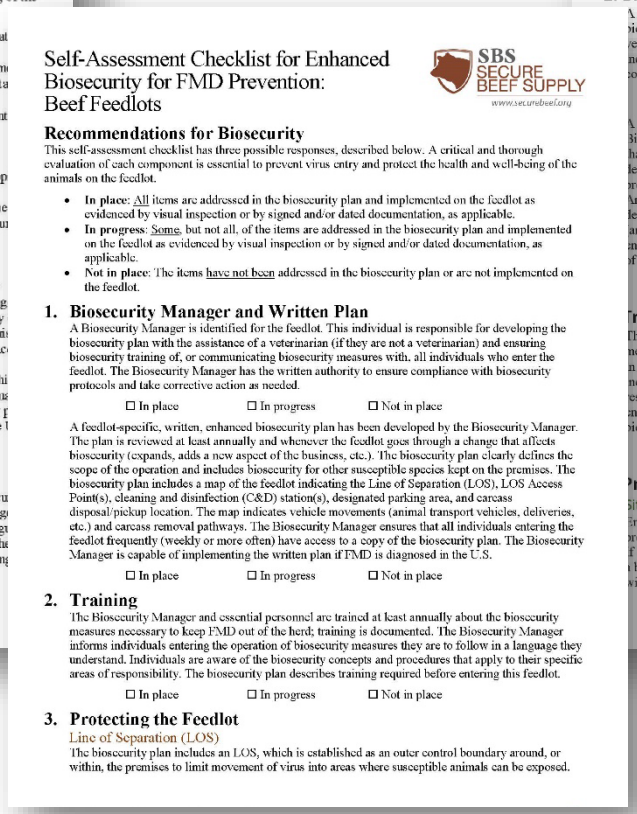
An operation-specific, written, enhanced biosecurity plan has been developed by the Biosecurity Manager. The plan is reviewed at least annually and whenever the operation goes through a chang affects biosecurity (expands, adds a new aspect of the business, etc.). The biosecurity plan clearly the scope of the operation and includes biosecurity for other susceptible species kept on the premi The biosecurity plan includes a premises map labeled with the Line of Separation (LOS), LOS Ac 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 vehi deliveries, etc.) and carcass removal pathways. The Biosecurity Manager ensures that all individu entering the operation frequently (weekly or more often) have access to a copy of the biosecurity p The Biosecurity Manager is capable of implementing the written plan if FMD is diagnosed in the

☐ In place ☐ In progress ☐ Not in place

2. Training

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

☐ In place ☐ In progress ☐ Not in place



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

SBS SECURE BEEF SUPPLY
www.securebeef.org

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

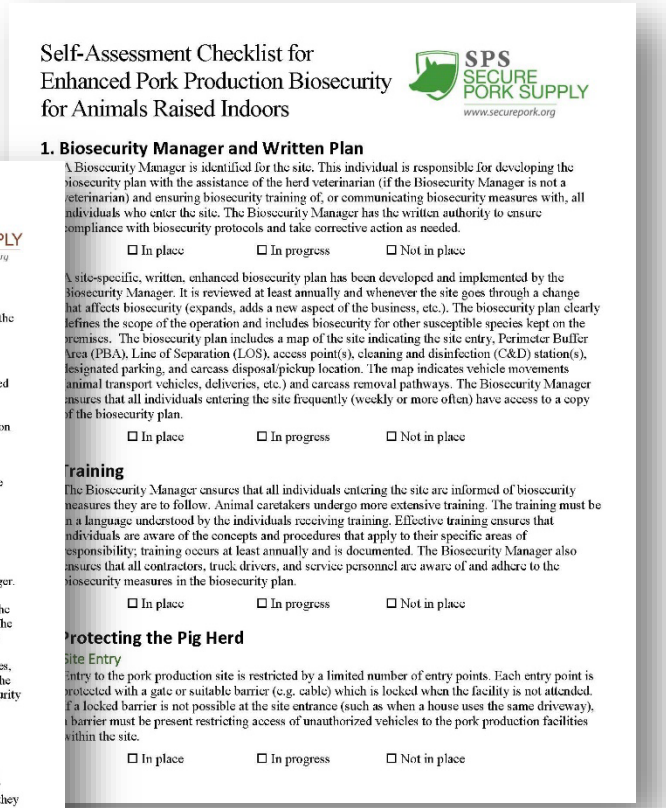
The Biosecurity Manager and essential personnel are trained at least annually about the biosecurity measures necessary to keep FMD out of the herd; training is documented. The Biosecurity Manager informs individuals entering the operation of biosecurity measures they are to follow in a language they 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.



