Secure Broiler Supply Plan

Summary of Products and Permitting Requirements

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA SECURE BROILER SUPPLY PLAN

FAD PReP

Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness & Response Plan

National Animal Health Emergency Management System

USDA

APHIS

University of Minnesota

Center for Animal Health and Food Safety

United States Department of Agriculture • Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service • Veterinary Services

Executive Summary

The *Secure Broiler Supply (SBS) Plan* outlines surveillance, biosecurity and cleaning and disinfection practices for moving broiler hatching eggs and broiler industry products into, within, or out of a Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Control Area. Efforts to control the spread of and eradicate HPAI may compete with the broiler industry's real-time need to move hatching eggs, day-old chicks, broilers and other broiler products. These competing needs can be resolved, in part, by elevating awareness, establishing or reinforcing communication links between regulators and industry, identifying resources, recognizing existing and elevated biosecurity practices and developing plans, such as the *SBS Plan*, in advance of an outbreak.

The Broiler Sector Working Group—the multidisciplinary team that prepared this *SBS Plan*—includes representatives of the following organizations:

- University of Minnesota Center for Animal Health and Food Safety
- Association of Veterinarians in Broiler Production
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS VS)
- State officials

The Broiler Sector Working Group has participated in a private-public-academic partnership to develop practical and implementable solutions for market continuity in a Control Area during an HPAI outbreak. The outcome of this partnership is a set of specific science-based tools including risk assessments and poultry testing protocols that decision makers (such as Incident Commanders) can use to understand the product-specific movement risk and rapidly decide whether to issue or deny permits for the movement of broiler hatching eggs and broiler industry products during an HPAI outbreak.

Specific criteria must be fulfilled to qualify for movement permits. Movement will be allowed by permit for products from flocks inside a Control Area that meet epidemiological and biosecurity standards and test negative for HPAI, including any unsold inventories on hand. If employed during an outbreak, the *SBS Plan* provides a high degree of confidence that broiler hatching eggs and broiler industry products moved into market channels do not contain HPAI virus through a combination of preparedness and response components, including:

- **Preparedness:**
    - Surveillance Guidelines
    - Risk Assessments - animal health proactive risk assessments and public health interagency risk assessments
    - Biosecurity Measures in response to an outbreak
    - Permit Guidance
- **Response:**
    - Industry provides traceability information, daily clinical signs and mortality and epidemiological data to the Incident Commander (IC)
    - Industry initiates vehicle and driver biosecurity and product-specific biosecurity
    - Industry facilitates collection of influenza A matrix gene real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) samples
    - IC oversees collection of samples, analysis and reporting of RRT-PCR results
    - IC reviews proactive risk assessments, surveillance and epidemiological data, biosecurity and permit guidance
    - IC makes decision on permits for product movement

The *SBS Plan* contains permit guidance on hatching eggs, day-old chicks and broilers to market (replacement breeders and manure may be future products).

Additional components can be found at the Secure Broiler Supply website.

Funding for the *SBS Plan* was provided by USDA APHIS VS.

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Chapter 1
Secure Broiler Supply Plan Introduction

1.1 THE SBS PLAN

This *Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Secure Broiler Supply (SBS) Plan* promotes food security and animal health through continuity of market planning prior to an outbreak of HPAI. Continuity of market planning provides the capability to implement science-based risk assessments, risk management requirements and surveillance requirements to protect food security and animal health before and during a foreign animal disease (FAD) outbreak.

The *SBS Plan* also promotes the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) priorities of ensuring access to safe, nutritious and balanced meals and helping rural communities continue to thrive economically in the event of an FAD outbreak.

The Broiler Sector Working Group—the multidisciplinary team that prepared this *SBS Plan*—includes members from the following organizations:

- University of Minnesota Center for Animal Health and Food Safety
- Association of Veterinarians in Broiler Production
- The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS VS)
- State officials

The Broiler Sector Working Group has participated in a public-private-academic partnership to develop effective science-based solutions for market continuity in a Control Area during an HPAI outbreak. The outcome of this partnership is a set of specific science-based tools including risk assessments and poultry testing protocols that decision makers (such as Incident Commanders) can use to evaluate the producer's biosecurity program, understand the product-specific movement risk and rapidly decide whether to provide or deny permits for the movement of broiler hatching eggs and broiler industry products during an HPAI outbreak.

The *SBS Plan* delineates a transparent process for the movement of broiler hatching eggs and broiler industry products during an HPAI outbreak in a way that does not endanger the health of uninfected flocks and offers a high degree of confidence that HPAI virus is absent from broiler products humans consume. It supports a continuous supply of broilers for the U.S. public, facilitates market continuity for the broiler sector and its customers

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and fosters a high level of government, industry and consumer confidence in FAD preparedness and response efforts.

A comprehensive market continuity plan, with both preparedness and response components, is necessary because broiler production facilities do not have the capacity to store hatching eggs or broiler products for a prolonged period. In addition, just-in-time supply practices mean that a brief interruption in movement can result in serious shortages of broilers to consumers. Historically, HPAI outbreaks have involved extensive prohibitions on the movement of poultry, eggs and egg products in geographical areas or broad jurisdictions as part of efforts to control and eradicate an outbreak.

Scientific studies of HPAI transmission dynamics, product-specific risk assessments and the emergency management goal to better manage non-infected premises so as to not destroy healthy broiler production flocks have provided new insights on how to effectively eradicate HPAI during an outbreak while simultaneously minimizing the disruption of movement in the food supply chain.

1.2 Benefits of the SBS Plan

The *SBS Plan* benefits consumers, industry and regulatory agencies as follows:

- For consumers, the plan:
  - Ensures a continuous supply of fresh broiler industry products;
  - Reduces work disruption and negative economic impacts for rural communities; and
  - Focuses on food safety in the event of an HPAI outbreak
- For industry, the plan:
  - Enhances market continuity within and between States during an HPAI outbreak;
  - Supports regionalization, compartmentalization and international trade;
  - Increases biosecurity, thereby promoting flock health by excluding many pathogens;
  - Facilitates early detection of avian influenza in broiler production flocks; and
  - Prevents HPAI spread from an index outbreak to other broiler production flocks

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- For regulatory agencies, the plan:
  - Supports the USDA APHIS HPAI Response Plan: The Red Book;
  - Reinforces the National Response Framework and Incident Command System structures and processes;
  - Furnishes information on biosecurity levels and diagnostic test results; and
  - Sets guidelines for issuing permits to move broiler hatching eggs and broiler products from Control Areas during an HPAI outbreak

1.3 How the SBS Plan Works

The *SBS Plan* was developed based on current research and practice in multiple fields, including virology, flock husbandry, epidemiology and risk assessment. The *SBS Plan* provides science-based guidelines for permitting the movement of broiler industry products from operations in an HPAI Control Area while effectively managing the risk of spread of HPAI virus. The *SBS Plan* applies to all broiler production facilities in an HPAI Control Area.

