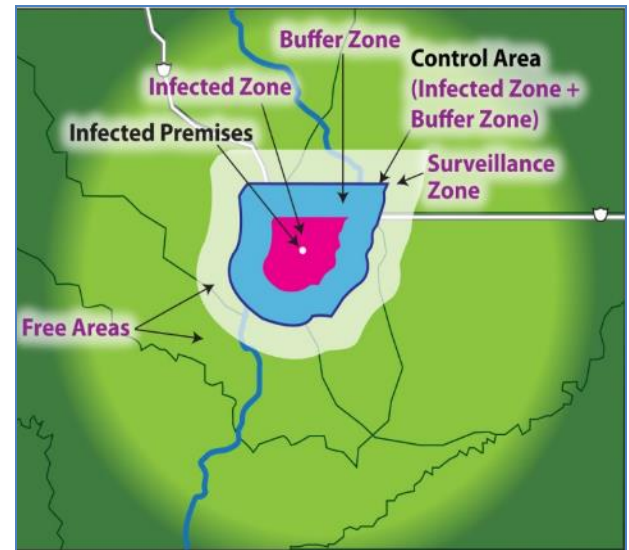


Enhanced Biosecurity Resources

*Danelle Bickett-Weddle, DVM, MPH, PhD, DACVPM
Center for Food Security and Public Health
College of Veterinary Medicine
Iowa State University*

Foreign Animal Disease Diagnosed!

- Establish Control Area
 - Infected and Buffer Zone
 - Quarantine
 - **Movement by permit only, based on risk**
 - Movement controls in place until Control Area released
- Secure Food Supply Plans working on business continuity for affected, not *infected* premises



Secure Food Supply Plans

Movement from Premises with No Evidence of Infection

- Secure Egg Supply (2007)

- High Path Avian Influenza (HPAI)



-  **SPS**
SECURE
POULTRY SUPPLY

- Secure Broiler Supply (2011)

- HPAI
- Movement of birds, hatching chicks and eggs



poultrybiosecurity.org

English | Español

POULTRY BIOSECURITY

HOME

WRITE A BIOSECURITY PLAN

DOCUMENT BIOSECURITY

SIGNAGE

TRAINING MATERIALS



Implementing biosecurity on a poultry operation can prevent the introduction and spread of infectious diseases, including Avian Influenza. The biosecurity resources below are based off of the Checklist for Self-Assessment of Implementing Poultry Biosecurity, which reflect the items included in the Standard E Biosecurity Principles within the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or NPPIP, Official Program Standards.

Document Your Biosecurity Practices!



Example Employee and Visitor Arrival Agreement

[Example Employee and Visitor Arrival Agreement – English/Spanish](#)



Example Movement Logs

[People Entry Log](#)
[Vehicle, Equipment Entry Log](#)
[Poultry Movement Log](#)



Example Pest Monitoring Logs

[Record of Rodent Monitoring](#)
[Record of Insect Monitoring](#)



Inputs/Outputs to the Site and Contingency Planning

[Inputs/Outputs for the Poultry Site & Contingency Planning](#)

Write a site-specific biosecurity plan!

Designate a Biosecurity Coordinator on your operation, and use the resources below to get started.

If you already have a biosecurity plan, compare it to the checklist below and make sure all the items are included in your plan. If not, enhance your biosecurity plan.



Checklist

[14 point Checklist for Self-Assessment of Poultry Biosecurity](#)



Information Manual

[Information Manual for Implementing Poultry Biosecurity](#)



Download Customizable Templates for Writing a Biosecurity Plan

[WRITE your Biosecurity Plan](#)

Educational Videos



Do Not Bring Disease to the Poultry Site

[Watch 7 min Video](#)

[Download PowerPoint](#)



Understanding the Perimeter Buffer Area

[Watch 12 min Video](#)

[Download PowerPoint](#)



Understanding the Line of Separation

[Watch 11 min Video](#)

[Download PowerPoint](#)

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** (2014-2019)
 - FMD
 - Movement of animals
- **Secure Sheep & Wool Supply**** (2019-2020)
 - FMD
 - Movement of animals, wool



Funded by USDA APHIS

*Some funding also provided by National Pork Board

**Solely funded by American Sheep Industry Assoc. and Wool Growers Assoc.



Secure Food Supply Plans

www.securemilk.org

www.securepork.org

www.securebeef.org

Secure Milk Supply (SMS) Plan for Continuity of Business



August 2017

Introduction

The Secure Milk Supply (SMS) Plan provides a workable continuity of business (COB) plan for dairy premises with no evidence of foot and mouth disease (FMD) infection in a regulatory Control Area to move raw milk to processing that is credible to Responsible Regulatory Officials (local, state, tribal, and federal officials, as appropriate). Officials must balance the risks of allowing movement of raw milk against the risk of not allowing movement and thus the necessity for on-farm disposal of raw milk. FMD is a highly contagious foreign animal disease that infects cattle and other cloven-hooved livestock, such as swine, sheep, goats, and deer. FMD is not a public health or food safety concern. FMD has been eradicated from the U.S. since 1929 but it is present in many other countries and causes severe production losses in animals.

The SMS Plan is the result of a multi-year collaborative effort by industry, state, federal, and academic representatives. Funding for its development was provided by USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The SMS Plan provides guidance only. In an actual outbreak, decisions will be made by the Responsible Regulatory Officials based on the unique characteristics of each outbreak.

Milk Movement at the Beginning of an FMD Outbreak

In an FMD outbreak, Responsible Regulatory Officials have the authority and responsibility to establish Control Areas around FMD Infected Premises¹ and to manage animal and animal product (such as milk) movement within, into, and out of the Control Area. Decisions on raw milk movement will depend on factors unique to each outbreak, and Control Area. Processing of milk from a Control Area always must include pasteurization. There may be additional restrictions if milk is to be moved outside of the Control Area or into another state for processing. The following recommendation provides the flexibility for Responsible Regulatory Officials to manage milk movement during an FMD outbreak according to their collective judgement and the circumstances surrounding the outbreak.

