California Secure Food Supply: Industry Standards for Pre-Certification and Permitting in the Event of a Notifiable Animal Disease

Farm Premises

Version 13
Revised April 2017

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Background

It has been long recognized that an introduction of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) or a Notifiable Animal Disease (NAD), such as Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Exotic Newcastle Disease (END), or Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) would be devastating to the United States (U.S.) animal agriculture industries, as well as businesses that rely on animal agriculture. In addition to mitigating spread of disease incursions, particular care must be taken with diseases having zoonotic potential in order to protect human health. Reviews of previous outbreaks in “FAD/NAD free” countries demonstrate that an aggressive and immediate halting of at-risk animals and animal product movement is the most important factor in limiting the size of an outbreak.

In California and many other parts of the U.S. a total "stop movement" can only be maintained for a very limited period of time without causing significant hardship to premises and businesses that are not directly affected by the disease. Recognizing these challenges, the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Animal Plant Health Inspection Service-Veterinary Services (APHIS-VS) is developing a national framework called Secure Food Supply (SFS) designed for establishing approaches to enable business continuity for livestock and poultry industries impacted by an FAD/NAD outbreak while limiting spread of disease. The components of the SFS framework include the Secure Poultry Supply (SPS), which addresses egg, turkey, and broiler industries, Secure Milk Supply (SMS), Secure Beef Supply (SBS), and Secure Pork Supply (SpS). In California, planning efforts are directed to develop one encompassing SFS plan which addresses all components. The foundation of this project, common across all SFS components, involves procedures for the safe movement of animals and animal products from unaffected premises to commercial processing or other points of distribution.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) fully recognizes the logistical and economic challenges of stopping the movement of all animals and animal products for more than 24 hours. Given the critical time frame for effective response to an FAD/NAD outbreak, CDFA recognizes the necessity to work with the animal agriculture industries and other regulatory agencies to review, modify and implement SFS concepts before an outbreak occurs.

Regulatory response to an FAD/NAD outbreak will be managed by the Incident Management Team (IMT), which is composed of state and/or federal animal health officials. The purpose of this document is to communicate the biosecurity requirements of the IMT to California’s animal agriculture industry for developing their SFS Biosecurity Plan and achieving Pre-Certified status, a voluntary effort by producers intended to reduce the time needed to meet criteria for moving animals and animal products in the event of an outbreak by preparing in advance. Only Pre-Certified premises with an activated and verified SFS Biosecurity Plan will qualify for a Product Movement Permit, allowing those premises to ship, haul, and/or receive animals and animal products during an FAD/NAD outbreak. The information outlined in this document is consistent with CDFA emergency response policies and the national SFS biosecurity performance standards.

Note: In order to ship, haul, and/or receive animals and animal products during an FAD/NAD outbreak, premises must possess a valid Product Movement Permit for each shipment. Product Movement Permits will ONLY be issued to Pre-Certified premises AFTER their SFS Biosecurity Plan has been fully implemented and verified as active by the Incident Management Team (IMT) staff or their designee. If your premises is not Pre-Certified during an FAD/NAD, you will be required to address your SFS Biosecurity Plan’s deficiencies and achieve Pre-Certified status in order to qualify for a Product Movement Permit. There will be no exceptions. More information on national SFS planning and requirements, can be found at:

http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Secure-Food-Supply/
This guidance document is part of CDFA and USDA-APHIS continued outreach, planning and preparedness efforts for the California animal agriculture industry. When reviewing and implementing the biosecurity requirements of this document, the animal agriculture industry can assume the following:

1. Premises with backyard livestock/poultry operations will remain under the imposed State Veterinarian’s quarantine. Movement of these animals or animal products off or on to a backyard operation will be approved on a case by case basis by the IMT.
2. Manure hauling will be prohibited unless the premises meet the requirements outlined in this document (see Manure Hauling). Premises should plan ahead to store manure and litter for at least 30 days.
3. Commercial operations with susceptible backyard or unassociated animals on the premises will not receive Pre-Certification, or a Product Movement Permit, and must receive approval from the IMT in order to move animals or animal products on or off of the premises. Approval will be granted on a case by case basis.
4. Animals and animal products from infected, high risk, contact or suspect premises will not be allowed to move into commerce or will be highly restricted regardless of their certification and permit status. The premises will receive direction from the IMT on the disposition of the animals or animal products.
5. Animal and animal product movements from Monitored Premises (a premises with susceptible animals located in the control area, but where the disease has not been found) could be further restricted.
CDFA Disease Response

Regulatory Policy

Preparing in advance to safely move animal and animal products in the face of an FAD/NAD outbreak is voluntary, but will result in significant business benefits should such an outbreak occur. The animal agriculture industry in California can consider the following policy as the strongest guidance available.

Policy Statements:

1. Premises must have a National Premises Identification Number (NPIN) in order for their SFS Biosecurity Plan to be pre-certified and to receive a Product Movement Permit.

2. Animals and animal products will be able to move freely in the Free Area (for more information, see Definition of Regulatory Zones).

3. During an FAD/NAD outbreak, non-disease response regulatory testing or inspections may be suspended, particularly in the initial stages of an outbreak.

4. The drivers of any hauling vehicles delivering or picking up animals or animal products should remain in the cab of the truck – loading or unloading of the animals, products or other materials will be performed by premises personnel.

5. Animal and animal product shipments must be permitted in order to move within the control area, and to move across the boundary of the free area (i.e. into or out of the control area). The shipping and receiving premises, and hauling operation must have a Pre-Certified SFS Biosecurity Plan that has been verified as active, in addition to possessing a valid Product Movement Permit for the shipment.

6. Any out of state operation in a control area, including animal and animal product haulers, wanting to ship animals and animal products into California must meet all of the biosecurity standards outlined in this document, achieve pre-certification or currently be certified, and complete any required testing prior to issuance of a valid Product Movement Permit. Out of state operations can be pre-certified by the state of origin or USDA. In addition, any out of state operation in a designated free area wanting to ship into a control area in California must meet the same requirements.

7. To obtain a valid Product Movement Permit during an FAD/NAD outbreak, a premises must have a Pre-Certified SFS Biosecurity Plan that has been approved by State Veterinarian-designated personnel. In addition, the SFS Biosecurity Plan must be verified as active.

8. Pre-Certified status or “none” will be assigned to all premises prior to an FAD/NAD outbreak. Product Movement Permits, which will be required to ship, haul, and receive animals and animal products during an FAD/NAD outbreak, will only be issued to Pre-Certified premises AFTER their SFS Biosecurity Plan has been activated and verified as active by IMT personnel. During an outbreak, resources available to approve pre-certification status will likely be limited. Facilities with Pre-Certified status will receive priority in obtaining available regulatory resources for review, verification, and permitting.

9. Animals or animal products will not be permitted to move off of or onto an infected premises, or a site with such close contact with an infected premises that it is also considered infected (contact premises), or a site where disease is suspected but not confirmed (suspect premises).
10. Premises located within the control area and found to not be infected through regulatory surveillance, and are not classified as a contact, suspect or high risk premises, will be assigned the status of “Monitored Premises”. Only premises designated as a “Monitored Premises” will be allowed to receive a Product Movement Permit, providing the premises has a pre-certified SFS Biosecurity Plan that has been activated and verified as active by IMT personnel or their designee.

11. For farms and processing operations located on the same premises (such as, but not limited to, In-line Egg Farms or Farmstead Operations) that process only animal products produced on that premises, the farm, including animal facilities and the processing facility, will be considered a single operation and allowed to share personnel and equipment. The single operation must follow relevant SFS Farm and Processor biosecurity measures.

12. Farms and processing operations located on the same premises (such as, but not limited to, In-line Egg Farms or Farmstead Operations) that process animal products produced on that premises and animal products from other premises will be considered separate operations and must follow their own specific SFS Biosecurity Plans. Additionally, each operation must separate the farm(s) and processing facility with a line of separation. If maintaining a line of separation is not possible, the processing operation will not be allowed to process off-site animal products. Sharing of employees between the farm and processor operations will be prohibited. For operations that can demonstrate specific hardships from prohibiting sharing of employees, the IMT will grant an exemption provided the premises management demonstrate and document how they plan to share employees and achieve biosecurity equivalency. For more information, see Sharing of Personnel.

13. Any premises in the Control Area with live susceptible animals, regardless of number, must be able to comply with applicable biosecurity requirements for obtaining a Product Movement Permit in order to move animals or animal products on or off the premises. If the necessary biosecurity measures cannot be implemented, movement of all animals and animal products will be suspended for the duration of the outbreak.

14. Hunters, susceptible animal owners, or any person in recent contact with susceptible animals or wild animals are not allowed to enter a premises unless there has been no exposure for a minimum of 48 hours, or as determined by the IMT, prior to visit.

15. Any operation may request variances to the requirements outlined in this plan. These requests will be reviewed for equivalency in terms of the California SFS biosecurity standards outlined in this document. Those deemed equivalent will be approved and those variances made part of the requesting operation’s SFS Biosecurity Plan. Approved variances will only apply to operations covered under the original requestor’s SFS Biosecurity Plan.

