

TO MOVE UPLAND GAME BIRDS DURING AN HPAI OUTBREAK, PRODUCERS NEED TO AGREE TO A PRE-MOVEMENT ISOLATION PERIOD (PMIP) PRIOR TO MOVEMENT OF BIRDS OUT OF AN INFECTED STATE.

1. Activities associated with lateral virus transmission are prohibited.
2. Only critical operational visits to the premises will continue.
3. Specific biosecurity measures are implemented, depending on the acceptable level of risk.

GOAL: for producers to actively and effectively implement enhanced biosecurity procedures in the critical time period before live upland game birds are moved, thus reducing the risk of lateral HPAI transmission.

Prohibited activities during PMIP:

The following activities have a risk for lateral transmission of HPAI virus and are prohibited during the PMIP:

1. Off-farm disposal of mortality is prohibited, if not already implemented. Risks associated with dead bird disposal on-site must be managed.
2. Off-farm removal of manure or litter is prohibited, if not already implemented. Risks associated with manure or litter movement on-site must be managed.
3. Garbage pick-up sites on the farm must be located outside of the Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA). Garbage pick-up vehicles and personnel should not cross the PBA at any time during the PMIP.
4. Visiting other poultry farms (i.e. broiler, turkey, layer, or duck operations) is prohibited for people who work on game bird farms.
5. All non-critical visitors are prohibited from entering farms (i.e. crossing the PBA). All non-critical, routine, or operational visits must be replaced by telephone communication or must be scheduled outside of the PMIP.
6. Entering a game bird pen or brooder barn is prohibited unless the person is wearing clothing dedicated to the farm and footwear dedicated to the pens or barns.
7. Non-critical equipment (i.e. yard maintenance equipment, etc.) from off-site is prohibited from being moved on-site.
8. Moving live upland game birds or poultry onto the premises is prohibited.
9. Moving any type of game bird product or live bird to any type of premises (i.e. hunting preserve, other game bird farm, backyard farm, etc.) located within a Control Area is prohibited.
10. Movement of product, equipment, people, and vehicles to a premises with ducks onsite or that engages in Live Bird Market sales is prohibited.

Critical operational visits during PMIP require specific biosecurity measures:

1. Feed delivery in a dedicated truck directly from a stand-alone feed mill (no poultry on-site at feed mill).
2. Veterinary visits to address changes in bird health.

Specific biosecurity measures during PMIP:

In addition to standard biosecurity protocols, as described in the Secure Upland Gamebird Supply Plan, the following enhanced biosecurity measures must be implemented during the PMIP:

Personnel and vehicles mitigations required during the PMIP:

- All people who are going to enter a pen or barn must shower and change clothes and also wear necessary protective clothing dedicated to the farm and footwear dedicated to the pen group or barn as described in appropriate biosecurity protocols.
- All vehicles and equipment entering the premises will be cleaned and disinfected as approved by regulatory personnel prior to entering premises.
 - Driver must mitigate the risk of moving insects on and off the farm.
 - Driver must mitigate the risk of a contaminated vehicle interior due to exiting and re-entering the vehicle.
 - Driver must mitigate the risk of contaminated hands.

Product movement-specific mitigations required during the PMIP:

1. Movement of mature upland game birds to a hunting preserve

a. All of the following preventative mitigations are **required** to be in place:

Mitigation serving to LIMIT contamination	Effect of mitigation
The minimum necessary number of non-resident personnel (i.e. those farm workers who DO NOT have living quarters onsite) up to a maximum of four are involved with load out procedures prior to birds leaving the farm premises. No limit on the number of resident personnel (i.e. those farm workers that have living quarters onsite) involved in load out procedures.	Reduces the number of possible fomites (i.e. potentially contaminated clothing, shoes, or skin of farm personnel) birds come into contact prior to load out.
Only one farm worker (i.e. serving as the truck driver) performs bird deliveries to other premises.	Reduces the number of possible fomites (i.e. potentially contaminated clothing, shoes, or skin of farm personnel) returning to the farm from a delivery premises.
Crates used to deliver birds contain no bedding.	Eliminates the possibility of bedding acting as fomites. Allows for easier and more efficient cleaning and disinfection of crates.
Crates used to deliver birds are not to touch the ground or enter a holding pen (i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarps must be used as a barrier between ground at the delivery and crates. Tarps must be disposed of at the delivery premises and not come back onto to the delivery vehicle. • Crates cannot cross the Line of Separation. Birds are required to be transferred into the pens by hand or gently dumped into pens.) 	Reduces level of contact that crates have with possibly contaminated surfaces at the delivery premises.
Use disposable crates or boxes when feasible.	Eliminates any possibility of returning crates to act as a fomites.

b. The following reducing mitigations are **required** to be in place:

