

# Large Scale Disease Response and the Secure Food Supply Plans

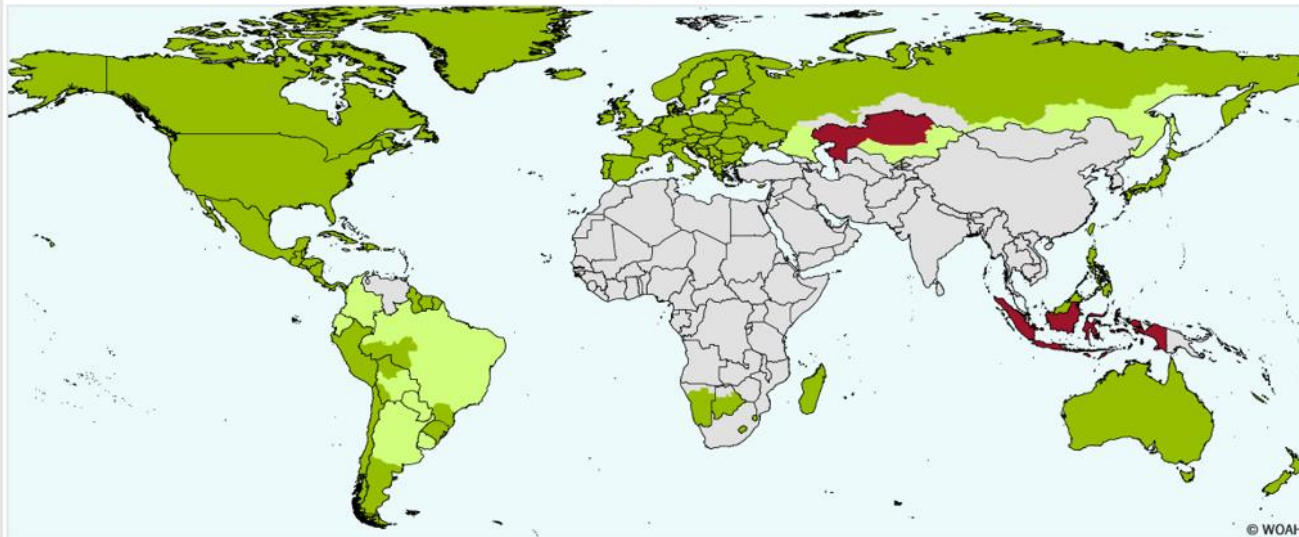
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## WOAH Members' official FMD status map


Last update May 2023




 Members and zones recognised as free from FMD without vaccination

 Suspension of FMD free status

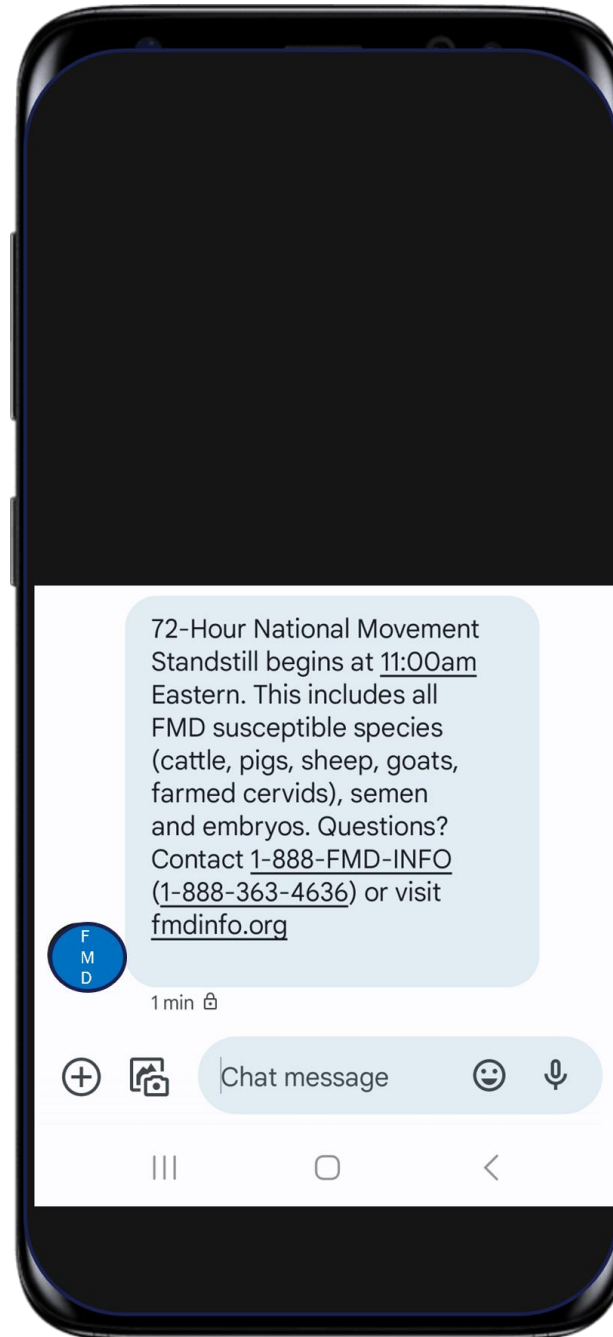
 Containment zone within a FMD free zone  
(please refer to the Southern Africa regional map for visualisation)

