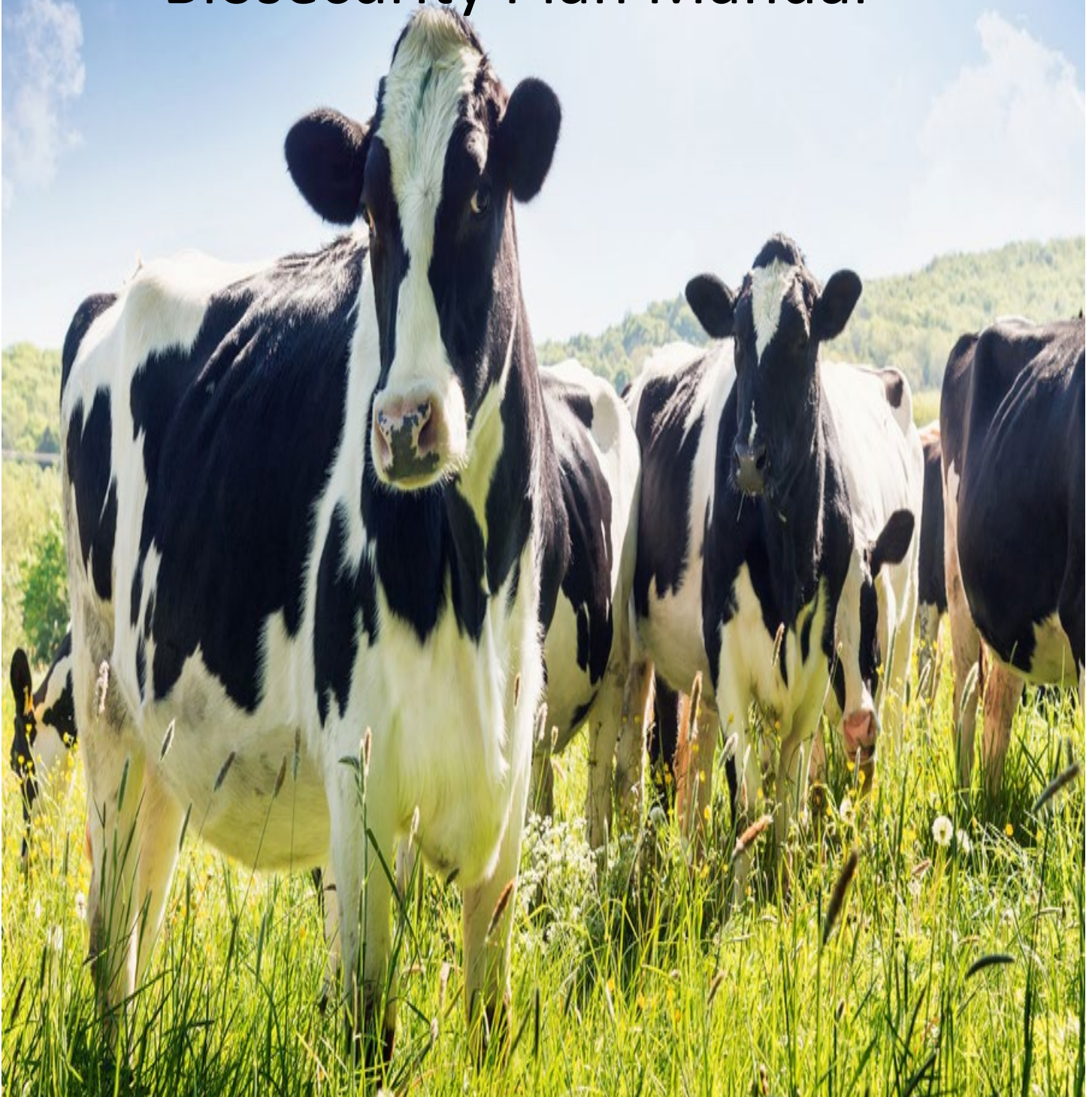


# California Dairy Farm Enhanced Biosecurity Plan Manual



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# Introduction

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This Manual can be used to help facilitate the process of completing the California Dairy Farm Premises Enhanced Biosecurity Plan Template. The sections in this Manual correlate to the sections of the Dairy Template and provide instructions for the template's requirements.

