

Biosecurity Toolkit for Fairs and Livestock Events

2023



NABC | National Agricultural
Biosecurity Center

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

BIOSECURITY TOOLKIT FOR FAIRS AND LIVESTOCK EVENTS

This material was made possible, in part, by a Cooperative Agreement from the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). It may not necessarily express APHIS' views. The Biosecurity Toolkit for Fairs and Livestock Events has been developed by the National Agricultural Biosecurity Center at Kansas State University.

NABC would like to thank contributing partners from Washington State University, University of Nevada-Reno, South Dakota State University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, American Royal, International Association of Fairs and Expositions, and Kansas State University Livestock Extension.

Table of Contents

Definitions	1
Introduction	2
Purpose	3
How to use the template	4
Step 1: Completing the Hazard Vulnerability Analysis	6
Step 2: Essential Information	7
Step 3: Incident Management	9
Command Structure	9
Warning and Notification	10
Site Security & Traffic Management	11
Step 4: Biosecurity	12
Public Health and Zoonosis	13
Surveillance	14
Isolation Procedures	15
Feed Safety	16
Wildlife and Vector Control	17
Cleaning and Disinfection	19
Waste Management	20
Carcass Disposal	21
Continuity of Operations	22
Step 5: Crisis Communication Plan	23
Biosecurity Training Resources	35
Appendix A - HVA	38
Appendix A – Signage	41
Appendix B – Forms	42

Definitions

Biological hazard	Bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi that pose a threat to the health of animals and humans.
Biosecurity	Procedures intended to protect humans or animals against disease or harmful biological hazards.
Continuity of Operations (COOP)	To ensure that essential operational activities continue to be performed during an emergency.
Foreign Animal Disease (FAD)	An animal disease or pest not known to exist in the United States or its territories.
Isolation	Separates sick animals with a contagious disease from animals that are not sick.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards that cause serious injuries and illness from chemical, radiological, biological, physical electrical, mechanical, or other hazards.
Premises	A building(s) or specific area of land.
Public Health	The science of protecting and improving the health of people and the community.
Quarantine	Separates and restricts movement of animals who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick.
Reportable Disease	Notifiable or monitored disease that must be reported to animal health professionals.
Reservoir	The habitat where an agent (bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi) lives, grows, and multiplies. May include humans, animals, and the environment.
Surveillance	To closely collect, monitor, assess, and interpret information for an event that has happened or is expected to happen.
Vector	An arthropod (mosquitos, ticks, flies, etc.) that carries a disease-causing bacteria, virus, or parasite from one host to another host.
Zoonotic Disease	An infection or disease that is transmissible from animals to humans under natural conditions.

Introduction

Fairs and livestock events represent one of the easiest ways many Americans can interact with the agricultural community. Whether at county fairs, state fairs, rodeos, horse shows, or other events, citizens across the nation are able to experience diverse types of livestock first-hand. Animals involved in fairs and livestock events pose a threat to the entirety of the animals within the U.S. agriculture sector. Rather than being raised within a relatively small geographic footprint for the purpose of food, feed, or fiber, animals involved in fairs and livestock events can readily be moved hundreds or thousands of miles across the country multiple times during their lives. At the same time, these animals regularly come into contact with other animals who lead similar lives. This regular convergence and distribution of animals means that one infected animal could, in the span of only a few minutes, infect dozens of other animals who can potentially distribute a high-consequence disease to dozens of states.

Animal species that commonly appear at fairs and livestock events may be exposed to infectious diseases common among animals. Potential diseases may be diseases that are regularly seen regionally or seasonally in the U.S. or they could be diseases not currently existing in the U.S., also called foreign animal diseases (FAD). Many infectious animal-to-animal diseases, both domestic and foreign, can cause significant illness or death. More importantly, a disease that easily spreads and causes severe illness will not only impact the fair or livestock event, but could greatly impact the nearby animal industry and local or regional economy.

Over the years, several disease outbreaks have impacted fairs and livestock events. Fair events and even entire livestock shows have been canceled due to disease outbreaks. Below are a few news headlines demonstrating recent events involving disease outbreaks that have impacted fairs and livestock events.

“County fairs cancel live poultry shows to avoid bird flu”

– The Spokesman, Spokane, WA 2022

“Rabbit show at 2020 Missouri State Fair canceled due to Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease”

– KTTN News, Trenton, MO 2020

“Fair Grounds EHV: Entire Facility Quarantined”

– The Horse, New Orleans, LA 2017

“Horse show cancelled amid fears of outbreak”

– The Bulletin, Santa Cruz County, AZ 2011

Purpose

The focus of this document is to assist fair and livestock event organizers to prevent and respond to infectious disease outbreaks to protect participating animals and the surrounding animal industry. The biosecurity planning template for fairs and livestock events will allow event organizers to develop comprehensive plans for the overall safety of the animals, exhibitors, and attendees in the event of an animal disease outbreak.

Zoonotic diseases (disease or infections spread from animals to humans or humans to animals) should be considered in event planning to address public health threats. However, this template emphasizes the consideration of animal-to-animal diseases that have the potential to not only impact events at the fair or livestock show but also animals in the local and regional animal industry.

The template will help your team identify potential disease threats, organize important event information, design safety elements at the event location, plan for strategies to prevent and mitigate a disease outbreak, build communication plans in the event of an incident, and provide training materials to educate your team and staff.

