U.S. Swine Health Improvement Plan (U.S. SHIP)

House of Delegates Meeting

September 2 – 4, 2025

Bloomington, MN

Conference Proceedings

Participant Name: _____

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Salutation

Dear U.S. SHIP Stakeholder,

Thank you for your preparations for the 5th annual U.S. SHIP House of Delegates (HOD) meeting.

We are excited to invite you to review and deliberate on the proposed standards and resolutions that have been submitted for the meeting. The 2025 HOD meeting will allow representatives from various U.S. swine industries, academia, State, and Federal partners to vote on potential updates to the pilot Program Standards and program initiatives through these proposed standards and resolutions, respectively.

Each State participating in U.S. SHIP has been allocated a certain number of voting delegates. These delegate numbers have been calculated in accordance with the process described in the "Classifications, Delegate Allocations, and Governance" section of this document.

Official State Agencies (OSAs), in conjunction with their State pork associations, have submitted the names of their voting delegates and any non-voting guests to the U.S. SHIP Administrative Team.

Delegates will vote on the proposed resolutions and standards in this document during the Business Meeting section of the HOD meeting.

As you review the information below, we welcome any questions, suggestions, or concerns.

Thank you for offering your time, insight, and expertise to help shape this comprehensive, grassroots effort to protect and improve the health of U.S. swine industry.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vienna Brown and the U.S. SHIP Administrative Team

Overview of U.S. SHIP

The United States Swine Health Improvement Plan (U.S. SHIP) is a voluntary livestock health improvement program that establishes a national platform for safeguarding, improving, and representing the health status of swine across participating operations. The program is a cooperative State-Federal-industry initiative designed to enhance the health and marketability of U.S. swine and pork products.

USDA provides national oversight of the pilot program and Official State Agencies (OSAs) administer the pilot program at the State level. Program participants can apply for disease-specific certifications that are recognized across participating States. U.S. SHIP currently offers a certification, ASF-CSF Monitored, that encompasses both African swine fever (ASF) and classical swine fever (CSF).

After an industry-supported case study in 2018, U.S. SHIP was initiated in 2020 as a pilot program, developed by Iowa State University and funded by USDA. The U.S. SHIP pilot program has received strong financial and advocacy support from swine industry partners, including National Pork Board and National Pork Producers Council, enabling it to mature rapidly and enjoy significant producer engagement. Currently, 38 States with more than 12,000 enrolled swine facilities participate in the program, representing 75% of the U.S. breeding herd inventory and 68% of the U.S. growing pig herd inventory. APHIS is actively transitioning the U.S. SHIP pilot to a codified USDA program. The U.S. SHIP proposed rule and Program Standards were published for public comment on December 31, 2024. While the comment period initially closed on January 30, 2025, USDA reopened the comment period on February 28, 2025. A total of 67 comments, overwhelmingly in favor of the proposed rule, were received.

House of Delegates Meeting

The annual House of Delegates (HOD) meeting provides an opportunity for program participants, delegates, and stakeholders – swine producers, veterinarians, and representatives from packing plants, live animal marketers, and affiliate industries, as well as State and Federal partners – to assemble. This meeting is the primary mechanism through which the pilot program communicates updates and advances program initiatives, providing an opportunity for working groups to showcase their progress over the prior year, for administrative staff to communicate program developments, and for academic and industry partners to support research and program needs. These activities are critical for alignment on program priorities and optimizing use of the U.S. SHIP framework to advance industry initiatives.

Meeting Agenda

All times are reflected in CST

Tuesday, September 2nd

1:30 pm — U.S. SHIP Registration Table Opens
3:00 pm — U.S. SHIP State Session (both SAHOs & State Pork Executives)
6:00 pm — Reception - *Courtesy of the Pork Checkoff*

Wednesday, September 3rd

8:00 am — General Session
- Welcome
- U.S. SHIP structure and functionality
- Main stage presentations
  - Traceability
  - PEDV

10:00 am — Break - coffee and refreshments *(Courtesy of the Pork Checkoff)*

10:30 am — Breakout Session I
- Traceability
- Feed biosafety
- Biosecurity Site Plans - Feral pig/SPS

12:00 pm — Lunch - *Courtesy of the Pork Checkoff*

1:30 pm — Breakout Session II
- Sampling and Testing
- PEDV
- Governance/Industry Perspectives

3:00 pm — Break - coffee and refreshments *(Courtesy of the Pork Checkoff)*

3:30 pm — Breakout Session III
- Swine exhibition
- Market haul sanitation
- Packers/U.S. SHIP certified supply chains

5:30 pm — Cash Bar
6:30 pm — Banquet - *Courtesy of the Pork Checkoff*

Thursday, September 4th

8:00 am	__ General Session
9:15 am	__ Break - coffee and refreshments *(Courtesy of the Pork Checkoff)*
9:45 am	__ Business Meeting
11:30 am	__ Closing Session
12:00 pm	__ HOD Adjourned

Proposed Resolutions

Resolutions: are charges to pursue initiatives or further explore specific industry or program challenges. Resolutions that are passed at the HOD meeting may be routed to Working Groups to facilitate appropriate investigation and development. If the Working Group or entity evaluating the resolution finds utility in it, the resolution may direct a proposed standard, which can inform program content and direction.

Any interested party or individual may submit a proposed resolution.

Approval of proposed resolutions requires a majority vote by the delegate body.

RESOLUTION NUMBER:	**2025-1**
TITLE:	Explore the potential for pseudorabies and brucellosis monitored certification program in U.S. SHIP.
SUBMITTER:	KS Department of Agriculture
RESOLUTION:	The U.S. SHIP House of Delegates requests the U.S. SHIP staff and stakeholders to work collaboratively to establish a working group to evaluate the potential for introducing a PRV and brucellosis monitored health status certification within U.S. SHIP to be considered by the 2026 U.S. SHIP House of Delegates. Similar to the 2024 Resolution to explore the potential for PEDV certification in U.S. SHIP this would be an optional certification for participants. The ASF/CSF Monitored certification is the baseline and only required certification within U.S. SHIP (similar to the *Salmonella pullorum* being the baseline certification in NPIP). Additional certifications for endemic diseases are envisioned to be optional and utilized by participants in an ala-carte fashion. Therefore, a participant currently certified as ASF/CSF Monitored would not be required to participate in a PRV and/or brucellosis certification to remain certified as ASF/ CSF Monitored.

RESOLUTION NUMBER:	**2025 - 2**
TITLE:	Explore the potential for *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* (Mhp) certification in U.S. SHIP.
SUBMITTER:	MN Delegation
RESOLUTION:	Whereas, the U.S. Swine Health Improvement Plan (U.S. SHIP) is an industry, State, and Federal partnership that centers on establishing a national program for safeguarding, certifying, and bettering the health of U.S. swine and competitiveness of the U.S. pork industry. Whereas, the initial scope of U.S. SHIP has been focused on establishing the ASF/CSF Monitored certification. Whereas, the development of a platform for certifying the health of U.S. swine being established in U.S. SHIP could be leveraged to certify and mitigate the impact of any number of endemic diseases of high consequences to the U.S. pork industry. **Now, therefore be it RESOLVED:** the U.S. SHIP House of Delegates requests the U.S. SHIP staff and stakeholders to work collaboratively with an established Minnesota Mhp working group to evaluate the next steps and potential for a Mhp health status certification within U.S. SHIP.

RESOLUTION NUMBER: **2025 - 3**

TITLE: Approve aggregate samples for ASF/CSF surveillance outside of Control Areas

SUBMITTER: U.S. SHIP Sampling & Testing Working Group (M Paustian, M Schwartz, R Main)

RESOLUTION:

Whereas, in the event of an incursion of ASF/CSF into the United States, broadly applicable and uniform disease surveillance and testing regimens of farm site premises for ASF/CSF outside of Control Areas is a foundational component of the U.S. SHIP ASF/CSF Monitored certification program.

Whereas, the effectiveness of aggregate samples (most notably oral fluids) for use in detecting ASF/CSF is well documented and supported in the peer-reviewed literature.

Whereas, aggregate samples have been well-studied, have a long-standing track record of success, and are broadly used at scale for herd-level detection of endemic viruses of high consequence by U.S. pork industry participants.

Whereas, U.S. pork producers and swine veterinarians know how to proficiently collect and submit aggregate samples to diagnostic labs and the USDA NAHLN labs certified to conduct ASF/CSF testing are well-equipped for testing aggregate sample types at scale.

Whereas, aggregate samples check all of the boxes of the key elements of the sample types needed for the U.S. SHIP ASF/CSF Monitored surveillance strategy (i.e., practical, effective, user-friendly, broadly applicable, scalable, supported by sound science, and leverage the breadth of expertise of the veterinarians, pork producers, diagnosticians, and veterinary diagnostic labs actively working to support and protect the health of U.S. swine on a daily basis).

Now, therefore be it RESOLVED: the U.S. SHIP House of Delegates requests USDA to broadly accept the utility of aggregate samples (e.g., oral fluids and processing fluids) as approved sample types for the U.S. SHIP ASF/CSF Monitored use case of conducting ASF/CSF surveillance (screening tests) outside of Control Areas.

RESOLUTION NUMBER:	**2025 - 4**
TITLE:	Adopt U.S. SHIP sampling & testing standards as adopted by U.S. SHIP House of Delegates
SUBMITTER:	U.S. SHIP Sampling & Testing Working Group (M Paustian, M Schwartz, R Main)
RESOLUTION:	Whereas, bringing industry, State, and Federal partners together to derive the U.S. SHIP's program content and direction through a rigorous democratic process (U.S. SHIP House of Delegates) is core to the intent and operating principles of the U.S. SHIP. Whereas, the current U.S. SHIP sampling and testing requirements have and will continue to be thoughtfully informed via U.S. SHIP House of Delegates that includes representation of the full breadth of U.S. pork industry participants, subject matter experts with industry and species-specific practical know-how, and have a personally vested interest in the success of the program. Whereas, in the event of an introduction of ASF/CSF into the U.S., the U.S. SHIP ASF/CSF Monitored sampling and testing requirements serve to provide a practical, effective, uniform, and broadly recognized system of surveillance for enhancing early detection and demonstrating evidence of freedom of disease outside of Control Areas. Whereas, albeit the current testing requirements for the ASF/CSF Monitored certification are not overly costly or burdensome on an individual farm site basis, if broadly implemented among U.S. pork industry participants, the collective power of detection derived through the surveillance strategy being implemented would be the most capable and robust system of real-time disease surveillance of livestock that has ever been implemented in the history of the U.S. **Now, therefore be it RESOLVED:** the U.S. SHIP House of Delegates requests USDA to support and fully adopt the current U.S. SHIP Sampling & Testing Standards (Sample Types & Sampling Requirements) as have been set via the work and resulting actions of U.S. SHIP House of Delegates Forums held in 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024.

RESOLUTION NUMBER: **2025 - 5**

TITLE: Task force - Use of aggregate samples in ASF/CSF Control Area surveillance testing algorithms

SUBMITTER: U.S. SHIP Sampling & Testing Working Group (M Paustian, M Schwartz, R Main)

RESOLUTION:

Whereas, having the ability to capably respond to a large-scale (multifocal) outbreak of ASF/CSF in the United States is of utmost importance to U.S. pork industry participants, dependent communities, and the security of the U.S. food supply chain.

Whereas, current ASF/CSF Control Area testing algorithms that include collecting samples from 31 individual animals per barn on a recurring basis are not such that could be realistically implemented in the instance of a large scale (multi-focal) outbreak of ASF/CSF in pig dense regions of the U.S.

Whereas, the limitations concerning the practical operational and fiscal realities of being able to collect, prepare, and process the 31 individual animal samples per barn for testing were a well-recognized constraint during the far reaching "Swine Fever Exercise for Agriculture and Response (SFEAR)" conducted in 2019.

Whereas, the use of aggregate samples for detection of ASF/CSF is well-supported by the scientific literature.

Whereas, aggregate samples (most notably oral fluids and processing fluids) have a long-standing track record of use and success for herd-level detection of endemic viruses of high consequence in the U.S. pork industry.

Whereas, U.S. pork producers and swine veterinarians can proficiently collect and submit aggregate samples to USDA NAHLN labs for testing.

Whereas, proactively utilizing U.S. pork industry participant expertise towards helping to inform alternative Control Area testing algorithm options to the current (primary) option of 31 individual animal samples per barn that could be made available for use in the event of a large scale (multi-focal) outbreak of ASF/CSF in the U.S. would seemingly be a prudent and responsible step forward in the continual improvement of the ASF/CSF preparedness and response plans in the United States.

Now, therefore be it RESOLVED: the U.S. SHIP House of Delegates requests a Resolution be put forth by the United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) Committee on Swine for the USDA to establish a task force of industry, state, and federal partners whose specific purpose centers on developing additional options for the ASF/CSF Control Area surveillance testing algorithms that include incorporating the utility of aggregate samples.

RESOLUTION NUMBER: **2025 - 6**

TITLE: Establishment of a U.S. SHIP Stakeholder's Working Group that develops consistent SHIP standards for producer enrollment and certification

SUBMITTER: Wisconsin Pork Association

RESOLUTION: Whereas, the U.S. SHIP is an industry, State, and Federal partnership that centers on establishing a national program for safeguarding, certifying, and bettering the health of U.S. swine and the competitiveness of the U.S. pork industry; and

Whereas, the success and credibility of any national swine health program relies on standards that are clear, consistent, and relevant to ensure alignment and assurance among stakeholders; and

Whereas, U.S. pork producers are the backbone of the U.S. SHIP program and therefore, should provide direction on what the purpose and relevance U.S. SHIP program standards should be.

Whereas, there is a need to clarify expectations and verification of U.S. SHIP program standards to ensure that all Official State Agencies (OSAs) are holding their pork producers to the same standards to uphold the program's credibility and ability to safeguard, certify, and better the health of U.S. swine and the competitiveness of the U.S. pork industry.

Now, therefore be it RESOLVED: that a stakeholder working group be established to review current program standards and recommend language to ensure standards are consistent and aligned regarding enrollment and certification for all producers as well as clarify and verify a producer's biosecurity role and purpose in U.S. SHIP; and

Furthermore, the U.S. SHIP Program Standards Working Group shall consist of one pork producer representative from each of the draft ISU pilot GCC regions as outlined in the draft rule as well as three State Animal Health Officials and one member of the USDA APHIS U.S. SHIP administrative staff; and

The U.S. SHIP Program Standards Working Group shall collaborate over the next 12 months to determine what the consistent program standards should be, clarify farm level biosecurity certification and program compliance expectations, and ensure procedures and practices are adoptable at all levels within the pork industry. This working

group shall bring forth their recommendations for approval at the 2026 HOD meeting.

