

California Poultry Farm Premises Biosecurity Plan Template





California Poultry Farm Premises Site-Specific Biosecurity Plan

Poultry Program Certification:

By completing and submitting this plan, my farm premises' biosecurity meets the standards for the following programs (check all that apply). 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 respective programs. Further, with respect to enhanced biosecurity, 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.

	USDA HPAI Indemnity	SEFS/FDA	CEQAP	SFS
Responsible Agency:	NPIP/CDFA (CPHB/AHB)	CDFA (MPES)	PEPA/CDFA (AHB)	CDFA (AHB)

Approval Date:

Amendment Date:

Approved By:

Version Number:

X

Owner

X

Biosecurity Manager

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Introduction

CALIFORNIA POULTRY FARM PREMISES BIOSECURITY PLAN TEMPLATE

Definition: The California Poultry Farm Premises Biosecurity Plan Template is intended to assist the Biosecurity Manager in developing a premises-specific biosecurity plan that addresses daily biosecurity requirements for the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Indemnity program, the Shell Egg Food Safety Program (SEFS), the FDA Egg rule, the California Egg Quality Assurance Program (CEQAP), and the enhanced biosecurity requirements of the California Secure Food Supply (SFS) program. ***This template does not include any non-biosecurity aspects of the respective poultry 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 daily practices and during an outbreak of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) or Notifiable Animal Disease (NAD) as well as to mitigate foodborne illness. The main principles of biosecurity including 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 are the same for daily biosecurity as well as during an outbreak. However, 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 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 USDA HPAI Indemnity, SEFS/FDA, CEQAP, and the California SFS programs. Website links to specific program requirements can be found in the Resources section of this template. Once completed, a plan may need to be submitted to multiple agencies for approval depending on which programs the plan is satisfying. 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 to respective programs.

Plan Auditing Process: Daily biosecurity measures need to be implemented and adhered to at all times to meet the biosecurity requirements of the respective regulatory programs. Audits of the daily biosecurity plan will be performed as determined by the individual programs. Many of the program audits require you to have documentation (e.g. logs, policies, procedures) at the time of audit to verify that the biosecurity practices described within the plan are being implemented. Refer to each specific program for specific audit requirements.



During an outbreak of an FAD/NAD, in addition to maintaining the daily biosecurity practices, 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).

Poultry Biosecurity Programs & Resources

Daily Biosecurity sections address daily biosecurity requirements of the USDA Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Indemnity requirements found within the “National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) Standard E-Biosecurity Principles” (January 2019), Shell Egg Food Safety Program (SEFS (July 2013), the FDA Egg Safety Rule (July 2009), and the California Egg Quality Assurance Program (CEQAP) (1995).

The USDA HPAI Indemnity eligibility requirements are found in 9 CFR § 53.11 - Highly pathogenic avian influenza; conditions for payment. The fourteen (14) biosecurity principles found in “The National poultry improvement Plan Standards” contain the requirements for a premises to have in place prior to an outbreak of HPAI to receive indemnity from the USDA. The biosecurity requirements can be found under the “Resources” section on the right-hand side of the CDFA Commercial Poultry Biosecurity website:

<http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/go/poultrybiosecurity>. Following initial approval, audits of the biosecurity plan for this program are performed every two (2) years.

FOR MORE INFORMATION / TO SUBMIT YOUR PLAN FOR USDA HPAI INDEMNITY:

NPIP Members: Contact Monica Della Maggiore at monica@cpif.org

Non-NPIP Members: Contact SFSpermits@cdfa.ca.gov

The FDA Egg Rule (FDA) The biosecurity requirements addressed in this plan template include five (5) measures required as part of FDA’s July 9, 2009 final rule, “Prevention of Salmonella Enteritidis in Shell Eggs During Production, Storage, and Transportation” (74 FR 33030).

1. Limiting visitors on the farm and in the poultry houses
2. Maintaining practices that will protect against cross contamination when equipment is moved among poultry houses.
3. Maintaining practices that will protect against cross contamination when personnel is moved among poultry houses.
4. Prevention of stray poultry, wild birds, cats, and other animals from entering poultry houses
5. Prohibiting employees from keeping and owning birds at their personal residence.

FDA’s guidance documents can be found:

<https://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/GuidanceDocumentsRegulatoryInformation/EGgs/default.htm>

The 2011 guidance document discusses various recommendations for biosecurity:

<https://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/GuidanceDocumentsRegulatoryInformation/ucm285101.htm>

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR DISCUSS YOUR PLAN OR AUDIT FOR FDA EGG RULE APPROVAL, CONTACT:

California Department of Food and Agriculture
Animal Health and Food Safety Services: Meat, Poultry and Egg Safety Branch
1220 N Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Telephone: (916) 900-5004
Fax: (916) 900-5334
or send an email to: cdfa.mpes_feedback@cdfa.ca.gov

The Shell Egg Food Safety Program (SEFS) biosecurity requirements mirror the FDA Egg Rule and are incorporated into the daily biosecurity section of the template. Audits are performed every six (6) months to three (3) years depending on risk.

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO DISCUSS YOUR PLAN OR AUDIT FOR SEFS APPROVAL, CONTACT:

California Department of Food and Agriculture
Animal Health and Food Safety Services: Meat, Poultry and Egg Safety Branch
1220 N Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Telephone: (916) 900-5004
Fax: (916) 900-5334
or send an email to: cdfa.mpes_feedback@cdfa.ca.gov

TO SUBMIT YOUR PLAN FOR SEFS REVIEW SEND IT TO: sfspermits@cdfa.ca.gov

The California Egg Quality Assurance Program (CEQAP), Sections B7 - B-9, "Production" outlines five (5) biosecurity components that are required at a minimum. Audits are performed annually.

FOR MORE INFORMATION (CEQAP) CONTACT:

The Pacific Egg and Poultry Association at: <http://www.pacificegg.org/ceqap.html>

TO SUBMIT YOUR PLAN FOR CEQAP REVIEW SEND IT TO: sfspermits@cdfa.ca.gov

Enhanced Biosecurity sections 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 and can be done simultaneously with the USDA HPAI Indemnity audit if performed by CDFA.

