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**RESOLUTION NUMBER: 20      Approved**

**SOURCE:                      COMMITTEE ON SWINE**

**SUBJECT MATTER:          African Swine Fever 72-Hour National Movement Standstill**

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**BACKGROUND INFORMATION:**

The current draft United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS) African swine fever (ASF) 72-Hour National Movement Standstill requirements are copied below.

*“For a period of 72 hours, effective [XXX xx, XXXX, XX:00 a./p.m. Eastern Standard/Daylight Time, the intrastate and interstate transportation of the following, from any location in the contiguous United States, is prohibited:*

*Live swine of any kind (including pets such as miniature pigs or potbellied pigs); Swine semen; or Swine embryos.*

*All live swine that are in intrastate and interstate commerce at the start of the movement standstill must reach a destination and not be stopped on the road. Livestock in transit refers to livestock loaded in vehicles that have departed the point of loading, or held in a livestock market.*

*Swine arriving to slaughter establishments may be slaughtered provided they pass Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) antemortem inspection.*

*Live swine in transport to Canada will not be permitted to cross the border and should return to point of origin.*

*Germplasm swine semen and embryos in interstate commerce must reach a destination. Interstate commerce of FSIS-inspected pork and pork products is not affected.*

*Producers and transporters who disregard this order may be subject to civil penalties and may have additional requirements (hold order, quarantine, permitting or other restrictions for movement of pigs) placed on their premises by State or Federal animal health officials.”*

One of the key aspects of the standstill order is to stop further spread of ASF while attempting to find additional cases. It is important to continually review the requirements of the standstill order.

*[continued]*

Swine semen and swine embryos (germplasm) originates in the most bio-secure facilities within the swine industry. A movement standstill on germplasm will result in negative production consequences that are not offset by decreased risk of ASF spread. The University of Minnesota is currently finalizing a risk assessment that demonstrates the risk status of boar studs.

Removal of dead stock from a facility is a critical element that can spread disease from site to site. Since ASF can cause mortality and remains viable in dead tissue, removing dead stock from one facility and moving it to another greatly increases the risk of spreading ASF. In the United States, feral swine are sedentary, non-migratory wild animals that live within established geographical home ranges. As such, detection of ASF in feral swine will have local transmission risk versus a national threat. In addition, feral swine are not part of normal swine production systems or networks.

### **RESOLUTION:**

The United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) recommends the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS) consider the following policy changes to the USDA-APHIS-VS African swine fever (ASF) 72-Hour National Movement Standstill:

- Remove swine semen and swine embryos (swine germplasm) from National Movement Standstill requirements.
- Add the prohibition of deadstock movement off premises to the requirements.
- Remove a detection of ASF in feral swine as a trigger for a National Movement Standstill; rather, address a detection in feral swine only with establishment of a control area or appropriate geographic zone.