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

SPS SECURE PORK SUPPLY
www.securepork.org

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.securemilk.org

www.securepork.org

www.securebeef.org

SBS

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

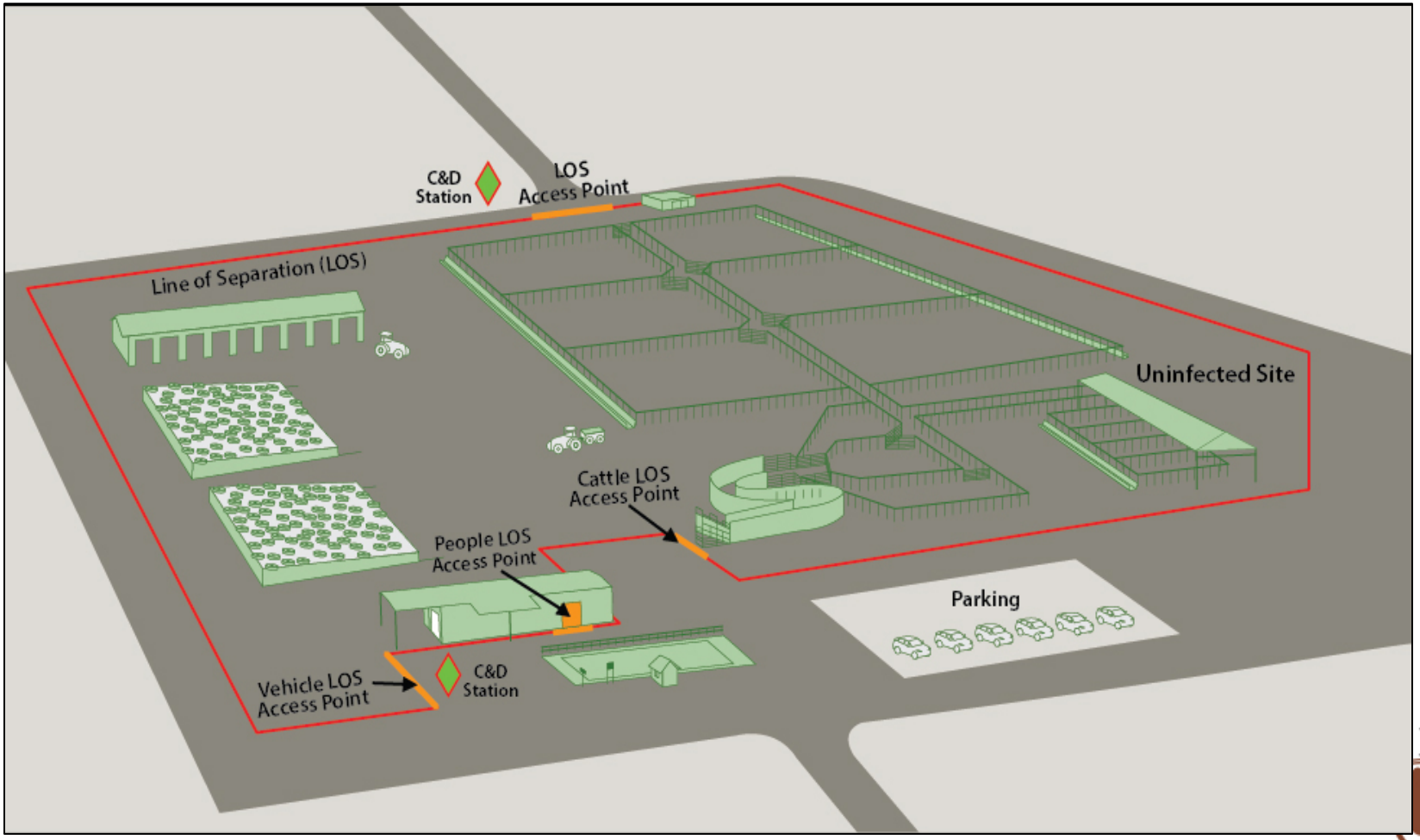
Line of Separation (LOS): outer control boundary to minimize contamination near animals; separate off-farm from on-farm movements of vehicles, people, animals