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 your premises maps.
- An editable word document, “CA SFS Plan Map Development Tool”, can be emailed to you upon request to assist in creating your premises maps by emailing SFSpermits@cdfa.ca.gov.
- “CDFA Overview Presentation” – a 1-hour webinar on the CA SFS program.

Training Material and Training (when available) can be inquired about by emailing 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 - (909) 947 - 4462

SFSpermits@cdfa.ca.gov

Instructions

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 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 a description should be detailed with step by step instructions on how the task will be completed.
- 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 can be submitted as a separate document in either Microsoft Word 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.
- An example plan, logs, and SOPs can be found in the CDFA Resources section on <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/SecureFoodSupply.html>.
- For easier navigation, click the bookmark icon on the right-hand side of the page:



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. This number is used for disease monitoring and the issuance of movement permits during an outbreak. Contact your CDFA District office for assistance with getting an NPIN.

A. General Premises Description

Premises are required to have a National Premises Identification Number (NPIN) for permitting, sampling, and surveillance in the event of a 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 property line, 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:

A-1.2. Organic designation: Yes ☐ No ☐

2. Animals and Houses:

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

Species of birds	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:

A-2.4. Number of Biosecure Units:



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 perimeter 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 an egg store, 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	Premises Type & Annual Total Number of Birds	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
Feed Hauler			
Manure Hauler			
Litter Hauler/Source			
Trash Hauler			
Landfill			
Dead Hauler			
Renderer			
Pest Control			
Other:			
Other:			

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)
Foot Bath		
Vehicle C&D		
Equipment C&D		



B. Biosecurity Requirements

1. Biosecurity Responsibility

*The designated **Biosecurity Manager** is an individual who has been assigned to develop and implement biosecurity procedures for the premises. For large poultry 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 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 as required by the biosecurity programs within which your company is certified.
- 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 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.



B-1.1 List the names and contact information for the Biosecurity Manager, the Designee, and the Biosecurity Coordinator if appropriate to the premises biosecurity management.

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

B-1.2 Describe the Biosecurity Manager's, Coordinator's and/or Designee's relevant training and experience:

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2. Training & Training Log

*A **Biosecurity Training Log** is a record keeping tool used to document employee training. Successful completion of training results in employees who understand biosecurity principles and can effectively maintain adherence 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 Biosecurity Plan.*

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 Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA) must complete training on all sections of the site-specific biosecurity plan.
- Training for the entire site-specific biosecurity plan must be completed at least annually.
- New poultry caretakers must have the training for the site-specific 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 (Title 9-CFR 145.12(b) and 146.11(e)).



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.

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/highest biosecure area on the premises (e.g. poultry houses) from the less clean areas of the Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA) separating the poultry from exposure to potential disease sources. The location and number of LOSs 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), 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, you must include at least three maps for DAILY AND ENHANCED BIOSECURITY.



Daily Biosecurity

Requirements:

- The site-specific 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. Some additional optional maps may be included to support the information provided in the plan.

Premises Maps (Examples):

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

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

**** IF your daily biosecurity meets the standards of the enhanced biosecurity requirements, you can use one map to cover Biosecurity measures, if not then please provide properly labeled maps. You may submit more maps and may choose to split the above minimum into different maps to demonstrate all the necessary components outlined within the legends.***

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 sfpermitting@cdfa.ca.gov .

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

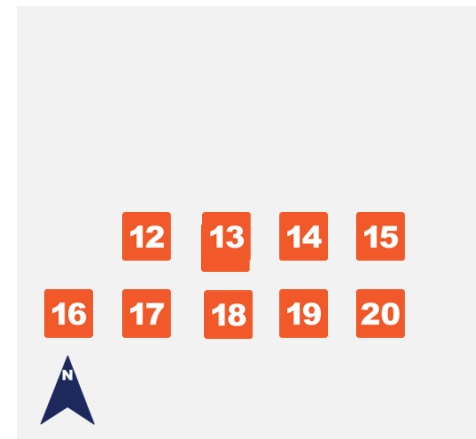
This image provides the context to premises orientation including information about nearby premises and risk areas such as bodies of water, poultry premises, feed mills, etc. Include three parcels out from your premises, identify major crossroads, topography of the area, relevant premises or potential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