RESOLUTION NUMBER:	**2025 - 7**
TITLE:	Proxy voting system for U.S. SHIP House of Delegates
SUBMITTER:	IN Delegation
RESOLUTION:	The Indiana delegation proposes the formation of a task force comprised of a cross section of the SHIP delegate body to develop a proposal for a proxy voting process to be implemented at SHIP House of Delegates business meetings. The proposal should contain, at a minimum, suggestions for how to submit notice of intent to vote by proxy, minimum in-person attendance requirements to conduct SHIP business, and the maximum number of proxy votes to be exercised per in-person attendee.

RESOLUTION NUMBER:	2**025 - 8**
TITLE:	Support for U.S. SHIP Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) General Conference Committee upon codification of the U.S. SHIP program
SUBMITTER:	Mike Walker, Dr. Mary Battrell, Dr. Christine Mainquist-Wingham, Dr. Brian Hoefs
RESOLUTION:	Whereas, the U.S. Swine Health Improvement Plan (U.S. SHIP) is an industry, State, and Federal partnership that centers on establishing a national program for safeguarding, certifying, and bettering the health of U.S. swine and competitiveness of the U.S. pork industry modelled after the long-standing National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP), Whereas, the U.S. SHIP House of Delegates (HOD) incorporated an elected GCC in the final 2 years of the pilot program with the intended functionality similar to the NPIP. These functions included assisting the USDA in planning, organizing, and conducting the annual HOD and to represent the cooperating States in advising the plan administrators with respect to administrative procedures and interpretations of the Plan provisions, and assisting in evaluating comments received from interested persons concerning proposed amendments to the Plan provisions. If the GCC models after its corollary in NPIP, upon codification of the SHIP program, the committee would also recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture any changes in the provisions of the Plan as may be necessitated by unforeseen conditions when postponement until the next HOD would seriously impair the operation of the program, serve as an official advisory committee for the study of problems relating to swine health and as the need arises, to make specific recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning ways in which the USDA may assist the industry in solving these problems, serve as a direct liaison between the SHIP and the United States Animal Health Association, and advise and make recommendations to the USDA regarding SHIP involvement or representation at swine industry functions and activities as deemed necessary or advisable for the purposes of the SHIP. **Now, therefore be it RESOLVED:** the U.S. SHIP House of Delegates requests the USDA pursue approval to establish a FACA for a U.S. SHIP GCC and establish elections for GCC members at subsequent House of Delegates meetings once the U.S. SHIP program is codified.

RESOLUTION NUMBER:	**2025 - 9**
TITLE:	Explore the potential for setting up pilot project(s) demonstrating PEDV Monitored status in U.S. SHIP
SUBMITTER:	AASV and the MN Delegation
RESOLUTION:	The U.S. Swine Health Improvement Plan (U.S. SHIP) is an industry, State, and Federal partnership that centers on establishing a national program for safeguarding, certifying, and bettering the health of U.S. swine and competitiveness of the U.S. pork industry, U.S. SHIP House of Delegates approved a resolution in 2024 to evaluate next steps and potential for introducing a PEDV health status certification within U.S. SHIP. A standard for PEDV Clean certification is being considered at this, the 2025 U.S. SHIP House of Delegates as an option for high-health farms involving frequent surveillance consistent with current practices by genetics and multiplication sites. **Now, therefore be it RESOLVED:** the U.S. SHIP House of Delegates requests the pursuit of pilot project(s) to develop and assess practical and effective potential standards to establish a PEDV Monitored certification status to be considered by the 2026 U.S. SHIP House of Delegates.

Proposed Standards

Standards: are requirements to be met or exceeded by producers, slaughter facilities, and live animal marketing operations that are certified in U.S. SHIP. The standards are compiled in the Program Standards document. The pilot Program Standards are included and begin on page 63 of the proceedings.

Any interested party or individual may submit a proposed standard.

Approval of proposed standards, which will be added to the pilot Program Standards, requires a super-majority (2/3) vote by the delegate body.

STANDARD NUMBER:	**2025-1**
TITLE:	Use of aggregate samples in commercial scale breeding herd ASF/CSF Risk Level 3 testing requirements
SUBMITTER:	Drs. Rebecca Robbins, Christine Mainquist-Whigham, Paul Yeske, Corrine Fruge, Howard Hill
STANDARD:	Amend existing Risk Level 3 Program Standard to add an additional testing requirement (Program Standard) for Commercial Scale Breeding Herds in ASF/CSF Risk Level 3 that is inclusive of an aggregate sample type(s) and in addition to the existing individual sick sow requirement. The aggregate sample types would be *"1 processing fluid per 1000 sows per month or 5 FOF per 1000 sows per month, pooled by 5"*. **Context**: this change to the sampling standard would increase probability of detection of non-negative herds located outside a control area immediately after ASF/CSF incursion or in positive State or Region. Early detection in Commercial Breeding Herds routinely weaning pigs off-site is of greatly elevated importance due to the often far and wide distribution of the pigs being weaned as a strategy to lower disease transmission between herds/regions/States.

ADDENDUM TO PROPOSED STANDARD 2025-1

Relevance to producers and field application:

1. We want to capture all portions of the population to improve disease detection since piglets are a significant portion of the "breeding herd" population
2. We have recognized that piglet/litter sampling is easy and requires minimal cost and skill to complete and has already been widely accepted and practiced in breeding herds to assign disease status.
3. 89% of breeding herds wean piglets off-site, frequently to other States/regions, making piglets a potential vector for disease spread worth actively monitoring.

Evidence in support of sample type and sampling strategy:
Easily collected aggregate samples for monitoring sow herds include processing fluids and oral fluids (family oral fluids or pen-based samples from group-housed sows).

Processing fluid is the liquid ("tissue transudate") produced by one freeze/thaw of testicles and tails collected at piglet processing. Processing fluid is an aggregate sample that represents all the piglets from whom the tissues were collected, but male piglet tissues (testicles) represent the bulk of the sample. Lopez et al. (2021), in the context of optimizing PRRSV detection, recommended including processing tissues from no more than 30 litters (~320 piglets). Processing fluids contain both antibody from the dams (colostrum) and nucleic acids from pathogens infecting the piglets. Thus, antibody in processing fluid reflects the dams' infection/vaccination status and nucleic acid reflects the piglets' infection status (Poonsuk and Zimmerman, 2018).

Biologically, processing fluid is the same as "meat juice" (meat tissue transudate) - a specimen used extensively for the antibody-based surveillance of influenza A virus, Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae, PRRSV, pseudorabies virus, Salmonella spp., and a variety of other pathogens (Christensen et al., 1999; Meemken et al., 2014; Mortensen et al., 2001). In terms of surveillance, processing fluids were first used to indirectly surveil sow herds for PRRSV, influenza A virus, porcine circovirus 2, porcine parvovirus, Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae and Salmonella enterica infections by testing for pathogen-specific antibody (Boettcher et al., 2010). Subsequent work showed that detection of viral nucleic acids in processing fluids was likewise highly effective for the surveillance of PRRSV (Lopez et al., 2018; Vilalta et al., 2018; Senecavirus (Otterson et al., 2019), and ASFV (Ambagala, 2023). Notably, Ambagala reported that "one ASF infected pig among 100 pigs could be successfully detected by testing pooled processing fluids". Thus, the historic data and recent research support the use of tissue transudate sample, and processing fluids specifically, in disease surveillance.

The use of **oral fluids** in swine surveillance was first reported in 2005 (Zhou and Zimmerman, 2005), introduced into routine diagnostic testing in 2010, and quickly adopted by the industry. For example, in 2022, 460,150 PCR assays were performed on oral fluids for seven major pathogens of swine (IAV, MHP, PCV2, PDCoV, PEDV, PRRSV, and TGEV) at five diagnostic laboratories (Iowa, Kansas, Ohio, Minnesota, and South Dakota) (G. Trevisan, personal communication).

Oral fluid-based testing is widely used in the swine industry because the approach is diagnostically sensitive, samples are easily collected, and pathogen-specific nucleic acids and antibodies can be

detected against a variety of endemic and exotic pathogens, including ASFV, CSFV, FMDV, and others (Henao-Diaz et al., 2020; Munguía-Ramírez et al., 2022). Ambagala (2021) reported that they detected ASFV in a pen containing up to 25 pigs when only one of the pigs in the pen was infected. Specific to sow herd surveillance, Almeida et al. (2021) reported that family oral fluids were effective for PRRSV detection in farrowing rooms and research-in-progress by Tarasiuk et al (2025) is showing that the collection of oral fluids from group-housed sows is as easy as oral fluid sampling in other age groups.

References:

Almeida MN, Zhang M, Zimmerman JJ, et al. 2021. Finding PRRSV in sow herds: family oral fluids vs. serum samples from due-to-wean pigs. Prev Vet Med 193:105397.

Ambagala A. 2021. African swine fever surveillance using oral fluids for rapid detection and disease control (NPB #19-194). National Pork Board Final Research Grant Report.

Ambagala A. 2023. Evaluation of processing fluids and other novel sample types for the detection and surveillance of less-virulent ASFV strains (NPB #20-152). National Pork Board Final Research Grant Report.

Boettcher J, Hensch A, Gagl A, et al. 2010. Testicles of castrated piglets an anachronism - but a powerful sample for disease surveillance in sow herds. Proc 21st IPVS Congress, Vancouver, Canada, p. 304.

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Henao-Diaz A, Giménez-Lirola L, Baum DH, Zimmerman J. 2020. Guidelines for oral fluid-based surveillance of viral pathogens in swine. Porc Health Manag 6:28.

Lopez WA, Angulo J, Zimmerman JJ, Linhares DCL. 2018. Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome monitoring in breeding herds using processing fluids. J Swine Health Prod 26:146-150.

Lopez WA, Gauger PC, Harmon KM, et al. 2021. Probability of PRRS virus detection in pooled processing fluid samples. Vet Microbiol 261:109190.

Meemken D, Tangemann A. H., Meermeier D, et al. 2014. Establishment of serological herd profiles for zoonoses andproduction diseases in pigs by “meat juice multi-serology”. Prev Vet Med 113:589-598.

Mortensen S, Strandbygaard B, Bøtner A, et al. 2001. Monitoring porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus infection status in swine herds based on analysis of antibodies in meat juice samples. Vet Res 32:441-453.

Otterson TL, Blomberg P, Rovira A. 2019. Senecavirus A detection frm piglets using processing fluid samples. Proc AAVLD Annual Conference, Providence Rhode Island, p. 54.

Poonsuk K, Zimmerman J. 2018. Historical and contemporary aspects of maternal immunity in swine. Anim Health Res Rev 19:31-45.

Tarasiuk G, Giménez-Lirola LG, Wang C, Zimmerman J. Establishing oral fluid sampling guidelines for group-housed sows. A research project funded by the Swine Health Information Center.

Vilalta C, Sanhueza J, Alvarez J, et al. 2018. Use of processing fluids and serum samples to characterize porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus dynamics in 3 day-old pigs. Vet Microbiol 225:149-156.

Zhou E-M, Zimmerman JJ. Nov 2005. Novel approaches for PRRS diagnosis: Identification of PRRS antibodies in oral fluid and meat juice. Proc 13th Annual Swine Disease Conference for Swine Practitioners. Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, pp. 135-138.

STANDARD NUMBER:	**2025-2**
TITLE:	Certification requirements for voluntary Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus Clean classification within U.S. SHIP.
SUBMITTER:	AASV and the MN Delegation
STANDARD:	The AASV PEDV Elimination Task Force has developed proposed sampling and testing requirements to confer the status of PEDV Clean certification within U.S. SHIP PEDV Clean status applies to premises with expected negative herds for PEDV and is voluntary within U.S. SHIP. PEDV Clean certification will be conferred after a site accumulates > 3 months of negative testing results and continues to test negative following the program standards (3 months of historical testing results may satisfy the requirements). PEDV Clean certification sampling and testing requirements are listed in Table 1. The producer and their herd veterinarian will choose a sample type (and related assay) and refer to the CSSC program for sampling and handling protocols. Testing must be conducted at a USDA NAHLN lab or AAVLD laboratory certified for PEDV testing. Producers must collect at least 3 months of testing by their methodology of choice prior to switching between serology (serum sample type) or molecular. If clinical signs are present, this must be reported immediately. In the event of a non-negative test result, producers must take 15 fecal samples to confirm test results as well as a veterinarian's assessment that no clinical signs are present. Samples must be collected from the same pigs or pen that were originally sampled within 14 days of the non-negative result. Should a site become positive, they will lose their PEDV Clean status and be required to comply with the original 3 months of negative testing as outlined above for re-certification.

Table 1. PEDV Clean sampling and testing requirements

Production Site Type	Specimen Type(s)	Individual (I) or Aggregate (A)	Comments	Frequency/Timing of Sampling	# of Individuals	# of Pools* (Groups of up to 5)	# of samples
Boar stud Mature boars, distributing semen, Isolation	Feces Oral fluids	I or A	PCR	Twice a month	3 boars across site Or warm up pen	1	1
Breeding Herd Breed to Wean, Breeding/Gestation/ or Farrow Only, +On-Site GDU or Isolation	Farrowing crate – feces	I or A	PCR	Monthly	9 crates across total farrowing	3	3
	Gestation - oral fluids	A			3	-	3
Growing Pig Nursery, Grower, Finisher, Isolation, Replacement stock	Feces	I or A	PCR	Prior to first movement	9 pens across site	3	3
	Fecal swabs	I			15 pigs across site	3	3
	Oral fluids	A			3 pens across site	-	3
Small Holding >100 or <1,000 Breeder or Feeder Swine	Feces	I	PCR	Monthly	9 pens across site	3	3
	Oral fluids	A			3 pens across site	-	3
Non-Commercial <100 Breeder or Feeder Swine	Feces	I	PCR	Monthly	9 pens across site	3	3
	Oral fluids	A			3 pens across site	-	3
*Pen-based oral fluids cannot be pooled. Serology Option in lieu of PCR testing							
All premises	Serum	I	FMIA or FFN	Monthly	30 pigs (oldest animals or weaned pigs)	-	30

U.S. SHIP Breakout Session Information

The U.S. SHIP breakout sessions include Working Group updates, focused on topics under the pillars of biosecurity, traceability, and sampling/testing. The current U.S. SHIP breakout sessions are below:

- Traceability*
- Feed biosafety*
- Biosecurity Site Plans - Feral pig/SPS*
- Sampling/testing*
- PEDV*
- Governance; Industry Perspectives*
- Swine exhibition*
- Market haul sanitation*
- Packers/U.S. SHIP certified supply chains*

U.S. SHIP Working Groups are primarily composed of producers, industry representatives, State pork executives, academics, and State and Federal animal health officials. The Working Groups explore specific industry or program challenges, as well as potential solutions, to support pilot program content and direction.