Note: There may be additional requirements from the state of origin or destination that the operation and hauler must meet prior to shipping the animals or animal products into or out of California. The origin premises and hauler should contact their state animal health regulators, USDA, and state of destination prior to shipping the animals or animal products to identify all of the requirements.
Regulatory Zones

Definition of Regulatory Zones

California uses the State Veterinarian Quarantine Authority to designate zones for particular disease response activity, but those of most significance to animal and animal product movement include:

1. **Control Area:** The Control Area represents the geographical area where the disease has been detected and confirmed, and includes the area with infected premises as well as a buffer zone. Regulatory efforts are directed at containing the disease to this area. This zone is determined to be high-risk for disease transmission and, therefore, regulators will impose movement restrictions and specific requirements (SFS) for animal and animal products moving into commerce. The Control Area includes infected premises, suspect premises, and contact premises. All other premises within the control area not classified as an infected premises, suspect premise, or contact premises, will be designated as a monitored premises (premises within the control area that has susceptible animals, but the disease has not been detected).

2. **Free Area:** The Free Area is the area outside the Control Area and encompasses the remainder of the geographic area for the state. There is no disease detected in the Free Area and it is considered low-risk. There will be a zone, the Surveillance Zone, within the Free Area immediately adjacent to the Control Area where surveillance will be particularly focused in order to determine if the disease has crossed the boundary of the Control Area. During an outbreak of an FAD/NAD, the IMT will urge premises located within the Free Area to perform herd/flock health monitoring activities and report their status to the IMT. There will be no other California regulatory requirements or product movement restrictions for premises moving animal and animal products into commerce within the Free Area. Other States and Countries that have not adopted these SFS principles may impose additional restrictions.

**Note:** The boundaries for the Control Area(s), and consequently Free Area and Surveillance Zone, most likely will not be static and are likely to change based on disease findings from surveillance activities. In addition, there may be multiple Control Areas and Surveillance Zones located within the state.
Establishing Regulatory Zones

Immediately after an FAD/NAD is detected in California, a regional or statewide “stop movement” of 24 hours or longer is certain, temporarily suspending movement of all animal and animal products. During this period, regulators will be establishing regulatory zones: the Control Area that includes the area with infection and a Buffer Zone, and the Free Area that includes a Surveillance Zone. Implementation of mitigation strategies within these zones is critical in order to stop the transmission of the disease and control the outbreak. It is recommended premises have the capacity to hold, manage, or dispose of their animal and animal products, including live animals, dead animals, and manure for 48 hours or longer. Premises located within the established Control Area that do not have a Pre-Certified SFS Biosecurity Plan and valid Product Movement Permit will receive direction from the IMT regarding disposal options, and should be prepared to hold, manage or dispose of their products, including live animals.

The IMT will use available information, science, and risk-based approaches to determine the boundary of each zone. These approaches can include assessing biosecurity capabilities, available surveillance strategies, known locations of disease, and implementation of continuity of business plans (SFS).

Regulatory zones in California may differ from the circle spatial pattern often shown on some planning documents. In order to control the disease, regulators will consider the minimum radius for all boundaries, as described in national and international agreed upon standards. Because of State requirements to use legally describable and publicly recognizable boundaries, such as, highways, county lines, and rivers, zone boundaries may extend beyond the defined standards.

Regulatory Zone Requirements for Moving Animals and Animal Products

Moving animal and animal products within or out of one zone and into another may have different regulatory requirements that must be met prior to the animal or animal products moving into commerce. These requirements are described below.

1. **Control Area**: During an outbreak of an FAD/NAD, premises and haulers shipping, receiving and transporting animal and animal products within or out of the control area must have a Pre-Certified SFS Biosecurity Plan and possess a valid Product Movement Permit for shipments. Prior to issuing a Product Movement Permit, all Pre-Certified SFS Biosecurity Plans must be verified as active by IMT staff and initial required surveillance testing must be completed. There may be additional requirements and movement restrictions for infected premises, suspect premises and contact premises.

2. **Free Area**: During an outbreak of an FAD/NAD, the IMT will urge livestock and poultry premises to perform herd/flock health monitoring activities and report their status to the IMT. There will be no other regulatory requirements or movement restrictions for premises moving animals and animal products into commerce within the Free Area. However, if a premises is located in the Free Area in California and would like to receive animals and animal products from the Control Area, or ship into the Control Area, they will be required to do the following:

   a. The premises and haulers shipping, receiving, and transporting the animal and animal products must have a Pre-Certified SFS Biosecurity Plan that has been verified as active by IMT staff.
   b. The animal and animal products must be moving under a valid Product Movement Permit issued by IMT staff.
   c. The premises in the Control Area must have completed applicable testing/surveillance requirements designated by the IMT.

**Note**: Interstate and international movement of animal and animal products may be further restricted beyond our California regulatory authority. Premises engaged in interstate or international shipping of animal and animal products should check with the IMT, involved states, and countries prior to shipping.
Secure Food Supply Farm Pre-Certification Standards

THE FARM PREMISES

SFS Biosecurity Plans address activities associated with animal and animal product movements off of the premises and deliveries to the premises, and therefore focus on areas located within the premises perimeter that are at risk for transmitting the disease to other premises. These premises areas include the premises gate, animal housing areas, processing buildings or facilities, dead animal areas, animal feed areas and manure management areas. All premises areas identified in the SFS Biosecurity Plan must have appropriate biosecurity and cleaning and disinfecting (C&D) procedures. In addition, specific written, standard operating procedures (SOPs) are required for areas described in the document. Any premises with a Pre-Certified and activated SFS Biosecurity Plan found to be non-compliant with the biosecurity requirements outlined in this document may have any existing Product Movement Permits suspended, and will not be issued additional permits until the deficiency is corrected.

In the event of an FAD/NAD outbreak, the IMT will require premises located in the Control Area to perform and report daily herd/flock health monitoring, along with required regulatory disease surveillance testing as prescribed by the IMT, which will assist regulators in validating the herd/flock is free of clinical/observable FAD/NAD symptoms. Note, premises in the Surveillance Zone, which is located in the Free Area, will likely also have observational and testing requirements but these tests will NOT be associated with movement permitting unless moving into a Control Area.

National Premises Identification Number

The National Premises Identification Number (NPIN) provides a unique number across the entire United States for locations involved in animal agriculture and links that location to the entity that participates in animal production and/or commerce. The NPIN is a mandatory requirement for the SFS Biosecurity Plan pre-certification, and will be used for permitting processes, sampling, and surveillance in the event of an FAD/NAD outbreak. To obtain an NPIN, contact your CDFA Animal Health Branch District Office (Appendix D).

Establishing a Premises Perimeter

Note: The premises perimeter is the boundary that encompasses all areas such as animal housing, product collection, and feed storage areas, and often is the area that is normally fenced or otherwise separated from the area outside of the operation. May also be known as a Line of Separation (LOS), Farm Perimeter, Facility Perimeter, Fence, or Outer Boundary.

The premises perimeter is established as the outer boundary of a premises during an FAD/NAD outbreak. This area should be clearly defined in the biosecurity plan and on the premises map. The perimeter should be visible to anyone to ensure no person/vehicle crosses the perimeter without proper biosecurity measures, and should enter through marked premises gates.

The area within the perimeter is to be controlled by the operation, so there is greater assurance of implementing and enforcing disease control procedures. Movement across the perimeter onto or off the premises must be controlled via a premise gate (temporary or permanent) and biosecurity measures such as vehicle washing and disinfection, use of personal protection equipment, and traffic control. Within the perimeter, strict biosecurity procedures (as specified in the premises’ SFS Biosecurity Plan) are implemented and monitored. All employees and visitors follow these procedures and requirements.

Premises management may establish this perimeter, under certain conditions, closer to certain critical facilities than the normal day to day perimeter to minimize the need for hauling vehicles to cross the perimeter. Any person, vehicle or
equipment that does cross this perimeter must still follow all biosecurity procedures associated with crossing, and such movement should be limited.

If a premises perimeter is established closer to a critical facility, the area will be considered outside the control of the operation and potentially harboring pathogenic organisms (“dirty”). When premises personnel enter this area, they must follow the biosecurity procedures associated with leaving and returning to the premises.

A premises may only establish the perimeter closer to a critical facility for easier access for hauling vehicles, only if the new access route established does not significantly increase the risk of transmitting virus from the vehicle or personnel to susceptible animals, or from susceptible animals to vehicles. Premises managers may need to work with CDFA, IMT or Animal Health officials to make case by case determinations, but in general, there should be 100 feet between live susceptible animals and the route; the route should be on a paved road as much as possible.

**Premises Entrances and On-Premises Biosecurity Practices**

Public access to the premises must be restricted to essential personnel only. Temporary or permanent barriers with gates must define the premises perimeter and any internal lines of separation within the premises.