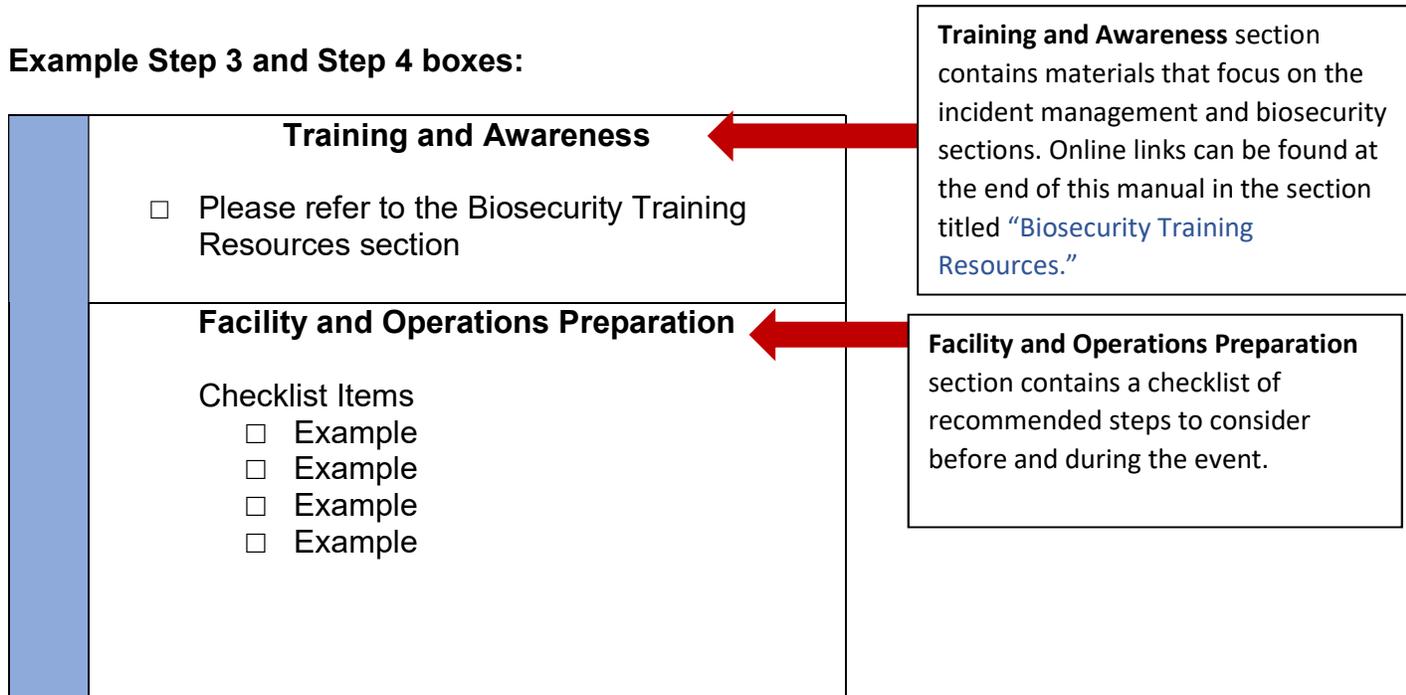
Fairs and livestock events can range greatly in size and scope. The template is to serve as a guide and not all items on the checklists in each section may be applicable to your event. The information provided will create awareness of additional planning items that may be necessary to protect against an animal disease incident. The recommendations are not mandatory, nor do they supersede or replace procedures or policies already in place for your organization or any local, state, or federal laws or emergency plans.

In the event of an animal disease incident involving a reportable animal disease may require involvement by local, state, and federal authorities. All entities will contribute significant support to guide disease control efforts. In this situation, many elements in this template can be used for prevention and immediate control efforts while waiting on the state and federal response.

How to use the template

Event organizers may use the template to identify relevant risks and develop sections of a biosecurity plan to prepare for an animal disease incident and response effort. The template is divided into five steps: 1) Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA); 2) Essential Information; 3) Incident Management; 4) Biosecurity Plan; 5) Crisis Communication Plan. The template contains fillable areas and tables, and checklists to help your team think critically about areas within the venue, specific events, and the operations that may need additional planning and preparations. Step 3 and Step 4 contain boxes divided into two sections: Training and Awareness, and Facility and Operations Preparation. The Training and Awareness section will direct you to the Biosecurity Training Resources near the end of the manual where links to optional online training resources and/or recommended activities can be accessed. All training and awareness materials serve to provide additional information for team members and staff and can be used on an as needed basis. Checklist items in the Facility and Operations Preparation section are recommended steps to complete. Checklist items might not apply to all types of events but serve as an optional guide.

Example Step 3 and Step 4 boxes:



BIOSECURITY TOOLKIT FOR FAIRS AND LIVESTOCK EVENTS

For the purpose of this template, the following terms will be used and are defined as follows:

Event Organizer(s):

A person or group(s) of people involved in the planning, organization, and management of an event.

Animal Disease Incident:

Any animal disease, infection or infestation, that has an impact on one or multiple animals or people. An animal disease incident can include endemic diseases (disease known to exist in the U.S.), a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD), or a Zoonotic Disease.

*Please see “Definitions” on page 2 for Foreign Animal Disease and Zoonotic Disease.

Emergency Responder:

An individual that falls into one or more of, but not limited to, the following groups:

- Emergency Management Agency (EMA)
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- Veterinarians
- Agriculture Emergency Responders
- Fire Fighters
- Law Enforcement
- Public Health
- Public Works
- Environmental Agencies
- Elected/Civilian Officials
- Producers/Associations
- Industry
- Academia
- Military

*Emergency responders listed above may be involved with the event planning and organization teams.

Step 1: Completing the Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

Animal disease incidents pose a risk to animal health, human health, and may have an economic impact to the event and local animal industry. The Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA)- Animal Disease Incidents will help to identify disease threats that are unique to the event. The threat of an animal disease incident will depend on the species present at the event, the size and scope of the event, the time of year or season, and preventive strategies in place. Completing the HVA is optional and will likely require the assistance of an animal health specialist. The overall purpose is to understand that animals attending the event will come from many farms with a variety of animal husbandry practices. The HVA considers the common and uncommon disease threats that could impact the health of naïve animals and humans, and the commerce at the event and local community.

- ❑ **Complete the recommended HVA worksheets In Appendix A**
 - ❑ Involve a specialist(s) in the veterinary or animal health field (strongly recommended)
 - ❑ Contact local animal health agencies about current disease outbreak status in the local area or region

Instructions

For each Animal Disease Incident listed in far-left hand column, assign a value in each subsequent column as either **N/A** (not applicable), **Low**, **Medium**, or **High**. The titled columns are defined as follows:

Probability: How likely the incident is to occur, that is, how likely one or more animals could arrive at the event with the disease condition.

Animal Impact: The possibility that one or more animals could experience illness or death due to the disease incident.

Human Impact: The possibility that one or more people could experience illness or death due to the disease incident.

Economic Impact: The possibility that monetary losses could occur, either to the event directly and/or to the local, regional, or national animal industry.

Prevention Strategies: refers to actions taken prior to, during, or after the event to prevent an outbreak or minimize the impact. Three options are suggested on the HVA worksheet; however, your team can use the provided space to list additional strategies.