Working Groups are open to any interested individual and an individual may join multiple Working Groups. If you would like to join a Working Group, please contact the U.S. SHIP Administrative Team (**aphis-us-ship@usda.gov**) to be connected to the Working Group leader.

*U.S. SHIP Working Groups

Traceability

Breakout Summary:

This breakout section will provide updates on the SAHOs' recommendations for augmenting the reporting of animal movement data (U.S. SHIP resolution 2024-5) and the two successfully implemented traceability demonstration projects (U.S. SHIP resolution 2024-4). Discussion will cover the current status of animal movement traceability and considerations for continued advancement.

Breakout Agenda:

- Opening remarks
- SAHO working group traceability recommendation U.S. SHIP resolution 2024-5
- Lessons learned from augmenting the reporting of swine inter-premises animal movement data from producers to State Animal Health Officials (SAHOs)
    - RABapp
    - AgView
- Panel discussion: "Producers and SAHOs Interaction Advancing Animal Movement Traceability: Current Status, Future Considerations, What is Next?"

Traceability demonstration for augmenting the reporting of animal movement data from producers to state veterinarians offices

Giovani Trevisan,[1] Daniel T. Boykin,[2] Katherine M. Stack,[3] Alicia Gorczyca-Southerland,[4] Amy Maschhoff,[5] Bill Meier,[6] Britney Hagood,[6] Chris Kort,[6] Donna Drebes,[7] Dustin Oedekoven,[8] Gustavo Machado,[9] John Kucek,[10] Leticia Linhares,[1] Kaylie Fritts,[6] Kelli K. Werling,[11] Kourtney Grimes,[6] Matt Davis,[12] Melissa Haug,[13] Michael McGrath,[14] Noel Williams,[7] Patrick Webb,[8] Paul Ayers,[5] Rodger Main,[1] Roger Dudley,[6] Ryan Pudenz,[13] Sam Copeland,[13] Sara McReynolds,[15] Tyler Holck[1]

[1] Iowa State University; [2] Smithfield Hog Production; [3] Wholestone Farms; [4] Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry; [5] The Maschhoffs; [6] Nebraska Department of Agriculture; [7] Seaboard Foods; [8] AgView, National Pork Board; [9] RABApp™, North Carolina State University; [10] Acclaim System; [11] Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [12] Hord Family Farms; [13] Prestage; [14] TraceFirst; [15] Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Health

At the 2024 US SHIP House of Delegates, two resolutions were passed. Resolution 2024-5 requested the commissioning of a state veterinarian's (SAHOs) working group to define and propose a path forward for enabling producers to utilize the services of US SHIP Compliant Repositories of Inter-Premises Movement records to augment the reporting of interstate animal movement data that have occurred under Swine Production Health Plans (SPHPs) or Certificates of Veterinarian Inspections (CVIs) from producers to the respective state veterinarians' offices. The specifics of Resolution 2024-5 SAHO's recommendations for augmenting the reporting of animal movement data are provided on pages 31 to 33.

Resolution 2024-4 requested the continued pursuit of a demonstration project across a substantive subset of the US Pork Industry to support a national swine traceability approach for using and further developing "US SHIP Compliant Repositories of Inter-Premises Swine Movement Records. The developments outlined in resolution 2024-5 were taken into consideration for enhancing the reporting of animal movement data from producers to SAHOs, as per resolution 2024-4.

Two software databases, largely used by producers to collect and house animal movement data, participated in this traceability demonstration project. One, the AgView based at the National Pork Board (AgView, https://www.agview.com/), and RABapp™ based at North Carolina State University (RABapp, https://rabapp.org/). The two major databases used by SAHOs are CoreOne (TraceFirst, https://www.tracefirst.com/products/coreone) and USAHerds (Acclaim Systems, https://www.acclaimsystems.com/index.html). USAHerds is currently transitioning to a new product named AgEnterprise. The augmenting of reporting animal movement data refers to creating and implementing a capability for transferring and sharing animal movement data from AgView or RABapp™ to SAHOs directly or depositing it in SAHOs software, i.e., CoreOne or AgEnterprise. Currently, USAherds is being replaced by AgEnterprise; therefore, Acclaim Systems has opted not to participate in the 2024/2025 US SHIP developments but remains supportive of the initiative and is willing to be part of future developments. The progress toward this connection is summarized here.

Augmenting the reporting of animal movement data using AgView

The augment of reporting animal movement data was pursued by a user creating and submitting Swine Production Health Plan (SPHP) in AgView's Account Management Partner account. By using this module, producers can create an SPHP, submit the plan for review by SAHOs and USDA, make revisions as requested and once a plan gets approved, the SAHOs and USDA have real-time access to the farm locations and animal movement data related to the SPHP in their AgView accounts. Figure 1 presents the view of the location and movement data for the approved SPHP that USDA has in their Official Agency Review AgView account.

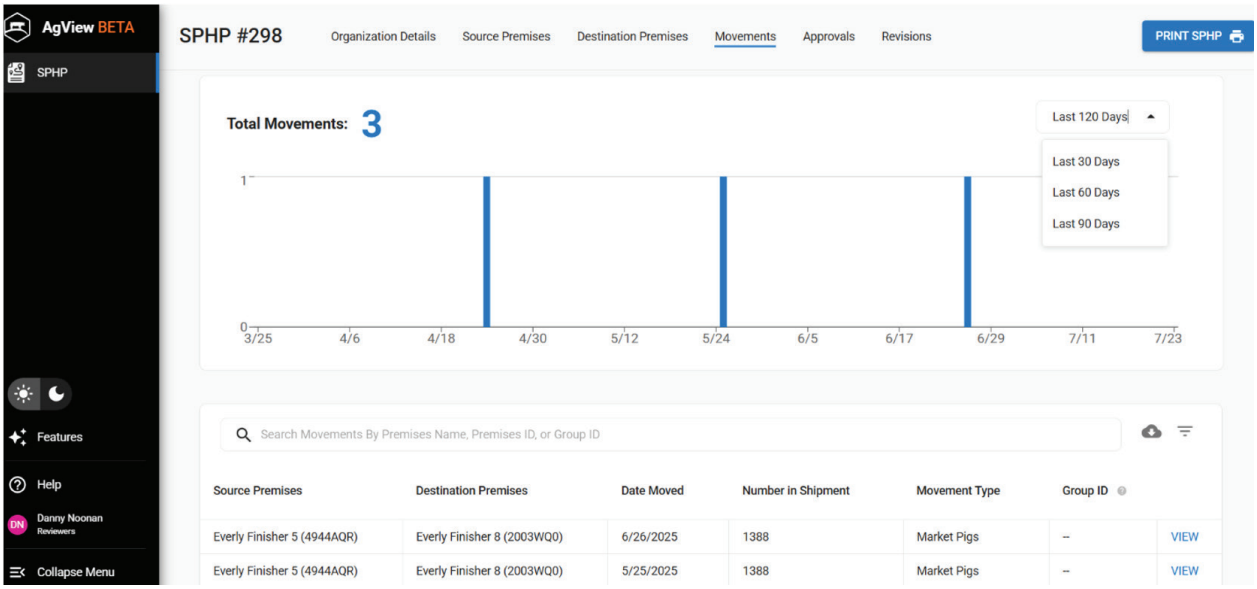

Figure 1: An AgView window displaying animal movement-specific information in an Official Agency(ies) user account.

Data pertinent to SPHP and available in AgView can be visualized and exported as a CSV file, if needed, by SAHOs and USDA. Figure 2 presents the map view where SAHO's can filter, visualize and export location and movement data by SPHP number. Approved plans can also be revised or submitted for renewal by the producer.

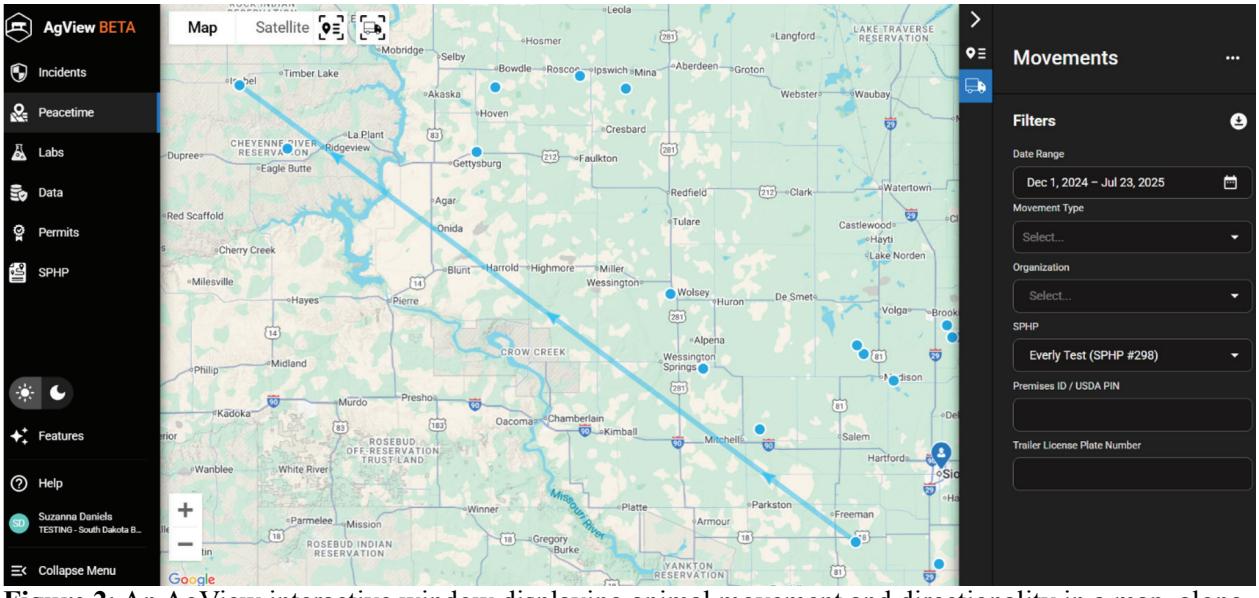

Figure 2: An AgView interactive window displaying animal movement and directionality in a map, along with the filtering capabilities.

Two producers and production systems, Hord and Seaboard, have created and got approved SPHP in AgView and are currently using it to augment the reporting of animal movement data to SAHOs and USDA in the states of Minnesota, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Kansas. A connection between Agview and CoreOne is in the process of being established, whereas SAHOs would have the option to opt in for having SPHP animal movement data automatically sent to their instance of CoreOne.

Augmenting the reporting of animal movement data using RABapp™

RABapp™ developed the augmentation of reporting animal movement data following the SAHOs Working Group Recommendations (see pages 31 to 33). RABapp™ and CoreOne collaborated to enhance the reporting of movement data, establishing a permanent connection between the two software. The connection is set up via Application Programming Interface (API), took two months to develop and test. The significant developments enabled an active connection between RABapp™ and CoreOne, allowing RABapp™ to report movements into or out of a state using state-specific data transfer keys. Movements are displayed in the CoreOne SAHO environment for the respective state that matches the request of Resolution 2024-5, which discusses sending movement data into SAHO's database.

Two producers and production systems, Prestage and The Maschhoffs, have participated in this demonstration project for augmenting the reporting of animal movement data. The SAHO for the State of Nebraska (NE) was highly involved in this endeavor and initially tested the system, which involved data from The Maschhoffs. The connection was developed with scalability in mind and was later expanded to include the CoreOne state users of Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, and Wyoming for where the participant producers have movements to/from to be reported through this feature. If other producers become onboard, movements to the SAHOs of Colorado, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Tennessee could also be available in the SAHO CoreOne environment.

As of July 11, the total number of movements that have been pulled by CoreOne as displayed in figure 3. The summary data snapshot of the traceability demonstration project, showing one company managing 149 premises to another's single premises, and a production focus skewed towards "Growing pig" facilities over "Breeding herds". An analysis of 2,717 animal movements (pulled by CoreOne) reveals that the vast majority were centered in NE, with the most significant volumes consisting of movements within the state of NE and from NE to Iowa. Over time, the volume of these movements fluctuates on a monthly basis. When categorized by type, "Breeding" movements consistently and significantly outnumber "Feeding to slaughter" movements throughout the tracked period.

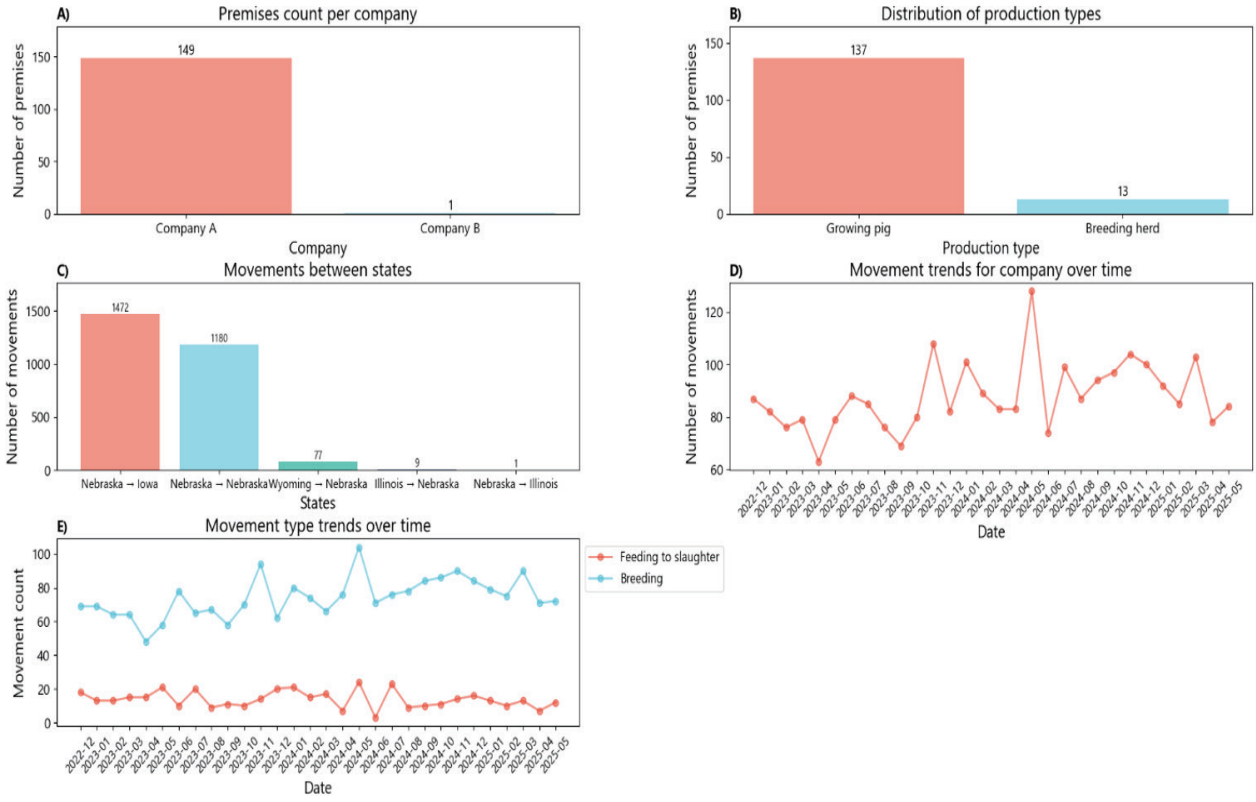

Figure 3: **Overview of premises demographics and swine movement data from the RABapp™ traceability demonstration project within the State of Nebraska.** (A, B) Premises: The bar charts show the distribution of the 150 participating premises. They are categorized by company and by production type. (C) Intra and between-state movements. (D, E) Movements over time: The line illustrates movement trends over time, showing the total monthly movements for a single company and comparing the volume of breeding movements and feeding-to-slaughter movements.

