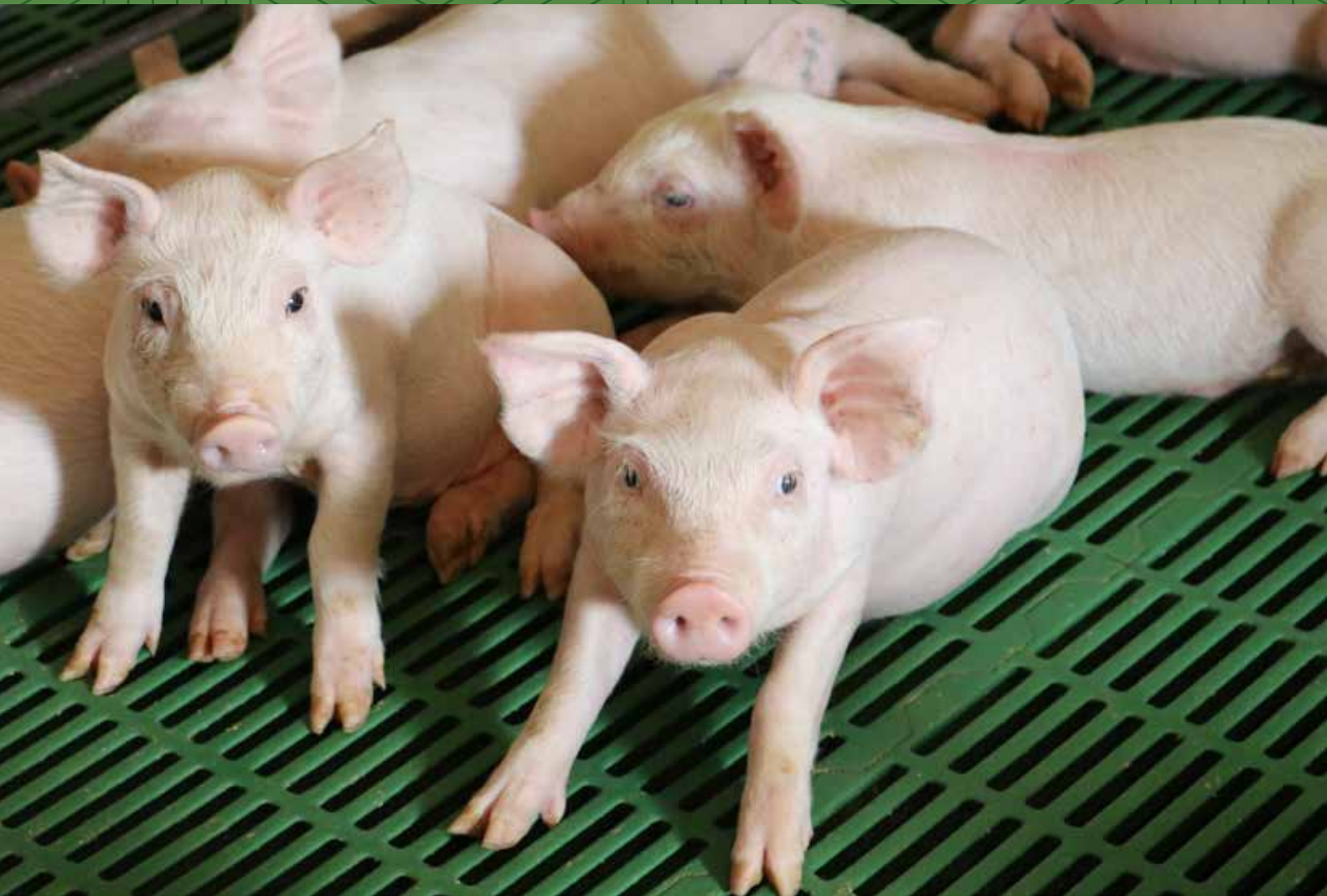


U.S. Pork Industry Guide to the Secure Pork Supply Plan



porkcheckoff.org



SPS
SECURE
PORK SUPPLY

securepork.org



usda.gov

- Foot and mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever (CSF) and African swine fever (ASF) are not a public health threat nor a food safety concern.
- Meat processed from FMD-, CSF-, or ASF-infected animals is safe to eat/drink.
- FMD virus is not the same virus that causes hand, foot and mouth disease in humans.