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## CALIFORNIA DAIRY FARM PREMISES BIOSECURITY PLAN TEMPLATE

**Definition:** The California Dairy Farm Premises Enhanced Biosecurity Plan Template is intended to assist the Biosecurity Manager in developing a premises-specific Enhanced Biosecurity plan that addresses the requirements of the California Secure Food Supply (SFS) program. ***This template does not include any non-biosecurity aspects of the respective dairy programs such as state or federal milk safety regulations, environmental regulations, processor-specific quality requirements, or daily biosecurity 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, such as Foot and Mouth Disease) or Notifiable Animal Disease (NAD, such as bovine tuberculosis). The main principles of 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 and disease. During an outbreak of an infectious disease, because the consequences of disease spread is higher, the biosecurity requirements must be 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 Biosecurity Plan to receive a Product Movement Permit (PMP) for the movement of animals or animal products. Additionally, a premises wanting to move animals or animal products into an established Control Area must 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 Enhanced Biosecurity Plan that meets the biosecurity requirements of the California SFS programs. Website links to specific program requirements can be found in the Resources section of this template. Once submitted, the plan will be reviewed, returned for edits as needed, and approved by program-specific staff. Refer to the Resources section of this template for how to submit your plan for approval.

**Plan Auditing Process:** During an outbreak of an FAD/NAD, the 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 for PMPs. CDFA can audit an activated 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).***

# Instructions

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**Instructions for the Biosecurity Manager:** Use of this template will speed up the approval process and ensure all required information is included within the plan. The Biosecurity Manager or Biosecurity 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 Supplemental 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 a description should be detailed with step-by-step instructions on how the task will be completed.
- 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, NPIN, and question number.
- Logs can be submitted as a separate document in either Microsoft Word/Excel or Adobe PDF format. The Logs need to be properly labeled to identify the section requirement as well as include the premises name and NPIN number.
- 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).

**National Premises Identification Number (NPIN):** An NPIN is a unique number for each premises that is based upon the 911 physical address. This number is used for disease monitoring and the issuance of movement permits during an outbreak. Contact your CDFA District office (information can be found below in the “Resources Section”) for assistance with getting an NPIN. ***Premises are required to have National Premises Identification Number (NPIN) for permitting, sampling, and surveillance in the even of a foreign animal disease (FAD)/notifiable animal disease (NAD) outbreak.***

# Dairy Biosecurity Programs & Resources

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**Biosecurity** sections in this template address all 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. Paper re-approval of the 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:**

- California SFS Biosecurity Example Plan
- “Biosecurity Plan Supplements” – 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 your premises maps.
- An editable Word document, “CA SFS Plan Map Development Tool”, can be emailed to you upon request to assist you in creating your 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

**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 Permits email.

**Headquarters in Sacramento** (916) 900 – 5002

**Redding District** (530) 225 - 2140

**Modesto District** (209) 491 - 9350

**Tulare District** (559) 331-3669

**Ontario District** (909) 947 – 5932

**Email:** [SFSpermits@cdfa.ca.gov](mailto:SFSpermits@cdfa.ca.gov)

# 1. Biosecurity Requirements

## Biosecurity Responsibility

*The designated **Biosecurity Manager** is an individual who has been assigned to develop and implement biosecurity procedures for the premises. For multiple dairy 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.*

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## General Requirements:

- The Biosecurity Manager or Coordinator is responsible for developing and implementing the site-specific biosecurity plan as well as evaluating and revising the premises 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 program regulatory agency if significant changes are made, at the time of audit, or at the time of activation (Enhanced Biosecurity Plan).
- The Biosecurity Manager or Coordinator is responsible for maintaining records of biosecurity plan reviews and edits.
- The Biosecurity Manager or Coordinator must be trained in the principles of biosecurity. Additionally, the Biosecurity Manager and/or Coordinator must complete refresher training every two years.
- 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 biosecurity protocols they are to follow 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.

## 2. Training & Training Log

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*A **Biosecurity Training Log** is a record keeping tool used to document employee training. Successful completion and documentation will assist the premises in adhering to the farm's approved SOP's. The training log becomes a permanent record in the Biosecurity Training Logbook and is incorporated into the Premises Enhanced Biosecurity Plan.*

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### General Requirements:

- All training must include training materials covering both farm site-specific procedures as well as company and or complex/wide site-specific procedures as applicable.
- All owners and personnel entering the Line of Separation (LOS) 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 employees must have the training for the site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan completed upon hire.
- All records must be retained for three (3) years.

### The Biosecurity Manager, Coordinator, or Designee will:

- Inform all visitors entering the premises of the biosecurity protocols they are to follow in a language they understand.
- Document all training in the Biosecurity Training Log.



### 3. Line of Separation

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**Line of separation (LOS)** is a functional zone with a distinguishable perimeter. The LOS includes all business-critical areas of the premises. For most premises the LOS perimeter can extend all the way to the property line (depending on the facility layout). Some premises with more open space or areas not considered business critical such as housing, other businesses, long term equipment storage, non-utilized space, hay fields..., may choose to shrink the LOS to a smaller more manageable area. The LOS separates the business-critical areas from areas unrelated to dairy production on that site and/or adjoining properties. The LOS is comprised of the essential nearby structures and high traffic areas involved in the daily function of the dairy farm. This would usually include, but not be limited to, animal housing areas, animal movement pathways, traffic pathways, milking barn/parlor, manure storage (if the premises has approval from local jurisdictions to store manure long term), feed storage, calf housing, equipment storage, medical supplies, generators, pump rooms, etc. The LOS is considered the cleanest location on the premises and should be protected from the areas outside the LOS considered dirty.