Dairy premises in any FMD Control Area that are designated as Infected, Suspect², or Contact³ Premises will not be allowed to move milk until a permit is issued by Responsible Regulatory Officials.

Dairy premises in any FMD Control Area that are NOT designated as Infected, Suspect, or Contact Premises will be informed by Responsible Regulatory Officials that they are:

1. Continue moving milk to processing with or without additional requirements (such as a FMD, increased premises biosecurity, track and driver biosecurity, and/or some form of pre-certification by their state) depending on the characteristics of the outbreak.

OR

2. Stop movement of milk, become a Monitored Premises⁴ (which requires having a valid National Premises Identification Number (PIN)), and be inspected to ensure adequate biosecurity and surveillance and obtain a permit to move milk to processing. In the event a permit is required, guidance is included in this SMS Plan.

¹ Infected Premises: Premises where presumptive positive case or confirmed positive case exists based on laboratory results, compatible clinical signs, FMD case definition, and international standards. USDA FMD Response Plan, 2014
² Suspect Premises: Premises under investigation due to the presence of susceptible animals reported to have clinical signs compatible with FMD. This is intended to be a short-term premises designation. USDA FMD Response Plan, 2014
³ Contact Premises: Premises with susceptible animals that may have been exposed to FMD, either directly or indirectly, including but not limited to exposure to animals, animal products, fomites, or people from Infected Premises. USDA FMD Response Plan, 2014
⁴ Monitored Premises (MP): Premises obligated to demonstrate that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises. Only Air-Risk Premises are eligible to become MP. MP must meet a set of defined criteria in order to receive susceptible animals or products out of the Control Area by permit. USDA FMD Response Plan, 2014

Secure Pork Supply (SPS) Plan for Continuity of Business



Introduction

Foot and mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever (CSF), and African swine fever (ASF) are highly contagious foreign animal diseases (FADs). FMD virus infects pigs and other cloven-hooved livestock, including cattle, sheep, goats, and deer. CSF virus and ASF virus only infect pigs. FMD and CSF were eradicated from the United States many years ago and ASF has never infected pigs in this country. These diseases are present in many other countries and cause severe animal production losses. However, FMD, CSF, and ASF are not public health or food safety concerns. Industry, state, and federal officials have worked collaboratively with swine disease experts to develop response plans should one of these FAD viruses infect susceptible animals in the United States. Response strategies for controlling and stopping the spread of these animal diseases will include stopping movement of susceptible animals and their products, rapid identification of infected animals, strategic depopulation with proper disposal, and vaccination. Responsible Regulatory Officials (local, state, tribal, and federal officials, as appropriate) have the authority and responsibility to establish regulatory Control Areas around FAD infected premises and to manage animal and animal product (semen) movement within, into, and out of the Control Area.

Purpose of the Secure Pork Supply Plan

The goal of the Secure Pork Supply (SPS) Plan is to provide a workable business continuity plan for pork premises with no evidence of the FAD infection located in a regulatory Control Area and allied industries that is credible to Responsible Regulatory Officials. Continuity of business (COB) for the swine industry involves around the ability to move animals located within a Control Area to slaughter and processing facilities and between production premises. Officials must balance the risks of allowing movement of animals to slaughter and processing facilities and between production premises against the risk of not allowing movement.

Participation is voluntary. Having the SPS Plan implemented prior to an FAD outbreak enhances coordination and communication between all stakeholders. It is intended to speed up a successful FAD response, and eventually enable the issuance of animal movement permits after the course of the outbreak is understood. This will support COB for pork producers and allied industries who choose to participate.

The SPS Plan is the result of a multi-year collaborative effort by industry, state, federal, and academic representatives. Funding for its development was provided by USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the National Pork Board. The SPS Plan provides guidance only. In an actual outbreak, decisions will need to be made by the Responsible Regulatory Officials and the industry based on the unique characteristics of the outbreak.

The purpose of this document is to provide a succinct overview of the SPS Plan and related resources for industry stakeholders and Responsible Regulatory Officials. It facilitates pork industry preparedness for, and response to, an FMD, CSF, or ASF outbreak.

Response Guidance Documents

There are several guidance documents for Responsible Regulatory Officials to use in an FAD outbreak and the SPS Plan aligns with them.

- Strategic guidance for responding to FMD, CSF, and ASF in the United States can be found

- Continuity of business (COB) plans for swine industry stakeholders and allied industries to ensure the availability of pork products and decrease the economic consequences of an FAD outbreak

Secure Beef Supply (SBS) Plan for Continuity of Business



Introduction

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious foreign animal disease that affects cattle and other cloven-hooved animals, such as swine, sheep, goats, and deer. FMD is not a public health or food safety concern. FMD was eradicated from the United States in 1929. However, this disease is present in many other countries and causes severe animal production losses. Industry, state, and federal officials have worked collaboratively with cattle disease experts to develop response plans should FMD virus infect susceptible animals in the United States. Response strategies for controlling and stopping the spread of this animal disease will include stopping movement of susceptible animals and their products, rapid identification of infected animals, strategic depopulation with proper disposal, and vaccination.

Purpose of the Secure Beef Supply Plan

The Secure Beef Supply (SBS) Plan provides a workable business continuity plan for beef premises, with no evidence of FMD infection, and allied industries that is credible to Responsible Regulatory Officials (local, state, tribal, and federal officials, as appropriate). Continuity of business (COB) for the beef industry revolves around the ability to move animals to slaughter and processing facilities and between production premises. The initial phase of the SBS Plan focuses on moving feedlot cattle to processing facilities while subsequent phases will include other aspects of beef production. Participation is voluntary. Having the SBS Plan guidance available prior to an FMD outbreak enhances coordination and communication between all stakeholders, and is intended to speed up a successful FMD response, and support COB for beef producers, transporters, packers, processors, and allied industries.

The SBS Plan is the result of a multi-year collaborative effort by industry, state, federal, and academic representatives. Funding for its development was provided by USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The SBS Plan provides guidance only. In an actual outbreak, decisions will be made by the Responsible Regulatory Officials based on the unique characteristics of the outbreak.