More FMD information is available at FMDinfo.org.

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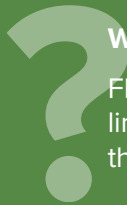
The SPS plan was made possible through funding provided by the Pork Checkoff and through a Cooperative Agreement from the United States Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

INTRODUCTION

If foot and mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever (CSF) or African swine fever (ASF) is confirmed in the United States, movement restrictions for susceptible livestock will be put into place by Regulatory Officials (local, state, tribal and federal officials, as appropriate). The restrictions are designed to control the spread of these highly contagious animal diseases by animals, animal products, vehicles and other equipment. Officials will set up regulatory Control Areas (areas where premises are quarantined and movement is restricted) around infected premises and movement of livestock will only be allowed by permits. For a permit to be issued, Regulatory Officials will require premises to demonstrate certain criteria that reduces the risk of disease spread from the movement. Permitting guidance can be found in the Secure Pork Supply (SPS) plan for continuity of business.

The SPS plan provides opportunities to voluntarily prepare before a foreign animal disease (FAD) outbreak. This will better position pork premises with animals that have no evidence of infection during the outbreak to move animals to processing or another pork production premises under a movement permit.

FMD, CSF and ASF are not public health or food safety concerns. Meat will remain safe to eat.



Why are FMD, CSF and ASF the diseases included in the SPS plan?

FMD, CSF, and ASF are all very contagious animal diseases that will limit commerce of pigs and trade with other countries if detected in the United States.

HOW CAN I PREPARE?

Review the information in this handout and at securepork.org to learn about the components of the SPS plan. Here is a highlight of the steps producers can take:

- Request a national premises identification number (PIN) from the office of your State Animal Health Official (most commonly state veterinarians). Verify that the address associated with the PIN reflects the actual location of the animals.
- Keep movement records of animals, people, equipment and other items.
- Write and implement your enhanced site-specific biosecurity plan.
- Train animal caretakers in biosecurity.
- Train animal caretakers to monitor for FMD, CSF or ASF.
- Review the Certified Swine Sample Collector (CSSC) Training Program and determine if getting trained to collect samples is right for individuals on your farm.



ACQUIRING AND USING THE PREMISES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (Prem ID or PIN)

What is a premises identification number (PIN)?

A PIN is a unique identifier that includes a valid 911 address and a set of matching coordinates (longitude and latitude) reflecting the actual location of the animals on the premises.

How do I get a PIN?

A PIN can be requested from the office of your State Animal Health Official (SAHO) (find via securepork.org).

What if the address associated with my PIN is not correct?

If the address with your PIN does not reflect the actual location of the animals, contact your SAHO to resolve the issue.

Can one PIN be used for animals owned by the same person, but housed in multiple locations?

PINs serve as a method of locating animals in a Control Area during an outbreak and are also included on movement permits. It is important that the PIN reflect the actual location of the animals (latitude, longitude). Generally, it is best to have separate PINs for premises more than ¼ mile apart. Contact the office of your SAHO when guidance is needed.

Why is a PIN important during a foreign animal disease outbreak?

In an outbreak, a PIN will allow producers to be notified if they are in a regulatory Control Area, which will speed up a response. PINs will help SAHOs when tracing disease spread between premises. A PIN also is required when requesting a movement permit. When added to diagnostic laboratory submissions, it can help link test results and other important information to a premises, which may allow a permit to be issued sooner.

Should I be utilizing my PIN before an outbreak?