Considerations

The significant developments implemented under resolutions 2024-4 and 2025-5 enabled the demonstration of the augmentation of animal movement data reporting from producers to SAHOs. Collaborative work among producers, producer software, SAHOs, and SAHO software enabled the demonstration of methods for augmenting and implementing a functional animal movement traceability system. The current available options can be refined and potentially used as scalable routes for augmenting the reporting of animal movement data from producers to SAHOs. Continued work to refine the system and expand producers' and SAHOs' participation would create a sustainable path for the establishment of a functional and modern traceability system.

Recommendations of the U.S. SHIP Traceability SAHO Working Group

Prepared February 12, 2025
By Kelli Werling, DVM
Indiana State Board of Animal Health

Working Group Members:

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Scope of Work: Defined in US SHIP HOD 2024 – Resolution 5:

The US SHIP House of Delegates request a subset State Animal Health Officials from US SHIP participant states to commission a working group to define and propose a path forward for enabling producers to utilize the services provided by US SHIP Compliant Repositories of Inter-Premises Movement Records as acceptable means for producers to meet the swine movement record reporting requirements of Swine Production Health Plans (SPHPs) or Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) across a breadth of US states.

Intended Outcomes:

Create a pathway forward for a tangible and sustainable business use case for producers and states to adopt the use of the common standards and technologies that are needed to establish a truly capable national system of traceability across the US pork industry.

Actions:

The working group met virtually on three occasions for discussion, sharing past experiences with regulatory traceability and the pilot version of the US SHIP traceability project, then compared several movement document types to determine which fields should be required for the purposes of this discussion. Data fields/movement documents considered included: CVIs, NPIP 9-3s, NPPC's Mandatory Pre-Harvest Traceability Standards, and US SHIP Program Standards. These discussions resulted in the following recommendations

Recommendations from the US SHIP Traceability SAHO Working Group:

1. The SAHO working group recommends compatibility with the AAVLD/USAHA and NASAHO XML data standards for eCVIs (and supported variation "Movement" document type). See proposed schema below.
2. The SAHO working group requests that movements for this demonstration project be submitted to the repository within 3 business days of the movement occurring (consistent with NPPC's proposed mandatory pre-harvest traceability standards).
3. The SAHO working group recommends the following required data fields for movements:
   - Movement ID[1]
   - Movement ID Issued By[1]
   - Movement Date
   - Origin
     - PIN
     - Address[3]: Line 1, Town, State, Zip code, Country[1]
     - Herd Status: ASF/CSF US-SHIP Certified[2]
   - Destination
     - PIN
     - Address[3]: Line 1, Town, State, Zip code, Country[1]
     - Herd Status: ASF/CSF US-SHIP Certified[2]
   - Quantity[4]
   - Movement Purpose[5]
   - Species[1]

   [1]These data fields could be supplied/generated by the software repository and not be required as a reporting requirement of the producer submitting movements.

   [2]Long-term, this data field could be supplied by integration with the Site Status Verification Database and not be required to be a reporting requirement of the producer submitting movements.

   [3]Long-term, when PINs are reliable and errors of transmission of PIN data are minimal/ negligible, the PIN might be the only field required for Origin and Destination; however, today, another data field is required (address information) to have confidence that the PIN provided matches the correct Origin/Destination).

   [4]Current US SHIP program standards state quantity is a required field when required when needed to meet a regulatory reporting requirement

   [5]Similar field to the "Animal Type" in the NPPC's proposed preharvest mandatory traceability requirements.

4. The SAHO Working Group discussed with the chair of the AAVLD/USAHA and NASAHO XML data standards committee and was given the following mock-up for a proposed XML file for data standards/schema.

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.


```
<Movement xmlns="http://www.usaha.org/xmlns/ecvi2" XMLSchemaVersion="3.1" MovementId="999999" MovementIdIssuedBy="SampleSystem" MovementDate="2025-02-10">
  <Origin>
    <PremId>0049Z4J</PremId>
    <Address>
      <Line1>123 N Main St</Line1>
      <Town>Anywhere</Town>
      <State>OR</State>
      <ZIP>99999</ZIP>
      <Country>USA</Country>
    </Address>
    <HerdOrFlockStatus Disease="ASF" HerdOrFlockID="0049Z4J" Status="US-SHIP Certified"/>
    <HerdOrFlockStatus Disease="CSF" HerdOrFlockID="0049Z4J" Status="US-SHIP Certified"/>
  </Origin>
  <Destination>
    <PremId>00QN5FP</PremId>
    <Address>
      <Line1>999 S First St</Line1>
      <Town>Somewhere</Town>
      <State>OR</State>
      <ZIP>98765</ZIP>
      <Country>USA</Country>
    </Address>
    <HerdOrFlockStatus Disease="ASF" HerdOrFlockID="00QN5FP" Status="US-SHIP Certified"/>
    <HerdOrFlockStatus Disease="CSF" HerdOrFlockID="00QN5FP" Status="US-SHIP Certified"/>
  </Destination>
  <GroupLot Quantity="250" Description="Market to Slaughter">
    <SpeciesCode Code="POR"/>
  </GroupLot>
</Movement>
```

Feed Biosafety

Breakout Summary:

The Feed Biosafety breakout session will give an overview of the Feed Biosafety working group structure and areas of involvement. Discussion will focus on current and future topics including import practices for non-bulk feed ingredients from countries affected by ASF and/or CSF.

Breakout Agenda:

- Working group structure, past areas of focus
- Update on current area of focus – Biosecure Ingredient Import Program
- Discussion on Biosecurity Ingredient Import Program
- Discussion of possible future areas of exploration for Feed Biosafety Working group

Update on Working Group Ongoing Efforts:

The U.S. Swine Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) is a collaborative effort involving industry, state, and federal officials tasked with establishing a "national playbook" of technical standards associated with biosecurity, traceability, and sampling/testing. As part of the U.S. SHIP program, the Feed Biosafety Working Group has been active since the program's inception. Today, between 30 and 40 members receive information regarding the working group activities, with many being very active in contributing to topic areas being discussed. These working group participants represent volunteers from previous US SHIP house of delegates meetings, swine producers, veterinarians, nutritionists, trade organizations, and allied industry with feed industry representation being critical for the success of the working group. Areas of focus over time for the Feed Biosafety Working group have included discussion regarding feeding practices in the United States which have been adopted as program standards including: 1) prohibition of garbage feeding for participants in the US SHIP program, as well as 2) required modifications of feeding practices in the event of an ASF/CSF incursion into the Unites States swine herd. These program standards can be found within the current list of US SHIP program standards.

Additionally, the working group has spent considerable time discussing the risk and potential strategies to safely handle feed ingredients imported from countries or regions affected by African swine fever virus (ASFV) and/or Classical swine fever virus (CSFV). The working group developed the Biosecure Ingredient Imports Program. The initial target of the program is to investigate the biosecurity standards applied to any non-bulk ingredient (defined as 1 metric ton packaging or less) originating from or undergoing transit through a region with a known presence of ASF and/or CSF. Most of the non-bulk ingredients used in swine diets are vitamins, trace minerals, amino acids, enzymes, and other feed additives, and a significant amount of these are imported. Although the U.S. imports other feedstuff from areas affected by both viruses, the scope of the program at this stage is focusing on non-bulk ingredients. This project was aimed to understand how non-bulk swine feed ingredients imported from ASF/CSF affected countries are treated from a biosecurity standpoint from the point of manufacturing until they become available for use in swine diets in the United States. Results of this project are available here.

Building upon these findings, in 2025 the Feed Biosafety working group has continued efforts to

understand the feasibility and potential roadblocks associated with implementing an industry-scale feed ingredient import biosecurity program. The information to be presented at the 2025 House of Delegates meeting will build on previous efforts to explore a Biosecure Ingredient Imports Program which previously focused largely on end user perspectives (swine producers, nutritionists, veterinarians). A further and more robust discussion with the feed industry ingredient suppliers is now needed to understand perspectives, challenges, and opportunities. A survey has been generated to collect feedback from feed ingredient suppliers regarding feed biosecurity practices for ingredients being imported into the United States from countries affected by ASF and/or CSF.

To accomplish this, feed ingredient suppliers responsible for importing feed ingredients from ASF and/or CSF positive countries and regions were contacted. A total of 54 individuals were contacted as part of the survey, representing 41 different feed ingredient companies. The survey was conducted via Qualtrics and addressed topic areas such as ingredient importer information, general feedback regarding feed ingredient biosecurity, ability to meet draft Biosecure Ingredient Import Program guidelines (attached below), thoughts as to how such a program could be facilitated throughout the US feed industry, and what are the hurdles and challenges currently preventing such an approach from being widely implemented in a consistent manner.

The current working draft for a Biosecure Ingredient Import Program is below. This is not formally part of the US SHIP program, nor is it currently intended to be considered for a program standard. The goal of this process is to explore the feasibility of such an approach at different stages of the feed ingredient supply chain, and no current requirements or guidelines are being proposed.

At the 2025 US SHIP House of Delegates meeting, findings of this survey will be presented and discussed. The goal of the discussion would be to share current feedback provided from the feed industry to stimulate discussion within the audience, culminating in feedback for the Feed Biosafety Working Group to create a desired path forward in the area of feed ingredient importation from ASF and/or CSF affected countries and regions.

U.S. SHIP - Swine Health Improvement Plan
Feed Biosafety Working Group
Biosecure Ingredient Imports Program

2025 DRAFT Version

Introduction: To mitigate the risk of pathogen introduction through importation of feed ingredients, importers can apply principles of feed biosafety. The Feed Biosafety working group within the U.S. SHIP has created the Biosecure Ingredient Imports Program with the goal of creating a series of baseline, standardized practices for producers to communicate with their feed and ingredient providers. The program was introduced in 2023 and evaluated through 2024. Key findings of the pilot program were that many producers, feed manufacturers, and ingredient suppliers value feed biosecurity and implement biosecurity strategies. However, there remains a high degree of variability in the exact procedures that are being implemented on a commercial scale.

The focus of this Biosecure Ingredient Import Program remains on non-bulk ingredient (defined as 1 metric ton packaging or less) originating from or undergoing transit through a region with a known presence of African swine fever virus (ASFV) and/or Classical swine fever virus (CSFV)[1].

For participants wanting to participate in this voluntary program, please confirm with your ingredient suppliers that non-bulk ingredients are sourced and handled in a manner consistent with:

- INGREDIENT TRACEABILITY:
    1. Suppliers/importers must have documented traceability practices with the ability to track individual lots of ingredients including manufacture location, manufacture date, arrival date to port in the United States, and arrival date to the quarantine location within the United States (if applicable), and delivery to finished feed manufacturing facility.
- INGREDIENT QUARANTINE/HOLDING TIME (option 1, 2, or 3 acceptable):
    1. Environmental control in transit: Ingredients should be stored for a minimum of 30 days in conditions to prevent surface contamination. Documentation must be available validating surface temperatures at a minimum of 68 F for 30 day storage period along with date of sealing the shipping container.

1 https://www.aphis.usda.gov/regionalization-evaluation-services/region-health-status

2. Environmental control upon arrival in US: If validation of temperature during shipment is not available, 30 days storage at a minimum of 68 F upon arrival in the United States would meet this guideline. Documentation must be available validating surface temperatures during quarantine.

3. No environmental control: Ingredients should be stored for a minimum of 78 days following arrival in the United States.

Biosecurity Site Plans
Feral pig/SPS

Breakout Summary:

The US SHIP site biosecurity and feral swine mitigation breakout session will be focused on the work done by the Secure Pork Supply Advisory group to update several areas of the SPS plan, and will have a review and discussion of Proposed Resolution 2025-6: Establishment of a U.S. SHIP Stakeholder's Working Group that develops consistent SHIP standards for producer enrollment and certification. The first portion of the session will include short presentations on the updated items within SPS including the enhanced biosecurity plan for exhibition swine, the feral swine mitigation plan, industry discussions regarding the perimeter buffer area (PBA) within the SPS plan, followed by a presentation of Proposed Resolution 2025-6. The second half of the session will be a panel discussion on the updated SPS resources, and the proposed resolution.

Breakout Agenda:

- Overview of the Secure Pork Supply Advisory Group
  - Brief review of the SPS plan for exhibition swine – to be covered in more detail in the exhibition breakout
  - Review of the feral swine mitigation plan
  - Review of the industry discussions regarding the perimeter buffer area (PBA) within the SPS plan
- Proposed Resolution 2025-6 from WI Pork Association
- Panel discussion
  - Meredith Petersen, Chris Rademacher, Keri Retallick (or her designee from WI), Mark Hommez

Working Group Accomplishments:

The Secure Pork Supply (SPS) Advisory Group is comprised of producers, veterinarians, USDA officials, State Animal Health Officials (SAHO), and pork industry representatives. The advisory group is actively reviewing and revising the SPS plan during monthly meetings throughout 2025. Revisions include updates to site biosecurity and feral swine mitigation as recommended by the US SHIP site biosecurity and feral swine mitigation working group at the 2024 US SHIP House of Delegates meeting. The advisory group is facilitated by the National Pork Board and includes members of the previous US SHIP site biosecurity and feral swine mitigation working group and the USDA US SHIP team to ensure collaboration.

