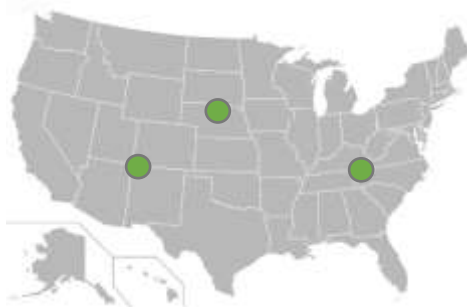


Protecting the Flock: Biosecurity and the SSWS Plan

Danelle Bickett-Weddle, DVM, MPH, PhD, DACVPM
Owner, Preventalytics

**National
Movement
Standstill**

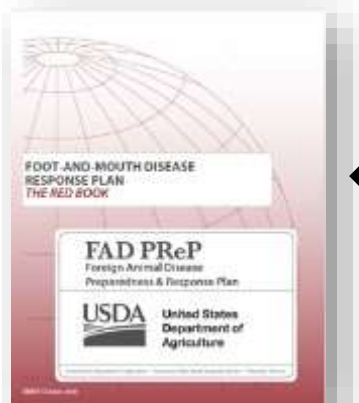


**Standstill lifted
for those
outside the
Control Area**

**Farm infected
with FMD**

**Control
Areas
designated**

**Farm in Control
Area, NOT infected
with FMD**



Goal: Control, contain, eradicate
FMD as quickly as possible

Zones and Areas



Goal: Prevent exposure,
business continuity

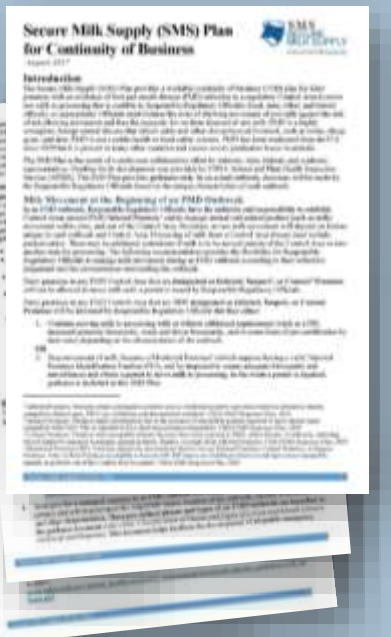
Secure Food Supply Plans for Continuity of Business

securemilk.org

securepork.org

securebeef.org

securesheepwool.org



Permit Guidance



Permitting Guidance* for Movement of Sheep/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 Regulatory Officials	Yes
3. Trace-back/forward information is acceptable; premises is NOT Infected, Contact, Suspect	Yes
4. Destination premises and state are willing to accept the sheep/semen/embryos	Yes
5. No evidence of infection based on surveillance	Yes

Permit guidance to move sheep/semen/embryos if
all above responses are "Yes"

Consider Issuing
MOVEMENT PERMIT

*For information on issuing permits for wool movement out of a Control Area, as well as FMD virus survivability in wool, inactivation recommendations, and traceability refer to the *SSWS Wool Handling during an FMD Outbreak* document available at: [https://seuresheepwool.org/Assets/SSWS Wool-Handling-During-FMD-Outbreak.pdf](https://seuresheepwool.org/Assets/SSWS%20Wool-Handling-During-FMD-Outbreak.pdf).

Secure Sheep and Wool Supply Plan www.seuresheepwool.org



Producer Role

Preparedness



Traceability info
(PIN, GPS Coordinates, etc.)







Enhanced biosecurity plan
ready to go



Record keeping
(Animals, people, deliveries)

Game Time Impacts

- Control area location 
- Not Infected, Contact, Suspect Premises 
- Destination willing to accept movement 
- No evidence of infection 

New 2021

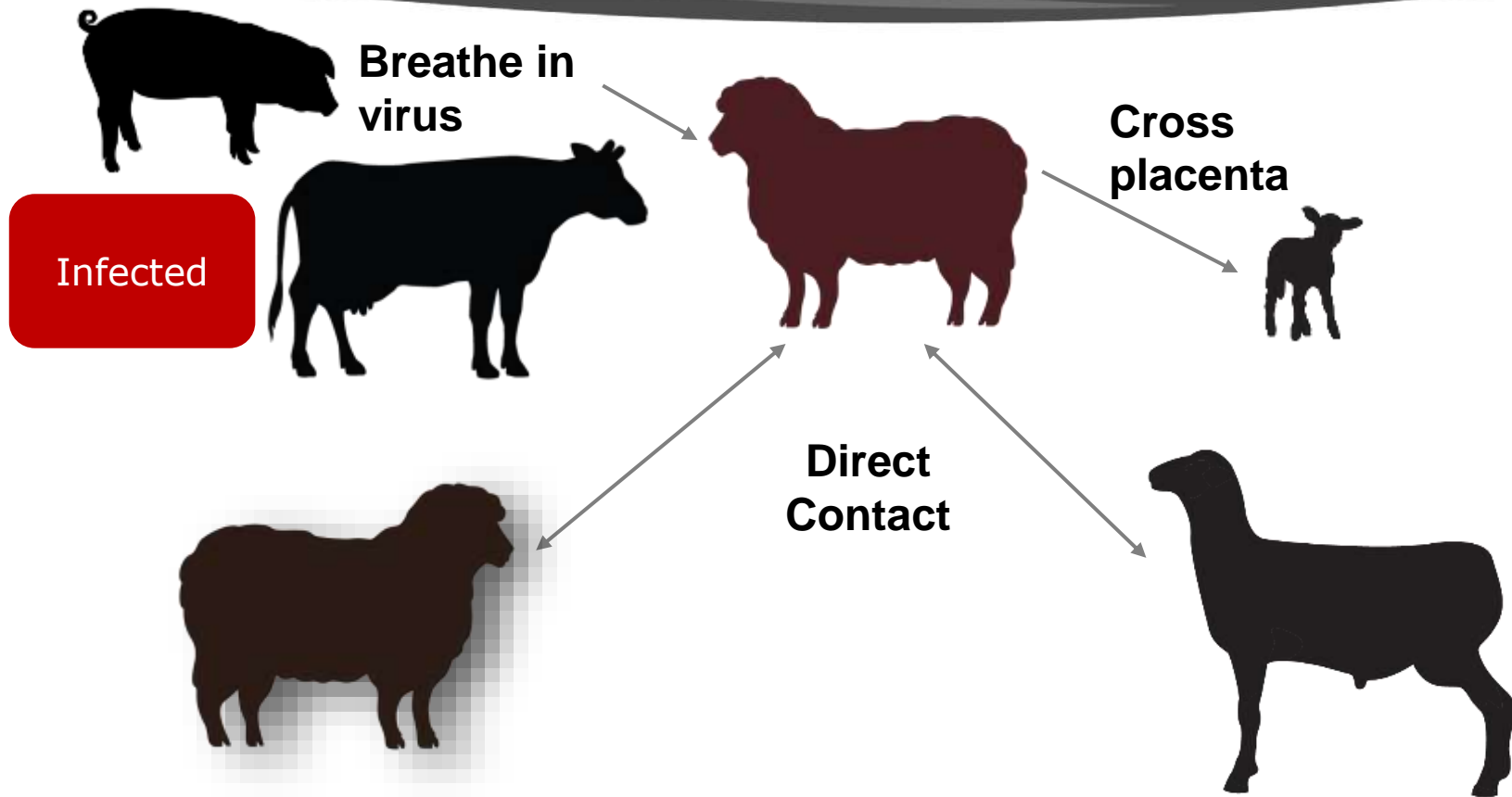
© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

- National PIN
- State Location Identifier (LID)
- Scrapie premises ID
- Oh my!

