



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF  
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

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# California Broiler Farm Premises Enhanced Biosecurity Plan Template





Premises Name:

Company Name:

# California Broiler Farm Premises Site-Specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan

## Poultry Program Certification:

*By completing and submitting this plan, this premises' biosecurity meets the standards for the California Secure Food Supply Program. Further, I/we recognize that if the biosecurity measures described in this plan are not implemented, the premises may no longer be compliant with the SFS program. Further, if the measures are not implemented as described, the premises may jeopardize their eligibility to receive Product Movement Permits if there is a quarantine in place.*

**Responsible Agency: CDFA Animal Health Branch**

Approval Date:

Amendment Date:

Approved By:

Version Number:

**X**

Owner

**X**

Biosecurity Manager

Premises Name:

NPIN:

Version Number:



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Premises Name:	<input type="text"/>
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# Introduction

## CALIFORNIA BROILER FARM PREMISES ENHANCED BIOSECURITY PLAN TEMPLATE

**Definition:** The California Broiler Farm Premises Enhanced Biosecurity Plan Template is intended to assist the Biosecurity Manager in developing a premises-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan.

***This template does not include any non-biosecurity aspects of the respective broiler/meat bird programs.*** Work with individual programs to ensure you have any additional documentation and practices necessary to meet program requirements.

**Why Biosecurity is important:** Proper and adequate biosecurity measures are necessary for the prevention of disease spread during an outbreak of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) or Notifiable Animal Disease (NAD). The main principles of Enhanced Biosecurity include establishing clean and dirty areas, controlling movements between areas, controlling stray animals and pests, proper cleaning and disinfection, and monitoring for animal health. During an outbreak of an infectious disease, because the consequences of disease spread is higher, the biosecurity requirements are more rigorous than routine daily biosecurity practices.

During an FAD/NAD outbreak, a premises in a Control Area must have an approved, activated, and verified site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan to receive a Product Movement Permit (PMP) for animals or animal products. Additionally, a premises that wants to move animals or animal products into an established Control Area must also have an approved, activated, and verified site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan.

**Plan Approval Process:** The Biosecurity Manager or Coordinator of a premises can use this template to develop a California Biosecurity Plan that meets the biosecurity requirements of the California SFS program. Website links to specific program requirements can be found in the Resources section of this template. Once completed, the plan can be submitted to [SFSpermits@cdfa.ca.gov](mailto:SFSpermits@cdfa.ca.gov). Once submitted, the plan will be reviewed, returned for edits as needed, or approved by SFS program- staff. Refer to the Resources section of this template for how to submit the plan for approval.

During an outbreak of an FAD/NAD, Enhanced Biosecurity measures will need to be activated and verified as active by regulatory staff or their designees. Once the approved plan is verified as active, the premises will be eligible to apply for and receive PMPs. CDFA can audit an activated plan, premises or written plan at any time during an outbreak.

***Premises that obtain pre-approval of their Enhanced Biosecurity Plan will be able to resume business much more quickly than premises without a pre-approved plan in the event of an outbreak of an infectious disease (FAD or NAD).***




# Poultry Enhanced Biosecurity Resources

Sections outlined in this document address the additional requirements of the **California Secure Food Supply Program (SFS)**, which is the California State approved biosecurity program that will be required during an outbreak of an FAD/NAD for a premises to obtain a Product Movement Permit. The requirements in this template are based upon the “California Secure Food Supply Industry Standards for Pre-Certification and Permitting in the Event of a Notifiable Animal Disease” (April 2017). Completion of the enhanced biosecurity sections of this plan will meet the requirements of the SFS program. Reapproval of plan is required every two (2) years.

**California Secure Food Supply (SFS Website):** Resources for the California Secure Food Supply can be found on the CDFA Secure Food Supply website:

<https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/SecureFoodSupply.html>

These resources include:

- “CA SFS Farm Premises Guidance Document” (California Secure Food Supply – Industry Standards for Pre-Certification and Permitting in the event of a Notifiable Animal Disease).
- California Poultry Biosecurity Example Plan.
- “Biosecurity Plan Supplemental Form” – a document that contains Logs and additional forms for information requested within the template.
- “CA SFS Plan Map Development Video Tutorial” – a short video demonstrating how to use the map tool to create the premises maps.
- An editable word document, “CA SFS Plan Map Development Tool”, can be emailed to you upon request to assist in creating the premises maps by emailing [SFSpermits@cdfa.ca.gov](mailto:SFSpermits@cdfa.ca.gov).
- “CDFA Overview Presentation” – a 1-hour webinar on the CA SFS program.
- Premises can inquire about training materials and training sessions by emailing [SFSpermits@cdfa.ca.gov](mailto:SFSpermits@cdfa.ca.gov).

**FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO SUBMIT YOUR PLAN FOR THE SFS PROGRAM:**

Contact your local CDFA Animal Health Branch District office or contact the SFS email.

Headquarters in Sacramento - (916) 900 - 5002

Redding District - (530) 225 - 2140

Modesto District - (209) 491 - 9350

Tulare District - (559) 685 - 3500

Ontario District - (909) 947 - 5932

Sick Bird Hotline/California Avian Health Educational Network -(866) 922-2473.

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# Instructions

**Instructions for the Biosecurity Manager or Coordinator:** Use of this template will speed up the approval process and ensure all required information is included within the plan. The Biosecurity Manager or Coordinator should develop the plan by providing all requested information and ensure the information is premises-specific. Labeled premises maps, standard operating procedures (SOP), and Logs must be included within the document, by using the Biosecurity Plan Supplements Document (found on the CDFA Secure Food Supply website) or as an appendix.

## NOTES ON USING THE FORMATTED TEMPLATE:

- Each section of the template includes a description of the topic and/or definitions for terms within the topic, a list of specific requirements, and guided questions to be completed by the Biosecurity Manager or Biosecurity Coordinator.
- All sections and questions must be completed.
- If a section does not apply to the premises (e.g., not all premises share personnel), write “Not Applicable” and explain why.
- Questions that ask for an SOP should be detailed with step-by-step instructions on who will perform the task, with what materials or supplies they will use, how the task will be completed, who verifies the task has been adequately completed, and how the completed task is documented.
- Information and SOPs can be typed directly into the box or copied and pasted from another pre-written document.
- If the provided text box does not provide sufficient space to include all the requested information, add-on pages can be found within the “Biosecurity Plan Supplemental Document” found on the CDFA Secure Food Supply website, within the California Resources section. For each question on the supplement form, include the Premises Name, National Premises Identification Number (NPIN), and question number.
- Logs and maps can be submitted as a separate document in either Microsoft Word or Adobe PDF format. The Logs and maps need to be properly labeled to identify all section requirements as well as include the premises name and NPIN.
  - An example plan, logs, and SOPs can be found in the CDFA Resources section on <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/SecureFoodSupply.html>.

***Before you begin, you will need to have a National Premises Identification Number (NPIN).***

An NPIN is a unique number for each premises that is based upon the 911 physical address. The NPIN is used for disease surveillance and the issuance of movement permits during an outbreak. Contact your CDFA District office for assistance with getting an NPIN.

Premises Name:

NPIN:

Version Number:




## A. General Premises Description

*Premises are required to have a National Premises Identification Number (NPIN) for permitting, sampling, and surveillance during foreign animal disease (FAD)/notifiable animal disease (NAD) outbreak.*

**Premises Property Line** is defined as the legal property boundary. This may or may not be fenced. The premises property line will form the outer edge of the premises/property.