The purpose of this document is to provide a succinct overview of the SBS Plan and related resources for industry stakeholders and government officials. It facilitates beef industry preparedness for, and response to, an FMD outbreak.

FMD Response Guidance Documents

There are several guidance documents for Responsible Regulatory Officials to use in an FMD outbreak. The goals of the SBS Plan are aligned with these guidance documents.

- Strategic guidance for responding to FMD in the United States can be found in the following Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PRP) documents:
 - Foot-and-Mouth Disease Response Plan: The Red Book www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/emergency_management/downloads/fmd_response_plan.pdf
 - Ready Reference Guides, which accompany many of the detailed documents and materials below, offer quick summaries of the information for training and educational purposes. www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/emergency_management/4/afdrpr_readyreferenceguides
- Strategies for a managed response to an FMD outbreak will change as the outbreak progresses (phase) and will depend upon the magnitude (type), location of the outbreak, vaccine availability,

Secure Pork Supply (SPS) Plan

Secure Pork Supply (SPS) Plan provides a workable business continuity plan for pork premises with no evidence of the FAD infection located in a regulatory Control Area and allied industries that is credible to Responsible Regulatory Officials. Continuity of business (COB) for the swine industry involves around the ability to move animals located within a Control Area to slaughter and processing facilities and between production premises. Officials must balance the risks of allowing movement of animals to slaughter and processing facilities and between production premises against the risk of not allowing movement. Participation is voluntary. Having the SPS Plan implemented prior to an FAD outbreak enhances coordination and communication between all stakeholders. It is intended to speed up a successful FAD response, and eventually enable the issuance of animal movement permits after the course of the outbreak is understood. This will support COB for pork producers and allied industries who choose to participate. The SPS Plan is the result of a multi-year collaborative effort by industry, state, federal, and academic representatives. Funding for its development was provided by USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the National Pork Board. The SPS Plan provides guidance only. In an actual outbreak, decisions will need to be made by the Responsible Regulatory Officials and the industry based on the unique characteristics of the outbreak. The purpose of this document is to provide a succinct overview of the SPS Plan and related resources for industry stakeholders and Responsible Regulatory Officials. It facilitates pork industry preparedness for, and response to, an FMD, CSF, or ASF outbreak. There are several guidance documents for Responsible Regulatory Officials to use in an FAD outbreak and the SPS Plan aligns with them. Strategic guidance for responding to FMD, CSF, and ASF in the United States can be found in the following Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PRP) documents: Continuity of business (COB) plans for swine industry stakeholders and allied industries to ensure the availability of pork products and decrease the economic consequences of an FAD outbreak. Participation is voluntary. Having the SPS Plan implemented prior to an FAD outbreak enhances coordination and communication between all stakeholders. It is intended to speed up a successful FAD response, and eventually enable the issuance of animal movement permits after the course of the outbreak is understood. This will support COB for pork producers and allied industries who choose to participate. The SPS Plan is the result of a multi-year collaborative effort by industry, state, federal, and academic representatives. Funding for its development was provided by USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the National Pork Board. The SPS Plan provides guidance only. In an actual outbreak, decisions will need to be made by the Responsible Regulatory Officials and the industry based on the unique characteristics of the outbreak. The purpose of this document is to provide a succinct overview of the SPS Plan and related resources for industry stakeholders and Responsible Regulatory Officials. It facilitates pork industry preparedness for, and response to, an FMD, CSF, or ASF outbreak.



Permit Guidance

Permitting Guidance for Movement of Cattle/Pigs/Semen/Embryos	Condition Met?
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. Biosecurity measures listed in the Biosecurity Checklist are in place and acceptable to Responsible Reg Officials	Yes
3. Epidemiology information is acceptable	Yes
4. Destination premises and state are willing to accept the cattle/pigs/semen/embryos	Yes
5. No evidence of infection based on surveillance	Yes
6. Permit guidance to move cattle/semen/embryos if all above responses are “Yes”	Consider Issuing MOVEMENT PERMIT

USDA TEP Video Gallery

"Implementing Enhanced Biosecurity During a FAD Outbreak - J... Watch later Share

Implementing Enhanced Biosecurity During an FAD Outbreak

Danelle Bickett-Weddle, DVM, MPH, PhD, DACVPM
*Center for Food Security and Public Health
College of Veterinary Medicine
Iowa State University*

0:04 / 1:07:18

the Center for Food Security & Public Health

Implementing Enhanced Biosecurity during a FAD Outbreak (Run-time: 1:07:19)