Indoor raised animals

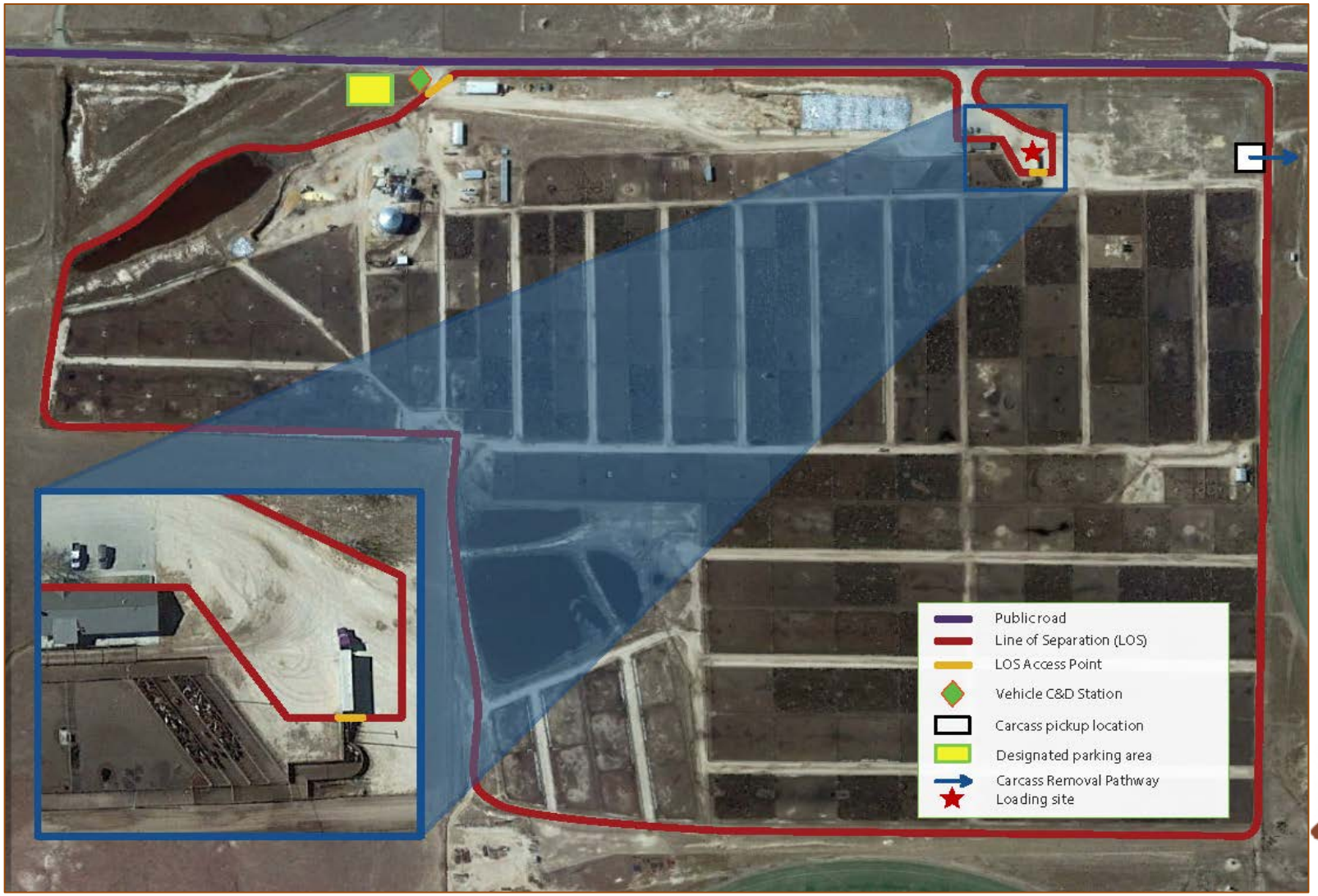
Line of Separation (LOS): walls of building separate animals from all possible sources of infection