Animal Disease Incident	Probability	Animal Impact	Human Impact	Economic Impact	Prevention Strategies
Cattle					
Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD)	Low	Moderate	N/A	Low	Vaccinate on arrival exam
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)	Low	Low	N/A	Low to moderate	Vaccinate on arrival exam
Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus (BRSV)	Low	Moderate	N/A	Low to moderate	Vaccinate on arrival exam
Salmonellosis	Low	Low	N/A	High	Exam and biosecurity protocols
Foot Rot	Moderate	Low	N/A	Low	Exam and biosecurity protocols
Scour	Moderate	Low	N/A	Low	Exam and biosecurity protocols
Yersinia enterocolitica	Low	Moderate	Low	High	Exam and biosecurity protocols
Foot and Mouth Disease	Low	High	N/A	High	Exam and biosecurity protocols
Equine					
Strangles	Low	Moderate	N/A	Low to moderate	Vaccinate on arrival exam
Equine Herpes Virus (EHV)	Low to moderate	Low	N/A	High	Vaccinate on arrival exam
Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)	Low	High	N/A	High	Testing
Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)	Low	Low	N/A	Low to moderate	Vaccinate on arrival exam
Equine Influenza (EIV)	Moderate	Low	N/A	High	Vaccinate on arrival exam
Yersinia enterocolitica	Low	Low	Low	High	Exam and biosecurity protocols
Poultry					
Salmonellosis	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Exam and biosecurity protocols
Colibacillosis	Low	Low	High	Moderate	Exam and testing
Marek's Disease	Low	High	N/A	Moderate to High	Exam and biosecurity protocols
Avian Influenza	Moderate	High	Low	High	Exam and biosecurity protocols
New Castle Disease	Low	High	N/A	High	Exam and biosecurity protocols

FIGURE 1: COMPLETED HVA EXAMPLE

Step 2: Essential Information

Essential Information for a Biosecurity Emergency Operations Plan

Premises/site(s) address:

Address: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Management of the Premises

Collect and have available the following contact information:

- Premises Contact Information
- Fair Board/Fair Committee Contact Information
- Map of premises indicating number and location of facilities and structures (including entrances and exits for humans and animals)

Event Organizers:

Collect and have available information for the following: (At minimum include name, title or role, phone number, and email address)

- Event Planners and Organizers
- Event Staff
- Event Volunteers
- Representatives for event vendors
- Representatives for event sponsors
- Event & Competition Participants

Animals on Property:

Collect and have available information for the following:

- Animal species, number, location on property
- Animal owner, owner contact information, event(s) entered

Emergency Contacts

Collect and have available information for the following: (At minimum include name, title or role, phone number, and email address)

- Police
- Fire
- EMS
- Health Department
- Hospital and Urgent Care
- County/State Emergency Management
- State Animal Health Official or equivalent
- State Department of Agriculture
- State Department of Health and Environment
- On-site/On-call Veterinarian and back-up veterinarians
- Livestock Extension Professional(s)
- City/County/State Government Official(s)
- Utility Companies

Step 3: Incident Management

Command Structure

In the event of an animal disease incident at the event, a command structure should be in place. Developing a command structure does not need to be complex; event organizers need to determine who has authority and in which circumstances. A structure can be further designed to establish support to the person in charge. Developing a command system allows exhibitors, board/committee members, staff, and local responders to know who to contact. Your command structure can mimic the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Incident Command System (ICS) but it is not necessary, particularly if your event is smaller and staff is limited. Consider drafting a command organization chart after you have finished all other sections of this template. The template can help you organize where staff members or teams need to be placed in the command structure.

★ Remember, in the event of a foreign animal disease (FAD), state and federal animal health professionals will have authority, and will implement the FEMA Incident Command System.

	<p>Command Structure Training and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Please refer to the Biosecurity Training Resources section
	<p>Facility and Operations Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Draft a command structure for the event <input type="checkbox"/> Assign a team member for one or more of the following roles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person(s) that has power of authority for decision making ○ A person(s) that collects information and manages the status of the incident ○ A person(s) that directs actions and tasks ○ A person(s) that keeps track of personnel, records, and requested resources ○ A person(s) that provides and tracks resources and supplies ○ A liaison to coordinate with responders & officials if needed ○ A spokesperson to manage communications with stakeholders <input type="checkbox"/> Identify a location on premises where a temporary incident command post can be set up if necessary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Location should include operational supplies (electricity, internet, phones, outlets, office supplies, etc.)

Warning and Notification

Notification systems are vital during an incident to allow a more rapid response and adjustments to the response as the situation evolves. Event organizers should determine which communications systems will be utilized in the event of an animal disease incident. Some common notification methods include: two-way radios, phones, texts, emails, public address (PA) systems. Multiple methods may be used during an event; however, predetermining communication channels will ensure the appropriate stream of information. Remember that animal disease incidents can often involve sensitive information which should be considered when choosing a communication system and plan.

	<p style="text-align: center;">Warning and Notification Training and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Please refer to the Biosecurity Training Resources section
	<p style="text-align: center;">Facility and Operations Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure your organization has access to a variety of communication methods (Available technology and access to cellular data or Wi-Fi)<input type="checkbox"/> Test Public Address (PA) system if utilized<input type="checkbox"/> Test text alert system (group text, texting tree) if utilized<input type="checkbox"/> Identify means of notifying the staff, vendors, exhibitors, and general public in the event of an incident:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Radios○ Phone Apps○ Text Alerts○ PA system○ Cellular phones○ Website, social media, and/or email alerts<input type="checkbox"/> Identify how staff and attendees can notify upper management of an animal disease incident

Site Security & Traffic Management

Beyond general site security and traffic management at your event, additional considerations may enhance your current plan and extend to the incident command site, animal isolation areas, and specific contaminated areas. Site security may include having additional staff stationed at entrances/exits, appropriate signage and/or taped-off areas, or notification through an event-wide communication system. Traffic management during an animal disease incident may consist of designated entrance/exits and parking areas, monitoring traffic flow, re-routing foot or vehicle traffic to keep unauthorized persons from entering restricted areas.

	<p>Site Security Training and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Please refer to the Biosecurity Training Resources section
	<p style="text-align: center;">Facility and Operations Preparation</p> <p>Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Determine local security needs at the facility - during event hours and off-hours <input type="checkbox"/> Determine areas on the property that are restricted to visitor/exhibitor vehicle and foot traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Determine security needs for personnel if required for restricted areas <input type="checkbox"/> Determine security needs for valuable equipment and records <input type="checkbox"/> Determine a reporting method by which organizers, staff, and attendees are able to report suspicious behavior <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain supplies for restricting areas: security line tape, road blocks, traffic cones, traffic and restricted access signage <p>Traffic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Determine designated parking areas for visitors, exhibitors, and personnel <input type="checkbox"/> Determine exhibitor load-in and load-out areas <input type="checkbox"/> Determine off-site area for exhibitor entry review (if appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> Identify entry and exit routes for all parking and loading areas <input type="checkbox"/> Identify warmup areas and determine animal capacity limits and traffic flow into and out of areas <input type="checkbox"/> Determine entrances, exits, and flow of traffic for showing areas

Step 4: Biosecurity

Biosecurity is the foundation for preventing or containing an animal disease outbreak to ensure the safety of livestock and protection of public health. Biosecurity protocols may also minimize the impact of disease and can allow for event activities to continue to reduce economic losses that would result from event closure. Knowledge about the scope of your operation, facility design, and points of disease entry and spread assist in identifying gaps in biosecurity that will need attention prior to an incident. Public health and zoonosis, surveillance, quarantine, feed safety, wildlife and vector control, cleaning and disinfection, waste management, and carcass disposal are critical elements in a biosecurity plan and are covered in separate sections.

