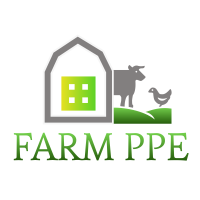
**Farm Name**

**Biosecurity Plan**

**Date**







**Introduction**

Thank you for your dedication to animal health and biosecurity! A robust biosecurity plan, an established veterinary-client relationship, and informed animal caretakers are the first line of defense against the spread of disease amongst animals, as well as between animals and people.

[Description of biosecurity measures the farm is doing] Along with these measures you are already taking to keep animals and people safe on your farm, we have a few additional suggestions to improve your daily biosecurity practices.

The following document will serve as a guide to continue to improve and maintain biosecurity. Though this document contains many recommendations and guidelines, there are a few specific areas that we feel would have the largest impact on improving the health and safety of your animals and farm. These areas of priority include [Areas of Priority] Throughout this document you will find various recommendations have been highlighted, as we feel that these are main areas to focus on. We hope this document will assist you in reaching your goals on your farm.

At the end of this document, there are additional resources linked to aid your continued education on biosecurity as well as soil zoonotic diseases specific to small ruminants and poultry. Thank you for helping us improve animal biosecurity! If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Alda Pires at [pireslab@ucdavis.edu](mailto:pireslab@ucdavis.edu) or [apires@ucdavis.edu](mailto:apires@ucdavis.edu) or 530-754-9855.

Funding for FARM PPE (Capacity Building Using Train-the-Trainer Approach to Improve Biosecurity and Reduce Disease Spread in Small-scale and Backyard Livestock and Poultry Premises) was made possible by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) - NADPRP through Cooperative Agreement # AP21VSSP0000C034. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the USDA.

The following plan and templates were adapted using a framework from resources provided by Healthy Farms Healthy Agriculture Project, developed by the The University of Vermont, <https://www.healthyagriculture.org/> .

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**Farm Information**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Date of plan preparation:** | July 2022 |
| **Farm name:** |  |
| **Premises ID:** |  |
| **Premises address:** |  |
| **GPS coordinates if available:** |  |
| **Secondary premises location(s): \*Ask state animal health officials if a separate PIN is needed.** |  |
| **Other business operations on premises? If yes, what?** |  |
| **List types and number of animals on the premises:** |  |
| **Animal housing types:** |  |
| **Other farm premises information:** |  |

**Premises Maps**

**Premises Map Definitions**

|  |
| --- |
| **Line of Separation (LOS)** |
| The LOS separates animal areas from non-animal areas. The LOS is indicated on site by permanent fences or mobile electric fences. The LOS may include animal-only areas or integrated crop-livestock areas. |
| **Line of Separation Access Points** |
| Entry into animal areas is restricted to access points, and each is labeled on the premises map. The LOS access points are clearly marked with a suitable gate to restrict entry. People and items crossing through the LOS access points follow appropriate biosecurity practices, described in the biosecurity entry procedures part of this plan. Outside vehicles crossing through the LOS access points are cleaned to remove visible contamination and then disinfected at the cleaning and disinfection station. |
| **Designated Parking Area** |
| Deliveries that are not essential to the operation are made outside of the LOS at the designated parking area, and this area is indicated on the premises map. Vehicles not used on the operation are left in a parking area that is outside the LOS. The parking area is away from animal areas, and labeled on the premises map. |
| **Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)** |
| The PBA marks all areas involved in animal care and production. The PBA includes areas where animals may graze during certain times of the year, or where animal feed is stored. The PBA is marked on site by property fences and the house. |
| **PBA Access Points** |
| PBA access points allow controlled access to animal care areas. People and items crossing through the access points follow appropriate biosecurity steps, described in the biosecurity entry procedures part of this plan. |
| **Cleaning and Disinfecting Station** |
| The C&D station is labeled on the premises map by a green diamond. The wash pad for the C&D station should slope away from any animal housing, storage facilities, waterways, or on-farm traffic areas to ensure that effluent does not enter these areas. |
| **Animal Quarantine/Isolation Area** |
| This designated area should be reserved for newly arrived animals to quarantine and for any sick animals to isolate. This area should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between animals as described in the cleaning and disinfecting procedures part of this plan. |

