



Secure Pork Supply (SPS) Plan

DRAFT

A Foot and Mouth Disease, Classical Swine Fever, and
African Swine Fever Preparedness and Continuity of
Business Plan

SUMMARY PLAN



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INTRODUCTION

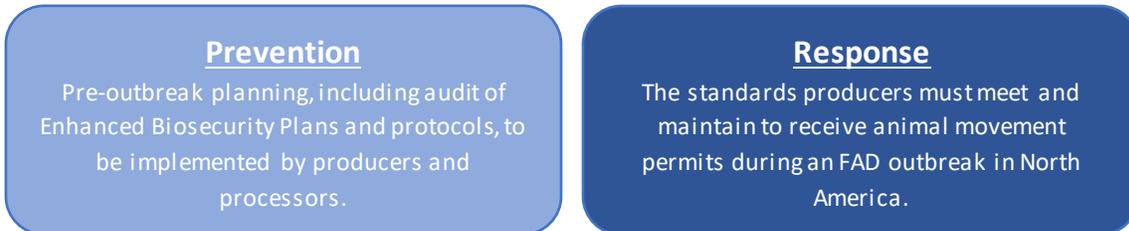
The Kansas Animal Health Commissioner (KAHC) is responsible for regulating and ensuring the health of the Kansas livestock industry. The Animal Health Commissioner has authority and responsibility to support conditions for business continuity for Kansas industries potentially affected by a foreign animal disease outbreak.

Foot and mouth disease (FMD), Classic Swine Fever (CSF), and African Swine Fever (ASF) are highly contagious foreign animal diseases (FADs). FMD virus infects swine and other cloven-hoof livestock, such as cattle, sheep, goats, deer, and other wildlife. CSF virus and ASF virus only infect swine. FMD, CSF and ASF are not a public health or food safety concern. The Kansas Animal Health Commissioner will stop movement of all susceptible animal and animal product within the state of Kansas if one or more cases of an FAD are identified in North America. The stop movement order will remain in effect until the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner deems animal and animal product movement safe for the Kansas livestock industry.

PURPOSE

The Kansas Secure Pork Supply Plan (KS SPS Plan) is a tool for the Kansas Swine Industry to be implemented for guidance when moving animals from uninfected farms during an FAD outbreak in North America. The movement of animals with guidance from this document will help to support the economic viability of the Kansas Swine Industry during an outbreak.

The KS SPS Plan can be broken down into two components:



Goals of the KS SPS Plan:

- Support the economic viability of the Kansas Swine Industry during and after an FAD outbreak
- Provide efficient and effective responses to minimize disease spread
- Support a continuous supply of pork to consumers
- Provide guidance to reduce disease spread throughout livestock sectors once stop movement orders are lifted

FAD OUTBREAK MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Kansas Animal Health Commissioner will stop the movement of swine, other susceptible animals, and all animal products (semen) once a case of an FAD is presumed positive within North America. Stopping movement of all animal related shipments can significantly reduce the transmission of disease during an outbreak. All border state roads will be monitored with help from Kansas Department of Transportation, Kansas Highway Patrol and local law enforcement officials. Intrastate movement of susceptible species

and products will also be prohibited unless a permit is obtained from the Kansas Department of Agriculture. It is likely that permits for live animal movement will not be granted for several weeks.

All segments of the Kansas livestock industry will adhere to the stop movement orders during an outbreak. The stop movement orders will be implemented to protect the economic viability of the industry during the outbreak. Anyone who violates the orders of the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner is committing a felony and will be prosecuted.

PREVENTATIVE PLANNING

Preventative planning for safe, timely, risk-based, permitted movement of animals and animal products will be critical to maintaining business continuity of the Kansas Swine Industry while controlling and containing the outbreak.

PRODUCER PARTICIPATION

There are steps that producers can voluntarily take **prior to** an outbreak to streamline the issuance of permits for the movement of animals. Producers who have completed and met all preventative requirements will be given priority for issuance of movement permits compared to those who have not completed any preventative planning.