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



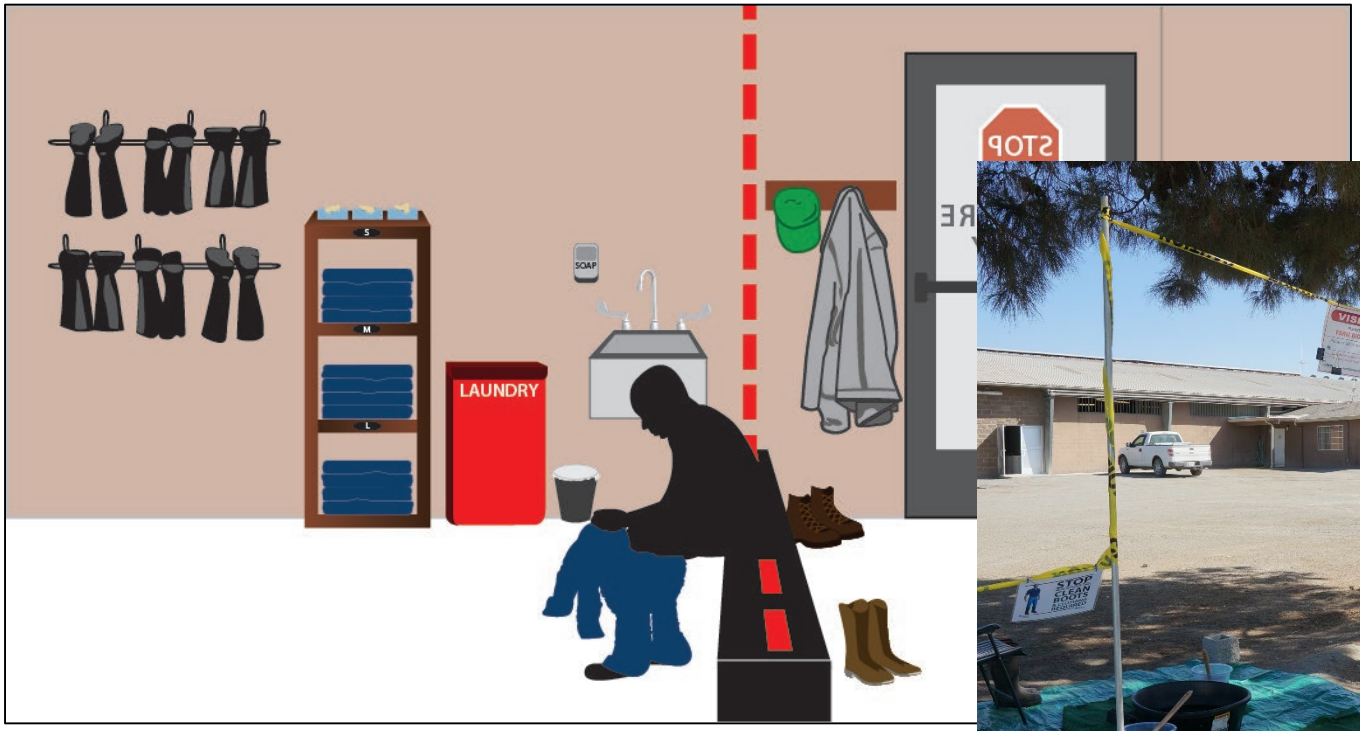
Line of Separation

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

SBS
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