

Secure Poultry Supply Plan

An update on harmonization

CAROL CARDONA, MARIE CULHANE, TIM GOLDSMITH, AND DAVE HALVORSON
SASI MALLADI, AMOS SSEMATIMBA, PETER BONNEY
JAMIE UMBER, EMILY WALZ, MARY HOURIGAN
ERIC LINSKENS, KAITLYN ST. CHARLES

The Secure Poultry Supply Plan

Facilitate poultry industry and state regulatory agency preparedness for product movement in an HPAI outbreak.

SPS is built on the **S^ET^TB^BS** plans

Science

What do I need to do to mitigate risk when moving this product from a monitored premises?

A: Look in the SPS permit guidance for that product.



SECURE POULTRY SUPPLY

Implementing the movement of poultry industry products during disease outbreak

Moving Poultry and Poultry Products ▾

Secure Poultry Supply Information ▾

Secure Food Systems

About ▾

[Home](#) » MOVING PRODUCTS



Eggs and egg
byproducts



Day old birds



Live birds

Don't see what you are
looking for?

Search by

Species Type

Secure Poultry Supply Plan (SPS) is a translation of the science in the Secure Egg (SES), Turkey (STS) and Broiler (SBS) plans into a harmonized permitting approach that can be used in the event of a disease outbreak such as highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). When a product is moved using the SPS, the permit guidance for that product, which comes from the SES, STS or SBS, spells out the criteria that must be met to meet the movement's risk rating.

The SPS helps to avoid interruptions in animal/animal product movement to commercial processing from premises with no evidence of HPAI infection. It helps to assure that there will be a continuous supply of [safe and] wholesome food to consumers; and it maintains business continuity for producers, transporters, and food processors through response planning.

Harmonized look, elements and criteria

- Permit guidances look the same for easy use
- Elements have been harmonized
- Criteria for the same move in different commodities have been harmonized

RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT: Completed; USDA reviewed June 2010

Nest run shell eggs (eggs that have been packed as they come from the production facilities without having been washed and sanitized) originating from egg farms in an HPAI Control Area moving to processing on a premises without poultry represent a low risk, provided that the permit guidance below has been met. Nest run shell eggs moving to processing on a premises without poultry may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.

PERMIT GUIDANCE:

1. Nest run shell eggs are moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises designation and has a national premises identification number.
2. Truck & driver biosecurity is implemented.
3. Product-specific biosecurity is implemented.
4. Two negative RRT-PCR results and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR is from a pooled sample on the second day of holding or later.

1. Nest run shell eggs are moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises designation and has a national premises identification number.

- A Monitored Premises (MP) 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. For the Secure Poultry Supply Plans, the following criteria must be met:
 - Pre-movement RRT-PCR testing is negative,
 - Epidemiological questionnaire is completed,
 - No unexplained mortality, no unexplained clinical signs, and no unexplained changes in production parameters, and
 - Biosecurity measures are acceptable to state and federal authorities.
- For permitted movement through EMRS, an accurate national premises identification number (i.e., 7 character alphanumeric code as described in 9 CFR § 71.1, not the state ID) or other acceptable ID system for movement is required.

2. Truck & driver biosecurity is implemented.

- The risks of spreading virus to and from the premises associated with the truck (including possible transportation of insects) must be managed in accordance with specific industry and commodity recommendations.
 - The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.
 - The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area.

What Elements have been Harmonized?

Monitored Premises Definition

Pre-Movement Isolation Period (PMIP)

Testing Requirements

Traceability / Premises Identification Numbers

Monitored Premises Definition

A Monitored 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. For the Secure Poultry Supply Plans, the following criteria must be met:

- Pre-movement RRT-PCR testing is negative,
- Epidemiological questionnaire is completed,
- No unexplained mortality, no unexplained clinical signs, and no unexplained changes in production parameters, and
- Biosecurity measures are acceptable to state and federal authorities.

Pre-Movement Isolation Period

To move birds during an HPAI outbreak following the Secure Poultry Supply Plan, producers need to have a Pre-Movement Isolation Period (PMIP) prior to movement.

- Activities that create exposure risks are prohibited
- Only critical operational visits to the premises may continue
- Enhanced biosecurity for people and vehicles is in place with no off-site equipment pre-staging

The goal of the PMIP is to reduce the risk of HPAI transmission to the farm prior to movement using enhanced biosecurity procedures.