Image 2: Premises Structures

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

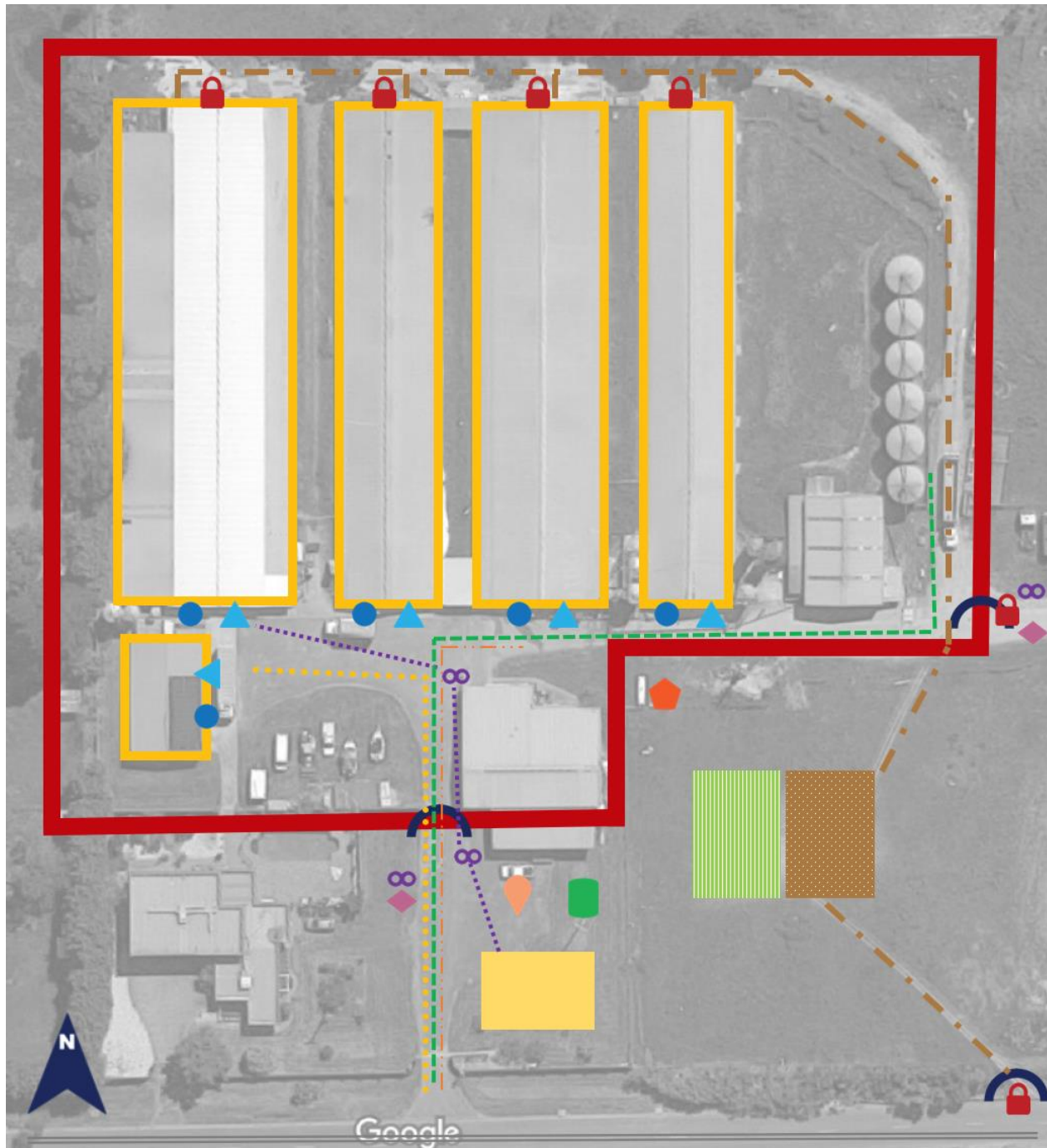


List of structures on the premises:

























1	Hen House #1	9	Residence	17	[xxxxx]
2	Hen House #2	10	Feed Silos	18	[xxxxx]
3	Hen House #3	11	Office	19	[xxxxx]
4	Hen House #4	12	[xxxxx]	20	[xxxxx]
5	Egg Storage & Cooler	13	[xxxxx]		
6	Employee Changing Room	14	[xxxxx]		
7	Processing and Egg Store	15	[xxxxx]		
8	Repair Shop	16	[xxxxx]		

Image 3: Daily/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.





	PBA Perimeter		Non-essential Pick-ups/Deliveries
	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		Egg Delivery Traffic
	Compost Pile		Rendering Traffic
	Garbage Barrel or Dumpster		Live Bird Movement Traffic

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



B-3.1D. Describe or reference the map where the LOS are located during normal, daily operations:

B-3.2D. Describe how the LOS are visibly indicated (physical barrier, signage) during normal, daily operations:

B-3.3D. Describe or reference the map where the Access Points for each LOS are located during normal, daily operations:

B-3.4D. Describe who can cross each LOS during normal, daily operations:



B-3.5D. Provide the specific standard operating procedure (SOP) for PEOPLE crossing the LOS during normal, daily operations (i.e. use of PPE, foot bath, hand sanitizer, etc.):

B-3.6D. Provide the specific procedures (SOP) for EQUIPMENT crossing into the LOS during normal, daily operations:



B-3.7D. Provide the procedures (SOP) to prevent cross contamination when PEOPLE move among poultry houses during normal, daily operations:

B-3.8D. Provide the procedures (SOP) to prevent cross contamination when GENERAL EQUIPMENT (not egg collection equipment) is moved among poultry houses during normal, daily operations:



B-3.9D. Provide the procedures (SOP) to prevent cross contamination when EGG COLLECTION EQUIPMENT is moved among poultry houses during normal, daily operations:

Enhanced Biosecurity

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 or 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, use of footbath, and use of hand sanitizer.
- Access across the LOS should be restricted to essential personnel only.

B-3.1E. Describe where the LOS are located during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-3.2E. Describe how the LOS are visibly indicated (physical barrier, signage) during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-3.3E. Describe or reference the map where the Access Points for each LOS are located during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-3.4E. Describe who can cross each LOS during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-3.5E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for PEOPLE crossing into the LOS during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-3.6E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for EQUIPMENT crossing into the LOS during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-3.7E. Provide the procedures (SOP) to prevent cross contamination when PEOPLE move among poultry houses during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-3.8E. Provide the procedures (SOP) to prevent cross contamination for EQUIPMENT (not egg collection equipment) moving among poultry houses during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-3.9E. Provide the procedures (SOP) to prevent cross contamination for EGG COLLECTION EQUIPMENT moving among poultry houses during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

4. Perimeter Buffer Area

*The **Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)** is a functional zone with a distinguishable perimeter 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, egg rooms, generators, pump rooms, etc. The PBA is considered less clean than inside the LOS, but cleaner than the areas outside the PBA.*

*The **Perimeter** is the outer most boundary of the Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA). In some cases, the perimeter could be the premises property line or established to create a smaller more defensible area within the premises. During activation of the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan, the Perimeter will need to be visibly marked with proper signage and consist of a physical barrier to prevent access except through designated access points. The perimeter should be illustrated in the premises maps.*



Daily Biosecurity

Requirements:

- The site-specific biosecurity plan should describe or illustrate the boundary perimeter of the PBA and clearly outline the procedures that caretakers, visitors, and suppliers must follow when entering and leaving the PBA.