An **Access Point** is any point where access is controlled. Access points can be used for crossing into or out of the premises, the Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA), or a Line of Separation (LOS).

**NPIN:**

**Premises GPS Coordinates:**

**Premises address:**

### 1. Operation Description:

**A-1.1. Premises type:** Broiler

**A-1.2. Organic designation:** Yes ☐ No ☐

### 2. Animals and Houses:

**A-2.1. Species and estimated number of animals in each species:**

Species	Breeder Birds (Y/N)	Number of birds on premises at any one time	Total number of birds raised per year (includes replacement flocks)

**A-2.2. Animal housing type(s):**

**A-2.3. Number of houses and/or pastures on this premises:**

**Premises Name:**

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### 3. Location:

**A-3.1. Provide a general description of the geographic location** (municipality, surrounding public roads and neighboring properties). Specify what is located to the north, south, east, and west.

--

### 4. Premises Property Line:

The premises property line is the legal outermost property boundary. For some premises, the premise property line serves as the outermost boundary for the PBA. The premises property line should be identifiable by using an address marker, signs, fencing or geographic markers.

**A-4.1. Describe the premises property line. Make sure to include the type of fencing, gates, natural barriers, or geographic markers used to identify and distinguish the premises from neighboring properties. Include all vehicle/pedestrian Access Points used to access the premises. Label the premises property line on the map in Section 3.**

--

**A-4.2. List and describe any other business located on the property, such as but not limited to a vegetable stand, rented space, sale of feed/fertilizer. If none, write N/A:**

--




## 5. Premises Connections and Contacts:

A-5.1. List all premises with a direct connection to this premises and all premises owned by the same company. If owned by the same company, please include number of birds on the premises. This list should include shippers/receivers of poultry, poultry products, or feed; premises that share personnel or equipment; and poultry premises that provide employee housing.

Premises Name & annual total number of birds	Premises Type	NPIN	Address	Primary Contact's Phone Number

*Note: If more spaces are needed use the "Shipments Form" found in the Biosecurity Plan Supplement document on the CDFA SFS website in the Resources Section.*

**A-5.2. Please complete the following table with all requested information on Service Providers:**

Type of Service	Provider Name	Provider Phone	Provider Address
<b>Feed Hauler</b>			
<b>Manure Hauler</b>			
<b>Litter Hauler/Source</b>			
<b>Trash Hauler</b>			
<b>Landfill</b>			
<b>Dead Hauler</b>			
<b>Renderer</b>			
<b>Pest Control</b>			
<b>Other:</b>			
<b>Other:</b>			

**6. Premises Disinfectants:****A-6.1. Please complete the following table with all requested information on Disinfectants used on the premises:**

Purpose of Disinfectant	Disinfectant Name (first choice)	Disinfectant Name (back up choice)
<b>Foot Bath</b>		
<b>Vehicle C&amp;D</b>		
<b>Equipment C&amp;D</b>		

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## B. Biosecurity Requirements

### 1. Biosecurity Responsibility

*The designated **Biosecurity Manager** is an individual who has been assigned to develop and implement Enhanced Biosecurity procedures for the premises. For larger premises, a **Biosecurity Coordinator** can be designated at the company level and designees assigned at the farm level. Designation of a Biosecurity Manager or Coordinator and an alternate designee who are knowledgeable and practiced in biosecurity principles and procedures ensures a farm has an appointee responsible for the implementation of biosecurity practices, training of personnel, and someone to serve as the contact for outside agencies.*

#### General Requirements:

- The Biosecurity Manager or Coordinator is responsible for developing and implementing the site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan as well as evaluating and revising the premises Enhanced Biosecurity Plan at least once during each calendar year and whenever there are changes in the premises that may affect the compliance with the plan. Revised plans will need to be reviewed and approved by the CDFA AHB if significant changes are made, at the time of audit, or at the time of activation.
- The Biosecurity Manager or Coordinator is responsible for maintaining records of Enhanced Biosecurity Plan reviews and edits.
- The Biosecurity Manager or Coordinator must be trained in the principles of biosecurity.
- The Biosecurity Manager must complete and maintain records of their continuing education biosecurity training.

In the event of an animal disease outbreak, the Biosecurity Manager, Coordinator, or Designee will:

- Review the entire Enhanced Biosecurity Plan to ensure accuracy with current operations.
- Activate and manage the site-specific enhanced biosecurity requirements of this plan during an FAD/NAD outbreak.
- Inform individuals entering the premises of the enhanced biosecurity protocols to be followed in a language they understand.
- Implement corrective actions to the site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan and procedures as required by regulatory officials, the Incident Management Team (IMT), or their designee.


	Biosecurity Manager	Biosecurity Manager Designee	Biosecurity Coordinator (optional)
Name			
Phone			
Email			




## 2. Training & Training Log

*A Biosecurity Training Log is a record keeping tool used to document employee training. The training log becomes a permanent record in the Enhanced Biosecurity Training Logbook and is incorporated into the Premises Enhanced Biosecurity Plan.*

### **General Requirements:**

- All training must include training materials covering both farm site-specific enhanced biosecurity procedures as well as company and or complex/wide site-specific enhanced biosecurity procedures as applicable.
- All owners and personnel entering the Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA) must complete training on all sections of the site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan.
- Training for the entire site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan must be completed at least annually.
- New poultry caretakers must have the training for the site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan completed upon hire.
- Training logs must at a minimum include title of training, date of training, names and signatures of trainer and all trainees.
- All records must be retained for three (3) years. The Biosecurity Manager, Coordinator, or Designee will:
  - Inform all visitors entering the premises of the enhanced biosecurity protocols to follow in a language that is understood.
  - Document all training in the Biosecurity Training Log.

### **B-2.1 Describe how the above training requirements will be met for EMPLOYEES:**



**B-2.2 Describe how the above training requirements will be met for VISITORS:**




### 3. Line of Separation

**Line of separation (LOS)** is a functional line or barrier separating the cleanest/most biosecure area on the premises (e.g., poultry houses) from the less clean areas of the Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA). The location and number of LOS on the premises may vary depending on the type of poultry house (e.g., environmentally secured versus open sided) and the arrangement of houses (e.g., clustered versus spread out).

Generally, if the premises have environmentally secured poultry houses classified into individual biosecure unit(s), and dedicated poultry house employees, then the LOS is defined by the walls of each poultry building with practical deviations to account for entry points, structural aspects, or outside access areas. For poultry kept in open-sided houses or in outdoor pens, the LOS can be established around a cluster of houses or outdoor pens. For examples, see maps below.

**Premises maps** are essential to visually illustrate your premises biosecurity practices as described in this document. At a minimum, the premises must include at least three maps for ENHANCED BIOSECURITY.

An **Employee** or **Personnel** is anyone who works on the premises on a temporary or full-time basis including biosecurity and flock managers, farm workers, families of farm workers living on the premises, and premises owners and managers.

#### Requirements:

- The site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan should describe and illustrate on a map the boundaries of the LOS(s) and clearly outline the procedures to be followed when caretakers, visitors, suppliers, or equipment cross the LOS or move among different LOS.
- Each map should have its own legend with the information shown in the example legend. Additional maps may be included to support the information provided in the plan.