The premises must have the following established procedures to mitigate the risk of transmitting the FAD/NAD:

1. **Biosecurity Manager:** Premise management will designate an employee(s) as the Biosecurity Manager(s) for the premises. The Biosecurity Manager(s) will work with a Regulatory Biosecurity Specialist (RBS) to develop the premises SFS Biosecurity Plan and achieve pre-certification. In addition the Biosecurity Manager will also be responsible for:
   - Training and exercising of premises personnel on the SFS Biosecurity Plan at least once a year.
   - Activating and managing the premises SFS Biosecurity Plan during an FAD/NAD outbreak.
   - Implementing any corrective actions to the premises SFS Biosecurity Plan as required by regulatory officials, the IMT or their designee.

2. **Premises Gate:** A premises gate may allow entrance or exit of vehicles only, people only, or both. If the gate is utilized for vehicles it must have a vehicle wash station. All gates that are normally used that cannot have a vehicle wash station or proper people PPE for entrance should be secured and locked.

   **Note:** The term “premises gate”, may also be referred to as an Access Point, dedicated entrance, or Farm entrance.

3. **Premises Map:** Premises management will develop a premises map and include the map in the SFS Biosecurity Plan. During an outbreak of an FAD/NAD, all employees and haulers will receive a copy of the premises map. The premises map must clearly document:
   - Premises perimeter including all premises gate entrances and exits
   - Lines of separation
   - High risk areas
   - Biosecure areas
   - Wash stations
   - Buildings
   - Traffic flow
   - Employee parking
   - Employee/visitor foot traffic movements
   - Non-essential delivery area
4. **Line(s) of Separation**: Lines of Separation (LOS) are used within the farm perimeter to separate high risk areas (areas where contamination is most likely to occur) of the premises from biosecure areas. Premises management must establish LOS within their premises perimeter to protect all biosecure areas. The following requirements must be met when establishing LOS:

   a. All LOS and access points must be clearly marked and identifiable on the premises map.
   b. Access points must be established for personnel and vehicles to cross the LOS into the adjacent premises area. All Access points must be easily identifiable and have proper signage restricting access to essential personnel only.
   c. If permanent barriers are not in place, premises management must use temporary barriers such as, portable fencing, ropes, straw bales, to mark all LOS within their premises perimeter.
   d. PPE disposal bins for used PPE must be placed on both sides of the Access Point on the LOS. Only used PPE will be placed into the disposal bin. The PPE disposal bin(s) content will be double bagged and sealed prior to placing it in the trash bin.
   e. Premises management will be responsible for developing SOPs, and training personnel on the establishment and operation of the LOS and Access Points. The SOPs and training records must be included in the premises SFS Biosecurity Plan. SOPs will include:
      - Type of PPE to be used when crossing one premises area into another.
      - C&D of reusable PPE (if applicable).
      - How to change PPE.
      - Type of Disinfectant to be used, mixing and handling procedures and contact times.

   **Note**: Examples of high risk areas would be the premises gate (entrances and exits), hauling vehicle pathways, entry into animal housing areas, and shared areas of the premises (break rooms, offices, and restrooms). Examples of biosecure areas of the premises would be animal housing areas, animal feed/equipment areas and processing areas (in line egg processing and milk house/milking parlor).

5. **Pick-ups/Deliveries**: Premises management must designate an area outside the premises perimeter for non-essential pick-ups/deliveries, such as mail or food for human consumption. Only essential pick-ups/deliveries should be allowed through the premises gate after thorough C&D. All deliveries to the non-essential delivery area should be C&D when possible before being moved within the premises perimeter.

6. **Visitor Log**: All movements on or off of the premises including family members living on the premises, visitors, premises personnel, animal product, animal feed and manure movements, deliveries, and regulatory officials will be recorded and the records made available to regulatory officials if requested.

   a. Premises personnel will record the following information:
      - Date
      - Entry and departure time
      - Name of the individual involved
      - Name of the company
      - Vehicle license plate
      - Contact phone number
      - Signed statement confirming no contact with premises containing susceptible species or rendering activities during the preceding two days
      - Record of completion of C&D of the vehicle
      - Record of visitor instruction on proper use of footwear disinfection stations and PPE

   b. If animals are moving on or off the premises, premises personnel will verify the hauler has a valid Product Movement Permit, record the number of animals, and where the animals came from or are being relocated to. In addition, personnel will inspect the hauling vehicle upon arrival and departure for signs of contamination located within the cargo area or leaking from the cargo area.
7. **Vehicle C&D:**

   a. All vehicles **entering** and **leaving** the premises must go through proper C&D; this includes cargo exterior, wheel wells, tires.

   b. All active premise gates must have a dedicated wash station (a power washer is highly recommended).

   c. Whenever possible, premises management should keep the animal and animal product movement traffic on and off of the premises isolated from other premises traffic to prevent cross contamination; therefore, it is preferred that dedicated premises entrances, exits and routes for all vehicles be established and included in the premises map. If dedicated premises entrances and exits cannot be established for vehicles entering and leaving the premises, then the premises must have appropriate procedures in place to prevent cross contamination from mud, manure, and other contamination.

   d. Manure hauling across or along visitor/hauling vehicle pathways is prohibited, unless designated vehicle pathways cannot be established. For more information, see [Manure Hauling](#).

   e. Premises management will be responsible for developing SOPs, **which must include the establishment of a vehicle wash station, the C&D of a live animal hauling vehicle and an animal product hauling vehicle.** Premises management will also be responsible for training premises employees on the establishment and operation of the wash station(s). SOPs will include:
      - Type of disinfectant used
      - Mixing and handling procedures
      - Contact times
      - PPE to be used
      - Measurement standards that premises staff will use to determine all steps have been completed.

   f. Premises management must demonstrate to regulatory officials proper wash station set up and operation prior to approval of the farm’s SFS Biosecurity Plan.

**Note:** To prevent the transmission of the disease onto the premises, personnel coming into contact with hauling vehicles should not be allowed to work with or handle animals or equipment used on animals. If premises management cannot assign dedicated work duties, they must establish lines of separation within the premises perimeter along with developing SOPs and training describing how (use of personal protective equipment (PPE), disinfectants, foot baths, C&D activities) personnel will move from one area of the premises to the premises gate or other biosecure areas of the premises without causing contamination associated with the hauling vehicle. The SOPs and training records related to employee movement must be included in the SFS Biosecurity Plan.

8. **Shared Wash Stations:** A shared wash station is a wash station used by multiple premises and may be implemented to minimize financial or labor costs of vehicle disinfection. CDFA will allow the use of shared wash stations. The conditions for approving a shared wash station will be the same as for a wash station at the premises gate. However, in the event of an outbreak, some circumstances may require changes implemented by IMT.

**Note:** All premises participating in a shared wash station will be treated as single premises. Any member of the shared wash station found non-compliant in the event of an outbreak will cause all members to be non-compliant animal and animal product movement for the group could be affected. If one member becomes infected with an FAD/NAD, the IMT may impose movement restrictions on all members sharing the wash station.

9. **Spillage/Leaks:** Premises management must develop an SOP and train employees on proper handling of spills/leaks from the animal or animal product hauling vehicle or during animal product transfer. The SOP will outline the procedure for containment and proper C&D of the spilled area. The SFS Biosecurity Plan will include
the SOPs and training records related to the handling of on-premises spills and leaks. Premises management will need to list:

- Type of disinfectant used
- Contact time
- Premises personnel responsible for handling spills and leaks
- Disposal procedure

10. **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** The IMT will allow the use of reusable PPE, such as rubber boots, gloves, and gowns. If the premises management will utilize reusable PPE, then they must set up PPE C&D equipment at the premises gate and all LOS Access points. In addition, premises management must develop SOPs and provide employees training on proper C&D of reusable equipment. The premises SFS Biosecurity Plan will also include SOPs and training records related to the proper use of and C&D of reusable PPE. All reusable PPE must be in good repair. Reusable PPE containing holes, cracks, or other signs of excessive wear and tear must be replaced. The PPE C&D equipment at a minimum will include:

- Spare reusable PPE sets
- Buckets and scrub brushes
- Disinfectant
- Hand Sprayers

If the premises is going to utilize any disposable PPE then they must set up a PPE dispensary at all premises gates for premises personnel working at the premises gate(s) or wash station(s), and for visitors entering the premises. Additional dispensaries should be provided at all buildings, animal housing areas, and LOS access points within the premises perimeter, where new PPE is required. In addition, the premises management must provide designated trash bins for the disposal of used PPE. Designated trash bins must be located with the PPE dispensaries and properly labeled. The PPE will protect the workers from exposure to disinfectants, but also prevent the workers from transmitting the disease by coming into contact with dirty vehicles. The premises SFS Biosecurity Plan will also include SOPs and training records related to the proper use of and disposal of PPE. The PPE dispensaries at a minimum will include:

- Gloves
- Masks
- Footwear or foot covers
- Coveralls
- Maintained hand washing or hand sanitizing stations