Key outcomes from this group include 1) an exhibition swine SPS enhanced biosecurity plan and checklist, 2) a feral swine mitigation plan to be included as an addendum to the enhanced biosecurity plan for pigs with outdoor access, and 3) discussion with the National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials (NASAHO) on biosecurity expectations for pork producers in a control area in an FAD outbreak.

An enhanced biosecurity plan for show pig producers, a corresponding biosecurity checklist, and a glossary of terms have been drafted by the advisory group. These resources were developed to tailor the biosecurity guidance with SPS to show pig and smallholding producers. The biosecurity

plan is formatted into two sections: everyday biosecurity and enhanced biosecurity. By separating the sections, clear guidance is provided to producers on what biosecurity practices can be done daily, versus those that should be implemented in an outbreak. These documents have been circulated among show pig producers, SAHOs, and industry professionals who work with show pig producers for feedback.

The feral swine mitigation plan that was drafted by the advisory group provides additional information on the potential exposure to feral pigs and what biosecurity steps the farm can implement to prevent exposure. This document starts with a short exposure questionnaire and then allows the producer to describe the mitigation strategies that they take (or can take in an outbreak) to reduce the risk of feral swine exposure.

The advisory group began a discussion with NASAHO regarding SPS enhanced biosecurity plans and SAHO biosecurity expectations for pork producers in a control area in an FAD outbreak. Specifically, the group wanted to understand if the Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA) with a Cleaning and Disinfection station (C&D) at its entry would be required for permitted movements. These items are not common biosecurity practices in the industry, and risk assessments and efficacy studies have not been done on these components of the enhanced biosecurity plan. Discussions between several large pork-producing state SAHOs and the advisory group are ongoing with the objective of understanding SAHO biosecurity expectations for permitted movements and how producers can meet those expectations in a practical way.

The aforementioned documents and a fully updated SPS plan will be available in early 2026. During the breakout session at this year's US SHIP HOD meeting, attendees will have the opportunity to review and discuss these documents and how they may be utilized within US SHIP in the future.

Sampling and Testing

Breakout Summary:

This break-out session will include updates concerning some of the ongoing efforts related to evaluating the efficacy and potential use cases of utilizing aggregate samples (i.e. oral fluids and processing fluids) for the detection of ASF/CSF in swine and the review of three proposed Resolutions and one proposed Program Standard related to this subject matter.

Breakout Agenda:

- Recent study evaluating the efficacy of ASF detection via oral fluids in a commercial swine farm environment in Ghana. (USDA – K O'Hara)
- What's new in the literature concerning use of aggregate samples for detection of ASF/CSF? (ISU – J Zimmerman)
- Resolution 2025-3. Approve Aggregate Samples for ASF/CSF Surveillance Outside of Control Areas
- Resolution 2025-4 . Adopt US SHIP Sampling & Testing Standards as Adopted by US SHIP House of Delegates
- Resolution 2025-5. Task force - Use of Aggregate Samples in ASF/CSF Control Area Surveillance Testing Algorithms (Sampling and Testing)
- Program Standard 2025-1. Use of Aggregate Samples in Commercial Scale Breeding Herd ASF/CSF Risk Level 3 Testing Requirements.

PEDV

Breakout Summary:

The AASV PEDV Elimination task force, led by Drs. Paul Yeske and Marisa Rotolo, has been tasked with exploring the feasibility of a potential pathway for a national PEDV eradication program for the U.S. swine herd. The task force has introduced a standard outlining sampling and testing guidelines for a voluntary high health standard entitled PEDV Clean. The task force is also exploring additional certifications and a pilot project for status reporting within U.S. SHIP for PEDV. Additionally, this break out session will introduce a high-level pathway towards an eradication program leveraging U.S. SHIP. This break out session will also introduce a resolution addressing potential health certifications for *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*.

Breakout Agenda:

- PEDV Status quo
- PEDV Clean Certification Standard
- PEDV Monitored approach and pilot study
- White paper highlights
- MHP resolution
- Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus

Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus: Roadmap to National Eradication from U.S. Swine Herd

Working Draft Version for Review at 2025 U.S. SHIP House of Delegates

The U.S. swine industry has a long-standing history of disease prevention, control, and elimination. In 2004, the swine industry eliminated pseudorabies virus (PRV) from the commercial herd through federal-state-industry collaboration, strategic use of vaccination, and state/federal regulatory enforcement. Almost 20 years later, the industry is primed to eradicate porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV), which was introduced to the U.S. swine herd in 2013.

The selection of PEDV is strategic due to its substantive and recurring impact on U.S. pork producers. PEDV results in increased morbidity and mortality pre- and postweaning, decreased growth rates and feed efficiency, increased labor and overall costs of production, and negatively impacts animal well-being and caretaker morale in affected herds. In a highly competitive export market, the eradication of PEDV from the national herd will bring the U.S. level with our PEDV-free export competitors or those making strides to eradicate it. While there is a demonstrated financial incentive to eliminate disease from the national herd, economic impacts are not the only factor to consider when selecting a pathogen for national eradication. Data from the Morrison Swine Health Monitoring Project (MSHMP), as well as the Swine Disease Reporting System (SDRS), demonstrate that the detection of PEDV is decreasing each year in U.S. breeding herds, signaling that the industry is adept at eliminating this virus from individual premises. Additionally, PEDV is a much less genetically diverse pathogen as compared to others (e.g. PRRSV), shedding is relatively short-lived, and the clinical signs and diagnostics are well-understood and developed to quickly identify an outbreak. In addition to these factors, the industry has demonstrated interest in exploring a national eradication program for PEDV, by organizing a task force focused on this area.

In February 2024, the American Association of Swine Veterinarians (AASV) created the PEDV elimination task force. The group is comprised of practitioners, subject matter experts, and industry representatives. The objective of the task force is to lay the foundation for a potential PEDV national eradication program for the U.S. swine herd by identifying knowledge gaps, ways to determine prevalence, advocating for tools such as antivirals and vaccines, as well as leveraging the U.S. Swine Health Improvement Plan (U.S. SHIP). U.S. SHIP began as a health certification for ASF/CSF status, and now provides a framework for endemic pathogen certifications, based on industry interest and input. This important program is currently transitioning to a codified USDA program. Eradicating PEDV from the national herd will not only improve the health of our pigs and the lives of our producers, but it will also unify the industry and open the pathway for future disease eradication programs such as *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* (MHP) and PRRSV.

National eradication of any pathogen must be carried out in stages while allowing for modification as the disease prevalence changes, producer interest and compliance evolves, and as more knowledge and improved disease mitigation tools become available.

Stage 1: PEDV Health Status Certification within a Regulatory Body: Etm: 2025

The AASV PEDV Elimination Task Force has submitted a standard to the 2025 U.S. SHIP House of Delegates meeting that outlines requirements to achieve, and maintain, a PEDV Clean certification. This certification would indicate the highest health status for PEDV and allows for premises that meet the requirements to be certified as free of PEDV. The requirements ensure the demonstration of historical freedom and ongoing monitoring to support continued freedom from PEDV. For most production types, sampling and testing occurs monthly to provide ongoing assurance of negative PEDV status. The certification within U.S. SHIP allows for regulatory oversight of the certification to continue to build towards a national eradication effort. Additional PEDV certification status(es) such as PEDV Monitored with less intensive testing requirements will be considered within U.S. SHIP for expanding the scope of participation and to facilitate the stages of eradication.

These certifications will allow producers to share their PEDV status in a structured, transparent, and regulated program. A clear understanding of pathogen incidence and prevalence rate is paramount to eradicating PEDV.

Stage 2: Reducing PEDV within Finishing Premises: Etm: 2025 to 2028

Utilizing health status certification, as well as monitoring platforms such as the SDRS and the MSHMP, or other active PEDV surveillance related endeavors will allow the industry to monitor the trend for PEDV prevalence. The primary reservoir of PEDV within the U.S. swine herd is the grow-finish population. A unified effort to reduce PEDV within these premises through biosecurity, biocontainment, and the potential application of promising new intervention tools[1] will be a major step towards eradication. Wide scale adoption of management practices and herd plans that mitigate the shed and spread of PEDV among growing and finishing pigs will be essential to reduce PEDV prevalence in finishing herds. Special attention and investment should be targeted at the role of transport to and from livestock slaughter plants. Data has shown that washing market trailers is a key element in reducing the risk of PEDV transmission[2,3]. The prevalence of PEDV within these sites should be closely monitored with the goal of reducing PEDV by 50% each year for 3 years.

Stage 3: Regional Collaboration: Etm: 2028 to 2030

As the reservoir within finishing herds decreases, producers within geographical regions must collaborate and work together to maintain, or work towards, a PEDV free status within their designated region. This collaboration should be encouraged and structured with the help of State Pork Associations and production systems. Utilizing U.S. SHIP and PEDV status sharing within a region will be a vital step to facilitate freedom from PEDV within a region. Sharing experiences, successes, and setbacks in such regional efforts will help further identify effective strategies to eliminate PEDV at a broader regional, state, or national level. Each region should be clearly identified and may be linked to geographical boundaries such as counties or touch points within the area (e.g. truck washes, feedmills, etc). Collaborating producers must commit to the reduction of PEDV within their designated region with the goal of reducing PEDV by 50% each year.

Stage 4: State-level Collaboration Etm: 2030

Upon successful regional collaboration and elimination, the State Animal Health officials and State Pork Associations will need to work towards elimination within their states. At this stage, utilizing the U.S. SHIP platform and framework to facilitate the reduction and ultimately elimination of PEDV within and across U.S. states will be most effective. As PEDV prevalence varies across States, some states (e.g. Montana) may be ready to declare PEDV clean status on an accelerated timeline while others must work through stages 2 & 3 first. As states achieve freedom from PEDV, certain PEDV health status certifications or regulations such as movement requirements into the state may be necessary. An example of these regulations may include requiring specified U.S. SHIP classifications at high-risk points (e.g. points of sale, exhibition, or interstate movement) to maintain state-level freedom from PEDV.

Stage 5: National Eradication: Etm: 2032

States should work together to develop free areas and continue to expand upon these areas as PEDV prevalence decreases. As States achieve negative status, a national regulatory effort will be essential to achieving freedom from PEDV. The utilization of U.S. SHIP and PEDV classifications will be effective tools to manage and promote a national regulatory eradication program. Lessons learned from premises, regional, and state elimination efforts should be widely communicated and implemented.

Conclusions

National eradication of PEDV is achievable and the U.S. swine industry is uniquely positioned to accomplish this. Disease eradication will require industry-wide collaboration and strengthened efforts towards biocontainment. With the reservoir of PEDV within the finishing population, biocontainment is a vital step to eradication. Research has shown that strategies such as washing market trucks greatly reduce the risk of disease transmission[2,3]. Investment into strategies such as washing market trucks will not only reduce the risk of PEDV transmission, but also other pathogens of interest. Swine producers continue to drive the evolution of the U.S. swine industry and national eradication of PEDV is the next step towards a stronger, more robust U.S swine herd.

References

1. "AASV Position Statement: PEDV Elimination." AASV Position Statement: PEDV Elimination – American Association of Swine Veterinarians, AASV Board of Directors, 25 Apr. 2024, www.aasv.org/position-statements/position-pedv-elimination/.
2. SHIC/AASV Webinar addresses practical approaches for transport biosecurity. Swine Health Information Center. (2025, March 3). https://www.swinehealth.org/shic-aasv-webinar-addresses-practical-approaches-for-transport-biosecurity/
3. Thomas, Pete. Reduction of porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) transmission: Transportation case study. Proc of the American Association of Swine Veterinarians annual meeting. 2025: 340-342.

Governance and Industry Perspectives

Breakout Summary:

The governance breakout session will be led by USDA APHIS staff and the agenda will be dedicated to explaining the rulemaking process, providing a status update on the U.S. SHIP program draft rule, outlining the Federal Advisory Committee Act, detailing the GCC candidate selection process, and describing the utility of technical committees. Two resolutions proposed for HOD 2025 (2025-7 and 2025-8) will also be discussed by their submitters.

Breakout Agenda:

- Introductions
- USDA updates
    - Rulemaking + draft rule status
    - Federal Advisory Committee Act + GCC process
    - Technical committees
- Q&A/Discussion
- Introduction of Industry Perspectives Working Group
- Proposed Resolution 2025-7: Proxy voting system for the U.S. SHIP House of Delegates
- Proposed Resolution 2025-8: Support for U.S. SHIP Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) General Conference Committee upon codification of the U.S. SHIP program

Swine Exhibition

Breakout Summary:

The Exhibition Swine breakout session will provide updates on activities related to the exhibition swine sector, including ongoing work to modify the Secure Pork Supply plan site biosecurity checklist to reflect exhibition swine production as well as a resolution related to inclusion of a pseudorabies and brucellosis monitored certification program in the U.S. SHIP. These updates reflect ongoing work aimed at increasing biosecurity awareness and best practices, including enrollment in U.S. SHIP for the exhibition swine sector.

Breakout Agenda:

- Welcome & Intros
- SPS Overview:
    - Overview of Exhibition SPS (Dr. Meredith Petersen)
    - Panel Q&A (Panelists: Dr. G, Niki Ellis, Ben Schmaling)
- SB/PRV Resolution Discussion
    - Overview of Resolution (Dr. Sara McReynolds)
    - Audience Q&A
- Closing Remarks

SPS Biosecurity Plan: Exhibition Swine

Biosecurity Plan

Exhibition Swine

2025

SPS SECURE PORK SUPPLY
www.secureporksupply.org

Target Audience

This template is for show pig producers and small pork producing farms to create a site-specific enhanced biosecurity plan. The template is formatted into two sections: everyday biosecurity and enhanced biosecurity. The practices listed under everyday biosecurity are recommended to be done all the time, not only in an **FAD** outbreak. The practices listed under enhanced biosecurity should be implemented immediately (within the 72-hour standstill) if an **FAD** is detected in the U.S., Canada, or Mexico.

Note – terms in **BOLD** are included in the glossary of terms. For more information on those terms, refer to the glossary.