**LOS Perimeter:** The LOS Perimeter is the outermost boundary of the LOS. In some cases, the perimeter could be the premises property line or established to create a smaller more manageable area within the premises. During activation of the Biosecurity Plan, the LOS perimeter will need to be visibly marked with proper signage and consist of a physical barrier to prevent access except through designated LOS access points. The LOS perimeter should be illustrated on the premises maps.

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

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

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

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## LOS Requirements:

- The site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan should describe the perimeter of the LOS and clearly outline the procedures that caretakers, visitors, suppliers, and equipment must follow when entering and leaving the LOS.
- The perimeter of the LOS must consist of a physical barrier that restricts movement into the LOS except through LOS Access Points.
- All LOS must be clearly marked and have an identifiable Access Point(s).
- The LOS Access Point must contain a vehicle cleaning and disinfection (C&D) station, PPE station, trash bin for PPE disposal, footwear disinfection station, hand sanitization station, and visitor log.
- Employees and visitors must be trained on and follow procedures for entering the LOS and who has access to the LOS when the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan is activated.
- LOS 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 LOS Access Points that are not active will be locked to prevent unauthorized entry of vehicles and pedestrians.
- Premises-specific employee movements that may present a disease risk should be identified.
- Protocols must be established to mitigate cross-contamination or disease spread.
- Accessing the LOS requires at a minimum a change of PPE, use of footbath, and use of hand sanitizer.
- Access across the LOS should be restricted to essential personnel only.

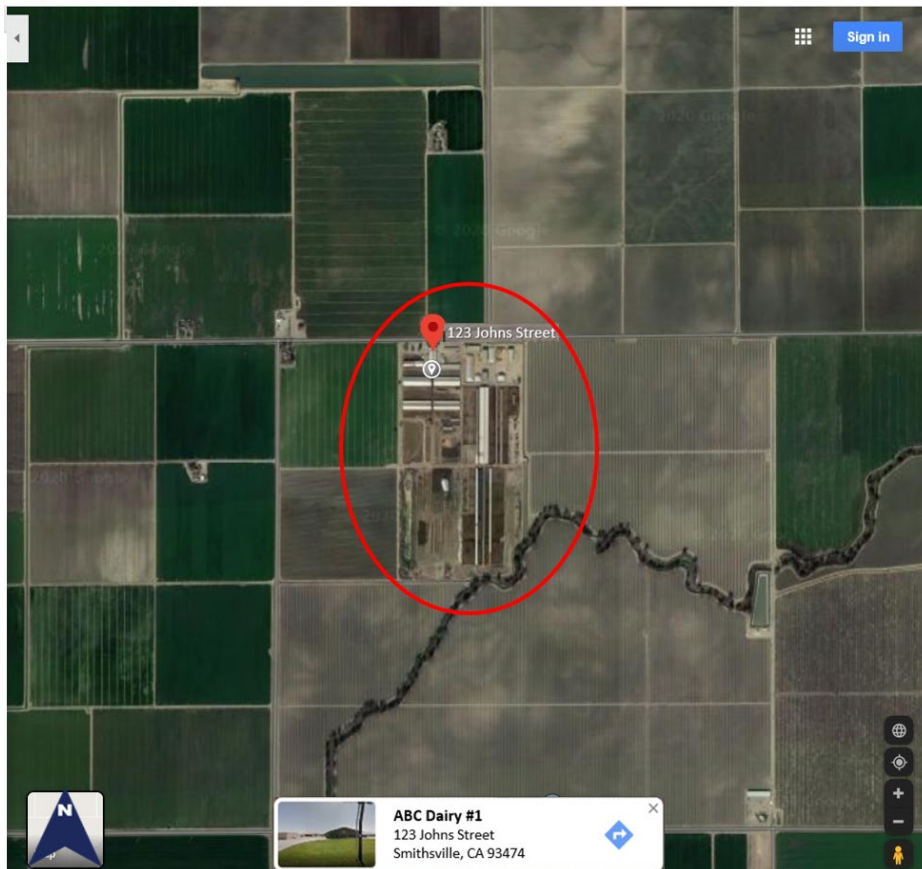
## Premises Maps (Examples):

At a minimum, you will need to have four (3) maps of your premises:

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

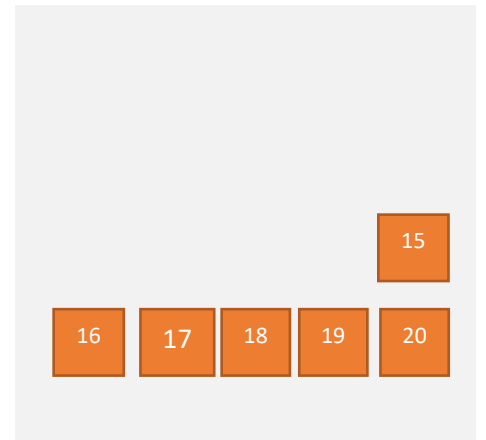
### **Image 1: Bird's Eye View**

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 your premises, identify major crossroads, topography of the area, relevant premises, or potential risk areas.