B-4.1D. Describe, or reference maps, the perimeter of the PBA during normal, daily operations:

B-4.2D. Describe the location of all premises-specific ACCESS POINT(S) for crossing into the PBA during normal, daily operations:

B-4.3D. Provide procedures (SOP) to be followed by CARETAKERS/EMPLOYEES when entering and leaving the PBA during normal, daily operations:



B-4.4D. Provide procedures (SOP) to be followed by VISITORS AND SUPPLIERS when entering and leaving the PBA during normal, daily operations:

Enhanced Biosecurity

*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** 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 perimeter and the lines of separation (LOS).*

PBA Requirements:

- The site-specific enhanced biosecurity plan should describe or illustrate the boundary perimeter of the PBA and clearly outline the procedures that caretakers, visitors, and suppliers must follow when entering and leaving the PBA during enhanced biosecurity plan activation.
- The perimeter 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 perimeter (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 sanitization 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.
- 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 Access Points will be locked to prevent 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 perimeter during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-4.2E. Describe how the PBA perimeter 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 during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

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

B-4.4E. Describe the location of ALL PBA Access Points during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



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.) during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-4.6E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for EMPLOYEES entering and leaving the PBA through the PBA Access Points during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-4.7E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for VISITORS entering and leaving the PBA through the PBA Access Points when enhanced biosecurity is activated:

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

**Signage Requirements:**

- The premises must post signs at intervals around the entire property line and PBA Perimeter 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 perimeter, 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 your premises:

- ☐ Premises Property Line
- ☐ PBA Perimeter
- ☐ 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 during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:**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 during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-4.13E. Describe where multilingual signs will be used during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

5. Personnel

***Personnel** can include employees and visitors.*

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

*An **Employee** 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, 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, 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, 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 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.*



Daily Biosecurity

Requirements:

- The biosecurity program and/or the site-specific 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 or visitors.
- The plan should also specify procedures which all personnel having had recent contact with other poultry or avian species should follow before re-entering the PBA.

B-5.1D. Provide the procedures (SOPs) for the use of PPE pertaining to ONSITE DEDICATED PERSONNEL/EMPLOYEES during normal, daily operations:



B-5.2D. Provide the procedures (SOPs) for the use of PPE pertaining to NON-FARM PERSONNEL OR VISITORS during normal, daily operations:

B-5.3D. Does your premises have a policy(s) prohibiting employees from exposure to poultry or other avian species (including prohibition of owning and keeping birds at their residence)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

B-5.4D. If “Yes”, insert the policy(s) here:



B-5.5D. Provide the procedures (SOP) ONSITE DEDICATED PERSONNEL/EMPLOYEES entering the PBA who have had contact with other poultry or avian species during normal, daily operations:

B-5.6D. Describe the procedures (SOP) NON-FARM PERSONNEL OR VISITORS entering the PBA who have had contact with other poultry or avian species during normal, daily operations:

Enhanced Biosecurity

Personal Protective Equipment

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

Reusable PPE ☐ Disposable PPE ☐ Both Types ☐

Reusable PPE Requirements during activation of Enhanced Biosecurity Plan

- The biosecurity program and/or the site-specific 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.



- 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 premises 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.

B-5.1E. List the types of reusable PPE utilized during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-5.2E. Who will utilize the reusable PPE during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation?



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

B-5.4E. Describe the locations of all reusable PPE storage sites/dispensaries during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-5.5E. Does reusable PPE remain on the premises during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation?

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐



B-5.6E. If “No”, explain where the reusable PPE goes and how it returns to the premises during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-5.7E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for laundering and C&D of all reusable PPE during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-5.8E. Provide the protocol (SOP) for checking reusable PPE to ensure it is in good condition during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

**Disposable PPE Requirements during activation of Enhanced Biosecurity Plan during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation**

- The biosecurity program and/or the site-specific 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.
- Employee changing areas are stocked with necessary PPE for workers entering the farm.
- 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 during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:**B-5.10E. Describe or list who will utilize the disposable PPE during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:**



B-5.11E. Describe the storage sites/dispensaries and disposal locations for all disposable PPE used during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

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

B-5.13E. Provide the protocol (SOP) for removing used PPE from the premises during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



Hand washing and sanitizing stations Requirements during activation of Enhanced Biosecurity Plan:

- Each LOS, PPE changing area, PBA Access Point, processor, restroom/breakroom, 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 during enhanced biosecurity pan activation:

B-5.16E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for the checking and restocking of the hand sanitizer Stations during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

**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 changing areas, break rooms, 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.
- 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 during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-5.18E. Describe or list the locations of premises footwear disinfection stations during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-5.19E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for the set up and placement of footwear disinfection stations during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-5.20E. Provide the procedures (SOPs) for footwear disinfection station maintenance during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

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



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 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.

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

B-5.23E. shares employees with:

Premises Name	Premises Type	NPIN	Address	Phone Number



B-5.24E. Describe job duties of all shared employees working on the premises during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-5.25E. Describe the scheduling of employees shared amongst premises during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-5.26E. Provide the procedures (SOP) to mitigate the associated risks of sharing employees during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

**Visitor Requirements during activation of Enhanced Biosecurity Plan:**

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 directed.
- 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 PBA/Premises during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:**B-5.28E. Are visitors accompanied by a premises employee during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation?**

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐



B-5.29E. If “No”, explain how biosecurity is maintained by unaccompanied visitors during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-5.30E. Describe the location of the visitor log and animal product movement log during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

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

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

B-5.32E. If “No”, explain how biosecurity is maintained when visitors cross the LOS during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



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

Hauler Biosecurity Requirements during activation of Enhanced Biosecurity Plan:

- Haulers who enter the perimeter 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.

B-5.34E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for all HAULERS ENTERING THE PBA during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-5.35E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for all HAULERS WHILE THEY ARE INSIDE the PBA during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-5.36E. Provide the procedures (SOPs) for all HAULERS EXITING THE PBA during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

**High Risk Employee Movements during activation of Enhanced Biosecurity Plan:**

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

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:



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.

Daily Biosecurity

Requirements:

- Poultry operations should have control measures to prevent contact with and protect poultry from wild birds, their feces, and their feathers as appropriate to the production system.
- Control programs and monitoring to prevent rodents, insects, and other animals from entering the poultry house should be in place and documented.
- These procedures should be reviewed further during periods of heightened risk of disease transmission.