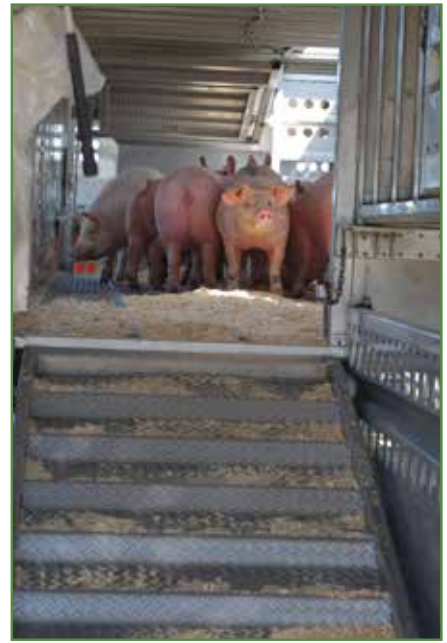
In preparing for an outbreak, the PIN should be included on movement records, bills of lading, and diagnostic sample submissions. Labels containing a barcode of your PIN can be printed at lms.pork.org/premises.

KEEPING MOVEMENT RECORDS

FMD, CSF and ASF virus can spread on contaminated vehicles, equipment and even on people's clothing and footwear. In an outbreak, producers may be asked by Regulatory Officials to track all movements in and out of a farm to identify potential virus exposure. Maintaining accurate records for animal movement, feed, supplies, equipment, personnel and visitors enables producers to provide accurate information.

How can I prepare prior to an outbreak?

- Maintain records of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of animal transporters (truckers), employed personnel, feed suppliers, etc. Maintaining electronic records is preferred when possible, but paper copies also may be acceptable. If needed, sample movement logs can be found at securepork.org.
- Complete a practice questionnaire to understand the information needed in an outbreak. The information will be used by Regulatory Officials to determine the scope of the outbreak. It can be daunting to provide a lot of detail on short notice, so practicing prior to an outbreak may help.
- Track movement information prior to an outbreak to provide to Regulatory Officials on day one of an outbreak.
- Sign up for AgView at porkcheckoff.org, which is an opt-in technology solution from the National Pork Board helping producers of all sizes and types provide disease status updates, SPS documentation, lab results and pig movement data to SAHOs.



ENHANCED BIOSECURITY:

The role of the biosecurity manager and writing the biosecurity plan

Stringent biosecurity measures are essential to prevent entry of diseases into a herd. Existing biosecurity plans for pork production sites may offer protection against endemic diseases, but heightened precautions are needed for foreign animal diseases. Writing, implementing and assessing enhanced biosecurity plans will help prevent exposing animals to FMD, CSF or ASF.

The enhanced biosecurity recommendations outlined in the **Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Pork Production Biosecurity: Animals Raised Indoors** and **Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Pork Production Biosecurity: Animals with Outdoor Access** are based on known exposure routes of FMD, CSF and ASF. These documents emphasize four concepts all pork production sites must implement to help protect their animals from endemic diseases and to be prepared in the event of an FAD outbreak in the United States:

- Designating a biosecurity manager;
- A written site-specific enhanced biosecurity plan;
- A defined perimeter buffer area; and
- A defined line of separation.



Who is a biosecurity manager and what is their job?

A biosecurity manager is an individual designated by the site owner/manager (or is the same person). He/she is responsible for developing the site-specific enhanced 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.

How can I prepare prior to an outbreak?

Review the items in the **Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Pork Production Biosecurity: Animals Raised Indoors** and **Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Pork Production Biosecurity: Animals with Outdoor Access**.

- Assign a biosecurity manager who will work with the veterinarian to develop a site-specific, enhanced biosecurity plan to address each item in the checklist. Additional resources, including the **Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for Pork Production: Animals Raised Indoors** and biosecurity templates, are available at securepork.org to assist in writing the biosecurity plan.
- Implement biosecurity measures in the site plan that can be implemented prior to an outbreak.
- Be prepared to share your plan with State Animal Health Officials prior to an outbreak (if requested).