Specific criteria must be fulfilled to qualify for movement permits. If employed during an outbreak, the *SBS Plan* provides a high degree of confidence that broiler hatching eggs and broiler products moved into market channels do not contain HPAI virus through a combination of preparedness and response components, including:

- **Preparedness:**
  - Surveillance Guidelines
  - Risk Assessments - animal health proactive risk assessments and public health interagency risk assessments
  - Biosecurity Measures in response to an outbreak
  - Permit Guidance
- **Response:**
  - Industry provides traceability information, daily clinical signs and mortality and epidemiological data to the Incident Commander (IC)
  - Industry initiates vehicle and driver biosecurity and product-specific biosecurity
  - Industry facilitates collection of influenza A matrix gene real-time reverse

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transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) samples

- IC oversees collection of samples, analysis and reporting of RRT-PCR results
- IC reviews proactive risk assessments, surveillance and epidemiological data, biosecurity and permit guidance
- IC makes decision on permits for product movement

Figure 1-1. Preparedness and Response Components of the SBS Plan

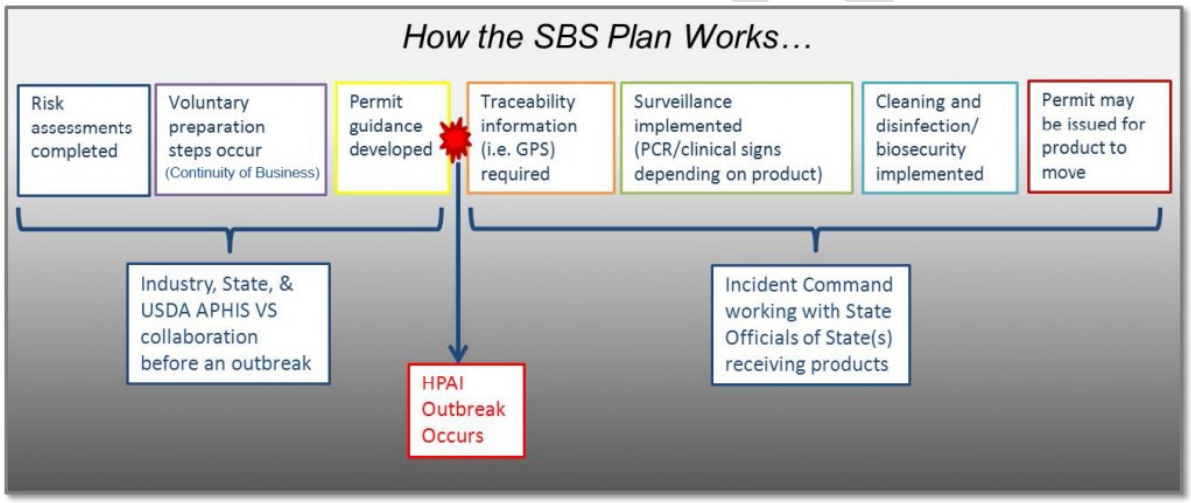

Figure 1-1 illustrates the components involved in the development of the *SBS Plan* and their use during an outbreak. The remainder of this section further explains selected components.

1.3.1 Proactive Risk Assessments

The University of Minnesota and USDA APHIS VS Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH), in collaboration with representatives from the U.S. Broiler Industry, completed a series of proactive risk assessments to estimate the risk of HPAI transmission to epidemiologically linked poultry premises through the movement of various broiler industry products and associated handling materials. The active surveillance protocol (testing pools of dead birds via RRT-PCR and monitoring flocks for clinical signs of disease) was considered in the analysis. Additional product-specific risk mitigation measures, such as on-farm holding of broiler hatching eggs before movement, applicable Federal regulations and cleaning and disinfection measures to be implemented during an outbreak, were also considered in the risk evaluation. In general, the following factors were considered in the approach used by risk analysts.

- Characteristics of HPAI disease in infected breeder hens or broilers and the HPAI disease spread within an infected broiler breeder flock or broiler flock
- Likelihood of hatching eggs laid by HPAI-infected broiler breeders being contaminated with virus
- The variability in detecting HPAI infection with various active surveillance protocols given the prevalence of HPAI disease in the pools of daily mortality
- The frequency of product movement

Currently, no epidemiological evidence links the consumption of commercial broilers to human illness caused by HPAI virus.

Low Risk

The term “low risk” means it is highly unlikely that movement of the product will cause infection in another poultry production premises. The determination of “low risk” suggests that although not a strict requirement, additional resources to further evaluate or mitigate this risk may be considered (depending on circumstances).

Negligible Risk

The term “negligible risk” means that the likelihood of the product movement causing infection in another poultry production premises is insignificant or not worth considering. The determination of “negligible risk” suggests that allocating additional resources to mitigate this risk may not be a cost-effective use of resources.

Through the application of risk assessment approaches, animal health and food safety regulatory authorities may permit the movement of hatching eggs off the farm and broilers off the farm and into market channels for human consumption. Complete risk assessments can be found at the Secure Broiler Supply website.

1.3.2 Interagency Risk Assessment for the Public Health—Impact of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus in Poultry, Shell Eggs and Egg Products

This risk assessment was conducted by the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service in collaboration with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and APHIS and was released in May 2010. The risk assessment can be found at: Interagency Risk Assessment for the Public Health Impact of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus in Poultry, Shell Eggs, and Egg Products.

This quantitative risk assessment provides a science-based, analytical approach to collate and incorporate available data into a mathematical model, and it provides risk managers a decision-support tool to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions to reduce or prevent foodborne illness from HPAI in the U.S.

1.3.3 Permit Guidance

The risk assessments, surveillance guidelines and biosecurity measures have been used to develop science-based guidelines for permitting the movement of broiler hatching eggs and broiler industry products from operations in a HPAI Control Area. Movement will be allowed by permit for products from flocks inside a Control Area that meet epidemiological and biosecurity standards and test negative for HPAI, including any unsold inventories on hand. Products of negligible risk will be quickly permitted to move both inside and out of a Control Area without the need for complete epidemiological investigation.

1.3.4 Surveillance Guidelines

The recommendations for surveillance of poultry within an HPAI Control Area are based on information (from expert opinion and published research) prepared by the CEAH National Surveillance Unit.

The guidelines specify that flocks are to be monitored daily for obvious signs and symptoms of disease, such as an increase in mortality.

The potential presence of infection from flocks that do not exhibit signs of the disease and that show no unexpected increase in mortality will be monitored by testing chickens from each house on the farm by RRT-PCR or other suitable procedure as determined by the IC and as suitable for the product being moved.

The following criteria are used for HPAI testing of flocks:

- A minimum of 5 dead or euthanized ill chickens (dead birds) per 50 dead birds (5-bird pool) from daily mortality from each house (flock) are placed in a leak-proof container (such as a heavy-duty plastic garbage bag) each morning. Each container is labeled with the farm of origin, house of origin, number of birds found dead in the house that day and the premises identification. After samples have been taken, farm personnel dispose of the carcasses in accordance with a biosecure protocol. Surveillance consists of a RRT-PCR test from one 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises. Two negative RRT-PCR 5-bird pools from each house on the premises on one day or two negative RRT-PCR 5-bird pools on consecutive days are necessary for movement. For products that move daily, one 5-bird pool from each house on the premises must test negative by the RRT-PCR test on each subsequent day.