B-6.1D. Describe the CONTROL MEASURES to prevent contact with, and protect poultry from, wild birds, their feces, and their feathers as appropriate to the production system during normal, daily operations:

B-6.2D. Describe how the premises prevents poultry (including stray poultry) and other animals found outside the cages/house from entering the LOS (poultry Houses/Pens) during normal, daily operations:



B-6.3D. Describe CONTROL MEASURES for wild birds during normal, daily operations:

B-6.4D. Provide the PROCEDURES (SOP) for the monitoring of rodents during normal, daily operations:

B-6.5D. Does the premises use any of the following for the monitoring of rodents during normal, daily operations?

- ☐ Mechanical Traps
- ☐ Bait traps
- ☐ Other:
- ☐ No ☐ N/A

B-6.6D. If “No” or “N/A” is selected, explain how the premises monitors rodents during normal, daily operations:



B-6.7D. Provide the PROCEDURES (SOP) for the control of rodents during normal, daily operations:

B-6.8D. Describe how monitoring and control measures for rodents are documented during normal, daily operations:

B-6.9D. Provide the premises procedures (SOP) for Actions to be taken when the monitoring of rodents is elevated:



B-6.10D. Provide the PROCEDURES (SOPs) for the monitoring of flies during normal, daily operations:

B-6.11D. Does the premise use any of the following for the monitoring of flies during normal, daily operations?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traps | <input type="checkbox"/> Sticky Boards/Traps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fly Cards | <input type="checkbox"/> Scudder Grills |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |

B-6.12D. If “No” or “N/A” is selected, explain how the premises monitors for flies during normal, daily operations:



B-6.13D. Provide the PROCEDURES (SOPs) for the control of flies during normal, daily operations:

B-6.14D. Provide the premises procedures (SOP) for Actions to be taken when the monitoring of flies is elevated:

B-6.15D. Describe how monitoring and control measures for flies are documented during normal, daily operations:



B-6.16D. Describe CONTROL MEASURES for insects (other than flies) during normal, daily operations:

B-6.17D. Describe CONTROL MEASURES for cats and other animals during normal, daily operations:

B-6.18D. Describe how CONTROL MEASURES for insects (other than flies), wild birds, cats, and other animals are documented during normal, daily operations:



B-6.19D. Provide the premises procedures (SOP) for the pest CONTROL PROCEDURE around mortality storage and disposal areas during normal, daily operations:

B-6.20D. Provide the procedure (SOP) for controlling and removal of debris INSIDE the poultry house that could serve as harborage for pests during normal, daily operations:

B-6.21D. Provide the procedure (SOP) for controlling and removal of debris OUTSIDE of the poultry house (PBA) that could serve as harborage for pests during normal, daily operations:



Enhanced Biosecurity

*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.

Note: Daily biosecurity pest control as queried in daily section must still be used during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation.

B-6.1E. Describe any enhancements/changes to premises daily biosecurity practices regarding pest control during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



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.

Daily Biosecurity

Requirements:

- The daily biosecurity plan should include provisions for procedures for cleaning, disinfection, or restriction of sharing of equipment where applicable.
- Vehicle access and traffic patterns should be defined in the site-specific biosecurity plan.

B-7.1D. Provide the premises-specific procedure (SOP) for the cleaning and disinfection of EQUIPMENT entering the PBA during normal, daily operations:

B-7.2D. Provide the premises-specific procedures (SOP) for the restriction of SHARING OF EQUIPMENT between premises during normal, daily operations:



B-7.3D. Provide the premises-specific procedures (SOP) for cleaning and disinfection of VEHICLES entering the PBA during normal, daily operations (refer to example plan or example SOP for specifics to be included):

B-7.4D. Describe premises-specific TRAFFIC PATTERNS for vehicles entering the premises or crossing into the PBA during normal, daily operations:



Enhanced Biosecurity

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 and preventing 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, racks, 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. 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.

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

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

Reusable Equipment Requirements during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan Activation:

- Use of reusable egg flats and racks will be restricted. Premises receiving approval will be allowed the use of reusable flats and racks if the following conditions are met:
 - The premises does not receive any nest run eggs from other premises.
 - The premises does not ship nest run eggs to other premises (farm or processor processing eggs for other non-associated premises).
 - All reusable equipment must be able to be disinfected and not have any wood present.
 - All conditions of the product movement permit must be met.
- Your premises may be allowed, if there is no risk associated with the use of the equipment, to utilize crates, and transport cages provided they are C&D , verified as being C&D , and returned to the origin premise in a vehicle that has been dedicated to haul equipment only.
- Plastic egg flats must be washed and sanitized after each use and will not leave the premises unless granted an exemption.
- There must be a documented procedure outlining the chain of custody to ensure reusable equipment is returned to the farm of origin.
- Use of disposable egg flats are preferred and use of reusable egg flats may be banned by the IMT during an outbreak. If disposable equipment is used please describe your disposal procedures in the disposable equipment section, if reusable equipment is used please address proper procedure for C&D and chain of custody.

B-7.1E. Check if the premises be using any of the following REUSABLE EQUIPMENT during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

☐ Reusable Egg Flats

☐ Egg Racks

☐ Other Reusable Equipment

☐ No Reusable Equipment

B-7.2E. If other, please list what other reusable equipment the premises will use during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-7.3E. If using REUSABLE EGG FLATS during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation, are they washed and sanitized after each use and returned to farm of origin? Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable ☐

B-7.4E. If “No”, explain the premises plan for mitigating the risk of disease spread during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.5E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for the C&D of REUSABLE EGG FLATS used during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.6E. If using EGG RACKS 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 during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-7.7E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for the C&D of EGG RACKS during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.8E. Will the premises utilize PLASTIC PALLETS during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation?