Already have a biosecurity plan?

Compare your existing biosecurity plan to the checklist items and make sure that all the items are included in your site-specific plan. If they are not all included, enhance your biosecurity plan.

ENHANCED BIOSECURITY: The Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA) and the Line of Separation (LOS)

Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)

A perimeter buffer area is an outer control boundary around the animal enclosures to limit movement of the virus near animal areas. The PBA should be set up so that caretakers can perform duties within it during the course of their daily tasks and so that routine deliveries occur outside of the PBA as much as possible. The PBA needs to be clearly defined in the biosecurity plan and clearly marked around animal buildings or animal enclosures on the premises.

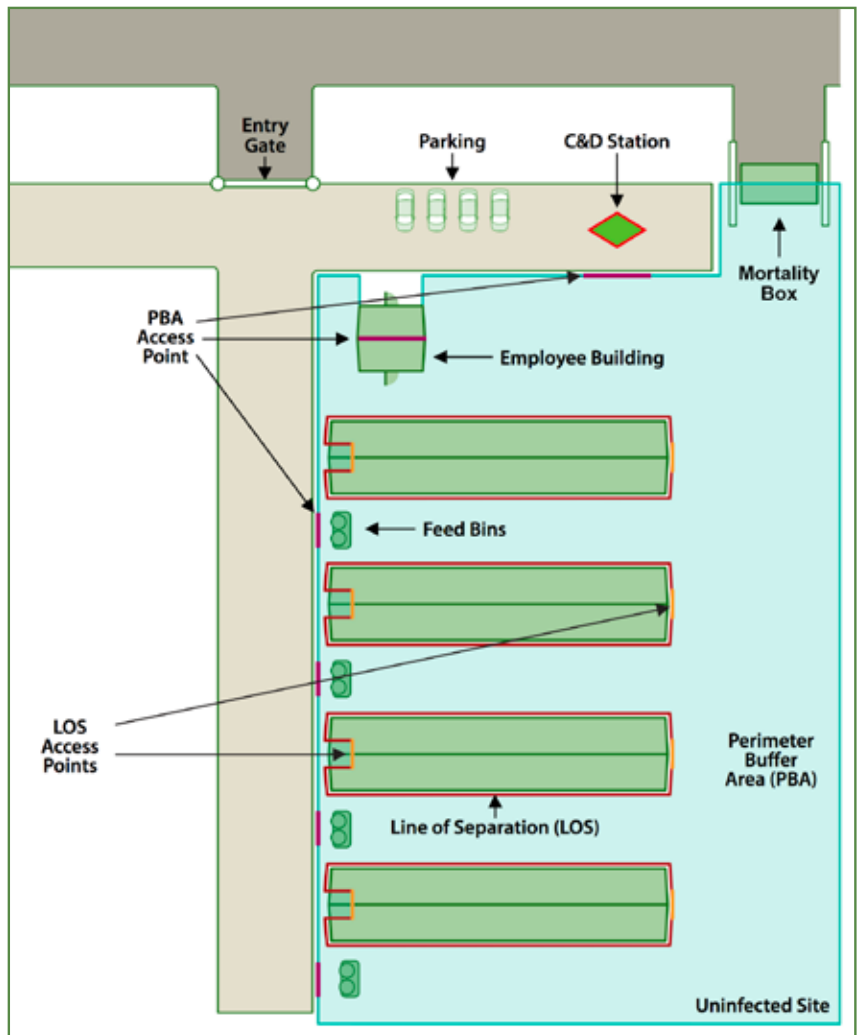
Entry to the PBA is restricted to controlled PBA access points. Each PBA access point needs to be clearly marked with a sign and protected with a suitable barrier (e.g. cable, gate, rope). Vehicles moving through the PBA access points must be cleaned to remove visible contamination and then disinfected. All individuals and equipment moving through PBA. Access points are required to follow specific biosecurity measures.