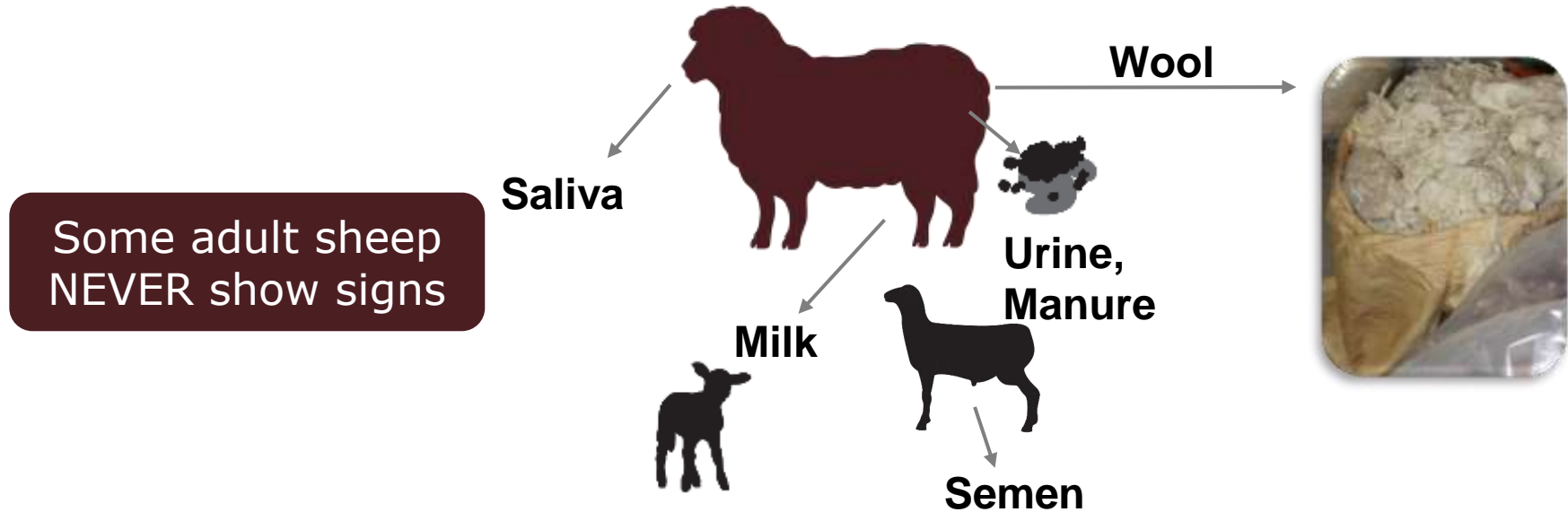
https://securesheepwool.org/Assets/SSWS_Premises-ID-Info.pdf



How do sheep get FMD?



Spread of FMD Virus



Shed the virus 2 to 4 days
before clinical signs appear

Pneumonia

Q Fever

ENHANCED



DAILY



Routine Biosecurity

Caseous
Lymphadenitis

Foot Rot





Daily to Enhanced Biosecurity

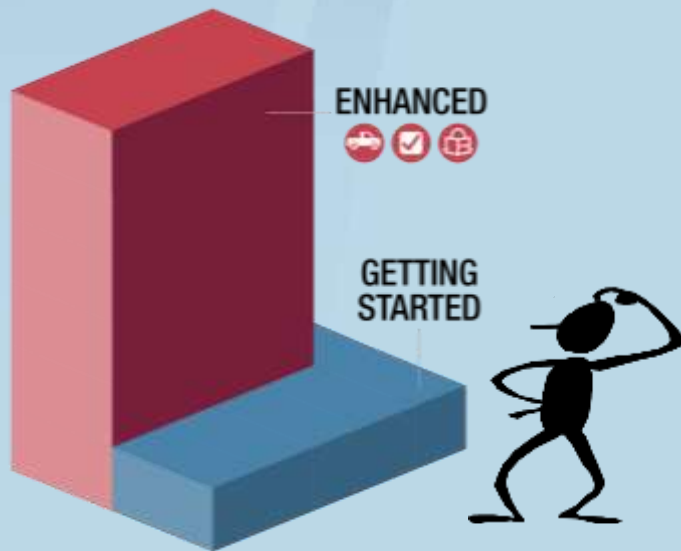
Preparing for the Unexpected to Maintain Sheep Health



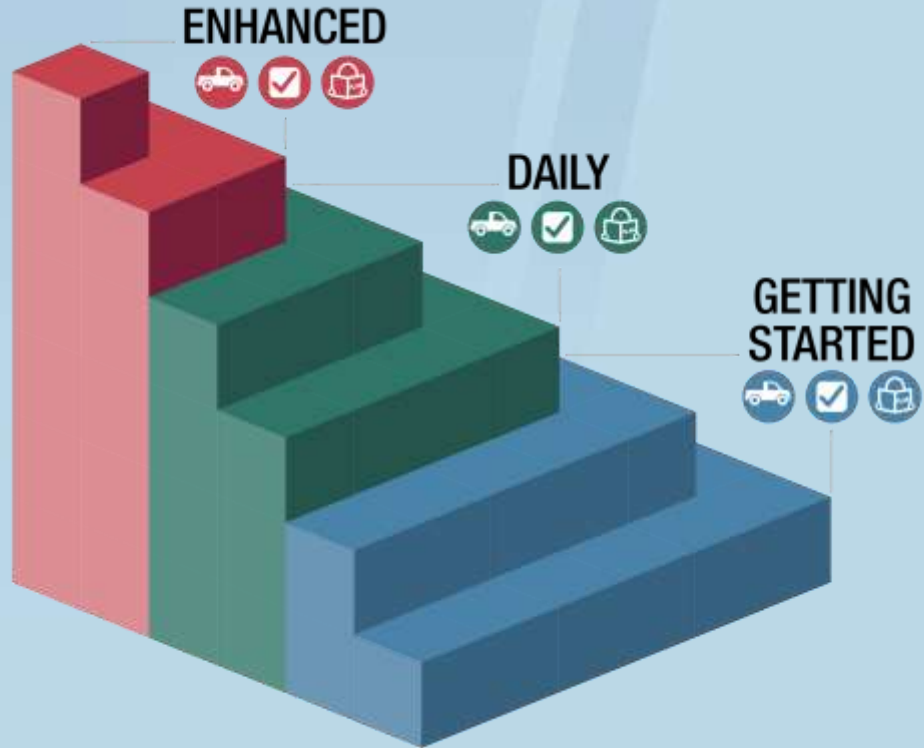
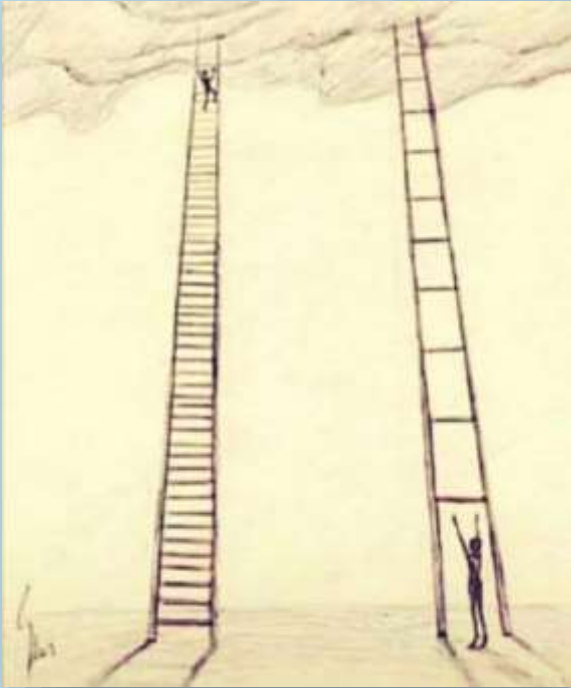
Protecting the Herd/Flock

- Majority of producers have not dealt with new, highly contagious disease
 - Enhanced biosecurity needed
 - Animals never zero risk of exposure

It will be hard for some herds/flocks to go from no/little biosecurity to enhanced...