**Biosecurity Coordinator**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The biosecurity coordinator is responsible for the following:   1. Training employees, visitors, and animal care providers on farm biosecurity principles. 2. Reviewing the biosecurity plan annually and updating the plan as needed. 3. Implementing the plan if a disease outbreak is to occur. | |
| **Biosecurity Coordinator Name:** |  |
| **Phone Number:** |  |
| **Email Address:** |  |
| If the biosecurity coordinator is not on the premises, the following person will be the alternate biosecurity contact: | |
| **Alternate Biosecurity Coordinator:** |  |
| **Phone Number:** |  |
| **Email Address:** |  |
| **The biosecurity coordinator’s contact information is posted here:** |  |

**Biosecurity Signage**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The Center for Food Security and Public Health website provides many printable signs for various biosecurity precautions   * CSFPH Website > Prevention > Signs and Visitor Information * [*https://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/infection-control/signs-and-visitor-information/*](https://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/infection-control/signs-and-visitor-information/)   Examples of signs to use on property: | |
| At entrance to facilities | Biosecurity information, Check in with farm personnel, Tire washing requirements |
| At entrance to animal areas (LOS) | Biosecurity information, PPE requirements, Hand washing requirements |
| At entrance to animal quarantine/isolation areas | Biosecurity information, Infectious disease warnings, PPE requirements, Hand washing requirements |

**Emergency Contact List**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Phone/Email/Web** | **Name** | **Phone/Email/Web** |
| **Fire**  (Insert County) | Emergency: 911; Administration: Insert | **Utilities: Phone** |  |
| **Rescue** | 911 | **Insurance Agent** |  |
| **Police, Local**  (Insert County) | Emergency: 911; Non-Emergency: Insert | **Bank** |  |
| **Police, State** | Sergeant-at-Arms: (916) 651-4184 | **FSA Office** |  |
| **Doctor** |  | **Neighbor** |  |
| **Farm Veterinarian** |  |  |  |
| **State Veterinarian** | (916) 654-1447; https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/ |  |  |
| **Poison Control** | 1‑800‑222‑1222 |  |  |
| **Utilities: Electric** |  |  |  |
| **Utilities: Gas** |  |  |  |
| **Utilities: Heat** |  |  |  |

**Employee and Volunteer Training Guidelines**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Employees and volunteers are trained on the importance of biosecurity and the role they play in protecting animals against diseases. This should include education in the following aspects of biosecurity. | |
| **Farm security:**   * System of fences, gates, and signs to deter unauthorized entry onto the premises. * Ensure fences are maintained and gates remain locked. * Any hazardous materials or substances are kept in a secure storage area and are properly labeled. Only authorized employees have access to these materials. * Make sure that when an employee is no longer employed by your farm, they no longer have access to the facility (codes for gates and keys). | **Communication:**   * Important biosecurity procedures and emergency contacts are posted on the property, and this location is communicated to employees. * Employees are responsible for informing management if they own livestock or if they have visited other animal facilities. * Employees report feral animal sightings and observe for wildlife co-mingling with livestock. |
| **Entering and leaving restricted access areas:**   * Ensure employees understand where LOS are, outside vehicles should not cross these lines. * Ensure employees are not bringing foodstuffs into animal areas, and that they are washing their hands before and after the lunch period. * Make sure visitors are informed of the farm visitor policies. * If an employee is planning a trip outside of the U.S. they need to inform the owner. * Make sure there is a clear area for visitor parking away from the animal area. * To reduce risk of disease transmission, ideally on and off farm vehicles will have tires cleaned of visible material and be disinfected before entry into animal areas. | **Livestock management:**   * Employees monitor animals daily and are trained to recognize signs of disease. * Employees are trained on reporting signs of disease or unusual symptoms. * Young animals are cared for before older animals, and sick animals are treated last. * Avoid stacking stressful events, such as handling animals for veterinary procedures multiple times in the same day. |
| **Cleaning and disinfection:**   * Have dedicated shoes and clothing for employees to wear on the farm that don’t leave the premises. * Ensure that employees are washing their hands regularly, ideally before contact with animals of different species. * Make sure disinfectants are labeled, and sufficient contant time is maintained when disinfectants are used. * Clean and disinfect the trailers after use, especially between species. | **Biosecure management practices:**   * If employees come in contact with livestock other than the farm’s animals, they should shower and change clothes before coming back to the farm. * Separate equipment is used for moving manure and moving feed or animals. If the same equipment must be used, it is thoroughly disinfected between uses. * Employees are trained on proper handling of deadstock. * Employees are trained on zoonotic diseases (transmission between animals and humans). * Employees are trained on how to quarantine new and returning animals and how to isolate sick animals in accordance with veterinary guidance. |