☐ Yes

☐ No

B-7.9E. If no, explain what will be used during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.10E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for the C&D of PLASTIC PALLETS during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-7.11E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for the C&D of any OTHER REUSABLE EQUIPMENT listed in 7.2E during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.12E. 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 during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

Disposable Equipment Requirements during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan Activation:

- Use of disposable egg flats are preferred and use of reusable egg flats may be banned by IMT during an outbreak.
- 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 poultry or poultry products, it cannot be re-used or placed back into inventory.
- Fiber egg flats must be destroyed after first use.
- Wood pallets are a disposable equipment and may not be reused during activation of the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan.



B-7.13E. Will the premises be using disposable equipment during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation? Yes ☐ No ☐

B-7.14E. If “Yes”, list all disposable equipment (egg packaging materials, sampling supplies, or PPE) your premises will utilize during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.15E. Describe how the disposable equipment will be DELIVERED during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.16E. Describe how and where the disposable equipment will be STORED during enhance biosecurity plan activation:



B-7.17E. If using FIBER EGG FLATS, are they destroyed after the first use?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable ☐

B-7.18E. If “No”, explain what happens to them and the plan for mitigating disease spread during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.19E. Describe how the disposable equipment will be DISPOSED of during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

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-7.20E. Will the premises be sharing equipment? Yes ☐ No ☐



B-7.21E. If “Yes”, list all equipment shared with other premises during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.22E. List all premises sharing equipment and supplies with this premises; indicate what equipment or supply is shared during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

Premises Name	Equipment/Supply Type	NPIN	Address	Phone Number

B-7.23E. Provide the C&D procedures (SOP) for all equipment that is shared between premises during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

**Essential Pickups and Delivery Requirements during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:**

Upon the activation of the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan, your premises will:

- 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.
- 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.

B-7.24E. Provide your procedures (SOP) for essential deliveries and pickups during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:**B-7.25E. Does your premises have signage posted directing haulers to contact management upon arrival during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation?**

Yes ☐ No ☐

B-7.26E. If “No”, explain how haulers will alert management to their arrival at the premises during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



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-7.27E. List the ESSENTIAL DELIVERY ITEMS from highest priority to lowest priority below:

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

B-7.28E. List the ESSENTIAL PICK-UP ITEMS from highest priority to lowest priority below:

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

**Non-Essential Delivery Requirements during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:**

- 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-7.29E. Describe the location of the non-essential delivery area used during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:**B-7.30E. Does the non-essential delivery area have signage to direct haulers to the correct location during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:**Yes ☐ No ☐**B-7.31E. If “No”, explain how haulers will know where to take the non-essential items during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:****B-7.32E Provide the procedure (SOP) for the C&D of the non-essential delivery items before they are moved into the PBA during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:**

**Vehicle and Equipment C&D Requirements during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:**

Upon the activation of the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan, your premises will:

- Ensure that all vehicles and equipment entering and leaving the premises or crossing 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-7.33E. What is the type of vehicle C&D station located at the PBA Access Point during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation?Manual ☐Automated ☐Shared Offsite ☐**B-7.34E. Describe the LOCATION of all vehicle C&D stations used during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation. Include the type of vehicle wash station at each location:**



B-7.35E. Provide your premises procedure (SOP) for the SETUP of all vehicle C&D Stations during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.36E. Describe all vehicle C&D WASH PAD SURFACE types used during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.37E. List all EQUIPMENT kept and maintained at the vehicle C&D station during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation. (PPE, brushes, hoses, buckets, power washer, proportioner valve, pump sprayer disinfectant):



B-7.38E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for checking the concentration of the disinfectant used during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.39E. Does the premises maintain a vehicle C&D maintenance log to document the monitoring of the concentration of the disinfectant during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation?

☐ Yes

☐ No

B-7.40E. If “No”, explain how management will ensure the disinfectant is maintained at the appropriate concentration during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.41E. Describe the location of the vehicle C&D maintenance log during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-7.42E. 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 during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.43E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for vehicle and equipment C&D during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.44E. Are there DEDICATED PERSONNEL for the vehicle C&D stations during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A



B-7.45E. If there are not dedicated personnel, Provide the procedure (SOP) detailing how personnel will move to/from the C&D station to animal area(s) without spreading contamination (i.e. use and cleaning of PPE and cleaning and hygiene of personnel) during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

Shared Wash Station Requirements during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

Upon the activation of the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan:

- 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-7.46E. 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-7.47E. Provide the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan procedures (SOP) to ensure contamination will not spread to participating members of the shared wash station during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.48E. List all premises participating in a shared wash station:

Premises Name	Premises Type	NPIN	Address	Phone Number

**Traffic Patterns Requirements:**

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

B-7.49E. Describe the traffic flow to ensure separation of clean and dirty vehicles during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-7.50E. 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 during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

**Information Transfer Requirements during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan Activation:**

Upon the activation of the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan, your premises will:

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

B-7.51E. Provide the premises enhanced biosecurity procedures (SOP) for paperwork and information transfer during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

8. Mortality & High-Risk Material Disposal

Mortality are the 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.

Daily Biosecurity**Requirements:**

- Mortality should be collected daily, stored and disposed 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.
- It is recommended that dead bird disposal be onsite, if possible.
- Mortality disposal should be described in the site-specific biosecurity plan.



B-8.1D. Does the premises have a mortality disposal plan during normal, daily operations?

☐ Yes

☐ No

B-8.2D. Provide the procedures (SOP) for the disposal of mortality during normal, daily operations. Include any actions taken to prevent attracting wild birds, rodents/ insects, and the frequency of disposal of mortality:

B-8.3D. Provide the procedures (SOP) for the disposal of mortality during normal, daily operations that prevents and minimizes the potential for cross-contamination from other facilities or between premises.



Enhanced Biosecurity

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, 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.

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.

B-8.1E. Provide the procedures (SOP) for disposal of DEAD ANIMALS during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-8.2E. Provide the enhanced biosecurity procedures (SOP) for disposal of ANIMAL PRODUCTS (eggs and egg spillage) during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-8.3E. Provide the enhanced biosecurity procedures (SOP) for disposal of LIVE ANIMALS found outside of cages during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-8.4E. Provide the enhanced biosecurity procedures (SOP) for disposal of DISPOSABLE EQUIPMENT AND SAMPLING SUPPLIES during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-8.5E. Provide the enhanced biosecurity procedures (SOP) for disposal of WASTE MATERIALS during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-8.6E. Does your premises have the capability to store high risk materials for at least 72 hours in case of movement delays? ☐ Yes ☐ No

B-8.7E. 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-8.8E. 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 are an attractant to pests such as wild birds, rodents, insects, and other animals. Biosecurity procedures are important for risk mitigation.