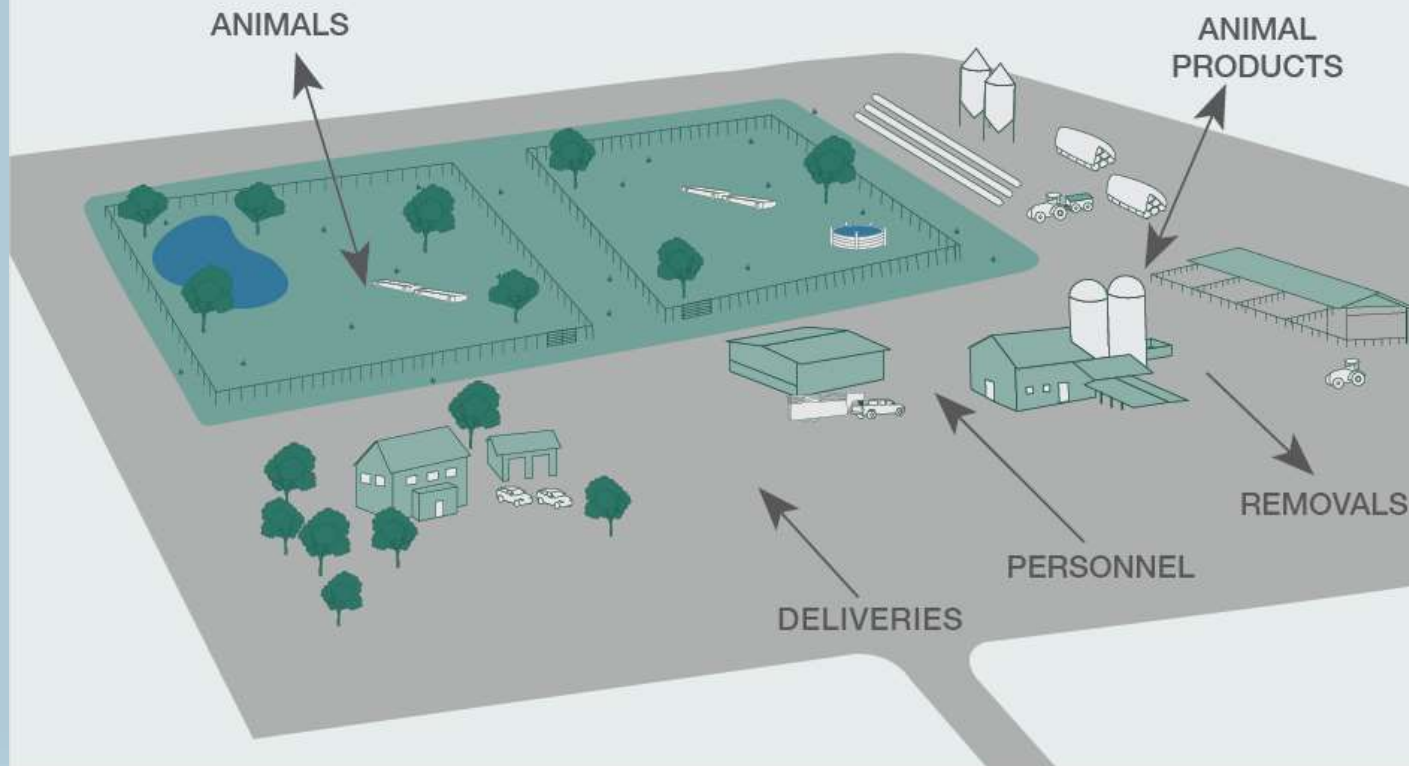
Big journeys begin with small steps



Movement Risks



MOVEMENTS THAT COULD BRING DISEASE







- Fill it out for a typical week or month
- Focus on daily movements first
- What initial biosecurity steps could protect the flock?

The Chem Soc Trans
Faraday & Phys. Chem. 1944; 1: 1000-1004. doi:10.1039/TF9441000100



Where can I learn more?

Biosecurity Tip Sheets provide more info on biosecurity actions to protect your flock!

www.cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity/

ANIMAL MOVEMENTS BIOSECURITY TIP SHEET



Animals moving on and off your operation can spread disease. Biosecurity steps can help stop disease spread. Animal movement includes new animals. It also includes animals returning to your farm/ ranch after shows, breeding, grading, off-farm, or medical care.

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION (ID) AND RECORD KEEPING

Animal ID helps keep good records on status, health and movements. Follow state and federal ID requirements when moving animals. Some livestock need individual ID and others can be identified as a group or lot.

- ID options include ear tags (plastic, metal, radiofrequency), tattoos, brands, or leg bands.
- Records should include animal origin, age, treatments, vaccines, current location, and movement history.



A piggy ear tag is an easy way to identify cattle.
Source: IRI Extension and Outreach



Colorful leg bands can be used to identify groups of poultry.
Source: Daniele Givens-Wheeler, Iowa State University



Sheep with two different plastic identification tags.
Source: Daniele Givens-Wheeler, Iowa State University

BECOMING ANIMALS

Animals brought in from outside sources are a greater risk to your herd than those born and raised on your farm. Incoming animals may not look sick but may be carrying disease. To protect your herd or flock:

- Purchase animals only from disease-free sources. New animals should come from sources where biosecurity practices are similar to, or better than, your own.
- Animals from out of state may need to be tested for diseases. Follow all state and federal testing rules.
- Vaccinate new animals before allowing them to enter your field or flock.
- Test (and/or treat) new animals for parasites.
- Transport livestock in cleaned and disinfected trailers or crates.
- All incoming animals should be in quarantine for a period of time, usually 21-30 days. Work with your veterinarian to set animal quarantine periods.
- Train animal caretakers on how to recognize sick animals.



