

# Secure Pork Supply (SPS) Plan for Continuity of Business



## Executive Summary

February 2018

### Introduction

Foot and mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever (CSF), and African swine fever (ASF) are highly contagious foreign animal diseases (FADs) that infect pigs. FMD, CSF, and ASF are not public health or food safety concerns. Industry, state and federal officials have collaborated with swine disease experts to develop response plans should one of these FAD viruses infect susceptible animals in the United States.

### 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 that is credible to Responsible Regulatory Officials. 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 support continuity of business for pork producers and allied industries. 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 each outbreak.

### Producer Participation in the Secure Pork Supply Plan

At the beginning of an FAD outbreak, federal and state officials may need several days or weeks to have sufficient knowledge of the outbreak to be confident that animals can be safely moved without contributing to disease spread. Producers should be prepared to manage their pig premises if they are not allowed to move animals because they are located in a regulatory Control Area. This will allow for appropriate surveillance to help determine if there is a lack of evidence of disease, which would create more confidence that animal movement does not present a significant risk for disease spread.

During an outbreak, premises in a regulatory Control Area may need to comply with the SPS Plan movement permit guidelines for moving animals with no evidence of an FAD infection. Responsible Regulatory Officials may implement additional requirements depending on the scope of the outbreak.

Pork producers can take steps prior to an outbreak or when an outbreak occurs, but waiting can be costly. Implementing the guidance outlined in the SPS Plan before an outbreak decreases the risk of disease spread. It also facilitates the eventual issuing of movement permits for premises with no evidence of infection, and for allied industries.

### To Prepare Prior to an Outbreak:

**Request a National Premises Identification Number (PremID or PIN) from the office of your State Animal Health Official:** Having a PIN facilitates requesting movement permits during an outbreak.

**Implement Enhanced Biosecurity:** Implementing the items in the *Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Pork Production Biosecurity for Animals Raised Indoors*, including developing a site-specific biosecurity plan, will help prevent entry and spread of foreign and domestic animal diseases. Documents for pigs raised outdoors are in development. The Biosecurity materials for training employees (in English and Spanish) will be available soon on the SPS website: [www.securepork.org](http://www.securepork.org).

**Conduct Surveillance Sampling:** Designated individuals on each production site should be trained to collect oral fluid and nasal swab samples. These designated individuals should periodically practice sample collection, and sample collection supplies should be maintained on the premises. Animal caretakers should also be able to recognize abnormal findings (clinical signs and/or changes in production parameters) associated with FMD, CSF, and ASF. Educational materials are available in English and Spanish on the SPS website at [www.securepork.org](http://www.securepork.org).

**Maintain Movement Records:** Maintaining accurate records of movement of animals, feed, supplies, equipment, personnel, and visitors enables producers to provide accurate trace-back information. In addition, producers should maintain records of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of animal transporters (truckers), employed personnel, feed suppliers, etc. Producers can use the *Secure Pork Supply Practice Questionnaire* (available at [www.securepork.org](http://www.securepork.org)) to get a feel for what it is like to provide the information needed in an outbreak.

### To Request a Secure Food Supply Movement Permit During an Outbreak

Before requesting a Secure Food Supply movement permit for pigs or semen, both the premises of origin and the premises of destination need to have a National PIN, and the premises and State of destination need to be willing to accept the animals. Instructions for requesting a permit for movement will be made available in the event of an outbreak.

**For any permitted movement, the Origin State can request documentation from the premises making the request. This documentation may include:**

- A completed copy of the Biosecurity Checklist and the site-specific biosecurity plan
- Written assurance by the producer of compliance with this Biosecurity Checklist or documentation of verification by a third party
- Epidemiological information
- Information demonstrating normal health status for the animals on the production site involved (such as swine health monitoring documents and/or Certificate of Veterinary Inspection signed by an Accredited Veterinarian at the time the animals are loaded)
- Diagnostic testing results from samples tested
- For animal movements to another production site, the destination premises must indicate that they are willing to accept the animals

If the permit is approved by the origin and destination states, the producer will receive the approved permit (likely as an electronic PDF).

**Table 1. Summary of Movement Permit Guidance for Pigs or Semen within a Control Area during an FMD, CSF, or ASF Response**

Permitting Guidance for Movement of Pigs or Semen	Condition Met?
1. Traceability Information is available (PIN, GPS Coordinates, and information on type and number of animals/quantity of semen to be moved)	Yes
2. Biosecurity measures listed in the Biosecurity Checklist are in place and acceptable to Responsible Regulatory Officials	Yes
3. Epidemiological information is acceptable	Yes
4. Destination premises and State are willing to accept the animals or semen	Yes
5. No evidence of infection based on surveillance	Yes
6. Permit guidance to move pigs or semen if all above responses are “Yes”	Consider Issuing MOVEMENT PERMIT

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