**Visitor Safety Checklist**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Visitors will enter at the main entrance, which is clearly marked with signage. |
|  | All visitors park their personal vehicles in designated visitor parking areas. Ensure that vehicles are free from animal manure. |
|  | A visitor log will be maintained. |
|  | Visitors are asked about any foreign travel, and if they have visited another farm recently before your farm visit. |
|  | If visitors have contacted livestock recently, they will change into clean .clothes and footwear prior to arrival on the operation. |
|  | Visitors are accompanied by an employee at all times. |
|  | Visitors are prevented from driving through manure, hauling, or feed delivery lanes. |
|  | Visitors will wash their hands before entering and after leaving animal areas. |
|  | Visitors will wear shoe covers in animal areas. |
|  | Particular care should be taken when handling eggs as fecal pathogens can be transmitted. Particular care should also be taken when handling lambs and ewes soon after birth due to increased risk of diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans (zoonotic).  Children under the age of 5, pregnant women and individuals with compromised immune systems are more susceptible to zoonotic diseases. Ensure visitors know the risks before entering animal areas, and know the precautions (listed above) that should be taken. |
|  | Consider keeping “show animals” in a dedicated pen to use specifically for visitor handling. These animals would be kept separate to reduce the risk of disease transmission. |
|  | Veterinarians and other animal care providers will come into contact with young and healthy animals first, then older animals, and sick animals last. Animal care providers will wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as needed. |
|  | Visitors with vehicles that must enter premises (ex: feed haulers, trailers) will be informed of biosecurity procedures before entering livestock areas. All visitor equipment/tools that come into contact with animals or feedstuffs will be cleaned and disinfected before entering and before leaving. |
|  | During an animal disease outbreak emergency, all non-essential visit requests will be denied or postponed until the health emergency is over. All granted visit requests will be strictly monitored and heightened biosecurity measures practiced. |

**Vehicles**

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| Vehicles from outside the operation (feed deliveries, bedding deliveries, etc.) will not be allowed into animal grazing areas.  Visible material (manure, mud, feed) will be removed from the tires and undercarriage of delivery or animal transportation vehicles before entering the premises. See Additional Resources section in Appendix. |