Truck with a brown and yellow crates used to transport birds.
Source: Lauren Havel, Pennsylvania State University

The Center for Food Security & Public Health | cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity
Animal Movements Tip Sheet - 2021 - Page 1

Biosecurity 2021 - Page 2

Biosecurity 2021 - Page 3



Tip Sheet Topics

- Protecting Your Flock
- Animal Health and Disease Monitoring
- Vehicles and Equipment
- Cleaning and Disinfection
- Personnel (Family, Employees, Visitors)
- Animal Movement
- Carcass Disposal
- Manure, Litter, Bedding Management
- Wildlife, Rodent, Other Animal Control
- Feed and Water
- *And more!*





Step 2: Assess Biosecurity

- Biosecurity checklist has a series of questions to find strengths and gaps





Checklist Topics

- Training
- Protecting Your Flock
- Animal Health and Disease Monitoring
- Vehicles and Equipment
- Cleaning and Disinfection
- Personnel (Family, Employees, Visitors)
- Animal Movement
- Animal Products
- Carcass Disposal
- Manure Management
- Wildlife, Rodent, Other Animal Control
- Feed and Water



www.cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity/



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Center for Food Security & Public Health (CFSPH) Biosecurity website. The header includes the CFSPH logo and navigation links: ANIMAL DISEASES, PREVENTION (highlighted), PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE, COURSES, PRODUCTS, and ABOUT. Below the header is a 'Biosecurity' section with a sub-header 'CFSPH Biosecurity'. A paragraph explains the importance of biosecurity for all animal operations. A 'Send Feedback' button is located on the right. Below this is a section titled 'Select a category below for more resources:' with ten icons representing different categories: Getting Started, Beef Biosecurity, Dairy Biosecurity, Poultry Biosecurity, Sheep Biosecurity, Swine Biosecurity, Biosecurity Tips, Biosecurity Training, Disease Transmission, and All Resources. At the bottom, there are six large blue circular icons representing specific resources: Step 1: Movement Risks and Biosecurity, Step 2: Biosecurity Checklist - Sheep, Step 3: Biosecurity Plan Template - Sheep, Protecting the Herd/Flock, Protect Sheep Infographic, and Enhanced Biosecurity - Secure Sheep and Wool Supply. Each resource has a 'Download PDF' or 'View' link.

The Center for Food Security & Public Health

ANIMAL DISEASES PREVENTION PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE COURSES PRODUCTS ABOUT

Biosecurity
CFSPH Biosecurity

Biosecurity is an important step for all animal operations, regardless of size or species. Those efforts keep animals healthy and your business productive. The resources on this page can help if you are just getting started, wanting to improve your current biosecurity plan, find species specific information, or develop plans for enhanced biosecurity measures.

[Send Feedback](#)

Select a category below for more resources:

- Getting Started
- Beef Biosecurity
- Dairy Biosecurity
- Poultry Biosecurity
- Sheep Biosecurity
- Swine Biosecurity
- Biosecurity Tips
- Biosecurity Training
- Disease Transmission
- All Resources

- Step 1: Movement Risks and Biosecurity
[Download PDF](#)
- Step 2: Biosecurity Checklist - Sheep
[Download PDF](#)
- Step 3: Biosecurity Plan Template - Sheep
[Download](#)
- Protecting the Herd/Flock
- Protect Sheep Infographic
[Download PDF](#)
- Enhanced Biosecurity - Secure Sheep and Wool Supply
[View](#)

Funding provided
by USDA NADPRP
and USDA NIFA
NCR SARE





Enhanced Biosecurity

Foreign Animal Disease Readiness to Protect Your Flock



Foot and Mouth Disease: Very Contagious Disease of Animals

Sheep, cattle, pigs, goats = blisters

Death: low in adults

Sickness: high

Not a public health or
food safety concern

1929: Last U.S. case

World trade-limiting disease



www.securesheepwool.org

A screenshot of the SSW's Secure Sheep and Wool Supply website. The header features the SSW's logo and navigation tabs for SSWS PLAN, PRODUCERS, VETERINARIANS, BROTHERS/PROCESSORS, REGULATORY OFFICIALS, and TRAINING MATERIALS. A banner titled 'Get Your PIN' includes a 'DOWNLOAD' button and an image of sheep on a map with location pins. Below the banner, the 'SSWS Plan for Continuity of Business' is detailed, including text about FMD and a list of measures. At the bottom, three boxes offer resources: 'Read the SSW's Plan!', 'Watch!', and 'ABOUT FMD!'.

SSWS
SECURE SHEEP
AND WOOL SUPPLY

SSWS PLAN PRODUCERS VETERINARIANS BROTHERS/PROCESSORS REGULATORY OFFICIALS TRAINING MATERIALS

Get Your PIN

DOWNLOAD

SSWS Plan for Continuity of Business

If foot and mouth disease (FMD) is found in United States locations, Regulatory Officials will limit the movement of animals and animal products to try and control the spread of this very contagious animal disease.

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is not a public health or food safety concern. Meat and milk are safe to eat and drink.

The Secure Sheep and Wool Supply (SSWS) Plan for Continuity of Business provides opportunities for voluntarily, prepare before an FMD outbreak. This will benefit producers (producers with sheep that have no evidence of infection to:

- Limit exposure of their animals through enhanced biosecurity
- Move animals to processing or another premises under a movement permit issued by Regulatory Officials, and
- Maintain business continuity for the sheep industry, including producers, buyers, processors and meat processors in FMD outbreak.

Read the SSW's Plan!

[SSWS Plan](#)
[SSWS Plan and Wool Handbook](#)

1-page Handouts
SSWS Card
SSWS Booklet
Video Series

Watch!

SSWS Overview Video
SSWS Plan Card
SSWS Plan Video
SSWS 2016/2017 TCI Booklet

ABOUT FMD!

FMD Video (9 min)
SSWS Plan Card
SSWS Plan Video
SSWS Plan Booklet
SSWS Plan Booklet



Resources

Enhanced Biosecurity for Feedlots, Pasture

INFORMATION MANUAL FOR
ENHANCED BIOSECURITY FOR
FMD PREVENTION
SHEEP FEEDLOTS

April 2020



Enhanced Biosecurity Plan for FMD Prevention in _____

Date (created or updated): _____

This Enhanced Biosecurity Plan is based on the Secure Sheep and Wool Supply (SSWS) Plan Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity, _____, and was developed using guidance from the SSWS Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention, _____. All documents are available at www.securesheepwool.org. In the plan below, all items are implemented unless marked except those indicated which will be implemented prior to expanding an animal movement period.

SCORE OF BIOSECURITY PLAN

Describe the Provision:

- National Provision Identification Number (Eggs ID or PID): _____ frequent
- Provision Address: _____
- Provision GPS Coordinates: _____
- Animal? (in primary provision): _____

NAME: _____
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.

_____ developed the operation-specific biosecurity plan with the assistance of (check all that apply) _____

Enhanced Biosecurity Plan for FMD Prevention

Page 1 of 12

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



Recommendations for Biosecurity

1. In place

2. In progress

3. Not in place

4. Not applicable

5. Not applicable

6. Not applicable

7. Not applicable

8. Not applicable

9. Not applicable

10. Not applicable

11. Not applicable

12. Not applicable

13. Not applicable

14. Not applicable

15. Not applicable

16. Not applicable

17. Not applicable

18. Not applicable

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32. Not applicable

33. Not applicable

34. Not applicable

35. Not applicable

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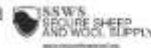
47. Not applicable

48. Not applicable

49. Not applicable

50. Not applicable

Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Sheep on Pasture/Rangeland



Recommendations for Biosecurity

Each self-assessment checklist item has three possible responses: In place, In progress, or Not in place. Implementation of each component is essential to prevent disease 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 are, or are capable of being, implemented on the operation as evidenced by visual inspection or by signed and dated documentation, as applicable.
- In progress: Items, but not all, of the items are addressed in the biosecurity plan and are, or are capable of being, implemented on the operation as evidenced by visual inspection or by signed and dated documentation, as applicable.
- Not in place: The items have not been addressed in the biosecurity plan or are not capable of being implemented on the operation.

Biosecurity Manager and Written Plan

The Biosecurity Manager is identified for the operation. This individual is responsible for developing the biosecurity plan and implementing the biosecurity measures. If there are not a designated and trained Biosecurity Manager, or if the Biosecurity Manager is not trained, the operation is not in compliance with the biosecurity plan. The Biosecurity Manager has the written authority to ensure compliance with biosecurity measures and take corrective action as needed.