11. **Footwear Disinfection Stations:** Footwear disinfection stations are a key component for preventing the spread of contaminated material throughout the premises. Premises management must develop SOPs for the use and maintenance of footwear disinfection stations. The SOPs and related training records must be included in the premises SFS Biosecurity Plan and Bio Security Training Log. The following biosecurity requirements must be met:

a. All premises gate(s) (entrances and exits) and LOS access points will have a footwear or foot cover dispensary and disinfection station for foot traffic coming on and off of the premises.

b. All premises buildings and animal housing areas will have a footwear or foot cover dispensary and disinfection station.

c. The placement of all footwear disinfection stations will not allow any person to bypass the station.

d. All employee training on the proper use and maintenance of footwear disinfection stations must be noted in the SFS Biosecurity plan and Biosecurity Training Log.

e. All visitors must be trained on the proper use of the footwear disinfection stations and the training should be noted in the visitor log.

f. A maintenance log for the footwear disinfection stations must be kept and the following information documented:

- Type of disinfectant used
• Date when the station was replenished
• Date when the station’s disinfectant concentration was checked
• Name of personnel performing the maintenance

12. **Premises Signage**: Multilingual signage should be used to restrict movement of personnel and visitors onto the premises and also to limit access within the premises perimeter in support of lines of separation. Premises management must post the multilingual signs and meet the following conditions:

   a. All premises gates and personnel entrances must have signage to restrict the movement onto the premises to essential personnel only.
   b. All buildings and biosecure area entrances must have proper signage to:
      • Designate building name or biosecure area.
      • Communicate who has access to the building or biosecure area.
      • Present biosecurity requirements for entry into the building or biosecure area.
   c. There must be signs to direct personnel and visitors to locate the PPE dispensaries. In addition, signs must be posted to demonstrate proper use and disposal of PPE.
   d. All footwear disinfection stations must have signs posted to demonstrate the station’s proper use.

13. **Biosecurity Training Log Book**: The premises Biosecurity officer will record all of the required SFS biosecurity Plan training in the Biosecurity Training Log Book. The log will be kept with the premises SFS Biosecurity Plan and made available to IMT personnel or their designees if requested. The following information must be recorded into the Biosecurity Training Log:

   a. SFS Biosecurity Plan Component
   b. Date and time of the training
   c. Length of the training (e.g. hours)
   d. Attendees

**Herd/Flock Health Monitoring (Active Observational Surveillance)**

In order for animal and animal products to move into commerce, daily herd/flock health evaluations for the presence/absence of the FAD/NAD on the premises must be performed, records maintained and reported to IMT as directed. Records would include daily feed and water consumption, morbidity and signs of illness, mortality and production – any abnormalities in these production parameters should be noted and evaluated.

These herd/flock health monitors should be premises personnel who are most familiar with the herd/flock, thereby increasing the likelihood of early FAD/NAD detection. Premises management will develop a Herd/Flock Health Evaluation SOP and train their employees. All SOPs and training records related to herd/flock health monitoring must be recorded in the premises biosecurity training log book and included in the SFS Biosecurity Plan. Herd/flock health evaluation records must be reported to IMT as directed and provided to animal health officials when requested.

**Note**: Herd/Flock health evaluations do not replace the need for periodic inspection of the herd/flock by animal health officials. Rather, it supplements this process by requiring daily observation by a trained herd/flock health monitor on each premises. Failure to implement an evaluation program or insufficient records could result in the suspension of the Product Movement Permit until the issue is corrected.
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCT MOVEMENT

Note: The following sections only apply to premises moving animals and animal products on or off of the premises.

Paperwork/Information Transfer

CDFA recommends the use of electronic transfer of information for the documentation of all movements when possible (email, camera images, etc.). All hard-copy paperwork exchanged between haulers and premises personnel (including but not limited to feed deliveries, live animal movements, animal product pickups, manure hauling) will incorporate the use of sealable plastic bags that will be disinfected prior to transfer. The hauler will not remove the paperwork from the sealed and disinfected bag. Premises management will develop an SOP for the transfer of information and incorporate it into the SFS Biosecurity Plan. Training records will be recorded into the premises biosecurity log book and included with the SFS Biosecurity Plan.

Haulers

Haulers should be directed to remain in the cab of the hauling vehicle at all times while within the premises perimeter. Windows should be kept closed (except when transferring information/paperwork or samples, if applicable) to minimize risk of contamination of the cab via flies or dust. Loading and unloading of the animals or animal products will be completed by premises personnel. If a hauler must exit the cab, disposable PPE must be used, removed and properly discarded before re-entry to the truck. Failure to comply may result in the suspension of the Product Movement Permit of all parties.

Multiple Premises Pick-Ups and Deliveries

The IMT may prohibit multiple premises pick-ups and deliveries for animal products, including feed deliveries. To decrease the risk of spreading disease, multiple premises pick-ups or deliveries of live animals and manure (if approved) will be prohibited – only single premises pick-ups/deliveries will be allowed. The IMT may also designate certain routes for movement between premises.

Feed Deliveries

There is risk for disease transmission associated with feed delivery activities, especially when servicing multiple premises per day. The following section outlines operational requirements for premises and feed haulers during an FAD/NAD outbreak. Premises personnel will complete the following:

1. Upon arrival at the premises gate, premises personnel will complete the Premise Entrance and Biosecurity Measures, Visitor Logs, and Vehicle C&D procedures.
2. Premises management must verify all feed haulers entering the premises and the feed processor of origin both possess a valid Product Movement Permit.
3. Transfer of paperwork/information in accordance with the requirements listed in this document.
4. Instruct the hauler to remain in the cab of the truck at all times while on-site (inside the premise perimeter).
5. Direct the feed hauler to the unloading area following the planned traffic flow laid out in the premises map. The hauling vehicle will not enter any premises with manure contaminated roadways.
6. During an outbreak of an FAD/NAD, the IMT will prohibit the use of any equipment provided by the feed hauler, with the exception of feed conveyor/auger systems mounted to the feed truck. All premises will supply their own transfer equipment. The equipment must be stored on-site and will be maintained and C&D by premises personnel.
7. Premises employees will be responsible for completing the feed transfer. Premises management must develop SOPs and train employees on the maintenance and disinfection of this dedicated equipment and transfer of...
feed. The SOPs and training records will be documented in the farm’s SFS Biosecurity Plan and Biosecurity Training Log book.

**Note:** The IMT *may* require that only dedicated feed vehicles are allowed to enter premises within the Control Area.

**Manure Hauling**

Manure is considered a high risk biological byproduct during an FAD/NAD outbreak. All manure hauling activities within the control area will be restricted by the IMT. Premises should have the ability to store manure for at least 30 days. It is recommended the premises have the capability to dry and compost the manure on site. Any manure hauling will be approved and permitted through the IMT on a case by case basis. The following requirements must be met for hauling manure:

1. The IMT will only allow manure hauling for premises that no longer 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.
2. The premises must possess a valid Product Movement Permit prior to the manure leaving the premises.
3. The premises must provide documentation that states the name of the company hauling the manure and the location the manure will be transported to.
4. The manure hauler must complete all Premises Entrance Biosecurity Measures Visitor Log and Vehicle C&D procedures before entering the Premises.
5. The manure hauler will only be allowed to visit one premises per trip.
6. The manure hauler pathway on and off the premises should be noted on the premises map, and must not cross a common pathway used by other vehicles transporting animals or animal products, and must have its own dedicated pathway on and off the premises. If the premises cannot provide a dedicated pathway then the premises management must develop specific SOPs and training describing how premises personnel will prevent the common pathway from being contaminated. The SOPs and training records must be included in the premises SFS Biosecurity Plan and Biosecurity Training Logbook.
7. Premises employees must inspect the pathway the manure hauler used for visible signs of contamination. Any contamination must be immediately cleaned before the pathway can be used again.
8. The IMT may direct the manure hauler to take certain routes between the premises and destination.

**PREMISES EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL**

**Sharing of Equipment and Supplies**

The IMT will prohibit the sharing of equipment and supplies located within the premises perimeter with other premises. These items can include but are not limited to vehicles, tools, machinery, cages, racks and supplies. The IMT will allow multiple premises to purchase bulk supplies in order to reduce operational costs, however the following conditions must be met:

1. Affected premises, contact premises or suspect premises will be prohibited from participation in multiple premises orders.
2. All premises must have a certified SFS Biosecurity Plan and valid Product Movement Permit.
3. The shipment must be delivered to each premises.
4. To prevent risk of spreading the disease, deliveries will be made to the premises designated non-essential delivery area.
Sharing of Personnel

The practice of employing personnel that work at multiple premises is a high-risk practice and should be discouraged whenever possible. The IMT recognizes the financial hardship this could cause to owners of the operations and the families of the workers and will allow employees to work at multiple premises provided the following requirements are met:

1. The utilization of shared personnel will be prohibited on affected premises, contact premises or suspect premises.
2. All participating premises must notify the IMT that they are sharing employees and provide the name and address of all participating premises.
3. Each participating premises must develop SOPs and specific training describing how (use of PPE, disinfectants, foot baths, C&D activities) personnel will move from one premises to another without spreading disease to the other premises. The SOPs and training records related to employee movement must be included in the SFS Biosecurity Plan and Biosecurity Training Logbook.