	Biosecurity Training and Awareness
	<input type="checkbox"/> Please refer to the Biosecurity Training Resources section
	Facility and Operations Preparation
	<input type="checkbox"/> Assign a Biosecurity Team- members should include persons with knowledge/experience of: animal health and care, event planning, and facilities/maintenance
	<input type="checkbox"/> Consult with state animal health officials and public health officials about biosecurity practices and disease outbreak management protocols
	<input type="checkbox"/> Establish a meeting area for event organizers and biosecurity team at the event location
	<input type="checkbox"/> Organizers and staff have reviewed and are familiar with premise map, animal housing locations, facility routes of entry and exit
	<input type="checkbox"/> Organizers and staff have discussed where and how to access emergency contact information
	<input type="checkbox"/> Determine location to store Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and cleaning and disinfection supplies
	<input type="checkbox"/> Implement a buddy system when working in high-risk areas such as an isolation or infected barn
	<input type="checkbox"/> Determine method of communication when in the high-risk area (e.g. radios)

Public Health and Zoonosis

Animal health emergencies inevitably pose health and safety risks for the animals, staff, attendees, and responders. Diseases that pass from animals to people or people to animals are called zoonotic diseases. Awareness of these diseases at livestock events and appropriate prevention strategies are crucial to protecting human and animal health. Health and safety during the event can be addressed by evaluating site and personnel security. Site security has been previously addressed; however, biosecurity requires additional site controls such as minimizing animal and human traffic, minimizing the spread of the disease agent/hazard, and surveillance of animals for disease spread. Personnel security includes guidance and control measures for staff, attendees, first responders, and animal health professionals.

	Public Health and Zoonosis Training and Awareness
	<input type="checkbox"/> Please refer to the Biosecurity Training Resources section
	Facility and Operations Preparation
	<input type="checkbox"/> Designate animal health team for animal health concerns and monitoring (may include veterinarians, animal health technicians/assistants, livestock extension agents, etc.)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Set up meeting with public health officials to discuss zoonotic diseases of concern and prevention
	<input type="checkbox"/> Distribute appropriate public health signage and hand-washing materials throughout the event (see Appendix B)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Supply handwashing/hand sanitizing stations at entrances and exits of animal areas
	<input type="checkbox"/> Discourage food or drink in animal petting areas with appropriate signage
	<input type="checkbox"/> Establish site for first-aid for exhibitors, attendees, responders

Surveillance

Response strategies and control measures are dependent on the magnitude of the incident and the goal of the response. Detection of infected animals will aid in the response strategy and determine outbreak progression. Surveillance starts at the farm of origin prior to travel to the event. Routine animal preventive care, certificates of veterinary inspection, and health history records can serve as an initial safeguard for the introduction of a disease at the event. However, health is dependent on many factors and health status can rapidly change. Therefore, detection methods are important to identify sick animals and prevent further spread of illness. Surveillance can range from observation of clinical signs and positive lab results to known contact with infected animals. Given the high volume of animals comingling at events, identifying infected animals will indicate how quickly the disease is spreading or being controlled. Following identification of sick animals, tracing efforts may identify all previous contacts and from how or where the disease agent gained entry.

	<p>Surveillance Training and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Please refer to the Biosecurity Training Resources section
	<p>Facility and Operations Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Determine health requirements for entry of animals for the event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Require valid Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) prior to entry <input type="checkbox"/> Determine policy for sick animals upon arrival and during the event <input type="checkbox"/> Determine a notification system for reporting sick animals to the event veterinarian or designated animal health team <input type="checkbox"/> Establish off-site area for pre-entry animal document review and examinations <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain record management system for animal registrations for the event (records could include: registration form, CVI, lab tests, entry permits, release forms) <input type="checkbox"/> Determine person(s) to manage records (ensure organizers and staff have contact information for this person(s)) <input type="checkbox"/> Assign person(s) with animal knowledge and experience to conduct daily to twice daily walkthrough of animal housing area to monitor for sick animals. (This person should have the authority to isolate an animal if necessary; can be a veterinarian, livestock extension agent, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Establish an isolation housing area for sick animals with limited access to authorized personnel only

Isolation Procedures

The goal of isolation procedures is to separate sick animals from healthy animals to prevent the spread of disease. Movement restrictions can also be used to control the spread and can include; movement of animals on and off the premise, the movement of animal products, contaminated equipment, vehicles, and animal waste. In the event of an animal disease incident, the event organizers and staff can implement preliminary procedures to stop the spread of the disease and manage the incident. Depending on the disease and the outbreak situation, state animal health officials may become involved in the response effort.

	<p>Quarantine Training and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Please refer to the Biosecurity Training Resources section
	<p>Facility and Operations Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Determine protocols for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Isolation and care of sick animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Obtain or create animal identification records for sick animals (Appendix C) <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning and disinfection of isolation area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Isolation log for cleaning/disinfection required for staff (Appendix C) <input type="checkbox"/> Isolation Log for visitors (animal owners, veterinarian, etc.) (Appendix C) <input type="checkbox"/> Communication with public about isolation and restricted access <input type="checkbox"/> Requesting additional assistance for disease management <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict visitors from isolation area unless authorized <input type="checkbox"/> Determine fencing/barricade, signage, personnel to monitor access <input type="checkbox"/> Setup and maintain cleaning stations at entrance and exit of isolation area <input type="checkbox"/> Dedicated use of equipment and supplies in high risk areas <input type="checkbox"/> Meet with state animal health officials to understand a state response to a disease outbreak if necessary

Feed Safety

Feed safety at a livestock events will focus on elements that result in feed contamination. Feed contamination can originate from exposure to weather and pests, cross-contamination from dirty equipment, dirty/contaminated feeders, contaminated/soiled feeding areas, and intentional contamination.

