

Guide to the Secure Beef Supply Plan



The Secure Beef Supply Plan was made possible, in part, by a Cooperative Agreement from the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

WHAT IS THE SECURE BEEF SUPPLY PLAN?

The Secure Beef Supply Plan is a continuity of business plan for cattle operations who find themselves affected by movement restrictions during a foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreak in the United States. One strategy for controlling the spread of this highly contagious **animal disease** involves stopping animal (cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats) and animal product (semen, embryos, manure) movement in the areas around infected animals. Once stopped, restarting movement will require a special permit, issued by Regulatory Officials, after a producer meets certain requirements. The SBS Plan provides guidance for operations with cattle that have no evidence of FMD infection and helps them prepare to meet movement permit requirements.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD)

is a very contagious animal disease that causes blisters on the feet and in the mouths of cloven-hooved animals (cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats). It does NOT affect public health or food safety. Meat and milk are safe to eat and drink.

More FMD information is available at www.securebeef.org and www.FMDinfo.org

HOW CAN I PREPARE?

Producers can prepare now by:

- Having a national Premises Identification Number (PIN) issued by the office of the State Animal Health Official
- Writing an operation-specific enhanced biosecurity plan that can be implemented during an outbreak
- Developing contingency plans for periods of restricted movement
- Keeping movement records of animals, people, equipment, and other items on and off your operation
- Preparing to monitor for FMD and be able to record observations

Resources for all of the above can be found on the Secure Beef Supply website: www.securebeef.org

PREMISES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (Prem ID or PIN)

WHAT IS A PREMISES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (PIN)?

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

HOW DO I GET A PIN?

- A PIN can be requested from the office of your State Animal Health Official.
- Visit: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/traceability/state-pin>

WHAT IF THE ADDRESS ASSOCIATED WITH MY PIN IS NOT CORRECT?

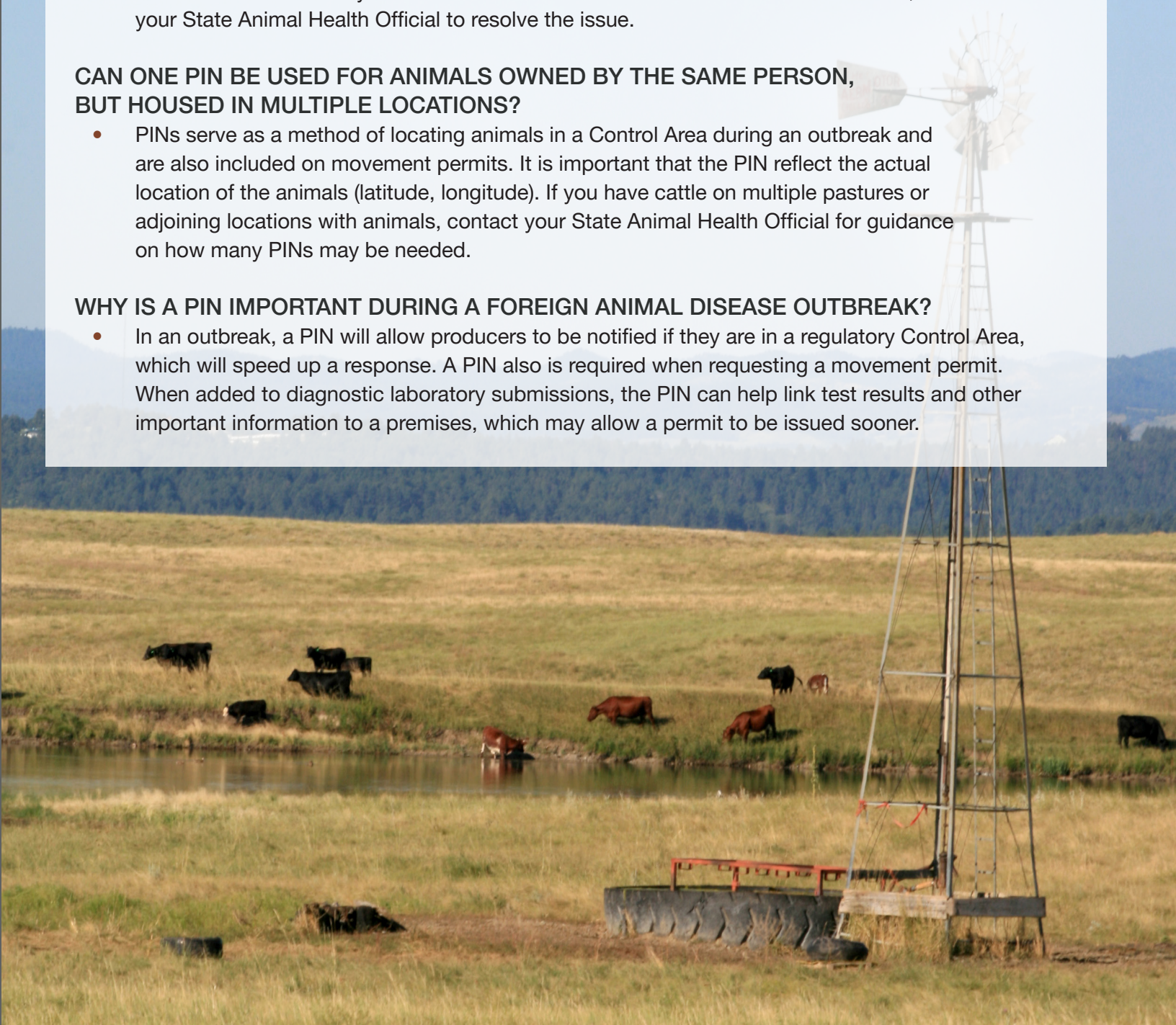
- If the address linked to your PIN does not reflect the actual location of the animals, contact your State Animal Health Official to resolve the issue.