Note: All premises sharing personnel may be treated as a single premises. Any participating premises found non-compliant in the event of an outbreak will cause all members to be non-compliant (animal and animal product movement for the group could be affected). If one member becomes infected with an FAD/NAD, the IMT may impose movement restrictions on all participating premises.

Employee Movements

Personal vehicles belonging to employees should be parked outside the premises perimeter. Any personal vehicles entering and exiting the premise perimeter must be C&D at the premises gate wash station. Employees will proceed from the parking area to a central changing area where they will change into work clothes provided by premises management (typically coveralls and boots to each employee). The work clothes will not leave the premises. CDFA recognizes that some premises may not have sufficient staff to allow for dedicated job duties. If the premises management cannot assign dedicated duties, they must develop SOPs and specific training describing how (use of PPE, disinfectants, foot baths, C&D activities) personnel will move from one area of the premises to the active premises gate(s) or animal housing areas without contaminating the hauling vehicle or transmitting the disease from a contaminated hauling vehicle. The SOPs and training records related to employee movement must be included in the premises SFS Biosecurity Plan and Biosecurity Training Logbook.

Visitor/Foot Traffic Movements

Only visitors necessary for continued operations will be permitted to enter the premises. Visitors will change into PPE provided by premises management. Typically, this will include coveralls and disposable boots or boots that can be C&D. The premises SFS Biosecurity Plan will include a plan for foot traffic for all visitors that will be documented on the premises map. Typically, the same biosecurity precautions used by the employees will also be used by visitors.
DISPOSAL AND PEST CONTROL

Disposal Plan

A disposal plan will be developed for the disposal of high risk materials such as, but not limited to, animal products, spillage, disposable equipment, sampling supplies, litter/manure, dead animals, and used PPE. The IMT may add additional requirements for disposal for high or at-risk premises. Premises management should contact the IMT for additional requirements. The Premises management must address the following in their SFS Biosecurity Plan:

1. Identify trash hauler and landfill.
2. Identify high risk materials being disposed.
3. Have dedicated disposal containers that can be C&D, located away from animal housing areas. The dedicated disposal containers must not leave the premises.
4. High risk materials must be double bagged and sealed.
5. SOP’s and training developed for handling, storing and disposal of high risk materials. The SOPs and training records related to disposal and pest control must be included in the premises SFS Biosecurity Plan and Biosecurity Training Logbook.
6. Dedicated area on premises perimeter for disposal pick-up, marked clearly on premises map.
7. PPE trash bins.

Note: The premises should have the capability to store materials to be disposed for at least 72 hours as there may be delays in movement particularly at the onset of an outbreak.

Pest Control Plan

Pest control is a key component in protecting the premises from an FAD/NAD outbreak. During an FAD/NAD outbreak, the IMT will require all premises to develop and implement a pest control program regardless of their herd/flock size. The premises management must develop SOPs and specific training for the implementation and monitoring of their pest control program. The SOPs, training records, and a copy of the pest control plan must be included in the SFS Biosecurity Plan and Biosecurity training Logbook. The premises management will address the following biosecurity requirements in the pest control program:

Note: For SFS purposes, the term “pest” is meant to include insects, rodents, wild birds, stray poultry, dogs, cats and other animals not associated with premises business activities.

1. All federal and state regulations must be met and implemented unless otherwise directed by the IMT.
2. All control measures for pests including mechanical traps, bait stations and approved chemicals must be documented in the pest control plan.
3. 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.
4. 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
5. All debris from the inside and the surrounding area outside of the animal housing areas that could harbor pests must be cleared.
6. Feed area/bins are secure and spilled feed is immediately cleaned and discarded.
7. Water sources and feed intended for animal use are placed and secured to prevent pest access.
Poultry and Poultry Product Specific Biosecurity Standards

This section of the Farm Premises SFS Biosecurity Plan addresses specific biosecurity requirements associated with poultry and poultry products. The biosecurity requirements outlined in this section DO NOT pertain to other species, nor do they replace the biosecurity principles detailed in the “National Poultry Improvement Plan Program Standards”, located at: http://www.poultryimprovement.org/documents/ProgramStandardsJanuary2017.pdf.

The premises management is responsible for developing, specific written, standard operating procedures (SOPs) for all biosecurity requirements described in this section. Any premises with a Pre-Certified and activated SFS Biosecurity Plan found to be non-compliant with the biosecurity requirements outlined in this document may have any existing Product Movement Permits suspended, and will not be issued additional permits until the deficiency is corrected.

Note: In regards to this section of the document, the term “premises” is meant to include any operation raising live poultry for the purpose of buying, selling, trading and/or gifting poultry or poultry products.

Sampling for Poultry Premises

During an FAD/NAD outbreak, sampling for premises will be performed by premises personnel under the direction of designated IMT personnel. If the premises personnel are not capable of completing the required sampling, the IMT will designate personnel to complete the required sampling. To receive a Product Movement Permit, two (2) negative tests must have been completed at minimum, with the 2nd negative test collected within 24 hours prior to movement. In order to continue to receive Product Movement Permits, premises must also complete the surveillance testing outlined below.

Note: Sampling of backyard operation will be completed by IMT personnel following procedures set forth by the IMT.

Surveillance Sampling For Premises in the Control Area:

1. A quarantine will be issued for each active premises (where poultry or poultry products are present).
2. An epidemiological investigation/questionnaire and any required biosecurity audit documentation for movement or permitting must be completed and submitted to the IMT or IMT designee.
3. Premises personnel will collect swab samples from each animal housing area on the premises every other day for fourteen (14) days or on a Monday-Wednesday-Friday schedule equivalent to 8 samplings. Sample supplies will be provided by the IMT to those premises.
   a. Select 5 birds from each group of 50 or less, daily dead, or euthanized sick birds from each animal housing area on the premises. Swab each bird and pool into the collection media.
   b. If there are more than 50 dead birds per animal housing area, collect a 5-bird pool from each multiple of 50 or less, dead or euthanized sick birds.
4. Premises that test negative in the above sampling regimen will continue sampling with the 5/50-bird pool protocol with a frequency of every seven (7) days, or as directed by the IMT.
5. Premises testing negative that want to move product from the Control Area may be requested to sample more frequently, depending on the need to ship product, but at a minimum must continue with the 5/50 bird pool sampling protocol every seven (7) days.
6. Testing of premises within the Control Area will continue until the quarantine release has been authorized.

For more information on flock surveillance, visit: http://securepoultrysupply.com/
**Egg Pickups**

**Note:** For the purposes of this section the term “egg(s)” is meant to include nest run shell eggs, table eggs, hatching eggs, liquid egg product (pasteurized or non-pasteurized) and eggshells.

There is risk for disease transmission associated with egg hauler activities, especially when servicing multiple premises per day. The following requirements must be completed:

1. Upon arrival at the premises gate, premises personnel will complete the Premises Entrance and Biosecurity Measures Visitor Log and Vehicle C&D procedures.
2. The premise management must verify all haulers entering the premises possess a copy of the Product Movement Permit for the shipment.
3. Transfer of paperwork/information in accordance with the requirements listed in this document.
4. Instruct the hauler to remain in the cab of the truck at all times while on-site (inside the premises perimeter). If a hauler must exit the cab, disposable PPE must be used, removed and properly discarded before re-entry to the truck.
5. Direct the hauler to the loading area following the planned traffic flow laid out in the premises map. The hauler will not pick up any eggs from premises with manure or mud contaminated roadways.
6. During an outbreak of an FAD/NAD, IMT will prohibit the use of any equipment provided by the hauler. All premises will supply their own transfer equipment, crates and racks. For more information, see [Re-Usable Equipment and Equipment Deliveries](#).
7. Premises personnel will be responsible for the loading of the eggs. The premises management must develop SOPs and train personnel on the maintenance and disinfection of this dedicated equipment, proper use of PPE, cleaning any spillage and loading of eggs. The SOPs and training records will be documented in the premises SFS Biosecurity Plan and Biosecurity Training Logbook.

**Poultry Deliveries – Replacement Pullets**

Receiving live birds during an FAD/NAD outbreak is a high risk movement that if not handled properly could spread the disease to unaffected premises or the free area. Premises will be allowed to receive replacement pullets providing the following requirements have been met. The IMT may restrict or enforce additional requirements for high risk premises. The premises management should be in communication with the IMT for further instructions before receiving replacement pullets. The premises management will be responsible for the following:

1. The Premises management will notify the IMT of the following **PRIOR** to the replacement pullets being shipped:
   - The name and physical address of the premises shipping the replacement pullets.
   - Date of the shipment.
   - Name and address of the hauler.
   - The number of replacement pullets being shipped.

2. The shipping premises, hauler and receiving premises must possess a copy of the valid Product Movement Permit for each delivery.

3. Upon arrival at the premises gate, premises personnel will complete the following:
   a. Complete the Premises Entrance and Biosecurity Measures Visitor Log and Vehicle C&D procedures.
   b. Transfer of paperwork/information in accordance with the requirements listed in this document.
   c. Verify the shipping premises has been declared free of an FAD/NAD. Testing results must be included in the shipment paperwork and kept in the premises management’s office and made available to the IMT if requested.
   d. Verify the vehicle hauling the replacement pullets was C&D when it left the shipping premises.
e. Notify the premises management of the arrival of the shipment.
f. Instruct the hauler to remain in the cab of the truck at all times.
g. Direct the hauler to the unloading area following the planned traffic flow laid out in the premises map. The hauler will not enter any premises with manure or mud contaminated roadways.

4. Premises personnel will be responsible for the unloading of the replacement pullets. The premises management must develop SOPs and train employees on the unloading of the shipment. The SOP will include the use of PPE, changing and disposal of the PPE, disinfectants, cleaning of the loading dock and receiving area after transfer, and the evaluation of the health of the birds. The SOPs and training records must be included in the premises SFS Biosecurity Plan and Biosecurity Training Logbook.

5. The premises should 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.

**Spent Hens**

There is risk for disease transmission associated with live poultry hauling and delivery activities, especially when servicing multiple premises per day. As a result, all live poultry movement to and from premises located within the control area will require permits, and all involved premises and haulers must be certified. The following section outlines operational requirements for premises and live poultry haulers during an FAD/NAD outbreak:

1. The premises management will notify the IMT of the following PRIOR to the spent hens being shipped:
   - The name and physical address of the premises receiving the spent hens.
   - Date of the shipment.
   - Name and address of the hauler.
   - The number of spent hens being shipped.
2. The premises shipping the spent hens, hauler and premises receiving the spent hens must possess a copy of the valid Product Movement Permit for each delivery.
3. Upon arrival at the active premises gate, premises personnel will complete the Premises Entrance and Biosecurity Measures Visitor Log, Vehicle C&D procedures, and the following:
   a. Transfer of paperwork/information in accordance with the requirements listed in this document (a copy of the shipping premises Product Movement Permit must be included in the shipping paperwork).
   b. Verify the shipping premises has been declared free of an FAD/NAD. Testing results must be included in the shipment paperwork and kept in the premises office and made available to the IMT if requested.
   c. Notify premises management of the arrival of the hauling vehicle.
   d. Instruct the hauler to remain in the cab of the hauling vehicle at all times.
   e. Direct the hauler to the loading area following the planned traffic flow laid out in the premises map. The hauler will not enter any premises with manure contaminated roadways.
4. Premises personnel will be responsible for the loading of the spent hens onto the hauling vehicle. The premises management must develop SOPs and train employees on the loading of the spent hens. The SOP will include the use of PPE, changing and disposal of the PPE, disinfectants, cleaning of the loading area after transfer and the evaluation of the health of the birds. The SOPs and training records must be included in the premise SFS Biosecurity Plan and Biosecurity Training Logbook.

**Re-Usable Equipment and Equipment Deliveries**

Premises will be allowed to utilize reusable equipment such as racks and crates, provided they are C&D at the processing plant, verified as being C&D with a wash tag, and returned to the egg farm in a vehicle that has been dedicated to haul clean equipment only. Equipment hauling vehicles should not haul poultry or poultry products, and may require a Product Movement Permit.
Upon arrival at the premises gate, premises personnel will complete the Premises Entrance and Biosecurity Measures Visitor Log, Vehicle C&D procedures, and the following:

1. Verify the equipment has appropriate documentation and wash tags. The date on the wash tags and documentation will not exceed 24 hours.
2. Instruct the hauler delivering the equipment to remain inside the cab of the truck while inside the premises perimeter.
3. Direct the hauler to the designated area within the premises perimeter.
4. Premises personnel will be responsible for unloading the equipment. Premises management will develop an SOP and train employees for equipment receiving/unloading, which will be documented in the Premises SFS Biosecurity Plan and Biosecurity Training Logbook.
5. Equipment must be stored in a dedicated room that is cleaned and maintained to prevent contamination until the equipment is utilized.

**Disposable Equipment**

Premises will be allowed to use disposable equipment instead of relying on re-useable equipment. Additionally, the IMT may suspend the use of re-useable equipment for some high risk premises. Premises should plan ahead if they know they will be utilizing disposable equipment and make sure both the hauler and processor can handle the responsibility of the disposal. The premises must meet the following requirements prior to switching to disposable equipment:

1. Premises management must contact the hauler and processor and inform them they will be using disposable equipment.
   
   **Note:** The premises cannot utilize disposable equipment until both the hauler and processor have accounted for the disposable equipment in their SFS Biosecurity Plan and the IMT has approved the request.

2. The premises management must account for the disposable equipment in their SFS Biosecurity disposal plan.
3. Deliveries of disposable equipment must be made to the non-essential delivery area of the premises.
4. Once the disposable equipment has come into contact with poultry or poultry products it cannot be re-used or placed back into inventory.
5. Disposable equipment will remain on the premises and cannot be shared with any other premises.
6. Disposable equipment must be stored in a dedicated room that is cleaned and maintained to prevent contamination until the equipment is utilized.

**Replacement Litter**

There is risk for disease transmission associated with litter delivery activities, especially when servicing multiple premises per day. Refer to the section on Feed Deliveries for the operational requirements for premises and replacement litter haulers during an FAD/NAD outbreak.

**Pre-Movement Isolation Period (PMIP)**

The PMIP is a component of the Secure Poultry Supply Plan, which provides guidelines for poultry premises that seek to move poultry products or live poultry within, into, or out of a regulatory Control Area during an HPAI outbreak. The Pre-Movement Isolation Period (PMIP) is a critical biosecurity component of the process to obtain a continuity of business permit that involves a defined period of elevated biosecurity for an entire premises prior to permitted movement of live poultry.

To move birds during an HPAI outbreak, producers need to agree to a PMIP for a set number of days prior to movement. During the PMIP:
- No live or dead poultry will be moved onto or off the premises.
- Only critical operational visits to the premises will continue.
- Manure, litter, and garbage will not be removed from the premises; the producer is responsible for managing the risks associated with any on-site movement or handling of manure, litter, and garbage that must occur.
- Enhanced biosecurity will be implemented for people and vehicles entering the premises; no off-site equipment will be pre-staged on-site.

For more information go to: http://securepoultrysupply.com/
[Additional reference documentation is being drafted and may be linked here in the future]
Raw Milk Specific Biosecurity Standards

This section of the Farm Premises SFS Biosecurity Plan addresses specific biosecurity requirements associated with raw milk movement. The biosecurity requirements outlined in this section DO NOT pertain to other animal products or commodities. The premises management is responsible for developing, specific written, standard operating procedures (SOPs) for all biosecurity requirements described in this section. Any premises with a Pre-Certified and activated SFS Biosecurity Plan found to be non-compliant with the biosecurity requirements outlined in this document may have any existing Product Movement Permits suspended, and will not be issued additional permits until the deficiency is corrected.

Establishing a Premises Perimeter

The premises perimeter is the boundary that encompasses all areas such as animal housing, product collection (ie milking parlor), and feed storage areas, and often is the area that is normally fenced or otherwise separated from the area outside of the operation. The area within the perimeter is controlled by the operation, so there is greater assurance of implementing and enforcing disease control procedures. Movement across the perimeter onto or off of the premises is controlled via a gate (temporary or permanent) and biosecurity measures such as vehicle washing and disinfection, personal protection equipment and traffic control. Within the perimeter, strict biosecurity procedures and other requirements must be implemented and monitored. All employees and visitors must follow these procedures and requirements. Premises management may move the normal day to day perimeter closer to certain critical facilities under certain conditions to minimize the need for hauling vehicles to cross the perimeter. Advantages of doing so where possible include limiting the number of people and vehicles that move on and off the biosecure portion of the premises and reducing the time and effort needed to meet biosecurity requirements associated with washing and disinfecting a hauling vehicle.

When establishing a perimeter for SFS Biosecurity Plan purposes, the normal premises perimeter can be moved closer to a critical facility (e.g. milk house), but the area outside the SFS perimeter will be considered “dirty” and could harbor the disease/virus. Premises personnel entering the “dirty” area, must follow all biosecurity procedures and requirements for exiting and entering the premises. The following requirements apply for moving the premises perimeter:

1. A premises can only move the perimeter closer to a critical facility if the new access route established does not significantly increase the risk of transmitting virus from the hauling vehicle to susceptible animals or personnel, or from susceptible animals to the hauling vehicle.

2. The proposed premises perimeter must be approved by CDFA, the IMT or their designees.

   **Note:** Premises management may need to work with CDFA, IMT or Animal Health Branch experts to make case by case determinations, but in general, there should be 100 feet between live susceptible animals and the route the hauling vehicle will utilize. In addition, the route the hauling vehicle will utilize must be paved.

3. C&D wash stations will still be required for vehicles entering and exiting the SFS premises perimeter as described, but vehicles that remain outside of the SFS approved premises perimeter will not need to be C&D, and will be considered “dirty.”

4. Premises management must develop an SOP detailing how personnel will move into the designated milk transfer area to transfer milk and paperwork. Premises management must also train personnel on these procedures and record the training in the Biosecurity Training Log Book. The SOP’s and training records must be included in the premises SFS Biosecurity Plan. The SOP will cover the following information:
   a. Type of PPE to be used.
   b. Disinfectant to use and contact times.
   c. How to change into new PPE or C&D reusable PPE.
d. Disposal of used PPE.
e. How to enter the premise perimeter.

5. A premise perimeter cannot be modified if:
   a. The hauling vehicle passes within 100 feet of live or dead animals.
   b. Clean premises vehicles need access to the milk transfer area or premises traffic crosses the transfer area.
   c. The hauling vehicle travels on a dirt road to arrive at the transfer area.
   d. There are associated risks with the premises such as but not limited to close proximity to a contact, suspect or infected premises, excessive mud and or manure contamination, manure hauling activities, and conditions associated with weather such as flooding.

Note: The IMT may suspend the use of a modified premises perimeter during an FAD/NAD outbreak at any time. Premises should plan on directing hauling vehicles through their premises gate as a backup plan.

Raw Milk Pickups

Food and Agricultural Code (FAC) Sections 35163 and 62067 establish the regulatory authority for raw milk sample collection, licensing, and establishing the basis of payment. There is risk for disease transmission associated with raw milk hauling activities, especially when servicing multiple premises per day. When an outbreak is detected, IMT will likely suspend or partially suspend these regulations. Suspension or partial suspension of these regulations will make it possible for the driver of the hauling vehicle to remain in the cab of the truck while inside the premises perimeter, further limiting the transmission of the disease.

1. Premises personnel will be responsible for the following in the event the premises is located in a region where FAC Sections 35163 and 62067 are suspended:
   a. Hauler Permit: The premises management and the processor must verify all raw milk haulers entering the premises possess a valid Product Movement Permit.
   b. Driver Biosecurity: At no time will the driver of the hauling vehicle be allowed to exit the cab of the tanker while on-site (inside the premises perimeter).
   c. Contaminated Driveways: The driver of the hauling vehicle will not pick up any raw milk from premises with manure contaminated roadways.
   d. Raw Milk Transfer: The IMT will prohibit the use of transfer hoses provided by the raw milk hauler (stored on the raw milk tanker). All premises will supply their own dedicated transfer hose. The transfer hose must be stored on-site and will be maintained and C&D by premises personnel. SOPs for the maintenance and disinfection of this dedicated transfer hose, as well as related employee training records will be recorded in the Biosecurity Training Log Book and included in the Premises SFS Biosecurity Plan.

   Note: It may be necessary to retrofit the existing Clean-In-Place (CIP) system with fittings or additional pumping capacity to allow on-site C&D of the transfer hose.

   e. Paperwork/Information Transfer: Transfer of paperwork/information must follow the requirements outlined in this document (see Paperwork/Information Transfer).

Raw Milk Sampling and Weighing/Measuring For Co-Mingled Premises Pickups

The IMT may request that premises collect bulk milk tank (BMT) samples for FAD/NAD and other regulatory testing. The California Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) Laboratory System will be responsible for testing BMT samples during an FAD/NAD event.
Note: Only premises participating in a co-mingled pickup will be sampled and weighed by premises personnel. Single premises pickups will be sampled and weighed by plant personnel upon arrival at the processing plant.

The following sampling requirements must be met:

1. All state and federal regulations relating to sample collection, sample handling, storage, and weighing/measuring will be enforced unless otherwise directed by IMT.
2. The driver of the hauling vehicle should remain in the cab at all times while inside premises perimeter.
3. Premises personnel will perform all weight measurements and relay the information to the driver of the hauling vehicle. The IMT may direct processors to use a monthly weight average based on the premises production from the previous calendar year.
4. Premises management must develop SOPs and train employees on proper sampling and weighing techniques. The SOPs and training records will be documented in the premises SFS Biosecurity Plan and Biosecurity Training Log book.
5. Premise personnel will use dedicated sampling equipment provided by premises management for all sampling activities. In addition, premises personnel will be responsible for the C&D of the sampling equipment. **Using sampling equipment other than the dedicated premises equipment is prohibited.**
6. Rinsing and emptying the sampling dipper (bulk milk tank sampling device) contents onto the floor of the milk house is prohibited; the dipper must be rinsed back into the tank.
7. The outside of the sample vial must be C&D after the sample has been collected and the lid properly secured. C&D of the sample vial must not take place directly over the open BMT.
8. The sample vial will be labeled with the appropriate SFS label after it has been C&D and then placed into a sealable plastic storage bag and sealed with the air evacuated. The outside of the bag must be C&D after it has been sealed.
   a. The dairy processing plant will be responsible for issuing the SFS regulatory labels. Labels will not be shared with other premises and must be stored in the raw milk house.
9. Premises management must store the samples between 32 – 40 degrees F until the sample(s) are transferred to the driver of the hauling vehicle.
10. The sample(s) will be transferred to the driver for storage and transport to the processing plant.
11. Transfer of paperwork/information must follow the requirements outlined in this document (see Paperwork/Information Transfer).

**Direct Load Tankers**

The following requirements must be met for direct load tankers:

1. Any premises using a direct load tanker MUST be in compliance with all state and federal regulations.
2. Direct load tankers will be treated the same as a raw milk hauling vehicle. All conditions for the C&D of a raw milk hauling vehicle must be met.
3. The driver of the hauling vehicle will be responsible for the transport of the direct load tanker to the premises and transporting the direct load tanker to the processing plant.
4. Premises personnel will be responsible for the decoupling and coupling of the tanker from the truck, as well as hooking up all transfer hoses. Premises management must develop an SOP for direct load tankers decoupling and coupling. Premises personnel must receive training prior to being allowed to decouple and couple a tanker from the cab. The SOPs and training records related to the direct load tanker must be recorded in the Biosecurity Training Log Book and included in the Premises SFS Biosecurity Plan.
5. Prior to leaving the premises, the hauling vehicle must be C&D.
Appendix A: Pre-Certified Minimum Supplies List

The following is a list of supplies necessary for Pre-Certified status:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certification Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signage</td>
<td>Multilingual signs limiting/controlling access at the farm gate and all perimeter property entry points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Gate</td>
<td>Visitor log; PPE for visitors entering the premises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle C&amp;D</td>
<td>Low PSI pressure washer (700-1500 PSI) and hoses to reach from water supply to clean top/undercarriage of tanker; electric power cord or fuel to power pressure washer; two complete protective outfits (rain suites, rubber boots, gloves (or disposable versions), goggles), two buckets, long handled brushes, and ladder (ladder may not be necessary if long handled-angled brushes are available); minimum amount of disinfectant (two weeks) or as specified in farm’s C&amp;D SOP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Movements</td>
<td>PPE and designated work clothes for employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Dedicated equipment for sampling, unloading and loading or animals and animal products.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix B: Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAHFS</td>
<td>California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&amp;D</td>
<td>Cleaning and Disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDFA</td>
<td>California Department of Food and Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END</td>
<td>Exotic Newcastle Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAD</td>
<td>Foreign Animal Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD</td>
<td>Foot and Mouth Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPAI</td>
<td>Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMT</td>
<td>Incident Management Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOS</td>
<td>Line of Separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPIP</td>
<td>National Poultry Improvement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPIN</td>
<td>National Premises Identification Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIE</td>
<td>World Animal Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPE</td>
<td>Personal Protective Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBS</td>
<td>Regulatory Biosecurity Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAHO</td>
<td>State Animal Health Official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBS</td>
<td>Secure Beef Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBS</td>
<td>Secure Broiler Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES</td>
<td>Secure Egg Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFS</td>
<td>Secure Food Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS</td>
<td>Secure Milk Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SpS</td>
<td>Secure Pork Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPS</td>
<td>Secure Poultry Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STS</td>
<td>Secure Turkey Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP(s)</td>
<td>Standard Operating Procedure(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA (APHIS-VS)</td>
<td>United States Department of Agriculture (Animal Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix C: Glossary of Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal Housing Area</td>
<td>The area(s) on a premises where susceptible live animals are kept/raised. These areas can include barns, poultry houses, pens, pastures, paddocks, and can be grouped into “biosecure units” for the purpose of sampling, surveillance, and depopulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Premises</td>
<td>Premises that have susceptible animals, but none of those susceptible animals have clinical signs of the foreign animal disease. Premises objectively demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises. At-Risk Premises seek to move susceptible animals or products within or out of the Control Area by permit. Only At Risk Premises are eligible to become Monitored Premises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biosecure Area</td>
<td>Areas within the premises where there is risk of spreading pathogen. Examples would be animal housing areas, animal feed/equipment areas and processing areas (in line egg processing and milk house/milking parlor).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biosecurity</td>
<td>Set of preventive measures designed to prevent or reduce the risk of introducing new infectious agents to a premises. A related concept is biocontainment, management strategies directed at reducing the risk of spreading infectious agents between groups of animals, premises, or into the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biosecurity Manager</td>
<td>An onsite individual who has been designated to develop and implement biosecurity procedures for the operation. The individual should be familiar with the current structural and operational biosecurity of the premises. This person could be an owner, herd manager, veterinarian, or other on-site employee. The person must have authority to ensure compliance and take corrective action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning and Disinfection</td>
<td>Process of removing visible organic material or soil from an object or surface and then following with an approved disinfectant to eliminate any micro-organisms such as bacteria and viruses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Premises</td>
<td>Premises with susceptible animals that may have been exposed to an FAD, either directly or indirectly, including but not limited to exposure to animals, animal products, fomites, or people from Infected Premises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Time</td>
<td>Time required (after proper cleaning) for a disinfectant to kill targeted micro-organisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Area</td>
<td>Geographic area defined by regulators where the disease has been detected and confirmed; regulatory efforts are directed at containing the disease to this area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfectant</td>
<td>Must be EPA-Approved and Approved for use in CA for the FAD in question. Off-label use is illegal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg(s)</td>
<td>For the purposes of this document the term “egg(s)” is meant to include nest run shell eggs, table eggs, hatching eggs, liquid egg product (pasteurized or non-pasteurized) and eggshells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential Items</td>
<td>Items essential to animal welfare, including feed, water, medical supplies, milk replacer, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Any feedstuff fed to animals on a premises, including but not limited to forage, grains, by-products, milk, milk replacer, supplements, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Animal Disease (FAD)</td>
<td>A transmissible livestock or poultry disease believed to be absent from the United States and its territories that has potential significant health or economic impact. The disease generally have a significant affect to human or animal health and production. Examples include Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), and Classical Swine Fever (CSF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Area</td>
<td>The geographic area outside of the Control Area, where there is no disease detected. The Surveillance Zone is part of this area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauler</td>
<td>Person is operating the hauling vehicle. May also be referred to as a driver, or trucker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hauling Vehicle</strong></td>
<td>Truck, trailer, or other vehicle used to haul live animals or animals products (processed or unprocessed), items needed for the premises (essential and non-essential) or other materials leaving the premises. This includes livestock, poultry, eggs, milk, feed, garbage, manure, etc. May also be referred to as Livestock Truck/Trailer, Animal Transport Vehicle, Milk Tanker, Tanker, Feed Truck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Herd/Flock Health Evaluation</strong></td>
<td>Active process of routinely monitoring flocks for “normal flock production parameters”, meaning birds are not showing clinical signs or abnormal mortality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High Risk Materials</strong></td>
<td>Materials that pose a risk of transmission of the FAD. Usually products that cannot be treated to eliminate the pathogen. Includes, but not limited to, manure/litter, dead animals, garbage, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In-Line Egg Farms</strong></td>
<td>Operations where eggs are moved directly from layer housing area to the egg processing facility or building on the same premises; eggs are produced, processed, packed and shipped from one location. The processing facility may process eggs only from that farm, or may also receive nest run eggs from off-line farms to process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incident Management Team; IMT Personnel</strong></td>
<td>The IMT is a group of CDFA and USDA-APHIS VS responders responsible for the management of the incident; IMT sets policy and makes decisions on best recommended procedures for the eradication of the disease. IMT personnel can also refer to state or federal animal health officials, or their designees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infected Premises</strong></td>
<td>Premises where a presumptive positive or confirmed positive case exists based on laboratory results, compatible clinical signs, case definitions, and international standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Internal Biosecurity Line of Separation</strong></td>
<td>Lines drawn to prevent disease spread within the farm perimeter/external biosecure line of separation, used to separate high risk areas (areas where contamination is most likely to occur) of the premises from biosecure areas; for example, between layer housing areas, or between layer housing areas and the rest of the farm where exposure to vehicle movement might introduce contamination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livestock</strong></td>
<td>Animals most commonly kept or raised on a farm or ranch intended to be used for food, fiber, or companionship, including cattle, bison, sheep, goats, swine, equine, camelids, poultry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measurement Standard(s)</strong></td>
<td>Accepted or approved means (time, physical properties, pH) used to determine if a critical step has been achieved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitored Premises</strong></td>
<td>Premises objectively demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises. Only At-Risk Premises are eligible to become Monitored Premises. Monitored Premises meet a set of defined criteria in seeking to move susceptible animals or products out of the Control Area by permit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Premises Identification Number (NPIN)</strong></td>
<td>The National Premises Identification Number (NPIN) provides a unique number across the entire United States for locations involved in animal agriculture and links that location to the entity that participates in animal production and/or commerce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP)</strong></td>
<td>A voluntary state, federal and industry cooperative program aimed at coordinating state efforts to eliminate certain diseases from poultry breeding flocks and hatcheries by establishing testing standards and protocols to monitor and control diseases spread through the reproduction process. <a href="http://www.poultryimprovement.org/default.cfm">http://www.poultryimprovement.org/default.cfm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-essential Items</strong></td>
<td>Items not essential for animal welfare and operations. These items can be delivered outside the premises perimeter, then C&amp;D prior to entering the premises if required. Includes packages, mail, human food, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Off-Line (Nest Run) Egg Farms</strong></td>
<td>Operations that do not have a processing facility for eggs; eggs are collected from layer housing areas and shipped for processing without being washed, sized and/or candled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal Protective Equipment</strong></td>
<td>Protective clothing, helmets, goggles, or other garments or equipment designed to protect the wearer’s body from injury or exposure to infectious agents, along with preventing the transmission of animal disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pest</td>
<td>For purposes of Secure Food Supply documents, the term pest includes insects, rodents, wild birds, stray poultry, dogs, cats and other animals or wildlife not associated with the herd/flock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Poultry means all chickens, turkeys, turkins, pheasants, peafowl, guinea fowl, quail, ducks, geese, swans, gallinules, doves, pigeons, grouse, partridges, francolin, tinamou, ostriches and other ratites (including but not limited to rhea, emu and cassowary) and hatching or embryonated eggs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Certification</td>
<td>Official regulatory approval that qualifies a premises to receive a permit that will allow poultry and poultry products to move into commerce during an animal health or food safety emergency. Pre-Certification can be achieved prior to an outbreak to reduce time needed to meet movement criteria in the event of disease. Pre-Certification can be achieved during an outbreak, but implementation and verification of appropriate biosecurity measures may be limited by time and resources of regulatory personnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premises Gate</td>
<td>Any entrance a vehicle or person utilizes to enter or leave the farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premises Perimeter</td>
<td>The outer control boundary around a premises. This is the separation between the outside “dirty” world and the inside “clean” premises. May also be referred to as a line of separation, farm perimeter, facility perimeter, fence, outer boundary, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed Product</td>
<td>A product that has been treated or packaged to eliminate the risk of transmission of the pathogen. This could be done by pasteurization, freezing, cooking, individually packaged for distribution, cleaning and sanitizing, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>A commodity produced by livestock and poultry during the normal course of animal agriculture. This includes milk, eggs, meat, wool/fiber, by-products, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Movement Permit</td>
<td>A permit issued by regulatory officials for movement of live animals, products and materials that may pose a risk of transmission (including litter/manure, dead birds, feed, garbage, equipment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw Milk</td>
<td>Milk from any species that has not been pasteurized or processed. To be considered a processed product, milk must be processed in accordance with OIE guidance for inactivation of FMD virus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory Biosecurity Specialist</td>
<td>A state or federal animal health official trained to review and certify SFS Biosecurity Plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure Food Supply (SFS) Biosecurity Plan</td>
<td>An operation-specific enhanced biosecurity plan created for an individual premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared Wash Station</td>
<td>Wash station for the C&amp;D of vehicles used by more than one premises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Operating Procedure(s)</td>
<td>Established procedure to be followed in carrying out a given operation or in a given situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop Movement</td>
<td>Regulatory action resulting in a temporary freeze of all animal and animal product movements in a given area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance Zone</td>
<td>Zone where regulatory surveillance activities occur in high frequency to determine if the disease has crossed the boundary of the Control Area; located just outside of the Control Area, it is considered part of the Free Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspect Premises</td>
<td>Premises under investigation due to the presence of susceptible animals reported to have clinical signs compatible with FMD. This is intended to be a short-term premises designation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unassociated Poultry</td>
<td>Backyard poultry and any poultry not associated with the commercial farm operations (raising and housing of birds excluded from the registered flock), such as but not limited to domestic fowl, game birds, pet or ornamental birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprocessed Product</td>
<td>Any product that has not been treated or packaged in a way to eliminate the risk of transmission of the pathogen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash Station(s)</td>
<td>Appropriately equipped area where C&amp;D of vehicles takes place.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix D: Contact Information

California Department of Food and Agriculture

Animal Health and Food Safety Services
1220 N Street, Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 900-5000

Animal Health Branch
Headquarters - (916) 900-5002
Redding District - (530) 225-2140
Modesto District - (209) 491-9350
Tulare District - (559) 685-3500
Ontario District - (909) 947-4462

Milk and Dairy Food Safety Branch
Headquarters - (916) 900-5008

United States Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services
(916) 854-3950 or (877) 741-3690