- A State or Federal regulatory official or an IC-authorized person takes an oropharyngeal swab from each chicken in the dead bird pool. Five oropharyngeal swabs from 5 chickens are pooled in a tube containing brain-heart infusion (BHI) broth. Sample pooling is done per house. One BHI tube containing oropharyngeal samples (5 oropharyngeal swabs/BHI tube) will be submitted as directed by the IC to an authorized State veterinary diagnostic laboratory (VDL). These samples must be submitted by a State or Federal regulatory official or the IC-authorized person. The State VDL and IC establish the time of day by which samples must be submitted to an authorized VDL (for example, by 12:30 p.m.). VDL personnel perform RRT-PCR testing on these samples immediately upon receipt and electronically send test results to the IC by the end of each day. The IC reports the test result information to the farm manager as soon as it is available.

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1.3.4.1 Product-specific active surveillance options

The active surveillance protocol options considered by members of the Secure Broiler Supply Workgroup all involve testing two pooled samples via RRT-PCR (influenza A matrix gene real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction) at National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) labs prior to movement.

1.3.4.1.1 Broiler hatching eggs

One of the active surveillance options described below is implemented for broiler breeder premises in an HPAI Control Area prior to movement of hatching eggs.

Option A. RRT-PCR testing by NAHLN labs of two pooled samples per house of oropharyngeal or tracheal swabs from dead or euthanized sick birds taken within a day before each movement of hatching eggs. Each of the two pooled samples must have swabs from 5 dead or euthanized sick birds when more than 10 sick or dead birds are present. If fewer than 10 sick or dead birds are present on a day, the swabs from available sick or dead birds should be equally divided into two pooled samples.

Option B. RRT-PCR testing of a pooled sample of up to 5 dead or euthanized sick birds per house on two consecutive days prior to each movement of hatching eggs. If fewer than 5 sick or dead birds are present on a day, the swabs from available sick or dead birds should be tested.

1.3.4.1.2 Broiler day-old chicks

If eggs from flocks in the Control Area are already in the hatchery egg room when the Control Area is established, two 5-bird pooled samples from these flocks should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative before permits are issued.

1.3.4.1.3 Broilers to market

The protocol options for surveillance of broilers moving to market differ with respect to specific aspects, such as the number of swabs per pooled sample and the timing of the tests in relation to movement or inclusion of supplementary flock-side Antigen Capture testing with lateral flow devices (LFD).

Baseline Options

Option A. One pooled sample with swabs from 5 dead birds must be tested by RRT-PCR for each 50 dead birds from a house on two consecutive days prior to movement of broilers. Sample for the second (later) RRT-PCR test must be collected within 24 hours prior to movement.

Option B. One pooled sample with swabs from 11 dead birds must be tested by RRT-PCR for each 50 dead birds from every house on the premises for two consecutive days prior to movement of broilers. Sample for the second (later) RRT-PCR test must be collected within 24 hours prior to movement.

Alternate Options

Option C. One pooled sample with swabs from 11 dead birds must be tested by RRT-PCR for each 50 dead birds from a house on two consecutive days prior to movement of broilers. Sample for the second (later) RRT-PCR test must be collected within 48 hours prior to movement.

Option D. One pooled sample with swabs from 5 dead birds must be tested by RRT-PCR for each 50 dead birds from a house on two consecutive days prior to movement of broilers. Sample for the second (later) RRT-PCR test must be collected within 24 hours prior to movement. Supplementary flock-side Antigen Capture testing of two pooled samples of swabs from 5 dead birds each close to the time of movement.

Option E. One pooled sample with swabs from 11 dead birds must be tested by RRT-PCR for each 50 dead birds from a house on two consecutive days prior to movement of broilers. Sample for the second (later) RRT-PCR test must be collected within 24 hours prior to movement. Supplementary flock-side Antigen Capture testing of two pooled samples of swabs from 5 dead birds each close to the time of movement.

Option F. One pooled sample with swabs from 5 dead birds must be tested by RRT-PCR for each 50 dead birds from a house on two consecutive days prior to movement of broilers. Sample for the second (later) RRT-PCR test must be collected within 48 hours prior to movement. Supplementary flock-side Antigen Capture testing of two pooled samples of swabs from 5 dead birds each close to the time of movement.

Option G. One pooled sample with swabs from 11 dead birds must be tested by RRT-PCR for each 50 dead birds from a house on two consecutive days prior to movement of broilers. Sample for the second (later) RRT-PCR test must be collected within 48 hours prior to movement. Supplementary flock-side Antigen Capture testing of two pooled samples of swabs from 5 dead birds each close to the time of movement.

Option H. Two pooled samples with swabs from 5 dead birds must be tested by RRT-PCR for each 50 dead birds from a house prior to movement of broilers. At least one pooled sample must be collected within 24 hours before movement.

Option I. Two pooled samples with swabs from 11 dead birds must be tested by RRT-PCR for each 50 dead birds from a house prior to movement of broilers. At least one pooled sample must be collected within 24 hours before movement.

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1.3.5 Definition of Monitored Premises for Broilers

Monitored broiler flocks are flocks in the Control Area that meet all of the following criteria:

- Have had two 5-bird pools or two 11-bird pools tested for HPAI by RRT-PCR (following one of the active surveillance protocols approved by the IC) and found negative prior to movement
- Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates or other) is available
- Flock production parameters are normal
  - For broiler breeder flocks, normal daily mortality for the five-day period preceding movement is considered to be fewer than 2 birds per 1,000 (excluding culls)
  - For broiler flocks heading to market, normal daily mortality for the five-day period preceding movement is considered to be fewer than 3 birds per 1,000 (excluding culls)
- The premises biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal Officials
- Epidemiological assessment is complete and indicates no dangerous contact with Infected Premises

1.4 Specific SBS Plan Contents

The rest of this document contains product-specific chapters based on the following:

- Proactive product-specific risk assessments. RRT-PCR testing of samples from each flock on a farm as stated in the surveillance guidelines
- Flock observation for abnormal clinical signs, egg production and mortality
- Sanitation practices performed by producers
- Application of product-specific biocontainment procedures, including, when appropriate, a 2-day holding period to move products off the farm to market

Each product-specific chapter discusses the risk and permitting of particular products. In each of the chapters there is permit guidance for that product and an example permit. The products covered are the following:

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- Hatching Eggs (Chapter 2)
- Day-Old Chicks (Chapter 3)
- Broilers to Market (Chapter 4)

As additional proactive risk assessments are completed, chapters will be added to this document.

1.5 Supplemental Material

In order to keep this plan as simple and streamlined as possible some materials will be available online in the future such as:

- *Cleaning and disinfection guidelines*
- *Cleaning and disinfection checklists*
- *Proactive product-specific risk assessments:* estimates the risk of transmission to epidemiologically linked poultry premises through the movement of products and associated handling materials. Used to develop science-based guidelines for permitting the movement of products from an HPAI Control Area.
- *Permit examples*

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Chapter 2
Hatching Eggs

2.1 Risk Assessment for Movement: Negligible to low

Broiler hatching eggs from source flocks where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI represent a negligible to low risk and may move to hatcheries within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in Section 2.2 are met.

The hatching eggs risk assessment can be found at the Secure Broiler Supply website.

