

SPS Permit Guidance

Movement of Layer Day-Old Chicks from Hatchery to Pullet Premises

RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT: Completed; USDA reviewed May 2011

*Layer day-old chicks (newly hatched chicks that are moved from the hatchery within a couple of days after hatching) originating from a premises within an HPAI Control Area moving to a pullet premises represent a **low risk**, provided that the permit guidance below has been met. Layer day-old chicks moving to pullet premises may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.*

PERMIT GUIDANCE:

1. Chicks are moving from a hatchery that has a national premises identification number and that receives eggs from breeder flock(s) designated HPAI Free or that meet the criteria for a Monitored Premises designation.
2. Truck & driver biosecurity is implemented.
3. Product-specific biosecurity is implemented.
4. Chicks are placed under 21-day quarantine at destination premises.
5. At onset of outbreak, initial testing of all breeder flocks located in the Control Area with eggs in hatchery egg room (*but not necessary if eggs in incubators/hatchers*) should have 2 negative PCR tests per house before any chicks move.
6. When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks of undetermined HPAI infection status in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.
7. Once Control Area and breeder flock testing is established, thereafter only chicks from breeder flocks designated HPAI Free or that meet the criteria for a Monitored Premises designation may be moved from a hatchery within the Control Area.

1. Chicks are moving from a hatchery that has a national premises identification number and that receives eggs from breeder flock(s) designated HPAI Free or that meet the criteria for a Monitored Premises designation.

- 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.

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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.
- The risks of spreading virus to and from the premises associated with the driver must be managed in accordance with specific industry and commodity recommendations.
 - The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle.
 - 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.

3. Product-specific biosecurity is implemented.

- Flock production parameters are normal.
- Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials.
- The hatchery does not have other poultry on the premises except for layer day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping.
- The epidemiological assessment is complete (farm of origin), and indicates no dangerous contact with Infected Premises.
- When the Control Area is first established, sanitize hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room with an EPA registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.
- The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- Place the chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.
- The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per IC requirements.
- The truck driver must wear protective coveralls, boots, gloves and head cover when outside the cab and removes them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.
- Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
- A shower and a change of clothes are required of the driver before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.
- Reusable chick-handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the C&D Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.
- The driver does not pick up another shipment of layer day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick-handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.

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- Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick-handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg-handling materials.
 - The SAHO of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
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4. Chicks are placed under 21-day quarantine at destination premises.

5. At onset of outbreak, initial testing of all breeder flocks located in the Control Area with eggs in hatchery egg room (but not necessary if eggs in incubators/hatchers) should have 2 negative PCR tests per house before any chicks move.

- Two 5-bird pools or 11- bird pools from those flocks should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative before permits are issued to reduce the risk of layer day-old chicks infected via cross contamination from layer hatching eggs being moved off the premises.
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6. When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks of undetermined HPAI infection status in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.

7. Once Control Area and breeder flock testing is established, thereafter only chicks from breeder flocks designated HPAI Free or that meet the criteria for a Monitored Premises designation may be moved from a hatchery within the Control Area.