 Members and zones recognised as free from FMD with vaccination

 Countries and zones without an official status for FMD

# FMD Around the World

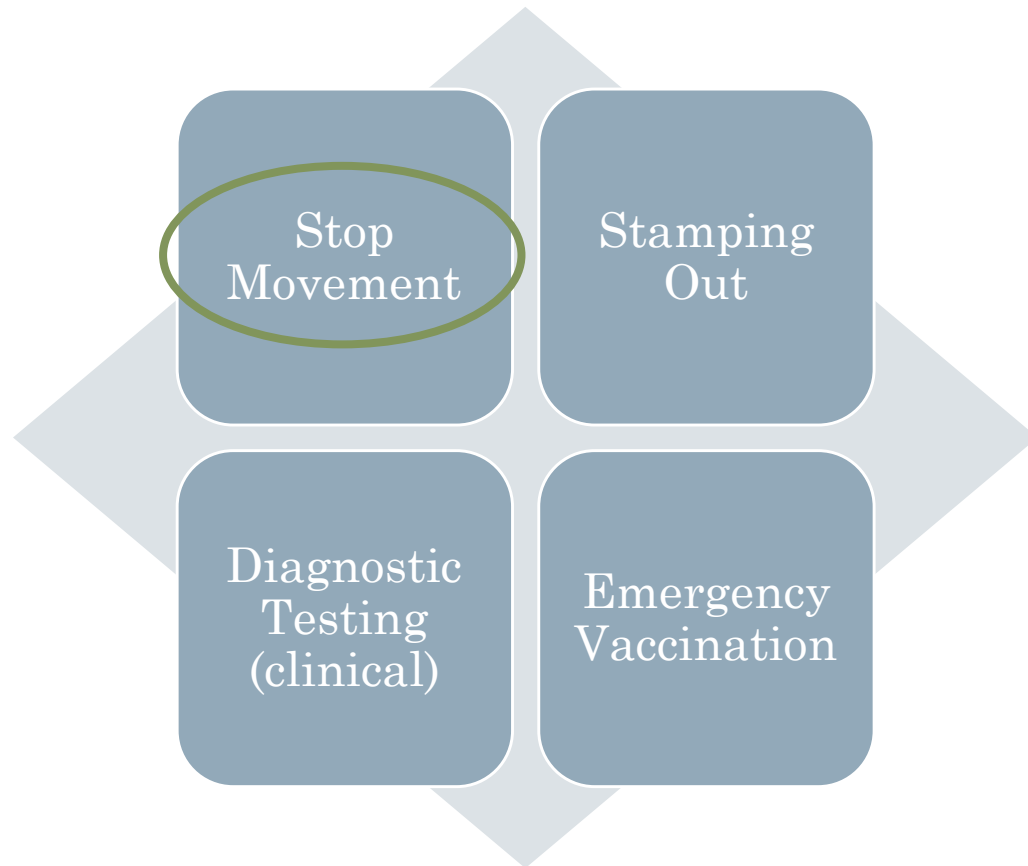
ALERT



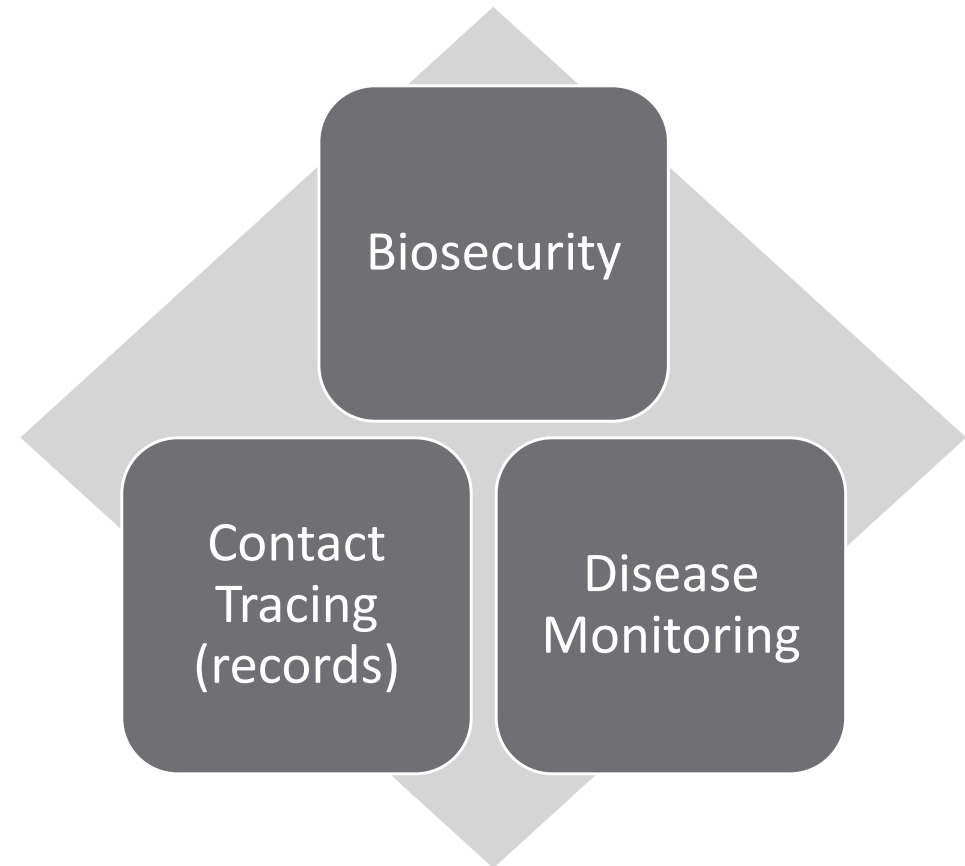
ALERT

# Controlling FMD Spread

## State/Federal Steps



## Producer Steps



# 72 Hour National Movement Standstill - ASF

- Upon a confirmed detection of ASF virus in domestic pigs (not feral swine) on the mainland contiguous United States.
- *All live swine that are in intrastate and interstate commerce at the start of the movement standstill must reach a destination and not be stopped on the road. Livestock in transit refers to pigs loaded in vehicles that have departed the point of loading, or pigs located in a livestock market.*

 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## ASF Response

Declaration of Extraordinary Emergency &  
72-Hour National Movement Standstill

July 10, 2023

**Please note: These procedures may be revised as the situation develops or more information becomes available.**

### PURPOSE

This document provides policy for a USDA Extraordinary Emergency Declaration and 72-hour National Movement Standstill in the event of an African swine fever (ASF) outbreak on the mainland United States (not including Alaska, Hawaii, or U.S. Territories).

### AUDIENCE

This policy is for Officials, tribal officials, producers, owners, growers, private sector companies State, industry association organizations, and federal officials to plan for and implement a National Movement Standstill in the event of an ASF detection on the mainland United States.

This document is divided into three sections: summary policy, draft USDA Extraordinary Emergency Declaration, and draft 72-hour National Movement Standstill Federal Order.

### SECTION 1: SUMMARY POLICY

- ◆ The USDA will execute a declaration of extraordinary emergency to implement a 72-hour National Movement Standstill. USDA will communicate the requirements of the Standstill with State Animal Health Officials (SAHO) prior to an ASF outbreak and at the start of an ASF outbreak.
- ◆ The initiating event for a 72-hour National Movement Standstill will be a National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) confirmed detection of ASF virus in domestic pigs (not feral swine) located on the mainland contiguous United States. The USDA will communicate the starting time and stopping time for the 72-hour National Movement Standstill.
- ◆ The 72-hour National Movement Standstill applies to the intrastate and interstate movement of:
  - Domestic pigs,
  - Dead domestic pigs (dead stock pigs located on farms or premises, etc.),
  - Feral swine (human movements and transportation of feral swine).
- ◆ The 72-hour National Movement Standstill does **not** apply to:
  - Pork meat or pork products,
  - Swine germplasm (swine semen or swine embryos),
  - Feed or food for pigs, or feed or food for other livestock and poultry,
  - Livestock species other than pigs, such as cattle, sheep, goats, or poultry.

# 72 Hour Movement Standstill

- When the first case of FMD is detected in the U.S., it must be assumed that there may also be undetected cases of FMD.
- Guidance: Livestock already on trucks and in transit will be allowed to proceed to their intended destination. Animals at harvest facilities should be processed on schedule. Animals at auction markets, fairs, or exhibitions should be allowed to move to either their final destination or return to their place of origin unless they have been exposed to animals from what has been identified as a Control Area or suspect premises.

# Managed Movement

- *Nearly 3 million head of susceptible livestock species are transported to slaughter every week with countless more animals being transported between production phases.*
- Beginning of outbreak
  - “Land the Planes!”
    - Continue or return?
  - No new movements of livestock
  - Packers, processors, auction markets may sit idle
- Control Area
  - **Movement by permit only, based on risk**

## Managed Movement of Susceptible Livestock Species during a U.S. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Outbreak: Overview



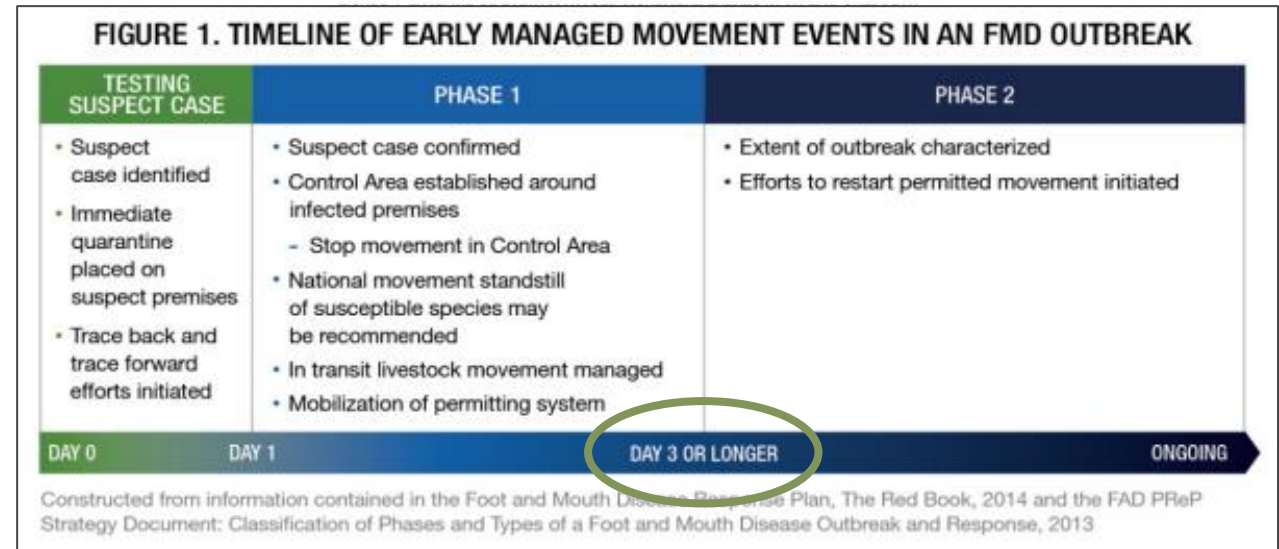
November 2019

### Introduction

Movement restrictions<sup>1</sup> of susceptible livestock species is one strategy for the control and containment of FMD during a U.S. outbreak. A 72-hour national movement standstill has been recommended by USDA during state/national exercises. Livestock operations *affected* by movement restrictions yet *not infected* with FMD will need to restart movement as soon as possible to support business continuity in a way that is consistent with mitigating the risk of spreading FMD. The Secure Food Supply (SFS) Plans for Continuity of Business are for operations with no evidence of FMD infection located in a Control Area to prepare to meet movement permit requirements<sup>2</sup> while reducing the risk of spreading the FMD virus. Numerous states have made progress in pre-planning movement restrictions and permitting in the event of an FMD outbreak.

### Phases of Livestock Movement Restrictions

FMD response strategies will be assessed and adjusted as the outbreak progresses and will depend on specific outbreak characteristics (see Figure 1).



<sup>2</sup> For more information regarding movement permit guidance for cattle or pigs, see: <http://securebeef.org/regulatory-officials/permit-guidance/> or <http://www.securepork.org/regulatory-officials/permit-guidance/>

# Managed Movement

## **Phase 1 – Initial Response Actions**

- State-specific movement restrictions extending beyond a Control Area may be issued.
- Enhanced biosecurity practices and disease monitoring are encouraged for all premises and movements.
- Considerations for livestock in transit:
  - Communicate next steps with transporters.
  - Return to origin if livestock originated from an infected, suspect, or contact premises.
  - If return is not possible or the destination will not accept livestock, identify an acceptable diversion quarantine site established by the state. Make plans for abandoned animals (unable to return or continue).
  - Length of transport time for the animals and driver must be considered.