## **Image 2: Premises Structures**

This image allows identification of all structures on the premises.

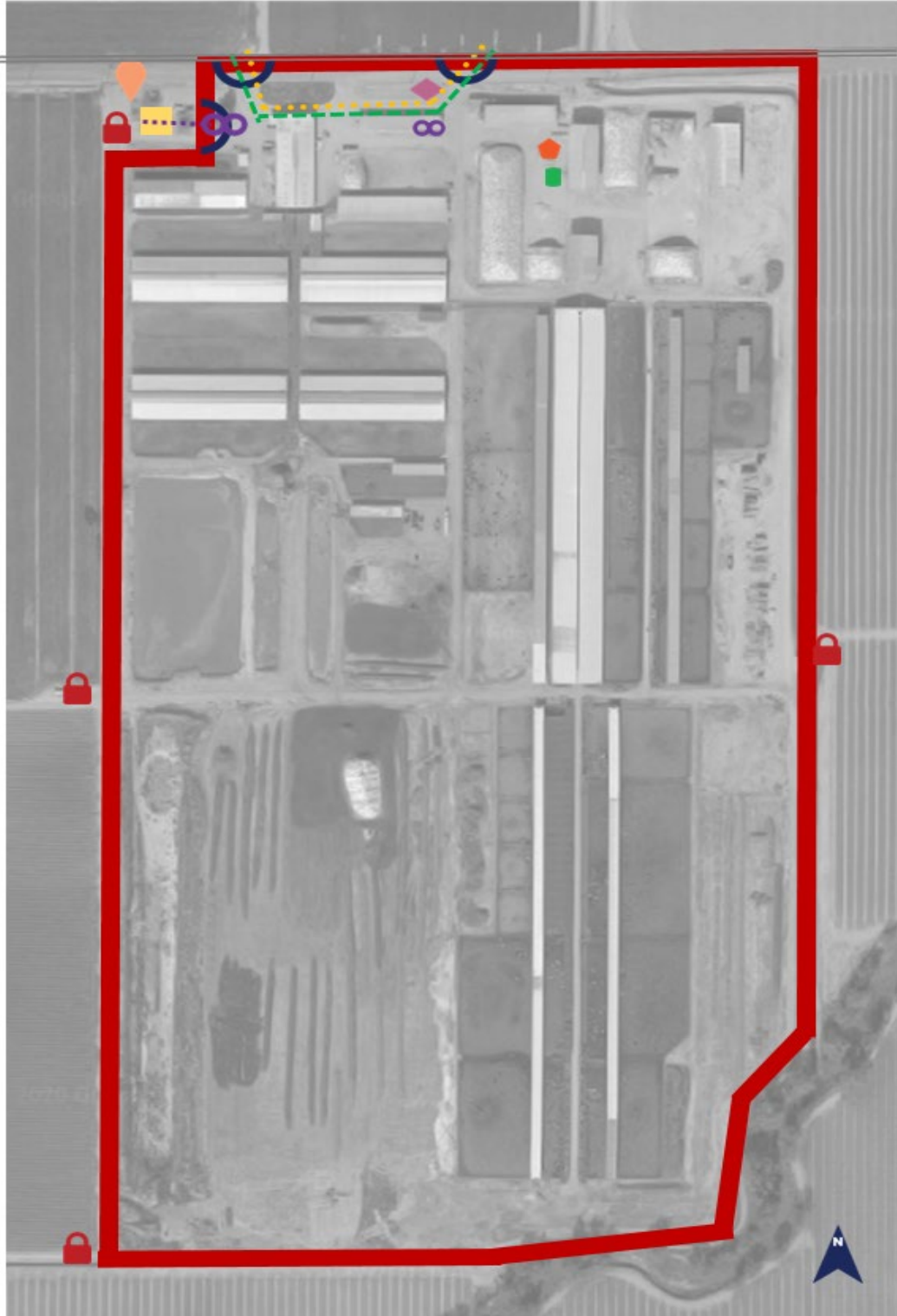


**List of structures on the premises:**





















<b>1</b>	[Example: Offices]	<b>11</b>	[Example: Dry lots]
<b>2</b>	[Example: Milking Parlor]	<b>12</b>	[Example: Lagoon/ manure compost]
<b>3</b>	[Example: Free Stall #1]	<b>13</b>	[Example: Lagoon]
<b>4</b>	[Example: Free Stall #2]	<b>14</b>	[Example: Equipment Shed]
<b>5</b>	[Example: Free Stall #3]	<b>15</b>	[xxxxx]
<b>6</b>	[Example: Free Stall #4]	<b>16</b>	[xxxxx]
<b>7</b>	[Example: Free Stall #5]	<b>17</b>	[xxxxx]
<b>8</b>	[Example: Commodity Barns / Silage]	<b>18</b>	[xxxxx]
<b>9</b>	[Example: Dry lots]	<b>19</b>	[xxxxx]
<b>10</b>	[Example: Dry lots]	<b>20</b>	[xxxxx]

**Image 3: Enhanced Biosecurity Measures:**

This image illustrates the layout of premises and detailed information about the biosecurity measures. Please include the items listed in the legend to identify biosecurity measures and traffic flows on your premises.



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

	Compass		Non-essential Pick-ups/Deliveries
	LOS Perimeter		Employee/Visitor Parking
	Perimeter Access Points		Propane Tank
	Locked Gates or Doors		Manure Pile
	Vehicle C&D stations		Public Road
	Full PPE Stations		Foot Traffic
	Hand Sanitizing		Manure Hauler Traffic
	Foot Bath Stations		Feed Delivery Traffic
	Garbage Barrel or Dumpster		Milk Pick Up Delivery Traffic
	Feed Delivery (multi prem outside LOS)		Rendering Traffic

### Signage Requirements:

- The premises has posted signs at intervals around the entire LOS Perimeter to restrict entry to Access Points.
- All premises LOS Access Points (gates and personnel entrances) will have signage to restrict the movement into the LOS to essential personnel only.
- Multilingual signage should be used when appropriate.

## 4. Personnel

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*Personnel can include employees or visitors.*

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

*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 as defined above and includes, but is not limited to, haulers of essential items, veterinarians, regulatory staff, industry representatives and suppliers.*

***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, lab 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 vehicle C&D to the interior of the LOS.*

*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 introduction of contaminated material into the biosecure interior of the LOS.*

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### Requirements:

- The biosecurity program and/or the site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan should include provisions specifically addressing procedures and biosecurity PPE for site-dedicated personnel.
- The plan should likewise address the procedures and biosecurity PPE for non-farm personnel.
- The plan should also specify procedures which all personnel having had recent contact with susceptible species should follow before entering the LOS.