Facility and Operations Preparation

- Determine general rules to be distributed to exhibitors for feed
- Livestock exhibitors are notified to:
 - Keep feed in dry locations and off of the floor/ground.
 - Keep grain in bags and containers tightly sealed
 - Use personal cleaning utensils and do not share with others
 - General cleaning recommendations in personal areas
 - Animal exhibitors are responsible for security of feed and bedding supplies
 - Recommendations on sharing feed, water, and bedding supplies
- Provide to feed vendors product storage and location requirements while at the event
- Determine if pest control is necessary in feed and bedding storage areas
- Determine if security is necessary in feed and bedding storage areas

Wildlife and Vector Control

Wildlife and arthropod vector control are essential to limit the spread of an infectious disease outbreak. Wildlife can include any free-ranging, native or feral mammals or birds that can interact with animals at the event. With or without obvious signs of illness, wildlife can become infected with a disease and can spread it to other animals. Animals that do not become ill and only carry and spread the disease are called animal reservoirs. Examples of wildlife that could spread disease at an event are rodents, birds, racoon, skunks, rabbits, opossums, foxes, and possibly deer.

Vectors are any living organism that can carry disease agents between animals. Most common vectors are arthropods and can include ticks, fleas, mosquitos, biting flies, midges, and lice. Vectors can transfer disease organisms by biting the animal or simply carrying it on body parts such as legs.

Various control measures can inhibit the entry or minimize the source of the animal and/or vector carrying a disease. Control measures can be physical barriers to reduce the source of the wildlife or vector (where they are originating from) or chemical control to reduce the numbers of the wildlife or vector gaining access to the event site.

Examples of management practices for controlling wildlife and vectors

Management of Wildlife	Management of Vectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing vegetation surrounding the premise <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce access to feed sources <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter fencing intact and gates kept closed <input type="checkbox"/> Premise and livestock waste management <input type="checkbox"/> Trash removal <input type="checkbox"/> Rodent control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Baits/Fly traps <input type="checkbox"/> Fogging <input type="checkbox"/> Parasitic insects in manure <input type="checkbox"/> Topical animal treatments <input type="checkbox"/> Trash removal <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat reduction (remove or agitate standing water)

Wildlife and Vectors Training and Awareness

- Please refer to the Biosecurity Training Resources section

Facility and Operations Preparation

- Determine general rules to be distributed to animal exhibitors for cleaning in and around animal pens and trailers
- Animal exhibitors are notified to:
 - Keep feed in dry locations and off of the floor/ground
 - Keep grain in containers with tight-fitting lids
 - Immediately clean feed and water spills
 - Regularly clean bedding soiled with manure and urine
 - Regularly clean animal feed and water troughs
- Coordinate with pest control company to manage areas prone to pests
 - Outdoor trash collection areas
 - Animal waste collection area
 - Common feed and bedding storage
 - Food vendor areas
- Coordinate with designated facility grounds/maintenance staff to address:
 - Surrounding vegetation is mowed
 - Reduce overgrown vegetation
 - Animal waste areas are contained
- Coordinate with designated facility maintenance to address any facility concerns
 - Unsecured routes of entry (holes in walls, broken fencing/gates, etc.)
 - Minimize bird roosting in animal housing areas
 - Trash and animal waste removal
- Coordinate with vendors near animal areas on policies for:
 - Food, equipment, supplies
 - Trash removal

Cleaning and Disinfection

Cleaning and disinfection activities aim to reduce and stop the spread of organisms that contribute to an animal disease incident. Cleaning involves removing dry material by sweeping and scraping, washing with detergents, and rinsing and drying. Cleaning is often used as a preventive measure to ensure accumulation of organisms does not reach a level that overwhelms the animal's health status.

Disinfection involves an additional layer of cleaning through the use of chemicals. Disinfection is a response when a known organism has contaminated an area. Chemical products often used in disinfection can be hazardous, either from chemical or physical properties or the exposure time needed to disinfect an area. Chemical disinfectants should be stored and applied according to the manufacturer's instructions.

For the purpose of events and animal disease incident management, cleaning is aimed at maintaining a sanitary environment through the event. Disinfection is aimed at treating areas where known contamination has occurred.

	Cleaning and Disinfection Training and Awareness
	<input type="checkbox"/> Please refer to the Biosecurity Training Resources section
	Facility and Operations Preparation
	Cleaning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Determine general rules to be distributed to exhibitors for cleaning practices for animal areas and trailers <input type="checkbox"/> Consider a designated staff member(s) to monitor animal housing areas for cleanliness (consider documenting regular checks)
	Disinfection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Contact local department of health and environment about recommended disinfectants for specific diseases of concern <input type="checkbox"/> Obtain necessary Material Safety Data Sheets for specific diseases of concern <input type="checkbox"/> Determine which disinfectants should be on-hand at the event <input type="checkbox"/> Develop protocol for disinfecting contaminated areas with appropriate disinfectants and contact times <input type="checkbox"/> Determine protocol for separate equipment and supplies for non-infected areas <u>OR</u> a disinfection protocol when equipment and tools need to be shared across areas <input type="checkbox"/> Determine protocol for cleaning and disinfection for pens, stalls, panels at the end of the event

Waste Management

Waste disposal during an animal disease outbreak can be a source of further transmission to non-infected animals. Manure, soiled bedding, and feed must be removed and disposed of properly to ensure the disease agents are not carried to other areas by people, other animals, objects, or weather. Proper cleaning and disinfection during and following the event will further reduce the risk of spreading a disease to other onsite areas as well as off-site areas such as exhibitor’s farms and homes.

	<p>Waste Management Training and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Please refer to the Biosecurity Training Resources section
	<p style="text-align: center;">Facility and Operations Preparation</p> <p>Waste Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Designate separate area for waste disposal from infected animals if necessary <input type="checkbox"/> Create signage and a barrier for the waste area to keep people, dogs, cats, and wildlife away from infected waste <input type="checkbox"/> Locate waste storage (manure, bedding, feed) away from water sources and manage any run-off <input type="checkbox"/> Consider a means to cover waste storage areas if uncovered <input type="checkbox"/> Consult with animal health officials on proper end disposal of contaminated waste <input type="checkbox"/> Disinfect all vehicles, equipment, and disposal sites in-between use and after the event <input type="checkbox"/> Disinfect waste storage areas as needed and after the event

Carcass Disposal

In the unfortunate event that an animal or animals have died as a result of an illness at the event, appropriate measures for the removal and storage of carcasses will be needed to prevent the spread of infectious materials. In addition, carcass disposal planning will ensure timely removal to avoid predation by wildlife, seepage of carcass byproducts, and unwanted attention from event visitors and media. State and local jurisdictions will have to be consulted prior to moving any animals to confirm allowable options for disposal such as rendering, burning, or burying should these options be needed.