## **Phase 2 – Restarting Movement**

The following applies to all livestock with no evidence of FMD infection:

- Any livestock movement in a Control Area, regardless of its destination, will require a valid permit once movement is allowed to restart.
- The origin premises must meet permitting requirements, AND ensure the receiving premises is willing to accept the livestock, AND comply with the destination state requirements for all interstate movements.



### **Abandonment**

Issues may also arise with animals being abandoned either at commingling sites, such as livestock markets/buying stations, or at diversion and quarantine sites established by the state. More work needs to be done to develop options for shipments of livestock that are not accepted at their intended destination and cannot be returned to their origin premises.

### **Communicating with Livestock Transporters**

After the first case of FMD in the U.S. is confirmed, transporters with loads of livestock in transit need to be quickly informed about movement restrictions and next steps. Reliance on existing communication systems and dispatchers will be needed for effective and rapid notification of transportation companies and their drivers. Livestock producers, transporters, and state officials should establish communication plans in the event animals are on the road during a standstill/stop movement order to prevent animal welfare concerns and overtime hours for drivers.

# Managed Movement - Challenges

# Restarting Movement

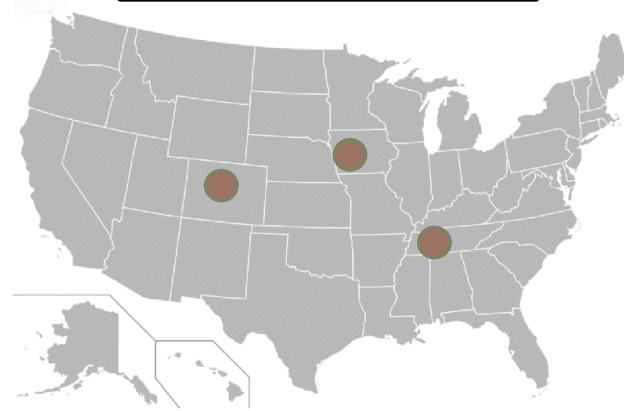
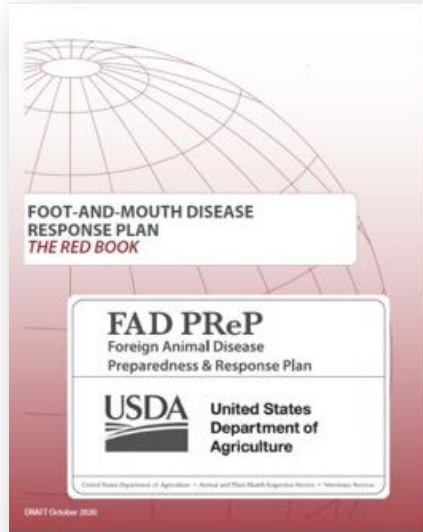
*Phase 2*

**Farm Infected with FMD**

**National Movement Standstill**

**Control Areas Designated**

**Standstill Lifted for Farms Outside the Control Area**



Zones and Areas



**Farm(s) in Control Area, NOT infected with FMD**

Goal: Control, contain, eradicate FMD as quickly as possible



Goal: Prevent exposure, business continuity

# 72-hour Standstill

- If ASF, CSF, or FMD are detected in the US, the government will stop all movement of animals and animal products for 72 hours
- What happens at hour 73?
  - If your production/farm is in the control area, you will still be subject to standstill until disease has been eliminated



# FMD: The Red Book

Table 4-8. Movement from Inside a Control Area to Outside a Control Area from Specific Premises<sup>a</sup>

Item Moving out of a Control Area from a/an...	Infected Premises	Suspect Premises <sup>^</sup>	Contact Premises <sup>^</sup>	At-Risk Premises	Monitored Premises*
<b>Susceptible animals</b>	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the IC.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the IC.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the IC.	At-Risk Premises must become Monitored Premises to move susceptible livestock out of a Control Area.	Allowed to move by permit approved by IC; surveillance, negative diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk-assessment may be required for permit.
<b>Susceptible animal products</b>	See COB plans for information on susceptible animal products, or guidance and processes as determined by the IC. Please see the OIE <i>Terrestrial Code</i> for specific guidance for inactivating FMDV.				
<b>Other animals (non-susceptible livestock) from premises with susceptible species</b>	Prohibited unless specific permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures and risk-assessment.	Prohibited unless specific permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures and risk-assessment.	Prohibited unless specific permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures and risk-assessment.	Allowed to move by permit approved by IC; surveillance and negative diagnostic tests for susceptible animals on premises, premises biosecurity, and risk-assessment may be required for permit.	Allowed to move by permit approved by IC; surveillance and negative diagnostic tests for susceptible animals on premises, premises biosecurity, and risk-assessment may be required for permit.

# Permitted Movements

## Traceability

- Transparency to industry, States, public
- Reporting to trade partners
- Demonstrate outbreak control

**USDA** United States Department of Agriculture

Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Response  
Ready Reference Guide—Defining Permitted Movement

**Purpose**  
Permits are the mechanism by which movements are allowed during an FAD outbreak. In a disease outbreak, permits are issued to approve and document movements of specific transports/items into, within, and out of regulatory Control Areas.

Quarantine and movement control (QMC) activities are fundamental to rapidly contain an FAD; continuity of business (COB) activities are essential to mitigating the economic consequences of an FAD outbreak. Both COB and QMC are identified as "critical activities" under USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PRP). Permitted movement intersects both QMC and COB.

For comprehensive information on permitting, please see the, *FAD PRP Permitted Movement (Manual 6-0)* located here: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprp>.

**Goals**  
The following are USDA APHIS goals for permitted movement:

- To facilitate the issuance of permits during an FAD outbreak.
- To implement science and risk-based permitting guidance on the best evidence available.
- To provide transparent information to States, stakeholders, and the public on USDA APHIS permitted movement processes.
- To use the Emergency Management Response System 7.0 (EMRS2), the official USDA APHIS system of record, for issuing permits and tracking movements into, within, and out of a regulatory Control Area during an FAD incident/outbreak.
- To ensure permit data is entered into EMRS2 in an accurate and timely manner, reflecting best practices and standards.
- To provide personnel to unified Incident Command and/or State(s) as requested by State(s) to support permitting activities in EMRS2 during an FAD outbreak.

**Permits**  
A permit (can be paper, electronic, or both) is used to approve and document movements into, within, and out of a regulatory Control Area. Permits convey two critical pieces of information:

1. approval for a movement (from a specific origin point A to a specific destination point B), and
2. approval for a specific item associated with this movement (animals, products, materials, etc.).

A permit must be approved by the origin State (where the movement begins) and, if an interstate movement, the destination State (where the movement ends).

Only one permit is typically created to track all movements of the same item type from a specific origin premises to the specific destination premises for a specific time period (e.g., while the Control Area is in place).

**Permits (cont.)**  
A permit is usually not required for every movement, as long as the two components of a permit **do not** change (the movement origin and destination and the item moved). Additionally, if the requirements of the permit change, a new permit is typically also required.

Figure 1 illustrates when one permit is required and when two permits are required.

Figure 1. Overview of Permits

A PERMIT tracks associated activities between two locations. It specifies what can move, when it can move (frequency), and for how long it can move (start/end date). A permit may also list further conditions required for movement.

February 2017

USDA APHIS Veterinary Services • National Preparedness and Incident Coordination (NPRIC)  
4700 River Road Unit 41 • Beltsville, MD 20717

1 of 5

Source: [USDA Ready Reference Guide: Defining Permitted Movement, Feb 2017](#)

# Types of Permits

Specific – relate to controlling and containing the FAD outbreak, to achieve biocontainment and bioexclusion

- Negligible Risk, Low Risk, Moderate or High Risk

Continuity of business (COB)

- Operational – *not for animals*
- Secure Food Supply – for movements of animals and animal products into the supply chain for feeding, growing, processing, or to market

# Permit Guidance

[www.securebeef.org](http://www.securebeef.org)

<b>Permitting Guidance for Movement of Cattle/Semen/Embryos</b>	<b>Condition Met?</b>
1. Traceability information is available (PIN, GPS Coordinates, and information on type and number of animals/quantity of semen/embryos to be moved)	Yes
2. Trace-back/forward information is acceptable; premises is NOT infected, contact, suspect	Yes
3. Destination premises and state are willing to accept the cattle/semen/embryos	Yes
4. Biosecurity measures listed in the Biosecurity Checklist are in place and acceptable to responsible regulatory officials	Yes
5. No evidence of infection based on disease monitoring (surveillance)	Yes