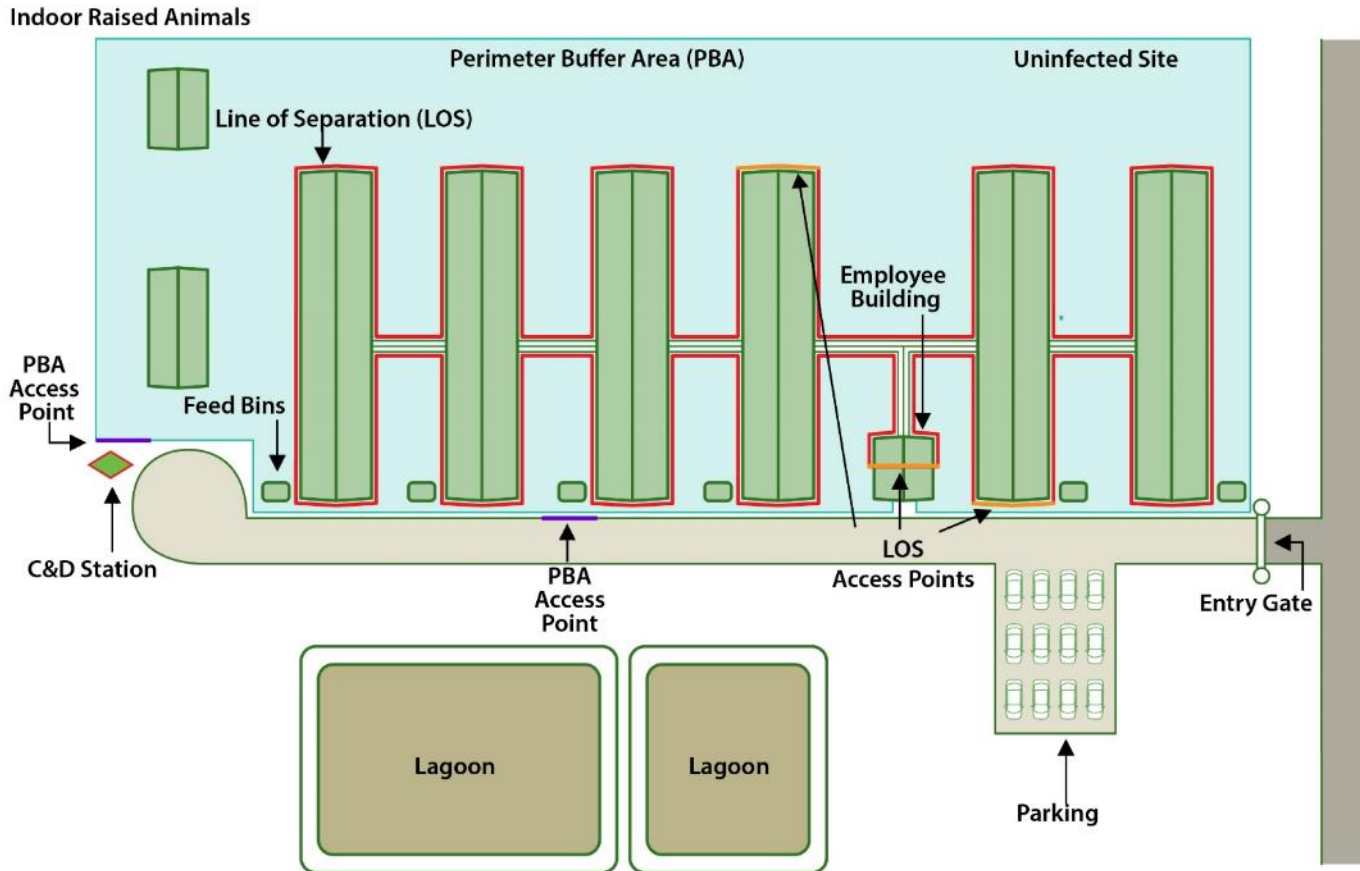
<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/training-and-development/video-gallery>



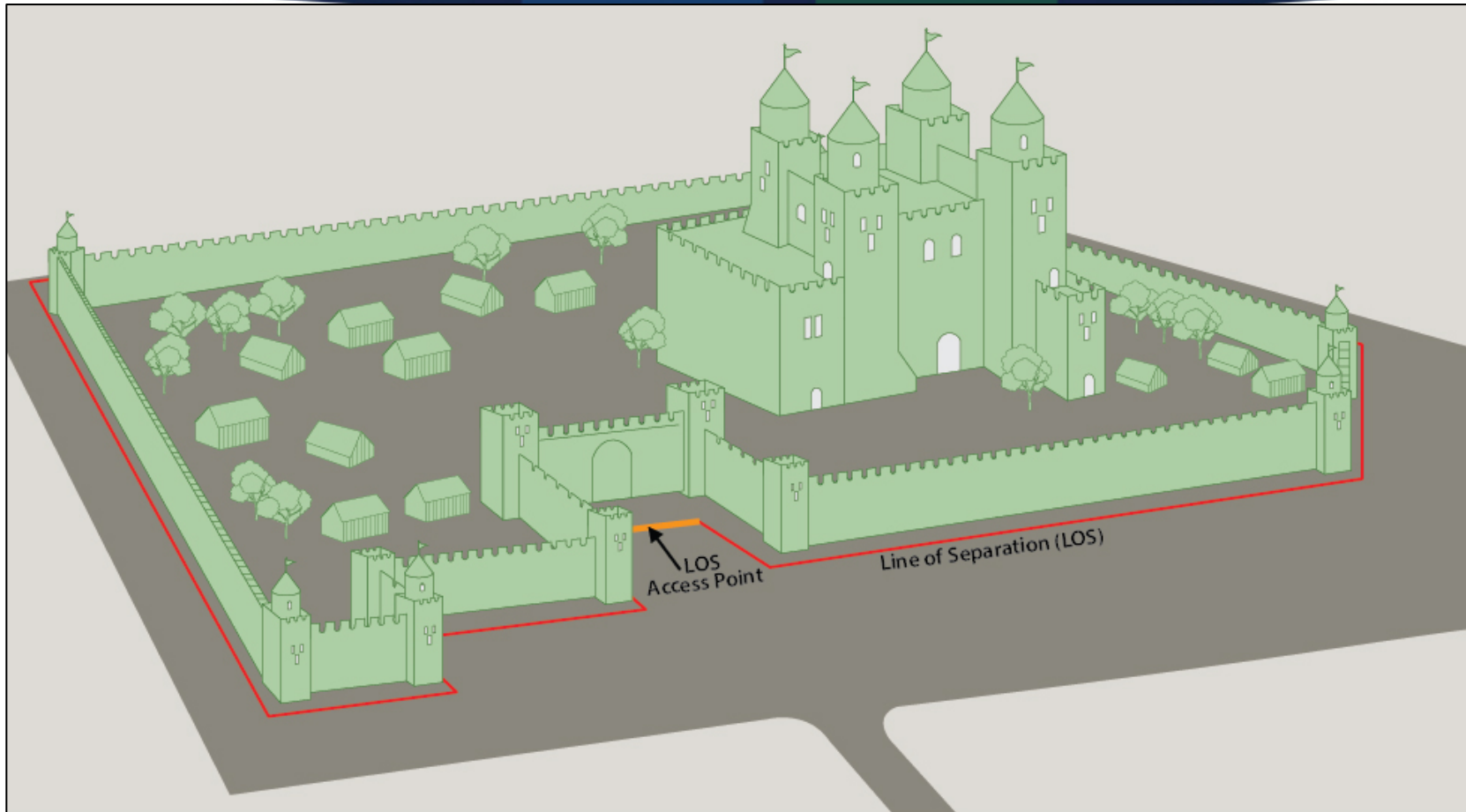
Principles of Biosecurity

1. Site-specific enhanced biosecurity plan
2. Biosecurity Manager
 - Develop, monitor plan
3. Protect the Animals
 - Line of Separation (LOS)
 - Nothing should cross LOS that can introduce virus
 - Outdoor housed animals more difficult to protect from infection, but LOS concept can help
 - Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)

