



COLORADO
Department of Agriculture
Animal Health Division

Colorado Department of Agriculture Secure Food Supply (SFS) Plan

A Disease Preparedness and Continuity of Business Plan



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Introduction

The Animal Health Division, also referred to as the State Veterinarian's Office (SVO), resides within the Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA). The SVO is responsible for regulating and ensuring the health of the Colorado livestock industry. The State Veterinarian serves under the authority of the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture.

Highly contagious foreign animal diseases (FADs) such as Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), African Swine Fever (ASF), and Classical Swine Fever (CSF) are caused by viruses that can spread easily through animal contact. These diseases affect a wide range of food animal species, including cattle, sheep, poultry, and swine. If one or more cases of an FAD are identified that affects the state of Colorado, the SVO will enact movement restrictions for susceptible live animals and animal products and establish quarantines within [Control Areas](#) (as defined in the Foreign Animal Disease Response Plan). Movement of susceptible live animals and animal products will be resumed under the guidance from the Colorado Secure Food Supply Plan, once that movement can be managed safely.

Contact Information

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Data Confidentiality

The SVO shall collect, store, and maintain information on Secure Food Supply biosecurity plans and annual assessments. The data is protected under State statute [C.R.S. 35-57.9-103] that governs the confidentiality of producers' data. The producer's information is well protected under the State's Livestock Information Security Act and thereby not affected by the Colorado Open Records Act (CORA).

Participant information will be provided solely to individuals that require this information to implement procedures of the Colorado Secure Food Supply Plan (CO SFS Plan) during an emergency disease outbreak. These individuals are limited to:

- emergency management personnel involved in disease response activities
- animal health officials in other cooperating states
- federal animal health officials




Purpose

The Colorado Secure Food Supply Plan (CO SFS Plan) is a tool to provide guidance to Colorado industry partners and enable eligibility for movement permits for producers located in a [Control Area](#) with no evidence of foreign animal disease (FAD) infection on their premises. Allowing product movement under the guidance described here will help preserve the economic viability of producers and businesses during an outbreak.

In an FAD outbreak, the Control Area will be established by the State Veterinarian’s Office (SVO). The CO SFS Plan outlines the processes and criteria for permitting product movements from producers in a Control Area and includes measures to be put in place before (prevention) and after (response) an FAD outbreak. These measures are designed to prevent the introduction of the disease and to prevent moving the disease from one farm to another.

Guidance Documents

The CO SFS Plan aligns with the goals, concepts, and terminology found in the [National Secure Food Supply Plans](#) (Table 1). The CO SFS Plan will be reviewed by the SVO on a routine basis or when there are significant changes to the National Secure Food Supply Plans.

Table 1: Commodity Specific Secure Food Supply Websites <i>*Detailed SFS information under the ‘Regulatory Officials’ tab</i>		
	Secure Milk Supply*	
	Secure Egg Supply	Secure Poultry Supply Plan
	Secure Beef Supply*	

	Secure Sheep & Wool Supply*
	Secure Pork Supply*

The movement of these live animals and animal products is essential to continuity of business. During an FAD outbreak, safely managed movement to prevent disease transmission is equally important for animal carcasses, animal bi-products, compost, feed, and equipment. For guidance on the managed movement of these products, refer to the Colorado Emergency Response Plans for each specific commodity.

Overview of the Colorado Secure Food Supply Plan

The CO SFS plan recommendations effectively manage the risk of FAD transmission among premises. The plan can be broken into two components (Table 2). By implementing these components, this plan provides reasonable assurance that during an FAD outbreak, live animals and animal products moved into market channels are not infected with a FAD.

Table 2. Components of the Colorado Secure Food Supply Plan	
Prevention	Response
Location verification using global positioning system coordinates of participating farms	Traceability information provided to State Veterinarian
Audited biosecurity standards pre-approved by the State Veterinarian	Elevated biosecurity Product-specific biosecurity
Training on procedures to collect and submit samples for the active surveillance program	Surveillance, including mortality and diagnostic testing
Training on management of herd/ flock data	Herd/flock data available to State Veterinarian Permits

Goals of the SFS Plan

The ultimate goal of the CO SFS Plan is to provide the tools and guidance to producers and industry that will enable the continuity of business for the poultry and livestock during an FAD Outbreak. The plan provides practical tools and guidance for:

- Planning prevention and response for FAD outbreaks - to minimize disease spread
- Producers - to develop solid biosecurity, surveillance, and data management practices
- Permitting requirements - to allow for managed movement in the event of an FAD outbreak
- Resources and training materials - to support producers and the industry during planning and response

Taken together, the CO SFS Plan components provide for efficient and effective response to minimize disease spread, which in turn supports the economic viability of the poultry and livestock industry, even in the event of an FAD outbreak.