**Regulatory Officials may issue a movement permit if above conditions are met**



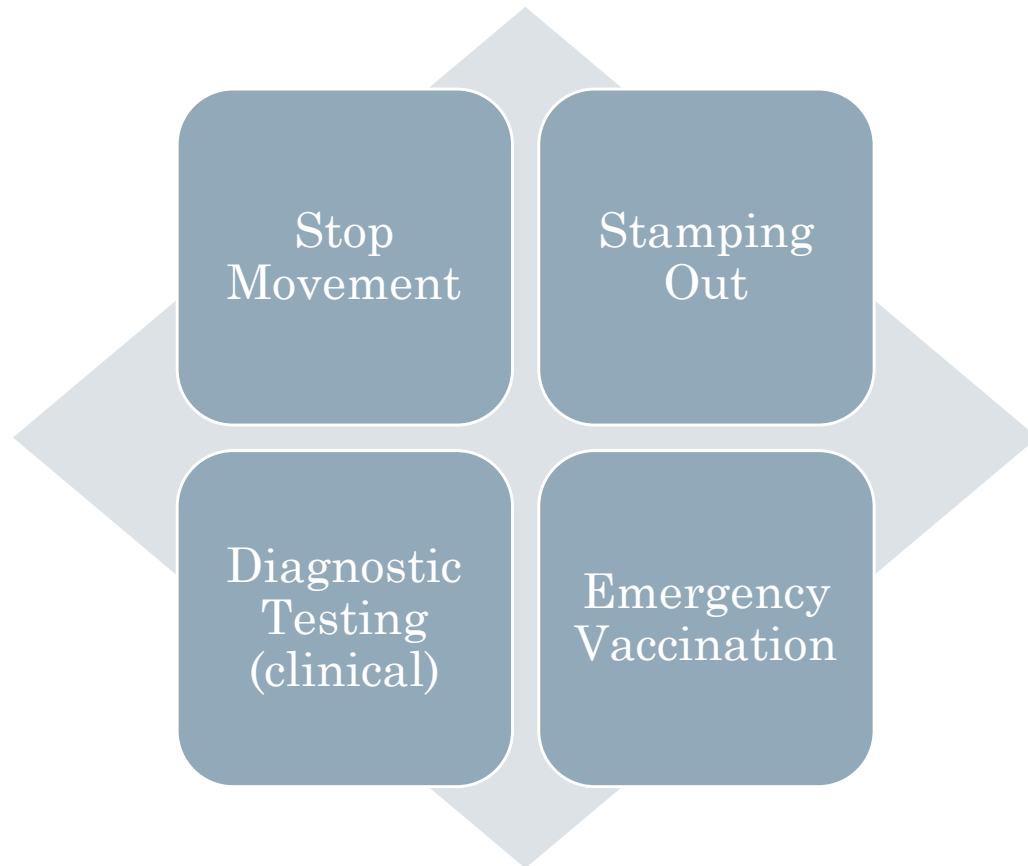


# Swine Health Improvement Plan

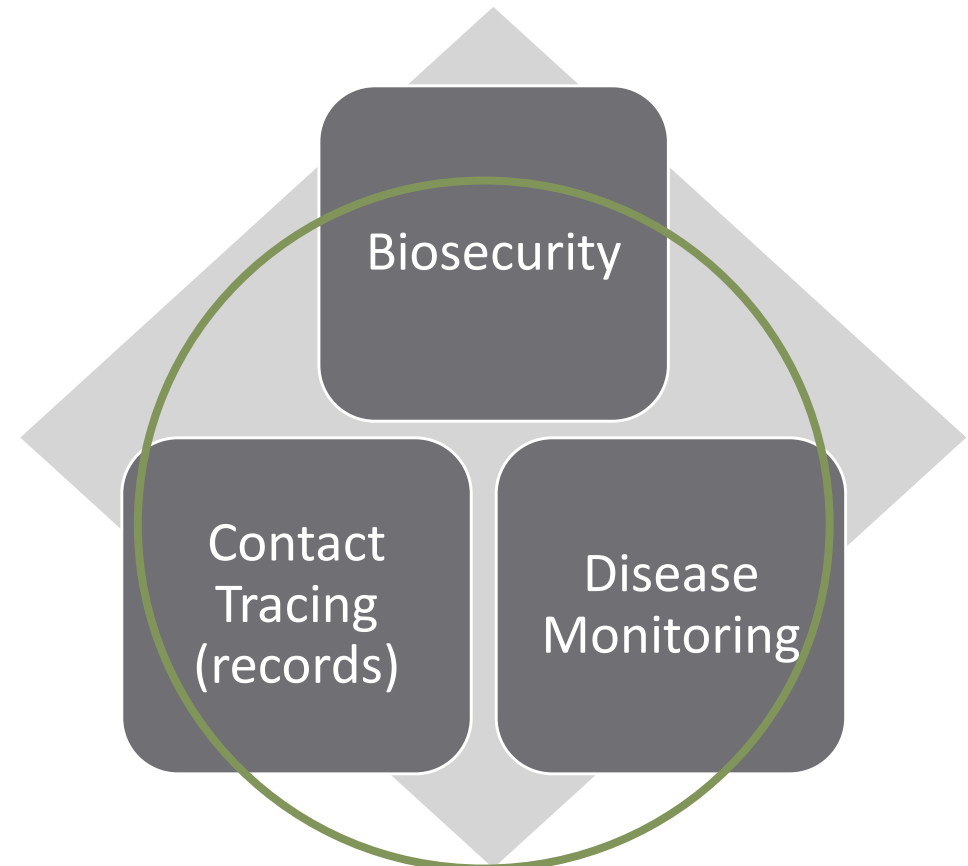
U.S. SHIP

# Controlling FMD Spread

## State/Federal Steps



## Producer Steps



# Benefits of SHIP Certification

- If your farm is OUTSIDE of the control zone AND you can demonstrate freedom from disease by providing animal movement data, have an enhanced biosecurity plan in place, and are prepared to meet SHIP requirements (i.e.: testing) you will have priority for a movement permit from the state veterinarian.
  - Improves animal well-being
  - Decreases financial losses
  - Allows business to continue
  - Provides nourishing food

# SHIP Requirements

## Enrollment form

- Requires Premises Identification Number (PIN)

## Biosecurity survey

Ability to provide 30 days of movement data in an electronic format (AgView, RabApp)

Biosecurity plan  
(Secure Pork Supply Plan)

No testing required during peacetime (no disease in US)

# Framework for Interstate and Intrastate Movement Decisions During an FMD Outbreak – *DRAFT*

- Areas outside of Control Area are currently considered Free Areas therefore movements are free from regulatory movement restrictions.
- Recommendations:
  - Only essential low-risk movements should be allowed for the first 28-days (two maximum FMD incubation periods) – *Limited Movement Period*
    - *Provides increased opportunity to find all infected premises.*
  - Movements that are considered essential and low-risk would be allowed during and after the 28 day-limited movement period

**Table 1: Essential Low-risk Movements**

The following movements (either intrastate or interstate) could be considered essential low-risk movements at the end of the 72-hour standstill and should be allowed without the need for an FMD-related permit:

- Movement of animals outside of a Control Area to a packing plant
- Movement of animals in a biosecure building to another biosecure building (according to the Secure Food Supply plans) if it is essential to move the animals for welfare purposes.
- Movement of animals from an isolated location (e.g., pasture, lot, or building) to another location without exposure to new animals if it is essential for welfare purposes.

Permission for other intrastate or interstate movements during the Limited Movement Period should be requested from the SAHO by providing documentation that the movement is essential and is low-risk (See [Appendix A](#)).

# Preparing Now

Resources for Producers

# Control What You Can

## Preparedness



Traceability info  
(PIN, GPS Coordinates, etc.)



Enhanced biosecurity plan  
ready to go



Record keeping  
(Animals, people, deliveries)

## Outbreak Factors



Control Area Location



Not Infected, Suspect,  
Contact Premises



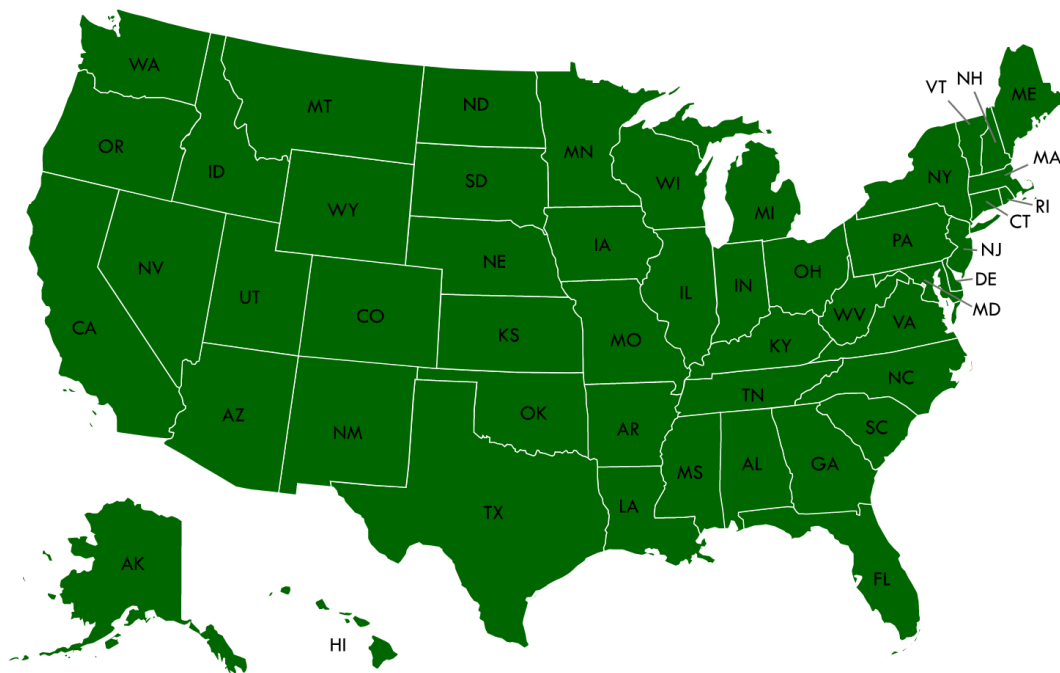
Destination willing to  
accept movement