Line of Separation (LOS)

The Line of Separation is a control boundary to prevent movement of virus into areas where susceptible animals can be exposed. For animals raised indoors, the walls of the building housing the animals form the LOS. For animals with outdoor access, the LOS may be a combination of the walls of the building and a fence. The LOS needs to be defined in the biosecurity plan and clearly marked on the premises. Animals, people or items only cross the LOS through clearly marked and controlled LOS access point(s) following appropriate biosecurity measures.

Each LOS access point should be clearly marked with a sign in a language understood by all entering. Equipment, people and items crossing through the LOS access points follow specific biosecurity measures. While the load-out area is a LOS access point, it should not serve as an entry point for personnel when possible. All movement (animals, equipment, people) across the LOS are recorded and available for review on request.

Examples of LOS for outdoor access with modifications can be found on securepork.org.



DISEASE MONITORING

Producers and animal caretakers should be trained to recognize abnormal findings (clinical signs and/or changes in production parameters) associated with FMD, CSF and ASF, as well as documenting there is no evidence of these infections in their herd. Disease monitoring involves close observation, or surveillance of animals.

- **Observe!** Learn how to recognize when animals look “off” due to FMD, CSF or ASF.
- **Record!** Prepare to keep records.
- **Report!** Develop an emergency action plan so everyone knows how to report abnormal findings during an outbreak.

Educational materials are available in English and Spanish at securepork.org. Materials include presentations, handouts and posters that visually depict clinical signs. Record keeping templates also are available for sites that do not already have a system to document health observations.

Swine Health Monitors

Producers are encouraged to designate one or more swine health monitors. They are people who normally look at the pigs and can recognize when something is off. Resources available at securepork.org will help swine health monitors find disease early or demonstrate no evidence of infection so a movement permit can be requested in an outbreak. Remember to document all training.

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

A THREAT TO THE U.S. PORK INDUSTRY

Pigs infected with ASF may look similar to animals infected with several domestic and foreign animal diseases including classical swine fever (hog cholera), acute porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (APRS), and African swine fever (ASF).
 Photo Credit: Veterinary Medicine

CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER (CSF)

A THREAT TO THE U.S. PORK INDUSTRY

Pigs infected with CSF may look similar to animals infected with several domestic and foreign animal diseases including African swine fever (ASF), hog cholera, and acute porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (APRS).

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN PIGS

PROGRESSION OF LESIONS

Days 2, 4, and 6 Post-Infection

DAY 2	DAY 4	DAY 6

If you suspect a Foreign Animal Disease: Call your State Animal Health Official (SAHO) or Area Veterinarian-in-Charge (AVIC) to report your concerns. If you do not have access to the contacts information of the SAHO or the AVIC at your location, you can call 1-800-338-7383, to reach the office of the AVIC for your state. You can also call the USDA-APHIS Veterinary Services National Center for Animal Health Emergency Management at 800-368-6323 (24 hours) for assistance.

Partners: USDA-APHIS Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory and the Department of Homeland Security's United States Biosecurity Portal based National Center for Foreign Animal Disease.

SAMPLE COLLECTION

Disease monitoring or surveillance of animals for FMD, CSF and ASF involves testing animals for disease. Producers can review the sample collection resources at securepork.org and discuss with their veterinarian to determine if caretakers are prepared to collect diagnostic samples in a large outbreak. Having designated individuals on the site trained and ready to collect and submit samples will enable the premises to start surveillance sampling as soon as they find themselves in a Control Area and are requested to submit samples. Diagnostic tests and sampling protocols may evolve throughout the outbreak based on new knowledge and technology. Protocol options for surveillance will be determined by responsible Regulatory Officials.



How can I prepare before an outbreak?