Farm Information

National Premises Identification ID (Prem ID or PIN): _____

State: _____ Premises Address: _____

Farm Name: _____ Farm Owner: _____

Number of animals on farm

Pigs (number and age in weeks): _____

Other Species (type and number): _____

Housing Type: ☐ Indoor ☐Outdoor ☐Both

Other business operations (crops, hay, feed dealer etc.): _____

Everyday Biosecurity

1. Biosecurity Manager (Point of Contact) and Written Plan

The **Biosecurity Manager** (Point of Contact) is the person responsible for working with the veterinarian to make the biosecurity plan and ensure everyone who enters the site is aware of the biosecurity plan and practices.

The **Biosecurity Manager** (point of contact):

- Maintains the biosecurity plan and reviews/updates it annually.
- Shares the biosecurity plan with all caretakers.
- Ensures the entire plan is in place in an **FAD** outbreak in the U.S.

Biosecurity Manager (Point of Contact): _____

Veterinarian: _____ Company: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

2. Training

Owners and employees are trained at least annually in biosecurity and how to keep **Foreign Animal Diseases (FADs)** out of their herd. ☐Yes ☐No

Recommended training includes:

- Links to come

3. Protecting the Pig Herd

The farm has features for biosecurity, including:

- Entry points on to the farm are protected by:
  ☐Gates ☐Fences ☐None ☐Other_____
- Signs (e.g. "No entry") are posted at the **site entry**:
  ☐Yes ☐No
- The **Line of Separation (LOS)** which may be known as the clean/dirty line has a limited number of entry points that are clearly marked:
  ☐Yes ☐No
- Biosecurity measures are taken when food, personal items, equipment, and supplies cross the **LOS** (clean/dirty line) including:
  ☐Disinfection via chemicals (disinfectants) or UV ☐None
  ☐Other _____
- People normally pass through the same entry points (loading areas) as animals:
  ☐Yes ☐No
  - o If yes:
    ☐ If needed in an outbreak, it would be possible to separate animal loading areas from people entry areas
    ☐ There are NOT other entry points that could be used for animal loading/unloading in an outbreak

4. Vehicles and Equipment

- Non-animal transport vehicles (tractors, skid loaders, etc.) are shared with other sites:
  ☐Yes ☐No
- All vehicles that cross the **LOS** (clean/dirty line) are cleaned and disinfected before entering:
  ☐Yes ☐No
- An entry log is used for delivery vehicles:
  ☐Yes ☐No
- The garbage truck picks up trash:
  ☐Outside of the **LOS** (clean/dirty line) ☐Farm owner/employees remove trash
  ☐Other _____

5. Personnel

- Prior to arriving at the site, any visitors who have access to the animals:
  - ☐Wear clean clothing and footwear
  - ☐Are informed of the biosecurity measures required to enter the farm before they arrive
- An entry log is used for farm visitors:
  - ☐Yes ☐No
- Visitors record the date of their last pig contact in the entry log:
  - ☐Yes ☐No
- Biosecure entry/exit procedures:
  - o All individuals crossing the **LOS** (clean/dirty line):
    - ☐Wear site-specific coveralls/footwear
    - ☐Bench entry
    - ☐Wash hands, apply hand sanitizer, or wear gloves

6. Animals and Semen (if Applicable) Movement

- Animals leaving the farm can only move in one direction across the **LOS** (clean/dirty line) at the load out:
  - □Yes □No
- Following loading and unloading, the loadout areas are cleaned of visible dirt, manure, debris, etc.:
  - □Yes □No
  - o After cleaning, the loadout areas are disinfected with: _____
- **Pig movement** (records of shows, sales, etc.) **records** are kept in a log:
  - □On-site □Electronically □None
- There are neighbors in a 5 km (3.1 mile) radius that have pigs (or **other susceptible species**) on their farms:
  - □Yes □No □Unsure
  - o If yes, number and size of farms _____
- Pigs that enter the farm from a sale, or return from a show, are **isolated** from the rest of the pigs (or **other susceptible species**) on the farm:
  - □Yes □No
  - o If yes, how long (in days) are they **isolated** _____
- Is semen used for your operation for breeding?
  - □Yes □No
  - o If yes:
    - ▪ Semen arrives in containers that can be cleaned and disinfected:
      □Yes □No
    - ▪ Semen is produced on-site:
      □Yes □No
- Do you distribute semen to other operations?
  - □Yes □No
    - ▪ Semen is packaged in clean containers that can be cleaned and disinfected upon arrival to the destination farm:
      □Yes □No

7. Carcass Disposal

- Carcasses are normally disposed of via:
  □Burial □Incineration □Compost □Other _____

8. Manure Management

- Manure is stored in:
  □Lagoons □Pits □Piles/compost/dry stack
  □Manure is removed and disposed of (describe how) _____
  □Other_____
- Manure equipment is shared with other farms:
  □Yes □No

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

- Rodent control is used on this farm:
  □Yes, describe product & frequency _____ □No
- Insect control is used on this farm:
  □Yes, describe_____ □No
- Grass and weed control are done with routine frequency:
  □Monthly □Weekly □Other _____
- Wildlife interaction (both **direct** and **indirect contact**) is minimized via:
  □Physical barriers (fences, buildings) □None □Other_____
- Bird control is done via
  □Bird netting is used to keep birds out
  □Buildings are enclosed, birds cannot enter
  □Buildings are enclosed, but birds can enter
  □Pigs are housed outdoors, so birds are present
- Tick exposure is minimized via:
  □Routine external parasiticide □None

10. Feed

- Regarding feed mixing/sourcing: (select all that apply)
  □ We mix our own complete feed onsite
  □ We mix our own complete feed offsite
  □ Complete feed is mixed offsite and purchased from an external source (e.g. purchasing bagged feed)

Enhanced Biosecurity

Producers should be prepared to implement these practices by purchasing supplies and equipment or having a list of supplies and equipment to procure them rapidly in an outbreak.

- A designated parking area, away from animal areas, would be clearly marked.
  □Yes □No

- A **Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)** which is an outer boundary (clean/dirty line) to the farm would be marked on site with:
  - □Fences and posts
  - □Existing fences
  - □Ropes and posts
  - □Other _____
- PBA access (entry) points would be managed via:
  - □Strict access for essential personnel only
  - □Signs posted
  - □We are unable to implement strict access points
  - o All individuals crossing the PBA:
    - □Put on disposable or disinfectable footwear
    - □Put on gloves or apply hand sanitizer
- A clearly marked **cleaning and disinfection station (C&D)** would be implemented in an outbreak and would consist of:
  - □Portable pressure washer
  - □Permanent pressure washer (access to water)
  - □Unable to implement
  - □Other _____
  - o The **C&D station** would be able to remove visible contamination from vehicles and equipment entering the PBA
    - □Yes □No
  - o Disinfectant used in the **C&D station** would be an approved disinfectant that is effective against the **FAD** detected
    - □Yes □No
- Livestock trucks/trailers coming from another farm to pick up pigs are cleaned and disinfected prior to arriving at the farm:
  - □Yes □No
- Interrupted animal movement plan:
  - o Housing, feed, and veterinary equipment (medications, etc.) are available for all animals for a period of _____ (days, weeks, or months) if needed.
  - o Humane euthanasia equipment and supplies would be available if needed in the case animals are not able to be moved by this specified time:
    - □Yes □No
      - ▪ Method of euthanasia _____
      - ▪ Note – on-farm euthanasia methods can be found here: https://porkcheckoff.org/pork-production-management/swine-health/euthanasia/
- Pigs that enter the farm are from other farms with biosecurity practices and no history of **FAD** infections:
  - □Yes □No
- Semen is purchased only from farms with proven biosecurity practices and no history of an **FAD** infection:
  - □Yes □No □n/a

- In an **FAD** outbreak, carcasses would be disposed of via:
  - □Burial □Incineration □Compost □Other _____
  - o This disposal would occur:
    - □Inside the PBA □Outside the PBA
- In the event of a quarantine, manure can be stored for (#weeks, months) _____
- Domestic animals (dogs, cats, etc.):
  - □Can be kept out of buildings/livestock areas in an outbreak
  - □Cannot be kept out of buildings/livestock areas
- Other **susceptible species**:
  - □Can be kept out of buildings/pig areas in an outbreak
  - □Cannot be kept out of buildings/pig areas
- In an outbreak, feed can be delivered by:
  - □ Feed is augered into feed bins or bags are unloaded without entering the PBA
  - □ Feed trucks are cleaned and disinfected prior to entering the PBA

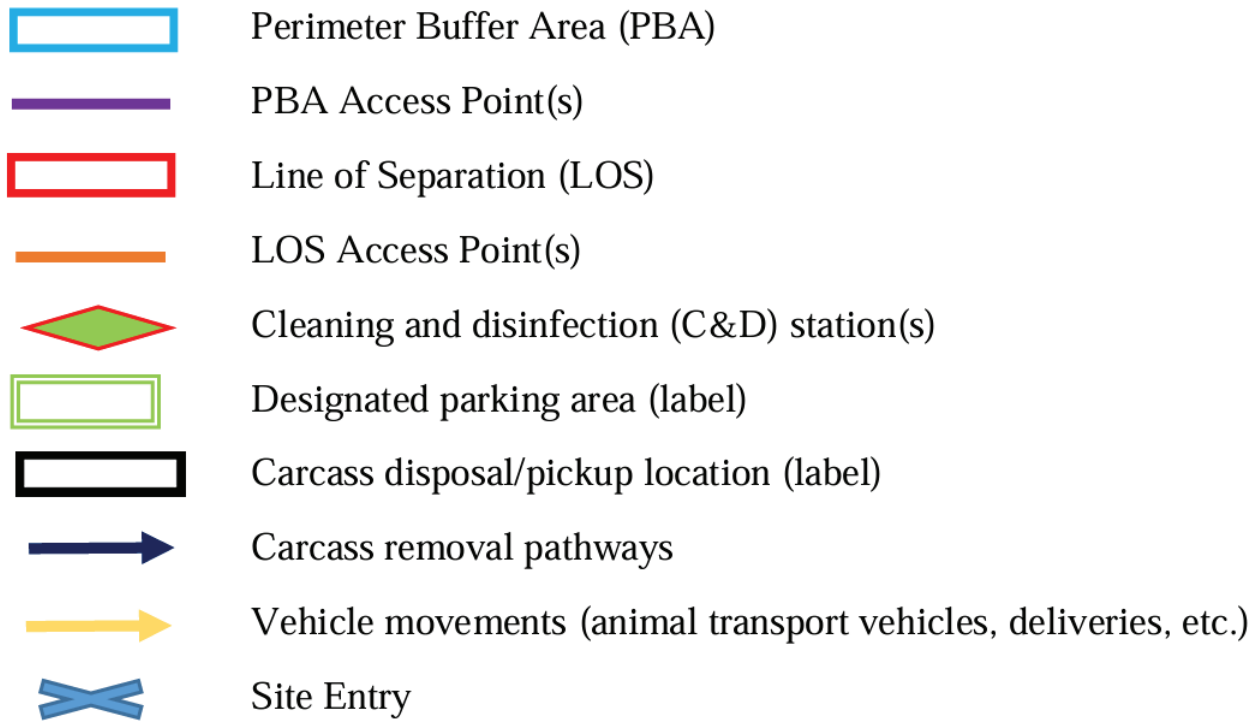
Labeled Premises Map- Animals Raised Indoors

Guidance for Creating a Premises Map (satellite images are preferable) can be found at www.securepork.org/pork-producers/biosecurity/.

Premises Address: [911 ADDRESS]

PremID (PIN): _____

Label your premises map with the following items and include a legend:



This is an example map- replace with a labeled premises map of your site.

INSERT MAP OF SHOWPIG SITE

Labeled Premises Map- Animals with Outdoor Access

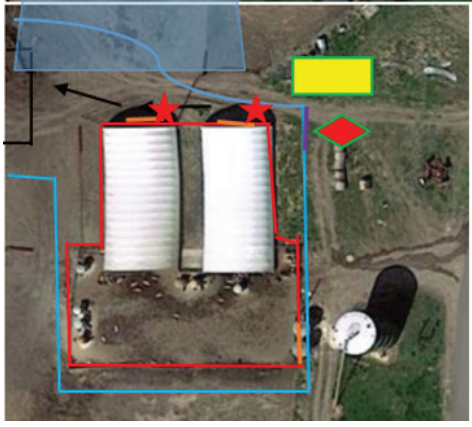
Premises Address: [911 ADDRESS]

PremID or PIN: [list]

Label your premises map with the following:

- **Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)**
- **PBA Access Point(s)**
- **Line of Separation (LOS)**
- **LOS Access Point(s)**
- **Cleaning and disinfection station**
- **Designated parking area**
- **Carcass disposal**
- **Carcass removal pathways**
- **Vehicle movements**
- **Site Entry**
- **Loading Site**

This is an example map- replace with a labeled map of your site. We also added a description of changes that the owner of this is site would make to



Actions to modify current site layout

- Move feeders closer to fence line
- Utilize feed wagon to fill feeders (instead of mixer) across the fence
- Move hay/corn stalk bales inside the PBA
- Create compost area inside PBA
- Utilize gates at load-out to keep trailer outside of the PBA

SPS Glossary

Secure Pork Supply Glossary

Terminology for Enhanced Biosecurity

2025

Purpose: This document is to be used as a glossary of terminology on the Secure Pork Supply (SPS) plan for pork producers.

- Foreign Animal Disease (FAD)
  - A FAD is an important disease of livestock that is not known to be present in the United States. In pigs, the three foreign animal diseases of high importance are Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), African Swine Fever (ASF), and Classical Swine Fever (CSF). If a FAD was detected in the United States, pork producers should implement increased biosecurity, animal monitoring, and traceability efforts.
- Control area
  - If a FAD were to be detected in the United States, regulatory officials may create a control area around the infected farm. Any other farms within the control area may have additional requirements, such as implementing the enhanced biosecurity plan, in order to move animals.
- Biosecurity manager
  - The biosecurity manager creates a biosecurity plan for the farm. They ensure everyone working on the farm knows the plan and is trained to follow it. If someone doesn't follow the plan, the manager helps fix the problem. During a disease emergency, the manager carries out the biosecurity plan.
- Site entry
  - There should only be a few ways that vehicles can enter the farm, and in a FAD outbreak each one should have a gate or cable to block it. The entrance should be locked in an outbreak when employees are not at work. There should be clear signs that let people know not to enter without permission.
- Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)
  - In a FAD outbreak, producers should be prepared to set up a perimeter buffer area (PBA) around their farm. The PBA is a line around the farm that keeps out dirty vehicles and deliveries. This line is the first line of defense between the farm and any external vehicles, people, or supplies. The number of vehicles, supplies, people, and equipment entering the PBA should be minimized in an outbreak.
- PBA access points
  - People and deliveries should only enter the PBA in a few identified spots. These entrances should have a sign and be blocked with a gate or cable. If a vehicle goes through, any mud or manure must be cleaned off, and the vehicle should be disinfected. Anyone going into the PBA must follow the biosecurity plan.