No evidence of infection

# Traceability

Click on a State to learn more about how to obtain a PIN or LID in that State:



Puerto Rico: <https://www.agricultura.pr/>

U.S. Virgin Islands: Contact the Director of Veterinary Services, Virgin Islands Department of Agriculture at (340) 778-0997

## ✓ Get PremID or PIN

- 911 address
- Latitude, longitude
- Already have one?  
Make sure info is up to date

[www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/traceability/state-pin](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/traceability/state-pin)



# Trace-back/Trace-forward

- Records demonstrate not a Contact Premises
  - Movement logs
  - Practice questionnaire
- Permits **not issued** to Infected, Suspect, Contact Premises
  - Health records, no clinical signs noted, samples tested

**PEOPLE ENTRY LOG**

PREMISES NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PREMISES ID (PIN) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CONTACT NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE	NAME	CONTACT PHONE	REASON FOR ENTRY	HAVE YOU HAD ANOTHER CONTACT IN THE LAST 7 DAYS?	WERE YOU THE LAST CONTACT? (WITHIN LAST 7 DAYS) (EX: OFFICER, ETC., AND OTHERWISE)
				<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	

**VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT ENTRY AND DELIVERY LOG**

PREMISES NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PREMISES ID (PIN) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CONTACT NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE	COMPANY	DRIVER NAME	DRIVER PHONE #	VEHICLE DESCRIPTION	LICENSE PLATE # STATE	REASON FOR ENTRY OR DELIVERY	INITIALS OF PERSON SUPERVISING ENTRY
	LPS	Stan	555.555.5555	Brown LPS Delivery	000XXX, Kansas	Vaccines	B.L.

**Secure Beef Supply (SBS) Plan Practice Questionnaire for FMD Exposure**

During a foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreak, producers in a regulatory Control Area will need to provide information to Regulatory Officials about 1) any unusual health events or possible clinical signs of the FMD in their animals, 2) biosecurity steps put in place to prevent exposure to the disease, and 3) possible direct or indirect contact with other animals or operations that may have infected animals. The information you provide is critical to determine the scope and extent of the outbreak. However, it can be daunting to provide a lot of detail on short notice.

This document provides a short example of the type of information that may be requested. Additional steps from the Secure Beef Supply (SBS) Plan will be needed in order to request an animal or animal product (meat, embryos) movement permit.

National Premises Identification Number (PIN) or PNI: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Premises Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Premises Address: \_\_\_\_\_ (Street) \_\_\_\_\_ (City) \_\_\_\_\_ (County) \_\_\_\_\_ (State) (Zip)

Premises GPS Coordinates<sup>1</sup>: Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of person filling out this questionnaire: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact information (phone and email): \_\_\_\_\_

Owner Name (if different than above): \_\_\_\_\_

Owner contact information (phone and email): \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup>GPS coordinates for public and unincorporated roads; with the entrance to where animals are housed/indicated.

**DISEASE MONITORING (SURVEILLANCE)**

1. Have samples from the animals on this premises been submitted to a diagnostic laboratory to test for a foot and mouth disease (FMD)?  Yes  No

If YES, and the results were positive, then this premises is considered an Infected Premises and you will be given specific guidance on next steps from officials managing the outbreak.

If YES, and the results are negative, or if NO, please complete the questions below.

2. Are you looking at the animals on your premises as described in the Secure Beef Supply Active Observational Surveillance documents?  Yes  No

If YES, please complete the questions below. If NO, please read the Secure Beef Supply Active Observational Surveillance materials first return to answering the rest of the questions.

3. Do the animals on this premises have any a. unexplained or unusual clinical signs in animals?  Yes  No

11P 4 50

**ANIMAL MOVEMENT LOG**

PREMISES NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PREMISES ID (PIN) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CONTACT NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

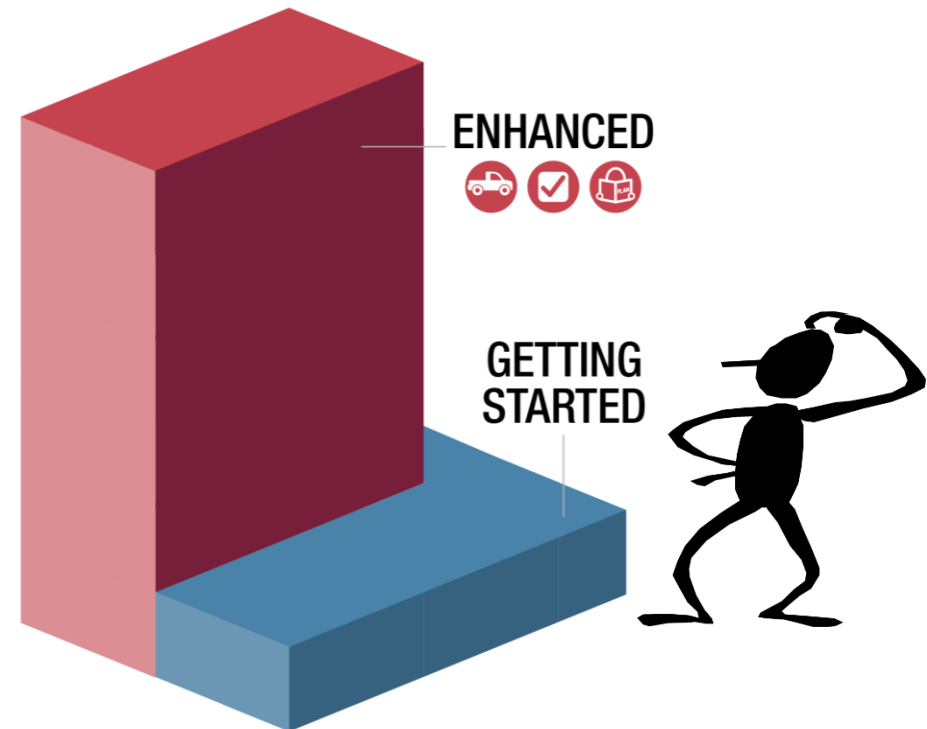
DATE	ANIMAL GROUP ID	HEAD IN SHED?	ORIGIN ADDRESS PIN	DESTINATION ADDRESS PIN	REASON FOR ENTRY/EXIT	TRANSPORTER CONTACT INFORMATION (COMPANY, DRIVER NAME, PHONE)	INITIALS OF MOVEMENT SUPERVISOR

This information will be important during a disease outbreak.