KDA will be working closely with livestock organizations and veterinarians to assist producers in completion of the following requirements:

1. Request a Premises ID Number (PremID)
2. Create an operation specific Enhanced Biosecurity SPS Plan
3. Implement Enhanced Biosecurity measures
4. Verify Routine Training
 - a. Active Observational Surveillance
5. Manage data and records
6. Collaboration with other industry segments
7. Exercise SPS Plans on site
8. Request SPS Plan audit when requirements are completed
9. Maintain KS SPS Plans and update operation specific plan as needed
10. Request Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit Audit upon notice of an outbreak

PARTICIPATION SPECIFICS

1. Request a Premises ID Number (PremID):

Request a National Premises Identification Number (PremID or PIN) from the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner. Having a PremID facilitates requesting movement permits during an outbreak. A PremID includes a valid 911 address and a set of matching coordinates (latitude and longitude) reflecting the actual location of the animals on the premises. When a premises becomes infected, all premises with the same PremID will be considered to be infected. It is best to have separate PremID numbers for premises more than ¼ mile apart. Validated PremIDs speed up communication and response during an outbreak.

2. Create an operation specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan:

Detailed biosecurity plans are essential to preventing the spread of an FAD infection into Kansas livestock herds. Producers throughout Kansas should use the multiple resources available to the public to create operation specific biosecurity plans in the event of a foreign animal disease outbreak. A template is available for producers at securepork.org.

Producers can use all the Secure Pork Supply materials to design their plans themselves or hire a consultant to design a plan for various operations.

3. Implement Enhanced Biosecurity practices

Once an Enhanced biosecurity plan has been written and approved, there are multiple practices that producers can implement into everyday routines to ease the emergency implementation process. Examples of practices that could be implemented prior to an outbreak include:

- Require all visitors to sign in when they enter and exit your property.
- Keep specific records of all traffic on and off your operation.
- Require all employees and visitors to shower in when entering the facility.
- Require all employees to wear dedicated clothing and footwear daily.
- Install signage at all entrances stating biosecurity measures are in place.
- Install signage requiring all visitors to park in a designated area.

4. Train all employees annually in proper enhanced biosecurity practices.

Employees must be fully trained in the requirements of the premises Secure Pork Supply plan. All training must be documented and recorded yearly. This documentation must be kept on file to then be used to verify training has taken place in the event of an outbreak. When issuing permits, enhanced biosecurity plans will be audited to confirm all practices are implemented properly. KDA recommends having all training completed and filed on site for quick verification during the Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit audit process.

5. Data Management

Premises will be required to supply production records to KDA during an outbreak to assist with determining FAD status. Records should be maintained describing: all incoming and outgoing movements of swine, people, semen, and other supplies. In addition, contact information for haulers, employed personnel, feed supplies etc. should be maintained.

6. Collaboration with other industry segments

Producers should hold their haulers accountable for the enhanced biosecurity obligation they take on by partnering together for the movement of animals. Haulers will need to train all individuals annually that will be involved in permitted movement. Haulers associated with moving animals from facility to facility within an integrated operation will also have to validate their training processes and records during a Kansas Emergency Animal Movement permit audit.

Processors will be expected to take steps to improve their biosecurity measures through regularly training employees who handle live animals on the signs and symptoms of an FAD. Packing plant

employees, truck drivers, and others who contact animals or their bodily fluids must observe proper biosecurity protocols to avoid transmitting the FMD, CSF, or ASF virus to susceptible animals when these individuals leave the plant. All personnel must be instructed on biosecurity steps to follow prior to and after leaving the plant.

It is recommended that processors and producers work together to ensure that SPS plans are in place and active to ensure that animal movement continues during an FAD outbreak.

7. Exercise enhanced biosecurity plans on site

Walking through a mock outbreak to exercise the employee duties and obligations prior to an outbreak is strongly suggested. Yearly table-top discussions, walk through simulations, and any other preparedness activities will greatly enhance your operation's ability to continue business when a stop movement order is put in place. Animal health technicians and/or facility veterinarians should practice collecting samples and have knowledge of the Standard Operating Procedures, during these mock exercises.

8. Diagnostic surveillance

Facility personnel should monitor daily feed intake for early identification of illness. Diagnostic sample collection and testing is performed when an FAD is suspected. Veterinarians, animal health technicians, and other trained personnel should follow Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for sample collection, preservation, packaging, and shipment.

9. Regular updates and revisions

Any time major changes are made to your production practices or physical changes to the layout of your facility take place, your plan needs to be updated. Your plan needs to be an accurate illustration on paper of your daily operations for the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner to review in the event of an outbreak. All revisions to your plan need to be finalized and then submitted to the state to have an updated copy of your plan on file.