### Reusable PPE Requirements:

- Reusable PPE dispensaries are available at each LOS Access Point.
- All reusable PPE must be in good condition and free of holes, splits, or other signs of excessive wear.
- All reusable PPE should remain inside the LOS Perimeter. If reusable PPE must leave the site (e.g., for laundering) you must demonstrate all risks are mitigated.
- If dedicated street clothing is utilized, it must be marked and easily identified as premises specific reusable PPE.
- C&D protocols are in place for all reusable PPE (SOP must be included).



- Reusable footwear will remain inside the LOS perimeter when not in use and undergo C&D after each use.
- Reusable PPE dispensaries must be stocked with at least 3 sets of coverall type of PPE per employee.

### **Disposable PPE Requirements:**

- Employee changing areas are stocked with necessary PPE for workers entering the farm.
- Disposable PPE dispensaries and disposal bins are available at each LOS Access Point
- 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.

### **Hand washing and sanitizing stations are required at each LOS access point and PPE station.**

### **Footwear Disinfection Station Requirements:**

- All individuals who enter the LOS on foot or exit their vehicle inside the LOS will ensure that visible contamination on their footwear, clothing, or exposed skin does not enter or exit the premises.
- All 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.
- 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.
- Footwear must be cleaned to remove visible contamination prior to disinfection.
- 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.

## Shared Employees Requirements:

*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 Incident Management Team (IMT) their intent to share 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).
- 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 noncompliant 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.

## Visitor Requirements:

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

- Visitors must be accompanied by a premises employee and have limited access to the premises. No unauthorized access will be allowed.
- Management will maintain a visitor log that is available for review by IMT staff.
- 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 LOS on foot or exiting their vehicle inside the LOS arrives at the premises having showered and wearing clean clothing and footwear.
- Visitors entering LOS will use PPE, footbaths, and hand sanitizer as directed.
- All visitors who receive authorization to enter the LOS 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 animal housing areas 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.

## Hauler Requirements:

- Haulers who enter the LOS must be in compliance with all biosecurity protocols established for visitors to the premises.
- Haulers for both incoming and outgoing loads must possess a valid Product Movement Permit for the products they are transporting.
- Pick-ups and deliveries within a Control Area will be single premises only.