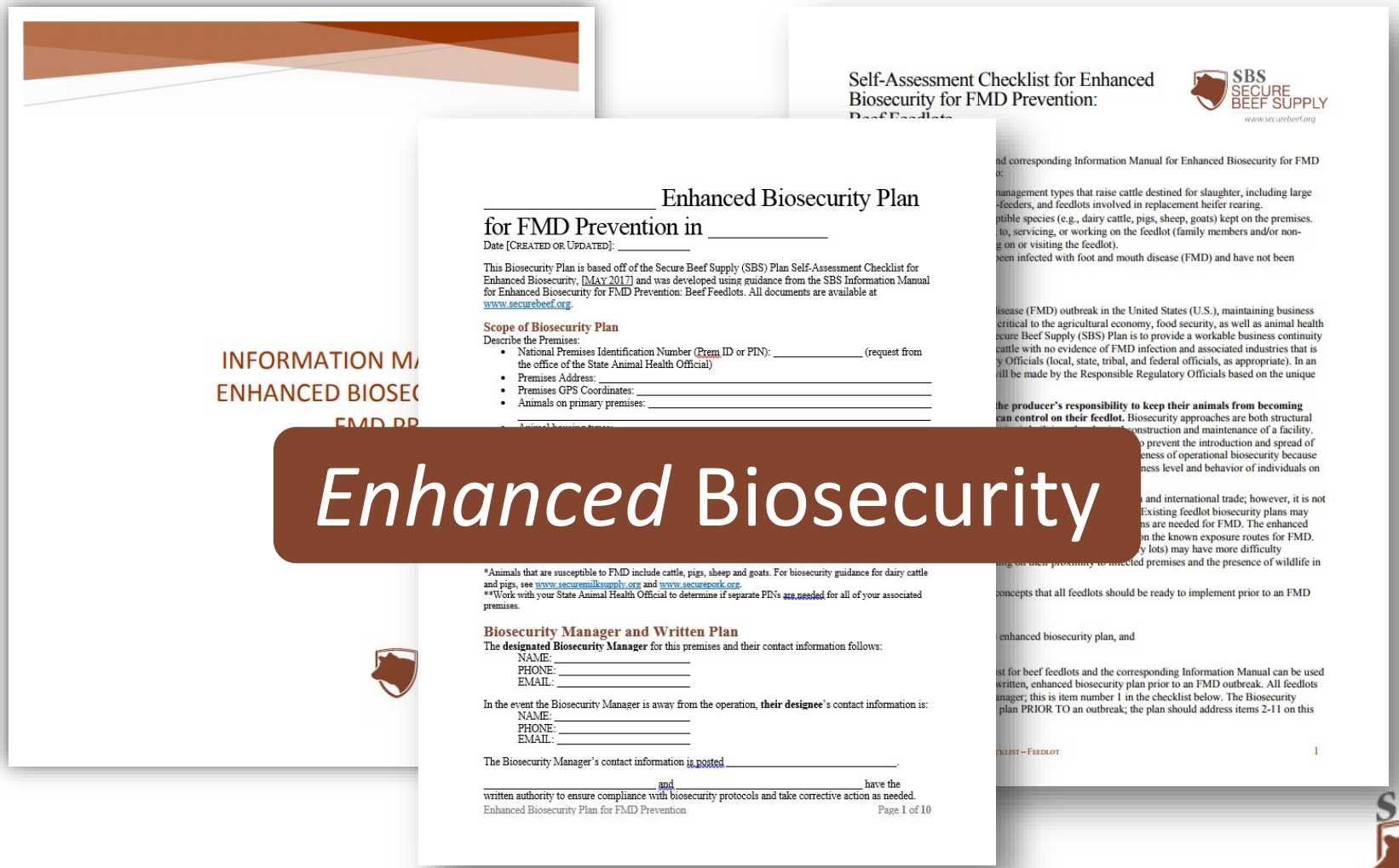
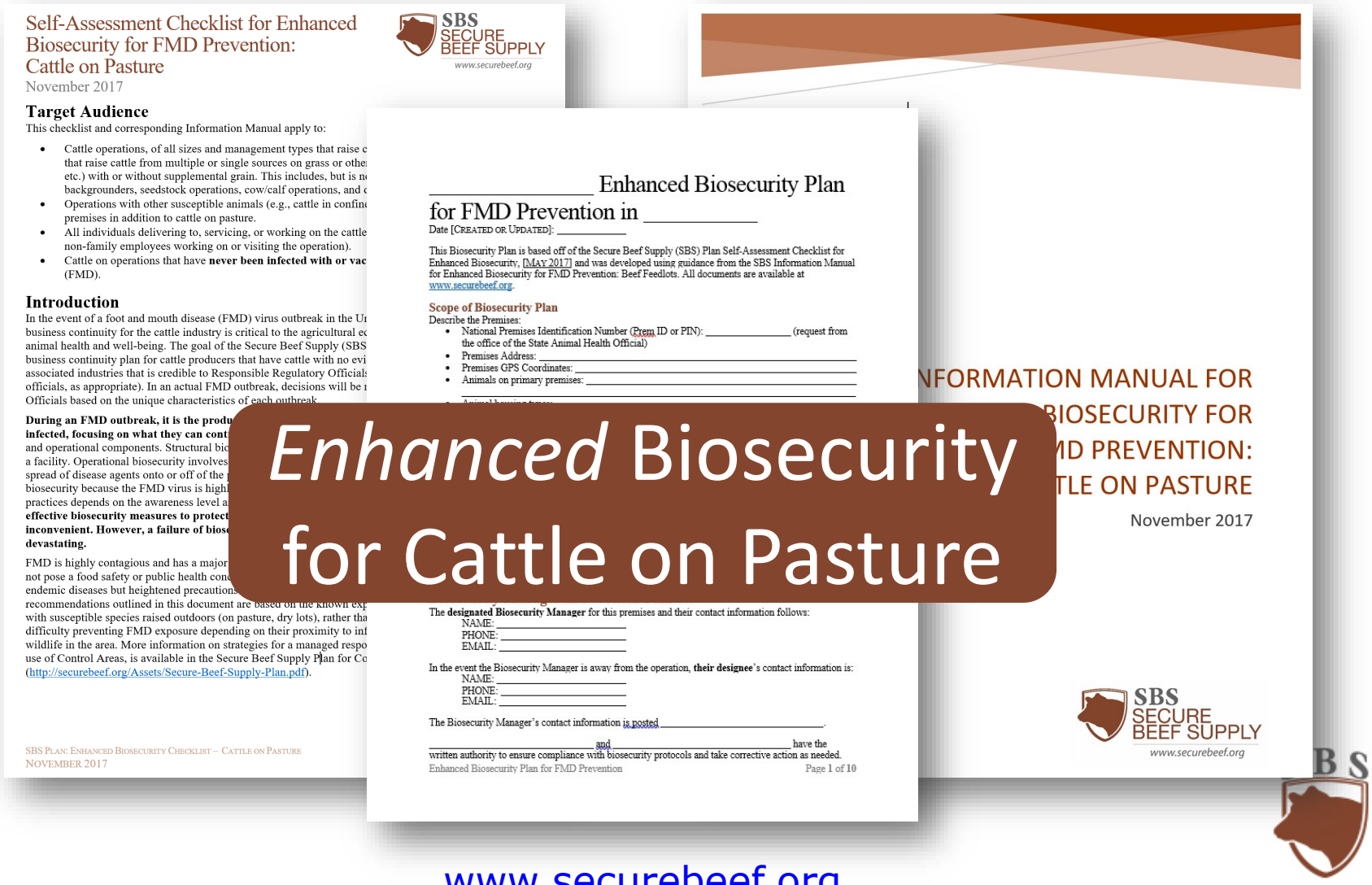
SFS Plan: Biosecurity



Enhanced Biosecurity

www.securebeef.org

Recently Released



Enhanced Biosecurity for Cattle on Pasture

www.securebeef.org

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

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Biosecurity Posters

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