	<p style="text-align: center;">Carcass Disposal Training and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Please refer to the Biosecurity Training Resources section
	<p style="text-align: center;">Facility and Operations Preparation</p> <p>Carcass Disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Designate a carcass pickup location away from animal areas on the premise<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure location is accessible for large equipment and vehicles<input type="checkbox"/> Create signage and a physical barrier for the location of any carcasses to keep people, dogs, cats, and wildlife away from infected waste<input type="checkbox"/> Conceal location of carcasses from public view. Provide a barrier on the top and all sides.<input type="checkbox"/> Contact local renderer for possible pickup and disposal if available in your area.<input type="checkbox"/> Prevent access by people (See Appendix B for sample signage)

Continuity of Operations

In the event of a high consequence disease outbreak, events will follow state department of agriculture guidelines for biosecurity and permitted movement. Consequently, normal business operations will be significantly impacted and potentially reduced to allow for a response effort. Contingency plans should be developed for essential operations and also for approved activities that can continue during the response. The intention is to safely continue the event in order to minimize economic losses.

	Continuity of Operations Training and Awareness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Please refer to the Biosecurity Training Resources section
	Facility and Operations Preparation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Organizers and staff have discussed how to operate in the event of an animal disease incident (e.g. revising operating times, event schedule, staffing) <input type="checkbox"/> Create a list of essential functions that have to continue regardless of the incident/interruption (e.g. animal care, facility maintenance) <input type="checkbox"/> Create a team of staff members that will ensure the essential functions in animal areas will be completed <input type="checkbox"/> Develop a list of operations that can continue during an animal stop movement declaration <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure staff maintains and follows safety restrictions that have been put in place by state animal health officials (SAHOs)

Step 5: Crisis Communication Plan

In the event that a disease outbreak occurs for a reportable disease, communications with the media will be guided by state and federal animal health officials. However, disease outbreaks that are not reportable will be managed by the event organizers and a communication plan will assist with the accurate dissemination of information. The following recommendations serve as a guide to effectively manage media inquiries and create appropriate messaging.

Getting Started

- Crisis Communication Team Members
- Predetermined Media Control Site
- List of Key Audiences
- Methods of Communications
- List of Key Media
- List of Emergency Personnel and Local Officials
- Key Messages
- Fact Sheets
- Tips When Speaking to the Media
- Media Release Statements

Crisis Communication Team Members

Developing a preselected crisis communication team will assist in managing a coordinated message to be distributed across various audiences. The structure of the crisis communications team will vary depending on the scope of event, complexity of the crisis, available resources, and number of key audiences.

A Crisis Communications Team will often consist of the following:

Role	Responsibilities
Team Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications with management/officials, drafting/approving press releases, coordinating the crisis management team.
Spokesperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be one or more persons on the team designated for contact with various media outlets. Coordinates with state or federal Public Information Officer (PIO).
Liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise communications among staff, volunteers, vendors, and others.
Team Member(s) (1-3 persons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in the preparation of news releases, development of media materials including advisories, articles, fact sheets, public service announcements. Monitor media outlets, manage and responds to incoming media inquiries.

*Not all fairs or events will require a communications team; one person may have multiple roles and responsibilities. Messaging should be consistent, accurate, and provide transparency to avoid confusion and unnecessary concern.

Predetermined Media Control Center Site

The Crisis Communication Team should have a predetermined site to control the communication. Having more than one designated site for the control center might be useful if the incident renders a location inaccessible or not optimal for use. The site should be easily accessible, close to the incident (but at a safe distance), have access to electrical power and phone lines, and sufficient working space. A list of necessary supplies for the control center can include, but not limited to, the following:

- Map of premises
- Contact lists
- Desk/tables
- Chairs
- Bulletin board/white board
- Computer
- Printer
- Copier
- Walkie-talkies
- Public Address System
- Cell phones
- Camera
- Internet/radio access
- Extension cords, power access
- Paper, pencils, pens, markers, folders/binders, clipboards, paperclips, tape, page protectors
- First-aid kit
- Food and beverages
- Backdrop for press conferences
- Designated location for media trucks

List of Key Audiences

The key audiences include all public entities the event organizers must communicate with in the event of an incident. Key audiences can be identified as internal (participants of the event) or external (entities not directly associated). The list of key audiences should be comprehensive; however, not all entities may need to be notified in every crisis.

The importance of developing a list of key audiences is to provide more targeted messaging surrounding an animal disease incident. A one-size-fits-all form of messaging is not recommended as it will not address the specific concerns that different key audiences may have regarding the incident.

- Consider key audiences in each of the two categories and how the messaging might differ given the level of involvement and potential concerns for each group.

Internal: People affected by the incident (event organizers, exhibitors, attendees, vendors, volunteers, event staff, emergency responders, local government officials)

External: People whose attitudes/opinions about your event might be influenced by information (community residents, community leaders, media, government officials, sponsors, food and animal industry representatives)

Methods of Communication

How do you communicate information about the incident? The notification process will begin with the person who discovers or is alerted to the sick animal. The subsequent chain of notifications will depend on the type of incident and predetermined protocol outlined by your event. Eventually, communication about the incident and status updates will need to be directed to the key audiences. A consistent message must be communicated to each key audience. While duties and roles may overlap during an incident, assigning the same representative for a given key audience will help avoid variability in the messaging and overall communication.

Now that you have your list of key audiences, determine how the key audience will be contacted (phone, email, in-person, etc.) and by whom on the communication team. In the event that a key audience requests communication from a team member, it has already been determined who that representative will be and therefore the messaging maintains the same tone and quality.

☐ Using a whiteboard, paper or chalk board, print-out, or any other method, create a table for your event similar to the table illustrated below. Additions and modifications may be necessary.

Key Audience	Phone	Email	In-person visit	On-site event notification	Social Media	Communications Representative
Event Organizers						
Staff/Volunteers						
Event Attendees						
Animal Exhibitors						
Vendors/Contractors						
Sponsors						
Government Officials						
Law Enforcement						
Emergency Responders						
Community Residents						
Media Outlets						
♦Place an "X" in the box for the preferred method of communication. May be multiple methods for each key audience ♦"Communication Representative" is the team member that will communicate with the key audience						

List of Key Media

One of the key audiences is the media outlets. The different types of media outlets can be extensive; therefore, developing a list of key media sources should be created to facilitate outreach.

