

## Swine Health Producer Guide



# Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Preparation Checklist

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A confirmed case of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever (CSF) and/or African swine fever (ASF) in U.S. swine will immediately close export markets and disrupt pig movements resulting in severe economic losses and business disruption. This resource provides a checklist of processes and practices that if implemented by producers will help speed response times to an outbreak by animal health officials and industry. For each checklist category, further information can be found under the rationale and resources section.

### Finance

- Acquire a Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S) number for the company
- Register the company in the System for Award Management (SAM)

### Site Identification

- Get a separate Premises Identification Number (PIN) for each production site separated by more than a quarter of a mile
- Ensure that All Premises Identification Numbers (PINs) are geo-located to the site where the pigs are actually housed

### Production Records

- Sending and receiving PINs are included in all movement records for ALL swine moving into, within and out of the production system
- Production data is entered into a data management software system and can be easily exported
- A PIN is associated with production records for ALL production sites
- All records for semen shipments include the valid PIN for the sending and receiving sites
- All production sites keep a daily log of all human and vehicle traffic entering a production site.
- Daily observations for disease are entered into a data management software system and can be easily exported

### Animal Identification/Animal Movements

- All breeding stock marketed into harvest channels are identified with an official USDA PIN tag before the movement occurs
- All swine movement records are entered into a data management software system and can be easily exported
- A verified PIN for each production site that ships finished hogs is associated with the paperwork (e.g. bills of lading) in a barcode format for each load delivered so the packer can easily capture it

### Health Papers/Interstate Movement Reports (commuter agreement)

- All Certificates of Veterinary Inspection are issued electronically
- All Certificates of Veterinary Inspection have the PIN for the sending and receiving premises
- All Swine Health Production Plan movement reports are in an electronic format
- All Swine Health Production Plan movement reports have the PIN for the sending and receiving premises

### Biosecurity/Training

- Each site has a written biosecurity plan in an electronic format.
- All production employees are receiving foreign animal disease (FAD) awareness training

- ❑ All production sites have educational materials for FAD awareness and reporting
- ❑ All production sites have an internal and external communications plan for reporting suspect cases of FADs

### **Diagnostics**

- ❑ Verified PIN(s) for the production site(s) where samples are collected is/are associated in a barcode format with the diagnostic samples and the diagnostic laboratory submission form.
- ❑ If available, the use of electronic veterinary laboratory submission forms

### **Site Plans**

- ❑ All production sites have a written welfare plan for stop movements due to a regulatory disease
- ❑ All production sites have a written euthanasia/ depopulation plan for emergency circumstances
- ❑ All production sites have a written carcass-disposal plan for mortalities in an emergency

### **Discussions**

- ❑ A plan of action has been developed and agreed upon with the state veterinarian for the production system to:
  - ❑ Share movement information when requested
  - ❑ Collect/submit diagnostic samples when requested
  - ❑ Carry out depopulation and carcass disposal when requested
  - ❑ Carry out vaccination when requested
  - ❑ Routinely update active swine premises within the production system including the type of production site (sow farm, wean-to-finish, grower, etc.) and the number of animal units per premises

## **RATIONALE / RESOURCES**

### **Finance**

To receive indemnity payments from USDA APHIS, producers must have Dun and Bradstreet Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number ([www.dandb.com/smallbusiness/](http://www.dandb.com/smallbusiness/)) and be currently registered in the System for Award Management (SAM) database ([www.sam.gov](http://www.sam.gov)). Regardless of the number of sites in the system, the SAM and DUNS number is associated with the business. Separate registration applies only if the indemnity paid is going directly to a contract producer(s).

### **Site Identification**

Accurate premises information is needed for animal health officials to know the physical location of production sites in disease control areas with livestock and quickly communicate important disease control information to affected producers. The PIN also provides a mechanism to link data and information related to the site (production and movement records, diagnostics, permits, etc.) so it is easily analyzed for rapid decision-making.

### **Production Records**

Officials may request to see a log of human and vehicle traffic on and off the site and records for feed deliveries, supplies and people that enter the barn and have contact with pigs. Officials may also request records of the daily observations for disease to document that there is no evidence of an FAD infection in the herd. The manual for enhanced biosecurity and the section on surveillance located in the SPS Component page at [www.securepork.org](http://www.securepork.org) has example logs, forms and worksheets for capturing information needed by officials.

### **Animal Identification / Animal Movements**

Basic movement record requirements can be found in the Pork Quality Assurance® Plus (PQA Plus®) education handbook under the preharvest traceability heading under Good Production Practice 1. Having these records in an electronic format allows for more rapid transfer of information and offers officials what they need for disease trace-back and trace-forward. To verify premises with identification numbers and barcodes, go to: [premid.pork.org/Programs/ProgramsGeneric.aspx](http://premid.pork.org/Programs/ProgramsGeneric.aspx)

## **Health Papers/Interstate Movement Reports (commuter agreement)**

Using electronic certificates of veterinary inspection and electronic forms (e.g. Excel) for interstate movement reports ensures that official documents generated for interstate movements for production purposes are in a format that is easily accessed by officials for rapid tracing by premises.

## **Biosecurity/Training**

The manual for enhanced biosecurity located in the biosecurity section on the SPS Components page at [www.securepork.org](http://www.securepork.org) has example logs, forms and worksheets for capturing information needed by officials. More information on foreign animal disease awareness training can be found in the Pork Quality Assurance® Plus (PQA Plus®) education handbook under the pre-harvest traceability heading Foreign Animal Disease and Agroterrorism Awareness Reporting and Prevention section under Good Production Practice 1.

## **Diagnostics**

Associating Premises Identification Numbers with diagnostic samples has to occur in order to report out test results by premises to officials.

## **Site Plans**

Pork producers located in disease-control areas may see significant disruptions to their business, especially moving pigs for production purposes and to harvest. It is important that producers have discussed and developed plans to address welfare, euthanasia, depopulation and carcass disposal.

## **Discussions**

Pork producers should discuss and develop a plan to aid officials in disease outbreaks expand the workforce available to carry out response activities on affected production sites.