Mitigation serving to REDUCE or ELIMINATE virus	Effect of mitigation

<p>Crates are cleaned and disinfected using an appropriate procedure. (See <i>Recommended Crate Cleaning and Disinfecting Protocol</i> below).</p>	<p>Reduces organic material potentially harboring virus and kills virus that may be present on crate surfaces.</p>
<p>The following biosecurity protocols for the delivery truck must be followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle windows should be rolled up at all times while on the poultry farm in order to prevent flies from getting into the vehicle. • Spray insecticide inside trucks as needed to eliminate the transporting of flies from farm to farm during warm months of the year. • Spray the floors, pedals, and bottoms of feet with disinfectant after every stop. • The outside of all vehicles will be cleaned and disinfected (i.e. using a biosecure truck wash or commercial car wash) 	<p>Reduces organic material potentially harboring virus and kills virus that may be present on surfaces on the outside or inside of the vehicle or on fomites such as insects.</p>
<p>The following biosecurity protocols for the delivery driver must be followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab. • The driver should use a hand sanitizer before leaving and after re-entering the cab. • The driver should shower and change clothes prior to returning to the farm (i.e. prior to crossing the farm's Perimeter Buffer Area). 	<p>Reduces organic material potentially harboring virus and kills virus that may be present on driver-related fomites (i.e. skin, clothes, or shoes).</p>

Recommended Crate Cleaning and Disinfecting Protocol

C&D Step

Step 1: Dry clean crates (i.e. remove any organic material and gross contamination.)

Step 2: Wash crates with an appropriate detergent to continue the breakdown of organic material. Rinse crates once the wash procedure has removed as much organic material as possible.

Specifics for C&D Step

Use a pressure washer to initially dislodge and remove as much organic material as possible.

Spray crates inside and outside with a detergent such as Keno™san and let sit for 10-15 min. Then use a pressure water with a barrel wand to rinse the inside of crates, spraying in all directions and in all crevices of the crates. If any

organic material remains, repeat the wash procedure as needed (with a reduced sitting time for applied detergent).

Step 3: When possible, crates are completely dried prior to next steps.

Set crates to dry in a clean area (i.e. not where they were washed and rinsed). During the time crates are drying, the area where crates were washed and rinsed could be cleaned of dirt and sprayed down.

Step 4: Apply disinfectant to inside and outside of crates.

An EPA-registered disinfectant is required such as Virocid®. Using a pressure washer, disinfectant should be applied as a foam to cover as much surface area of crates as possible. Allow for crates to dry completely or until the needed contact (dependent upon disinfectant) time (e.g. 10 min in the case of Virocid®)

Step 5: Optional: Rinse and dry

Rinse of disinfectant after the appropriate contact time and allow for crates to dry completely in a clean area.

NOTE: The type and amount of mitigations applied under sections 1b and 1c should be considered in scenarios where other birds are present on hunting preserve sites within holding pens or elsewhere onsite. The degree of potential environmental contamination could vary depending upon the presence of other birds onsite.

2. Movement of mature upland game birds to populated a game bird farm for wholesale purposes

Movements of mature upland game birds to a game bird farm for wholesale purposes will be halted during an outbreak in which the premises is moving mature raised-for-release upland game birds to a hunting preserve if feasible.

The mitigations listed in 1a and 1b as defined in each section should be employed if any movements of mature birds are taking place.

NOTE: The type and amount of mitigations applied under sections 1b and 1c should be considered in scenarios where other birds are present on the game bird farm that is receiving birds. The degree of potential environmental contamination could vary depending upon the presence of other birds onsite.

3. Movement of started upland game birds to a game bird farm

Movements of started upland game birds to a game bird farm will be halted during an outbreak in which the premises is moving mature raised-for-release upland game birds to a hunting preserve if feasible.

The mitigations listed in 1a and 1b as defined in each section should be employed if any movements of started birds are taking place.

NOTE: The type and amount of mitigations applied under sections 1b and 1c should be considered in scenarios where other birds are present on the game bird farm that is receiving birds. The degree of potential environmental contamination could vary depending upon the presence of other birds onsite.

4. Movement of hatching eggs

All movements of hatching eggs are required to be conducted through an offsite nationally recognized parcel courier or mail service (e.g. USPS, UPS, or Fedex). Deliveries to premises that reside within Control Areas are restricted. Direct deliveries of hatching eggs to other premises are restricted.

5. Movement of day-old chicks

Movements of day-old chicks will be conducted through an offsite nationally recognized parcel courier or mail service (e.g. USPS, UPS, or Fedex). If a courier service is not feasible, deliveries of day-old chicks should occur either at a neutral location with the buyer (i.e. not at either the premises of origin or destination premises) or chicks can be delivered to the delivery premises as long as the mitigation measures below and the delivery truck and driver biosecurity protocols from 1c are followed. Deliveries to premises that reside within Control Areas are restricted. Direct deliveries of day-old chicks to other premises are restricted.

Mitigation serving to LIMIT contamination	Effect of mitigation
Disposable boxes are used to transport chicks. No transport or boxing material returns to the premises of origin.	Eliminates any possibility of returning boxes to act as a fomites.
Truck and driver may not cross the Perimeter Buffer Area of the delivery premises.	Reduces the opportunity for contamination of clothing, shoes, or skin of farm personnel and/or wheels of vehicles, thus reduces number of fomites that could return to the farm.
The single driver is the only personnel from the premises of origin involved with delivery.	Reduces the number of possible fomites (i.e. potentially contaminated clothing, shoes, or skin of farm personnel) returning to the farm.

PMIP mitigations occur for as long as an active outbreak is occurring within a state.