## 5. Pest Control

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*Pest Control and documentations of pest control activities 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 control and documentation program to keep pest populations suppressed.*

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

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### Requirements:

- Premises operations should have control measures to prevent stray animals from entering the LOS.
- Control programs for pests such as flies, rodents, and wild susceptible species such as feral swine and deer should be in place and documented.
- All federal and state regulations must be met and implemented unless otherwise directed by the IMT.
- All debris from the inside and the surrounding area outside of the LOS that could harbor pests must be cleared.

## 6. Equipment and Vehicles

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

**Disposable Equipment** is equipment (other than disposable PPE) that is meant for 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. Sharing equipment and supplies among multiple premises increases risk of disease transmission to your premises. If a premises is located in a Control Area, and is sharing supplies with other premises, all premises could be treated as a single 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 the premises (e.g., milk pick-ups, feed deliveries, product movement, germplasm (semen and embryos), animal movements, 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 have to cross the LOS by the delivery person/vehicle and can be dropped off in a designated location outside of the LOS. Limiting movement of items across the LOS 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 procedures that must be in place for ensuring that all vehicle and equipment 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.

**Shared Wash (C&D) Stations** are noncommercial wash stations that are used by multiple premises and may be implemented to minimize financial, or labor costs associated with vehicle disinfection. If a premises is located in a Control Area and is sharing a C&D wash station with other premises, all premises participating in a shared wash station could be treated as single premises. If one of the premises is not in compliance with all enhanced biosecurity requirements, all premises sharing the wash station will also be considered out of compliance.

**Traffic flow** refers to the linear direction vehicles will move onto, within, and away from the premises.

**Haulers** refers to all offsite vehicles that deliver or pickup materials from your premises. These include, but are not limited to, milk pick-up, feed delivery, dairy laundry, semen delivery, trash

*pickup, bedding deliveries, and mortality disposal trucks. Haulers are potential disease fomites. Limiting and documenting movement of all materials on and off the premises and establishing biosecurity protocols are important parts of preventing the spread of disease during an outbreak.*

---

### **Disposable Equipment Requirements:**

- Single use wood pallets must be utilized for reoccurring shipments to other premises. Wooden pallets will not be returned/accepted for reuse by the premises and are a single use item.
- Deliveries of disposable equipment must take place in accordance with approved biosecurity protocols.
- Disposable equipment must be stored in a clean location and may not be shared with any other premises.
- Once disposable equipment contacts dairy animals or dairy products, it cannot be re-used or placed back into inventory.
- Disposable equipment must be placed in a lined trash container after use. Wood pallets can be stored onsite provided they are labeled “Not For Use” or can be sent to a pallet company for recycling.
- If disposable equipment is used, please describe your disposal procedures in the disposable equipment section.

### **Sharing of Equipment and Supplies Requirements:**

- The sharing of equipment and supplies located within the LOS 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 designated non-essential delivery area.
- Affected premises, contact premises, or suspect premises will be prohibited from participation in multiple premises orders.

## **Essential Pickups and Delivery Requirements:**

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

## **The Biosecurity Manager or Designee must:**

- Perform or observe C&D of the vehicle upon entrance and exit.
- Instruct the hauler on “hauler and visitor biosecurity protocols”.

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

- Designate a non-essential pick-up and delivery area that is located outside of the LOS.
- 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.

## **Vehicle C&D Requirements:**

- Ensure that all vehicles entering and leaving the premises or crossing the LOS will go through cleaning and disinfection (C&D) to include cargo exterior, wheel wells, and tires; otherwise, entry is prohibited.
- Ensure that farm management and/or the Biosecurity Manager or Designee verifies that adequate C&D has been performed by premises personnel, adequate PPE has been used, and all log in procedures have been followed prior to allowing access across the LOS.
- Any equipment must be C&D prior to entering the LOS.
- The premises must include an SOP for the C&D of equipment entering the LOS.

### 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.

### Traffic Patterns Requirements:

- Traffic patterns for vehicles entering the LOS should be established to minimize cross contamination for vehicles entering and exiting the premises.

### 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.



## 7. Mortality & High-Risk Material Disposal

*A **disposal plan** includes the details of how high-risk materials (e.g., **dead cattle and calves; disposable equipment supplies, and 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.*

***Mortality** refers to dead animals. Disposing of mortality 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.*

### Disposal Plan Requirements:

- In the event of an animal disease outbreak that requires activation of your Biosecurity Plan, additional biosecurity measures for the disposal of high-risk materials may be required. The Incident Management Team (IMT) may specify additional disposal requirements for high or at-risk premises.
- Mortality should be collected daily, stored, and disposed of in a manner that does not attract wild birds, rodents, insects, and other animals, and minimizes the potential for cross-contamination from other facilities or between premises.
- Mortality and high-risk material disposal should be described in the site-specific biosecurity plan.