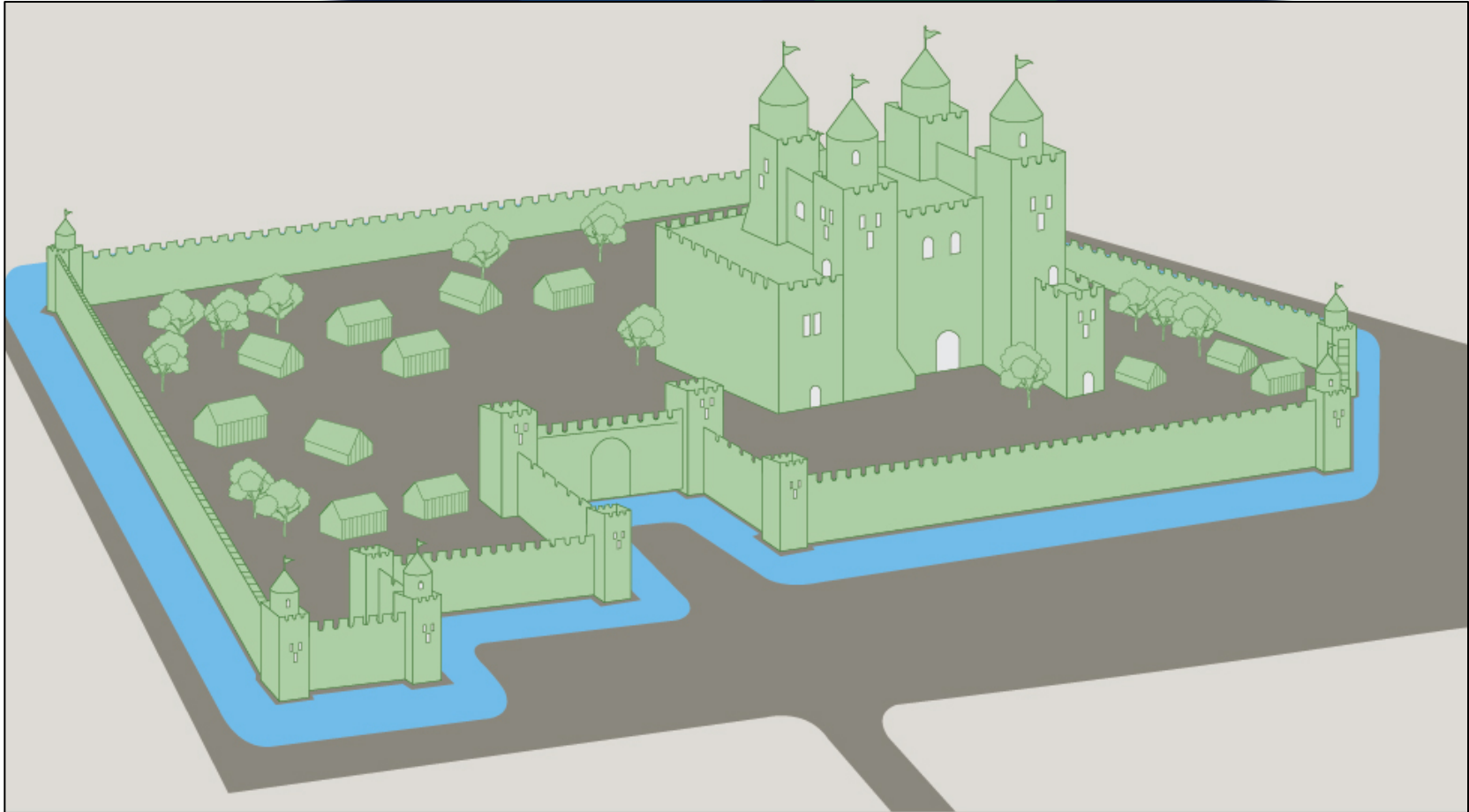
Line of Separation (LOS) Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)