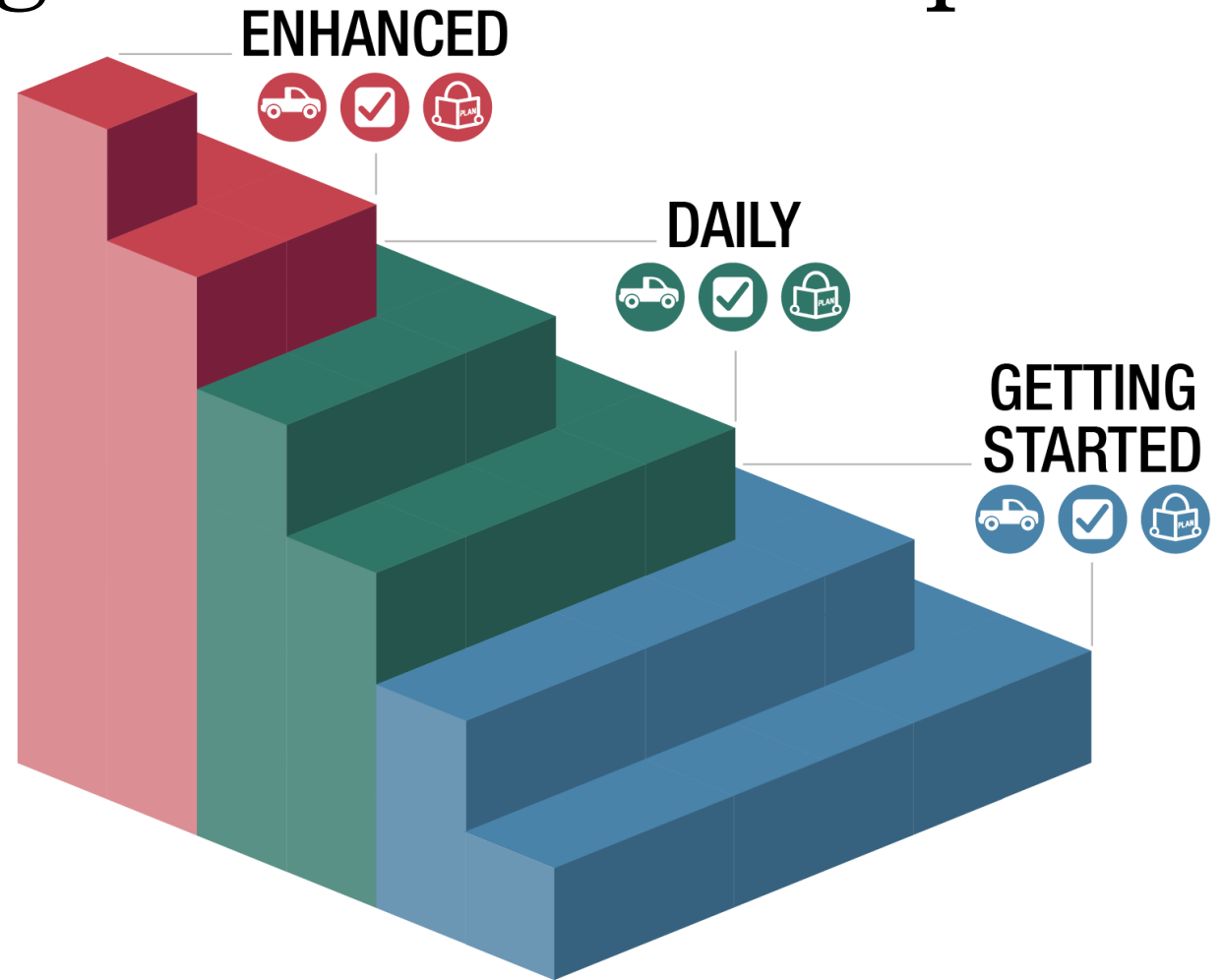
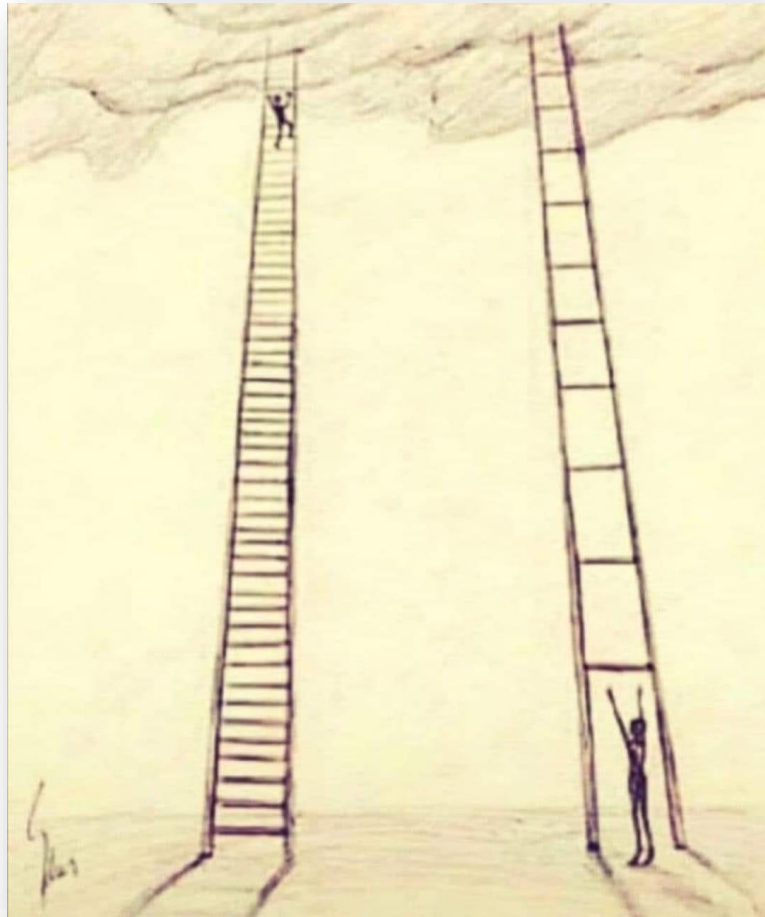
# Protecting the Herd

- Most cattle, sheep producers have not dealt with new, highly contagious disease
  - Enhanced biosecurity needed
  - Animals never zero risk of exposure

*It will be hard for some herds to go from getting started to enhanced biosecurity...*

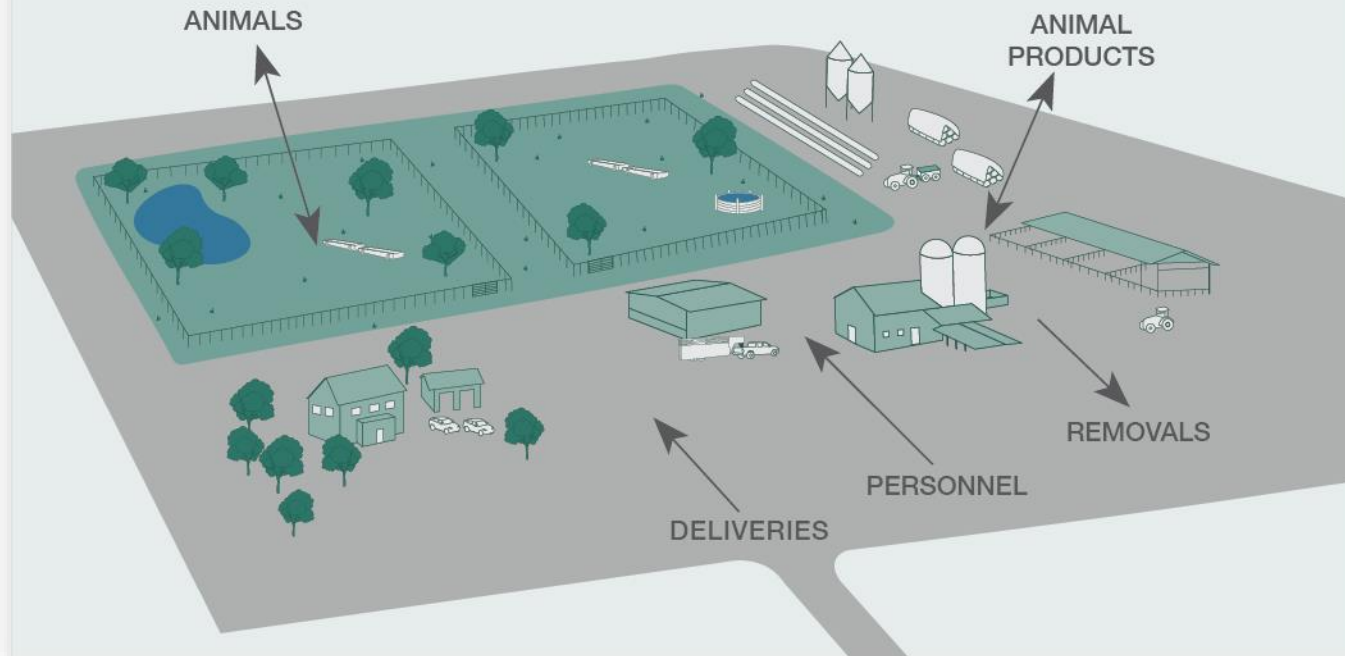


# Big journeys begin with small steps



# Movement Risks

# MOVEMENTS THAT COULD BRING DISEASE





# Step 1: Movement Risks

- Fill it out for a typical week or month
- Focus on daily movements first
- What initial biosecurity steps could protect the herd?

EXPLANATION OF MOVEMENTS

**STEP 1: MOVEMENT RISKS AND BIOSECURITY**

Items moving on and off your farm/ranch can bring disease. Identifying movement risks can help you prevent them. Check the box that best describes how often each movement occurs. Are most of your checkmarks in the two left columns (lower risk)? Great! Fewer movements help keep disease away from your animals. Do you have items marked in the three right columns (higher risk)? Those need your attention first. Pick one or two to start. Find Biosecurity Tip Sheets (available at: [cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity](http://cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity)) to learn about changes you can make. Continue working on biosecurity with Step 2: Biosecurity checklist and Step 3: Biosecurity Plan template to write your biosecurity plan. These resources can help you protect your animals' health!