Movement Restrictions

The State Veterinarian's Office (SVO) will enact movement restrictions for susceptible live animals and animal products when a foreign animal disease (FAD) is identified that affects Colorado. Stopping movement of infected animals and animal products can significantly reduce transmission of disease during an outbreak. Controlled movement of live animals and animal products will be resumed through a permit system that allows producers to accomplish necessary movements without creating an unacceptable risk of disease spread. This system will take time to implement in the face of an outbreak, and producers who participate in the secure food supply program will be permitted to move products and animals sooner than others.

During an FAD outbreak, the SVO will detect, control, and contain the FAD as quickly as possible, with the ultimate goal of eradication. The SVO will make permitting decisions regarding the movements of live animals and animal products within, out of, and through Control Areas based on the unique characteristics of the outbreak, the status of the premises, and the risks involved with the types of movement.

Producers located in a Control Area should be prepared to manage their premises without being allowed to move live animals or animal products until movement permits are issued. Site-specific contingency plans should be developed to address movement restrictions in the initial stages of an FAD outbreak, including: animals, animal products, equipment, on-farm and off-farm traffic.

All segments of the affected industry, from producers to haulers to processors, will be required to follow

movement restrictions during an FAD outbreak. Controlled movement will be implemented to protect the economic viability of the industry during an outbreak.

Producers: During an FAD outbreak, the producer will focus on what they can control on their operation to keep their animals from becoming infected. Biosecurity will be paramount to limiting disease spread. To facilitate movement, producers will need to provide assurances to the State Veterinarian that they are not contributing to the spread of disease nor putting their own premises at risk of exposure.

Vehicles and Visitors: Animals may be infected before clinical signs appear, thus animals and animal products transported from premises in the Control Area must be treated as potentially infected. Vehicles and people visiting the premises that have contact with live animals or animal products must be treated as potential sources of disease transmission.

Haulers and Processors: Haulers/drivers represent a moderate to high risk of spreading the disease unless strict biosecurity procedures are followed. On multiple farm pick-up routes, the truck and hauler/driver may spread the disease from an infected but undetected farm to an uninfected farm. Cross-contamination may occur at processing plants among truck haulers/drivers, among trucks, and with other people and vehicles through contact with animals and animal products.

****It is critical that biosecurity and movement of live animals and animal products is a coordinated effort between producers, haulers, and processors.****

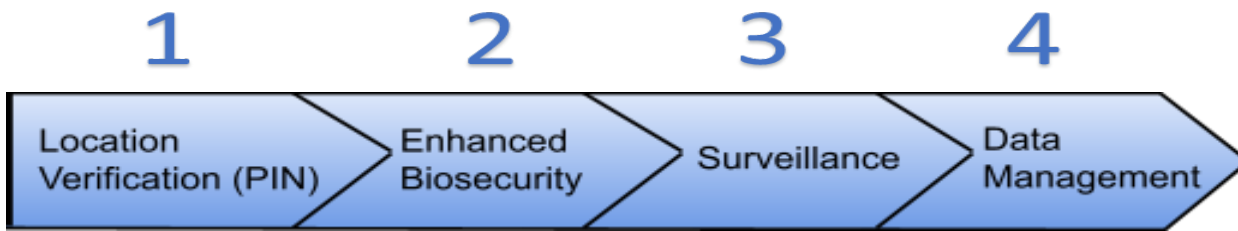
Prevention

Preventative planning for safe, timely, risk-based, permitted movement of live animals and animal products will be critical to maintaining industry business continuity while controlling and containing a foreign animal disease (FAD) outbreak.

Producer Participation

There are voluntary steps that producers can take prior to an outbreak to facilitate timely issue of permits for the movement of live animals and animal products. Resources available to implement the permitting requirements specified in the Colorado Secure Food Supply Plan are likely to be limited during an FAD outbreak. Participants who have completed and met all pre-event requirements will be given first priority when requesting live animal and animal product movement permits compared to those who have done no preventative planning.

The biosecurity specialist, with the accredited veterinarian and State/Federal Animal Health Official, will track completion of the following voluntary preparedness components of each premises.



Location Verification (PIN)

Participating farms must have a National Premises Identification Number (PIN) from the USDA. A PIN is linked to the geospatial location reflecting the actual location of the animals on the premises. This includes a valid 911 address and a set of matching coordinates (latitude and longitude). See the [Colorado Premises Registration](#) website for more information.

Implement Enhanced Biosecurity






Stringent biosecurity measures will be essential to prevent entry of virus into each herd or flock. Premises should complete and implement all items in the Biosecurity Checklist (Table 3), including development of a site-specific biosecurity plan. Meeting the requirements in the checklist will provide assurances to the State Veterinarian's Office (SVO) that biosecurity measures are in place to make live animal and animal product movement an acceptable risk.

Measures covered in the Biosecurity Checklist (Table 3) may include:

- Premises biosecurity practices
- Biosecurity plan and personnel training
- Trucks, drivers, and trailer policies
- Visitor and contractor policies
- Animal movement and equipment policies
- Production records
- Pest Control
- Feed and water security
- Manure/litter removal

These [Cleaning & Disinfection Guidelines](#) demonstrate how minimum biosecurity requirements can be met.

Once an enhanced biosecurity plan has been written, it will be submitted to the SVO for review and approval. Each year moving forward, an abbreviated annual biosecurity assessment report will be completed.

Table 3: Commodity Specific Biosecurity Checklists		
	Milk	
	Poultry	Egg
	Feedlot	Cow-calf/ Stocker
	Feedlot	Pasture/Range
	Indoor	Outdoor Access

Surveillance

Surveillance will primarily consist of visual inspection (observational surveillance) of animals on-farm. If an FAD outbreak is suspected in Colorado, surveillance may be expanded to include laboratory testing (diagnostic surveillance) of on-farm animals. Additional surveillance requirements for permitting during an FAD outbreak will be communicated to the industry from the SVO as Control Areas are established or modified.

Observational Surveillance:

Facility personnel should monitor animals daily for early identification of illness. Farm managers will designate and train on-farm personnel to identify clinical signs of FADs and abnormal health events that may indicate FAD on the premises. Training materials for identification of clinical signs of FAD are available through the [CFSPH Secure Food Supply website](#) and State and Federal Animal Health Officials.

Diagnostic Surveillance:

Facility personnel will be trained by the biosecurity manager and/or herd veterinarian on the collection and submission of diagnostic samples during an FAD outbreak. Veterinarians, animal health technicians, and other trained personnel should follow Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for sample collection,

preservation, packaging, and shipment. Education and training materials are available through the [CFSPH Secure Food Supply website](#) and State and Federal Animal Health Officials.

Herd/Flock Data Management

Data collection and sharing is part of an FAD response to issue movement permits. Records should be maintained describing all incoming and outgoing movements of animals, people, eggs, milk, semen, embryos and other supplies. In addition, contact information should be maintained for haulers, employed personnel, feed supplied, etc.. All records will be available for review by the SVO.

Response

Response procedures and requirements include providing documentation of the most recent pre-event biosecurity assessments for animal premises; provisions for re-inspections; and provisions for animal inspections on premises.

The following permitting guidance applies to animal premises in Control Areas during an outbreak:

1. Facilities participating in the Colorado Secure Food Supply Plan (CO SFS Plan), with National Premises Identification Numbers (PINs), enhanced biosecurity plans, surveillance, and data management in place will be given first priority when requesting a live animal or animal product permit in a foreign animal disease (FAD) outbreak.
 - Those that have not completed pre-event requirements will not be considered for permitting until after required preparation has been put in place. See Just in Time Preparation at the end of this plan.
2. Premises will be required to monitor animals daily for signs of FAD infection, record their findings, and promptly report abnormal findings to the State Veterinarian. Records shall be available for review by the State Veterinarian or designee.
3. Processors receiving live animals and animal products from a Control Area must enhance biosecurity to prevent spreading virus via trucks and drivers/haulers, as well as processing personnel handling live animals and animal products. Refer to the [Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines](#) for additional enhanced biosecurity procedures recommended for processors receiving live animals and animal products.
4. Refer to the [Secure Food Supply Plans](#) for additional recommendations on managing movement of live animals and animal products.

Requesting a Permit for Movement During an Outbreak

The Colorado Secure Food Supply Plan (CO SFS Plan) covers Movement Permits for live animal or animal product movement from [At-Risk](#) and [Monitored](#) Premises only. See [FAD PReP Manual 6-0: Permitted Movement](#) for additional information on permit types.

Conditions that Must be Met in Order to Request a Permit

Before requesting a movement permit, the premises of origin must meet several conditions. Participants in the CO SFS Plan will have already completed all of the producer documentation requirements, with the exception of the epidemiology questionnaire.

Table 4. PERMIT CONDITIONS - Must Be Met Before Making Permit Request	
Permit Condition	What to complete to meet condition
Evidence premises is not infected , suspect , or contact (traceback/forward information)	Designation by SVO as Monitored or At-Risk Premises
Traceability information available*	PIN - and - Information on type/number of animals/animal products
Biosecurity measures in place*	Completed, approved Biosecurity checklist
Normal health status documentation*	Herd health monitoring documents - or - Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) with verification statement signed by accredited veterinarian - and - Laboratory results from samples tested (if required)
Premises movement restrictions in place*	Premises movement log (people, animals, equipment) for past 14 days
Epidemiology information available	Completed, approved Epidemiology Questionnaire (Epidemiology Questionnaires are commodity specific: Beef , Pork , Sheep , Milk , Eggs , Poultry)
Destination premises will accept animals or products	Destination premises documentation of acceptance of risk

*Included in completed, approved CO SFS Plan and pre-event audit documentation.

How to Request a Permit

The State Veterinarian's Office (SVO) 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 a foreign animal disease (FAD) outbreak. In addition, producers can request a movement permit for live animals and animal products via telephone, through an internet link, or by contacting the animal health field personnel providing service to that production facility. Producers must provide required information (Table 5) when requesting a permit - and document that required information in the Colorado Emergency Animal Movement Permit.

Table 5. PERMIT INFORMATION - Must Be Provided At The Time Of Permit Request (Colorado Emergency Animal Movement Permit)		
Required information	Description	Example
Permit class	Where animals or animal products are moving with relation to Control Area	out of a control area
Permit reason	Why animals or animal products are moving	processing
Origin Premises	Origin premises location including the PIN	
Destination Premises	Destination premises location including the PIN	
Product Type	Category of animals or animal products that are moving	table eggs, steers to slaughter
Number of products	Specify units on the permit	number of: steers to slaughter, eggs, etc
Purpose of Movement	Why animals or animal products are moving	to a processing plant

Permits for Movement Out of State

If a permit is required for movement out of state, the destination state must agree to accept the permitted live animal or animal product movement. CDA will contact the state of destination for approval. The destination state may request documentation (listed in Table 4 - Permit Conditions) in addition to the movement permit from the origin premises.

Additional Permitting Resources

Refer to the following links for additional information regarding permitting:

- CDA Permit Decision-Making Table
- [Defining Permitted Movement \(FAD Ready Reference Guide\)](#)
- [Permitting Process \(FAD Ready Reference Guide\)](#)
- [FAD PReP Manual 6-0: Permitted Movement](#)

Rescinding Live Animal or Animal Product Product Movement Permits

Permits will be rescinded in the event of any of the following:

1. Biosecurity procedures are violated
 - Re-inspections for biosecurity reasons will include a full biosecurity assessment and must be passed before a permit can be re-issued
2. Daily herd health inspections are not completed and/or inspection records are not documented
 - This determination is at the discretion of the State Veterinarian's Office (SVO)
 - The permit may be re-issued when sufficient documentation is provided to the SVO
3. Clinical signs consistent with foreign animal disease (FAD) are identified on the premises
 - Clinical signs of FAD to be determined upon inspection conducted by qualified animal health professionals under the direction of the SVO
 - The farm will be identified as a [Suspect Premises](#)
 - The permit may be reinstated when sufficient information is provided to the SVO to determine the farm is no longer a Suspect Premises
4. Laboratory tests indicate FAD virus infection in one or more animals on the premises
 - The farm will be identified as an [Infected Premises](#).

State and Agency Collaboration

The Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) has Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) 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.

Just in Time Preparation

If a foreign animal disease (FAD) is diagnosed within Colorado, premises that are within a [Control Area](#), or in some cases other parts of the State, will be required to obtain a permit for the movement of susceptible

live animals and animal products. Producers who have completed and met all pre-event preparedness will be given first priority when requesting movement permits.

