

Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Pork Production Biosecurity: Animals Raised Indoors 2025



Target Audience

This checklist and corresponding Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity are written for pork production sites where the animals are raised in enclosed animal buildings. The biosecurity measures apply to:

- Sites with several buildings or just one as long as all the pigs are raised indoors.
 - This includes sites with other susceptible species (e.g., cattle, sheep, and goats) kept on the premises.
- All individuals delivering to, servicing, or working on the site including family members and/or non-family employees responsible for animal care and husbandry.
- Pigs on sites that have **never been infected with or vaccinated for** foot and mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever (CSF), and African swine fever (ASF).

Introduction

This enhanced biosecurity checklist can be used to develop and evaluate a biosecurity plan for animals housed indoors. Regulatory officials may request items in this checklist to be in place in an FAD outbreak. **During an FAD outbreak, it is the producer's responsibility to keep their animals from becoming infected, focusing on what they can control on their farm.** Producers are encouraged to complete their site-specific biosecurity plan with their veterinarian and work towards implementing, or have a plan to implement, all biosecurity items in this checklist if an FAD is detected in the United States. Practicing these biosecurity items prior to an outbreak helps prevent both FAD and endemic disease infection. Once the biosecurity plan is written, pork producers may use the checklist in one of the following ways:

1. **In the absence of an FAD in the United States**, producers should decide which items (#2-10) they will implement. The biosecurity plan should describe the strategy for how each item could be implemented (supplies needed, changes in management practice, etc.).
2. **If an FAD is diagnosed anywhere in the U.S.**, producers should implement ALL of the items in the checklist to minimize the risk of exposing their animals.
3. **If the premises is located in an FAD Control Area**, Regulatory Officials may require that all of the items on the checklist, and possibly others, be implemented before animal movement is permitted.

More information on the entire Secure Pork Supply plan can be found here:

<https://www.securepork.org/>

More information on the FADs that affect swine can be found here:

<https://www.securepork.org/training-materials/disease-monitoring-observe/>

Templates to create a biosecurity plan and a glossary of terminology can be found here:

<https://www.securepork.org/pork-producers/biosecurity/>

Acknowledgments

This Secure Pork Supply (SPS) Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Pork Production Biosecurity: Animals Raised Indoors was developed by the Secure Pork Supply Advisory Group, which consists of producers, veterinarians, representatives from the swine industry, state and federal agencies, and academia. This material was made possible by the Pork Checkoff.

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Recommendations for Biosecurity

Each checklist item has three possible answers. Implementation of each component is important to prevent virus entry and protect the health and well-being of the animals on the farm.

- **In place:** All items are addressed in the biosecurity plan and are, or are capable of being, implemented within 24 hours on the pork production site as evidenced by visual inspection or by signed and/or dated documentation, as applicable, or as described.
- **In progress:** Some of the items in the biosecurity plan are not currently implemented, but efforts are being made to prepare to implement them by the next biosecurity plan review (annually).
- **Not in place:** The items are not in the biosecurity plan or cannot be used on the farm.

1. Biosecurity Manager and Written Plan

A Biosecurity Manager (point-of-contact for biosecurity) is assigned to the site. This person works with the farm's veterinarian (if they are not a vet) to create the biosecurity plan and makes sure everyone entering the site gets trained or informed about biosecurity rules. The Biosecurity Manager has the authority to enforce the rules and take action if needed.

In place In progress Not in place

The Biosecurity Manager (point-of-contact) is responsible for maintaining a site-specific biosecurity plan, which is reviewed annually or whenever there are changes influencing biosecurity (e.g., barn additions, new on-site procedures, etc.). This plan provides detailed biosecurity measures, including for other animals and/or species. It includes a map highlighting key areas such as entry points, buffer zones, cleaning stations, and carcass disposal sites. The plan also outlines vehicle movement protocols and carcass removal procedures. Caretakers have access to this plan, and the Biosecurity Manager ensures that all measures are enforced if an FAD is detected in the U.S.

In place In progress Not in place

2. Training

The Biosecurity Manager and all employees are trained at least annually in biosecurity and how to prevent FADs, and this training is documented. The Biosecurity Manager ensures that all people entering the farm are aware of the biosecurity practices needed to enter. The biosecurity plan describes the training needed to enter the farm.

In place In progress Not in place

3. Protecting the Pig Herd

Site Entry

Entry to the pork production site is restricted by a limited number of entry points. Each entry point is protected with a gate or suitable barrier (e.g. cable) which is locked when the facility is not attended. If a locked barrier is not possible at the site entrance (such as when a house uses the same driveway), a barrier must be present restricting access of unauthorized vehicles to the pork production facilities

within the site. Signage at the site entry conveys access is restricted.

- In place In progress Not in place

Designated Parking Area

A designated parking area, away from the buildings housing swine that minimizes cross traffic with other vehicles entering the site, is used and clearly marked.

- In place In progress Not in place

Cleaning and Disinfection (C&D) Station

There is one or more operational, clearly marked, and equipped C&D station(s) ready to be used in the event of an FAD outbreak. The C&D station has the means to remove visible contamination and then disinfect vehicles, equipment, and items needing to enter the LOS at a LOS Access Point. The C&D station is operated by individuals who have received documented training in proper selection and use of personal protective equipment and the principles of C&D. Runoff from the C&D station is managed in a manner that prevents exposure of susceptible animals (either on or off the premises of origin) to disease agents and meets state and local environmental regulations. Care should be taken to ensure it does not enter waterways, animal housing, or on-farm traffic areas. The biosecurity plan contains contingency plans for vehicles and equipment C&D in inclement weather. NOTE – depending on the layout of the farm, vehicles may or may not cross the LOS. If vehicles do not cross the LOS, the C&D station(s) should be equipped appropriately for the supplies, equipment, etc. that will cross the LOS.

- In place In progress Not in place

Line of Separation (LOS or clean/dirty line)

The biosecurity plan includes one or more LOS (clean/dirty line). These lines create a boundary to provide separation where the animals are housed and limiting contact with viruses and fomites outside this boundary. The LOS (clean/dirty line) is clearly defined, marked on the property and has a documented process to cross it.

- In place In progress Not in place

Animals, vehicles, people, or items can only cross the LOS (clean/dirty line) at marked access points, following proper biosecurity steps.

- In place In progress Not in place

LOS (clean/dirty line) Access Point(s) (entry points)

Entry to the operation is limited to a few LOS Access Points (entry points) that are protected with barriers to keep unauthorized vehicles out. Each access (entry) point is clearly marked with a sign in a language everyone can understand.

- In place In progress Not in place
 N/A (vehicles do not cross the LOS)

Vehicles entering an access (entry) point are cleaned to remove visible contamination (e.g., dirt, manure, blood, etc.) and disinfected.

- In place In progress Not in place
 N/A (vehicles do not cross the LOS)

People and items (feeders, buckets, etc.) crossing the LOS Access Points (entry points) follow specific biosecurity rules. While the load-out area is an entry point, it should not be used for

personnel entry if possible.

- In place In progress Not in place

All movements (animals, vehicles, equipment, people) entering through the LOS (clean/dirty line) are recorded and available for review.

- In place In progress Not in place

Deliveries not needed for the operation are made outside the LOS (clean/dirty line) at a designated area shown on the farm map.

- In place In progress Not in place
 N/A (deliveries are made at an off-site location, not visible on the map)

Securing the buildings

Buildings are locked when no one is present.

- In place In progress Not in place

4. Vehicles and Equipment

Vehicles and Equipment (non-animal transport)

All vehicles and equipment (without live animals) are cleaned and disinfected before entering the LOS (clean/dirty line). If not, entry is not allowed. Sharing equipment with other sites is kept to a minimum and documented.

- In place In progress Not in place

Vehicles that enter the site either arrive clean or are cleaned and disinfected at the site entry.

- In place In progress Not in place

Livestock Trucks/Trailers (Animal Transport Vehicles)

Livestock trucks/trailers coming to pick up pigs, are cleaned and disinfected prior to arriving at the farm.

- In place In progress Not in place

Livestock trucks/trailers delivering pigs, are cleaned and disinfected prior to the animals being loaded.

- In place In progress Not in place

5. Personnel

Prior to Arriving at the Site

Only essential people are allowed access to the site. Anyone entering the site must have showered and wear clean clothes and shoes since their last contact with susceptible animals. All individuals entering the site have signed an agreement to follow these instructions.

- In place In progress Not in place

Entry Logbook

Everyone crossing the LOS Access (entry) Point(s), including visitors like friends and customers, must fill out and sign the entry logbook, unless they are scheduled workers. A site employee checks the logbook to make sure it's filled out correctly. Contact information and work schedules for workers are kept on file.

In place In progress Not in place

Biosecure Entry/Exit Procedures

Anyone crossing an LOS Access (entry) Point(s) on foot or exiting their vehicle inside the LOS (clean/dirty line), must make sure their footwear, clothing, and skin is free of visible contamination (e.g. dirt, manure, blood, etc.) before entering or leaving the LOS, following the documented biosecurity procedures in the plan.

In place In progress Not in place

Cross Traffic

Cross traffic between daily farm employees and external traffic (feed deliveries, animal transport, visitors, etc.) is minimized. If cross traffic is not eliminated, PPE (e.g. outdoor-specific footwear, clean/disinfect footwear, disposable booties) is used to mitigate risk of pathogen entry on footwear.

In place In progress Not in place

Feed truck drivers wear gloves; boot covers when delivering feed to the site.

In place In progress Not in place

A LOS is maintained during any loading/unloading of animals (e.g. end of the load out chute).

In place In progress Not in place

Livestock transport vehicle drivers do not cross the LOS.

In place In progress Not in place

6. Animal and Semen (if Applicable) Movement

Incoming Animals

Pigs are sourced from facilities with proven biosecurity practices and a history of no FAD infections.

In place In progress Not in place

Incoming Semen

Semen (if applicable) is sourced from farms with proven biosecurity practices and no history of FAD infection. Semen is transported in containers that can be cleaned and disinfected to reduce the risk of virus spread.

In place In progress Not in place

Pre-movement Isolation Period (PMIP)

No animals are moved onto or off the farm during the PMIP (defined by regulatory officials).

In place In progress Not in place

Contingency Plan for Interrupted Animal Movement

A plan exists to manage pigs in a biosecure manner on-farm in the event animal movement is stopped for several weeks.

In place In progress Not in place

Loading Animals

Animals leaving the site can only move in one direction across the LOS at an Access Point at a time. Areas contaminated during loading or unloading are cleaned and disinfected as per the biosecurity plan.

In place In progress Not in place

7. Carcass Disposal

Dead animals are disposed of in a way that prevents attracting wildlife, rodents, and other scavengers. Rendering trucks and other vehicles carrying dead animals do not cross the LOS.

In place In progress Not in place

Dedicated equipment, clothing, and footwear are used to move dead animals to the rendering boxes or pickup sites. These items are cleaned and disinfected if they enter the LOS after handling mortalities.

In place In progress Not in place
 N/A (on site carcass disposal is used)

8. Manure Management

Manure is stored and removed in a way that prevents exposing susceptible animals to diseases and follows state, local, and regulatory requirements.

In place In progress Not in place

A plan exists for storing manure on-site in the event it cannot be permitted to move off-site during an outbreak.

In place In progress Not in place

9. Rodent, Fly, Wildlife, and Other Animal Control

Rodent and Fly Control

Written rodent and fly control programs are in place and implementation is documented.

In place In progress Not in place

Wildlife and Other Animal Control

Facilities are designed and maintained to inhibit all animals, including birds, from crossing the LOS and contacting pigs.

In place In progress Not in place

Routine external parasiticide (tick prevention) is used.

In place In progress Not in place

10. Feed

Grain and feed are delivered, stored, mixed, and fed in a manner that minimizes contamination. Feed spills are cleaned up promptly and disposed of to avoid attracting wildlife.

In place In progress Not in place

Comments

Please send comments or suggested edits for improvement to: spsinfo@iastate.edu

Additional Resources

The Secure Pork Supply website has additional resources available at: www.securepork.org

A farm crisis operations planning tool can be found at: https://www.aasv.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/farm-crisis-operations_planning-tool.pdf