#### Premises Maps (Examples):

At least three (3) maps of the premises:

1. Birds Eye View
2. Premises Structures
3. Enhanced Biosecurity Measures






**Please create and submit the maps as a separate document.**

A map tutorial video showing step-by-step how to create the maps can be found in the CDFA resources section of the webpage: <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/SecureFoodSupply.html> . An *editable word document for map creation* can be emailed to you if you contact [sfspermitting@cdfa.ca.gov](mailto:sfspermitting@cdfa.ca.gov) .

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## Image 1: Bird's Eye View

This image provides the context to premises orientation including information about nearby premises and risk areas such as bodies of water, poultry premises, feed mills, etc. Include three parcels out from the premises, identify major crossroads, topography of the area, relevant premises or potential risk areas.



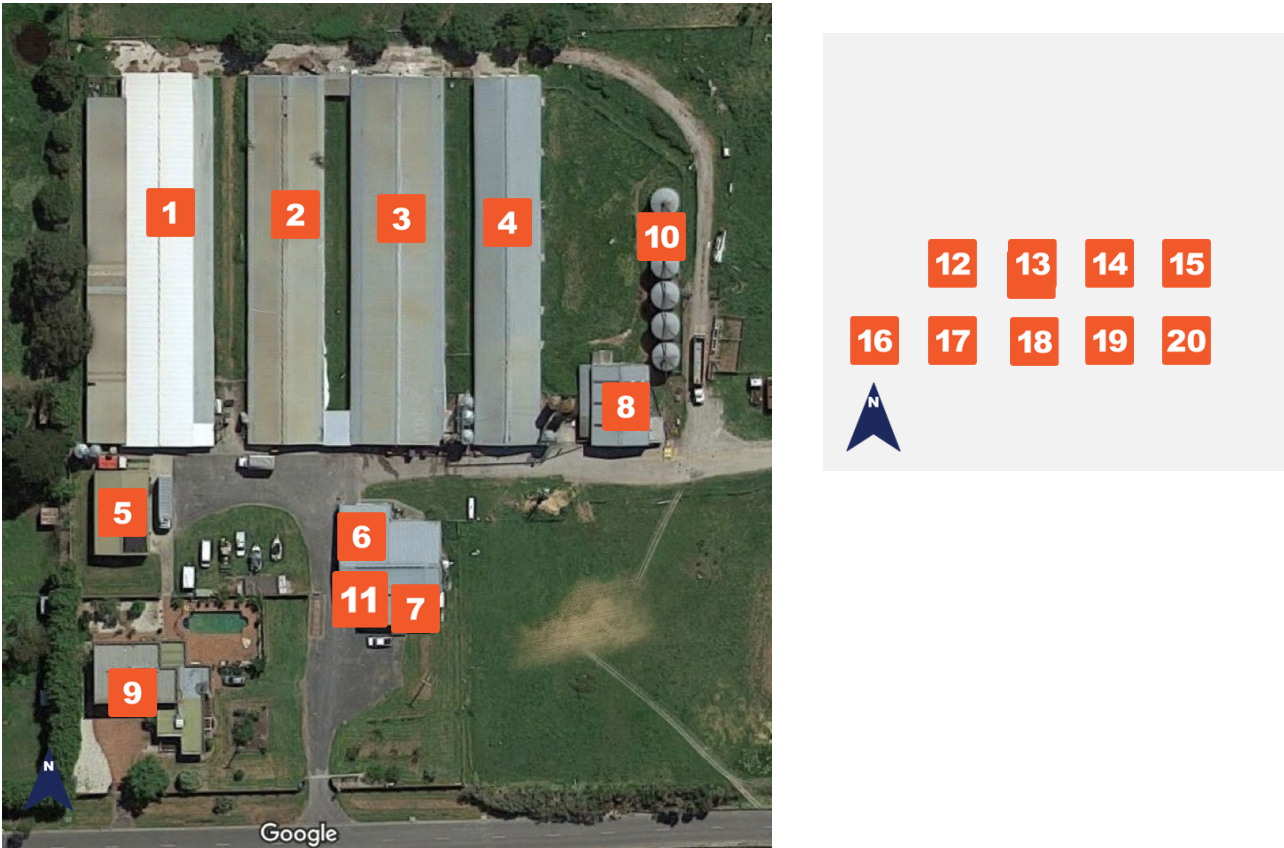
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Image 2: Premises Structures

This image allows identification of all the structures on the premises.



List of structures on the premises:

1	Poultry House #1	9	Residence	17	[xxxxx]
2	Poultry House #2	10	Feed Silos	18	[xxxxx]
3	Poultry House #3	11	Office	19	[xxxxx]
4	Poultry House #4	12	[xxxxx]	20	[xxxxx]
5	Dry Storage	13	[xxxxx]		
6	Employee Changing Room	14	[xxxxx]		
7	Equipment Storage	15	[xxxxx]		
8	Repair Shop	16	[xxxxx]		

Premises Name:

























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	<b>PBA Perimeter</b>		<b>Non-essential Pick-ups/Deliveries</b>
	PBA Perimeter Access Points		Employee/Visitor Parking
	Line of Separation		Propane Tank
	Locked Gates or Doors		Manure Pile
	Vehicle C&D stations		Compass
	Full PPE Stations		Public Road
	Hand Sanitizing		Foot Traffic
	Foot Bath Stations		Manure Hauler Traffic
	Rendering Barrel		Feed Delivery Traffic
	Incinerator		Dry Goods Delivery Traffic
	Compost Pile		Rendering Traffic
	Garbage Barrel or Dumpster		Live Bird Movement Traffic

*Note: Use the icons that indicate biosecurity and managements practices. Some icons may not apply to every operation.*




## **LOS Requirements:**

- The site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan should describe and illustrate on a map the boundaries of the LOS(s) and clearly outline the procedures to be followed when caretakers, visitors, suppliers, or equipment cross the LOS and move among different LOS during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation.
- All LOS must have a clearly marked and identifiable Access Point(s).
- All LOS Access Points must have a dedicated Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) station, footwear disinfection station, and hand sanitizing station.
- Accessing the LOS from the PBA requires at a minimum a change of PPE, including changing into LOS dedicated footwear (PBA footwear should be left outside the LOS), and use of hand sanitizer.
- LOS must have their own dedicated footwear and coveralls that employees change into. PBA PPE does not enter the LOS.
  - **NOTE:** Use of the LOS foot bath without changing footwear is not an acceptable mitigation step. Any employee or visitor WILL change into clean house dedicated foot wear (Reusable or disposable), Coveralls, and then utilize the foot bath and hand sanitizer prior to entering the LOS.
- Access across the LOS should be restricted to essential personnel only.

### **B-3.1E. Describe where the LOS are located:**

### **B-3.2E. Describe how the LOS are visibly indicated (physical barrier, signage):**




**B-3.3E. Describe or reference the map where the Access Points for each LOS are located:**

**B-3.4E. Describe who can cross each LOS:**

**B-3.5E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for PERSONNEL crossing into the LOS:**




**B-3.6E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for VISITORS crossing into the LOS:**

**B-3.7E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for EQUIPMENT crossing into the LOS:**

**B-3.8E. Provide the procedures (SOP) to prevent cross contamination when PERSONNEL move among poultry houses:**






**B-3.9E. Provide the procedures (SOP) to prevent cross contamination when VISITORS move among poultry houses:**

**B-3.10E. Provide the procedures (SOP) to prevent cross contamination when EQUIPMENT moves among poultry houses:**




#### 4. Perimeter Buffer Area

The **Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)** is a functional zone with a distinguishable outer boundary that includes all biosecure areas of the premises. The PBA does not need to extend to the premise property line, and in most cases the PBA perimeter is a smaller defensible area of the premises. The PBA surrounds the poultry houses /LOS or poultry raising area and separates them from areas unrelated to poultry production on that site and/or adjoining properties. In addition to the poultry houses/LOS or poultry raising area, the PBA is comprised of the essential nearby structures and high traffic areas involved in the daily function of the poultry farm. This would usually include, but not be limited to, such things as feed bins, manure sheds, composting areas, generators, pump rooms, etc. The PBA is considered less clean than inside the LOS, but cleaner than the areas outside the PBA.