**Cleaning and Disinfecting (C & D)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Using the resources listed below, owners will choose appropriate disinfectants, personal protective equipment (PPE) for use during C&D, ensure C&D protocols are in place to avoid infectious disease agent introduction, and will manage C&D supplies and routines.  **Cleaning and disinfection station:** Next to the powerwash hookup   * Will be clearly marked with signage and will be labeled on the premises map * Avoid allowing runoff to run towards animal areas or feed storage areas   **Options for Organic Disinfectants for Animal Equipment and Facilities**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Hydrogen peroxide | Acetic acid | Alcohol | Iodine | | Chlorine materials (Bleach) | Peroxyactic/peracetic acid | Phosphoric acid |  |   **Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and Standard Operating Procedures**   * Consult manufacturer product label or SDS for storage, contact times, proper PPE, and emergency procedures in case of exposure. * Additional safety information can be found by searching the internet. [Chemicalsafety.com](https://chemicalsafety.com) provides a database for searching for SDS for common disinfectants and chemicals. * For any disinfectants and chemicals stored on the property, SDS will be printed and stored in the same location as the chemicals. * Employees will be trained in property C&D protocols, as well as proper use of PPE when using disinfectants.   **​​Standard Cleaning and Disinfection Protocol for Farm Equipment and Supplies:**   * Thoroughly clean (remove any visible manure, dirt, bedding) and wash all objects before applying a disinfectant * Disinfectants are chosen and used according to SDS listed above as well as according to the product label (storing, mixing, concentration, protective gear, rinsing, etc.). * Disinfectants are allowed proper contact time for optimal efficacy. * Equipment that is used with livestock and around their living areas are inspected on a regular basis for contamination including old feed, manure, soil, blood, etc., then cleaned and disinfected. * Chicken tractors, trailers and equipment are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before a new group of animals is introduced. * Equipment brought in by outside contractors is cleaned before crossing the line of separation/restricted access areas. * Trailers used for animal transport are cleaned and disinfected between uses. * Animals can be more sensitive to certain chemicals than we are, so use caution when sanitizing equipment that comes into contact with them. * Pens used for lambing or quarantine are disinfected before a new group of animals is introduced.   **Standard Cleaning and Disinfection Protocol for Feed Supplies and Storage Areas:**   * Feed storage areas are cleaned between feed deliveries. * Spilled feed will be cleaned up and disposed of immediately. Vermin control efforts will be checked regularly. * Water troughs/buckets are cleaned and disinfected weekly with approved products. |

**Animal Management**

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| --- |
| **General flow** |
| When feeding and handling livestock, workers should care for young animals first, then healthy adult animals, then the older animals, followed by new/returning animals in quarantine, and lastly sick animals in isolation. |
| **New Animals/Returning Animals** |
| Any introduction of new animals or re-introduction of returning animals must be managed to protect the health of the animals currently on the premises. When replacement animals are purchased for the farm (*or rams are borrowed for breeding seasons*), they should come from facilities that have detailed records on the origin and provide health records or a certificate of health status.  Upon arrival, new or returning animals (*including rams used for breeding purposes*) should be inspected to assess health status and individually identified to ensure traceability of movements and origin. All incoming animals should be quarantined for at least two weeks, or the length or time recommended by your veterinarian, to ensure that the new animals are free from disease.  Any animals (new or current) moving on and off the property should be logged through the attached animal movement log with individual identification recorded.  Trailers used to transport new or returning animals should be cleaned and disinfected between uses. |
| **Birthing** |
| Due to the increased risk of zoonotic disease transmission during the birthing period, all lambing/kidding procedures should be reviewed with the farm veterinarian.  Training on zoonotic disease transmission, including Q fever, should be provided to anyone involved with lambing/kidding. See Appendix for training resources. PPE inducing full-sleeve gloves, dedicated clothing, and ideally masks should also be provided to anyone involved with lambing/kidding.  Birthing pens and areas should be thoroughly cleaned (removal of all bedding) and disinfected between animals. See Appendix for additional resources. |
| **Sick Animals** |
| Animals showing signs of disease should be immediately isolated from the rest of the flock to prevent any disease transmission to healthy animals. The isolation area should be clean, dry, comfortable and be a minimal-stress living area while animals are treated for illness or injury. The farm veterinarian should be contacted for diagnosis and a treatment plan.  The isolation area should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after use, including a complete bedding change. |
| **Deceased Animals/Deadstock** |
| The deadstock area is located outside of the line of separation, and enclosed to prevent domestic animals, predators, wild birds and vermin from having access to carcasses.  A veterinarian or a trained employee should perform a necropsy on deceased animals that die from suspicious causes or in cases of multiple abortions. Any necropsies conducted should be performed with consultation from the farm veterinarian if the cause of death is not obvious.  Plans for the disposal of deadstock and aborted fetuses will be reviewed with the farm veterinarian and will remain in accordance with any local, county, and state policies. If a rendering service is used, ensure that vehicles picking up carcasses are not driving through animal areas. |
| **Animal Contact** |
| * Measures should be taken to reduce contact between the herd and wild and neighboring animals. * The interior and perimeter should be regularly maintained to minimize exposure to wildlife and other livestock on the property. * Limit all non-essential visitor contact with animals, especially during known outbreaks. * Make sure your visitors, employees, and other professionals on the farm follow the established biosecurity procedures. * Try to reduce the number of stressful events the animals experience (like handling, and transporting) and avoid stacking multiple stressful events close together. |
| **Herd Health** |
| Establish a good working relationship with the farm veterinarian to develop a preventative herd health plan. The veterinarian will be able to advise on how to:   * Observe and monitor for signs of disease, and testing as needed. * Assess the risk for diseases that are endemic to the area, common for that species, or reportable to various agencies. * Develop a vaccination schedule for each age group and species.   + Poultry-specific resources can be found in the Appendix. * Develop a parasite prevention program. * Track and log treatments and events (vaccinations, hoof trimming, etc.). * Track nutrition and deficiencies. |
| **Observation and Surveillance Planning** |
| * Animals should be individually identified with tags for traceability purposes. For cohorts of animals such as poultry flocks (with no movement or mixing of individuals in different cohorts), a group/flock record form may be used (see Appendix). * Farm personnel should be trained to observe animals daily, at minimum, for any changes in production levels, behavior, signs of disease, feed and water consumption, production levels or sudden death and to report any changes to the biosecurity coordinator or farm owner. * Signs of disease to monitor for include: loss of appetite, weight loss, lethargy, or abnormal behavior. * Sick animals should be immediately isolated from the rest of the herd for monitoring and treatment. * Records of sick animals, including treatments and deaths should be reviewed and discussed with your farm veterinarian on a semi-annual basis. Forms at the end of this plan may be printed out and used for tracking. |