Testing requirements

1. RRT-PCR tests on two 11-bird pools of swabs from dead/sick birds are negative
2. Either 2 PCRs collected on 1 day within 24 hours of move; or 1 PCR collected on 2 consecutive days prior to move where at least 1 PCR taken within 24 hours of move or the start of load out.
3. If fewer than target number of sick or dead birds are present on a day, the swabs from available sick or dead birds should be equally divided into two pooled samples.

In addition to these harmonized elements, a permit guidance may include additional specific steps that need to be taken. The complete list of elements required for the movement of a specific product can be found in that product's permit guidance.

Traceability/ Premises Identification Numbers

Specific item/product is moving from a premises that has a national premises identification number.

For permitted movement through EMRS, an accurate national premises identification number (i.e., 7 character alphanumeric code as described in 9 CFR § 71.1, not the state identification) or other acceptable identification system for movement is required.



SECURE POULTRY SUPPLY

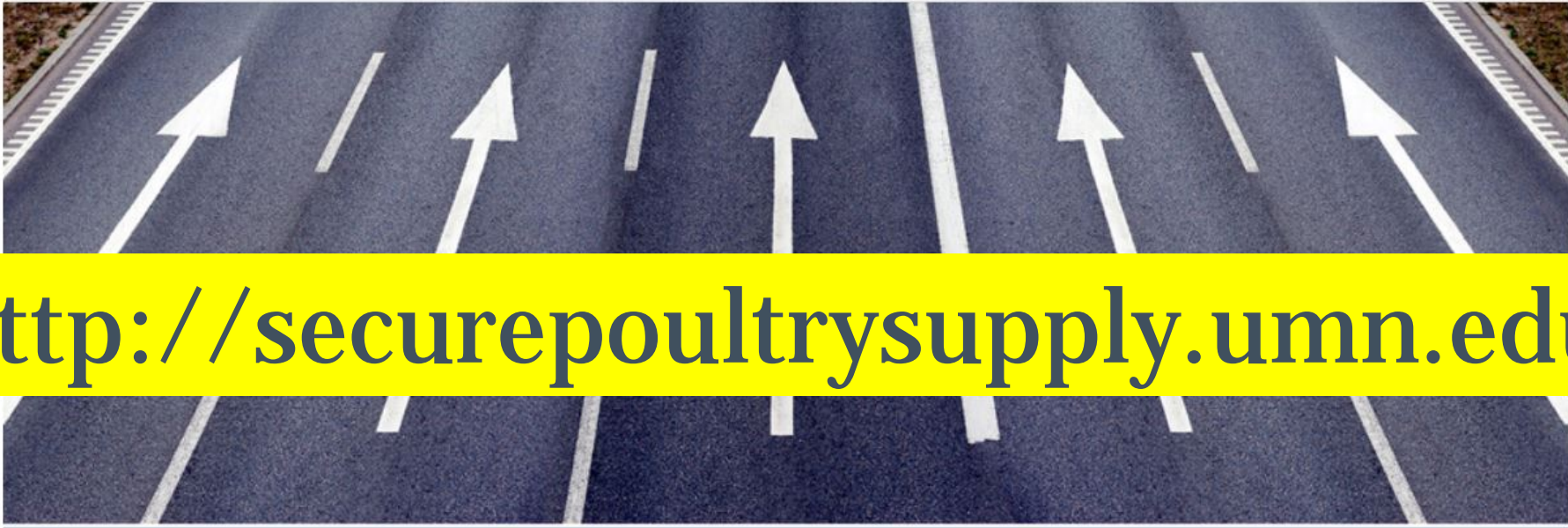
Implementing the movement of poultry industry products during disease outbreaks

Moving poultry and poultry products ▾

Secure poultry supply information ▾

About ▾

» SECURE POULTRY SUPPLY INFORMATION » HARMONIZATION



<http://securepoultrysupply.umn.edu/>

Harmonization |

To make the Secure Supply plans for the movement of products easier to use, two things are needed:

- permit criteria that were the same between commodities and products,
- simplified requirements (where possible) for getting permits

With these things in mind, several parts of the SPS guidances are harmonized.

There are many reasons why the language of the Secure Egg Supply (SES), the Secure Broiler Supply (SBS) and Secure Turkey Supply (STS) plans differ. The Egg, Broiler, and Turkey industries differ in their day to

Secure poultry supply information

Harmonization ▾

Permitting process