Enhanced biosecurity **PBA Access Points** are entry points for vehicles or pedestrians that are clearly marked and control authorized entry into and out of the PBA during activation of the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan.

An **Employee or Personnel** is anyone who works on the premises on a temporary or full-time basis including biosecurity and flock managers, farm workers, families of farm workers living on the premises, and premises owners and managers.

A **Visitor** is anyone arriving at the premises who is not a designated employee as defined above and includes haulers of essential items, veterinarians, and regulatory staff.

**Premises signage** includes multilingual signs that are clearly visible to all personnel and visitors upon entrance and within the premises. The proper use of signage will help prevent the spread of disease by restricting movement of personnel and visitors onto the premises and by limiting access to biosecure areas within the PBA and the lines of separation (LOS).

#### PBA Requirements:

- The site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan should describe or illustrate the outer boundary of the PBA and clearly detail the procedures that personnel, visitors, and suppliers must follow when entering and leaving the PBA during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation.
- The outer boundary of the PBA must consist of a physical barrier that restricts movement into and out of the PBA except through the PBA Access Point.
- The PBA outer boundary (could be the premises property line for some premises) and Access Points must be clearly labeled on premises maps.
- The PBA Access Point must contain a vehicle cleaning and disinfection (C&D) station, PPE station, trash bin for PPE disposal, footwear disinfection station, hand sanitation station, and visitor log.
- Employees and visitors must be trained on and follow procedures for entering and exiting the PBA and who has access to the PBA when enhanced biosecurity is activated.

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- PBA Access Points designated for personnel use only must have a PPE dispensary, a trash bin or trash bags for PPE disposal, a hand washing/sanitizing station, a footwear disinfection station, and visitor log.
- All PBA Access Points that are not designated as active Access Points will be locked to prevent unauthorized entry of vehicles and pedestrians.
- Premises-specific employee movements that may present a disease risk should be identified. Procedures (SOP) must be established to mitigate cross-contamination or disease spread.

**B-4.1E. Describe the location of the PBA outer boundary:**

**B-4.2E. Describe how the PBA outer boundary is visibly marked (fence, snow barrier, hay bale, natural barrier, etc.) to prohibit unauthorized entry and ensure biosecurity measures are used upon entry to the premises:**

**B-4.3E. There are  controlled PBA Access Points.**




**B-4.4E. Describe the location of ALL PBA Access Points:**

**B-4.5E. Describe the setup of ALL PBA Access Points (i.e. what is included in the Access Point such as C&D station, PPE dispensary, gates, etc.):**




**B-4.6E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for EMPLOYEES entering and leaving the PBA through the PBA Access Points:**

**B-4.7E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for VISITORS entering and leaving the PBA through the PBA Access Points:**




**B-4.8E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT that enter and exit the PBA through the PBA Access Point:**

**Signage Requirements:**

- The premises must post signs at intervals around the entire property line and PBA outer boundary to restrict entry to Access Points.
- All premises Access Points (gates and personnel entrances) will have signage to restrict the movement onto the premises to essential personnel only.
- Within the PBA, separate buildings must have signage that designates the biosecurity requirements for entry into the building/area.
- Multilingual signage must be used when appropriate.

**B-4.9E. Indicate applicable signage used on the premises:**

☐ Premises Property Line

☐ PBA Outer Boundary

☐ Biosecurity Area – No Unauthorized Entry

☐ No Trespassing

☐ All Visitors – Call the Office prior to Entry

☐ Other: Please Specify:




**B-4.10E. Describe the location(s) of posted signs to restrict or block access to the PBA:**

**B-4.11E. Types of signage within the PBA during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan Activation:**

- ☐ PPE requirements and location of PPE dispensaries
- ☐ Vehicle & Equipment C&D requirements, instructions for activating/using the wash station
- ☐ Location of Foot Baths
- ☐ LOS Entrance Requirements
- ☐ Other: Please Specify:

**B-4.12E. Describe the location(s) of posted signs within the PBA:**



**B-4.13E. Describe where multilingual signs will be used:**






## 5. Personnel

**Personnel and Employee** is anyone who works on the farm on a temporary or full-time basis including biosecurity and flock managers, farm workers, families of farm workers, and premises owners and managers.

**Non-farm personnel** can include corporate employees who do not work on the farm.

A **Shared Employee** is an employee who works at multiple premises.

A **Visitor** is anyone arriving at the premises who is not a designated employee/personnel as defined above and includes, but is not limited to, haulers of essential items, service providers, repair personnel, veterinarians, and regulatory staff.

**Personal protective equipment (PPE)** is equipment worn to minimize exposure to a variety of hazards. Examples of PPE include gloves, hair nets, face masks, rubber boots, shoe covers, smocks or coats, eye protection, and full-body coverall suits. PPE can be either disposable or reusable. PPE is necessary to help reduce the possibility of transferring infectious agents between facilities, or from one biosecure area on the premises to another.

A **footwear disinfection station** is a designated area where footwear can be cleaned and disinfected. This is commonly referred to as a foot bath and can be either wet or dry. The proper use and maintenance of footwear disinfection stations will help prevent the spread of contaminated material onto the premises, or between different bio-secure areas throughout the premises.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Upon the activation of the site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan, this premises will use (select the most appropriate box and complete relevant sections on type of PPE):

Reusable PPE ☐      Disposable PPE ☐      Both Types ☐

### Reusable PPE Requirements:

- The site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan should include procedures specifically addressing PPE use for employees.
- The site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan should include procedures specifically addressing PPE use for visitors.
- All reusable PPE is in good condition and free of holes, cracks, or other signs of excessive wear. Damaged items will be removed from circulation.
- All reusable PPE remains on the premises. If reusable PPE must leave the site (e.g., for laundering) you must demonstrate all risks are mitigated.




- Reusable PPE and employee street clothing must be separated from each other at all times. If dedicated street clothing is utilized as PPE, it must be marked and easily identified as premises-specific reusable PPE and treated as reusable PPE.
- C&D protocols are in place for all reusable PPE (SOP must be included).
- Reusable footwear will remain inside the PBA when not in use and undergo C&D after each use.
- LOS must have their own dedicated footwear and coveralls that employees change into. PBA PPE does not enter the LOS.
- Reusable PPE dispensaries must be stocked with at least 3 sets of coverall type of PPE per employee.