Daily Biosecurity

Requirements:

- Manure and spent litter should be removed, stored and disposed of in a manner that prevents exposure of susceptible poultry to disease agents.
- Onsite litter and manure storage should limit attraction of wild birds, rodents, insects, and other animals.

B-9.1D. Provide the premises used litter handling procedures (SOP) including steps that limit the spread of infectious disease during normal, daily operations:

Enhanced Biosecurity

Manure and spent litter are 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 onsite. Any manure hauling will be approved and permitted 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 premises litter/manure handling procedures (SOP) during an NAD/FAD outbreak that meets the above requirements during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

10. Replacement Poultry

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

Daily Biosecurity

Requirements:

Replacement poultry:

- Should be sourced from health-monitored flocks which comply with NPIP guidelines.
- Should be transported in equipment and vehicles that are regularly cleaned, disinfected, and inspected.
- Biosecurity protocols should be in place for equipment and personnel involved in the transport of replacement poultry.

Operation Name	Address	NPIN	Phone Number	Contact Email	Contact Person

B-10.3D. Is/are the above source(s) for replacement poultry Salmonella enteritidis (SE) monitored or do the source(s) above raise pullets under SE monitored conditions?
☐ Yes ☐ No



B-10.5D. Provide the procedure (SOP) for the transportation of REPLACEMENT POULTRY to your premises during normal, daily operations:

B-10.6D. Provide the procedures (SOP) on how TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES for replacement poultry are regularly C&D and inspected during normal, daily operations:

B-10.7D. Provide the procedures (SOP) on how TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT is regularly C&D and inspected during normal, daily operations:



B-10.8D. Provide the premises biosecurity procedures (SOP) for THE RECEIVING of replacement poultry during normal, daily operations.

B-10.9D. Provide the premises biosecurity procedures (SOP) for EQUIPMENT used for receiving replacement poultry during normal, daily operations.

B-10.10D. Provide the premises biosecurity procedures (SOPs) for PERSONNEL involved in receiving replacement poultry during normal, daily operations:



B-10.11D. Provide the procedure (SOP) for the REMOVAL OF MANURE/LITTER before placing a new flock during normal, daily operations:

B-10.12D. Provide the procedure (SOP) for DRY CLEANING the poultry house before placing a new flock during normal, daily operations:

B-10.13D. Provide the procedure (SOP) for DISINFECTION of the poultry house before placing a new flock during normal, daily operations:



B-10.14D. After C&D is complete does the premises Biosecurity Manager, Designee, or supervisor perform a visual inspection of the completed C&D activities?

☐ Yes ☐ No

B-10.15D. If “No”, explain how the C&D of the poultry houses is verified to be complete:

B-10.16D. Provide your procedure (SOP) for the REMOVAL OF MANURE/LITTER from the poultry house if an environmental sample or egg test is POSITIVE FOR SE during normal, daily operations:

B-10.17D. Provide your procedure (SOP) for DRY CLEANING THE POULTRY HOUSE if an environmental sample or egg test is POSITIVE FOR SE during normal, daily operations:



B-10.18D. Provide your procedure (SOP) for the DISINFECTION OF THE POULTRY HOUSE if an environmental sample or egg test is POSITIVE FOR SE during normal, daily operations:

B-10.19D. Provide your procedure (SOP) for HANDLING AND DISPOSITION OF SPENT HENS from your premises during normal, daily operations:

Enhanced Biosecurity

Live poultry movements include receiving and sending live birds from your premises, such as replacement pullets and spent hens. To ensure biosecurity of your 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:

Upon the activation of the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan, your premises will:

- 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.



- During the PMIP:
 - 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 satisfy the requirement for an activated and validated Enhanced Biosecurity Plan, as determined by the IMT.
- Deliveries of replacement poultry will be single farm only.
- Both premises (origin and receiving) must meet all conditions of the PMP.

Spent Hens Requirements:

- If the IMT allows the movement of spent hens (alive or euthanized for disposal), 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.

Quarantine Requirements:**B-10.1E. Choose one of the conditions below and delete the other:**

☐ We have open-air housing structures on this premises that do not provide sufficient separation between groups of animals to allow for a quarantine area to be set up for incoming birds. It will not be possible to isolate newly introduced live birds coming onto the premises.

☐ We have the capability to quarantine (isolate, or do not mix with poultry existing on the premises) any live birds coming onto premises for at least 14 days.



B-10.2E. Describe the quarantine location to be used during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation (if applicable) and identify on the premises map:

11. Water Supply

Water used for drinking or cleaning and disinfection can be a source of contamination. Biosecurity practices to prevent or mitigate this potential source of contamination are an important component of biosecurity.

Daily Biosecurity

Requirements:

- It is recommended that drinking water or water used for evaporative cooling be sourced from a contained supply such as a well or municipal system.
- If drinking water comes from a surface water source, water treatment must be used to reduce the level of disease agents.
- If surfaces have been cleaned or flushed with surface water, subsequent disinfection should be employed to prevent disease transmission.
- If water treatment is not possible, a risk analysis should be performed to determine actions needed to mitigate risks.