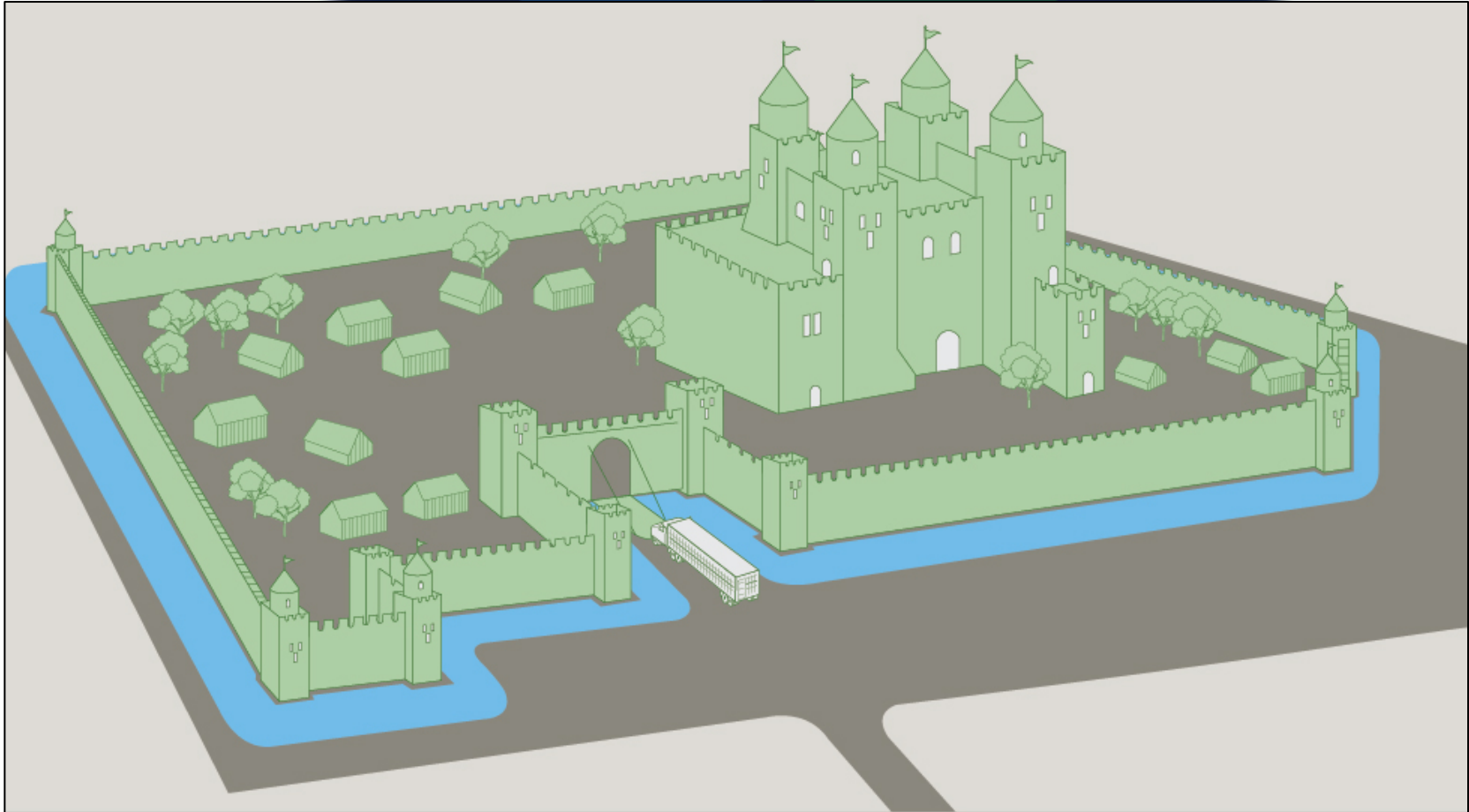
Line of Separation (LOS)



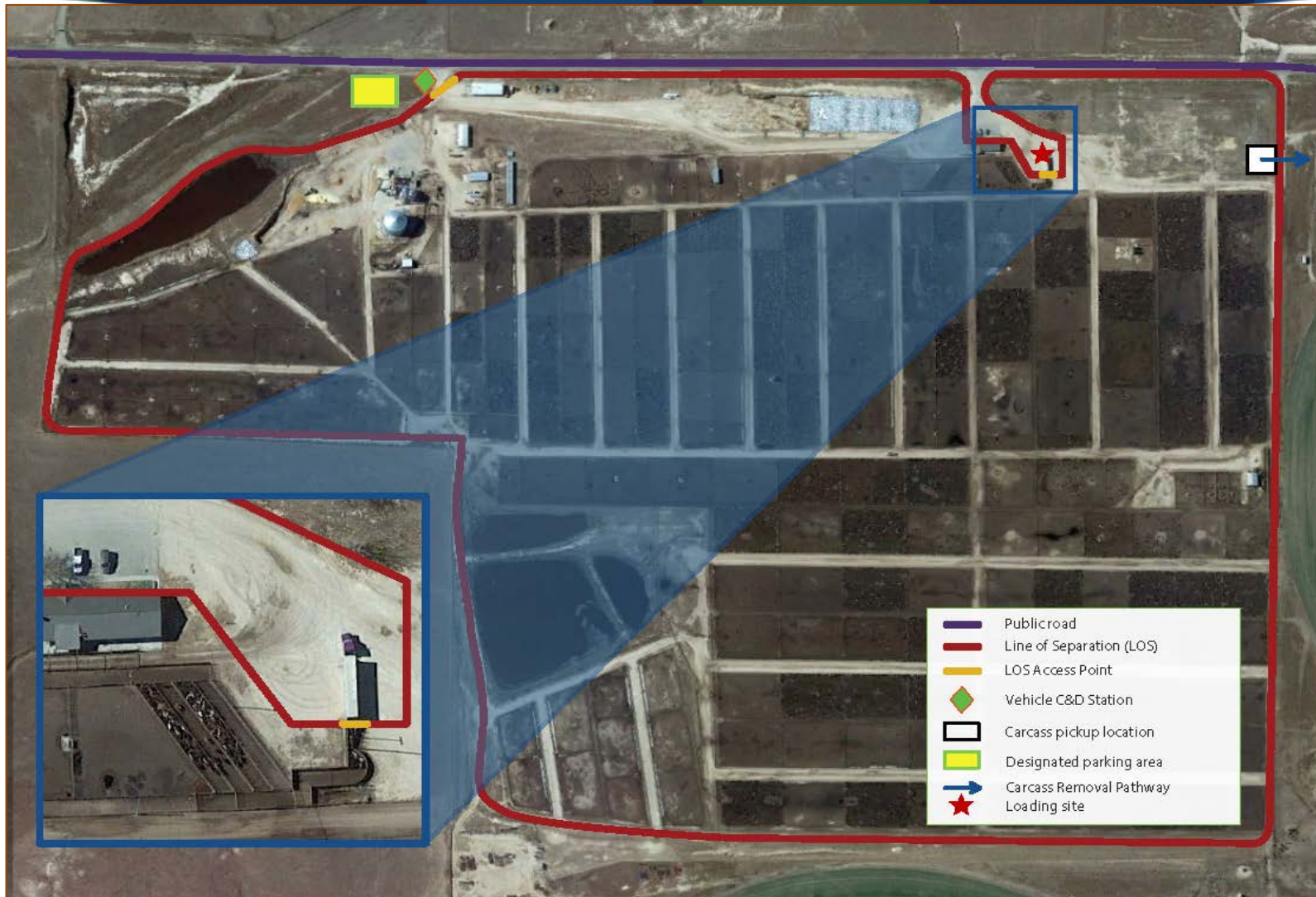
Line of Separation (LOS)



Line of Separation (LOS)



Line of Separation



Enhanced Biosecurity Checklists: Milk, Pork, Beef

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



Recommendations for Biosecurity

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

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

1. Biosecurity Manager and Written Plan

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

In place In progress Not in place

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

In place In progress Not in place

2. Training

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

In place In progress Not in place

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



1. Biosecurity Manager and Written Plan

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

In place In progress Not in place

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

In place In progress Not in place

2. 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

3. 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

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



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 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.