**Basic Steps for Responding to a Suspected Emergency Livestock Disease**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Identify a Disease** | **Contact the Veterinarian** | **Isolate and Communicate** | **Control Movement** |
| Establish criteria for reportable diseases.  If an animal appears to be sick, move on to the next steps. | The farm owner or responsible employee consults with a  veterinarian to determine the cause of sickness, and potential treatment and management options. | If the disease is easily spread and exposure of other animals is likely, remove the animal from the herd to an isolation area for treatment.  Inform farm personnel about the animal’s condition and treatment plan, and to be aware of other animals that could show signs of illness. | Implement movement controls for other animals, people,  equipment and materials as appropriate to reduce the disease spread. |

(From Healthy Farms Healthy Agriculture)

**Farm Security Checklist**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Having an insurance coverage plan in place to protect against theft of equipment, vandalism, pesticide spills, or terrorist attacks. | As-needed |
| The address to the premises will be easily visible for 911 to find the property. | As-needed |
| There is an up-to-date list of contact names and numbers in case you are away from the farm or incapacitated during an emergency. The farm family and employees know where to find this list. | Review yearly |
| Have a written emergency plan in place including a farm map detailing contents of each building, making sure employees and family members know its location and what to do in case of emergency. | Review yearly |
| Pesticides, chemicals, and flammables should be in a secure location, and proper inventory management will be used to keep track of chemicals. | As-needed |
| It is recommended to have a meeting/phone call with the local police and fire department to assess risks. Potentially have a liaison with them who can be identified quickly in the case in an emergency. | Review yearly |
| It is recommended to have the local fire department visit the farm for a safety and security check. | One-time |
| Any area that is physically locked, like fences, gates, and storage areas are inspected on a regular basis. | As-needed |
| Extra lighting is located in areas that need extra security (house, equipment storage, etc.). | As-needed |