Media outlets can include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Local/state print and online newspapers
 - Local/state television stations
 - Local/state radio stations
 - Industry news outlets
 - Social media
 - Online blogs
-
- Create a list of the media outlets your event will communicate with to deliver messaging. Obtain the following information:
 - Media outlet name
 - Point of contact
 - Contact information

 - Create a list of the media outlets your event will monitor for negative coverage of an animal disease incident.

Incident Briefing and Key Messages

Addressing the key media and audiences about an animal incident at an event can be overwhelming and stressful. Preparing an outline for the incident briefing and developing key messages prior to a crisis will help your organization convey messages to the public while avoiding errors, misquoting, and a failure to accurately inform the public.

As a general rule, the incident briefing should confirm only what is known about the incident by addressing the who, what, where, when, why, and how. Key messages are used, either prior to or after the incident briefing, to convey the main message you want the audience to know followed by a supporting point. A supporting point is a statement that reinforces the key message by providing facts, examples, or action steps. Key messages should be tailored to the interest and concerns of the audience you are addressing.

- A good key message is:
- ◆ Concise and relevant
 - ◆ Focused on a single idea
 - ◆ Simple and easy to understand
 - ◆ Tailored to the target audience

The examples below illustrate the incident briefing and key message with the supporting point for different audiences.

Example #1

Incident Briefing

“Today at the Wayne County Fair, two horses were identified with signs of illness. The on-site fair veterinarian and local animal health officials have isolated the animals and are currently conducting exams and initial testing. We ask that you stay clear of the isolation barn to allow animal health experts to complete their assessments.”

Audience: Animal owners

Key Message: “Our primary focus is animal health and safety.”

Supporting Point: “Animal health professionals are standing by to provide additional support if necessary.”

Incident Briefing and Key Messages

Example #2

Incident Briefing

“Today at the Wayne County Livestock Show, two animals have died of an unknown cause. The on-site fair veterinarian and local animal health officials are currently conducting examination and testing to determine the cause of death. All animal owners have been asked to keep their animals in their pens until notified.”

Audience: County Officials

Key Message: “We are proactively investigating the incident and do not foresee any interruptions to the show event schedule at this time.

Supporting Point: “Local and state animal health officials are on the scene and we are taking all necessary precautions.”

Additional information in the messaging can include:

- Sentiments of compassion for those involved
- A timetable, if possible
- Contact information for additional information

Practical Exercise

- On the next page, write two key messages and supporting points for the given audience. Consider a scenario for a potential animal disease outbreak, such as: an animal illness or death, multiple affected animals, multiple species of affected animals, etc. The key message should be tailored to your audience.

Incident Briefing and Key Messages

Audience: Animal Owners at County Fair

Key Message: _____

Supporting Point: _____

Audience: Fair Attendees (non-animal owners) at County Fair

Key Message: _____

Supporting Point: _____

Fact Sheet

A fact sheet serves as a quick reference for the event spokesperson(s) to answer media questions that are factual in nature. This will prevent the spokesperson from needing to defer the question until the information can be gathered. The fact sheet can include essential information about the event and the incident, such as:

- Address of the event & event space details (have a map on hand)
- Number of attendees and animals on premise
- Event schedule information (have schedule of events on hand)
- Safety information and sources
- Animal disease information and sources
- Full name of agencies involved in a response
- Contact information for updates, questions, concerns

Best Practices When Speaking to the Media

Prepare

- Sit down with your crisis communication team and consider questions the news media will ask
- Gather facts (who, what, where, when, why, how)
- Determine key messages and supporting points
- Determine subject matter experts that will assist with accuracy and transparency

Do's

- Communicate what happened, who was involved, date and location
- Speak plainly and avoid technical words that can be confusing
- Refer back to your fact sheet for easy access to factual information
- If you misspeak, acknowledge the error and correct your response
- Learn how to insert bridging statements if questions become off-topic
- If you don't know an answer, say "I don't know" then commit to saying you will find the answer
- For animal health issues, have a veterinarian and/or subject matter expert on hand for any media questions

Don'ts

- Do not release names of individuals
- Avoid jargon, acronyms, or technical terms
- Do not speculate if asked by the press to comment on a hypothetical situation
- Avoid answering questions that ask "what would happen if..."
- Avoid answering leading questions such as, "Do you agree that..."
- Avoid repeating negative language introduced by a journalist
- Beware of misleading questions or questions that contain inaccurate details

Remember you are always on the record!

Media Release

[Animal Incident] at [event]

The following statement was issued today by [Name of Organization]

At approximately [time] during a routine animal welfare check, a [insert animal] was discovered to have signs of an illness. A veterinarian examined the animal and decided to contact the state animal health official. At this time, the animal is in an isolation area to protect the health and safety of the other animals, and further testing is being performed.

No other animals appear sick at this time; however, we have enacted safety protocols to mitigate the potential for spreading any disease. *[if you have any safety protocols or change of event schedule, communicate here.]*

We have taken rapid steps to protect the health of the animals. As more information becomes available we will provide updates through [website/social media].

###

Biosecurity Training Resources

The training materials incorporate multiple resources to be reviewed as you go through the toolkit and develop your event's Biosecurity Plan and the Crisis Communications Plan (CCP). The training materials are recommendations and aim to provide background information on the section your team is completing. Training materials vary depending on the size of the event and the expected number of organizers and staff available for planning. Some resources provided may not be relevant to all organizers and staff training. As you complete Steps 3-5, refer to the titled section on the training plan for training resources and links. Not all steps of the plan will have an associated training section.

Introduction

- | | |
|--|--|
| Center for Food Security & Public Health-Iowa State University | • Animal Disease Resources - CFSPH (iastate.edu) |
| Healthy Farms Health Agriculture | • Livestock & Poultry in Public Settings - Healthy Farms Healthy Agriculture |
| Prepare 2 Respond | • Prepare2respond (prepare2respondprogram.org) |

Command Structure

- | | |
|--|---|
| Center for Food Security & Public Health-Iowa State University | • Overview of Incident Command System (ICS) |
| FEMA Incident Command System Training | • An Introduction to the Incident Command System, ICS 100 |
| | • Basic Incident Command System for Initial Response, ICS 200 |

Traffic Management

- | | |
|---|--|
| Center for Food Security & Public Health- Iowa State University | • Traffic Control and Movement |
|---|--|

Biosecurity

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Healthy Farms Health Agriculture | • 6 Tips for Biosecurity- A Guide for Youth Livestock Exhibitors |
| North Dakota State University | • Animal Biosecurity at Fairs and Shows- Animal Biosecurity NDSU Agriculture and Extension |