INPUTS/OUTPUTS	MOVEMENT	INCREASING LEVEL OF RISK → → → → →				
		NEVER	YEARLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	DAILY
Animals and Animal Products	Incoming animals/birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Outgoing animals/birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Semen/embryos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Milk, colostrum, eggs (whole shell, liquid, hatching)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Dead animal removal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Manure, litter, or compost removal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deliveries	Feed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bedding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Fuel, propane, CO2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Livestock/poultry trucks, trailers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mail, package delivery services, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personnel	People with animal contact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	People without animal contact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	Trash, recycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Wildlife, rodents, birds, neighbor dogs or cats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Grounds keeping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Traffic related to residence, home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

...ing from shows, fairs, or breeding. ... to shows, fairs, or breeding that ... or leave the operation. ... other operations. ... may visit other farms/ranches. ... go to other animal operations. ... as, etc. ... rians, AI techs, extension, agritourism ... roviders, agritourism visitors without ... AT COULD BRING DISEASE ... ANIMAL PRODUCTS ... DELIVERIES ... PERSONNEL ... REMOVALS ... o or go off of your operation. ... e Center for Food Security and Public ... epartment of Agriculture (USDA) Animal ... andness and Response Program ... AWD-021794-00001 through the North ... equal opportunity employer and service ... in this publication are those of the ... rsity is an equal opportunity provider. For ... ion.iastate.edu/diversity/ext. ... cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity ... ks & Biosecurity · 2021 · Page 2

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[www.cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity/](http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity/)



# Where can I learn more?

Biosecurity Tip Sheets provide more info on biosecurity actions to protect your herd!

[www.cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity/](http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity/)

## BREEDING ANIMALS

- Examine and test breeding animals
- Animals brought in for breeding should be quarantined for a period of time.
- Semen or embryos should be tested for disease.
- Breeding equipment should be disinfected before use.
- Prevent unplanned mating

## SHOW ANIMALS

- Livestock that have left your farm should be quarantined for a period of time.
- Limit, as much as possible, the number of animals that are shown.
- Avoid sharing equipment with other farms. Equipment such as feed buckets, water buckets, leads, and halters can easily spread disease.
- Make sure that animal housing is clean and disinfected before allowing new animals.

## EMERGENCY PLAN

Plan ahead. Disasters may require the movement of animals or feed. Have a plan to decrease the impact and speed of recovery.

- Include how you will care for animals during other needed items.

## ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

Use the following checklist to determine if you are doing the right things.

YES	NO	After answering with the response, check the box.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Do you buy animals from sources whose biosecurity practices are similar to, or better than, your own?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are new or incoming animals quarantined from your herd or flock?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is separate equipment used for incoming animals?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Do you have a plan for handling incoming animals?

## MORE RESOURCES:

[Biosecurity at Pig Shows: Safety](#)

[Farm Emergency Preparedness](#)

[Interstate Regulations for Animals](#)

## ANIMAL MOVEMENTS BIOSECURITY TIP SHEET



Animals moving on and off your operation can spread disease. Biosecurity steps can help stop disease spread. Animal movement includes new animals. It also includes animals returning to your farm/ranch after shows, breeding, grazing off-farm, or medical care.

## ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION (ID) AND RECORD KEEPING

Animal ID helps keep good records on status, health and movements. Follow state and federal ID requirements when moving animals. Some livestock need individual ID and others can be identified as a group or lot.

- ID options include ear tags (plastic, metal, radiofrequency), tattoos, brands, or leg bands.
- Records should include animal origin, age, treatments, vaccines, current location, and movement history.



A plastic ear tag is one way to identify cattle. Source: ISU Extension and Outreach



Colored leg bands can be used to identify groups of poultry. Source: Danelle Bickett-Weddle, Iowa State University



Sheep with two different plastic ear tags. Source: Danelle Bickett-Weddle, Iowa State University

## INCOMING ANIMALS

Animals brought in from outside sources are a greater risk to your herd than those born and raised on your farm. Incoming animals may not look sick but may be carrying disease. To protect your herd or flock:

- Purchase animals only from disease-free sources. New animals should come from sources whose biosecurity practices are similar to, or better than, your own.
- Animals from out of state may need to be tested for diseases. Follow all state and federal testing rules.
- Vaccinate new animals before allowing them to enter your herd or flock.
- Test and/or treat new animals for parasites.
- Transport livestock in cleaned and disinfected trailers or crates.
- All incoming animals should be in quarantine for a period of time, usually 21-30 days. Work with your veterinarian to set animal quarantine periods.
- Train animal caretakers on how to recognize sick animals.



Truck with a trailer and yellow crates used to transport animals. Source: Lindsay Harlow, Pennsylvania State University



# Tip Sheet Topics

- Protecting Your Herd/Flock
- Animal Health and Disease Monitoring
- Vehicles and Equipment
- Cleaning and Disinfection
- Personnel (Family, Employees, Visitors)
- Animal Movement
- Carcass Disposal
- Manure, Litter, Bedding Management
- Wildlife, Rodent, Other Animal Control
- Feed and Water
- *More!*







# Step 2: Assess Biosecurity

- Biosecurity checklist has a series of questions to find strengths and gaps



**STEP 2: ASSESS BIOSECURITY CHECKLIST**

Biosecurity measures are no...  
 • Operations of a...  
 • Operators with cattle...  
 • All no...  
 BIOSECURITY PLANNING  
 Biosecurity plans do not...  
 Step 2: Fill out this checklist...  
 We have a Tip Sheet for each...  
 Look through the questions...  
 TRAINING  
 Trained personnel know the...  
 YES NO  
  Are people...  
 PROTECTING YOUR CATTLE  
 Disease can enter from outside...  
 YES NO  
  Do you...  
  Can you...  
  Are signs...  
  Do you...  
  Do you...  
  Are orie...

**FEED AND WATER**  
 Feed and water are essential for animal health. Proper handling is important to prevent contamination.  
 YES NO  
  Is fresh, clean water available to all animals throughout the day?

**CARCASS DISPOSAL**  
 Farms and ranches lose animals due to disease. Dead animals should be disposed of to prevent exposure to live animals. Carcass disposal may include burial, burning, composting, landfill, or rendering. Local and state rules on carcass disposal must be followed.  
 YES NO  
  Do you know the approved options to dispose of carcasses in your area?

**PERSONNEL (INCLUDING FAMILY MEMBERS, EMPLOYEES, VISITORS)**  
 People who handle animals should be limited to those with clean clothing, clean footwear, and clean hands. This can also protect people from zoonotic diseases that animals can spread to people.  
 YES NO  
  Do you limit who has contact with your animals?

**ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE MONITORING**  
 Good husbandry combined with good biosecurity helps animals thrive.  
 YES NO  
  Do your animals have access to a clean, dry place to rest?  
  Do those working with animals on your operation follow good animal handling practices?  
  Do animal caretakers check animals often for signs of disease?  
  Do you have a separate area to isolate sick animals?  
  Do animal caretakers work with the healthiest and youngest animals first, then older animals, then sick animals last?  
  Do you have a system for animal caretakers to record health treatments and report animal health issues?  
  Do you investigate all animals with unusual signs or those who don't respond to treatment, especially sudden deaths?

**VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT**  
 Animal diseases can be spread by dirty or shared vehicles, machinery, and equipment. Use the Step 1 Movement Risk and Biosecurity document for a list of things that come on or leave. [cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity/](http://cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity/)  
 YES NO  
  Can you limit entry of shared vehicles, machinery and equipment if they are dirty?  
  If equipment is shared with other animal operations, is it cleaned and disinfected before entering your property?  
  Can off-farm vehicles and equipment stay outside animal areas?

**CLEANING AND DISINFECTION (C&D)**  
 Cleaning and disinfection – also referred to as C&D – is a key part of biosecurity. C&D reduces or kills germs that can spread disease to your animals.  
 YES NO  
  Do you thoroughly clean (remove any visible manure, dirt, bedding) and wash all objects before applying a disinfectant?  
  Are disinfectants used according to the product label (storing, mixing, concentration, protective gear, rinsing, etc.)?  
  Do you always allow a disinfection solution contact time to “sit” and work?  
  Are safety measures (e.g., avoiding runoff, wearing safety equipment) taken during C&D?