2.2 Permit Guidance

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates or other) is available
- ❑ Broiler breeder flock is on Monitored Premises
- ❑ The following transport vehicle and driver biosecurity steps are in place
- ❑ The following product-specific biosecurity steps are in place
- ❑ The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance

2.2.1 Biosecurity: Transport Vehicle and Driver

1. The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected (C&D).
2. The driver will not be allowed outside the cab or else the cab interior must also be C&D.
3. The vehicle tires, wheel wells and undercarriage must be power washed before leaving the breeder farm premises within the Control Area.

2.2.2 Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Broiler Hatching Eggs

1. Hatching eggs must be held for two days after production (collection) before they are moved from the breeder premises.
2. Hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or materials that were previously C&D at the hatchery. Buggies, racks or pallets used in transporting hatching eggs must be C&D at the hatchery.

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3. The hatching egg buggy wheels, the path to the breeder farm loading dock and the loading dock must be disinfected prior to egg pick-up.
4. Farm personnel must put on disposable boots or C&D rubber boots, after washing hands with detergent and before entering the egg storage room.
5. Farm personnel should place hatching egg buggies on the loading dock and not enter the delivery vehicle trailer.
6. The hatching egg delivery vehicle driver should load the eggs from the dock and not enter the farm egg storage room.
7. The hatching eggs and egg-handling materials should be fumigated or fogged according to procedures specified in the Broiler Hatching Egg Risk Assessment (see *Section 7.2.2.4*) after loading onto the vehicle trailer.
8. The hatching egg delivery vehicle driver should not enter the hatchery loading dock, and the hatchery personnel should unload the eggs from vehicle trailer.
9. The hatching egg delivery vehicle driver must wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) at the breeder farm and the hatchery as specified in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) (see *9CFR147.24*).
10. The exterior of the hatching egg delivery vehicle must be C&D before entering the hatchery.
11. One of the active surveillance options for broiler breeder premises in an HPAI Control Area prior to movement of hatching eggs is implemented. These are described in Section 1.3.4.1 of the *SBS Plan*.

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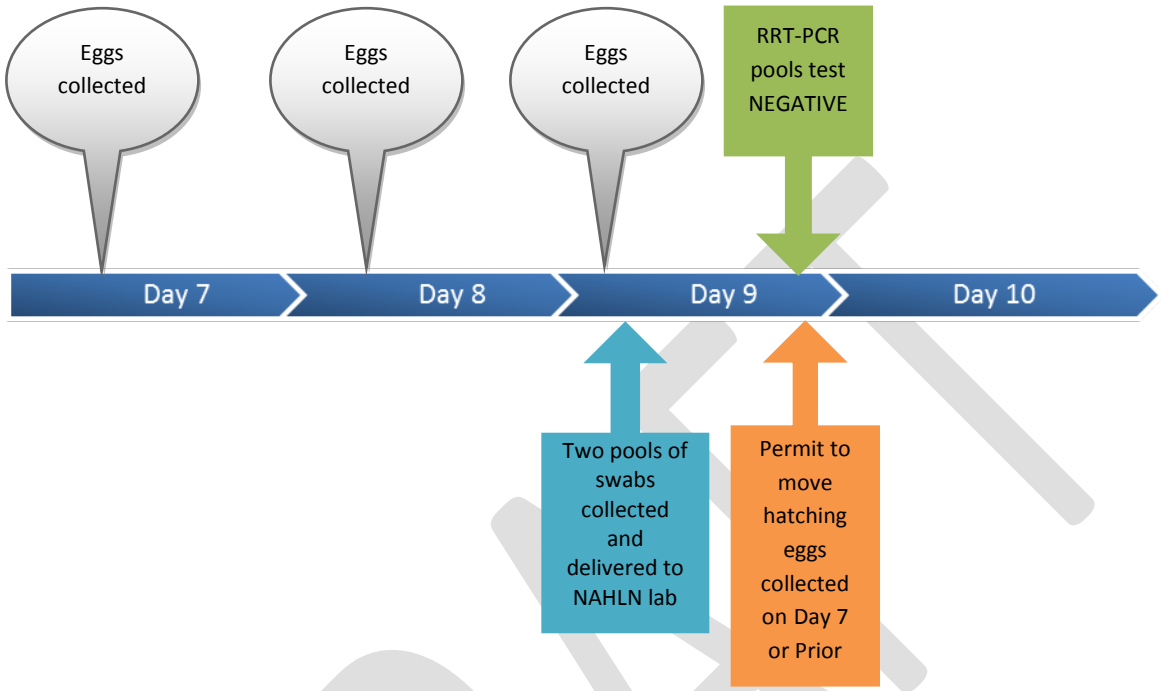
Figure 2-1 Permitting of movement of broiler hatching eggs, given a two-day holding period.



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INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF BROILER HATCHING EGGS TO HATCHERY OR EGG PROCESSING PLANT

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 _____ DATE OF PERMIT: _____

***XX is premises number. Initial permit will be numbered zero and subsequent permits as 1, 2, 3 and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and 911 address**)**

To _____(hatchery name**)**

- The premises' (farm of origin) traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates or other) is available.
- Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- Breeder flock is on Monitored Premises.
- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle are cleaned and disinfected (C&D).
- The transport vehicle driver is not allowed outside the cab or else the cab interior also is C&D.
- The transport vehicle's tires, wheel wells and undercarriage also are power washed before leaving the breeder farm premises within the Control Area.
- Hatching eggs are packed in either new disposable materials or materials that were previously C&D at the hatchery. Buggies, racks or pallets are also C&D.
- The hatching egg buggy wheels, the path to the breeder farm loading dock and the loading dock are disinfected prior to egg pick-up.
- Farm personnel put on disposable boots or C&D rubber boots, after washing hands with detergent and before entering the egg storage room.
- Farm personnel place hatching egg buggies on the loading dock and do not enter the delivery vehicle trailer.
- The hatching egg delivery vehicle driver loads the eggs from the dock and does not enter the farm egg storage room.
- The hatching eggs and egg-handling materials are fumigated or fogged according to procedures specified in the Broiler Hatching Egg Risk Assessment (see *Section 7.2.2.4*) after loading onto the vehicle trailer.
- The hatching egg delivery vehicle driver does not enter the hatchery loading dock and the hatchery personnel should unload the eggs from vehicle trailer.
- The hatching egg delivery vehicle driver wears appropriate PPE at the breeder farm and the hatchery as specified in the NPIP (see *9CFR147.24*).
- The exterior of the hatching egg delivery vehicle is C&D before entering the hatchery.
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination receives a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
- Between production (collection) and movement of hatching eggs, eggs are held for two days. They are moved after receiving negative RRT-PCR tests from samples collected within a day prior to movement.

Date(s) of negative RRT-PCR tests for HPAI _____

(This permit allows movement of broiler hatching eggs until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available).

This permit is valid ONLY if the two current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.

I certify that the flock of origin of the broiler hatching eggs has met the criteria in the permit guidance as stated in the *Secure Broiler Supply (SBS) Plan*.

