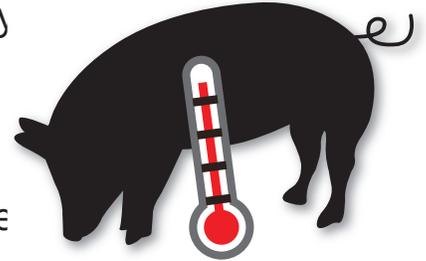




African Swine Fever

A Producer's Guide to the Federal Emergency Response Process

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious and deadly disease of both domestic and feral swine. There is no treatment or vaccine. ASF has never been reported in the United States. If it is detected here, approximately 76 million domestic pigs will be susceptible to this disease



ASF is not a threat to human health and cannot be transmitted from pigs to people. It is not a threat to food safety; meat is safe to eat, and products are safe to use.

What if ASF is detected in the United States?

If ASF is detected in the United States, there will be multiple economic impacts internationally and at home, including:

- A halt in U.S. pork and pork product exports
- Decreased pig prices
- Increased pig inventory
- Widespread disruptions in pork production
- Employment losses

Preliminary estimates suggest these effects could result in as much as \$15 billion in losses to the pork industry based on a 2-year scenario or \$50 billion in losses if we are unable to contain and eliminate ASF in a 10-year scenario.

How will the United States respond to a detection of ASF?

Federal, State, Tribal, and local animal health officials would respond rapidly to stop the virus' spread and eradicate it. Actions will include:

- Stopping the movement of live swine and semen throughout the country for 72 hours.
- Detecting, containing, and controlling the disease.
- Preventing contact between the ASF virus and swine.
- Stopping virus production by depopulating and disposing of infected swine.
- Preventing the virus from becoming established in feral swine populations.

What will happen during a national 72-hour movement standstill?

A single ASF-infected farm or feral pig is enough for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to stop live swine and semen movements throughout the country for 72 hours.

During the standstill:

- Swine already in transit may continue to their destination, but new loads will not be allowed to move.
- USDA and partners will work to find out where ASF is and determine next steps. USDA and the States will provide updates through public announcements, websites, and the media.
- Producers should implement more stringent biosecurity procedures, watch swine herds, and report signs of disease to a veterinarian or the State Animal Health Official.

After USDA lifts the standstill, processing plants will need to re-establish their schedules for incoming loads, which may further delay the movement of swine herds.

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What if ASF is discovered or suspected near me?

- USDA may continue or impose new movement restrictions in areas where ASF is detected or suspected.
- If your herd is associated with a company that has a positive ASF finding, your herd may be quarantined by the State.

If your herd seems healthy but is near or associated with an infected premises or an infected feral pig, you might be in a control area, which requires monitoring and permitted movement.

How can I move animals or products during an outbreak?

Once USDA lifts the movement standstill, you will need a permit from your State to move specific transports/items into, within, and out of regulated control areas. There are two types of movement permits with different purposes:

- **Specific Permits**
 - Allow movements for animal welfare, such as feed delivery and essential activities related to the response (for example, disposal).
 - Risks must be mitigated by appropriate biosecurity or other measures.
- **Continuity of Business Permits**
 - Allow for non-infected premises to continue operations (for example, receive equipment or service crews) and move animals under the Secure Pork Supply criteria (www.securepork.org). Diagnostic testing, additional epidemiological information, and biosecurity or other mitigations are required.

What can I do if there is an ASF outbreak?

If you see signs of ASF in your swine, such as weakness, coughing, red or dark skin around ears, or blood clots under the skin, call your veterinarian or State Animal Health Official (www.usaha.org/saho) immediately.

Secure Pork Supply has information on their website (www.securepork.org/pork-producers/biosecurity) to help you develop or strengthen your biosecurity plan to protect your herd from this deadly disease.

Questions?

For general information and contacts, visit us online at www.aphis.usda.gov/animalhealth/swine/asf.

View our ASF Response Plan at www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/emergency-management/african-swine-fever.

Learn more about how USDA prepares for and responds to foreign animal diseases at www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep.