## 8. Manure Management

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*Manure is considered a high-risk biological byproduct 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 on site. Any manure hauling will be approved and permitted through the IMT on a case-by-case basis.*

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### Requirements:

- The IMT will only allow manure hauling (including lagoon water) 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, to secure permission for manure movement.
- The IMT will establish conditions for transporting manure with a Product Movement Permit.
- The premises is still required to meet all federal, state, and local requirements for moving manure/lagoon water unless otherwise directed by the IMT.
- Manure should be removed, stored, and disposed of in a manner that prevents exposure of susceptible animals to disease agents.
- Onsite bedding and manure storage should limit attraction of rodents, insects, and other animals.

## 9. Replacement Heifers, Replacement Cattle and Calves

*Replacement animals can include calves (heifers) reared off-site and returned for breeding or already pregnant. It can also include replacement cattle bought at market. Movement of animals between premises is high risk for the spread of the disease and must be mitigated appropriately if it is to be allowed by the IMT.*

*Live animal movements include receiving and sending live susceptible animals from your premises, such as replacement heifers, calves, and cull animals. To ensure biosecurity of your premises, all live animals moving onto your premises must be sourced from premises that can demonstrate their herd is free of disease and from premises that adhere to biosecurity requirements of the California Secure Food Supply or equivalent biosecurity program.*

*A **Closed herd** is a herd that agrees to not move ANY susceptible animals onto or off their premises for the duration of the outbreak. The premises must adhere to the biosecurity requirements of the California Secure Food Supply and complete an initial Pre-movement Isolation Period cycle. In addition, the premises will be responsible for raising their calves onsite.*

***Pre-movement Isolation Period (PMIP)** involves adhering to a defined period of elevated biosecurity for an entire premise prior to permitted movement of live animals off the premises and after receiving live animals.*

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### Pre-movement Isolation Period (PMIP) Requirements:

- Adhere to the PMIP for the prescribed set number of days prior to permitted movement of live animals.
- Implement enhanced biosecurity for **ALL** personnel and vehicles entering the premises.
- The duration of the PMIP will be determined by the IMT.
- During the PMIP:
  - Live or dead animals 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.

### Closed Herd Requirements:

- The premises must notify the IMT of their intention to establish a closed herd.
- The premises must meet an initial PMIP cycle as determined by the IMT.
- The premises will not be allowed to receive live susceptible animals from another offsite premises.
- Shipment of live cattle off the premises will be prohibited.

- Cull animals will be humanely euthanized and disposed of in accordance with this Enhanced Biosecurity Plan.
- The premise will be responsible for raising all calves onsite for the duration of the quarantine or incident.

### Replacement Animal Requirements:

- All premises must meet all State and Federal animal identification requirements.
- All premises must adhere to all biosecurity and permitting requirements.
- If the IMT allows the receiving of replacement animals, the premises initiating the shipment (farm of origin) will be responsible for providing freedom of disease certification and obtaining a valid Product Movement Permit (PMP) to move live animals into a Control Area.
- The origin and receiving premises must have an approved, activated, and validated Biosecurity Plan that meets all the requirements of the California Secure Food Supply.
- Deliveries of replacement animals will be single farm only.
- Both premises (origin and receiving) must meet all conditions of the PMP.
- The premise may be required to undergo a PMIP cycle after receiving the replacement animals.
- Premises personnel will be responsible for the unloading of the replacement animals.
- Only premises supplied equipment will be allowed in the unloading of replacement animals.

### Calf Raising Requirements:

- All Federal and State regulations for the humane housing and care must always be met.
- Visitor access to the calf raising area should be restricted to essential personnel only.
- Health monitoring and reporting must be completed daily. Results will be made available to the IMT when requested.
- Your premises should be prepared to raise calves onsite or at an offsite premises, owned/operated by your premises management (associated premises) in the event that movements to and from calf ranches may be prohibited.
- Raising calves offsite will require the associated premises to have an approved, activated and verified-as-active biosecurity plan that meets the requirements of the California Secure Food Supply Program.

## Cull Animal Requirements:

- If the IMT allows the movement of cull animals (to slaughter only. Not available for closed herds), the premises initiating the shipment (farm of origin) will be responsible for obtaining a valid PMP to move live animals out of or within a Control Area.
- The premises will be required to demonstrate activation of the conditions of Biosecurity Plan, and the destination premises will be required to have an approved, activated and validated Biosecurity Plan, as determined by the IMT.
- Shipments of cull animals will be single premise only.
- The origin premise must provide certification for freedom of disease.
- Both premises (origin and receiving) must meet all conditions of the product movement permit.
- Premises should be prepared to euthanize and dispose of cull animals in the event they are not allowed to move off the premises.