B-11.1D. Source of drinking water: ☐ Well ☐ Municipal ☐ Surface Water

B-11.2D. If surface water is utilized for drinking water, is it treated to reduce pathogens prior to use?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

B-11.3D. If “Yes”, describe the water treatment:



B-11.4D. Does your Premises use an evaporative cooler system? ☐ Yes ☐ No

B-11.5D. Source of water used in evaporative cooler:

☐ Well ☐ Municipal ☐ Surface Water ☐ N/A

B-11.6D. Describe the evaporative cooler system if applicable:

B-11.7D. If surface water is utilized for the evaporative cooler system, is it treated to reduce pathogens prior to use? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

B-11.8D. If “Yes”, describe the treatment:

B-11.9D. Are surfaces cleaned or flushed with surface water? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

B-11.10D. If “Yes”, describe the procedure (SOP):



B-11.11D. If surfaces are cleaned or flushed with surface water, is subsequent disinfection employed to prevent disease transmission? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

B-11.12D. If “Yes”, describe the disinfection process, type of disinfectant used, and type(s) of PPE used:

B-11.13D. If surfaces that are cleaned or flushed with surface water cannot be disinfected, explain why:

B-11.14D. If surfaces that are cleaned or flushed with surface water cannot be disinfected, has a risk analysis performed to determine actions to mitigate risk? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

B-11.15D. If “Yes”, describe mitigation steps used to reduce risk:



12. Feed and Replacement Litter

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

Daily Biosecurity

Requirements:

- Feed, feed ingredients, bedding, and litter should be delivered, stored, and maintained in a manner that limits exposure to and contamination by wild birds, rodents, insects, and other animals.
- Feed spills within the PBA (outside of the LOS) should be cleaned up and disposed in a timely fashion.

B-12.1D. Describe how your premises stores and maintains FEED to prevent exposure to, and contamination by, wild birds, rodents, insects and other animals during normal, daily operations:

B-12.2D. Describe how your premises stores and maintains LITTER to prevent exposure to, and contamination by, wild birds, rodents, insects and other animals during normal, daily operations. If your premises does not use litter then write in "Not Applicable, this premises does not use litter":



B-12.3D. Provide your premises procedure (SOP) for cleaning up SPILLED FEED within the perimeter buffer area (outside the LOS) during normal, daily operations:

Enhanced Biosecurity

*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*

***Replacement Litter** refers to used or unused poultry bedding. Used bedding may contain feces, spilled feed, feathers, and other high-risk materials. Delivery, handling, storage, and disposal of these materials creates a risk for disease transmission.*

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 Enhanced Biosecurity Plan establishes biosecurity protocols at the feed mill, dictates driving routes, and ensures hauler compliance with the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan requirements at the delivery destination.
- 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-12.1E. Provide the premises procedure (SOP) for RECEIVING FEED during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation: *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-12.2E. Provide the premises procedure (SOP) for C&D of FEED DELIVERY EQUIPMENT during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-12.3E. Provide the clean-up procedure (SOP) for SPILLED FEED during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation if different than during daily operations (B-12.3D):

Replacement Litter Requirements:

Upon the activation of the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan:

- Your 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-12.4E. Provide the premises enhanced biosecurity procedure (SOP) for RECEIVING LITTER from the hauler during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-12.5E. Describe how the premises STORE LITTER during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



B-12.6E. Describe how the premises HANDLES LITTER (e.g. how it is used and maintained) during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-12.7E. Provide the premises procedure (SOP) for C&D of LITTER DELIVERY EQUIPMENT during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



13. Reporting of Elevated Morbidity and Mortality

Daily Biosecurity

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

Requirements:

- Your Premises will require procedures (SOP) for addressing and reporting elevation of morbidity and mortality.
- Procedures (SOP) will be included in your site specific biosecurity plan to rule out reportable disease agents

B-13.1D. Provide your premises procedures (SOP) for addressing ELEVATED MORBIDITY during normal, daily operations:

B-13.2D. Provide your premises procedures (SOP) for addressing ELEVATED MORTALITY during normal, daily operations:



B-13.3D. Provide the premises procedures (SOP) for reporting possible reportable disease agents during normal, daily operations:

B-13.4D. Provide the premises procedures (SOP) to be implemented to rule out a reportable disease agent during normal, daily operations:

Enhanced Biosecurity

***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:

Upon the activation of the Enhanced Biosecurity Plan:

- 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 weekly.
- Notify IMT in case of any abnormal increase in mortality and morbidity.

B-13.1E. Does the premises have a designated flock health monitor(s) during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation?

☐ Yes

☐ No

B-13.2E. If “No”, explain who and how the flock health will be monitored during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-13.3E. 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-13.4E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for flock health monitoring during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:

B-13.5E. Provide the procedure (SOP) for the collection, processing, and submission of flock health data during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



C. Additional Enhanced Biosecurity Requirements

Additional enhanced biosecurity requirements are to be activated upon full activation of your site-specific Enhanced Biosecurity Plan during an FAD/NAD outbreak

14. Egg Pickups/Deliveries

Egg Pickups include pickup of nest run shell eggs, table eggs, hatching eggs, liquid egg product (pasteurized or non-pasteurized), and eggshells. Egg pickup is a risk for disease transmission associated with egg hauler activities, especially when servicing multiple premises per day.

Requirements:

- Reminders:
 - Egg racks will undergo mandatory C&D at processing, as specified in the conditions of the Product Movement Permit, before returning to the farm of origin. Equipment must have a tag system indicating chain of custody of the racks and crates among operations.
 - Wood pallets need to be used once and will not be returned to the premises.
 - Plastic pallets must be C&D before returning to the premises of origin.
 - Use of disposable egg flats are preferred and use of reusable egg flats may be prohibited by IMT during an outbreak. If disposable equipment is used please address proper disposal procedure in the disposal equipment section; if reusable equipment is used please address proper procedure in the reusable equipment section.
- Egg processors receiving offsite eggs from non-associated premises will be required to have an activated and verified Enhanced Biosecurity Plan.
- All egg movements on to and off the premises will require a valid Product Movement Permit.

C-1.1E. Provide the premises egg handling and collection procedure (SOP) during Enhanced Biosecurity Plan activation:



15. Sampling for Poultry Premises

Sampling for Poultry Premises are measures taken to confirm the presence or absence of infection. This may include collecting samples from live or dead birds.

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.



D. Acronyms

C&D	Cleaning and Disinfection
Cal Prem ID	California Premises Identification Number
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
SE	Salmonella enteritidis
SFS	Secure Food Supply
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture