

African Swine Fever National Continuity of Business Standardized Permitting Guidance (by Type of Movement)

July 17, 2023

Introduction

The following permit guidance is for swine premises with 1) a biosecurity plan employing principles set forth in the Secure Pork Supply plan; 2) located within an African swine fever (ASF) Control Area; and 3) wanting to move pigs from their origin premises to a destination premises. Meeting the permit guidance below mitigates uncertainty in the likelihood of infection and disease spread associated with swine movement, with consideration including the following: frequency of movement of the specified swine type, the number of different destination premises swine from the same originating premises are moved to, the potential extent of continued disease spread, and variation in industry practices. In addition, the permit guidance includes a pre-movement isolation period (PMIP) as a mitigation measure for each movement type to reduce the risk of disease exposure on a premises in the days leading up to the swine movement. Based on a within-herd ASF transmission model¹, a PMIP combined with pre-movement diagnostic testing decreases the risk of moving infected but undetected pigs from a premises, compared to implementing testing alone. The PMIP duration and testing frequency for each movement type was determined based on a protocol that balances increasing the probability of detecting ASF if present on the premises with logistical and operational needs for different swine production types to support continuity of business.

In general, transfer movements have a 5-day PMIP; movements to slaughter have a 3-day PMIP. If testing cannot be conducted on a prescribed test day, opt for rescheduling testing on a date that would extend, rather than reduce, the duration of the PMIP. Similarly, should a producer be planning different movement types in which the PMIP durations differ, the more stringent PMIP must be used, i.e., PMIPs cannot partially overlap.

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¹ University of Minnesota Secure Food Systems Team’s within-herd (barn) ASF transmission model (ASF Shiny app, results from 2,000 model iterations), based on: Ssematimba et al. 2002 “African swine fever detection and transmission estimates using homogenous versus heterogenous model formulation in stochastic simulations within pig premises.” Open Vet J, Vol 12(6): 787-796

PMIP: ASF COB Permit Requirements by swine movement type

	Movement Type	Duration PMIP (days)	Test Days Before Movement	# Samples	Test Priority
transfer movements	Gilts to sow farm OR Nurse pigs to finishing	5	3 & 1	31/barn	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dead 2. Sick 3. Animals in hospital/sick pen 4. General population
	Wean pigs to nursery or wean to finish OR Sows from one farm to another (parity segregation)	5	3 & 1	31/barn + 31 from the piglets to be weaned or sows that are moving	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dead sows/boars 2. Sick sows/boars (incl. aborted sows) 3. Sick growing pigs > 5 days of age, if applicable 4. General population
	Semen from boar stud to sow farm or gilt development unit--Initially	5	1 + all sick and dead each of the 5 days	All boars	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All boars
	Semen from boar stud to sow farm or gilt development unit—Routine ops	N/A	1 + all sick and dead every day	Boars whose semen is to be shipped	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boars whose semen is to be shipped
to slaughter	Market swine to slaughter OR Cull pigs to slaughter OR Sow/Boars to slaughter	3	3 & 1	31/barn	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dead 2. Sick 3. Animals in hospital/sick pen 4. General population

TRANSFER MOVEMENTS

GILTS TO SOW FARM

- Gilts moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises¹ designation and has a premises identification number. A pre-movement isolation period occurs. The pre-movement isolation period is **5 days**.
 - Strict biosecurity is a requirement for the pre-movement isolation period. Strict biosecurity includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - i. All people crossing the line of separation must either shower and change into site specific clothes/footwear or arrive at the site having showered, doff street clothes, wash hands and any other body surface not covered by clothing, and don site specific clothes/footwear as crossing the line of separation.
 - ii. All people entering the site must have had 5 days of separation (downtime) from any other swine on an infected premises.
 - iii. All allowed vehicles and equipment entering the site must be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering the site.
 - iv. Feed truck delivery people are prohibited from crossing the line of separation or entering any of the barns with swine in them.
 - v. Emergency maintenance people must ensure any equipment that is brought in is cleaned and disinfected at the line of separation.
 - vi. People bringing in any essential medications must ensure that it is either cleaned and disinfected or is removed from the outer packaging as it crosses the line of separation.
 - Only essential movements are allowed into a site during the pre-movement isolation period.
 - i. Allowed movements **with appropriate biosecurity**:
 1. Feed
 2. Caretakers and essential personnel
 3. Emergency maintenance and needs, e.g., medical
 4. Propane
 5. Essential medications
 6. Any essential equipment or movement related to feed, water, and care of the animals, e.g., snow removal
 - ii. Movements prohibited:
 1. Live animal movements into or out of site
 2. Mortality removal
 3. Manure removal
 4. Garbage removal
 5. Visitors
 6. Movement of non-critical equipment on and off site, e.g., lawn mowing using outside equipment

¹ A monitored premises objectively demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises.

Testing

- **Testing² priority**
 - (1) Dead pigs
 - (2) Sick pigs
 - (3) Pigs in hospital/sick pens
 - (4) General population
- **Testing at 3 days pre-movement and 1 day pre-movement**

All barns³ on the premises must be sampled. Test all dead swine in each barn up to 31 samples. If testing of dead swine does not produce 31 samples for the barn, sample animals in accordance with the priority list above to meet the balance.



- **Traceability of testing**--all samples must either be collected by an accredited veterinarian or a Certified Swine Sample Collector approved by the appropriate state animal health official. The request for permit must include identification of who collected the sample if not collected by the accredited veterinarian.

Movement requirements

- All trucks hauling live swine must be cleaned and disinfected after delivery of swine. Cleaning and disinfection include, but may not be limited to, anything that has been in direct or indirect contact with the swine (does include driver).
- All movements under a permit must be completed within 48 hours and reported to the state animal health official that approved the permit.
- The originator of the permit request confirms that the destination premises is aware of and accepts the movement.

² Approved sample types: whole blood, tonsil, spleen, lymph node, spleen swab, blood swabs, dried blood spots.

Whole blood, tonsil, spleen, and swab sample types can be pooled up to 5 pigs per pen/room/barn (pool samples starting at the smallest unit that pigs are grouped, i.e., pool samples from pigs in the same pen first followed by pooling from within the room, and finally within the barn, if necessary).

³ Sample the specified number of pigs per barn, or the largest contiguous structure with a common roof that pigs are grouped on a premises (e.g., if a premises has 3 barns that are connected by a common indoor walkway, up to 31 pigs per each barn [up to 93 pigs total] would be sampled).

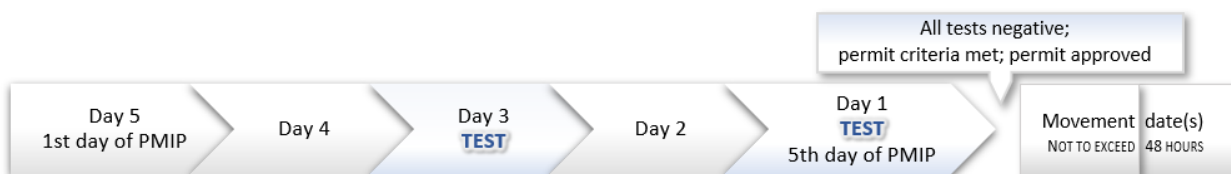
WEAN PIGS TO NURSERY OR WEAN TO FINISH

- Wean pigs moving from a sow farm that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises¹ designation and has a premises identification number.
- A pre-movement isolation period occurs. The pre-movement isolation period is **5 days**.
 - a. Strict biosecurity is a requirement for the pre-movement isolation period. Strict biosecurity includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - i. All people crossing the line of separation must either shower and change into site specific clothes/footwear or arrive at the site having showered, doff street clothes, wash hands and any other body surface not covered by clothing, and don site specific clothes/footwear as crossing the line of separation.
 - ii. All people entering the site must have had 5 days of separation (downtime) from any other swine on an infected premises.
 - iii. All allowed vehicles and equipment entering the site must be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering the site.
 - iv. Feed truck delivery people are prohibited from crossing the line of separation or entering any of the barns with swine in them.
 - v. Emergency maintenance people must ensure any equipment that is brought in is cleaned and disinfected at the line of separation.
 - vi. People bringing in any essential medications must ensure that it is either cleaned and disinfected or is removed from the outer packaging as it crosses the line of separation.
 - b. Only essential movements are allowed into a site during the pre-movement isolation period.
 - i. Allowed movements **with appropriate biosecurity**:
 1. Feed
 2. Caretakers and essential personnel
 3. Emergency maintenance and needs, e.g., medical
 4. Propane
 5. Essential medications
 6. Any essential equipment or movement related to feed, water, and care of the animals, e.g., snow removal
 - ii. Movements prohibited:
 1. Live animal movements into or out of site
 2. Mortality removal
 3. Manure removal
 4. Garbage removal
 5. Visitors
 6. Movement of non-critical equipment on and off site, e.g., lawn mowing using outside equipment

¹ A monitored premises objectively demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises.

Testing

- **Testing² priority**
 - (1) Dead sows/boars,
 - (2) Sick sows/boars (including aborted sows),
 - (3) Sick growing pigs over 5 days of age, if applicable,
 - (4) General population
- **Testing at 3 days pre-movement and 1 day pre-movement**
 - All barns³ on the premises must be sampled. Test all dead swine in each barn up to 31 samples. If testing of dead swine does not produce 31 samples for the barn, sample animals in accordance with the priority list above to meet the balance.
 - In addition, collect and test 31 samples from the piglets to be weaned.



- **Traceability of testing**--all samples must either be collected by an accredited veterinarian or a Certified Swine Sample Collector approved by the appropriate state animal health official. The request for permit must include identification of who collected the sample if not collected by the accredited veterinarian.

Movement requirements

- All trucks hauling live swine must be cleaned and disinfected after delivery of swine. Cleaning and disinfection include, but may not be limited to, anything that has been in direct or indirect contact with the swine (does include driver).
- All movements under a permit must be completed within 48 hours and reported to the state animal health official that approved the permit.
- The originator of the permit request confirms that the destination premises is aware of and accepts the movement.

² Approved sample types: whole blood, tonsil, spleen, lymph node, spleen swab, blood swabs, dried blood spots.

Whole blood, tonsil, spleen, and swab sample types can be pooled up to 5 pigs per pen/room/barn (i.e., at the smallest unit that pigs are grouped).

³ Sample the specified number of pigs per barn, or the largest contiguous structure with a common roof that pigs are grouped on a premises (e.g., if a premises has 3 barns that are connected by a common indoor walkway, up to 31 pigs per each barn [up to 93 pigs total] would be sampled).

SOWS FROM ONE FARM TO ANOTHER (PARITY SEGREGATION)

- Moving sows from one sow farm to another sow farm that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises¹ designation and has a premises identification number.
- A pre-movement isolation period occurs. The pre-movement isolation period is **5 days**.
 - a. Strict biosecurity is a requirement for the pre-movement isolation period. Strict biosecurity includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - i. All people crossing the line of separation must either shower and change into site specific clothes/footwear or arrive at the site having showered, doff street clothes, wash hands and any other body surface not covered by clothing, and don site specific clothes/footwear as crossing the line of separation.
 - ii. All people entering the site must have had 5 days of separation (downtime) from any other swine on an infected premises.
 - iii. All allowed vehicles and equipment entering the site must be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering the site.
 - iv. Feed truck delivery people are prohibited from crossing the line of separation or entering any of the barns with swine in them.
 - v. Emergency maintenance people must ensure any equipment that is brought in is cleaned and disinfected at the line of separation.
 - vi. People bringing in any essential medications must ensure that it is either cleaned and disinfected or is removed from the outer packaging as it crosses the line of separation.
 - b. Only essential movements are allowed into a site during the pre-movement isolation period.
 - i. Allowed movements **with appropriate biosecurity**:
 1. Feed
 2. Caretakers and essential personnel
 3. Emergency maintenance and needs, e.g., medical
 4. Propane
 5. Essential medications
 6. Any essential equipment or movement related to feed, water, and care of the animals, e.g., snow removal
 - ii. Movements prohibited:
 1. Live animal movements into or out of site
 2. Mortality removal
 3. Manure removal
 4. Garbage removal
 5. Visitors
 6. Movement of non-critical equipment on and off site, e.g., lawn mowing using outside equipment

¹ A monitored premises objectively demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises.

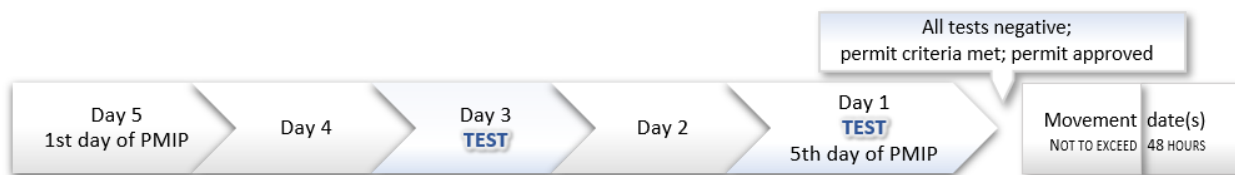
Testing

○ **Testing² priority**

- (1) Dead sows/boars,
- (2) Sick sows/boars (including aborted sows),
- (3) Sick growing pigs over 5 days of age, if applicable,
- (4) General population

○ **Testing at 3 days pre-movement and 1 day pre-movement**

- All barns³ on the premises must be sampled. Test all dead swine in each barn up to 31 samples. If testing of dead swine does not produce 31 samples for the barn, sample animals in accordance with the priority list above to meet the balance.
- In addition, collect and test 31 samples from the sows to be moved.



- ### ○ **Traceability of testing**--all samples must either be collected by an accredited veterinarian or a Certified Swine Sample Collector approved by the appropriate state animal health official. The request for permit must include identification of who collected the sample if not collected by the accredited veterinarian.

Movement requirements

- All trucks hauling live swine must be cleaned and disinfected after delivery of swine. Cleaning and disinfection include, but may not be limited to, anything that has been in direct or indirect contact with the swine (does include driver).
- All movements under a permit must be completed within 48 hours and reported to the state animal health official that approved the permit.
- The originator of the permit request confirms that the destination premises is aware of and accepts the movement.

² Approved sample types: whole blood, tonsil, spleen, lymph node, spleen swab, blood swabs, dried blood spots.

Whole blood, tonsil, spleen, and swab sample types can be pooled up to 5 pigs per pen/room/barn (i.e., at the smallest unit that pigs are grouped).

³ Sample the specified number of pigs per barn, or the largest contiguous structure with a common roof that pigs are grouped on a premises (e.g., if a premises has 3 barns that are connected by a common indoor walkway, up to 31 pigs per each barn [up to 93 pigs total] would be sampled).

NURSERY PIGS TO FINISHING

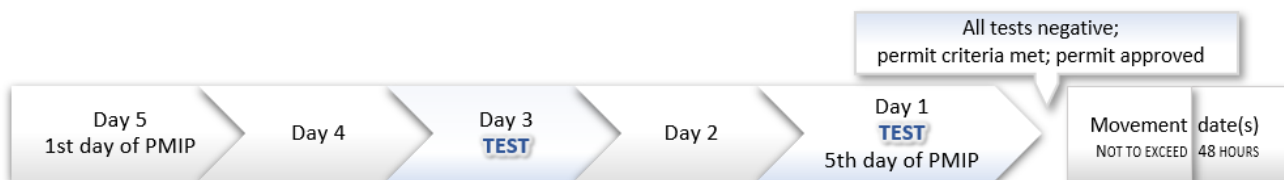
- Nursery pigs moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises¹ designation and has a premises identification number.
- A pre-movement isolation period occurs. The pre-movement isolation period is **5 days**.
 - Strict biosecurity is a requirement for the pre-movement isolation period. Strict biosecurity includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - i. All people crossing the line of separation must either shower and change into site specific clothes/footwear or arrive at the site having showered, doff street clothes, wash hands and any other body surface not covered by clothing, and don site specific clothes/footwear as crossing the line of separation.
 - ii. All people entering the site must have had 5 days of separation (downtime) from any other swine on an infected premises.
 - iii. All allowed vehicles and equipment entering the site must be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering the site.
 - iv. Feed truck delivery people are prohibited from crossing the line of separation or entering any of the barns with swine in them.
 - v. Emergency maintenance people must ensure any equipment that is brought in is cleaned and disinfected at the line of separation.
 - vi. People bringing in any essential medications must ensure that it is either cleaned and disinfected or is removed from the outer packaging as it crosses the line of separation.
 - Only essential movements are allowed into a site during the pre-movement isolation period.
 - i. Allowed movements **with appropriate biosecurity**:
 1. Feed
 2. Caretakers and essential personnel
 3. Emergency maintenance and needs, e.g., medical
 4. Propane
 5. Essential medications
 6. Any essential equipment or movement related to feed, water, and care of the animals, e.g., snow removal
 - ii. Movements prohibited:
 1. Live animal movements into or out of site
 2. Mortality removal
 3. Manure removal
 4. Garbage removal
 5. Visitors
 6. Movement of non-critical equipment on and off site, e.g., lawn mowing using outside equipment

¹ A monitored premises objectively demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises.

Testing

- **Testing² priority**
 - (1) Dead pigs
 - (2) Sick pigs
 - (3) Pigs in hospital/sick pens
 - (4) General population
- **Testing at 3 days pre-movement and 1 day pre-movement**

All barns³ on the premises must be sampled. Test all dead swine in each barn up to 31 samples. If testing of dead swine does not produce 31 samples for the barn, sample animals in accordance with the priority list above to meet the balance.



- **Traceability of testing**--all samples must either be collected by an accredited veterinarian or a Certified Swine Sample Collector approved by the appropriate state animal health official. The request for permit must include identification of who collected the sample if not collected by the accredited veterinarian.

Movement requirements

- All trucks hauling live swine must be cleaned and disinfected after delivery of swine. Cleaning and disinfection include, but may not be limited to, anything that has been in direct or indirect contact with the swine (does include driver).
- All movements under a permit must be completed within 48 hours and reported to the state animal health official that approved the permit.
- The originator of the permit request confirms that the destination premises is aware of and accepts the movement.

² Approved sample types: whole blood, tonsil, spleen, lymph node, spleen swab, blood swabs, dried blood spots.

Whole blood, tonsil, spleen, and swab sample types can be pooled up to 5 pigs per pen/room/barn (i.e., at the smallest unit that pigs are grouped).

³ Sample the specified number of pigs per barn, or the largest contiguous structure with a common roof that pigs are grouped on a premises (e.g., if a premises has 3 barns that are connected by a common indoor walkway, up to 31 pigs per each barn [up to 93 pigs total] would be sampled).

SEMEN FROM BOAR STUD TO SOW FARM OR GILT DEVELOPMENT UNIT

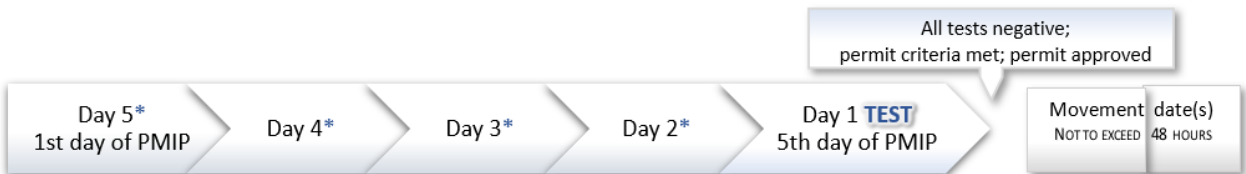
- Semen moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises¹ designation and has a premises identification number.
- Boar studs typically operate under continuous heightened biosecurity similar to the provisions of the pre-movement isolation period described below. If the continuous heightened biosecurity protocol is breached, reestablish the Monitored Premises designation and conduct testing, as described in the next section, with a pre-movement isolation period of **5 days**.
 - a. Strict biosecurity is a requirement for the pre-movement isolation period. Strict biosecurity includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - i. All people crossing the line of separation must either shower and change into site specific clothes/footwear or arrive at the site having showered, doff street clothes, wash hands and any other body surface not covered by clothing, and don site specific clothes/footwear as crossing the line of separation.
 - ii. All people entering the site must have had 5 days of separation (downtime) from any other swine on an infected premises.
 - iii. All allowed vehicles and equipment entering the site must be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering the site.
 - iv. Feed truck delivery people are prohibited from crossing the line of separation or entering any of the barns with swine in them.
 - v. Emergency maintenance people must ensure any equipment that is brought in is cleaned and disinfected at the line of separation.
 - vi. People bringing in any essential medications must ensure that it is either cleaned and disinfected or is removed from the outer packaging as it crosses the line of separation.
 - b. Only essential movements are allowed into a site during the pre-movement isolation period.
 - i. Allowed movements **with appropriate biosecurity**:
 - 1. Feed
 - 2. Caretakers and essential personnel
 - 3. Emergency maintenance and needs, e.g., medical
 - 4. Propane
 - 5. Essential medications
 - 6. Any essential equipment or movement related to feed, water, and care of the animals, e.g., snow removal
 - ii. Movements prohibited:
 - 1. Live animal movements into or out of site
 - 2. Mortality removal
 - 3. Manure removal
 - 4. Garbage removal
 - 5. Visitors
 - 6. Movement of non-critical equipment on and off site, site, e.g., lawn mowing using outside equipment

¹ A monitored premises objectively demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises.

Testing

To gain Monitored Premises designation

- **Testing² priority**
All boars
- **Testing within the 5-day PMIP**
 - Test all sick or dead boars every day during the 5-day period
 - Test 100% of all boars (live, sick, dead) on the premises on the 5th day of the PMIP
 - All must test negative before the semen collected in the 5-day period may be distributed



***TEST** all sick or dead boars every day of the PMIP

To maintain Monitored Premises designation and ship semen (routine operations)

- **Daily Testing:** Test all sick or dead boars
- **Testing at 1 day pre-movement:** Test all sick or dead boars and all boars whose semen is to be shipped
- **Control Zone surveillance testing:** As required

Bringing in new boars

- **Testing protocol**
 - Test 100% of boars one day before movement to the premises
 - Test 100% of new boars on day 5 after arrival
 - If all tests are negative, semen collected in the 5-day period may be shipped the next day (day 6)

Traceability of testing

All samples must either be collected by an accredited veterinarian or a Certified Swine Sample Collector approved by the appropriate state animal health official. The request for permit must include identification of who collected the sample if not collected by the accredited veterinarian.

Movement requirements

- a. Semen will be transported in clean and biosecure containers. Containers will be cleaned and disinfected after each use.
- b. Semen will be double bagged. Semen will be removed from outer bag as it crosses the line of separation.
- c. The vehicle used to transport semen must be cleaned before and after delivery of semen. The vehicle (includes driver) is not to have contact with live swine.
- d. The originator of the permit request confirms that the destination premises is aware of and accepts the movement.

² Approved sample types: whole blood, tonsil, spleen, lymph node, spleen swab, blood swabs, dried blood spots.

Whole blood, tonsil, spleen, and swab sample types can be pooled up to 5 pigs per pen/room/barn (i.e., at the smallest unit that pigs are grouped).

MOVEMENTS TO SLAUGHTER

MARKET SWINE TO SLAUGHTER

- Market swine moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises¹ designation and has a premises identification number.
- Monitored Premises designation for market swine to slaughter can be attained concurrently with the PMIP and testing protocol below, provided it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises.
- A pre-movement isolation period occurs. The pre-movement isolation period is **3 days**.
 - a. Strict biosecurity is a requirement for the pre-movement isolation period. Strict biosecurity includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - i. All people crossing the line of separation must either shower and change into site specific clothes/footwear or arrive at the site having showered, doff street clothes, wash hands and any other body surface not covered by clothing, and don site specific clothes/footwear as crossing the line of separation.
 - ii. All people entering the site must have had 5 days of separation (downtime) from any other swine on an infected premises.
 - iii. All allowed vehicles and equipment entering the site must be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering the site.
 - iv. Feed truck delivery people are prohibited from crossing the line of separation or entering any of the barns with swine in them.
 - v. Emergency maintenance people must ensure any equipment that is brought in is cleaned and disinfected at the line of separation.
 - vi. People bringing in any essential medications must ensure that it is either cleaned and disinfected or is removed from the outer packaging as it crosses the line of separation.
 - b. Only essential movements are allowed into a site during the pre-movement isolation period.
 - i. Allowed movements **with appropriate biosecurity**:
 1. Feed
 2. Caretakers and essential personnel
 3. Emergency maintenance and needs, e.g., medical
 4. Propane
 5. Essential medications
 6. Any essential equipment or movement related to feed, water, and care of the animals, e.g., snow removal
 - ii. Movements prohibited:
 1. Live animal movements into or out of site
 2. Mortality removal
 3. Manure removal
 4. Garbage removal
 5. Visitors
 6. Movement of non-critical equipment on and off site, e.g., lawn mowing using outside equipment

¹ A monitored premises objectively demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises.

Testing

- **Testing² priority**
 - (1) Dead pigs
 - (2) Sick pigs
 - (3) Pigs in hospital/sick pens
 - (4) General population
- **Testing at 3 days pre-movement and 1 day pre-movement**

All barns³ on the premises must be sampled. Test all dead swine in each barn up to 31 samples. If testing of dead swine does not produce 31 samples for the barn, sample animals in accordance with the priority list above to meet the balance.



- **Traceability of testing**--all samples must either be collected by an accredited veterinarian or a Certified Swine Sample Collector approved by the appropriate state animal health official. The request for permit must include identification of who collected the sample if not collected by the accredited veterinarian.

Movement requirements

- a. All trucks hauling live swine must be cleaned and disinfected after delivery of swine. Cleaning and disinfection include, but may not be limited to, anything that has been in direct or indirect contact with the swine (does include driver).
- b. All movements under a permit must be completed within 48 hours and reported to the state animal health official that approved the permit.
- c. The originator of the permit request confirms that the destination premises is aware and accepts the movement.

² Approved sample types: whole blood, tonsil, spleen, lymph node, spleen swab, blood swabs, dried blood spots.

Whole blood, tonsil, spleen, and swab sample types can be pooled up to 5 pigs per pen/room/barn (i.e., at the smallest unit that pigs are grouped).

³ Sample the specified number of pigs per barn, or the largest contiguous structure with a common roof that pigs are grouped on a premises (e.g., if a premises has 3 barns that are connected by a common indoor walkway, up to 31 pigs per each barn [up to 93 pigs total] would be sampled).

CULL PIGS TO SLAUGHTER

- Cull pigs moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises¹ designation and has a premises identification number.
- Monitored Premises designation for cull swine to slaughter can be attained concurrently with the PMIP and testing protocol below, provided it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises.
- A pre-movement isolation period occurs. The pre-movement isolation period is **3 days**.
 - a. Strict biosecurity is a requirement for the pre-movement isolation period. Strict biosecurity includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - i. All people crossing the line of separation must either shower and change into site specific clothes or arrive at the site having showered, doff street clothes, wash hands and any other body surface not covered by clothing, and don site specific clothes as crossing the line of separation.
 - ii. All people entering the site must have had 5 days of separation (downtime) from any other swine on an infected premises.
 - iii. All allowed vehicles and equipment entering the site must be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering the site.
 - iv. Feed truck delivery people are prohibited from crossing the line of separation or entering any of the barns with swine in them.
 - v. Emergency maintenance people must ensure any equipment that is brought in is cleaned and disinfected at the line of separation.
 - vi. People bringing in any essential medications must ensure that it is either cleaned and disinfected or is removed from the outer packaging as it crosses the line of separation.
 - b. Only essential movements are allowed into a site during the pre-movement isolation period.
 - i. Allowed movements **with appropriate biosecurity**:
 - 1. Feed
 - 2. Caretakers and essential personnel
 - 3. Emergency maintenance, e.g., medical
 - 4. Propane
 - 5. Essential medications
 - 6. Any essential equipment or movement related to feed, water, and care of the animals, e.g, snow removal
 - ii. Movements prohibited:
 - 1. Live animal movements into or out of site
 - 2. Mortality removal
 - 3. Manure removal
 - 4. Garbage removal
 - 5. Visitors
 - 6. Movement of non-critical equipment on and off site, e.g., lawn mowing using outside equipment

¹ A monitored premises objectively demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises.

Testing

- **Testing² priority**
 - (1) Dead pigs
 - (2) Sick pigs
 - (3) Pigs in hospital/sick pens
 - (4) General population

- **Testing at 3 days pre-movement and 1 day pre-movement**

All barns³ on the premises must be sampled. Test all dead swine in each barn up to 31 samples. If testing of dead swine does not produce 31 samples for the barn, sample animals in accordance with the priority list above to meet the balance.



- **Traceability of testing**--all samples must either be collected by an accredited veterinarian or a Certified Swine Sample Collector approved by the appropriate state animal health official. The request for permit must include identification of who collected the sample if not collected by the accredited veterinarian.

Movement requirements

- a. All trucks hauling live swine must be cleaned and disinfected after delivery of swine. Cleaning and disinfection include, but may not be limited to, anything that has been in direct or indirect contact with the swine (does include driver).
- b. All movements under a permit must be completed within 48 hours and reported to the state animal health official that approved the permit.
- c. The originator of the permit request confirms that the destination premises is aware and accepts the movement.

² Approved sample types: whole blood, tonsil, spleen, lymph node, spleen swab, blood swabs, dried blood spots.

Whole blood, tonsil, spleen, and swab sample types can be pooled up to 5 pigs per pen/room/barn (i.e., at the smallest unit that pigs are grouped).

³ Sample the specified number of pigs per barn, or the largest contiguous structure with a common roof that pigs are grouped on a premises (e.g., if a premises has 3 barns that are connected by a common indoor walkway, up to 31 pigs per each barn [up to 93 pigs total] would be sampled).

SOW/BOARS TO SLAUGHTER

- Sow/boars moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises¹ designation and has a premises identification number.
- Monitored Premises designation for sows/boars to slaughter can be attained concurrently with the PMIP and testing protocol below, provided it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises.
- A pre-movement isolation period occurs. The pre-movement isolation period is **3 days**.
 - a. Strict biosecurity is a requirement for the pre-movement isolation period. Strict biosecurity includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - i. All people crossing the line of separation must either shower and change into site specific clothes or arrive at the site having showered, doff street clothes, wash hands and any other body surface not covered by clothing, and don site specific clothes as crossing the line of separation.
 - ii. All people entering the site must have had 5 days of separation (downtime) from any other swine on an infected premises.
 - iii. All allowed vehicles and equipment entering the site must be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering the site.
 - iv. Feed truck delivery people are prohibited from crossing the line of separation or entering any of the barns with swine in them.
 - v. Emergency maintenance people must ensure any equipment that is brought in is cleaned and disinfected at the line of separation.
 - vi. People bringing in any essential medications must ensure that it is either cleaned and disinfected or is removed from the outer packaging as it crosses the line of separation.
 - b. Only essential movements are allowed into a site during the pre-movement isolation period.
 - i. Allowed movements **with appropriate biosecurity**:
 - 1. Feed
 - 2. Caretakers and essential personnel
 - 3. Emergency maintenance and needs, e.g., medical
 - 4. Propane
 - 5. Essential medications
 - 6. Any essential equipment or movement related to feed, water, and care of the animals, e.g., snow removal
 - ii. Movements prohibited:
 - 1. Live animal movements into or out of site
 - 2. Mortality removal
 - 3. Manure removal
 - 4. Garbage removal
 - 5. Visitors
 - 6. Movement of non-critical equipment on and off site, e.g., lawn mowing using outside equipment

¹ A monitored premises objectively demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises.

Testing

- **Testing² priority**
 - (1) Dead pigs
 - (2) Sick pigs
 - (3) Pigs in hospital/sick pens
 - (4) General population

- **Testing at 3 days pre-movement and 1 day pre-movement**

All barns³ on the premises must be sampled. Test all dead swine in each barn up to 31 samples. If testing of dead swine does not produce 31 samples for the barn, sample animals in accordance with the priority list above to meet the balance.



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