_____

Incident Commander (Printed Name / Signature) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the broiler hatching eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____

Company Representative (Printed Name / Signature) Title Shipment Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the farm/facility manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF BROILER HATCHING EGGS TO HATCHERY OR EGG PROCESSING PLANT

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 _____ DATE OF PERMIT: _____

***XX is premises number. Initial permit will be numbered zero and subsequent permits as 1, 2, 3 and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and 911 address**)**

To _____(hatchery name**)**

- The premises' (farm of origin) traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates or other) is available.
- Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- Breeder flock is on Monitored Premises.
- The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle are cleaned and disinfected (C&D).
- The transport vehicle driver is not allowed outside the cab or else the cab interior also is C&D.
- The transport vehicle's tires, wheel wells and undercarriage also are power washed before leaving the breeder farm premises within the Control Area.
- Hatching eggs are packed in either new disposable materials or materials that were previously C&D at the hatchery. Buggies, racks or pallets are also C&D.
- The hatching egg buggy wheels, the path to the breeder farm loading dock and the loading dock are disinfected prior to egg pick-up.
- Farm personnel put on disposable boots or C&D rubber boots, after washing hands with detergent and before entering the egg storage room.
- Farm personnel place hatching egg buggies on the loading dock and do not enter the delivery vehicle trailer.
- The hatching egg delivery vehicle driver loads the eggs from the dock and does not enter the farm egg storage room.
- The hatching eggs and egg-handling materials are fumigated or fogged according to procedures specified in the Broiler Hatching Egg Risk Assessment (see *Section 7.2.2.4*) after loading onto the vehicle trailer.
- The hatching egg delivery vehicle driver does not enter the hatchery loading dock and the hatchery personnel should unload the eggs from vehicle trailer.
- The hatching egg delivery vehicle driver wears appropriate PPE at the breeder farm and the hatchery as specified in the NPIP (see *9CFR147.24*).
- The exterior of the hatching egg delivery vehicle is C&D before entering the hatchery.
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination receives a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
- Between production (collection) and movement of hatching eggs, eggs are held for two days. They are moved after receiving negative RRT-PCR tests from samples collected within a day prior to movement.

Date(s) of negative RRT-PCR tests for HPAI _____

(This permit allows movement of broiler hatching eggs until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available).

<u>This permit is valid ONLY if the two current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.</u>

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the broiler hatching eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____

Company Representative (Printed Name / Signature) Title Shipment Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

_____ _____ _____

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the farm/facility manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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Chapter 3
Day-Old Chicks

3.1 Risk Assessment for Movement: Negligible to low

Broiler day-old chicks from breeder flocks testing negative for HPAI by RRT-PCR represent a negligible to low risk and may be moved by permit to broiler premises within or out of the Control Area if the criteria in Section 3.2 are met.

The day-old chicks risk assessment can be found at the Secure Broiler Supply website.

3.2 Permit Guidance

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates or other) is available
- ☐ *SBS Plan* Hatching Eggs Permit Guidance is followed for inbound movement of eggs to the hatchery
- ☐ The hatchery does not have other poultry on the premises except for day-old chicks hatched on-site
- ☐ The following transport vehicle and driver biosecurity steps are in place
- ☐ The following product-specific biosecurity steps are in place
- ☐ The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance

3.2.1 Biosecurity: Transport Vehicle and Driver

1. The vehicle exterior must be C&D after visiting a poultry premises in the Control Area, before entering the hatchery premises and upon exiting the Control Area.
2. The route should be selected in consultation with a poultry veterinarian or production manager to minimize contact and proximity with live poultry and poultry products. Return the vehicle directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area.
3. The vehicle driver must put on disposable plastic boots or C&D rubber boots before getting out of the cab and follow guidelines for using PPE as described by the NPIP (see *9CFR147.24*). The driver should sanitize hands using appropriate hand sanitizer after removing disposable or previously C&D clothing or footwear or PPE.

3.2.2 Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Broiler Day-Old Chicks

1. Day-old chicks must be held for two days before they are moved to broiler premises.
2. The day-old chicks must be placed in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been C&D.
3. Personnel must use dedicated hatchery footwear or clean and disinfect their footwear upon entering the hatchery.
4. Hatchery employees must not cohabit with household members having direct contact with other poultry, avian species or associated organic waste from operations in the Control Area. If such cohabitation is unavoidable, household member(s) and employee must follow measures applicable for poultry operations in Control Area to effectively mitigate the risk.
5. Setting, hatching and chick processing operations in the hatchery must be completely segregated and strict traffic flow must be implemented to prevent cross-contamination.
6. Essential visitors must meet the same biosecurity requirements as hatchery personnel at a minimum and require company permission for entry.
7. Essential visitors who have contact with domestic poultry, other avian species and/or related organic material are required to have at least 12 hours downtime before visiting the hatchery. A shower and change of clothing is also required before visiting the hatchery.
8. Non-essential visitors are not permitted to enter the hatchery.
9. Visitors collecting hatchery waste must not enter the hatchery building. Hatchery personnel must keep waste bins outside for collection, and waste bins are stored in a way to prevent access to wild birds or wildlife.
10. The broiler hatchery is located at a distance of 1.0 km or more from commercial poultry premises in the Control Area and a distance 1.5 km or more from a known infected poultry premises. If this criterion is not met, the IC may consider additional on-site factors/measures, which must be stated in the permit.
11. If eggs from flocks in the Control Area are already in the hatchery egg room when the Control Area is established, two 5-bird pooled samples from these flocks should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative before permits are issued. Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within a Control Area should follow *SBS Plan* Hatching Egg Permit Guidance.