CAN ONE PIN BE USED FOR ANIMALS OWNED BY THE SAME PERSON, BUT HOUSED IN MULTIPLE LOCATIONS?

- PINs serve as a method of locating animals in a Control Area during an outbreak and are also included on movement permits. It is important that the PIN reflect the actual location of the animals (latitude, longitude). If you have cattle on multiple pastures or adjoining locations with animals, contact your State Animal Health Official for guidance on how many PINs may be needed.

WHY IS A PIN IMPORTANT DURING A FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE OUTBREAK?

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



ENHANCED BIOSECURITY: PROTECTING THE HERD

Existing biosecurity plans may offer protection against endemic diseases like BVD or trichomoniasis. FMD virus is highly contagious and requires heightened biosecurity measures. These are described in the Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention for Beef Feedlots and Cattle on Pasture available at www.securebeef.org. During an FMD outbreak, it is the producer's responsibility to keep their animals from becoming infected, focusing on what they can control on their premises. There are three major concepts that all cattle operations should implement prior to an FMD outbreak in the U.S.:

1. A Biosecurity Manager,
2. A written operation-specific enhanced biosecurity plan, and
3. A line of separation (LOS).

WHAT DOES A BIOSECURITY MANAGER DO?

A Biosecurity Manager is the person responsible for developing the operation-specific enhanced biosecurity plan with the assistance of a veterinarian (if they are not a veterinarian).

- Biosecurity checklists and plan templates are available at www.securebeef.org
- Be prepared to share your biosecurity plan with your State Animal Health Official prior to an outbreak (if requested).
- The Biosecurity Manager also ensures biosecurity training of, or communicating biosecurity measures with, all individuals who enter the operation.
- Biosecurity training videos, signs, and posters are available at www.securebeef.org
- Finally, the Biosecurity Manager has the written authority to ensure compliance with biosecurity protocols and take corrective action as needed.

[NAME OF OPERATION] Enhanced Biosecurity Plan for FMD Prevention in [STATE]

Updated: [DATE CREATOR OR UPDATER]

This Biosecurity Plan is based off of the Secure Beef Supply (SBS) Plan Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity (BEH) FEEDLOT DECEMBER 2017 OR CATTLE ON PASTURE NOVEMBER 2017 and was developed using guidance from the SBS Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Beef Feedlots or Cattle on Pasture. All documents are available at www.securebeef.org. In our plan below, all items have been implemented except those indicated which will be implemented prior to requesting an animal movement permit.

SCOPE OF BIOSECURITY PLAN

Describe the Premises:

- National Premises Identification Number (PIN ID or PIN): _____ (request from the office of the State Animal Health Official)
- Premises Address: _____
- Premises GPS Coordinates: _____
- Animals on primary premises: _____
- Animal housing types: _____
- Other business operations on premises? _____ If yes, what? _____
- Secondary premises* locations: (PIN, 911 addresses, or GPS coordinates)
 - o Will be provided if this premises is located in an FMD Control Area _____
 - o _____

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

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

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

I. BIOSECURITY MANAGER AND WRITTEN PLAN

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

NAME: _____

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

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

NAME: _____

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

The Biosecurity Manager's contact information is posted _____ and _____ have the written authority to ensure compliance with biosecurity protocols and take corrective action as needed.

Enhanced Biosecurity Plan for FMD Prevention Page 1 of 1

CREATING A PREMISES MAP

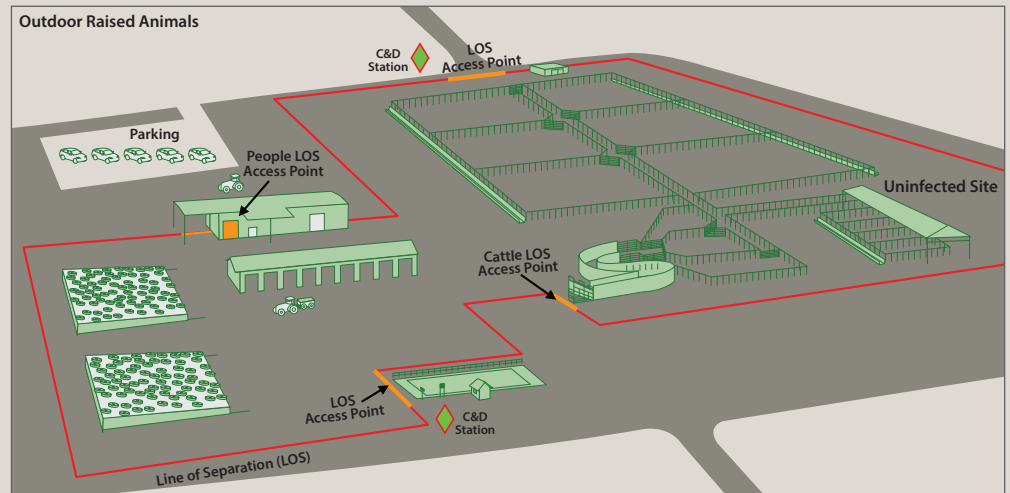


The biosecurity plan should include a map of the operation indicating the

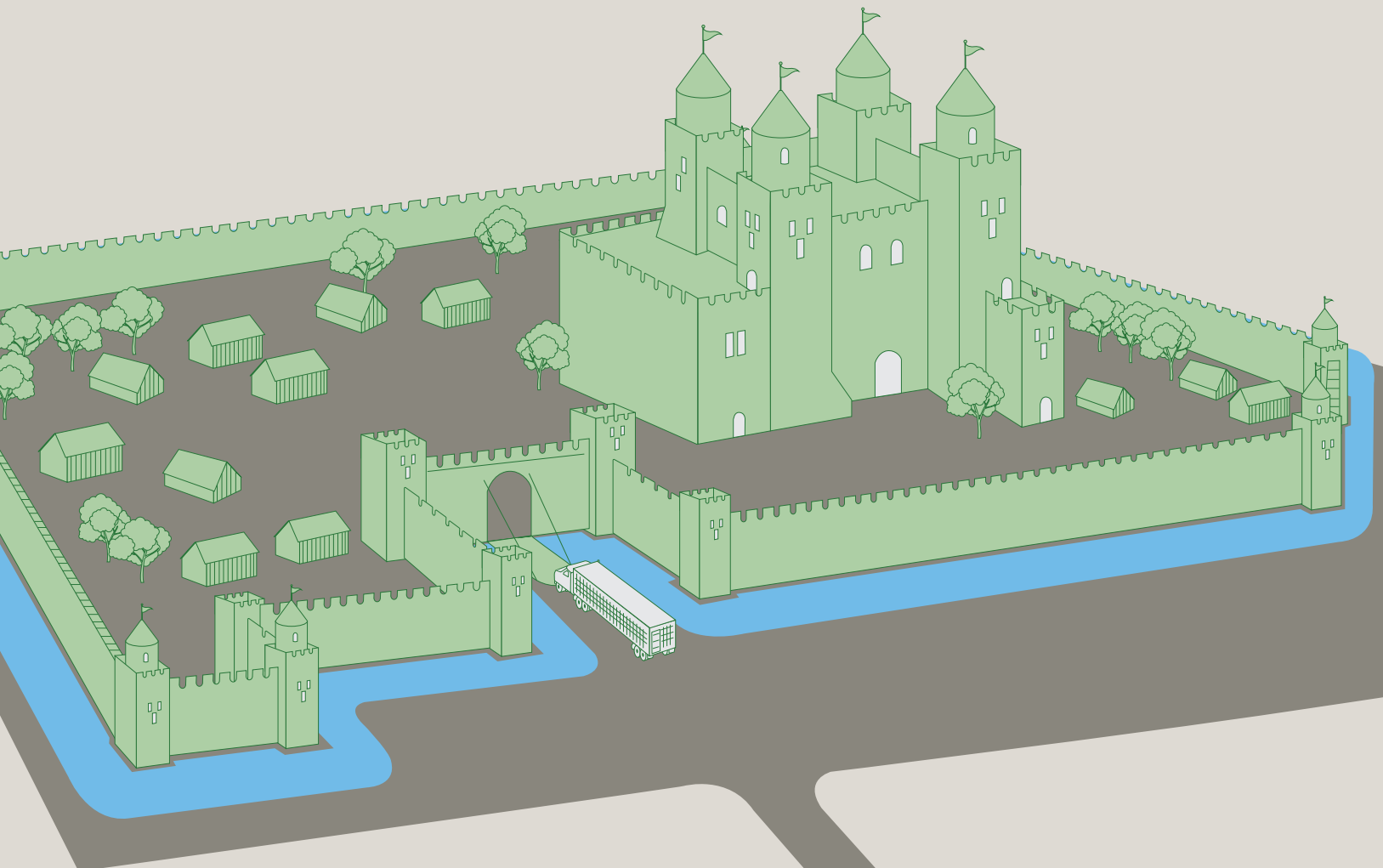
- Line of Separation (LOS)
- LOS Access Point(s) for animal, people, and vehicle entry
- Cleaning and disinfection (C&D) station(s)
- Designated parking area
- Carcass movement pathways and disposal location(s)

LINE OF SEPARATION (LOS)

The biosecurity guidance includes implementing a Line of Separation, or LOS, to prevent movement of FMD virus to areas where animals may be exposed. The LOS is a clearly identified boundary around or within an operation to separate off-farm from on farm movements, as shown by the RED LINE around the feedlot in the graphic on the right. In an outbreak, animals, people or items only cross the LOS through clearly marked and controlled LOS access point(s) following appropriate biosecurity measures.



One way to visualize the LOS concept is to think of your operation as a castle and the LOS as the moat. The drawbridge is the access point, controlled by the operation.





HAVE A CONTINGENCY PLAN

At the beginning of an FMD outbreak, it may take several days or weeks for the livestock industry, state and federal officials to understand the extent of the outbreak and have confidence that animals with no evidence of infection can move without spreading FMD. Visit www.securebeef.org for a Contingency Planning document that addresses preparing for potential movements, financial risk management, communication, and managing inputs and outputs during the time of restricted movement.

FMD virus can spread on contaminated vehicles, equipment, even people's clothing and footwear. In an outbreak, producers may be asked by Regulatory Officials to provide accurate trace-back information to identify potential FMD virus exposure. A practice questionnaire, available at www.securebeef.org, provides a short example of the type of information that may be requested by Regulatory Officials managing the FMD outbreak.

Developing a system that works for your operation to accurately record movements of animals, vehicles/equipment, and people can provide important information quickly in an outbreak, speeding up the response. Example logs are available at www.securebeef.org.

[illegible]



DISEASE MONITORING

Disease monitoring (also known as surveillance) of animals for foot and mouth disease (FMD) involves close observation and testing. Producers will need to demonstrate their cattle have no evidence of infection in order to request a movement permit in an outbreak.



OBSERVE!

Learn how to recognize when animals look “off” or are sick due to FMD.



RECORD!

Keep records of your observations.



REPORT!

Develop a communication plan so everyone knows how to report abnormal findings during an outbreak.

SAMPLE!

Work with your herd veterinarian to learn how to collect samples that can be used to test for disease during an outbreak.

CATTLE HEALTH MONITORS

Producers are encouraged to designate one or more cattle health monitors – people who normally look at the cattle and can recognize when something is “off” or cattle are sick. There are resources available on www.securebeef.org that cattle health monitors can review and learn how to find disease early. There are also record keeping logs available to track health observations if the premises does not already have a system in place.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN CATTLE PROGRESSION OF LESIONS

Lameness, drooling, and teat lesions are some clinical signs of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).



Foot lesions causing lameness shown by a hunched back and splayed front feet.



Mouth lesions causing excessive drooling.



DAYS 3, 7, AND 10 POST-INFECTION

DAY 3



Vesicle on interdigital skin.



HEEL

DAY 7



Ruptured vesicle and slough of interdigital skin.



Foot and Mouth Disease Can Look Like Many Things



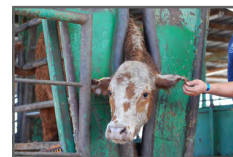
Fever (103 – 106°F)



Will not eat



Lameness



Will not move, depressed



Runny nose

Day 7 Lateral Hoof, Heel



▲ Ulceration along

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD)

Pocket Guide
Cattle

August 2015

Lateral Hoof, Heel Day 7

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. WHAT IS THE BENEFIT OF THE SBS PLAN?

The benefit is realized in a foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreak when healthy animals are permitted to be moved to the packer or the next stage of production. The SBS Plan provides resources to help cattle producers prepare ahead of time rather than during the chaos of an outbreak.

2. IF THE UNITED STATES HASN'T HAD A CASE OF FMD SINCE 1929, WHY DO WE NEED TO SPEND TIME AND EFFORT PREPARING NOW?

There is always a risk of FMD being introduced into the United States due to extensive international trade and travel. This highly contagious livestock disease is present in about two-thirds of the countries in the world. If introduced into U.S. livestock, exports of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, and their products will stop. Research suggests that an outbreak in the U.S. could result in losses of \$15 to \$100 billion. The USDA values preparedness and has funded the Secure Beef Supply plan to help producers prepare.

3. HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO PREPARE AS RECOMMENDED IN THE SBS PLAN?

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

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

4. WHAT MEASURES IN THE SBS PLAN WILL BE REQUIRED BY MY PACKER, STATE OR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT?

The SBS Plan provides guidance only and opportunities to voluntarily prepare before an FMD outbreak. Each state can determine what guidance to use. Contact your State Animal Health Official to discuss what might be required in an outbreak.

5. MY CATTLE GET SHIPPED TO ANOTHER STATE. DO ALL STATES FOLLOW THE SBS PLAN?

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

6. DO THE BIOSECURITY MEASURES NEED TO BE AUDITED?

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

7. ARE THERE SECURE FOOD SUPPLY PLANS FOR OTHER LIVESTOCK?

Yes, there are Secure Food Supply plans for swine, dairy cattle, and sheep/wool. The Secure Pork, Milk, Beef, and Sheep and Wool Supply Plans were developed together, so recommendations are similar with species-specific differences where needed. More information is available on the Secure Pork Supply, Secure Milk Supply, and Secure Sheep and Wool Supply websites.



8. WHO IS A REGULATORY OFFICIAL?

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

9. WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FMD?

- FMD affects cloven-hooved animals, such as cattle, pigs, sheep and goats.
- FMD is not public health or food safety concern.
- Meat and milk are safe to eat and drink.
- More information is available at www.securebeef.org, www.FMDinfo.org, and at www.cfsph.iastate.edu.

10. WHY AREN'T ANIMALS VACCINATED NOW FOR FMD BEFORE AN OUTBREAK?

- Effective FMD vaccines do exist, but they are strain-specific (most strains require their own vaccine and do not cross-protect against infection from other strains, also known as subtypes).
- There are many different strains of FMD circulating in the world, and it is hard to predict with certainty which ones will enter the United States.
- Vaccinating for FMD has international trade repercussions, which would limit the ability of the United States to export beef.
- Watch the 8-minute FMD Vaccination video at www.securebeef.org for more information.



SBS SECURE BEEF SUPPLY

www.securebeef.org



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Food Security
& Public Health

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This booklet was created by the Center for Food
Security and Public Health at Iowa State
University for the Minnesota Beef Council and
Minnesota State Cattlemen's Association.