The biosecurity plan includes a map of the operation including the lines of Separation (LOS), Access Points, cleaning and disinfection (C&D) stations, designated parking areas, and secure animal handling areas. The map includes vehicle access points, vehicle transport vehicles, vehicles, and secure animal handling areas. 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 U.S.

1. In place 2. In progress 3. Not in place

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- Training
- Protecting Your Flock
- Vehicles and Equipment
- Cleaning and Disinfection
- Personnel
- Animal Movement
- Animal Products
- Carcass Disposal
- Manure Management
- Wildlife, Rodent, Other Animal Control
- Feed





*Enhanced
Biosecurity*

SSWS PLAN

PRODUCERS

VETERINARIANS

PACKERS/PROCESSORS

REGULATORY OFFICIALS

Producers

Steps to Move

Premises ID Number

Biosecurity

Disease Monitoring

Vaccination

Movement Records

Permit Guidance

Forms and SOPs

Signs and Posters

Biosecurity Resources for Producers

Implementing enhanced biosecurity plans will help prevent exposing sheep to Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) during an outbreak. Be prepared to share your biosecurity plan with your State Animal Health Officer prior to an outbreak (if requested).

Write an operation-specific, enhanced biosecurity plan!

Work with your herd veterinarian and use the resources below to get started.

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.



Biosecurity Checklist

[Biosecurity Checklist for Sheep Feedlots](#)

[Biosecurity Checklist for Sheep on Pasture/Rangeland](#)



Biosecurity Manuals

[Biosecurity Info for Sheep Feedlots](#)

[Biosecurity Info for Sheep on Pasture/Rangeland](#)

[Enhanced Biosecurity Considerations for Grazing Public Lands](#)



Protect Your Premises

[Feedlot LOS Example](#)

[Sheep on Pasture LOS Example](#)



Creating a Premises Map

[Premises Map Instructions: Feedlot](#)

[Premises Map Instructions: Pasture/Rangeland](#)



Customizable Templates

[Enhanced Biosecurity Plan Template \(TYPE premises\)](#)



Creating a Premises Map

Creating a Premises Map for a Biosecurity Plan

Pasture/Hungford Example



The first step is to get an aerial map of your operation (steps described below). It can then be annotated based on using a computer (also described below).

Getting an Aerial View from Google Maps

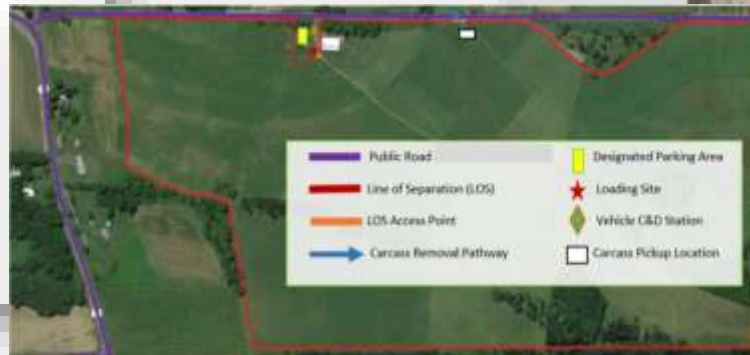
Google Maps is one example of aerial images provided free of charge online. There are others such as www.fishbase.org and www.earthstar.com are what works best for your operation. The steps below pertain to Google Maps.

1. Open an internet browser. Type in the URL: <http://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 farms and necessary 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 animals are located and click. A gray "pushpin" icon will appear. At the bottom of the screen, you will see the GPS coordinates in light gray below the location's address. Copy this information to include in your premises map.
6. Go to your Microsoft Word, but keep the internet browser in Google Maps open behind Word. Click on "Insert" in the toolbar, click "Screenclipping," click "Screen Clipping." The browser will move to the front and be frozen. You can now use the mouse to select the area you want to copy into the word document.
7. Label the map for the following items and include a legend:

- Public road
- Line of Separation (LOS)
- LOS Access Point
- Vehicle cleaning and disinfection (C&D) stations
- Designated parking area
- Loading site
- Carcass disposal/picking location
- Carcass removal pathways
- Delivery (not essential to the operation)



- Public Road
- Line of Separation
- LOS Access Point
- Vehicle C&D Station
- Parking Area
- Carcass Disposal
- Carcass Pathway
- Deliveries



Inputs/Outputs

Inputs/Outputs	Frequency of Input/Output	Path traveled by	How long could you go without this movement?
Veterinary animal care personnel (veterinarian, technician, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week? <input type="checkbox"/> Month? <input type="checkbox"/> Year?
Pharmaceutical deliveries	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week? <input type="checkbox"/> Month? <input type="checkbox"/> Year?
Mail/package deliveries	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week?
Garbage removal	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week?
Dial animal retrieval	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week? <input type="checkbox"/> Month? <input type="checkbox"/> Year?
Animal retrieval	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week? <input type="checkbox"/> Month? <input type="checkbox"/> Year?
Recreation/recreation equipment (e.g., toys, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly? <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly?
Other (e.g., access to recreation, maintenance shop, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week? <input type="checkbox"/> Month? <input type="checkbox"/> Year?

Inputs/Outputs to the Operation & Contingency Planning



Channeling and allocation of vehicles crossing the Line of Separation (LOS) is time and resource intensive. Carefully planning the location of the LOS based on the type, size, path, frequency, and quantity of inputs/outputs can help focus resources to maintain fast and smooth access (LOS) virus entry. Consider if some movements could be modified. For example, change your garbage bin to the edge of the LOS or the garbage truck can pick it up without crossing the LOS or accept green across the LOS just a few meters that maintain the LOS. Include an access agreement that may apply to your operation. Evaluating the frequency and level of path use is used to help determine LOS placement. Include the completed chart in your biosecurity plan. The first column helps with a contingency plan. If movements are limited, determine how long you can go without certain inputs, and if some movements can be less frequent.

Inputs/Outputs	Frequency of Input/Output	Path traveled by	How long could you go without this movement?
Weekly shop	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week? <input type="checkbox"/> Month?
Monthly shop	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week? <input type="checkbox"/> Month?
Checking books via fax, TV, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> More than once day <input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Every other day <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week?
Feed stores (e.g., delivery truck, supplements, bagged feed, liquid feed)	<input type="checkbox"/> More than once day <input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Every other day	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week? <input type="checkbox"/> Month?
Barn (animal feed) delivery to sheep units	<input type="checkbox"/> More than once day <input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Every other day	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week?
Ration (animal feed) delivery to research off-site (pasture shop, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> More than once day <input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Every other day	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week?

Inputs/Outputs	Frequency of Input/Output	Path traveled by	How long could you go without this movement?
Equipment delivery to site	<input type="checkbox"/> More than once day <input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Every other day	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week?
Feed delivery to animals	<input type="checkbox"/> More than once day <input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Every other day <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week? <input type="checkbox"/> Two weeks?
Delivery of sheep to site (e.g., research, public sale)	<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Every other week <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week? <input type="checkbox"/> Few weeks?
Receiving sheep (e.g., research, marketing, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Week? <input type="checkbox"/> Months?
Receiving sheep	<input type="checkbox"/> More than once day <input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Every other day <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week? <input type="checkbox"/> Few weeks?
Feed delivery to sheep (e.g., research, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Week? <input type="checkbox"/> Month?
Animal input	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week?
Feed delivery	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Onsite vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> People <input type="checkbox"/> Animals <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> One day? <input type="checkbox"/> Few days (2-6 days)? <input type="checkbox"/> Week?