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# Checklist Topics

- Training
- Protecting Your Herd
- Animal Health and Disease Monitoring
- Vehicles and Equipment
- Cleaning and Disinfection
- Personnel (Family, Employees, Visitors)
- Animal Movement
- Animal Products
- Carcass Disposal
- Manure, Litter, Bedding Management
- Wildlife, Rodent, Other Animal Control
- Feed and Water





# Step 3: BQA Template

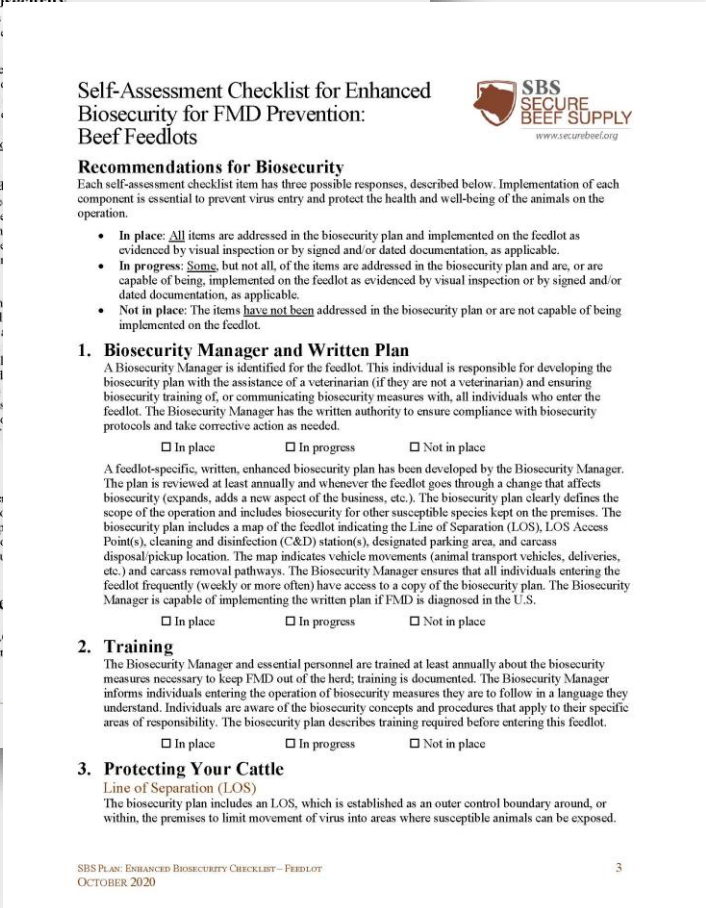
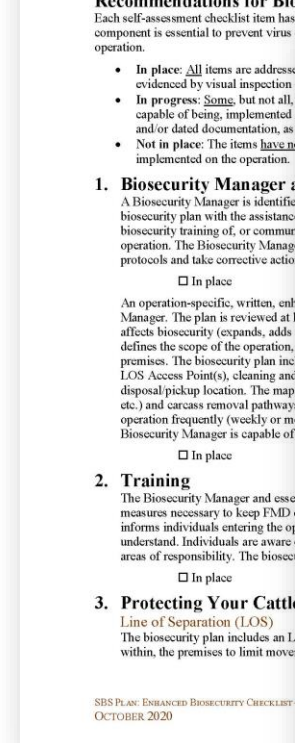
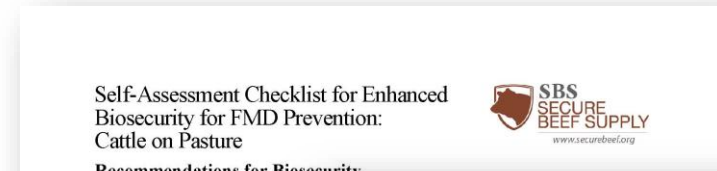
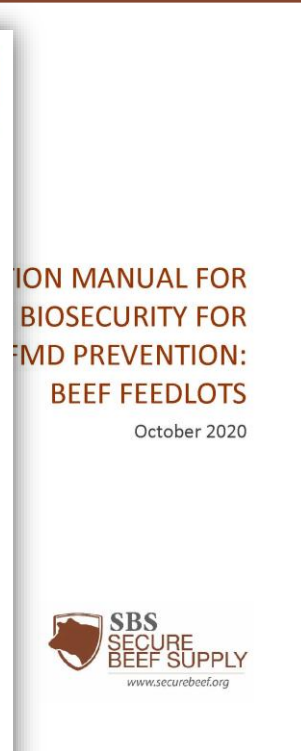
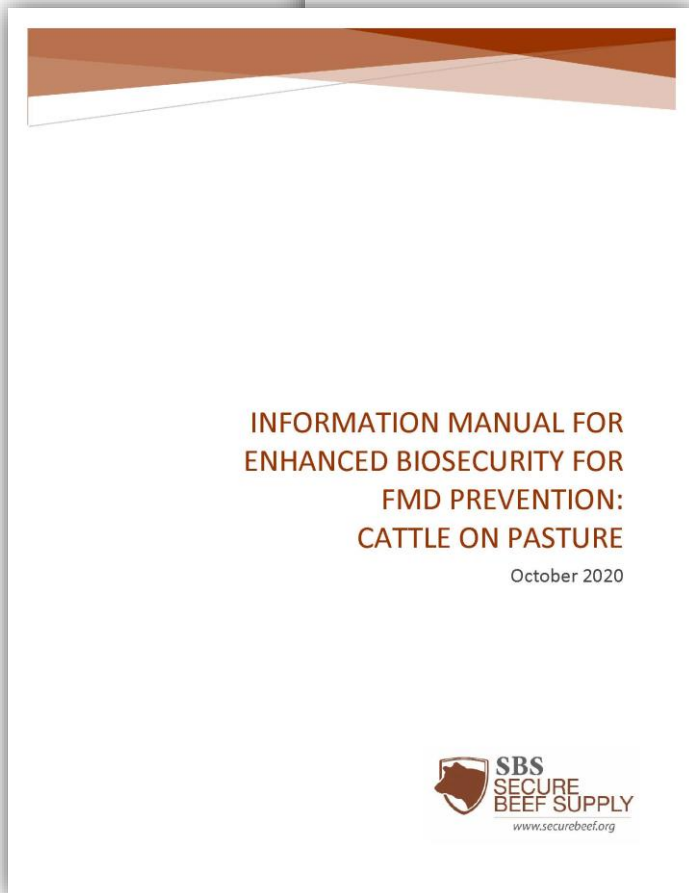


- Ready to write a plan?
- Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) Daily Biosecurity Plan Template
  - Content aligns with Step 2 Checklist: Beef
- Voluntary

[https://www.bqa.org/Media/BQA/Docs/bqa-daily-biosecurity-plan\\_12-04-2020-93.pdf](https://www.bqa.org/Media/BQA/Docs/bqa-daily-biosecurity-plan_12-04-2020-93.pdf)



# Enhanced Biosecurity for Feedlots, Pasture



# SBS – Public Lands

Supporting producers, decision makers

# Movement Decision Criteria for Industry and Regulatory Officials Managing Cattle and Sheep Grazing Federal Public Lands during a Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Outbreak

November 2023 – FINAL DRAFT FOR REVIEW

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This guidance document describes three movement options and five decision criteria for industry and regulatory officials to consider when managing cattle and sheep grazing federal public lands that are affected by movement controls (quarantine, Control Areas) but are not infected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) during an outbreak in the United States. This document was created through collaborative discussions between cattle and sheep producers, livestock industry associations, state and federal animal health officials, federal agencies for land management and wildlife management.

Movement options for livestock grazing on federal public lands in a Control Area that are not designated as Infected, Suspect or Contact Premises (herds/flocks) include:

1. Staying in place until the Control Area movement restrictions are lifted.
2. Moving within the Control Area.
3. Moving outside of the Control Area to a biosecure location that can quarantine livestock away from susceptible species.

The decision criteria to ensure animal needs and response goals are met include:

1. Assessing availability, suitability of adequate feed/water
2. Monitoring for disease (surveillance)
3. Mitigating interactions with wildlife
4. Controlling public access to Control Areas
5. Implementing just-in-time biosecurity

Interagency collaboration opportunities between the federal land management agencies who issue public land grazing use permits (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service) with the agencies who would manage an FMD outbreak response (USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and State Animal Health Officials) and the agencies that oversee wildlife (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, USDA APHIS Wildlife Services) are also described.

Guidance aligns with the USDA FMD Response Plan (Oct 2020), and is cognizant of BLM and USFS jurisdiction, referring to current versions of Code of Federal Regulations, instructional memorandums, manuals, and directives. Where applicable, the outbreak movement permit guidance in the Secure Bee Supply (SBS) and Sheep and Wool Supply (SSWS) Plans are followed. Modifications that account for grazing public lands include:

- Using allotment/pasture number/name instead of Premises Identification Number (PIN)
- Describing enhanced biosecurity steps to regulatory officials (using the newly *created Just-in-Time Biosecurity and Exposure Questionnaire for FMD: Livestock Grazing Public Lands*)
- Conducting disease monitoring within the same Control Area or at a biosecure location that meets quarantine requirements for at least 28 days

# USDA NADPRP Grant

- “Developing movement decision criteria and exercising movement plans for livestock grazing public land allotments in and around FAD control areas through collaboration with industry, state, and federal partners”
  - Feb 2022-Feb 2024
  - American Sheep Industry Association
  - National Cattlemen’s Beef Association
    - Consultant: Danelle Bickett-Weddle, Preventalytics

# Resource Creation

Movement Decisions Criteria

Management Practices/  
FMD Exposure Risks

Roles of Agencies

BLM, USFS, USDA APHIS, States, Wildlife

Just-in-Time Biosecurity/  
FMD Exposure Questionnaire



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