**Rodent, Wildlife and Vector Control**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The following control measures are in place to minimize interaction between livestock and wildlife (deer, feral pigs, rodents, etc.), and to control vectors such as insects, ticks, flies, and other external parasites. | |
| **Tasks** | **Frequency** |
| There is an adequate rodent control plan, and a designated individual is responsible for implementing the plan. Rodent control bait is checked often and replaced as needed. |  |
| Trash removal is scheduled regularly. |  |
| Do not allow spilled feed around feed areas to minimize wild bird contact. Check for and remove spoiled feed and other rotting organic matter. |  |
| Fences are inspected regularly and repaired as needed to minimize feral animal contact. |  |
| Check for and remove standing water or treat with a larvicide to control mosquitos. |  |
| Check fly baits and traps and replace as needed. |  |
| Examine animals and people for ticks; assess the best tick control product to use. |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza** |
| Avian influenza is a disease caused by a group of viruses that affect many species of birds throughout the world. Low pathogenicity strains that cause very mild symptoms, if any signs at all, commonly circulate throughout wild bird populations. Occasionally, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) strains develop and are extremely virulent, causing very high mortality rates in both wild bird populations and domestic species such as poultry. During times when an HPAI virus is circulating, it is important to take extra biosecurity precautions to reduce the risk of the disease being transmitted to your flock, including the highlighted areas above.  For help or to report sick birds in California, call the **Sick Bird Hotline: 1-866-922-BIRD (2473)**  California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) Avian Influenza Updates   * [*https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal\_Health/Avian\_Influenza.html*](https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/Avian_Influenza.html)   UC Agriculture and Natural Resources HPAI Tracker and Updates   * [*https://ucanr.edu/sites/poultry/Resources\_335/HPAI/*](https://ucanr.edu/sites/poultry/Resources_335/HPAI/)   USDA HPAI Information and Resources for Producers:   * [*https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/avian/avian-influenza/hpai-home/hpai*](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/avian/avian-influenza/hpai-home/hpai)   Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza “Tool Kit” from Upper Midwest Agricultural Safety and Health Center:   * [*http://umash.umn.edu/spotlight-highly-pathogenic-avian-influenza-hpai-is-on-the-move/*](http://umash.umn.edu/spotlight-highly-pathogenic-avian-influenza-hpai-is-on-the-move/) |

**Appendix: Record Keeping Forms and Additional Resources**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Form Title** | **Use** |
| Employee Biosecurity Risk Factors Form | Questionnaire for potential employees regarding off-farm interactions with livestock |
| Employee Training Record | Tracking form for employee/volunteer biosecurity training (see Additional Resources Section for training resources) |
| Vehicle and Equipment Entry Log | Form for logging vehicle and equipment entry onto the premises |
| Visitor Entry Log | Tracking visitor entry onto the premises |
| Livestock Receiving Record | Tracking new arrivals and return arrivals of livestock |
| Livestock Movement Record | Log for tracking animal movement |
| Livestock Health Record - Animal | Health record tracking for cattle, sheep, goats, horses, etc. |
| Livestock Health Record – Poultry Flock | Health record tracking for poultry |
| Livestock Vaccination Record | Optional form for tracking only livestock or poultry vaccinations |
| Establishing and Operative a C&D Station | Setup and procedures, C&D station for vehicles/equipment |
| Agritourism Biosecurity Tip Sheet | More detailed information can be found under the Biosecurity Tips section of CFSPH website (see below) |
| Zoonotic Disease Prevention:  Precaution Around Livestock | A general guide to zoonotic diseases and their prevention. |
| “Salmonellosis” Fact Sheet | More detailed information can be found under the Animal Diseases section of CFSPH website (see below)  Spickler, Anna Rovid. "Salmonellosis" "June 2006" At cfsph.iastate.edu/diseaseinfo/factsheets/ |
| “Q-fever” Fact Sheet | More detailed information can be found under the Animal Diseases section of CFSPH website (see below)  Spickler, Anna Rovid. "Q Fever" "June 2006" At cfsph.iastate.edu/diseaseinfo/factsheets/ |
| “Orf” Fact Sheet | More detailed information can be found under the Animal Diseases section of CFSPH website (see below)  Spickler, Anna Rovid. “Contagious Ecthyma" "January 2006" At cfsph.iastate.edu/diseaseinfo/factsheets/ |

(Record forms developed by Healthy Farms Healthy Agriculture)

|  |
| --- |
| **Additional Resources** |
| * **Center for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH)**   + Guidelines for recognizing animal diseases, cleaning and disinfection protocols, and more!   + [*https://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/*](https://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/)   + See fact sheets in Appendix or the Animal Diseases section of CFSPH for more information * **Poultry Health and Vaccination Guidelines**   + UC Davis Poultry Health     - [*https://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/poultry-health#factsheets*](https://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/poultry-health#factsheets)   + HPAI: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza updates     - [*https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal\_Health/Avian\_Influenza.html*](https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/Avian_Influenza.html)     - *https://ucanr.edu/sites/poultry/Resources\_335/HPAI/*   + Poultry Assistance: Contact List and Flowchart     - [*https://ucanr.edu/sites/poultry/contact/*](https://ucanr.edu/sites/poultry/contact/)   + CA Avian Health Education Network     - [*https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/animal\_health/cahen.html*](https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/animal_health/cahen.html)   + CDFA Defend Your Flock Program     - [*https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/avian/defend-the-flock-program/dtf-resources/dtf-resources*](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/avian/defend-the-flock-program/dtf-resources/dtf-resources)   + CDFA Animal Health Resources (multiple species):     - [*https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal\_Health/*](https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/)   + eOrganic basic vaccine recommendations for organic poultry producers:     - [*https://eorganic.org/node/7839#:~:text=Conventional%20poultry%20are%20usually%20vaccinated,routine%20vaccination%20program%20is%20recommended*](https://eorganic.org/node/7839#:~:text=Conventional%20poultry%20are%20usually%20vaccinated,routine%20vaccination%20program%20is%20recommended)*.* * **Enhanced Biosecurity and Secure Food Supply**   + CDFA Secure Food Supply     - [*https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/AHFSS/SecureFoodSupply.html*](https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/AHFSS/SecureFoodSupply.html)   + Secure Sheep & Wool Security Supply     - [*https://securesheepwool.org/producers/biosecurity/*](https://securesheepwool.org/producers/biosecurity/)   + Secure Poultry Supply     - [*https://poultrybiosecurity.org/*](https://poultrybiosecurity.org/) * **Recommended Employee/Volunteer/Intern Training Resources**   + Poultry DVM, Fowl Pox Signs and Symptoms Information   [*http://www.poultrydvm.com/condition/fowl-pox*](http://www.poultrydvm.com/condition/fowl-pox)   * + Upper Midwest Agricultural Safety and Health Center     - Zoonotic disease one page infographic: [*http://umash.umn.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/zoonotic-1pager-2021.pdf*](http://umash.umn.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/zoonotic-1pager-2021.pdf)     - Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Infographic: [*http://umash.umn.edu/spotlight-highly-pathogenic-avian-influenza-hpai-is-on-the-move/*](http://umash.umn.edu/spotlight-highly-pathogenic-avian-influenza-hpai-is-on-the-move/)   + Maine Center For Disease Control and Prevention, Train the Trainer Course, A free course overviewing the basics of zoonotic diseases.   <https://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/infectious-disease/epi/vector-borne/train-trainer/zoonotic-disease-train-the-trainer.shtml>   * **Resources for Cleaning and Disinfecting Trailers and Farm Equipment**   + Video: How to Create a Biosecure Livestock Transportation Trailer     - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uLtD4ihY3yQ>   + Vehicle Cleaning and Disinfection Fact Sheet and Video     - <https://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Emergency-Response/Just-in-Time/05-Cleaning-and-Disinfection-Vehicles-JIT-HANDOUT.pdf>     - <https://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Emergency-Response/Just-in-Time/05-Cleaning-and-Disinfection-Vehicles-JIT-PPT-Vodcast.mp4> |