**B-5.1E. List the types of reusable PPE utilized:**

**B-5.2E. Who will utilize the reusable PPE?**




**B-5.3E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for when and/or after which job duties employees are required to change into clean reusable PPE:**

**B-5.4E. Describe the locations of all reusable PPE storage sites(including LOS storage)/dispensaries:**

**B-5.5E. Does reusable PPE remain on the premises?**

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐




**B-5.6E. If “No”, explain where the reusable PPE goes and how it returns to the premises:**

**B-5.7E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for laundering and C&D of all reusable PPE:**




**B-5.8E. Provide the protocol (SOP) for checking reusable PPE to ensure it is in good condition:**

**Disposable PPE Requirements:**

- The site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan should include procedures specifically addressing PPE use for employees.
- The site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan should include procedures specifically addressing PPE use for visitors.
- Employee changing areas are stocked with necessary PPE for workers entering the farm.
- Accessing the LOS from the PBA requires at a minimum a change of PPE, including changing into new booties (PBA footwear should be left outside the LOS), and use of hand sanitizer.
  - NOTE: Use of the LOS foot bath without changing footwear is not an acceptable mitigation step. Any employee or visitor WILL change into clean house dedicated footwear (Reusable or disposable), Coveralls, and then utilize the foot bath and hand sanitizer prior to entering the LOS
- PPE Dispensaries are stocked with a minimum of 10 sets of disposable PPE for each disposable PPE type utilized by the premises.
- Disposable PPE dispensaries and disposal bins and are available at each PBA and LOS Access Point (at a minimum).
- Used disposable PPE will be bagged and sealed prior to removal from the premises.
- All Visitors must be trained on the proper use of disposable PPE.

**B-5.9E. List the types of disposable PPE utilized:**




**B-5.10E. Describe or list who will utilize the disposable PPE:**

**B-5.11E. Describe the storage sites (including LOS storage)/dispensaries and disposal locations for all disposable PPE used:**




**B-5.12E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for when and after which job duties employees are required to change into fresh disposable PPE:**

**B-5.13E. Provide the protocol (SOP) for removing used PPE from the premises:**


**Hand washing and sanitizing stations requirements:**

- Each LOS Access Point, PBA Access Point, PPE changing area and PPE station require a hand sanitization station.

**B-5.14E. Describe where hand washing/sanitization stations are located:****B-5.15E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for the use of the hand sanitization station:**






**B-5.16E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for the checking and restocking of the hand sanitizer stations:**

**Footwear Disinfection Station Requirements:**

- All individuals who enter the PBA on foot or exit their vehicle inside the PBA will ensure that visible contamination on their footwear, clothing, or exposed skin does not enter or exit the premises.
- All PBA Access Points, and LOS Access Points will have a footwear and/or foot cover dispensary and disinfection station.
- Footwear disinfection station placement will ensure the station will not be bypassed.
  - **NOTE:** Use of the LOS foot bath without changing footwear is not an acceptable mitigation step. Any employee or visitor WILL change into clean house dedicated foot wear (Reusable or disposable).
- A maintenance log for the footwear disinfection stations must be kept.
- Disinfectant will be changed and checked for proper concentration per manufacturer instructions, or more frequently if it appears dirty.
- All employee training on the proper use and maintenance of footwear disinfection stations will be recorded in the Biosecurity Training Log.
- All visitors must be trained on the proper use of the footwear disinfection stations and the training should be noted in the visitor log.




**B-5.17E. Describe biosecurity requirements (e.g., condition of clothes, personal vehicle, general cleanliness) for employees arriving at work:**

**B-5.18E. Describe or list the locations of premises footwear disinfection stations:**




**B-5.19E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for the set up and placement of footwear disinfection stations:**

**B-5.20E. Provide the procedures (SOPs) for footwear disinfection station maintenance:**


**B-5.21E. Describe the location of the footwear disinfection station maintenance log:****Shared Employees Requirements during activation of Enhanced Biosecurity Plan:**

*NOTE: Sharing employees between or among premises is a high-risk practice that increases the risk for disease transmission and is discouraged whenever possible. In the event of an animal disease outbreak that requires activation of your Enhanced Biosecurity Plan, the utilization of shared personnel will be prohibited on infected premises, contact premises, or suspect premises.*

**If the premises shares employees, the following requirements must be met:**

- All participating premises will notify the IMT that they are sharing employees and provide contact information for all participating premises.
- There is a **MINIMUM 24 HOURS DOWN TIME** for employees shared between premises.
- Shared employees must shower and change clothes before entering each premises.
- Each participating premises will record procedures on how personnel will move from one premises to another without spreading disease (e.g. use of PPE, disinfectants, foot baths, C&D activities).
- The training records related to employee movement will be recorded in the Biosecurity Training Log.
- All premises sharing personnel could be treated as a single premises.
- Any participating premises found non compliant in the event of an outbreak will cause all members to be non-compliant.
- If one member becomes infected with an FAD/NAD, the IMT may impose movement restrictions on all participating premises.




**B-5.22E. Does this premises share employees with other premises?** Yes      No

**B-5.23E. Enter premises shared employees with:**

Premises Name	Premises Type	NPIN	Address	Phone Number

**B-5.24E. Describe job duties of all shared employees working on the premises:**




**B-5.25E. Describe the scheduling of employees shared amongst premises:**

**B-5.26E. Provide the procedures (SOP) to mitigate the associated risks of sharing employees:**


**Visitor Requirements:**

*NOTE: Controlling and documenting visitors onto the farm is essential to prevent diseases from entering the farm. Any visitor who crosses the PBA must sign and complete the visitor log.*

- Visitors will always be accompanied by a premises employee and will have limited access to the premises. No unauthorized access will be allowed.
- Management will maintain a visitor log that is available for review.
- Management will maintain an animal/product movement log that verifies and records Product Movement Permit information and documents the number and origin of animals, products, or items.
- Everyone entering the PBA on foot or exiting their vehicle inside the PBA arrives at the premises having showered and wearing clean clothing and footwear.
- Visitors entering biosecure areas will use PPE, footbaths, and hand sanitizer as described in the plan.
- All visitors who receive authorization to enter the PBA will have read the premises visitor biosecurity protocol and signed the Visitor Log, acknowledging their understanding and willingness to abide by these protocols.
- Visitor Access to the poultry houses will be restricted.
- Visitors will not be allowed to access the facility or grounds if they have had contact with susceptible species or rendering facilities in the preceding 72 hours.

**B-5.27E. Provide your procedures (SOP) for accepting and allowing visitors to enter the premises:**

Premises Name:

NPIN:

Version Number:




**B-5.28E. Are visitors accompanied by a premises employee?**

Yes ☐      No ☐      N/A ☐

**B-5.29E. If “No”, explain how biosecurity is maintained by unaccompanied visitors:**

**B-5.30E. Describe the location of the Visitor Log and Animal Product Movement Log:**

**B-5.31E. Are visitors (not including veterinarians or regulatory officials) restricted from crossing the LOS (poultry houses/pens)?**

Yes ☐      No ☐      N/A ☐






**B-5.32E. If “No”, explain how biosecurity is maintained when visitors cross the LOS:**

**B-5.33E. Provide your procedure (SOP)/policy regarding visitors that have had contact with offsite poultry or avian species within 72 hours:**




## **Hauler Biosecurity Requirements:**

- Haulers who enter the perimeter must be in compliance with all biosecurity protocols outlined in the Visitor section of this document,
- Haulers for both incoming and outgoing loads may require a valid Product Movement Permit for the products they are transporting.
- Pick-ups and deliveries within a Control Area will be single premises only.

### **B-5.34E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for all HAULERS ENTERING THE PBA:**

### **B-5.35E. Provide the specific procedures (SOP) for all HAULERS WHILE THEY ARE INSIDE the PBA:**




**B-5.36E. Provide the specific procedures (SOPs) for all HAULERS EXITING THE PBA:**

**High Risk Employee Movements:**

**B-5.37E. Describe any premise-specific employee movements that may present a disease risk that have not already been described:**

Premises Name:

NPIN:

Version Number:




**B-5.38E. Provide premise-specific procedures (SOP) in place to mitigate cross-contamination or disease spread by the high-risk employee movements just described:**

**Premises Name:**

**NPIN:**

**Version Number:**




## 6. Wild Birds, Rodents, and Insects

*Pest Control is a key component of any premises' biosecurity plan. Pests are a known reservoir and vector of pathogenic and zoonotic diseases. Because pests are endemic to all environments, management must maintain a robust monitoring and exclusion program to keep pest populations suppressed.*

*The term **pest** (in the SFS Program) includes insects, rodents, wild birds, stray poultry, dogs, cats, and other animals not associated with premises business activities*

### **Pest Control Requirements:**

- All federal and state regulations must be met and implemented unless otherwise directed by the IMT.
- All control measures for pests including mechanical traps, bait stations, and approved chemicals must be documented in a pest control plan.
- The premises management must document all procedures for the monitoring of control measures using equipment such as traps, fly strips, spot cards, glue traps or other appropriate mechanical traps.
- Monitoring activities must be documented in the premises' pest control log.
- Designated premises personnel will record the following information:
  - Name of employee performing the inspection
  - Date, time, and location of the inspection
  - Type of equipment inspected
  - Type and approximate number of pests
  - Date, time, and location when new equipment is placed
  - Corrective actions to be taken as needed
- All debris and harborage from the inside and the surrounding area outside of the animal housing areas that could harbor pests must be cleared.
- Feed area/bins must be secured, and spilled feed must be immediately cleaned and discarded. Water sources and feed intended for animal use are placed and secured to prevent pest access.




**B-6.1E. Describe any enhancements/changes to premises pest control biosecurity practices during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation. Use the enhanced pest control requirements list above for reference:**

Premises Name:	
NPIN:	
Version Number:	



## 7. Equipment and Vehicles

**Equipment and vehicles** can serve as a source of cross contamination. Biosecurity procedures for cleaning and disinfection are important for risk mitigation.

**Reusable Equipment** is equipment that undergoes cleaning and disinfection and can be returned to use in production. Maintaining clean and disinfected reusable equipment and delivery vehicles is vital to ensure biosecurity on your premises is maintained and to prevent the spread of disease.

**Disposable Equipment** is equipment that is meant for a single use and then disposed of as waste. In some cases, disposable equipment may be required in high-risk premises to maintain biosecurity.

**Shared Equipment and Supplies** are supplies and equipment that are used at multiple premises such as vehicles, tools, machinery, cages, and supplies. Sharing equipment and supplies among multiple premises increases risk of disease transmission to your premises. During enhanced biosecurity activation, the sharing of equipment and supplies will be prohibited unless granted an exemption. If granted an exemption, all premises sharing equipment and supplies could be treated as a single premises and must provide specific SOP's for mitigating the risk of sharing equipment amongst premises. If one of the premises is not in compliance with all enhanced biosecurity requirements, all premises sharing equipment and supplies will also be considered out of compliance.


**Paperwork/Information Transfer** refers to the sharing of documentation when haulers arrive on your premises. This may be done through forms and paper documents, or it may be done by means of electronic information transfer. Electronic information transfers should be practiced whenever possible. If hard-copy paperwork is still necessary, then a bio secure method of transfer should be implemented to avoid transfer of disease via the handling of physical forms and documents.

**Essential Pick-ups and Deliveries** are for items that are essential to the function of your premises (e.g. feed deliveries, product movement, and rendering pick-up). Tracking movement for essential pick-ups and deliveries allows for trace-back/trace-forward and containment of high-risk material.

**Non-essential Pick-ups/Deliveries** are items that do not require the hauler to cross the PBA and can be dropped off in a designated location outside of the PBA. Limiting movement of items across the PBA avoids accidental transfer of disease-causing agents moving between facilities from carriers such as UPS, FedEx, and USPS.

**Vehicle cleaning and disinfection (C&D)** refers to the official procedures that must be in place for ensuring that all traffic coming onto the property is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to prevent the spread of disease-causing agents (virus or bacteria) from one location to another.


**Dedicated Personnel** refers to personnel who are dedicated to performing the same job duties every day of their work schedule.







**B-7.3E. If using REUSABLE EQUIPMENT during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation, are they free of any wood, washed and sanitized after each use, and returned to farm of origin?**

Yes      No      Not Applicable

**If “No”, explain the premises plan for mitigating the risk of disease spread:**

**B-7.4E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for the C&D of ALL REUSABLE EQUIPMENT:**




**B-7.5E. Provide the procedures (SOP) to maintain the chain of custody of any and all reusable equipment to ensure the equipment is returned to the farm of origin:**

**Sharing of Equipment and Supplies Requirements:**

- The sharing of equipment and supplies located within the premises perimeter with other premises will be prohibited in most circumstances. However, the IMT may consider sharing some equipment with strict C&D procedures and a risk mitigation plan in place.
- Movement of equipment will require a Product Movement Permit and an activated and verified Enhanced Biosecurity Plan.
- Bulk supply orders may be allowed and distributed under certain conditions. The shipment must be delivered to each premises.
- Affected premises, contact premises, or suspect premises will be prohibited from participation in multiple premises orders.
- Deliveries will be made to the premises designated non-essential delivery area.

**B-7.6E. Will the premises be sharing equipment?** Yes      No

Premises Name:

NPIN:

Version Number:




**B-7.7E. If "yes", List all premises sharing equipment and supplies with this premises; indicate what equipment or supply is shared:**

Premises Name	Equipment/Supply Type	NPIN	Address	Phone Number

**Premises Name:**

**NPIN:**

**Version Number:**




**B-7.8E. Provide the C&D procedures (SOP) for all equipment that is shared between premises:**

**Essential Pickups and Delivery Requirements:**

- Only allow essential pick-ups/deliveries through the PBA Access Point after thorough C&D.
- Clearly post signage indicating driver must contact Biosecurity Manager or Designee for approval of entrance.

In the event of an animal disease outbreak, the Biosecurity Manager, Coordinator, or Designee will:

- Perform or observe C&D of the vehicle upon entrance and exit.
- Instruct the hauler on hauler and visitor biosecurity protocols.
- Verify the shipment has a valid PMP.

Premises Name:

NPIN:

Version Number:




**B-7.11E. Provide your procedures (SOP) for essential deliveries and pickups:**

**B-7.12E. Does your premises have signage posted directing haulers to contact management upon arrival?**

Yes ☐ No ☐

**B-7.13E. If “No”, explain how haulers will alert management to their arrival at the premises:**




*Upon activation of the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan, movement goals for essential pickups and deliveries must be adjusted to avoid transfer of disease among facilities. Please complete the following table.*

**B-7.14E. List the ESSENTIAL DELIVERY ITEMS from highest priority to lowest priority below:**

Priority Rank	Material (i.e. Feed, reusable equipment, Live birds, etc.)	Sender name, address, and contact information
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

**B-7.15E. List the ESSENTIAL PICK-UP ITEMS from highest priority to lowest priority below:**

Priority Rank	Material (i.e. manure, live birds, etc.)	Recipient name, address, and contact information
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		




## **Non-Essential Delivery Requirements:**

- Designate a non-essential pick-up and delivery area that is located outside of the PBA.
- Clearly post signage designating the location for non-essential pick-up and delivery.
- Clearly post signage indicating driver must contact Biosecurity Manager or Designee upon delivery with appropriate phone numbers.
- All deliveries to the non-essential delivery area should be C&D before being moved into the perimeter buffer area when applicable.

### **B-7.16E. Describe the location of the non-essential delivery area used:**

### **B-7.17E. Does the non-essential delivery area have signage to direct haulers to the correct location:**

Yes ☐ No ☐

### **B-7.18E. If “No”, explain how haulers will know where to take the non-essential items:**




**B-7.19E Provide the procedure (SOP) for the C&D of the non-essential delivery items before they are moved into the PBA:**

### **Vehicle and Equipment C&D Requirements**

- Ensure that all vehicles and equipment entering and leaving the PBA will go through cleaning and disinfection (C&D) to include cargo exterior, wheel wells, undercarriage, and tires. Vehicles with obvious contamination will be denied entry.
- Ensure that farm management and/or the Biosecurity Manager or Designee verifies that adequate C&D has been performed by premises personnel, adequate PPE and PPE changes have been used, and all log in procedures have been followed prior to allowing access onto the premises.

**B-7.20E. What is the type of vehicle C&D station located at the PBA Access Point?**

Manual      Automated      Shared Offsite

Premises Name:

NPIN:

Version Number:






**B-7.21E. Describe the LOCATION of all vehicle C&D stations used. Include the type of vehicle wash station at each location:**

**B-7.22E. Provide your premises procedure (SOP) for the SETUP of all vehicle C&D Stations:**

**B-7.23E. Describe all vehicle C&D WASH PAD SURFACE types used:**




**B-7.24E. List all EQUIPMENT kept and maintained at the vehicle C&D station. (PPE, brushes, hoses, buckets, power washer, proportioner valve, pump sprayer disinfectant):**

**B-7.25E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for checking the concentration of the disinfectant used:**

**B-7.26E. Does the premises maintain a vehicle C&D maintenance log to document the monitoring of the concentration of the disinfectant?**      Yes      No




**B-7.27E. If “No”, explain how management will ensure the disinfectant is maintained at the appropriate concentration:**

**B-7.28E. Describe the location of the vehicle C&D maintenance log:**

Premises Name:

NPIN:

Version Number:




**B-7.29E. Describe how WASTEWATER from the C&D station will be managed to ensure that water slopes away from animal housing, feed receiving or storage areas, waterways, and on-farm traffic areas:**

**B-7.30E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for vehicle and equipment C&D:**

**B-7.31E. Are there DEDICATED PERSONNEL for the vehicle C&D stations?**

Yes      No      N/A




**B-7.32E. If “No,” Provide the procedure (SOP) detailing how personnel will move to/from the vehicle C&D station to animal area(s) without spreading contamination (i.e. use and cleaning of PPE and cleaning and hygiene of personnel):**

**Shared Wash Station Requirements :**

- Conditions for approving a shared wash station will remain the same. However, in some circumstances the IMT may require changes.
- All premises participating in a shared wash station could be treated as single premises.

**B-7.33E. Will your premises participate in a SHARED WASH STATION?**      Yes      No

If “No”, then add “Not Applicable” below.

If “Yes”, then complete all sections for the shared vehicle C&D station.




**B-7.34E. Provide the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan procedures (SOP) to ensure contamination will not spread to participating members of the shared wash station:**

**B-7.35E. List all premises participating in a shared wash station:**

Premises Name	Premises Type	NPIN	Address	Phone Number

Premises Name:

NPIN:

Version Number:

**Traffic Patterns Requirements:**

- Traffic patterns for vehicles entering the premises or entering the PBA should be established to minimize cross contamination.
- Traffic patterns should be visibly marked on the premises maps.

**B-7.36E. Describe the system used to ensure separation of clean and dirty vehicles (ie: traffic flow, patterns):**

**B-7.37E. Provide the premises procedure (SOP) detailing how roads and pathways inside the premises perimeter will be decontaminated after high-risk vehicles (manure/render hauling) leave your premises:**

Premises Name:

NPIN:

Version Number:


**Information Transfer Requirements:**

- Use electronic transfer of information via email, camera images, etc. for the documentation of all movements whenever possible.
- Implement a bio-secure method of transfer if hard-copy paperwork transfer is required.
- Retain all Enhanced Biosecurity Plan related paperwork for a minimum of three years.

**B-7.38E. Provide the premises biosecurity procedures (SOP) for paperwork and information transfer:**

Premises Name:

NPIN:

Version Number:






## 8. Mortality & High-Risk Material Disposal

**Mortality** refers to dead animals. Disposing of mortality daily is important for biosecurity so as not to attract wild birds, rodents, insects, and other animals. Monitoring the mortality rate (number of dead animals in a given time period) is a critical part of flock health monitoring.

**High Risk Materials** refers to materials that present a risk for spreading disease agents such as dead animals, animal products, live animals found outside cages, disposable equipment supplies, PPE, and waste materials. High risk materials require additional measures (e.g., bagging and tying) prior to disposal.

**Waste Materials** refers to materials that are low risk for disease spread including trash, packing supplies, etc. Waste materials are typically disposed of directly into a trash or garbage bin.

A **disposal plan** includes the details of how high-risk materials (e.g., dead animals, animal products, live animals found outside cages, disposable equipment supplies, PPE, and waste materials) will be disposed of and/or removed from your premises to prevent the spread of disease during an animal disease outbreak.

### Disposal Plan Requirements:

- In the event of an animal disease outbreak that requires activation of your Enhanced Biosecurity Plan, additional biosecurity measures for the disposal of high-risk materials may be required. The IMT may specify additional disposal requirements for high or at-risk premises. If the premises needs to move litter/manure to comply with municipal ordinance contact IMT as soon as possible to request movement permit.
- Premises should have alternative methods for disposing of high risk material in case disease conditions prohibit normal disposal options.

### **B-8.1E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for disposal of MORTALITY:**




**B-8.2E. Provide the enhanced biosecurity procedures (SOP) for disposal of LIVE ANIMALS found outside of cages or housing areas:**

**B-8.3E. Provide the enhanced biosecurity procedures (SOP) for disposal of DISPOSABLE EQUIPMENT AND SAMPLING SUPPLIES:**




**B-8.4E. Provide the enhanced biosecurity procedures (SOP) for disposal of WASTE MATERIALS:**

**B-8.5E. Does the premises have the capability to store high risk materials for at least 72 hours in case of movement delays?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

**B-8.6E. Specify the number of days for each of the following:**

Storage of high-risk materials (not including dead animals or manure):

Storage of dead animals:  days.

Litter/manure must be moved within

**B-8.7E. Are employees trained on enhanced biosecurity procedures for disposal of high-risk materials?**

☐ Yes

☐ No




## 9. Manure and Litter Management

**Manure and Spent Litter** can be sources of contamination, are a risk of disease spread, and an attractant to pests such as wild birds, rodents, insects, and other animals. Biosecurity procedures are important for risk mitigation.

**Manure and spent litter** are considered a high-risk by-product during an FAD/NAD outbreak. All manure hauling activities within the Control Area will be restricted by the IMT. Premises should have the ability to store manure for at least 30 days. It is recommended the premises have the capability to dry and compost the manure onsite. Any manure hauling will require approval and permitting through the IMT on a case-by-case basis.

### Requirements:

- The IMT will only allow manure hauling for premises that do not have the capacity to store or compost manure.
- The premises will need to provide documentation that they have reached capacity or will reach capacity within 10 days, in order to secure permission for manure movement.
- The IMT will establish conditions for transporting manure with a Product Movement Permit.

**B-9.1E. Provide the litter/manure handling procedures (SOP) of the premises during an NAD/FAD outbreak that meets the above requirements:**




## 10. Replacement Poultry

**Replacement poultry** can include chicks, pullets, or broilers and are a potential source of disease transmission onto the premises. Biosecurity protocols need to be in place to ensure no contamination occurs when new birds are introduced to the premises.

**Live poultry movements** include receiving and sending live birds from the premises, such as replacement poultry and finished broilers. To ensure biosecurity of the premises, replacement poultry should be sourced from flocks that adhere to NPIP guidelines and live poultry haulers should adhere to biosecurity protocols, C&D, and vehicle inspection.

**Pre-movement Isolation Period (PMIP)** involves adhering to a defined period of elevated biosecurity for an entire premise prior to permitted movement of live poultry.

### PMIP Requirements:

- Adhere to the PMIP for the prescribed set number of days prior to permitted movement of live poultry.
- Implement enhanced biosecurity for ALL personnel and vehicles entering the premises.
- The duration of the PMIP will be determined by the IMT.
- Live or dead poultry will NOT be moved onto or off the premises.
- Manure or other bio-hazardous materials will NOT be removed from the premises.
- Only critical visits to the premises will continue.

### Replacement Poultry Requirements:

- Your premises must adhere to enhanced biosecurity and permitting requirements.
- If the IMT allows the receiving of replacement birds, the premises initiating the shipment (farm of origin) will be responsible for obtaining a valid Product Movement Permit (PMP) to move live poultry into a Control Area.
- The origin premises will be required to activate and have their Enhanced Biosecurity Plan validated by IMT designees.
- Deliveries of replacement poultry will be single farm only.
- Both premises (origin and receiving) must meet all conditions of the PMP.


**Broiler Requirements:**

- If the IMT allows the movement of finished broilers (broilers moving to processor), the premises initiating the shipment (farm of origin) will be responsible for obtaining a valid PMP to move live poultry out of or within a Control Area.
- The premises will be required to demonstrate activation of the conditions of Enhanced Biosecurity Plan, and the destination premises will be required to have an activated and validated Enhanced Biosecurity Plan, as determined by the IMT.
- Deliveries of spent hens will be single farm only.
- Both premises (origin and receiving) must meet all conditions of the product movement permit.

**B-10.1E. Provide the procedures (SOP) on how TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES for replacement poultry and broilers moving to processing are regularly C&D and inspected:****B-10.2E. Provide the procedures (SOP) on how TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT is C&D and inspected:**




**B-10.3E Provide the premises biosecurity procedures (SOP) for THE RECEIVING of replacement poultry onto the premises:**

**B-10.4E. Provide the premises biosecurity procedures or requirements (SOPs) for PERSONNEL involved in receiving replacement poultry:**




## 11. Feed and Replacement Litter

**Feed, feed ingredients, and replacement litter** can be a source of contamination for the premises. Biosecurity protocols and procedures can help mitigate this risk.

**Feed delivery** is the bringing of animal feed materials onto the premises by a hauler. There is an increased risk for disease transmission associated with feed delivery activities, especially when a hauler services more than one premises per day. Limiting and documenting movement of feed deliveries on and off your premises and establishing clear biosecurity protocols is an important part of preventing the spread of disease during an outbreak

**Replacement Litter** refers to unused poultry bedding.

### Requirements:

- Feed companies delivering within a Control Area during an FAD/NAD outbreak will be required to have an approved and verified Enhanced Biosecurity Plan.
- The IMT will prohibit the use of any equipment provided by the feed hauler except for feed conveyor/auger systems mounted to the feed truck.
- If additional feed transfer equipment is needed, the receiving premises will supply this equipment.
- Spilled feed must be placed in a sealed trash bag and placed in the trash dumpster. Disposal of feed in the manure storage area during an outbreak will be prohibited.






**B-11.1E. Provide the premises procedure (SOP) for RECEIVING FEED:** *Include a statement as to whether the feed company employees must exit the delivery vehicle while inside the perimeter and list any required additional transfer equipment:*

**B-11.2E. Provide the premises procedure (SOP) for C&D of FEED DELIVERY EQUIPMENT:**


**B-11.3E. Provide the clean-up procedure (SOP) for SPILLED FEED.****Replacement Litter Requirements:**

- The premises will provide all necessary transfer equipment for the delivery.
- The provided equipment will be stored onsite, maintained, and C&D will be performed by premises personnel.
- Premises personnel will be responsible for the unloading of the litter.
- A PMP will be required for all litter deliveries.

**B-11.4E. Provide the premises enhanced biosecurity procedure (SOP) for RECEIVING LITTER:**




**B-11.5E. Describe how LITTER:**

**B-11.6E. Provide the premises procedures (SOP) for C&D of LITTER DELIVERY EQUIPMENT:**




## 12. Reporting of Elevated Morbidity and Mortality

Elevation in **morbidity** (sick birds) and/or **mortality** (dead birds) above expected levels, as defined by the biosecurity plan, will be reported and appropriate actions should be taken to rule out reportable disease agents.

**Active observational surveillance** involves daily flock health evaluation for the presence of FAD/NAD on the premises. The active observational surveillance program will include **flock health monitors** who are employees assigned to record daily feed and water consumption, signs of illness, production parameters, and mortality. Maintaining flock health is a paramount husbandry practice and facilitates early disease detection.

### Requirements:

- The premises will designate Flock Health Monitor(s).
- The Flock Health Monitors will be responsible for performing daily evaluations to assess the general health of all animals on the premises.
- Health observation will include noting any significant fluctuations in production parameters, checking for the presence/absence of any clinical signs compatible with the current disease outbreak, and noting and quantifying any mortality.
- Health observation findings will be recorded daily in a Flock Surveillance Log and sent to the IMT as directed.
- Notify IMT in case of any abnormal increase in mortality and morbidity.

### B-12.1E. Does the premises have a designated flock health monitor(s)?

Yes

No

### C-12.2E. If "No", explain who will be monitoring the flock health:




**B-12.3E. List all Flock Health Monitors below:**

	Name	Email	Phone Number
Flock Health Monitor			
Flock Health Monitor			
Flock Health Monitor			
Flock Health Monitor			
Flock Health Monitor			

**B-12.4E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for flock health monitoring:**




**B-12.5E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for the collection, processing, and submission of flock health data:**

**Premises Name:**

**NPIN:**

**Version Number:**




### 13. Sampling for Poultry Premises

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***Sampling Poultry*** is a measure taken to confirm the presence or absence of infection. This may include collecting samples from live or dead birds.

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**Requirements:**

- During an FAD/NAD outbreak, sampling protocols will be determined by the IMT in accordance with the disease situation.
- Sampling may be performed by premises personnel under the direction of designated IMT staff.
- All movements of animals, animal products, or other items into or out of a quarantined premise will require a Product Movement Permit.
- Product Movement Permits will be granted by the IMT and contingent upon timely and accurate completion of the mandated sampling procedures, and adherence to all additional permit conditions.




## C. Acronyms

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C&D	Cleaning and Disinfection
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
IMT	Incident Management Team
LOS	Line of separation
NAD	Notifiable Animal Disease
NPIN	National Premises Identification Number
NPIP	National Poultry Improvement Plan
PBA	Perimeter Buffer Area
PMIP	Pre-movement Isolation Period
PMP	Product Movement Permit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SFS	Secure Food Supply
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