- Producers and caretakers can be trained to collect samples on a farm. A veterinarian who is accredited by the USDA will lead this training according to the Certified Swine Sample Collector (CSSC) program standards.
- Trained individuals, called CSSCs, should practice sample collection for endemic diseases, and sample collection supplies should be maintained on the premises.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS: FADs and the SPS Plan

1. What is the benefit of the SPS plan?

The benefit is realized in a FMD, CSF or ASF outbreak when healthy animals are more easily permitted to be moved to the packer or the next stage of production. The SPS plan provides resources to help sites prepare ahead of time rather than during the chaos of an outbreak. This benefits the animals and those involved in the pork industry.

2. If the United States hasn't had a case of FMD since 1929 and there has not been a case of ASF, why do we need to spend time and effort preparing now?

There is always a risk of FMD being introduced into the United States due to extensive international trade and travel. FMD is estimated to be present in 77% of the global livestock population.* The cumulative impact over the ten-year period ranges between \$79.5 billion with an ASF outbreak and \$231 billion with both an ASF and FMD scenario.** This averages between \$7.5 billion (ASF scenario) and \$23.1 billion (ASF-FMD scenario) per year.

* Source: World Reference Laboratory for FMD

** Source: National Impacts of a Domestic Outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease and African Swine Fever in the United States, Miguel Carriquiry, Amani Elobeid, and Dermot Hayes, Funded by Pork Checkoff

3. How much does it cost to prepare as recommended in the SPS plan?

The cost varies depending on your level of preparedness. Preparedness is similar to insurance. There is a cost investment relative to the assets that need protection. It is hard to put an exact dollar value on it, but preparing before an outbreak could be a great investment.

- Requesting a premises identification number (PIN) is free.
- Putting all of the biosecurity measures in place to keep FMD, CSF or ASF off a site can add cost. However, writing an enhanced biosecurity plan ahead of time costs very little.
- Free resources for training employees about biosecurity and surveillance are available online.

4. What measures in the SPS plan will be required by my packer, state or the federal government?

The SPS plan provides guidance only with opportunities to voluntarily prepare before a FMD, CSF or ASF outbreak. Each state can determine what guidance to use. Contact your State Animal Health Official to discuss what might be required in an outbreak.

5. My pigs get shipped to another state. Do all states follow the SPS plan?

The SPS plan was developed nationally and each state can determine what guidance to use. Contact your State Animal Health Official to discuss your animal movement needs and learn what might be required in an outbreak.

6. Do the biosecurity measures need to be audited?

Some states are conducting audits or pre-certification prior to a FMD, CSF or ASF outbreak. This may involve visiting the site, reviewing the enhanced biosecurity plan and discussing animal movement on and off the site.

7. Are there Secure Food Supply plans for other livestock?

Yes, there are Secure Food Supply plans for beef, dairy, sheep and wool, and goat, milk and mohair. The Secure Food Supply plans were developed together, so recommendations are similar with species-specific differences where needed. More information is available on each of the different Secure Food Supply websites.

8. Who is a regulatory official?

Regulatory officials are local, state, tribal and federal officials who have the authority and responsibility to respond to foreign animal disease outbreaks.

9. Where can I get more information about FMD, CSF and ASF?

- FMD affects cloven-hooved animals, such as cattle, pigs, sheep and goats.
- CSF and ASF affect only pigs.
- FMD, CSF and ASF are not public health or food safety concerns.
- Meat and milk are safe to consume.
- More information is available at securepork.org, FMDinfo.org and at cfsph.iastate.edu.

10. Why aren't animals vaccinated now for FMD, CSF or ASF, before an outbreak?

- Watch the 8-minute FMD Vaccination video at securepork.org.
 - Effective FMD vaccines do exist, but they are strain-specific (most strains require their own vaccine and do not cross-protect against infection from other strains, also known as subtypes).
 - There are many different strains of FMD circulating in the world, and it is hard to predict with certainty which ones will enter the United States.
- Vaccinating for FMD or CSF has international trade repercussions.
- No ASF vaccine is available.



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