Eligibility of Farms to Move Animals

The KS SPS Plan specifies the eligibility of various classifications of premises to move animals as follows:

Participating Secure Swine Supply Premises

All participating premises within Kansas may be eligible for a Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit. All participating premises will be required to validate their enhanced biosecurity efforts during an outbreak, prior to a permit being issued. The validation of enhanced biosecurity plans will take place through the completion of a Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit audit. All participating premises will be expected to keep precise records listing all vehicles, trailers, deliveries and people entering/exiting their facility for 4 weeks prior to the date of issuance. Premises will also be required to validate all personnel enhanced biosecurity training for all whom will be allowed to enter the premises during an outbreak.

Each livestock hauling company must be briefed on the enhanced biosecurity measures implemented by a premises before moving livestock on or off the operation. The pre-identified biosecurity manager for each operation will be responsible for sharing this information with livestock haulers and should document when this transfer of knowledge takes place. Drivers must fully understand their obligation to enhanced biosecurity when moving animals during an outbreak.

➤ **Permitted Routes**

Livestock operations will receive specific route information from KDA to provide to haulers for maintaining biosecure corridors. This may include a list of permitted farms in movement restricted areas, a list of public roads closed to haulers, and suggested routes for animal movement. Premises that require a hauler to cross the LOS to load or unload animals are suggested to instruct the driver of each hauler to remain in the vehicle while on the premises to lower the risk of unintentional disease spread.

➤ **Infected, Suspect, and Contact Premises**

Any premises within Kansas **infected** with an FAD will not be eligible to receive a Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit. An Infected Premises designation is applied when laboratory results confirm the presence of an FAD.

Any premises within Kansas **suspected** of an FAD infection will not be eligible to receive a Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit. A suspect premises is under investigation due to the presence of susceptible animals reported to have clinical signs compatible of FADs. Once an investigation for an FAD is resolved, and suspect classification has been cleared, the premises will be expected to meet all other requirements to receive a permit.

Any premises within Kansas that are classified as a **contact** premises will not be eligible to receive a Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit. A contact premises is a premises with susceptible animals that may have been exposed to an FAD, either directly or indirectly, including but not limited to exposure to animals, animal products, fomites, or people from an Infected Premises. Contact premises are designated as suspect until an investigation has been initiated. Once an investigation for an FAD is resolved, and suspect classification has been cleared, the premises will be expected to meet all other requirements to receive a permit.

OUTBREAK RESPONSE

Outbreak response procedures will include the requesting of permits, Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit audits and possible on-site inspections of site enhanced biosecurity practices.

OUTBREAK RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS FOR ANIMAL MOVEMENT

The following permitting guidance applies to Kansas Swine Operations during an FAD outbreak:

1. A state-wide stop movement order for all susceptible animals and animal products will be issued immediately upon the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner receiving credible intelligence related to a presumptive positive or confirmed case of an FAD in North America. Law enforcement officers

will have the authority to stop any vehicle suspected of moving any banned products or animals. Any movement of non-permitted loads will result in arrest and prosecution.

2. All swine facilities will implement their SPS site-specific enhanced biosecurity plans and continue until freedom from FAD is re-established; biosecurity protocols will be enforced state-wide.
3. If FMD, CSF, or ASF is diagnosed within Kansas all swine facilities within a defined Control Area will complete a FAD Epidemiology Questionnaire with a regulatory official. See Appendix H in the *FMD Response Plan: The Red Book* for an example Epidemiology Questionnaire. An incident specific questionnaire will be provided for the outbreak.
4. A Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit will be issued at the discretion of the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner, or assigned incident management personnel.
5. Swine operations will be required to monitor all pigs daily for signs of infection, record their findings, and promptly report abnormal findings to KDA Division of Animal Health. Records shall be available for review by the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner or their designee.
6. Depending on the outbreak, the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner may require additional surveillance, beyond monitoring pigs for clinical signs of disease.
7. Processing plants will enhance their biosecurity to prevent spreading disease via trucks and drivers/haulers, as well as plant personnel handling live animals potentially infected with an FAD virus.

REQUESTING A PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT DURING AN OUTBREAK

The KS SPS Plan covers the Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit for At-Risk and Monitored KS SPS Participating Premises in animal movement only. Other on-farm and off-farm movements may also need special permits.