Resources and personnel are likely to be limited during an FAD outbreak. Producers that have not participated in pre-event preparedness will be considered for permitting as resources allow, after verification that proper biosecurity is in place, adequate surveillance has been completed by trained staff, and production and movement records have been maintained and shared with the State Veterinarian. Producers will be required to meet all Prevention and Response requirements before a permit may be issued.

Refer to the following link for additional Just-In-Time information and training materials: [CFSPH Just In Time Training For Responders](#).

Resources

Documents Referenced in the Colorado Secure Food Supply Plan

[National Secure Food Supply Plans – Center for Food Safety and Public Health \(CFSPH\)](#)

- [Secure Milk Supply \(SMS\) Website](#)
 - [SMS List of Guidance Documents](#)
 - [SMS Plan Template](#)
- [Secure Egg Supply \(SES\) Website](#)
 - [Proactive Risk Assessment](#)
- [Secure Poultry Supply \(SPS\) Website](#)
- [Secure Beef Supply \(SBS\) Website](#)
 - [SBS List of Guidance Documents](#)
 - [SBS Plan Template](#)
- [Secure Sheep & Wool Supply \(SSWS\) Website](#)
 - [SSWS List of Guidance Documents](#)
 - [SSWS Plan Template](#)
- [Secure Pork Supply \(SPS\) Website](#)
 - [SPS List of Guidance Documents](#)
 - [SPS Plan Template](#)

Biosecurity Checklists (also found in Table 3)

- [Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity: Dairy](#)
- [Checklist for Self-Assessment of Implementing Poultry Biosecurity](#)
- [Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza \(HPAI\) Secure Egg Supply Plan— Biosecurity Checklist](#)
- [Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity: Beef Feedlots](#)
- [Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity: Cattle on Pasture](#)
- [Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity: Sheep Feedlots](#)
- [Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity: Sheep on Pasture/ Rangeland](#)
- [Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Pork Production Biosecurity: Animals Raised Indoors](#)
- [Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Pork Production Biosecurity: Animals Outdoor Access](#)

Epidemiology Questionnaires

- [Secure Beef Supply Plan Epidemiology Questionnaire](#)
- [Secure Pork Supply Plan Epidemiology Questionnaire](#)
- [Secure Sheep & Wool Plan Epidemiology Questionnaire](#)
- [Secure Milk Supply Plan Epidemiology Questionnaire](#)
- Epidemiology Questionnaires for use with poultry and eggs:
 - [Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza \(HPAI\) Epidemiology Questionnaire \(Appendix G\)](#)
 - [Secure Poultry Supply Monitored Premises Status Questionnaire](#)

Permitting Resources

- Colorado Emergency Movement Permit: Live Animals & Animal Products
- Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) Permit Decision-Making Table
- [Defining Permitted Movement \(Foreign Animal Disease \(FAD\) Ready Reference Guide\)](#)
- [Permitting Process \(FAD Ready Reference Guide\)](#)
- [FAD Preparedness and Response Plan \(FAD PReP\) Manual 6-0: Permitted Movement Just In Time Training For Responders - Center for Food Safety and Public Health \(CFSPH\)](#)

Additional Resource Documents

[Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan \(FAD PReP\) Resources](#)

- [FAD PReP Disease Response Plans: The Red Books](#)
- [Foreign Animal Disease \(FAD\) Response Ready Reference Guide—Overview of Zones](#)
- [FAD PReP/National Animal Health Emergency Response System \(NAHEMS\) Resources](#)
 - [Biosecurity](#)
 - [Cleaning and Disinfection](#)
 - [Surveillance, Epidemiology and Tracing](#)
 - [Quarantine and Movement Control](#)

United States Department of Agriculture, Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS VS) Resources

- [Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza \(HPAI\) Preparedness and Response Plan](#)
- [Phases and Types of a Foot and Mouth Disease \(FMD\) Outbreak](#)
- [Phases and Types of a Classical Swine Fever \(CSF\) Outbreak](#)
- [Phases and Types of an African Swine Fever \(ASF\) Outbreak \(video\)](#)

Center for Food Safety and Public Health Resources

- Managed Movement of Susceptible Livestock During a Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) Outbreak
 - [Overview](#)
 - [Considerations for Regulatory Officials](#)