**Employee Biosecurity Risk Factor Form**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Yes** | **No** | **Add more Information if needed** |
| 1. Do you have regular contact with other livestock or poultry of your own or at other premises, livestock markets, processing plants or livestock slaughtering facilities? If yes, what premises? |  |  |  |
| a. If yes, do you clean and disinfect your vehicle inside and out? |  |  |  |
| b. If yes, do you change outer clothes? When? |  |  |  |
| c. If yes, do you disinfect footwear or change into footwear assigned to the premises? When? |  |  |  |
| 2. Do you have livestock at your home? If yes, what kind? |  |  |  |
| 3. Do you live with someone who works at another livestock premise, dairy, swine/sheep/goat operation, livestock market, processing plant, slaughter facility or rendering plant? |  |  |  |
| a. If yes, what premises? |  |  |  |
| b. If yes, do other people who reside at your home and at a livestock operation follow biosecurity procedures? |  |  |  |
| 4. Do you work at any other livestock premises? |  |  |  |
| a. If yes, where? |  |  |  |
| b. What is your job description? |  |  |  |
| 5. Have you traveled outside of the United States or do you plan to travel in the next year? |  |  |  |
| a. If yes, where did you travel or intend to travel? |  |  |  |

**Employee/Volunteer/Intern Training Log**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name:**  **Date:** | | | |
| **Training Type** | **Employee/ Volunteer/ Intern Signature** | **Job Responsibilities** | **Date of**  **Training** |
| **Biosecurity Procedures** |  |  |  |
| **PPE: Personal Protective Equipment** |  |  |  |
| **Zoonotic Diseases**  **(ex. Salmonellosis, Q Fever, Orf)** |  |  |  |
| **Species Specific Disease Signs/Symptoms**  **(ex. Fowl Pox)** |  |  |  |
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**Vehicle and Equipment Entry Log**

**Farm Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Premises ID:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Contact Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **License Plate #, State &**  **Vehicle Description** | **Driver Name and Phone** | **Reason for Entry** | **Cleaned and Disinfected on Site?** | **Initials** |
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**Visitor Entry Log**

**Farm Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Premises ID:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Contact Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Name** | **Company/**  **Affiliation** | **Phone #** | **Reason for Entry** | **Description of Last Livestock Contact -** Farm, auction, etc. w/ city, state or foreign country |
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**Livestock Receiving Record**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Animal ID** | **Age** | **Breed** | **Sex** | **Source** | **Transport**  **Method/Company** | **Employee Initials** |
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**Livestock Movement Record**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Number of Animals** | **Moved From** | **Moved To** | **Reason for Move** | **Transport**  **Method/Company** | **Employee**  **Initials** |
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**Livestock Health Record – Individual Animal**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Farm Name | | | Premises ID | | |
| Farm Contact Name | | | Animal/Herd/Flock ID | | |
| Date of Birth | Maternity (Dam) | | | Paternity (Sire) | |
| Date of Purchase | Source, Age, and Other Information | | | | |
| Date of Sale | Buyer | | | | Sold as Organic?  Y/N |
| Date of Death | Cause of Death | | | | |
| **Vaccinations** | | | | | |
| Date/Administrator |  | | | | |
| **Routine Procedures (castration, branding, ear notching, etc.)** | | | | | |
| Date(s) Performed |  | | | | |
| **Medications/Supplements** | | | | | |
| Date(s) Administered |  | | | | |
| **Breeding and Reproduction** | | | | | |
| Date(s) | Breeding Info. (natural/AI) | Pregnancy Checks | | Birthing (freshening) | Offspring ID |

**Livestock Health Record – Poultry Flock**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Farm Name/Premises ID | | Flock ID/Location |
| Hatch Date | Source/Number Purchased | Date of Purchase/Delivery |
| (If Layers) Date Egg Laying Began: | | |
| (If Meat Birds) Date of Harvest of Meat Birds: | | |
| Date of Sale | Buyer | Sold as Organic?  Y/N |
| **Vaccinations** | | |
| Date/Administrator |  | |
| **Routine Procedures (castration, beak trimming, spur removal, etc.)** | | |
| Date(s) Performed |  | |
| **Medications/Remedies/Supplements** | | |
| Date(s) Administered | Product(s) | Reason for Use |
| **Culling/Mortality Incidents** | | |
| Date(s) | Explanation | |

**Livestock Vaccination Record**

**Farm Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Premises ID:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Contact Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Animal ID** | **Diagnosis/Treatment** | **Product & Manufacturer** | **Lot #**  **Serial #** | **Dose** | **Date: Earliest**  **Withdrawal** | **Treatment Administrator** |
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