- C&D station
    - In a FAD outbreak, producers should be prepared to set up a temporary cleaning and disinfection station (C&D station). The C&D station is an area to clean and disinfect vehicles, deliveries, and any items entering the perimeter buffer area. Employees running the C&D station should be properly trained. Runoff should run away from the PBA. The cleaning station needs to be usable in bad weather.
- LOS
    - The Line of Separation (LOS), sometimes called a clean/dirty line, is the last line of defense that separates the area where the pigs live from the outside. Only certain, marked spots should be allowed for animals, people, or equipment to cross, and they must follow biosecurity rules. The LOS is a biosecurity practice that producers should implement in their daily farm operations.
- LOS access points
    - There should be a few clearly marked access points where people, pigs, and equipment can enter the LOS, and they must follow biosecurity protocol when entering. If the LOS access is contaminated after moving animals, it should be cleaned and disinfected according to the biosecurity plan.
- Housing type (indoor, outdoor, both)
    - Housing type refers to where the pig(s) live, whether it be inside a barn, in an outdoor pen, or in an indoor/outdoor pen. No matter the housing, a PBA, LOS, and biosecurity plan should be created and utilized in a FAD outbreak.
- Isolation
    - When returning from a show or off farm event pigs should be isolated without fence contact from pigs that did not attend the event. These pigs should be cared for after the rest of the herd and all boots/clothing, equipment, and supplies used in the isolation area should not be used while caring for the rest of the herd. Any show supplies, personal items, clothes, and anything brought back from the show should be properly cleaned and disinfected before returning to the barn.
- Direct contact
    - Direct contact happens when pigs nose to nose touch through a fence, share a pen, or anytime pigs can physically touch, including contact with feral pigs.
- Indirect contact
    - Indirect contact happens when an item is used with one pig and then a different pig without being cleaned and disinfected in between. This includes feeders, waterers, not changing shoes in between pens, show supplies, and shovels/tools.
- Other susceptible species
    - Species other than pigs that are susceptible to the FAD. ASF and CSF only affect pigs, but FMD can affect cattle, sheep, goats, deer, and bison, in addition to pigs.
- Pig movement records
    - Movement records are recommended to be recorded electronically. Producers can utilize AgView at no additional cost to record movement records and store their SPS enhanced biosecurity plan.

Market Haul Sanitation

Breakout Summary:

This breakout session will provide updates on recent work conducted by the Market Haul Sanitation working group since the 2024 HOD meeting. We will revisit key insights from past efforts and explore new data on national truck wash capacity, disease risk, and economic return on investment for haul sanitation. The goal is to stimulate discussion on pragmatic strategies and pathways forward, recognizing that scalable solutions can contribute to improving national infrastructure for market haul sanitation.

Breakout Agenda:

- Corzo et al. – Update on estimated PEDV prevalence in slaughterhouses and truck washes
- U.S. National Truck Wash Capacity – Survey conducted in partnership with IPIC
- Iowa Select Farms – Economic impact (ROI) of implementing a system-wide market haul sanitation strategy
- "Gorilla Math" – Estimation of the economic investment needed to achieve 100% market haul sanitation compliance
- Open discussion – Audience Q&A and group feedback

Packers/U.S. SHIP Certified Supply Chains

Breakout Summary:

This session will inform the participants on the certification process with representatives from three packers sharing some of their initial efforts toward certified supply chains. In addition, Dr. Jim Roth will present highlights from his NPB funded white paper "Factors to Consider in a Potential Eradication Plan for African Swine Fever in the United States" with special focus on the provision for "Establishing "Export Certified" Swine Packing Plants" which provides an option for export of fresh meat of domestic pigs from a country that is not free of ASF. The second half of this breakout session will be in a panel discussion format providing opportunities for you to ask questions and discuss next steps and the vision going forward for US SHIP certified supply chains.

Breakout Agenda:

- Breakout session agenda & introductions
- Meat Institute update/anti-trust statement
- Establishing Export Certified Swine Packing Plants
- Certification Update/Packer Assessment process
- Packer perspectives):
    - Clemens Foods
    - Seaboard Foods
    - Tyson Foods
- Panel discussion (all) – next steps, value of supply chain certification, vision going forward

Business Meeting Procedures

Rules

1. The delegate meeting will be conducted pursuant to these Standing Rules, and Roberts Rules of Order (in that order).
2. The Standing Rules and Roberts Rules of Order may be altered by a motion to suspend the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote.

Credentials

1. All voting delegates on the delegate floor must be registered with U.S. Swine Health Improvement Plan.
2. Identification badges issued at the time of registration must be worn for admission to the delegate floor and may not be transferred among individuals.
3. Designated seating by participating State will be provided for both voting and non-voting delegates with additional seating available for invited guests.
4. A report of the total number of voting delegates present will be shared by the Chair along with the required number of affirmative votes to approve a motion.

Debate

1. Only voting delegates can introduce a motion and provide a 2nd.
2. In recognizing speakers, the Chair will give preference to (a) delegates who have not previously spoken on the substantive issue being debated (b) delegates; and (c) others.
3. Each speaker should identify themselves by citing their name, organization, and state they represent prior to addressing the delegate body.
4. Each speaker will be limited to two minutes. The Chair may limit debate further to accommodate as many speakers as possible and allow for more business to be considered.

Voting

1. Voting will be conducted by in-person delegates only.
2. Amendments to vetted motions (proposed standards and resolutions) will be entertained in *written* format.
3. New motions not previously vetted will be tabled for further consideration.
4. Each registered voting delegate will receive a voting paddle to be used when voting.
5. The Chair will specify the manner in which votes will be taken.
6. The Chair may appoint tellers to assist in counting the votes

US SHIP House of Delegates 2024 Meeting Minutes

September 5, 2024

The business meeting was called to order by Tyler Holck at 8:45 a.m.

Michael Martin moved to approve the agenda for the House of Delegates meeting. The motion to approve the agenda was seconded by Paul Yeske. Motion carried.

Michael Martin moved to approve the minutes from the 2023 US SHIP House of Delegates

Meeting held September 7, 2023, in Bloomington, Minnesota. The motion to approve the minutes was seconded by Peter Schneider. Motion carried.

Voting delegates filled out ballots for the General Conference Committee Members with results to be announced at the end of the meeting.

Standard 2024-1
Standard 2024-1 was introduced by Rodger Main
Matt Anderson moved to approve the standard. The motion was seconded by Joel Sparks. There was no discussion on the motion. Motion passed.

Standard 2024-2
Standard 2024-2 was introduced by Mike Walker.
Ryan Pudenz moved to approve the standard. The motion was seconded by Mike Paustian. There was no discussion on the motion. Motion passed.

Standard 2024-3
Standard 2024-3 was introduced by Mike Walker.
Paul Yeske moved to approve the standard. The motion was seconded by Mike Paustian. There was no discussion on the motion. Motion passed.

Resolution 2024-1
Resolution 2024-1 was introduced by Rodger Main.
Carrisa Odland moved to approve the resolution. The motion was seconded by Mary Battrell. There was no discussion on the motion. Motion passed.

Resolution 2024-2
Resolution 2024-2 was introduced by Jordan Gebhardt
Dwain Guggenbiller moved to approve the resolution. The motion was seconded by Cameron Schmitt. There was no discussion on the motion. Motion passed.

Resolution 2024-3
Resolution 2024-3 was introduced by Chris Rademacher.
Peter Schneider moved to approve the resolution. The motion was seconded by Rich Deaton. There was no discussion on the motion. Motion passed.

Resolution 2024-4
Resolution 2024-4 was introduced by Katie Stack.

Jimmy Pollock moved to approve the resolution. The motion was seconded by Amy Maschhoff. There was no discussion on the motion. Motion passed.

Resolution 2024-5

Resolution 2024-5 was introduced by Katie Stack.
Alicia Gorczyca-Southerland moved to approve the resolution. Motion was seconded by Amanda Price. Discussion was held on the motion.
Amanda Price moved to amend the Resolution to remove the requirement in the subject matter provision that states have significant pork production operations. Motion to amend was seconded by Sarah Bailey. Amendment passed.
Resolution as amended passed.

Resolution 2024-6

Resolution 2024-6 was introduced by Paul Yeske.
Chet Mogler moved to approve the resolution. Motion was seconded by Terri Specht. There was no discussion on the motion. Motion passed.

Resolution 2024-7

Resolution 2024-7 was introduced by Josh Trenary.
Joel Sparks moved to approve the resolution. Motion was seconded by Peter Schneider.
Sarah Bailey moved to amend the resolution. Amanda Price seconded the motion to amend. The Motion to Amend was then withdrawn.
Mike Martin moved to amend the motion to make the term for GCC position for non-consecutive 3 year terms consistent with the bylaws. The motion to amend was seconded by Peter Schneider. Discussion was had on the amendment.
Katie Stack moved to amend the amendment to change to a three year term. Motion to amend the amendment was seconded by Joe Fisch. Motion to amend the amendment failed.
Additional discussion was held on the original amendment. Motion to amend the resolution passed.
Resolution as amended passed.

Elections

Election results were announced. Ian Levis was elected to represent Region 4 - Central. Mike Walker was elected to represent Region 3 – North Central and Jesse Heimer was elected for the at large exhibition position.
Rick Moser moved to adjourn the meeting. Motion to adjourn was seconded by Grace Houston.

Meeting adjourned at 9:55am.

Classifications, Delegate Allocation, and Governance

U.S. SHIP Classifications

1. Breeding Herd: Sites: ≥ 1,000 breeding females or ≥ 50 mature boars (Inventory)
2. Growing Pig: Sites: ≥ 1,000 post-weaned pigs (Inventory)
3. Slaughter Facility: Slaughter ≥ 100,000 pigs / year
4. Small Holdings: Farm sites with ≥ 100 post-weaned pigs (Inventory) that don't fit into any of the other commercial farm site categories. USDA or State Inspected slaughter facilities slaughtering < 100,000 pigs / year
5. Non-commercial: Production sites with ≤ 100 pigs. (e.g., exhibition, niche)
6. Live Animal Marketing Operations: Sites that aggregate swine for resale of such swine (> 100 pigs/week) onto slaughter facilities.

For delegate allocation purposes:

- Farrow-to-Finish or Farrow-to-Feeder sites ≥ 1,000 breeding females will be classified as Breeding Herds.
- Farrow-to-Finish or Farrow-to-Feeder sites < 1,000 breeding females will be classified as Small Holdings
- Boar Stud sites (> 50 mature/working boars) will be classified as Breeding Herds for delegate allocation purposes.

There will not be any "Classification-Specific" votes cast at the 2025 U.S. SHIP HOD meeting.

Delegate Allocations

For the 2025 HOD meeting, a formula-based approach was utilized to calculate delegate allocations. The same formula was applied to delegate allocations in previous years of the pilot program. June 2025 enrollment and certification data was used to calculate delegate allocations for the 2025 HOD meeting.

Participating States were allotted a minimum base of four voting delegates: one delegate (vote) for each of the following U.S. SHIP Classifications: 'non-commercial', 'small commercial', 'breeding herd', and 'growing pig'.

A State received one additional voting delegate for the 'slaughter' classification if they have a slaughter facility operating in their State that has the capacity to slaughter >100,000 head per year (per National Hog Farmer capacity). The slaughter facility is not required to be enrolled or certified in U.S. SHIP.

A pool of at-large delegates was generated for allocation to the States. Two at-large delegates (one 'breeding herd' delegate and one 'growing pig' delegate) were generated for each State participating in U.S. SHIP. The pool of at-large delegates were allocated to States as a percentage of all breeding swine and growing pigs certified in U.S. SHIP that are located in a given State.

The 15 States with the most 'breeding herd' and 'growing pig' at-large delegates (combined) each received one 'live animal marketing operation' delegate.

Governance

Voting delegates representing each participating State have been appointed by each participating State's pork association, State Animal Health Official, or a combination of the two.

The State Animal Health Official, or their designee, must serve as one of the voting delegates among their respective State's delegation at the HOD meeting.

- This is not an additional delegate and does not affect the number of delegates being allocated to participating States.

Delegates must be present to vote at the U.S. SHIP HOD meeting.

Individual delegates attending the U.S. SHIP HOD meeting cannot cast more than one vote or cast votes on other delegates' behalf (i.e., one person/delegate = one vote).

States are not required to have representation or be present at the U.S. SHIP HOD meeting to participate in the U.S. SHIP.

Definitions of U.S. SHIP Program Standards vs Resolutions:

- U.S. SHIP Program Standard = requirement to be met or exceeded by program participants to be certified in U.S. SHIP.
- U.S. SHIP Resolution = Charges to pursue initiatives or further explore specific issues to further inform U.S. SHIP program content and direction.

Approval of new or amendments to existing Program Standards requires a super-majority (> 2/3) of votes cast.

Approval of resolutions requires simple majority (> 1/2) of votes cast.

Amendments to proposed standards and resolutions can be brought forth as long as the amendment remains within the scope under consideration.

Motions for new proposed standards or resolutions which have not been previously circulated to delegates will not be considered for vote but may be tabled for further review and consideration.

U.S. Swine Health Improvement Plan
(U.S. SHIP)

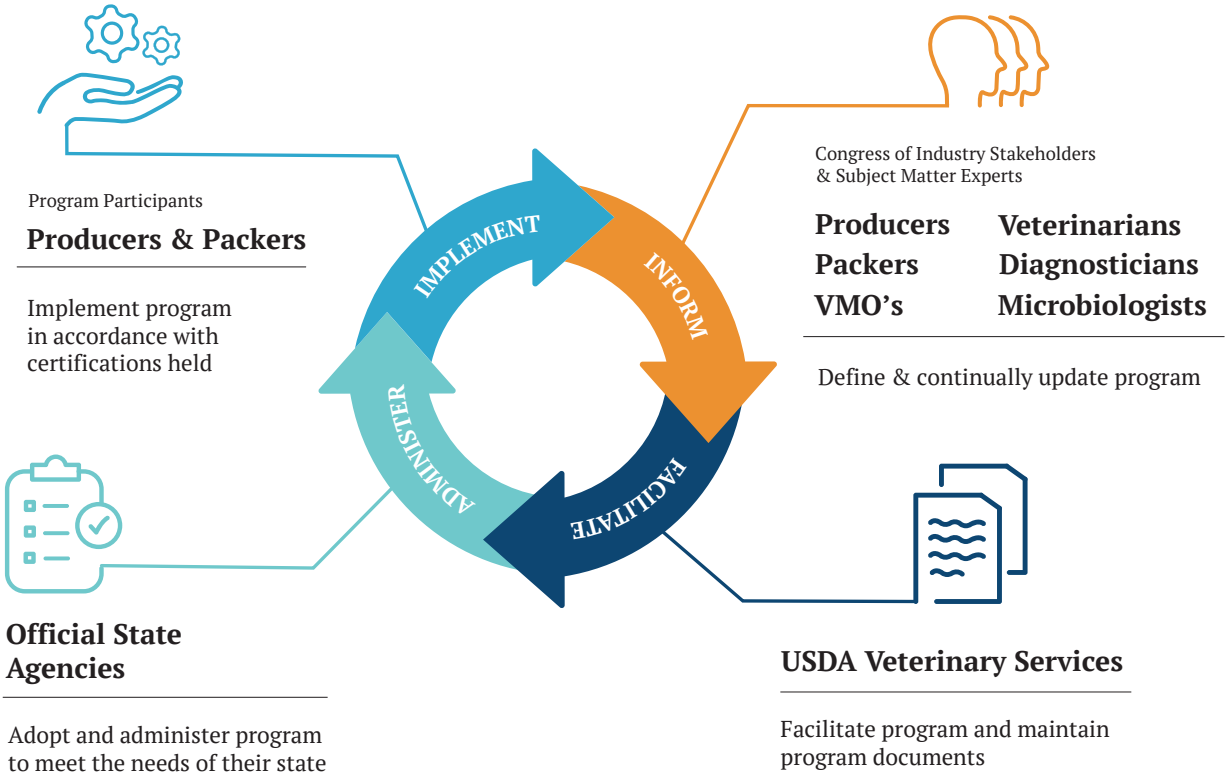
Current Pilot Program Standards

N.B.: The Program Standards associated with the U.S. SHIP proposed rule is a separate document and available in the Federal Register.

U.S. Swine Health Improvement Plan

ASF-CSF Monitored Certification

"A proven platform for safeguarding, certifying, and bettering animal health"



Industry, State, & Federal Partnership

Pathway for improving preparedness across US Pork Industry

U.S. SHIP will establish a **National Playbook** of technical standards centering on **Prevention** and **Demonstration of Freedom of Disease** Outside of Control Areas in Support of Animal Health, Commerce, and Trade.

Biosecurity, Traceability, and Disease Surveillance

Summary of Pilot Program Standards

Program Standards

A summary of the pilot program standards are listed below. These are the requirements for conferring the U.S. SHIP ASF-CSF Monitored Certification to participating Production Sites and Slaughter Facilities.

Note: Slaughter facilities will not be required to have 100% of their supply chain originating from ASF-CSF Monitored Certified production (farm) sites to participate in the U.S. SHIP pilot.

ENROLLMENT:

- ☑ Participating premises are to be enrolled with the U.S. SHIP Official State Agency (U.S. SHIP OSA) in the state in which the premises is located.

VETERINARY SERVICE PROVIDER:

- ☑ Producers are to maintain a valid veterinary client-patient relationship with a licensed and federally accredited veterinarian.

TRACEABILITY:

Premises level information

- ☑ Premises level demographic information for each participating premises is to be complete, accurate, current, and on-file with the U.S. SHIP Official State Agency in which the premises is located.

The minimum required demographic information to be recorded for each premises is:

- ☑ Premise Identification Number (PIN)
- ☑ Premise Type (Boar Stud, Breeding Herd, Farrow-Feeder/Finish, Growing Pig, etc.)
- ☑ Site Location Information:
  - Latitude and Longitude
  - 911 Street Address, if one has been assigned
- ☑ Date of last usage of the site by swine owner (if applicable)
- ☑ Site Owner Contact Information
- ☑ Common Name of Site
- ☑ Expected Site Capacity (Number of Breeding Swine and/or Growing Pigs)
- ☑ Date of initial enrollment of the site in U.S. SHIP, or date of first usage of the site by current swine owner

TRACEABILITY: CONT.

Swine movement information

- ☑ Participants are to maintain records of the intrastate and interstate movements of live swine into and out of each participating premises.
- ☑ Participants must demonstrate competency in providing at least 30 days of movement information electronically in a common format (e.g., a prescribed CSV file) to the U.S. SHIP Official State Agency in a timely manner (e.g. < 72 hours).

  For participants with multiple participating premises within a given state, such competency can be demonstrated on a site-by-site basis or en-masse.

The minimum information required to be recorded for each movement is:		
☑ Date of movement	☑ Origin State	☑ Origin PIN
☑ Destination State	☑ Destination PIN	☑ Head in movement (Only when needed to Meet a Regulatory Reporting Requirement)
☑ Animal type in movement		

Semen movement information

- ☑ Boar stud premises participants are to maintain records of the intrastate and interstate movements of semen distributed out of each participating premises.
- ☑ Participants must demonstrate competency in providing at least 30 days of movement information electronically in a common format (e.g., a prescribed CSV file) to the U.S. SHIP Official State Agency in a timely manner (e.g. < 72 hours).

  For participants with multiple participating premises within a given state, such competency can be demonstrated on a site-by-site basis or en-masse.

The minimum information required to be recorded for each movement is:		
☑ Date of movement	☑ Origin State	☑ Origin PIN
☑ Destination State	☑ Destination PIN	☑ ± Number of units in shipment (Only when needed to Meet a Regulatory Reporting Requirement)

Animal Identification

- ☑ Certified ASF-CSF monitored participants must comply with existing state and federal laws regarding animal/group/lot identification.

BIOSECURITY:

Feed Biosafety

In the event of an ASF or CSF incursion into the US (ASF/CSF Risk Level 3; immediately after incursion, or if state/region positive), participants are to implement a temporary cessation of feeding spray-dried plasma, blood meal, meat and bone meal, intestinal peptide products, or other meal-based feedstuffs that have the potential to be of porcine origin.

This temporary cessation will be lifted if ingredients described above are sourced from:

a. Suppliers with enhanced post-processing biosafety measures in place[1,2]
b. States or regions at ASF/CSF Risk Level 2 (Operations normalizing, State or Region negative).
c. US returns to ASF/CSF Risk Level 1 (US Negative).

[1]Requirements of post-processing treatment facilities:	[2]Approved post-processing treatments:
Enhanced post-processing treatment must occur at facilities that have premises level segregation from: Premises in which protein sources of porcine origin were initially heat treated (rendered or spray-dried) in accordance with feed grade safety requirements. AND Finished feed facilities manufacturing feed for swine.	Thermal processing OR Ingredient quarantine/holding time and temperature

Feed Supply

☑ The feeding of swill, garbage, or table waste that has the potential to include meat products is strictly prohibited.

Personnel

☑ Permissioned individuals that have recently been exposed to livestock, feral/wild pigs or slaughter facilities in ASF/CSF/FMD positive regions or countries abroad should only visit farms or slaughter facilities in the US after observing a 5-day downtime since arriving in the US, and donning PPE (boots/coveralls, etc.) provided by farm site or slaughter facility being visited.

BIOSECURITY: CONT.

Secure Pork Supply Site Plans

☑ Boar Stud, Breeding Herd, Farrow to Feeder, Farrow to Finish, and Growing Pig sites (U.S. SHIP Production Site Types) must be able to provide access to a completed Secure Pork Supply Biosecurity Plan to the OSA within 24 hours of the request.

SAMPLING AND TESTING (DISEASE SURVEILLANCE):

☑ Sampling and Testing Requirements of Participants

☑ Maintain compliance with ASF-CSF Sampling and Testing Requirements

U.S. SHIP sampling and testing requirements will ***vary by Production Site Type*** and the ***ASF-CSF status*** of the US, State, or Region (**Tables 1, 2, and 3**).

The program is based on targeted testing of animals of poor or sub-standard health. Targeted sampling enhances both the efficiency of detection and the simplicity of sample collection across the spectrum of commercial and non-commercial farms in the U.S.

The frequency of on-site sampling is a function of time and is independent of the timing of pig movement, thereby providing for a uniform and continuous system of disease monitoring across production sites, areas, and regions.

U.S. SHIP ASF-CSF tests are to be used for screening purposes only. Non-negative results would result in the testing laboratory (USDA NAHLN lab certified to conduct ASF-CSF testing) contacting the appropriate State and Federal animal health officials to initiate a Foreign Animal Disease Investigation (FADI) for the collection of additional samples for official ASF-CSF testing (confirmatory) purposes.

Table 1. Sampling and Testing Requirements for ASF-CSF Risk Level 1.

ASF/CSF Status = Level 1, US Negative (Peace Time)

Production Site Type	Specimen Type(s)	I or A[1]	Frequency / Timing of Sampling	Sampling & Testing Requirements (Alternative Options)		
				Option 1 Individual Only		Option 2 Aggregate Only (Group or Pen)
				# of Individuals	# of Pools (Groups of up to 5)	# of Samples
Boar Stud Mature Boars, Distributing Semen, ± On-Site Isolation	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I I	No Additional Sampling and Testing Required			
Breeding Herd Breed to Wean, Breeding/ Gestation/ or Farrow Only, ± On-Site GDU or Isolation	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I I	No Additional Sampling and Testing Required			
Growing Pig Nursery, Grower, Finisher, Isolation	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I A	No Additional Sampling and Testing Required			
Farrow to Feeder Farrow to Finish	Requirements of Breeding Herd + Growing Pig In Numbers, and Growing Pig Only in Frequency					
Small Holding ≥ 100 or < 1,000 Breeder or Feeder Swine	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I I or A	No Additional Sampling and Testing Required			
Non-Commercial < 100 Breeder or Feeder Swine.	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I A	No Additional Sampling and Testing Required			

[1] I = Individual Sample, A = Aggregate (Group or Pen) Sample

Table 2. Sampling and Testing Requirements for ASF-CSF Risk Level 2.

ASF/CSF Status = Level 2,
US Positive, Operations Normalizing, and State or Region Negative (All US SHIP Testing is outside of Control Areas)

				Sampling & Testing Requirements (Alternative Options)		
				Option 1 Individual Only		Option 2 Aggregate Only (Group or Pen)
Production Site Type	**Specimen Type(s)**	**I or A[1]**	**Frequency / Timing of Sampling**	**# of Individuals**	**# of Pools (Groups of up to 5)**	**# of Samples**
Boar Stud Mature Boars, Distributing Semen, ± On-Site Isolation	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I I	2X per month	10	2	-
Breeding Herd Breed to Wean, Breeding/ Gestation/ or Farrow Only, ± On-Site GDU or Isolation	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I I	Monthly	10	2	-
Growing Pig Nursery, Grower, Finisher, Isolation	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I A	Monthly	10	2	2
Farrow to Feeder **Farrow to Finish**	Requirements of Breeding Herd + Growing Pig In Numbers, and Growing Pig Only in Frequency					
Small Holding ≥ 100 or < 1,000 Breeder or Feeder Swine	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I I or A	Monthly	5	1	1 per 500, or 2 if > 500 pigs
Non-Commercial < 100 Breeder or Feeder Swine	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I A	Quarterly	5	1	1

[1] I = Individual Sample, A = Aggregate (Group or Pen) Sample

Table 3. Sampling and Testing Requirements for ASF-CSF Risk Level 3.

ASF/CSF Status = Level 3,
US Positive, Immediately After Incursion, or if State or Region Positive. (All US SHIP Testing is Outside of Control Areas)

Production Site Type	Specimen Type(s)	I or A[1]	Frequency / Timing of Sampling	Sampling & Testing Requirements (Alternative Options)		
				Option 1 Individual Only		Option 2 Aggregate Only (Group or Pen)
				# of Individuals	# of Pools (Groups of up to 5)	# of Samples
Boar Stud Mature Boars, Distributing Semen, ± On-Site Isolation	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I I	Weekly	10	2	-
Breeding Herd Breed to Wean, Breeding/ Gestation/ or Farrow Only, ± On-Site GDU or Isolation	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I I	2X per month	10	2	-
Growing Pig Nursery, Grower, Finisher, Isolation	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I A	Monthly	20	4	1 per 500 pigs with maximum of 8 per site
Farrow to Feeder Farrow to Finish	Requirements of Breeding Herd + Growing Pig In Numbers, and Growing Pig Only in Frequency					
Small Holding ≥ 100 or < 1,000 Breeder or Feeder Swine	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I I or A	Monthly	10	2	1 per 500, or 2 if > 500 pigs
Non-Commercial < 100 Breeder or Feeder Swine	Oral Swab Blood Swab Oral Fluids	I I A	Monthly	5	1	1

[1] I = Individual Sample, A = Aggregate (Group or Pen) Sample

SAMPLING AND TESTING (DISEASE SURVEILLANCE): CONT.

☑ Incorporating Use of USDA ASF/CSF Active Surveillance of Case Compatible Submissions to Veterinary Diagnostic Labs Into the U.S. SHIP ASF/CSF Monitored Certification Program.

Additional Program Administrative Requirement for US SHIP Sampling & Testing:

- ASF/CSF test records of case-compatible submissions from U.S. SHIP ASF/CSF Monitored premises included in the USDA ASF/CSF Active Surveillance program (i.e., routine screening of case-compatible submissions made to veterinary diagnostic labs in the National Animal Health Lab Network) are to be collated, summarized and made available in near-real time to the appropriate stakeholder audiences. The U.S. SHIP Official State Agencies and State Animal Health Officials Premises are to be provided access to the total number and specific U.S. SHIP ASF/CSF Monitored premises being surveilled via this surveillance stream in their state. Aggregate level summaries (state level data) of the total number tests of and total number of U.S. SHIP ASF/CSF Monitored premises being surveilled via this USDA ASF/CSF Active Surveillance program are to be made available to broader US pork industry stakeholder audiences.
- The Site Name, Premises Identification Number (PIN), and State where the animals being tested are located are required to be included on U.S. SHIP Qualifying submissions made to veterinary diagnostic labs.

Notes:

- U.S. SHIP Program Administrative Requirements are relevant to all U.S. SHIP Sampling and Testing. However, the initial focus of this requirement and associated deliverables centers on U.S. SHIP ASF/CSF Risk Level 1 (ASF/CSF Not Present in US / Peacetime).
- This U.S. SHIP Program Administrative Requirement does not have any impact on the means (current standard practices used) in which Submitting Veterinarians and Program Participants are routinely receiving tests result information from their veterinary diagnostic lab service providers.


U.S.
SWINE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLAN