## Secure Sheep and Wool Supply (SSWS) Plan: Resources, Outreach

Danelle Bickett-Weddle – Preventalytics Production, Education, and Research Council 11 January 2024



## Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)

Contagious ANIMAL disease

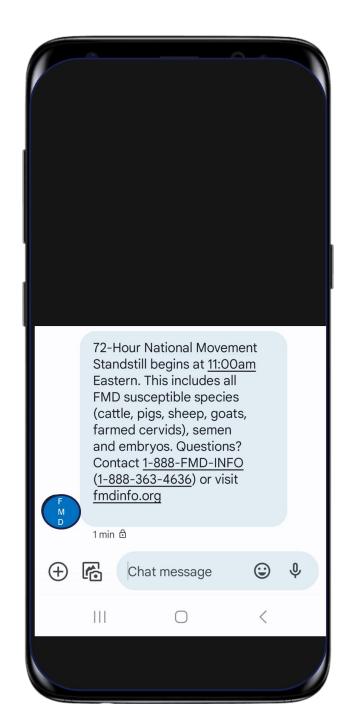
U.S. "FMD Free without Vaccination" since 1929

Sheep, cattle, pigs, goats "cloven-hooves"

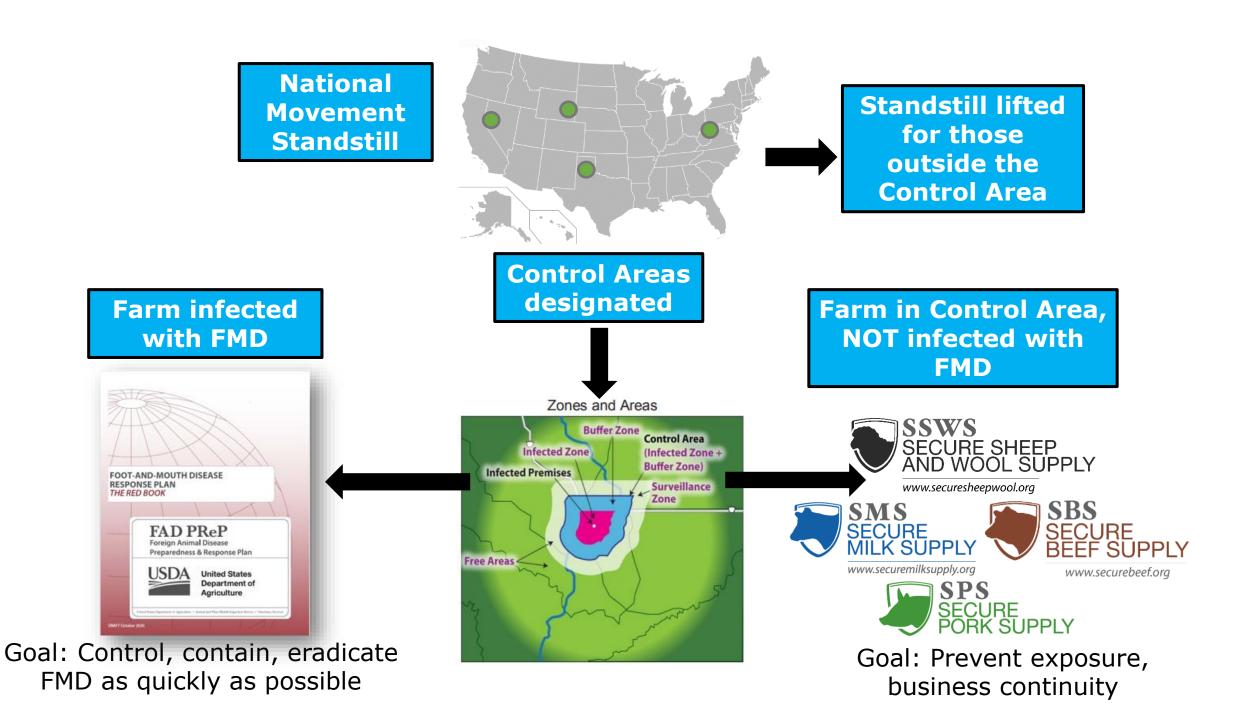
**NOT** a public health or food safety concern











## Secure Food Supply Plans for Continuity of Business

## securemilk.org

## Secure Milk Supply (SMS) Plan for Continuity of Business

The Secure Milk Supply (SMS) Plan provides a workable continuity of business (COB) plan for dairy premises with no evidence of foot and mouth disease (FMD) infection in a regulatory Control Area to move raw milk to processing that is credible to Responsible Regulatory Officials (local, state, tribal, and federal officials, as appropriate). Officials must balance the risks of allowing movement of raw milk against the risk of not allowing movement and thus the necessity for on farm disposal of raw milk. FMD is a highly contagious foreign animal disease that infects cattle and other cloven-hooved livestock, such as swine, sheep, goats, and deer. FMD is not a public health or food safety concern. FMD has been eradicated from the U.S. since 1929 but it is present in many other countries and causes severe production losses in animals.

The SMS Plan is the result of a multi-year collaborative effort by industry, state, federal, and academic representatives. Funding for its development was provided by USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APIHS). The SMS Plan provides guidance only. In an actual outbreak, decisions will be made by the Responsible Regulatory Officials based on the unique characteristics of each outbreak.

## Milk Movement at the Beginning of an FMD Outbreak

In an FMD outbreak, Responsible Regulatory Officials have the authority and responsibility to establish in an IND Access around Report Indicates the analysis of the a Regulatory Officials to manage milk movement during an FMD outbreak according to their collective

Dairy premises in any FMD Control Area that are designated as Infected, Suspect<sup>2</sup>, or Contact<sup>3</sup> Premises will not be allowed to move milk until a permit is issued by Responsible Regulatory Officials.

Dairy premises in any FMD Control Area that are NOT designated as Infected, Suspect, or Contact Premises will be informed by Responsible Regulatory Officials that they either:

- 1. Continue moving milk to processing with or without additional requirements (such as a PIN, increased premises biosecurity, truck and driver biosecurity, and/or some form of pre-certification by their state) depending on the characteristics of the outbreak
- Stop movement of milk: become a Monitored Premiser' (which requires having a valid National) Premises Identification Number (PIN), and be inspected to ensure adequate bioscentrity and surveillance) and obtain a permit to move milk to processing. In the event a permit is required, ouidance is included in this SMS Plan.

Infected Premises. Premises where presumptive positive case or confirmed positive case exists based on laboratory results, compatible clerical signs, PAD uses defentive, and interminent standards (SOAF PAD Repower Face, 2014 - Suggest Partials: Parties used to resultancing of the 1th presence of contemptals assists supported busine desired used using the present parties with suspection of the presence of the compatible assists supported business desired used to the presence of the presence spirmils or products out of the Control Area by permit. USDA PMD Response Plan. 2014

## securepork.org

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

## Introduction

Foot and mouth disease (FMID), classical swine fever (CSF), and African swine fever (ASF) are highly contagious foreign animal diseases (FADs). FMD virus infects pigs and other cloven-hooved livestock, including cattle, sheep, goats, and deer, CSF virus and ASF virus only infect pies, FMD and CSF were CSF, and ASF are not rubling

worked collaboratively wit viruses infect susceptible a spread of these animal disc rapid identification of infe Responsible Regulatory O and responsibility to establ

The goal of the Secure Por

that is credible to Respons

revolves around the abilit

facilities and between pro-animals to slaughter and

Participation is voluntary

response, and eventually e

allowing movement.

ontinuity plan for pork Area and allied industries OB) for the swine industry ughter and processing

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animals and their products.

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remises and to manage

The SPS Plan is the result of a multi-year collaborative effort by industry, state, federal, and academic representatives. Funding for its development was provided by USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the National Pork Board. The SPS Plan provides guidance only. In an actual out break, decisions will need to be made by the Responsible Regulatory Officials and the industry based

The purpose of this document is to provide a succinct overview of the SPS Plan and related resources for industry stakeholders and Responsible Regulatory Officials. It facilitates pork industry preparedness

There are several guidance documents for Responsible Regulatory Officials to use in an FAD outbreak and the SPS Plan aligns with them.

Strategic guidance for responding to FMD, CSF, and ASF in the United States can be found



## securebeef.org

## Secure Beef Supply (SBS) Plan SBS SECURE SECURE SECURE for Continuity of Business

## Introduction

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious foreign animal disease that affects cattle and other cloven-hooved animals, such as swine, sleep, goats, and deer, FMD is not a public health or food safety concern. The United States gradicated FMD in 1929 but it is present in many other countries and cause severe animal production losses. Industry, state, and federal officials have worked collaboratively with earth officease experts to develop response plant should PMI) virus infect susceptible animals in the United States. Response strategies for controlling and slopping the spread of this animal disease include stopping movement of susceptible animals and their products, rapid identification of infected animals, strategic depopulation with proper disporal, and vaccination. Responsible Regulatory Officials (local, state, tribal and federal officials, as appropriate) have the authority and responsibility to establish regulatory Control Areas around PMD infected premises. They can also regulate animal, animal product (somen, embryos), and other movements that pose a risk to virus spread within, into, and out of these

## Purpose of the Secure Beef Supply Plan

The Secure Beef Supply (SBS) Plan provides the guidance for a workable business continuity plan for beef premises with no evidence of FMD infection located in a regulatory Control Area and allied industries that is credible to Responsible Regulatory Officials. Continuity of business (COB) for the beef industry revolves around the ability to move those animals with no evidence of infection and located within a Control Area to slaughter and processing facilities and between production phases. Officials must balance the risks of allowing movement of animals to slaughter and processing facilities and between production premises against the impact of not allowing movement.

Participation in the SBS Plan is voluntary. Having the SBS Plan guidance available and implemented. when possible, prior to an EMIO outbreak enhances coordination and communication between all stakeholders. The intent is to speed up a successful FND response and eventually senable the issuance of movement permits after the cettent of the outbreak is understood. This will support COB for earthst producers, transporters, packers, processors, and allied industries who choose to participate

The SBS Plan is the result of a multi-year collaborative effort by industry, state, federal, and academic representatives. Funding for its development was provided by USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The SBS Plan provides guidance only. In an actual nutbreak, decisions will be made by the Responsible Regulatory Officials based on the unique characteristics of the outbreak.

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## FMD Response Guidance Documents

There are several guidance documents for Responsible Regulatory Officials to use in an PMD Outbreak. The goals of the SBS Plan align with these guidance documents.

- . Strategic guidance for responding to FMD in the United States can be found in the following
- Foot-and-Mouth Disease Response Plan: The Red Book
- www.aphis.usdu.gov/animal health/emergency management/downloads/find responses



Also www.securegoat.org

## securesheepwool.org

## Secure Sheep and Wool Supply (SSWS) Plan for Continuity of Business



Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious foreign animal disease that affects slicep and other cleven-housed animals, such as swine, cattle, goats, and deer. FMD is not a public health or food safety concern. The United States (U.S.) eradicated FMD in 1929, but it is present in many other countries and causes severe animal production losses. Industry, state, and federal officials have worked collaboratively caucies sever a annual proteinterion losses. Industry, tats, and Johan officiant laves worked collaboratively with sheeped raises agreed to develop reposes plans whould VSD virus indeed suspendible annuals in the wind heeped reasons and the processor of the state of the state of the processor of the state of wool, semen, embryos), and other movements that pose a risk to virus spread within, into, and out of

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The purpose of this document is to provide a succinct overview of the SSWS Plan and related resources to industry stakeholders and Responsible Regulatory Officials. It facilitates sheep industry preparedness for, and response to, an FMD coltreals.

## FMD Response Guidance Documents

There are several guidance documents for Responsible Regulatory Officials to use in an FMD Outbreak. The goals of the SSWS Plan align with these guidance documents.

Strategic guidance for responding to FMD in the U.S can be found in the following Foreign Animal Disease Proporeclness and Response Plan (FAD PReP) documents:



## SSWS Permit Guidance

0	









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
<ol> <li>Destination premises and state are willing to accept the sheep/semen/embryos</li> </ol>	Yes
5. No evidence of infection based on disease monitoring (surveillance)	Yes

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

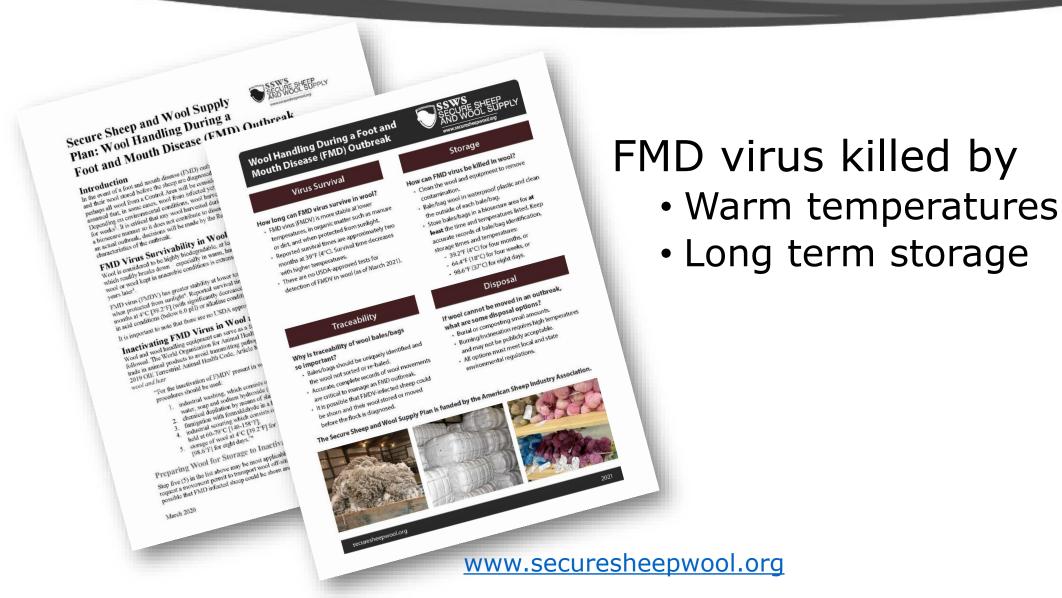
Consider Issuing MOVEMENT PERMIT

Secure Sheep and Wool Supply Plan www.securesheepwool.org



<sup>\*</sup>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: <a href="https://securesheepwool.org/Assets/SSWS\_Wool-Handling-During-FMD-Outbreak.pdf">https://securesheepwool.org/Assets/SSWS\_Wool-Handling-During-FMD-Outbreak.pdf</a>.

## SSWS: Wool Handling





SSWS Plan Resources, Outreach: 2022

 Train-the-trainer session, Producer meetings (ASI, USDA funded)

- SQA resources
  - Biosecurity chapter
  - Co-branded forms
- Maintain SSWS website
  - OIE to WOAH





## Co-branded Forms

TION NAME:			P	REMISES IF	(PIN)						
ANIMAL/ GROUP ID S	rh VEHI	CLE/EQU		ENTRY		SHI	SQA BEP QUALITY ASSURANCE	America (Steep Industry Assessed		SSWS SECURE SHEEF AND WOOL SUP www.securesheepwool.org	PPLY
		ATION NAME				,	DDEN 1000 17	N/DIAN			
	DATE	COMPANY	DRIVER NAME	[ P	PEOP	LE ENT	RY LOG			SQ/	AND WOOL SUPPLE
											ES ID (PIN): PHONE:
					DATE	NAME	CONTACT	REASON FOR ENTRY	LIVESTOCK	YOU HAD CONTACT IN T 7 DAYS?	WHERE WAS THIS LAST CONTACT (CITY/STATE)?  (PACKING PLANT, FARM, AUCTION, EXHIBITION, ETC.)
									☐ YES		
									☐ YES	□ NO	
									☐ YES	□ NO	
									☐ YES	□ NO	
									☐ YES	□ NO	
	_								☐ YES	□ №	
									☐ YES	□ NO	
	This	information w	ill be importar at cross the L						☐ YES	□ №	
		41	at Closs the L	ine of					☐ YES	□ №	
									☐ YES	□ NO	

	Inputs/Outputs	Normal frequency of input/output	Stay outside LOS*?	Contingency plan frequency
Ī	Manure removal	□ Daily □ Weekly	☐ Yes – describe	☐ No change ☐ Few days (2-6 days)
		□ Mandhi.		□ Di use elde

## Operation Inputs/Outputs Worksheet: Contingency Plans for Movements

biosecurity plan.

your enhanced biosecurity plan.

your enhanced biosecurity plan.

Inputs/Outputs

Outgoing sheep

flocks/hands with

horse ATV etc.

Moving sheep to new

Dead animal remova

public lands

PURPOSES: 1) Evaluate the normal frequency of inputs/outputs, 2) consider options that would keep movements "off-farm" or outside the Line of Separation" (LOS) as much as possible,

WHY: Items moving on and off the operation are essential for business. They can also spread disease unless biosecurity steps are in place. In a foreign animal disease outbreak, protecting sheep from exposure is critical. This may involve setting up a cleaning and disinfection (C&D) station for all vehicles, equipment, and deliveries crossing the LOS. C&D is time and resource intense. Design a contingency plan that minimizes the number of vehicles, equipment, deliveries, and removals that must undergo C&D. As movements and travel paths are planned, this helps determine the most practical LOS placement to protect sheep. This worksheet can help you create your labeled premises map in

EXAMPLES: Could you modify the travel path to keep the item/vehicle "outside" the LOS? (e.g., have a dedicated path for not crossing paths with on-dram vehicles/animals; move the garbage bit to the edge of the LOS so the truck can pick it up without crossing; auger grain across the LOS into a farm wagor that remains inside the LOS, etc.) Could the movement be less frequent? (e.g., grain deliveries every 2 weeks instead of weekly; expand manure storage within environmental regulations to decrease the need to haul/dapply; receive two months' worth of bedding instead of one, etc.). Describe these steps in

Stay outside

LOS\*?

Yes - describe

No - will C&D

No - will C&D

Yes - describe

No - will C&D

No - will C&D

3) decide if less frequent movements could be part of your contingency plan to decrease the risk of disease entry or spread by vehicles, equipment, and other items to care for sheep, and 4) describe contingencies in your Secure Sheep and Wool Supply enhanced

Normal frequency

of input/output

Does not occur

Does not occur More than once/day

Every other day

Every other week

Weekly Monthly

Annually

Daily

Weekly

Monthly

Annually

Daily

Weekly

Monthly

Daily Weekly

Monthly

Annually

Does not occur

Seasonal Does not occur

Weekly

ASI

Contingency plan

frequency

Few days (2-6 days)

Few days (2-6 days)

No change Few days (2-6 days)

Bi-weekly

Monthly

Yearly

No change

Bi-weekly

No change

No change

Monthly

Bi-weekly

Monthly

Every other week

Few days (2-6 days)

Monthly

-6 days)

iays)

6 days)

2-6 days)

2-6 days)

days)

traffic from

SSWS

\*Line of Separation (LOS): a clearly identified boundary around or within a premises to separate off-farm traffic from on-farm movements of vehicles, people, and animals to limit movement of virus into areas where susceptible animals can be exposed.



## SSWS Plan Resources, Outreach: 2023

Exercise implementation of SSWS Plan at state level (ASI, USDA funded)

## SSWS Exercise Overview

- ASI partnered with Colorado Department of Agriculture
  - Colorado Secure Food Supply Plan: sheep info
  - Increase awareness of SSWS with industry
  - Hosted exercise at CDA offices on May 25, 2023
- Colorado Wool Growers Association
  - Engaged in SSWS outreach to members







Secure Sheep and Wool Supply Plan Implementation in Colorado – Tabletop Exercise

## Exercise Prep

- Invited players: 4 producers, 1 packing plant
- Training: 3 one-hour trainings (virtual)
  - One-on-one sessions to review enhanced biosecurity plans (virtual)
  - In person visits by CDA Staff
    - Walked through facility, plan on paper
    - Suggested revisions

## **Secure Sheep and Wool Supply Plan Webinar Series**





"Business Continuity Planning"

The American Sheep Industry Association (ASI) is hosting one-hour webinars in January and February 2023 aimed at preparing stakeholders to develop business continuity plans using resources in the Secure Sheep and Wool Supply (SSWS) Plan in the event of a foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreak.

Attendees will learn about the movement permit requirements that the Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) will put in place in an outbreak. They will also learn what will be needed to protect their flock and the food supply chain to effectively participate in an invitation only discussion-based exercise in May 2023. The webinars are open to stakeholders outside of Colorado. Register today!

## January 31 at 11:00am Mountain



CLICK HERE TO REGISTER FOR JAN 31

- · FMD outbreak response, movement standstill, and requesting movement permits from CDA
- · SSWS Plan resources for traceability, enhanced biosecurity, disease monitoring, and contingency planning aimed at continuity of business planning for producers, feeders, and packers

## February 10 at 11:00am Mountain



CLICK HERE TO REGISTER FOR FEB 10

- · Developing enhanced biosecurity plans to protect the flock using SSWS Plan resources
- · Using record keeping documents for disease monitoring, movements

## February 15 at 11:00am Mountain



CLICK HERE TO REGISTER FOR FEB 15

- · Process of requesting movement permits including documentation needed
- · Preparing for the discussion-based exercise

- · American Sheep Industry Association Erica Sanko
- Colorado Department of Agriculture Animal Health Division Drs. Maggie Baldwin, Morgan McCarty, and Mr. Dave Dice
- Preventalytics Dr. Danelle Bickett-Weddle, SSWS Subject Matter Expert

This webinar series is sponsored by the ASI in partnership with CDA, the Colorado Wool Growers Association (CWGA), and Preventalytics. The webinars will be recorded and made available upon request. This material was made possible, in part, by a Cooperative Agreement from the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). It may not necessarily express APHIS' views.











## Tabletop Exercise

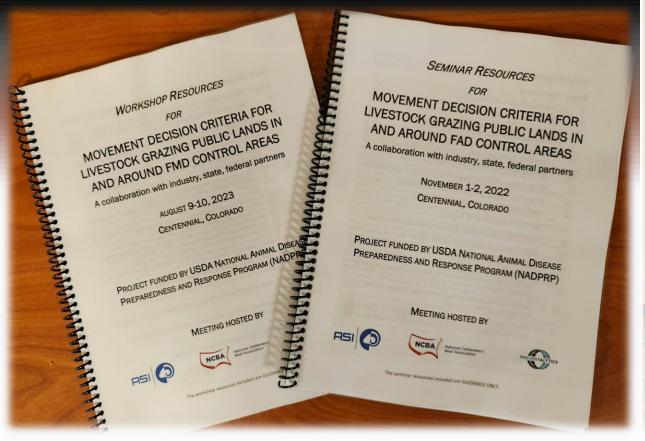
- 4 hours, May 2023
  - 3 modules
  - After 72-hour standstill expired to 7 days out
  - Producers, packers in Control Area, not infected
- 31 attendees (1 virtual)
- Success!



# Strengths and Lessons Learned

- Coordinated with CWGA to inform sheep producers about permitting, resources
- CDA clearly informed sheep producers, industries located in Control Area, where to find permit guidance
- Information sharing is occasionally limited by technology
- Producers are occasionally overwhelmed with the thought of creating a plan and more 'boots on the ground' are necessary to encourage participation







## Bringing together ranchers, agencies that manage public land grazing, outbreak response

NADPRP Feb 2022-Feb 2024









## Created an Advisory Group

- Public land ranchers (CO, MT, ND, NM, NV, OR, UT)
  - Represent 22,000 grazing permittees
- Federal land management agencies (BLM, USFS)
- Wildlife agencies (USDA Wildlife Services, US Fish & Wildlife Service)
- SAHOs (CO, CA, NV)
- USDA APHIS VS
- Associations (ASI, NCBA, Public Lands Council)





## **Develop Guidance Documents**

- Management Practices, FMD Exposure Risks
- Roles of Agencies in Permitting
- Just-in-time Biosecurity, FMD Exposure Assessment
- GOAL: Actionable details to guide industry, decision makers





Roles of Agencies in Non-outbreak and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) Outbreak Situations: Permitting Sheep and Cattle Grazing Public Lands January 2024 - FINAL

The roles of agencies that are involved in non-outbreak and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreak situations involving permit issuance for sheep and cattle grazing public lands are described. The information described herein was obtained through a series of interviews with state and federal agency representatives, published regulations (Code of Federal Regulation), publicly available agency jurisdictional documents, and a seminar (November 2022) and workshop (August 2023) with advisory group members (seven Western States sheep and cattle producers, the Public Lands Council, three state animal health officials, U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Forest Service (USFS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA Wildlife Services, USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the American Sheep Industry Association (ASI), and the National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA). This summary provides additional details to support the guidance document, Movement Decision Criteria for Industry and Regulatory Officials Managing Cattle and Sheep Grazing Federal Public Lands during a Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Outbreak, 2024 available.

## INTRODUCTION

The United States has 23,500 public land grazing allotments permitted for livestock grazing in any given year. (Sources: USDA Grazing Statistical Summary, USFS, June 2020 at: https://www.fs.usda.gov/rangelandmanagement/documents/grazing-stats/2020s/GrazingStatisticalSummaryFY2020.pdf and DOI BLM Public Land Statistics 2022 at: https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2023-

07/Public Lands Statistics 2022.pdf) It is estimated that half of the U.S. ewe inventory (approximately 1.5 to 1.6 million ewes) are in the western U.S. and seasonally graze on permitted federal grazing lands. (Source: ASI, 2021). Over 40 percent of western cattle herds spend time on the 250 million acres of permitted federal grazing lands. (Source: Public Lands Council, 2021 at: http://publiclandscouncil.org/wp-

Interagency coordination will be needed during an FMD outbreak between those managing the response, the agencies that oversee permitted use of federal public lands, and the agencies that oversee wildlife.

The Department of the Interior (DOI) Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the USDA Forest Service (USFS) are two federal land management agencies that issue public land grazing permits to producers in advance of the season in which they are to move animals onto the allotments (non-outbreak situations). Together they administer 441.3 million (M) acres (BLM: 248.3M, USFS: 193M). A portion of these are available for grazing (BLM: 139M in use; USFS: 77M in use)1. These agencies also have the authority to close public access to federal public lands which may be needed in an FMD outbreak due to the fomite risk (spreading FMD virus on tires, equipment, footwear) posed by other land users.

The USDA APHIS is the federal agency that has jurisdiction over the management of foreign animal disease (FAD) outbreaks, like FMD. State Animal Health Officials (SAHO) have quarantine authority for infected or at-risk livestock premises, lead the state FAD response, and determine outbreak movement permit criteria. The USDA APHIS and States will work under a Unified Command creating policies, executing them, and coordinating FAD response activities.

<sup>1</sup> Congressional Research Service, Statistics on Livestock Grazing on Federal Lands: FY2002 to FY2016, Aug 2017, available at: https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R44932/3

Management Practices and Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Exposure Risks for Sheep and Cattle Grazing Federal Public Lands

January 2024 - FINAL

## PURPOSE

This summary aims to give decision makers managing an FMD outbreak an understanding of the management practices, capabilities, and limitations of ranchers with cattle and sheep grazing federal public lands. Management practices are described based on interviews of six cattle and sheep ranchers whose livestock graze federal public lands. FMD exposure risks for grazing animals are also described,

> ation was based on published literature and interviews with FMD research scientists cultural Research Service and the Pirbright Laboratory in the United Kingdom. This des additional details to support the guidance document, Movement Decision Criteria for aulatory Officials Manaaina Cattle and Sheep Grazina Federal Public Lands durina a Footase (FMD) Outbreak, 2024 available.

in FMD outbreak, sheep and cattle owners face unique challenges to mitigate disease n public land allotments. When FMD is diagnosed, Control Areas will be established premises and movement restrictions will be implemented. Movement into, within, or Area will require a permit and be based on risk. When Control Areas encompass part or nd allotment, in one or more states, there are unique challenges for sheep and cattle ate disease exposure risks. There are certain times of year when animals must be moved ic lands based on weather changes, forage availability, management needs (breeding, 1), natural disasters (fires, flooding), and other factors outside the control of the livestock posure to FMD susceptible wildlife). Likewise, controlling access, separation of movement off the public lands are out of the individual producer's control in an must work through the state and/or federal land management agency(ies) in addition to deral regulatory officials managing the outbreak to put protection in place for their

## RE RISKS FOR SHEEP AND CATTLE GRAZING PUBLIC LANDS

n disease virus (FMDV) causes fever, lameness and vesicles on the feet, muzzle, tongue, ven-hooved animals (two-toed) animals including cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, and cervids. blic health or food safety concern. FMD is considered the most important disease ide trade of animals and their products due to it being a highly contagious animal disease

eccepted that FMDV spreads predominantly by direct or indirect contact with infected ecretions or contaminated food products. It is also known that under certain the virus travels over extensive distances to cause incursions at previously virus-free ugh airborne dissemination of infectious aerosols is often implicated, the contributory (fomites), wildlife and waterborne spread are often not easily discerned."1

Pathogenesis of Foot-and-Mouth Disease I: Viral Pathways in Cattle, Transboundary and s; 2011 Aug;58(4):291-304. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1865-



## **Just-in-Time Biosecurity**

## Just-in-Time Biosecurity and Exposure Questionnaire for FMD



Livestock Grazing Public Lands

This template is designed for producers with livestock grazing public lands in a foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) Control Area to provide information to Regulatory Officials about 1) the location and type of animals on current allotments/pastures, 2) any unusual health events or possible clinical signs of FMD in their animals; 3) just-intime biosecurity steps they can put in place to prevent FMD exposure; and 4) any potential direct or indirect exposure to animals that may be infected. More details may be needed in an actual outbreak.

Name of person filling out this questionnaire:			
Contact information:			
(Phone)		(Email)	
Owner Name (if different than above):			
Owner contact information:			
(Phone)		(Email)	
Base property address:			
(Street)	(City)	(County)	(State) (Zip
Base property GPS Coordinates Latitud	le:		
Longitu	ide:		
Allotment #, Pasture #, or Name:		,	
SCOPE OF ALLOTMENT/PASTURE Allotment #, Pasture #, or Name: NOTE: Attach a copy of the allotment/p	asture with the boundari	,	
SCOPE OF ALLOTMENT/PASTURE Allotment #, Pasture #, or Name: NOTE: Attach a copy of the allotment/p Size (acres/sections):	asture with the boundari	,	
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SCOPE OF ALLOTMENT/PASTURE  Allotment #, Pasture #, or Name:  NOTE: Attach a copy of the allotment/p  Size (acres/sections):  GPS Coordinates   Latitude:  Land Management Agency:  Line Officer Name:	asture with the boundari Longitu	es outlined ude:	
SCOPE OF ALLOTMENT/PASTURE Allotment #, Pasture #, or Name: NOTE: Attach a copy of the allotment/p Size (acres/sections):  GPS Coordinates¹ Latitude: Land Management Agency: Line Officer Name:  Arrival Date*	asture with the boundari  Longitt  Phone: Grazing Permit	es outlined ude:	
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- Enhanced biosecurity for base property
  - Year round
  - More "control" of in/out
- Just-in-Time if notified in a Control Area
  - Manage in current location
  - FMD Exposure Risks
  - Rancher tested









## Conduct Seminar (Nov 2022) and Workshop (Aug 2023)

- Create inter-jurisdictional guidance
- Obtain consensus on effective movement plan

## **Movement Decision Criteria Guidance Document**

**Movement Decision Criteria for Industry and Regulatory** Officials Managing Cattle and Sheep Grazing Federal Public Lands during a Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Outbreak

## **E**XECUTIVE **S**UMMARY

This guidance document describes three movement options and five decision criteria for industry and regulatory officials to consider when managing cattle and sheep grazing federal public lands that are affected by movement controls (quarantine, Control Areas) but are not infected with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) during an outbreak in the United States. This document was created through collaborative discussions between cattle and sheep producers, livestock industry associations, state and federal animal health officials, federal agencies for land management and wildlife management.

Movement options for livestock grazing on federal public lands in a Control Area that are not designated as Infected, Suspect or Contact Premises (herds/flocks) include:

- 1. Staying in place until the Control Area movement restrictions are lifted.
- Moving within the Control Area.
- 3. Moving outside of the Control Area to a biosecure location that can quarantine livestock away from susceptible species.

The decision criteria to ensure animal needs and response goals are met include:

- Assessing availability, suitability of adequate feed/water
- 2. Monitoring for disease (surveillance)
- 3. Mitigating interactions with wildlife
- 4. Controlling public access to Control Areas
- 5. Implementing just-in-time biosecurity

Interagency collaboration opportunities between the federal land management agencies who issue public land grazing use permits (Bureau of Land Management/BLM, USDA Forest Service/USFS) with the agencies who would manage an FMD outbreak response (USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and State Animal Health Officials (SAHO)) and the agencies that oversee wildlife (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA APHIS Wildlife Services) are also described.

Guidance aligns with the USDA FMD Response Plan (Oct 2020), and is cognizant of BLM and USFS jurisdiction, referring to current versions of Code of Federal Regulations, instructional memorandums, manuals, and directives. Where applicable, the outbreak movement permit guidance in the Secure Beef Supply (SBS) and Secure Sheep and Wool Supply (SSWS) Plans are followed. Modifications that account

- Using allotment/pasture number/name instead of Premises Identification Number (PIN)
- Describing enhanced biosecurity steps to regulatory officials (using the newly created Just-in-Time Biosecurity and Exposure Questionnaire for FMD: Livestock Grazing Public Lands)
- · Conducting disease monitoring within the same Control Area or at a biosecure location that meets quarantine requirements for at least 28 days (two times the incubation period of FMD)

- Managing cattle and sheep grazing federal public lands
- Movement options and decision criteria
  - Interjurisdictional
  - USDA, States, BLM, USFS

GUIDANCE only





## **Ultimate Goals**

# Better prepare sheep and cattle ranchers Better prepare decision makers

 Creating a "Public Lands" page on SSWS/SBS

 Resources posted in February 2024





SSWS PLAN PRODUCERS VETERINARIANS PACKERS/PROCESSORS REGULATORY OFFICIALS TRAINING MATERIALS

# Producers Steps to Move Premises ID Number Biosecurity Disease Monitoring Vaccination Movement Records Permit Guidance Forms and SOPs Signs and Posters

## **Producers**

Thanks for stopping by to learn more about the Secure Sheep and Wool Supply (SSWS) Plan and how you can voluntarily start preparing today! If foot and mouth disease (FMD) is found in United States livestock, Regulatory Officials will limit movement of animals and animal products to try and control the spread of this very contagious animal disease. FMD is not a public health or food safety concern. Meat is safe to eat.

The SSWS Plan for Continuity of Business provides steps to prepare and request a movement permit. Use the resources on this website to start preparing.