Biosecurity Continued

- | | |
|--|--|
| Center for Food Security & Public Health- Iowa State University | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High Consequence Diseases and Your Livestock• 03-Biosecurity-Overview PPT.pptx (live.com)• Implementing Enhanced Biosecurity During a FAD Outbreak - YouTube |
| Journal of American Veterinary Medical Association | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease Associated with Animals in Public Settings, 2017 |
| National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials (NASAHO) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Microsoft Word - Measures to Minimize Influenza Transmission at Swine Exhibitions June 2014.docx (nasphv.org) |
| National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immunization Billing Program Checklist - Minnesota Dept. of Health (nasphv.org) |

Public Health and Zoonosis

- | | |
|--|---|
| Center for Food Security & Public Health-Iowa State University | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overview of Zoonosis: Risk and Prevention |
| USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• USDA APHIS NAHEMS Educational and Training Materials<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Health and Safety- Personal Protective Equipment |
| Center for Disease Control and Prevention | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sequence for putting on Personal Protective equipment• Zoonotic Diseases One Health CDC |

Surveillance

- | | |
|---|---|
| Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Signs of Illness in Animals (michigan.gov) |
| USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Tracing: USDA APHIS NAHEMS Educational and Training Materials |

Isolation

Center for Food Security & Public Health- Iowa State University

- [Quarantine Structure and Terminology](#)
- [Livestock Isolation and Quarantine Areas Biosecurity Tip Sheet \(iastate.edu\)](#)

Healthy Farms Healthy Agriculture

- [Isolation - Healthy Farms Healthy Agriculture](#)

Wildlife and Vector Control

Center for Food Security & Public Health- Iowa State University

- [Wildlife Management and Vector Control](#)

Cleaning and Disinfection

Center for Food Security & Public Health- Iowa State University

- [Cleaning and Disinfection Biosecurity Tip Sheet \(iastate.edu\)](#)

Healthy Farms Healthy Agriculture

- [Sanitation - Healthy Farms Healthy Agriculture](#)

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

- [Cleaning and Disinfection- Roles and Responsibilities USDA APHIS | NAHEMS Educational and Training Materials](#)

Waste Management

Center for Food Security & Public Health- Iowa State University

- [Manure, Litter, & Bedding Management Biosecurity Tip Sheet](#)
- [Carcass Disposal Overview](#)

Crisis Communications Plan

Ready.gov

- [Crisis Communications Plan | Ready.gov](#)

Center for Food Security & Public Health- Iowa State University

- [17-Communication Handling-Conflict PPT.pptx \(live.com\)](#)

APPENDIX A: HAZARD VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS – ANIMAL DISEASE INCIDENTS

Animal Disease Incident	Probability	Animal Impact	Human Impact	Economic Impact	Prevention Strategies
	Likelihood this will occur	Possibility of illness or death	Possibility of illness or death	Monetary losses and damages	Actions to prevent or reduce impact
	- N/A - Low - Moderate - High	-Required vaccination/health certificate -Pre-entry examination -Biosecurity protocols			
Cattle					
Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD)					
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)					
Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus (BRSV)					
Johne’s Disease					
Pink Eye (IBK)					
Foot Rot					
Scours					
Vesicular Stomatitis					
Foot and Mouth Disease					
Equine					
Strangles					
Equine Herpes Virus (EHV)					
Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)					
Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)					
Equine Influenza (EIV)					
Vesicular Stomatitis					
Poultry					
Coccidiosis					
Salmonellosis					
Marek’s Disease					
Avian Influenza					
New Castle Disease					

APPENDIX A: HAZARD VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS – ANIMAL DISEASE INCIDENTS

Animal Disease Incident	Probability	Animal Impact	Human Impact	Economic Impact	Comments
	Likelihood this will occur	Possibility of illness or death	Possibility of illness or death	Monetary losses and damages	Prevention Strategies
	- Low - Moderate - High	- Low - Moderate - High	- Low - Moderate - High	- Low - Moderate - High	-Required vaccination/health certificate -Pre-entry examination -Biosecurity protocols
Pigs					
Mycoplasma Pneumonia					
Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED)					
Porcine Parvovirus (PPV)					
Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)					
Pseudorabies					
Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE)					
Vesicular Stomatitis					
Classical Swine Fever					
African Swine Fever					
Foot and Mouth Disease					
Sheep/Goats					
Scrapie					
ORF/Sour Mouth					
Mycoplasma Ovipneumoniae					
Caseous Lymphadenitis					
Footrot					
Vesicular Stomatitis					
Foot and Mouth Disease					

APPENDIX A: HAZARD VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS – ANIMAL DISEASE INCIDENTS

Animal Disease Incident	Probability	Animal Impact	Human Impact	Economic Impact	Comments
	Likelihood this will occur	Possibility of illness or death	Possibility of illness or death	Monetary losses and damages	Prevention Strategies
	- Low - Moderate - High	- Low - Moderate - High	- Low - Moderate - High	- Low - Moderate - High	-Required vaccination/health certificate -Pre-entry examination -Biosecurity protocols
Rabbits					
Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease					
Myxomatosis					
Snuffles (P. multocida)					
Encephalitozoon Cuniculi					
Bordetella bronchiceptica					
Zoonotic Diseases					
Leptospirosis					
Rabies					
Dermatophytosis (Ringworm)					
Scabies					
Salmonellosis					
Colibacillosis (E.coli)					

Appendix A – Signage



Signs can be found at:

- The Center for Food Security & Public Health
[Signs and Visitor Information - CFSPH \(iastate.edu\)](http://www.cfsp.h.iastate.edu)
- Michigan State University – MSU Extension
[General Signage - Fair and Exhibition Animal Health \(msu.edu\)](http://www.cfsp.h.iastate.edu)

Appendix B – Forms

Animal Health Record

Owner: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Veterinarian Name: _____

Veterinarian Phone Number: _____

Animal Name: _____ Species: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Tag Number: _____

Tattoo: _____ Registration Number: _____

Vaccinations

Date	Vaccine

Deworming

Date	Product

Medical Treatments

Date	Treatment	Notes

Physical Observations

Date	Weight	Physical Observations

BIOSECURITY TOOLKIT FOR FAIRS AND LIVESTOCK EVENTS

Isolation Cleaning Log

Date	Staff Name	Time-In	Time-Out	Areas Cleaned (Pen#, hallways, etc.)	Number of Animal Contacts*	Disinfectant Used & Contact Time

*Number of Animal Contacts: record the number of animals that were handled during cleaning