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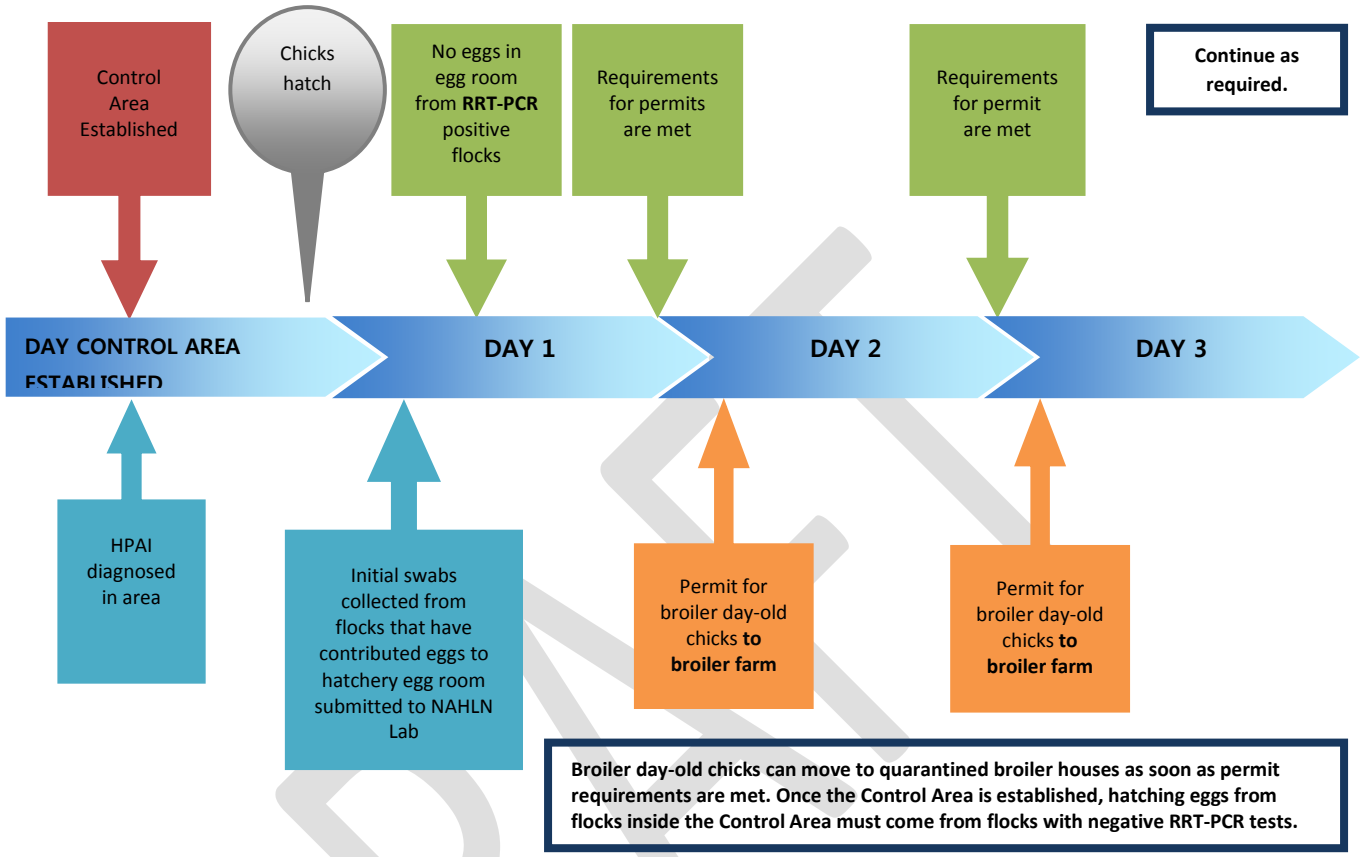
Figure 3-1 Permitting of movement of broiler day-old chicks.



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INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF BROILER DAY-OLD CHICKS TO BROILER FARM

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 _____ DATE OF PERMIT: _____

***XX is premises number. Initial permit will be numbered zero and subsequent permits as 1, 2, 3 and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(hatchery name and 911 address**)**

To _____(broiler farm name**)**

- Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates or other) is available.
- Flock production parameters for the breeder flocks supplying eggs to the hatchery are within normal range.
- Breeder farm supplying eggs to the hatchery implements biosecurity measures acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- The hatchery's biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- The hatchery does not have other poultry on the premises except for day-old chicks hatched on-site.
- The transport vehicle exterior is cleaned and disinfected (C&D) after visiting a poultry premises in the Control Area, before entering the hatchery and upon exiting the Control Area.
- The route is selected in consultation with a poultry veterinarian to minimize contact and proximity with live poultry and poultry products. Vehicle is returned directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area.
- The vehicle driver puts on disposable plastic boots or C&D rubber boots before getting out of the vehicle cab and follows guidelines for using PPE as described by the NPIP (see *9CFR147.24*). The driver sanitizes hands using appropriate hand sanitizer after removing disposable or previously C&D clothing or footwear or PPE.
- The day-old chicks are placed in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been C&D.
- Personnel use dedicated hatchery footwear or clean and disinfect their footwear upon entering the hatchery.
- Hatchery employees do not cohabit with household members having direct contact with other poultry, avian species and/or associated organic waste from operations in the Control Area. If cohabitation is unavoidable, household member(s) and employee follow measures applicable for poultry operations in the Control Area to effectively mitigate the risk.
- Setting, hatching and chick processing operations in the hatchery are completely segregated and strict traffic flow is implemented to prevent cross-contamination.
- Essential visitors meet the same biosecurity requirements as hatchery personnel at a minimum and require company permission for entry.
- Essential visitors who have contact with domestic poultry, avian species and/or organic material have at least 12 hours downtime before visiting the hatchery. A shower and change of clothes is also required before visiting the hatchery.
- Non-essential visitors are not permitted to enter the hatchery.
- Visitors collecting hatchery waste do not enter the hatchery building. Hatchery personnel keep waste bins outside for collection, and waste bins are stored in a way to prevent access to wild birds or wildlife.
- The hatchery is located at a distance of 1.0 km or more from commercial poultry premises in the Control Area and a distance of 1.5 km from a known infected poultry premises. If this criterion is not met, the Incident Commander may consider additional on-site factors/measures.
  Additional onsite factors/measures are _____.
- If eggs from flocks in the Control Area are already in the hatchery egg room when the Control Area is established, two 5-bird pooled samples from these flocks are immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative before permits are issued. Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within a Control Area follow *SBS Plan* Hatching Eggs Permit Guidance.
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination receives a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.

I certify that the flock of origin of the broiler hatching eggs has met the criteria in the permit guidance as stated in the *Secure Broiler Supply (SBS) Plan*.

_____

Incident Commander (Printed Name / Signature) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the hatching eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____

Company Representative (Printed Name / Signature) Title Shipment Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the farm/facility manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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SUBSEQUENT PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF BROILER DAY-OLD CHICKS TO BROILER FARM

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.1 _____ DATE OF PERMIT: _____

***XX is premises number. Initial permit will be numbered zero and subsequent permits as 1, 2, 3 and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(hatchery name and 911 address**)**

To _____(broiler farm name**)**

- Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates or other) is available.
- Flock production parameters for the breeder flocks supplying eggs to the hatchery are within normal range.
- Breeder farm supplying eggs to the hatchery implements biosecurity measures acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- The hatchery's biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- The hatchery does not have other poultry on the premises except for day-old chicks hatched on-site.
- The transport vehicle exterior is cleaned and disinfected (C&D) after visiting a poultry premises in the Control Area, before entering the hatchery and upon exiting the Control Area.
- The route is selected in consultation with a poultry veterinarian to minimize contact and proximity with live poultry and poultry products. Vehicle is returned directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area.
- The vehicle driver puts on disposable plastic boots or C&D rubber boots before getting out of the vehicle cab and follows guidelines for using PPE as described by the NPIP (see *9CFR147.24*). The driver sanitizes hands using appropriate hand sanitizer after removing disposable or previously C&D clothing or footwear or PPE.
- The day-old chicks are placed in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been C&D.
- Personnel use dedicated hatchery footwear or clean and disinfect their footwear upon entering the hatchery.
- Hatchery employees do not cohabit with household members having direct contact with other poultry, avian species and/or associated organic waste from operations in the Control Area. If cohabitation is unavoidable, household member(s) and employee follow measures applicable for poultry operations in the Control Area to effectively mitigate the risk.
- Setting, hatching and chick processing operations in the hatchery are completely segregated and strict traffic flow is implemented to prevent cross-contamination.
- Essential visitors meet the same biosecurity requirements as hatchery personnel at a minimum and require company permission for entry.
- Essential visitors who have contact with domestic poultry, avian species and/or organic material have at least 12 hours downtime before visiting the hatchery. A shower and change of clothes is also required before visiting the hatchery.
- Non-essential visitors are not permitted to enter the hatchery.
- Visitors collecting hatchery waste do not enter the hatchery building. Hatchery personnel keep waste bins outside for collection, and waste bins are stored in a way to prevent access to wild birds or wildlife.
- The hatchery is located at a distance of 1.0 km or more from commercial poultry premises in the Control Area and a distance of 1.5 km from a known infected poultry premises. If this criterion is not met, the Incident Commander may consider additional on-site factors/measures.
  Additional onsite factors/measures are _____.
- If eggs from flocks in the Control Area are already in the hatchery egg room when the Control Area is established, two 5-bird pooled samples from these flocks are immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative before permits are issued. Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within a Control Area follow *SBS Plan* Hatching Eggs Permit Guidance.
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination receives a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.

I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the hatching eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____

Company Representative (Printed Name / Signature) Title Shipment Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Emergency Contact Information

_____ _____ _____

Cell phone Land line E-mail

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the farm/facility manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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Chapter 4
Broilers to Market

4.1 Risk Assessment for Movement: [in progress]

4.2 Permit Guidance

- ☐ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates or other) is available
- ☐ Broiler flock is on Monitored Premises
- ☐ The following Pre-Movement Isolation Period (PMIP) biosecurity steps are in place
- ☐ The following product-specific biosecurity steps are in place
- ☐ If Antigen Capture tests are performed, positive results must be reported to the IC
- ☐ The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance

4.2.1 Biosecurity: Pre-Movement Isolation Period

1. Duration of PMIP
   - The duration of the PMIP is 5 days in the baseline option. For example, if the scheduled movement day is Friday, the PMIP measures would be implemented starting on Sunday.
   - Other durations may be permitted in consultation with the IC (e.g., the first few days of an outbreak).
2. Non-critical operational visits
   - Non-critical operational visits should be scheduled to occur outside of the PMIP (e.g., service personnel should use the phone for bird inspection). Service personnel may be involved in collecting RRT-PCR samples at the farm gate.
3. Critical operational visits
   - Feed truck biosecurity
     - The outside of the vehicle will be C&D before entering and after leaving at or near the broiler premises within the Infected Zone.
     - A route should be selected in consultation with a poultry veterinarian or production manager to minimize contact and proximity with live poultry and poultry products.
     - Keep windows closed at farm to ensure no flies enter the cab.
     - A dedicated feed truck should be used for the Infected Zone.
   - Feed truck driver biosecurity
     - Do not enter the poultry house.

    - Put on disposable boots before getting out of the truck cab. Reenter the cab of the truck and remove boots before placing feet onto the floorboards. Leave the disposable boots on the farm.
    - Wear disposable gloves while on the farm and remove them before getting into the cab.
    - Sanitize hands using appropriate hand sanitizer or wash hands with a disinfectant solution before leaving and after reentering the cab.
    - Spray the cab interior floors, pedals and bottoms of feet with disinfectant after every stop.
4. Farm and grower measures during PMIP
    - Prior to the scheduled movement to market (before the PMIP begins), a poultry industry representative will contact the grower to discuss PMIP measures. A company industry representative will provide verification that PMIP measures were in place prior to movement of live birds to market (i.e. provide a signature on a certification).
    - Off-farm disposal of mortality is not allowed during the PMIP. In this period, mortality should be disposed of or held onsite.
    - Non-essential visitors will be not allowed during the PMIP.
    - Growers will not visit other poultry farms during the PMIP.
    - Growers must wear clothing and shoes dedicated to the farm before entering poultry houses.
    - Growers should shower and change to clean clothes before leaving the farm.
    - Equipment will not be shared between broiler farms.
    - No live poultry will be brought onto the farm or removed from the farm.
    - No litter will be removed from the farm.
    - Farm laborers will also be required to follow strict biosecurity measures during the PMIP. Farm laborers will not be allowed to enter the house during the PMIP if they work on another commercial operation with live poultry or have contact with a non-commercial flock.
5. Measures for personnel collecting surveillance samples
    - Personnel collecting samples for RRT-PCR testing should follow strict PPE and biosecurity protocols.

4.2.3 Biosecurity: Product-Specific Steps for Broilers to Market

1. Load-out
    - Load-out of all the houses on the premises should be completed within 48 hours of starting the process. For large flocks, the load-out time may be extended to 72 at the discretion of the IC
    - Load-out crew should shower and wear freshly laundered clothing before going on to other activities after load out.
2. Live-haul vehicle routing
    - Route for live-haul vehicles and equipment should be selected in consultation with a poultry veterinarian or production manager to minimize contact and proximity with live poultry and poultry products.
3. Processing plant employee measures
    - Wash hands before leaving plant.
    - Protective clothing worn at the processing plant should not leave the plant premises. Employees should avoid coming in close proximity to any type of birds before changing clothing and washing hands at home.

- Should not raise birds at home. If they do or their family members have birds, they change clothing, footwear and wash hands before visiting any poultry or any location patronized by other poultry people.
- If plant employees come in contact with birds outside the plant, they should clean up and change clothing before going to work.

4. Offal movement measures (Draft)
   - C&D and PPE for trucks and drivers should be strictly implemented for the vehicle and driver going from the rendering plant to poultry farms.
     - C&D of rendering vehicles going to poultry farms for dead-bird pick up: tires, wheel wells and undercarriage.
     - PPE protocols for vehicle drivers going to poultry farms, or the driver does not leave the cab.
   - C&D of the tires of the offal vehicle before leaving the chicken processing plant.
   - Dedicated trailers to pick up offal from processing plants in a Control Area.
   - Measures for rendering plant employees who may come into contact with raw offal:
     - At work: wash hands before leaving.
     - At work: protective clothing worn at the rendering plant should not leave the plant premises.
     - At home: employees should avoid coming into close proximity to any type of birds before changing clothing and washing hands.
     - At home: employees should not raise birds. If they do or their family members have birds, they change clothing, footwear and wash hands before visiting any poultry or any location patronized by other poultry people.
5. Downtime
   - Within the Infected Zone (2 miles from the infected premises)
     - The downtime period is the interval from when the last known infected bird in the Infected Zone is depopulated until when the birds would be replaced and is determined by the IC. This period is likely 21 days or more.
   - Within the Buffer Zone (2-6 miles from infected premises)
     - Extended downtime of greater than 21 days, or 20 to 14 days of downtime in conjunction with an intervention where the house is heated to 105 degrees Fahrenheit for 48 hours.
     - When moving equipment from the Infected Zone to the Buffer Zone, C&D of live-haul equipment (power wash) with at least 24-hour downtime is required.
6. Feed in bins
   - Feed remaining in bins following load-out should be returned to the feed mill for reprocessing with heat treatment.

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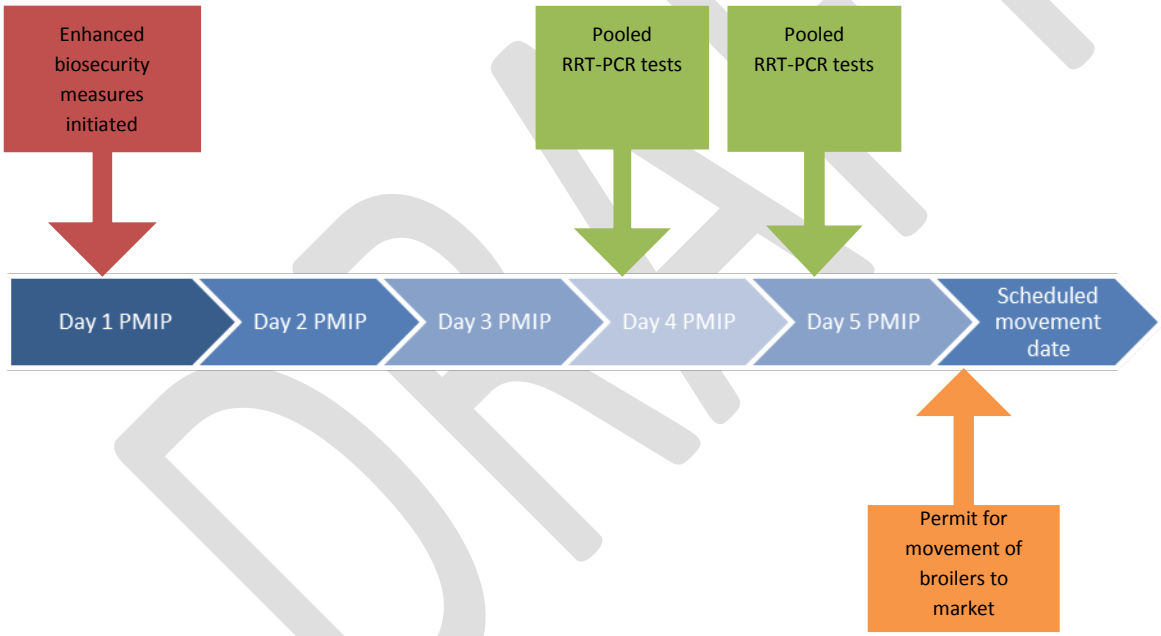
4.2.4 Active Surveillance Protocol Options

Diagnostic testing options can be found in Section 1.3.4.1 of the *SBS Plan* at the Secure Broiler Supply website.

1. Detection through a trigger for high mortality

   If the daily mortality is abnormally high (more than 3/1,000 birds in a house not including culls) for the five days immediately prior to a scheduled movement, broilers shall not move until diagnostic steps have been initiated and HPAI has been ruled out as the cause of elevated mortality.

Figure 4-1. Permitting of movement of broilers to market



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CERTIFICATION OF PRE-MOVEMENT ISOLATION PERIOD MEASURES

- The duration of the PMIP is 5 days, with other durations permitted in consultation with the Incident Commander.
- Prior to the PMIP, a poultry industry representative contacts the grower to discuss PMIP measures.
- Non-critical operational visits are scheduled to occur outside of the PMIP.
- The outside of the feed truck is C&D before entering and after leaving at or near the broiler premises within the Infected Zone.
- The feed truck route is selected in consultation with a poultry veterinarian or production manager to minimize contact and proximity with live poultry and poultry products.
- Feed truck windows are kept closed at farm to ensure no flies enter the cab.
- A dedicated feed truck is used for the Infected Zone.
- The feed truck driver does not enter the poultry house.
- The feed truck driver puts on disposable boots before exiting the cab and removes boots before placing feet on cab floorboards upon reentering. The disposable boots are left on the farm.
- The feed truck driver wears disposable gloves while on the farm and removes them before reentering the cab. Hands are washed or sanitized before leaving and after reentering the cab.
- The feed truck driver sprays the cab interior floors, pedals and bottoms of feet with disinfectant after every stop.
- Off-farm disposal of mortality is not allowed during the PMIP; mortality should be disposed of or held on-site.
- Non-essential visitors are not allowed during the PMIP.
- Growers do not visit other poultry farms during the PMIP.
- Growers wear clothing and shoes dedicated to the farm before entering poultry houses.
- Growers shower and change to clean clothes before leaving the farm.
- Equipment is not shared between broiler farms.
- No live poultry is brought onto the farm or removed from the farm.
- No litter is removed from the farm.
- Farm laborers are also required to follow strict biosecurity measures during the PMIP and are not allowed to enter the house during the PMIP if they work on another commercial operation with live poultry or have contact with a non-commercial flock.
- Personnel collecting samples for RRT-PCR testing follow strict PPE and biosecurity protocols.

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I certify that the above PMIP Measures were followed for this broiler flock.

_____

Company Representative (Printed Name / Signature) Title Shipment Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF BROILERS TO MARKET

PERMIT NUMBER: XX.0 _____ DATE OF PERMIT: _____

***XX is premises number. Initial permit will be numbered zero and subsequent permits as 1, 2, 3 and so on.**

Shipment is permitted from _____(premises name and 911 address**)**

To _____(plant name**)**

- Broiler flock is on Monitored Premises.
- PMIP measures have been followed (see separate PMIP Measures list).
- Load-out of all houses on the premises is completed within 48 hours of starting the process. For large flocks, the load-out time may be extended to 72 hours at the discretion of the Incident Commander (IC).
- Load-out crew showers and wears freshly laundered clothing before going on to other activities after load-out.
- When moving equipment from the Infected Zone to the Buffer Zone, C&D of live-haul equipment (power wash) with at least 24-hour downtime is required.
- Live-haul vehicle and equipment route is selected in consultation with a poultry veterinarian or production manager to minimize contact and proximity with live poultry and poultry products.
- Processing plant employees wash hands before leaving plant.
- Protective clothing worn at the processing plant does not leave the plant. Employees avoid coming in close proximity to any type of birds before changing clothing and washing hands at home.
- Processing plant employees should not raise birds at home. If they or family members have birds, they change clothing, footwear and wash hands before visiting any poultry or any location patronized by other poultry people.
- If processing plant employees come in contact with birds outside the plant, they clean up and change clothing before going to work.
- The rendering vehicle going to poultry farms for dead-bird pick-up is C&D (tires, wheel wells and undercarriage).
- The rendering vehicle driver follows PPE protocols on the farm or does not leave the vehicle cab.
- The tires of the offal vehicle are C&D before leaving the chicken processing plant.
- Dedicated trailers pick up offal from processing plants in the Control Area.
- Rendering plant employees who may come into contact with raw offal wear protecting clothing that stays at the plant; wash hands before leaving work; avoid coming into close proximity to any type of birds before changing clothes and washing hands at home; should not raise birds at home; and If they or family members have birds, they change clothing, footwear and wash hands before visiting any poultry or any location patronized by other poultry people.
- One of the active surveillance protocol options outlined in the *SBS Plan* is followed.
- If Antigen Capture tests are performed, positive results are reported to the IC.
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination receives a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.

Date(s) of negative RRT-PCR tests for HPAI _____

<u>This permit is valid ONLY if the two current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock are attached.</u>

I certify that the broiler flock has met the criteria in the permit guidance as stated in the *Secure Broiler Supply (SBS) Plan*.

_____

Incident Commander (Printed Name / Signature) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

I certify that the production parameters for the broiler flock are within normal range on the date of shipment.

_____

Company Representative (Printed Name / Signature) Title Shipment Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the farm/facility manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.

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