PRODUCERS: HOW TO REQUEST A PERMIT

KDA will set up an online information sharing center and provide public information news releases for producers, stakeholders, and the public at the start of and during an outbreak. There will be multiple ways for producers to request a movement permit for animals - via telephone or through an internet link to access an online form.

A sample Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit can be found in Appendix C of this plan.

Producers should be prepared to have the following information available upon request prior to issuance of movement permit:

- Completed and approved Kansas Secure Pork Supply Plan and accompanying audit (pre-event).
- Laboratory results from samples tested, if required for movement.
- A completed copy of the Kansas Emergency Animal Movement Permit and supporting documentation for submission.
 - Information demonstrating normal health status for the animals on the production site involved for the past 14 days (e.g., herd health monitoring documents and/or certificate of veterinary inspection signed by an Accredited Veterinarian)
 - Premises logs recording movement of people, animals and equipment for past 14 days
 - Additional supporting documentation illustrating biosecurity practices implemented since the Kansas Secure Pork Supply Plan Audit (training, logs, etc.)

If the permit is for a movement out of state, KDA will contact the **state of destination for approval**.

Refer to the following links for additional information regarding permitting:

[Permit Guidance for Moving Pigs or Semen](#)

[FAD PReP Manual 6-0: Permitted Movement](#)

RESCINDING ANIMAL MOVEMENT PERMITS

1. Permits may be rescinded for violating biosecurity procedures. Re-inspections for biosecurity reasons will include a full enhanced biosecurity Kansas Emergency Pork Movement Permit audit and must be passed before a permit can be re-issued; or
2. Permits will be rescinded if livestock inspections by qualified animal health professionals under the direction of the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner identify clinical signs consistent with an FAD; as a result, the farm is identified as a Suspect Premises. The permit may be reinstated when sufficient information is provided to the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner to determine the farm is no longer a Suspect Premises; or
3. Permits will be rescinded if laboratory tests indicate an FAD virus infection in one or more animals on the premises; as a result, the farm is identified as an Infected Premises.
4. Permits will be suspended if contact tracing from other facilities indicates that your premises may have been exposed to the virus from another source.
5. Rescinding of permit for failure to complete, or produce completed, daily herd health inspection records will be at the discretion of the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner.

STATE AND AGENCY COLLABORATION

The Kansas Department of Agriculture has Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with other states and agencies to manage the movement of animals and animal products and aid in disease response activities within the State and across state borders.

SWINE INDUSTRY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

KDA has worked with many agencies, entities, and planning partners to develop and implement the KS SPS Plan; they include: several feeding operations, the Kansas Pork Association (KPA), KSU Veterinary School, KSU Animal Sciences, KSU Extension, KSU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (KSVDL), USDA APHIS Veterinary Services, Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM), local emergency management personnel, Kansas Highway Patrol and local law enforcement, Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT), Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) and practicing veterinarians.

PLAN UPDATES

The KS SPS Plan will be reviewed by KDA on a routine basis or when there are significant changes to the National Secure Pork Supply Plan.

GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

Links to the resources for producers, haulers, and processors:

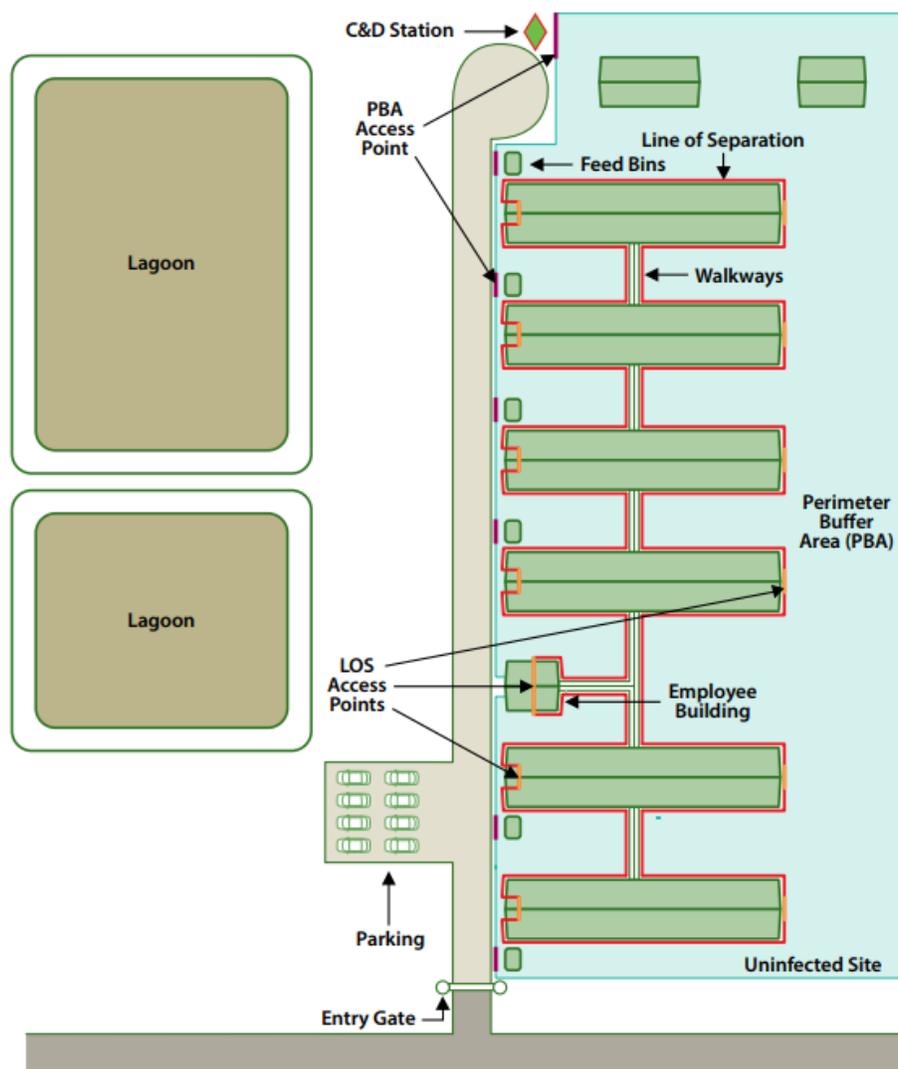
- [Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan \(FAD PReP\) Materials and References](#)
- [FAD PReP Foot-And-Mouth Disease Materials and Resources](#)
- [African Swine Fever Information](#)
- [Classical Swine Fever Information](#)
[National Secure Pork Supply](#)

APPENDIX A: LINE OF SEPARATION

The **Line of Separation (LOS)** is a clearly identified boundary around, or within, the entire operation to separate off-farm and on-farm movement of vehicles, items, people, and animals. The purpose of the LOS is to limit movement of an FAD virus into areas where susceptible animals can be exposed directly (animal contact) and indirectly (contaminated vehicles, footwear, equipment, run off). Access should only be allowed through a minimum number of clearly marked and controlled **LOS Access Point(s)** following appropriate biosecurity measures.

Figure A-1: Operation LOS schematic

Enclosed Walkway Layout Example

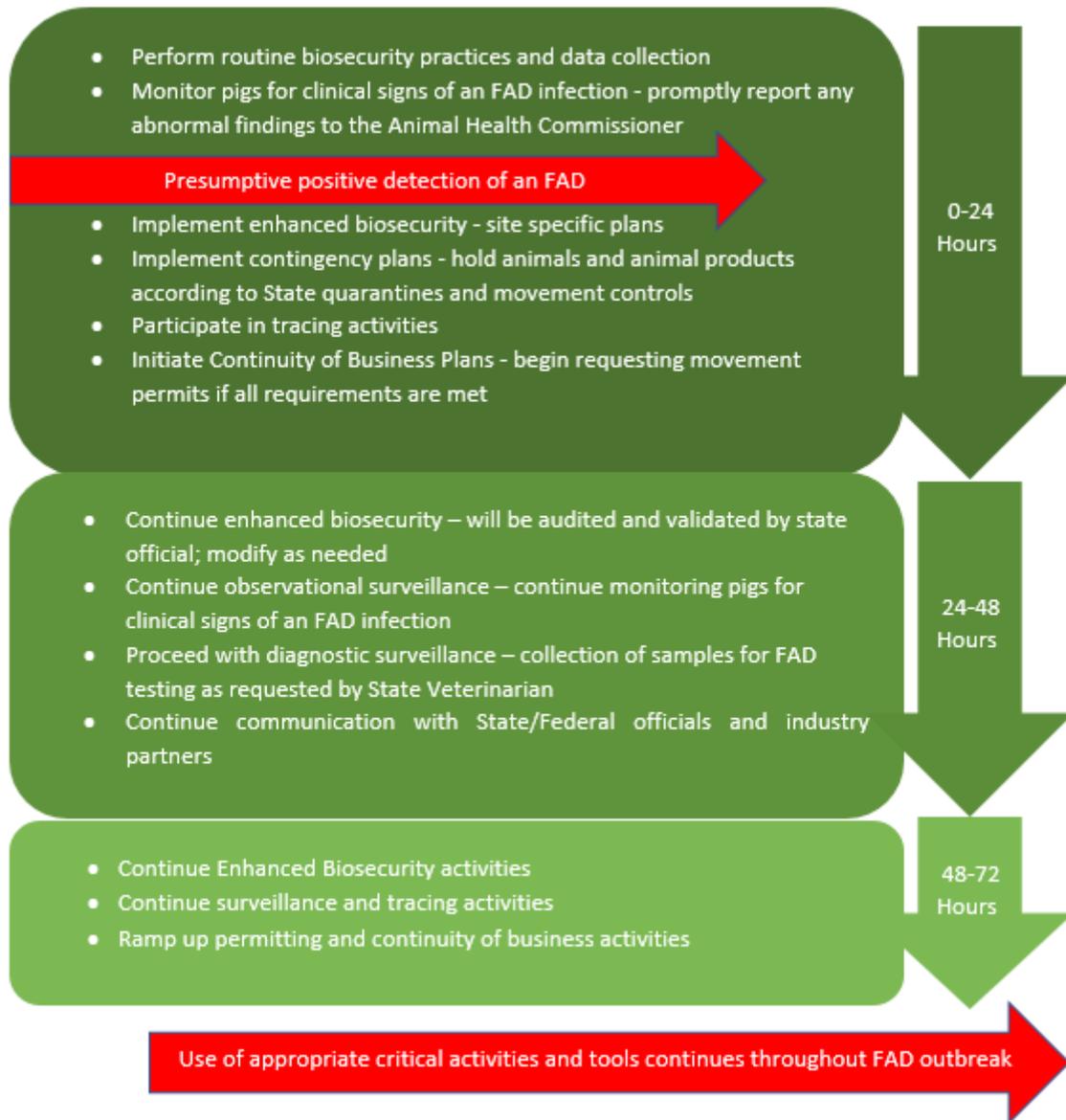


Source: Securepork.org

APPENDIX B: CRITICAL PRODUCER AND PROCESSOR RESPONSES

The figures below outline some of the initial responses that producers and processors must take in the first two weeks hours of an FAD outbreak to receive movement permits for pork. Please be aware that these are specific to requirements for movement permits and are subject to change.

Figure B-1: Critical Movement and Control Response Activities from 0-72 hours



Source: Adapted from NAHEMS Guidelines: Quarantine and Movement Control

APPENDIX C: SAMPLE KANSAS EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT PERMIT

		KANSAS EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT PERMIT			
Operation Info					
Name of Operation			Premises ID # (USDA PIN #)		
Street Address:		City:	State: KS	County:	Zip:
GIS Coordinates		Lat:		Long:	
Owner Name:			Email:		
Contact Ph #:			Alternate Ph #		
KS SPS Membership: Yes or No			Date of last audit:		
Have you received any animals in the last 14 days? ___ Yes ___ No If yes, where did the animals come from: City _____ State _____ Date animals entered premises: _____					
Hauler Info					
Name of Hauler:			Street Address:		
City:	State:	Zip:	Contact Name:		
Phone:		Alt Phone:		Email:	
DL #		VIN #			
Route from Operation to destination:					
Destination Info					
Name of Destination:			Street:		
City:	State:	Zip:	Contact Name:		
Phone:		Email:			
Type of Operation: (processor, feedyard, etc.):			Premises ID Number:		
KDA USE ONLY					
Date Received:		Date Approved:		Permit #:	
Interstate Movement Only – Information regarding receiving state approval					
Name of Official:		Title:		Date/Time:	
Phone # of Official:					
Permit Valid from: (date and time)			To: (date and time)		
List route modifications here:					
Signature of KS Authorizing Official:			Title:		
Name:			Email:		
<u>Disobeying requirements of this movement permit may result in a fine and/or imprisonment.</u>					