Biosecurity Manager and Written Plan

The 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

An operation-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

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 the feedlot.

In place In progress Not in place

Protecting the Feedlot

Line of Separation (LOS)

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

www.securemilksupply.org

www.securebeef.org

www.securepork.org



Biosecurity Information Manuals

INFORMATION MANUAL FOR
ENHANCED BIOSECURITY FOR
FMD PREVENTION:
DAIRY

September 2017



www.securemilk.org

INFORMATION MANUAL FOR
ENHANCED BIOSECURITY FOR
FMD PREVENTION:
BEEF FEEDLOTS

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

November 2017



www.securebeef.org

INFORMATION MANUAL FOR
ENHANCED BIOSECURITY:
ANIMALS RAISED INDOORS

January 2017



www.securepork.org



Enhanced Biosecurity Plan Templates

[Name of Dairy] Enhanced Biosecurity Plan for FMD Prevention in [State]

Date [Created or Updated]: [Date MM/DD/YYYY]

This Biosecurity Plan is based off of the Secure Milk Supply (SMS) Plan Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity, [May 2017] and the Biosecurity Performance Standards (BPS) for Raw Milk Collection and Transport [April 2016] and was developed using guidance from the Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Dairy. All documents are at www.securemilksupply.org.

SCOPE OF BIOSECURITY PLAN

- National Premises Identification Number (Prem ID or PIN): [PIN] (request 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., sale products, vegetable stand; sale of feed fertilizer or compost; hosting farm to
- Secondary premises** locations: [list the PINs, 911 addresses, or GPS coordinates (longitude) where animals associated with this operation reside (e.g., dry cow pasture, steers)]

- Will be provided if this premises is located in an FMD Control Area
-
-

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

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

1. BIOSECURITY MANAGER AND WRITTEN PLAN

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

NAME:
PHONE: [xxx-xxx-xxxx]
EMAIL: [email address]

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

NAME:
PHONE: [xxx-xxx-xxxx]
EMAIL: [email address]

The Biosecurity Manager's contact information is posted [describe where located].

ENHANCED BIOSECURITY PLAN FOR FMD PREVENTION

www.securemilk.org

Loading/Unloading Animals

Animals arriving at or leaving the operation only move in one direction across the LOS at labeled on the premises map at the end of this plan. The animal loading/unloading area is entry point. All areas inside the LOS that become contaminated by personnel or animals is cleaned and effectively disinfected by trained personnel after loading is complete. The SO process is available upon request.

The following individuals have received documented training in proper selection and use of protective equipment, the principles of C&D to avoid introducing FMD virus to the operation to effectively C&D the loading area:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Animal Products

Semen, Embryos (pick one, modify/delete the other)

- This operation does not introduce semen or embryos from off-site locations.

OR

- The Biosecurity Manager will ensure that any semen or embryos collected after FMD diagnosed in the U.S. and introduced to this operation come only from sources with documented biosecurity practices and have no current or previous evidence of FMD infection
 - Semen and embryos must be held and frozen at the source herd for 14 days after and animals re-evaluated for signs of FMD after the 14 days before shipping.
 - Semen and embryos are transported in containers whose exteriors can be cleaned effectively disinfected as it crosses the LOS
 - The source herd must document Active Observational Surveillance for at least movement of product.

Feeding Dairy Products (pick one, delete the other)

Cattle on the operation:

- Are fed dairy products (e.g., whey) that have been treated to OIE recommendation inactivation of FMD virus for animal consumption.
- OR
- Are not fed dairy products.

Carcass Disposal

In an FMD outbreak, dead animals (normal mortality numbers) are disposed of by _____ which prevents the attraction of wildlife, rodents, and other scavengers, and is in accordance with state and federal laws

- Rendering trucks and other vehicles hauling dead animals to a common disposal site do not cross the LOS.
- Routes for carcass movement and disposal are labeled on the premises map at the end of this plan.

Enhanced Biosecurity Plan for FMD Prevention

- Review the labeled premises map;
- Know who to report to if they see someone not complying or something preventing compliance; and
- Recognize the consequences for not complying with biosecurity protocols.

Communication occurs with drivers, delivery and service personnel, veterinarians, livestock transporters, and visitors through the following methods:

- phone calls, text messages, emails, faxes
- a premises map highlighting the route drivers are to follow upon entering the site

3. Protecting the Pig Herd

Site Entry

Entry to the site (such as driveways) is restricted to [NUMBER] site entries and each are labeled on the premises map at the end of this plan.

(Pick one, modify, delete the other)

- Each entry point, including unused entries, is protected with a suitable barrier consisting of [DESCRIBE BARRIERS SUCH AS GATES, ROPES, OR CABLES] to restrict entry.
- The barrier including [DESCRIBE THE BARRIER SUCH AS GATES, ROPES, OR CABLES] is in place between the residence and the hog buildings because the entry to the residence cannot be restricted.

The entry point is secured with [DESCRIBE IF LOCKED OR THE TYPE OF BARRIER WHICH RESTRICTS ACCESS].

Signs written in [LIST LANGUAGES PROVIDED] are posted at the site entry that include [delete what does not apply] [BIOSECURITY MANAGER'S PHONE NUMBER; BIOSECURITY PROTOCOLS FOR ENTERING; WHERE TO FIND BIOSECURITY PROTOCOLS FOR ENTERING].

Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)

The Perimeter Buffer Area is labeled on the premises map at the end of this plan. The PBA is marked on-site with [DESCRIBE (E.G. FENCING AND/OR A ROPE BETWEEN MARKED POLES)].

PBA Access Point(s)

Entry to the PBA is restricted to [NUMBER] controlled PBA Access Point(s) and each are labeled on the premises map at the end of this plan. The PBA Access Points are clearly marked with a suitable barrier of [DESCRIBE BARRIERS SUCH AS A FENCE, ROPES OR CABLES] to restrict entry.