## Read the SSWS Plan!

- 9 page SSWS Plan
- 1-page SSWS Plan Handout English | Spanish
- SSWS Booklet

## Watch!

SSWS Overview Video – <u>English (9 mins)</u> | <u>Spanish (11 mins)</u>

## Learn about FMD!

- FMD Video (8 mins) English | Spanish
- 1-page FMD Handout English I Spanish
- · More disease information

SSWS Implementation

 "Build capacity for broad outreach and education about FMD preparedness and the SSWS Plan to sheep industry stakeholders"

- USDA NADPRP May 2023-May 2025
- Training sessions
  - Funding for demos
- Tours, videos
  - Implementing enhanced biosecurity



## Training Sessions

## Initial Training Sessions (2) 2023-2024

- ✓ Nov 16, 2023
- Feb 28, 2024
- 3 hours
- Self-guided study prior
- Learn how to conduct workshops, one-on-one

## Advanced Training Sessions (2) 2024

- April 16 and Oct/Nov
- 3 hours each, virtual
- Case study format
- Different management styles, business movements

## Apply for financial support: Up to 10

- Direct producer outreach (group meetings, oneon-one visits)
- 2 selected for onsite assistance for farm demos
- Report on activities, accomplishments, lessons learned with other trainers



## Training Sessions

## **Initial Training**

SSWS Train-the-Trainer Session February 28, 2024



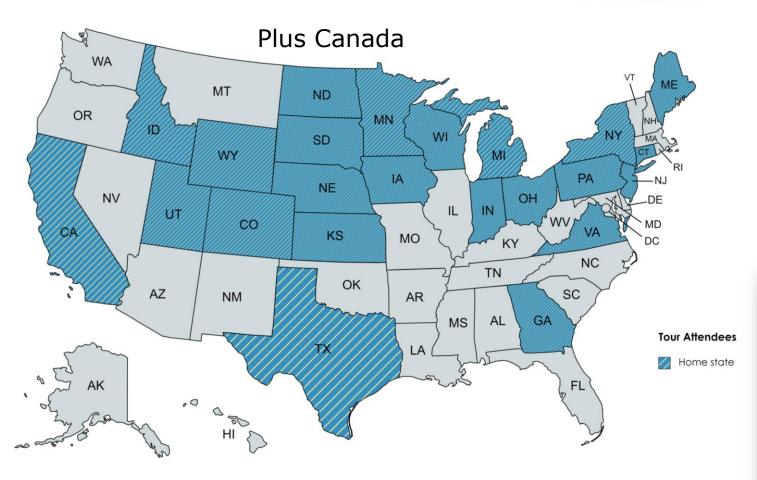


SSWS Advanced Train-the-Trainer
Session April 16, 2024





## Tour: January 10



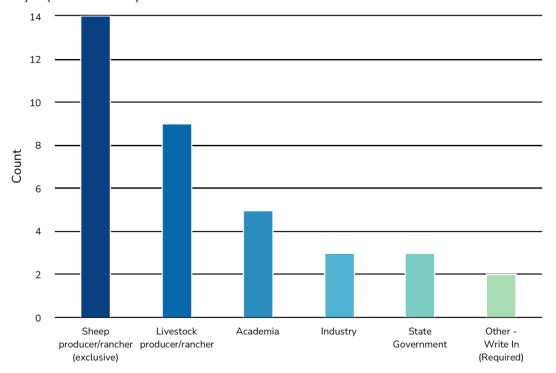
47+ 2 attendees

- Superior Farms
- Harper Feeders
- Demonstrate their SSWS Plan implementation

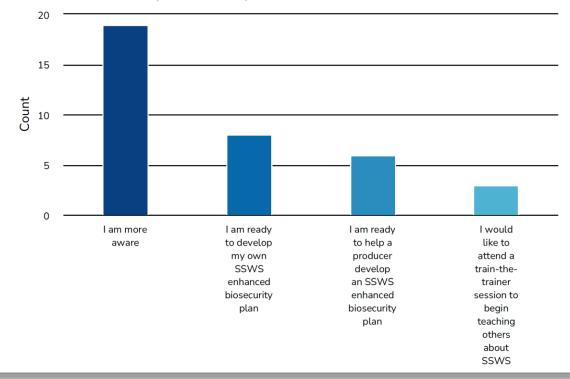


## Attendee Feedback

1. What profession best describes your involvement in the livestock industry? (select one)



6. AFTER today's tour, which description BEST matches your next steps with the SSWS Plan: (select one)





## Tour Highlights: Superior Farms

- "With a little effort, the plant can ensure they will be able to offer COB during a FMD outbreak"
- "Glad to have a prepared harvest outlet if ever needed"
- "Biosecurity plans are more feasible to implement than you'd think"
- "Superior has stepped up and the plant is willing to be a part of solving the problem"





## Tour Highlights: Harper Feeders

- "It's a great example of adopting the plan to an operation and not the other way 'round."
- "They didn't have too have one they chose too"
- "Not impossible or extensive physical changes"
- "It's possible but will take some thinking"
- "Need to think about traffic patterns of all moving parts"
- "Awareness and creativity made their plan possible"







## Questions?





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