## 10. Feed Deliveries

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*A **feed delivery** is the bringing of animal feed materials onto your 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.*

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### Feed Delivery Requirements:

- Feed and feed ingredients should be delivered, stored, and maintained in a manner that limits exposure to and contamination by rodents, insects, and other animals.
- Feed companies delivering within a Control Area during an FAD/NAD outbreak will be required to have an approved and verified Biosecurity Plan.
- All feed deliveries within the LOS will be single farm deliveries unless approved by the IMT.
- Multi farm deliveries of feed items will be delivered to a designated area outside the LOS and transported into the LOS by premises personnel.
- 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 will immediately be placed in a sealed trash bag and placed in the trash dumpster. Disposal of spilled feed in the manure storage area during an outbreak will be prohibited.

# 11. Reporting of Elevated Morbidity and Mortality

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

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## Requirements:

- The premises will designate Herd Health Monitor(s).
- The Herd 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 Herd Surveillance Log and sent to the IMT weekly.
- Notify IMT in case of any abnormal increase in mortality and morbidity.

## 12. Milk Pickup, Transfer, and Quality Sampling

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*Raw milk is considered a high-risk material. Milk Pickup and Transfer is a risk for disease transmission onto and off the premise and is associated with hauler activities, milk spillage, and milk transfer, especially when servicing multiple premises per day.*

*Milk Transfer is the process of transferring raw milk from the bulk milk tank (Farm Tank) to a raw milk hauling vehicle (tank).*

*Raw Milk Quality Sampling is the sampling of the raw milk for quality assurance and antibiotic testing. The basis of payment is obtained from the Raw Milk Quality Sample.*

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### Milk Pickup/Transfer Requirements:

- All State and Federal regulations for milk pickup and transfer must be met, unless otherwise directed by the IMT.
- All premises will supply their own dedicated milk transfer hose and equipment. The IMT will prohibit the use of any equipment stored on the milk hauling vehicle.
- The premises dedicated transfer hose and all milk transfer equipment must be C&D after each use and stored in a manner to prevent contamination.
- The premise must develop procedures to mitigate the risk of the milk hauler exiting the truck to transfer the raw milk.
- Premises personnel will have no contact with the milk hauler.
- The milk hauler is limited to areas of the premises needed for the transfer of milk only.
- The premises must have a valid PMP prior to the milk hauler arriving to pick up the raw milk.
- The destination premise (processor) must have an approved, activated and verified as active biosecurity plan that meets all the requirements of the California Secure Food Supply Program.
- The milk hauler pathway must be free of mud and manure prior to the arrival of the milk hauler.
- All milk pickups will be single farm unless the milk hauling vehicle does not cross the LOS.

**The milk parlor must be C&D after milk transfer and sampling has been completed.**

### Milk Pickup/Transfer Requirements for Direct Load Tankers:

- All state and federal regulations for milk pickup and transfer must be met, unless otherwise directed by the IMT.
- The premise must develop procedures to mitigate the risk when the driver exits the cab of the truck to pick up or deliver the direct load tanker.
- All requirements for milk pick up/ transfer must be met.



## Milk Sampling for Quality/Basis of Payment Requirements:

- All federal and state regulations must be met unless otherwise directed by the IMT.
- The IMT will provide sampling protocol to the premises, milk hauler and processor.
- Farms should be prepared to sample and weigh their own bulk milk tank or have protocols in place for the sampling and weighing to be completed by the milk hauler.
- The premises must provide all sample equipment and supplies. Use of equipment and supplies stored on the hauler or cab of the truck will be prohibited.
- Premises must have a procedure for the C&D of all sampling equipment.
- The sampler must C&D the outside of the sample tube and place the labeled sample in a zip lock bag.
- The hauler will C&D the outside of the bag before placing it in the ice chest.
- Premises personnel will have no contact with the hauler.

## 13. Sampling for Freedom of Disease

*Sampling for Freedom of Disease is a measure taken to confirm the presence or absence of infection. This may include collecting samples from live or dead animals or bulk milk tank samples.*

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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 will be performed by premises personnel under the direction of designated IMT staff.
- 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.

## Acronyms

<b>C&amp;D</b>	Cleaning and Disinfection
<b>Cal Prem ID</b>	California Premises Identification Number
<b>CDFA</b>	California Department of Food and Agriculture
<b>FAD</b>	Foreign Animal Disease
<b>FMD</b>	Foot and Mouth Disease
<b>HMD</b>	Hoof and Mouth Disease
<b>IMT</b>	Incident Management Team
<b>NAD</b>	Notifiable Animal Disease
<b>NPIN</b>	National Premises Identification Number
<b>PBA</b>	Perimeter Buffer Area
<b>PMIP</b>	Pre-movement Isolation Period
<b>PMP</b>	Product Movement Permit
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>SFS</b>	Secure Food Supply
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>USDA</b>	United States Department of Agriculture