Signs written in [LIST LANGUAGES PROVIDED] are posted at all PBA Access Points that include [delete what does not apply] [BIOSECURITY MANAGER'S PHONE NUMBER; BIOSECURITY PROTOCOLS FOR ENTERING; WHERE TO FIND BIOSECURITY PROTOCOLS FOR ENTERING].

All movements (animals, vehicles, equipment, people) which enter the PBA are recorded and these documents are kept in the [DESCRIBE WHERE] and are available for review upon request.

Deliveries are made outside of the PBA at the [DESCRIBE WHERE] and this area is indicated on the premises map and signage posted at the PBA Access Point.

www.securepork.org



www.securebeef.org

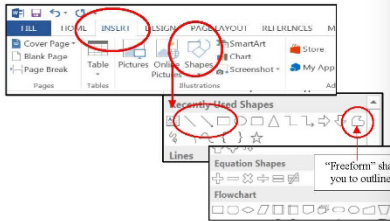
Page 7 of 10

Create a Premises Map

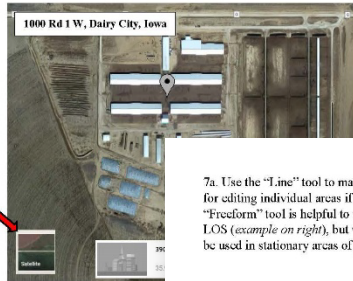
How to Create a Premises Map for a Biosecurity Plan using Google Maps*

*Google Maps is one example of aerial images provided free of charge online; others are available. This is only an example.

1. Open an internet browser. Type in the URL: <https://www.google.com/maps>
2. Type in the address of your production site (address where the buildings are located, not home address—if different).
3. Click on the small box in the lower left that says "Satellite"
4. Zoom in so that you can visualize all barns and accessory structures once you see the satellite view. The entire site should still fit within the screen.
5. Find your site location on the map where the cattle are located and click. A gray "pushpin" icon will appear. At the bottom of the screen, you will see gray below the location's address. Copy this information to include in your word document.
6. Go to your biosecurity plan in Microsoft Word, but keep the internet behind Word. Click on "Insert" in the toolbar; click "screenshot"; click will move to the front and be frosted. You can now use the mouse to select the word document.
7. Use the Insert:Shapes from the control panel to place the required items



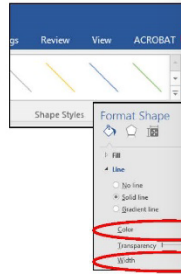
SECURE MILK SUPPLY (SMS) PLAN
INFORMATION MANUAL FOR ENHANCED BIOSECURITY



7a. Use the "Line" tool to make the LOS surrounding the farm. This allows for editing individual areas if the LOS was to change in the future. The "Freeform" tool is helpful to use in smaller, more complicated areas of the LOS (example on right), but will make it difficult to edit later and should only be used in stationary areas of your LOS.



7b. After you insert your first line, click the "Format" tab at the top of the page. Click the expander button in the "Shape Styles" section to expand your formatting pane to the right side of the page. Use the "Format Shape" panel on the right to adjust the color and line width of your lines, arrows, and shapes.

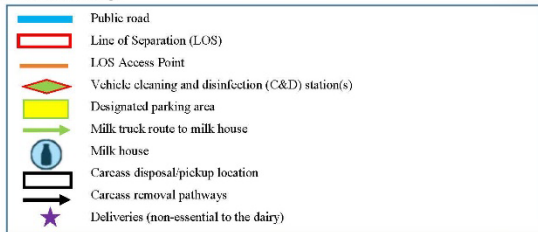


7c. Copy the formatted line by selecting it and hitting "Ctrl + C" on your keyboard. Paste a new line ("Ctrl + V"), already formatted, next to the first one you created. Drag the ends of the lines to connect them at the appropriate locations.

If you have a hard time seeing where to connect the separate lines, zoom in on your map using the zoom option at the bottom right of the word document.

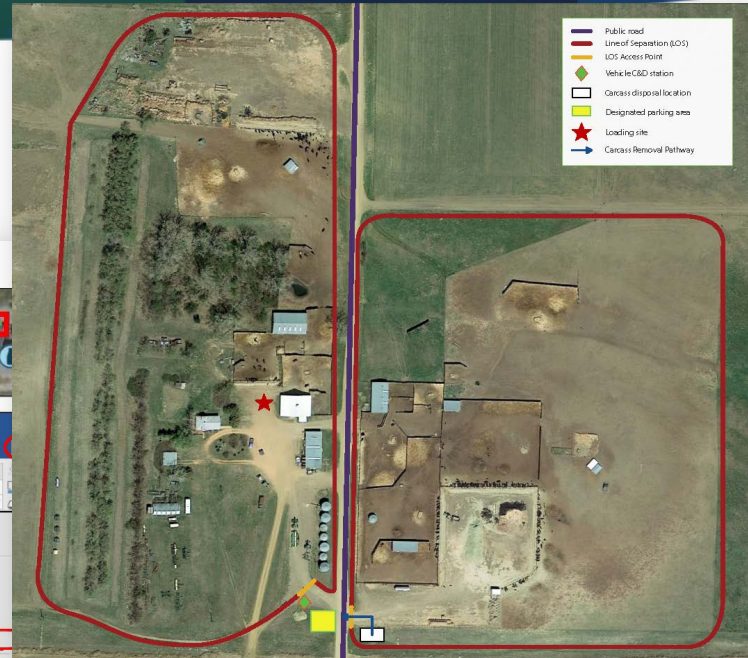


8. Include the following:



* The milk house symbol, designated parking area, deliveries symbol, and C&D station symbol can be copied and pasted directly onto your map.

SECURE MILK SUPPLY (SMS) PLAN
INFORMATION MANUAL FOR ENHANCED BIOSECURITY



SBS in BQA Manual

- SBS biosecurity checklist for FMD exposure
 - Will use overlap handouts as they fit
- GOAL: One consistent message with sustainability

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CHAPTER 3.
BIOSECURITY

Questions?

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