Biosecurity Posters

PROTECTING THE SHEEP FLOCK VISITORS WITHOUT DIRECT SHEEP CONTACT

Make sure visitors on this operation do not introduce diseases on vehicle tires, equipment, and footwear.



ARRIVING



Make sure you have permission to enter this operation. Follow all posted signs.



Drive into park in designated areas.

ON THE OPERATION



Wear footwear that can be cleaned if it becomes dirty. If necessary, wear disposable shoe covers.



Be prepared to sign a visitor's log, if one.

PROTECTING THE SHEEP FLOCK FARM ACTIVITIES

Preventing disease exposure depends on evaluation and following biosecurity steps daily.



ANIMAL
INTRODUCTIONS
AND HEALTH



Acquiring sheep can introduce disease unless quarantined and managed properly for a period of time. Quarantine, test, and vaccinate as recommended by your veterinarian.



Keep records of animal identification, all introductions, and treatments given. For control, vaccine, and people movement, a log operator will be recorded in a binder.

PERSONNEL AND
EQUIPMENT



Wear farm-dedicated clothing that has not been around animals on other operations. Wear footwear that can be cleaned when moving between different animal groups.



Vehicles and animals used to move sheep can carry diseases on tires, animal hooves, or equipment. Limit spread by working sheep from youngest to oldest and sick last.

PROTEGIENDO EL REBAÑO DE OVEJAS VISITANTES CON CONTACTO DIRECTO CON OVEJAS

Tenga en cuenta la salud y el bienestar de los animales al trabajar con los ovinos, para proteger su salud.



ENTRAR A LA
OPERACIÓN



Asegúrese de tener el permiso necesario para entrar a la operación. Sigue todos los señeros y señales de bioseguridad.



Diríjase a la Zona de Seguridad (ZSD) antes de ingresar hacia y dentro del área. Conduzca y estacione en áreas designadas.



Firma en el registro de visitantes y asegúrese de seguir todos los protocolos de bioseguridad.

MANTENGA
LA LIMPIEZA



Use calzado que se puede limpiar si se ensucia. Evite introducir animales, seres de entrar a las zonas de animales y al ingresar a los grupos de animales.



Limpie equipos y materiales que se usan entre diferentes grupos de animales y operaciones. Para evitar la propagación de enfermedades.



Use ropa limpia que no haya sido usada con otros animales en otras operaciones. Limpie las manos antes del contacto, entre grupos y después del contacto con las ovejas. Llévase al cambio con las ovejas a áreas designadas.

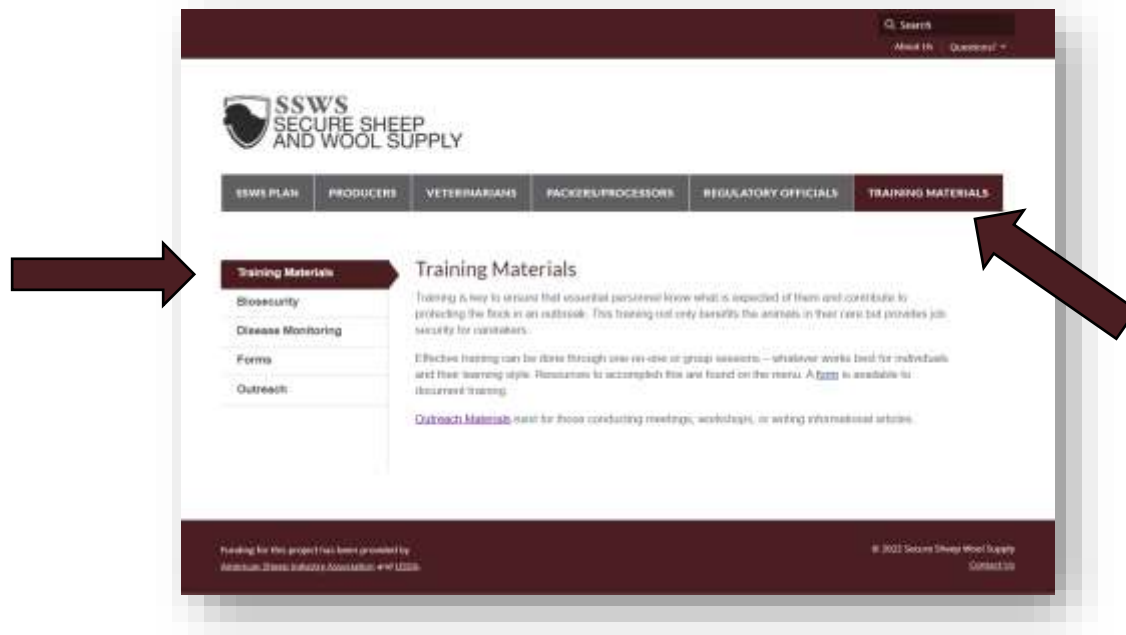
A large flock of sheep, mostly white with some black and brown, are gathered in a field. The image is semi-transparent, allowing the text to be clearly visible over the sheep. The sheep are in various poses, some looking towards the camera and others looking away.

Training & Outreach Materials

Videos, Articles for Newsletters

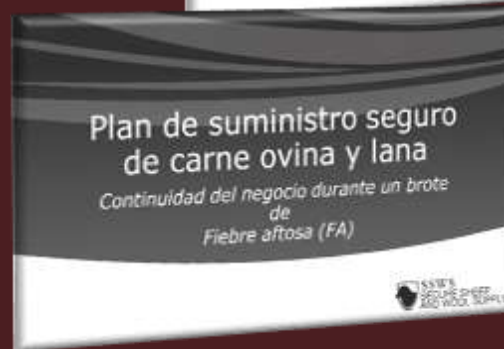
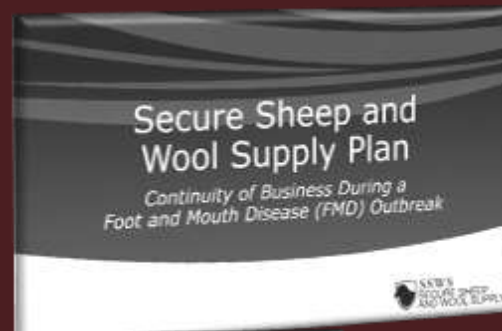


Training Materials



- Videos (5-9 mins)
 - SSWS Overview
 - FMD Overview
 - Biosecurity (2)
 - Disease Monitoring
 - FMD Vaccination
- English and Spanish

Videos



8 mins

9 mins

Videos

New
2021

Enhancing Biosecurity
Against Foot and Mouth
Disease (FMD)



Do Not Bring Disease
Keeping FMD Away From Sheep Flocks



11 mins

Disease Monitoring in
Sheep Flocks

*Recognizing Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in Sheep
during an outbreak in the USA or North America*



Monitoreo de
enfermedades en rebaños
de ovejas

*Reconocimiento de la fiebre aftosa (FA) en ovejas durante
un brote en los Estados Unidos o América del Norte*



7 mins

Outreach Materials

New
2021

SSWS PLAN | PRODUCERS | VETERINARIANS | PACKERS/PROCESSORS | REGULATORY OFFICIALS | **TRAINING MATERIALS**

Training Materials

Biosecurity

Disease Monitoring

Forms

Outreach

Outreach Materials

Conducting a meeting? Putting on a Webcast? Need an article for a newsletter? We have the resources for you!

Preparing Yourself

Read:

- [SSWS Plan](#)
- [Wool handling](#)

Watch:

- [SSWS Plan Overview \(Webinar\) \(7:36 mins\)](#)
- [Introduction to Enhanced Biosecurity Checklist \(in FAD Outbreak - June 2021 Webinar\) \(27:36 mins\)](#)
- [Secure Your Sheep Farming in the U.S. - Continuity of Business \(Jan 2020 Curd AG Customer class\) \(3:45:00\)](#)

Review:

- [Change information webpage](#)

Educating An Audience

Reassure your audience that FMD is not a public health or food safety concern. What will still be safe to eat.

Secure Sheep and Wool Supply Plan

- Handout: [1-page SSWS Plan Overview](#) / [1-page SSWS Plan Overview](#) / [1-page Handout Handing English](#)
- SSWS Handout: [English](#)
- Overview Video (download): [English \(MP4\)](#) / [Spanish \(MP4\)](#)
- Overview Video (watch): [English \(YouTube\)](#) / [Spanish \(YouTube\)](#)

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Overview

- Handout: [1-page FMD Overview](#) / [1-page FMD Overview](#)
- Video (download): [English \(MP4\)](#) / [Spanish \(Download MP4\)](#)
- Video (watch): [English \(YouTube\)](#) / [Spanish \(YouTube\)](#)


FMD Vaccination: What Livestock Producers Need to Know

- Video (download): [English \(MP4\)](#)
- Video (watch): [English \(YouTube\)](#)


Outreach Articles

- [What Producers Need to Know \(columnar\)](#)
- [Download SSWS Short Article](#)
- [Download SSC Short Article](#)
- [Download SSC Short Article](#)

Guide to the Secure Sheep and Wool Supply (SSWS) Plan



SSWS
SECURE SHEEP
AND WOOL SUPPLY
www.securesheepwool.org

ASI |  **USDA**

The Secure Sheep and Wool Supply Plan was made possible through funding from the American Sheep Industry (ASI) Association and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

Common Questions

- Premises IDs
- How/who will evaluate my biosecurity plan?
- Many more...

– My sheep get shipped to another state. Do all states follow the SSWS Plan?

The SSWS 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.

– Do the biosecurity measures need to be audited?

Some States are conducting audits or pre-certification prior to a foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreak. This may involve visiting the premises, reviewing the enhanced biosecurity plan, and discussing animal movement on and off the premises. Contact your [State Animal Health Official](#) to ask if auditing or pre-certification is being done.



The screenshot shows the SSWS (Secure Sheep and Wool Supply) website. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links: Home, About Us, Training, Page, and Contact Us. Below this is a horizontal menu with links: SSWS PLAN, PRODUCERS, VETERINARIANS, PACKERS/PROCESSORS, REGULATORY OFFICIALS, and TRAINING MATERIALS. The main content area is titled "FAQs" and lists several questions with expandable answers. A red arrow points to the "Page" link in the top navigation menu, and another red arrow points to the question "Do the biosecurity measures need to be audited?" in the FAQ list.

Q Search
Home About Us Training Page Contact Us

SSWS
SECURE SHEEP
AND WOOL SUPPLY

SSWS PLAN PRODUCERS VETERINARIANS PACKERS/PROCESSORS REGULATORY OFFICIALS TRAINING MATERIALS

FAQs

- What is the benefit of the SSWS Plan?
- If the U.S. hasn't had a case of foot and mouth disease (FMD) since 1929, why do we need to spend time and effort preparing now?
- How much does it cost to prepare as recommended in the SSWS Plan?
- What measures in the SSWS Plan will be required by my packer, state, or the federal government?
- My sheep get shipped to another state. Do all states follow the SSWS Plan?
- Do the biosecurity measures need to be audited?
- Can one Premises Identification Number (PIN) be used for animals owned by the same person but housed in multiple locations?
- Are there Secure Food Supply Plans for other livestock?



FMD Lesion Pictures

New
2021

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN SHEEP PROGRESSION OF LESIONS



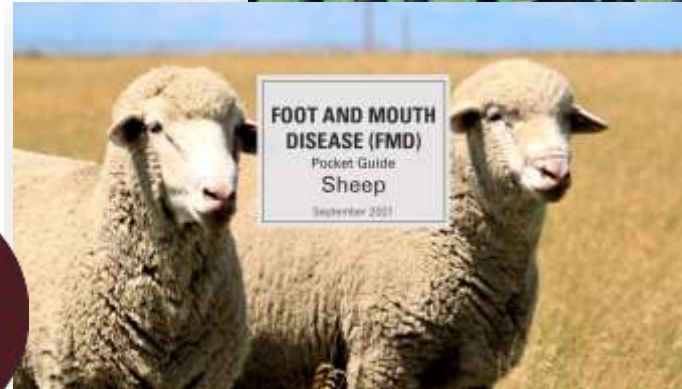
Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) lesions may be mild or not apparent in adult sheep but can also be severe like in cattle or pigs. Vesicles, ulcers, and erosions in and around the coronary band, mouth, and nose may be seen. These lesions cause clinical signs like lameness. Fever and reduced feed intake can happen in sheep infected with FMD. Infected young lambs sometimes die suddenly due to heart disease. The following lesion ages are approximate.

	CORONARY BAND	DENTAL PAD, TONGUE	NASAL MUCOSA
EARLY LESION (1-5 DAYS)			
	Blanching of the coronary band	Focal erosion of the dental pad and tongue	Focal erosion of the nasal mucosa
LATE LESION (5-7 DAYS)			
	Erosion of the coronary band with fibrin deposition	Multifocal healing erosions of the dental pad	Erosion on the nasal mucosa with fibrin deposition

If you suspect a Foreign Animal Disease

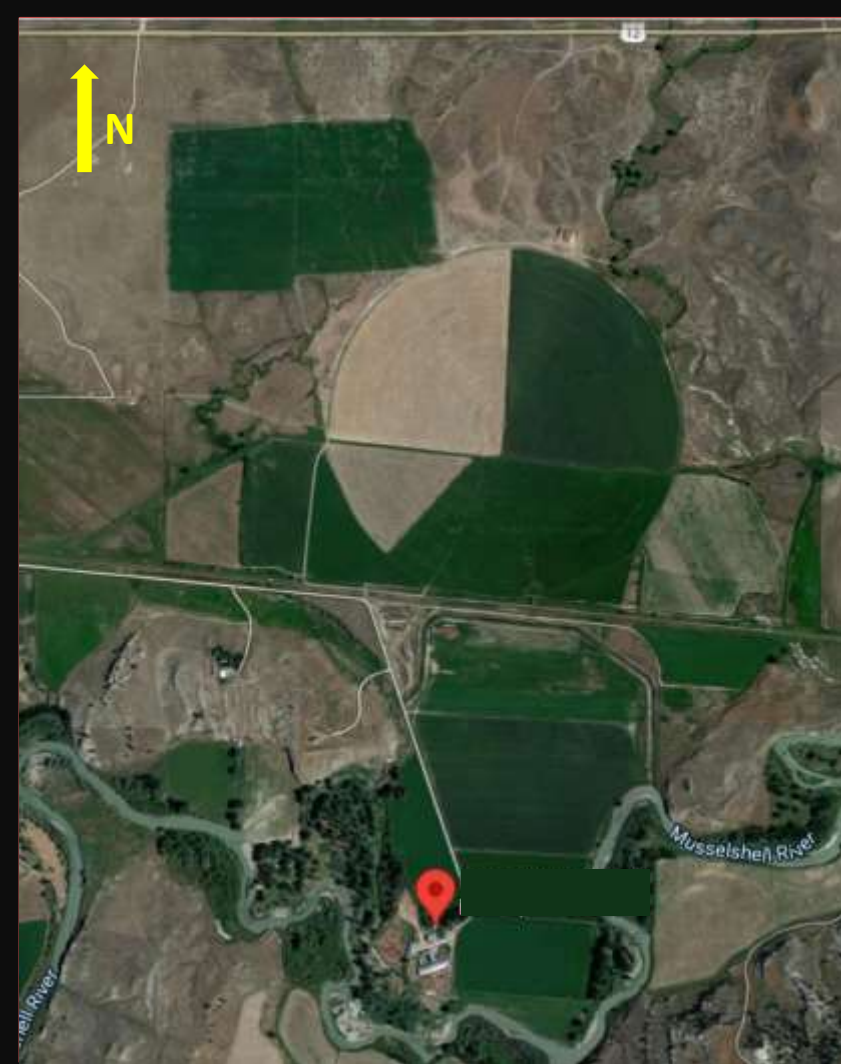
Call your State Animal Health Official (SAHO) or Area Veterinarian-in-Charge (AVIC) to report your concerns. If you do not have access to the contact information of the SAHO or the AVIC at your location, you can call 1-888-626-7500, to reach the office of the AVIC for your state. You can also call the USDA APHIS Veterinary Services National Center for Animal Health Emergency Management at 833-943-6501 (24 hours) for assistance.

Photo Credits: USDA APHIS Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ARS/AFIS Visual Information Service at Plum Island Animal Disease Center.



securesheepwool.org





Let's Visit a Sheep Ranch

Train-the-Trainer Session 19 January 2022

- 30 attendees
- 2.5-hour session
- Overview of resources
- Example sheep ranch to “practice” biosecurity/moat building

The audiences I would train raise their animals on:

028

Mostly pasture/rangeland on private lands



61 %

Mostly rangeland on public lands



25 %

Feedlots



18 %

Mix of all the above



39 %



SSWS Next Steps

FY22 Projects: USDA, ASI

✓ Training

- Biosecurity chapter
 - Sheep Quality Assurance
 - Review web module
- Co-brand SSWS and SQA resources
 - Record keeping forms
- Maintain SSWS website

[illegible]

NADPRP FY22: ASI, NCBA

“Developing movement decision criteria and exercising movement plans for livestock grazing public land allotments in and around FAD control areas through collaboration with industry, state, and federal partners”

Considerations for Enhanced Biosecurity for Cattle Grazing on



Considerations for Enhanced Biosecurity for Sheep Grazing on Public Land Allotments



This document supplements material presented in the *2017 Self-Assessment Checklist and Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Sheep on Pasture Rangeland* available at: <https://www.ssws.org.au/secure-sheep-and-wool-supply>. The guidance in these documents is primarily focused on sheep grazing private pasture and rangelands. There are unique factors regarding public land grazing which pose serious FMD virus exposure threats to some of the largest sheep flocks in North America.

Introduction

Enhanced biosecurity aims to protect animals from foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus exposure risks. Approximately 46% of the U.S. ovine inventory resides in the 11 public land states in the West. Nearly one-half of these sheep graze on some form of public land for part of the year. Generally, public lands are very remote with limited access and livestock are sparsely distributed across the landscape. These animals may be at a decreased FMD virus exposure risk when compared with areas of high livestock density. However, in an FMD outbreak, public land grazers need to be aware of the exposure risks and implement strict, enhanced biosecurity procedures wherever possible to protect the flock.

The considerations described here pertain to an FMD outbreak where the public lands are located in a regulatory Control Area. This assumes there is an infected sheep flock, cattle herd, or wildlife within the same geographic area and a risk of FMD virus exposure. In some instances, FMD outbreaks in other countries have been spread by infected yet undetected sheep grazing near other livestock, as well as contaminated vehicles and people movement in livestock grazing areas.

During an FMD outbreak, the State Animal Health Official will work together with USDA and federal and state agencies that oversee public lands. These agencies have the authority to regulate access and use of public lands. All flocks/herds permitted to graze those lands may have the same risk of FMD virus exposure and are subject to regulatory movement controls.

Exposure Risks on Public Lands

FMD virus exposure risks on public lands include:

- Common-use roads: Most public lands are located in remote regions with limited access via few roads. A single transport carrier that has recently transported an FMD-infected animal could contaminate the roadway, potentially exposing other transport vehicles and the livestock they carry.
 - Livestock grazers may be required to use the same road system when transporting livestock to and from public land grazing allotments.
 - Public land recreationalists may use the same road for activities, including transport of animals for recreational use (e.g., horses, pack goats).
- Common-use corrals/haulroads: Multiple grazing allotments used by different producers commonly share the unloading/hauling areas to access their permitted allotment. These corrals may also be used by recreationalists with animals (e.g., horses, pack goats). A single animal infected with FMD virus moved through the corral could expose other susceptible livestock to FMD virus.

assessments. Checklist and Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Cattle on Pasture. The guidance in these documents primarily addresses factors regarding public land of the cattle lands in the United States.

exposure risks. Approximately 40% of beef cattle are generally public lands are very remote and sparsely distributed across the landscape. These animals may be at a high livestock density. However, in an outbreak, public land grazers need to be aware of the exposure risks and implement strict, enhanced biosecurity procedures wherever possible to protect the flock.

infected yet undetected sheep grazing near other livestock, as well as contaminated vehicles and people movement in livestock grazing areas. The public lands are located in a Control Area. This assumes there is an infected sheep flock, cattle herd, or wildlife within the same geographic area and a risk of FMD virus exposure.

mandatory movement controls. During an outbreak, the State Animal Health Official will work together with USDA and federal and state agencies that oversee public lands.


Areas include:
• remote regions with limited access via few roads. A single transport carrier that has recently transported an FMD-infected animal could contaminate the roadway, potentially exposing other transport vehicles and the livestock they carry.
• Common-use corrals/haulroads: Multiple grazing allotments used by different producers commonly share the unloading/hauling areas to access their permitted allotment. These corrals may also be used by recreationalists with animals (e.g., horses, pack goats). A single animal infected with FMD virus moved through the corral could expose other susceptible livestock to FMD virus.

For more information and energy losses caused by FMD, visit the website: <https://www.ssws.org.au/secure-sheep-and-wool-supply>

Thank you
ASI!

Thank you
USDA!

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**SSWS**
SECURE SHEEP
AND WOOL SUPPLY

seuresheepwool.org

[SSWS PLAN](#) [PRODUCERS](#) [VETERINARIANS](#) [PACKERS/PROCESSORS](#) [REGULATORY OFFICIALS](#) [TRAINING MATERIALS](#)

Moving Your Sheep

[LEARN MORE](#)



SSWS Plan for Continuity of Business

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is found in United States livestock. Regulatory Officials will limit the movement of animals and animal products to try and control the spread of this very contagious animal disease.

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is not a public health or food safety concern. Meat and milk are safe to eat and drink.

The Secure Sheep and Wool Supply (SSWS) Plan for Continuity of Business provides opportunities to voluntarily prepare before an FMD outbreak. This will better position premises with sheep that have no evidence of infection to:

- Limit exposure of their animals through enhanced biosecurity.
- Move animals to processing or another premises under a movement permit issued by Regulatory Officials, and
- Maintain business continuity for the sheep industry, including producers, handlers, packers and wool processors during an FMD outbreak.

Read the SSWS Plan!


[SSWS Booklet](#)
[SSWS Plan and Your Handout](#)
1-page Handouts:
[SSWS English](#)
[SSWS Spanish](#)
[Wool English](#)

Watch!

[SSWS Overview Video](#)
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dbw@preventalytics.com