

SPS PERMIT GUIDANCE – MOVING BROILER CHICKENS FROM A SINGLE-AGE GROW-OUT FARM TO SLAUGHTER

RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT: Completed; USDA under review April 2017

*Broilers from premises within an HPAI Control Area moving to processing represent a **low to moderate risk**, provided that the permit guidance below has been met. Broilers may move to processing/market within or out of the Control Area by permit.*

PERMIT GUIDANCE INCLUDES:

1. Poultry are moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises designation and has a national premises identification number,
2. A Pre-Movement Isolation Period (PMIP) is established as defined in the specific plan, and for the duration defined for the type of movement requested,
3. Product-specific biosecurity as described in individual plan (i.e., Secure Broiler Supply plan) is implemented
4. The route to processing is acceptable,
5. Load out and live haul biosecurity is implemented,
6. RRT-PCR tests on two pools of swabs from dead/sick birds are negative- 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, and positive supplemental antigen capture results reported to IC.

1. Poultry are moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises designation and has a national premises identification number,

- 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.
- 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. A Pre-Movement Isolation Period (PMIP) is established as defined in the specific plan, and for the duration defined for the type of movement requested,

- The PMIP starts five days prior to the scheduled movement date and ends when load-out begins (i.e., the hours or days of load-out are not considered part of the PMIP).
 - Other durations may be permitted in consultation with the IC (e.g., the first few days of an outbreak).

3. Product-specific biosecurity as described in individual plan is implemented,

- Non-critical operational visits should be scheduled to occur outside of the PMIP. Activities that have a risk for lateral transmission of HPAI virus are prohibited. Specific prohibited activities are:
 - Off-farm disposal of mortality is prohibited. Risks associated with dead birds on-site must be managed. In this period, mortality should be disposed of or held onsite in a manner that does not allow access by scavengers such as composting, burial, incineration or freezer storage.
 - Off-farm removal of manure or litter is prohibited. Risks associated with manure or litter movement on-site must be managed.
 - Off-farm garbage disposal is prohibited. Risks associated with garbage storage on-site must be managed.
 - All non-critical visitors are prohibited from entering farms. All non-critical, routine, or operational visits must be replaced by telephone communication or must be scheduled outside of the PMIP. Non-critical visitors who work with or have contact with another commercial poultry operation (farm, hatchery, processing plant, etc.) or have contact with a non-commercial poultry flock (backyard birds, hobby farms with birds, or game birds) are prohibited from entering farms.
 - Movement of non-critical equipment from off-site is prohibited from being moved on-site.
 - Moving live poultry onto or off the premises is prohibited.
- Critical operational visits may continue during the PMIP when specific biosecurity measures are in place. These critical visits may include: Feed delivery from a stand-alone feed mill, emergency repair of critical mechanical equipment, and service visits to address changes in bird health.
 - For all critical operations visitors or personnel, people who have contact with other poultry must shower and change clothes before entering the premises and also wear necessary protective clothing and footwear as described in appropriate biosecurity protocols.
 - For all vehicles and equipment entering the premises during PMIP, vehicles and equipment will be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering premises.

- Feed delivery in a dedicated truck directly from a stand-alone feed mill. Trucks delivering individual feed ingredients that are stored on poultry premises will require a permit.
 - Feed truck biosecurity
 - Within the Infected Zone, the outside of the vehicle must be C&D at or near the broiler premises both before entering and after leaving the broiler premise. A route should be selected in consultation with a poultry veterinarian or production manager to minimize contact and proximity with live poultry and poultry products.
 - Keep windows closed at farm to ensure no flies enter the cab.
 - A dedicated feed truck should be used for the Infected Zone.
 - Feed truck driver biosecurity
 - Do not enter the poultry house.
 - Put on disposable boots before getting out of the truck cab. Reenter the cab of the truck and remove boots before placing feet onto the floorboards. Leave the disposable boots on the farm.
 - Wear disposable gloves while on the farm and remove them before getting into the cab.
 - Sanitize hands using appropriate hand sanitizer or wash hands with a disinfectant solution before leaving and after reentering the cab.
 - Spray the cab interior floors, pedals and bottoms of feet with disinfectant after every stop.
- Visiting other poultry farms is prohibited for people who work on poultry farms. People should only have contact with their assigned flock.
 - Entering a poultry house is prohibited unless the person is wearing clothing dedicated to the farm and footwear dedicated to the house.
 - Growers should shower and change to clean clothes before leaving the farm.
 - Farm laborers will not be allowed to enter the house during the PMIP if they work on another commercial operation with live poultry or have contact with a non-commercial flock.

4. The route to processing is acceptable,

- The route for live-haul vehicles and equipment should be selected in consultation with a poultry veterinarian or production manager to minimize contact with and proximity to live poultry and poultry products.

5. Load out and live haul biosecurity is implemented,

Load out begins as the first crew, vehicle or equipment arrives on the premise and ends when the last load of birds departs the premise. Pre-staging of equipment during PMIP is prohibited. Due

to the increased risk associated with extended load-out durations, additional biosecurity measures are required for longer load-out, transit, and yard time at the premises level.

For premises with load-out, transport, and yard time \leq 24 hours, SBS biosecurity measures are:

- The load-out crew should shower and wear freshly laundered clothing before going on to other activities after load-out.
- When moving equipment from the Infected Zone to the Buffer Zone, C&D of live-haul equipment (power wash) with at least 24-hour downtime is required.

For premises with load-out, transport, and yard time of 25 hours to 48 hours, biosecurity measures in addition to those listed above are required, as follows:

- Load-out equipment and crews:
 - Load out equipment must have been adequately cleaned and disinfected using one of the three following methods: 1) Sanitization by a disinfectant approved to inactivate HPAI virus, 2) Adequate downtime before use, 3) Heat treatment to inactivate HPAI virus
- OR
- Load out equipment must have been used only on Monitored Premises during an outbreak. (Equipment and crews that have moved birds of unknown status or positive birds cannot be used.)
- Additional barn-to-barn biosecurity must be implemented.
 - Pre-staging of equipment in a barn prior to beginning load-out in that barn is not allowed.
 - Other than load-out crew, all persons entering a barn must use *barn-specific* footwear and *farm-specific* clothing.
 - Handwashing is required after working with any barn or birds currently or already loaded out and before entering any other occupied barns on the premises.

For premises with load-out, transport, and yard time $>$ 48 hours, biosecurity measures in addition to those listed above (both \leq 24 and 25-48hr duration) are required, as follows:

- Load-out equipment and crews:
 - Load out equipment must have been adequately cleaned and disinfected using one of the three following methods: 1) Sanitization by a disinfectant approved to inactivate HPAI virus, 2) Adequate downtime before use, 3) Heat treatment to inactivate HPAI virus
- OR
- Load out equipment must have been used only on specific Monitored Premises during an outbreak as follows: 1) Used exclusively to load out premises where PCR testing occurred within 24 hours of movement AND entire premises was depopulated in under 24 hours, and 2) Have not moved birds of unknown or positive status.

- Load-out crew must shower and put on clean clothes before entering the premises to be loaded out, in addition to showering and wear freshly laundered clothing before going on to other activities after load-out.

6. RRT-PCR tests on two pools of swabs from dead/sick birds are negative- 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, and positive supplemental antigen capture results reported to IC.

- PMIP active surveillance
 - *Option A:* rRT-PCR testing by NAHLN labs of two pooled samples per house of oropharyngeal or tracheal swabs from dead or euthanized sick birds. One pooled sample with swabs from 11 dead birds must be tested by rRT-PCR for every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises for two consecutive days prior to the start of load-out for broilers. Samples for the second (later) rRT-PCR test must be collected within 24 hours before the start of load-out. If fewer than 11 dead or sick birds are present on a day, the swabs from available sick or dead birds should be equally divided into two pooled samples.
 - *Option B:* rRT-PCR testing by NAHLN labs of two pooled samples per house of oropharyngeal or tracheal swabs from dead or euthanized sick birds. Two pooled samples with swabs from 11 dead birds must be tested by rRT-PCR for every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises collected within 24 hours before to the start of load-out for broilers. If fewer than 22 dead or sick birds are present on a day, the swabs from available dead or sick birds should be equally divided into two pooled samples.
- Load-out active surveillance
 - In all cases, for all barns loading out after initial 48 hours on a premises, daily testing is required. Negative results of tests (two 11-bird pools) taken within 24 hours of scheduled movement (at barn level) must be documented before birds depart premises. (This is diagrammed in **Figure 1** below.)

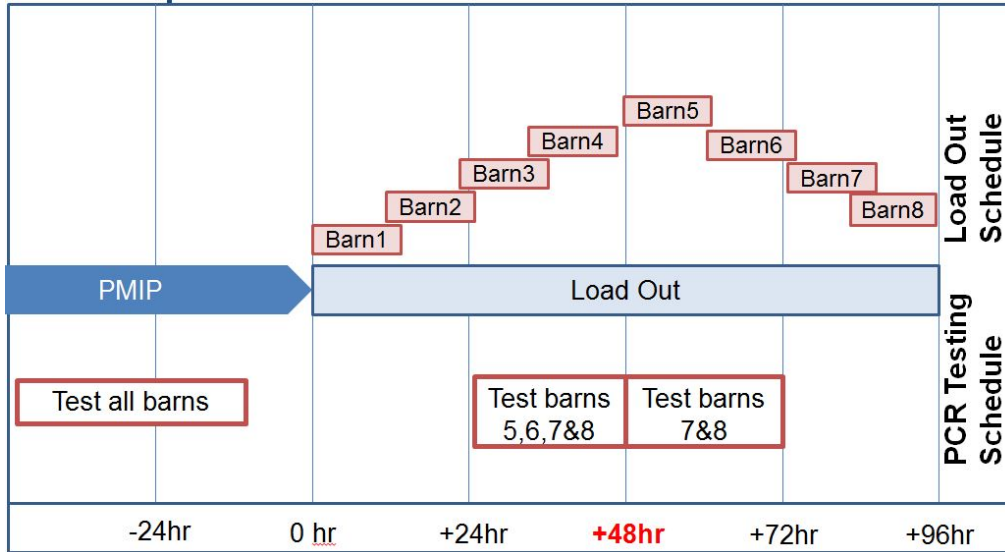


Figure 1. Daily testing is required of birds in all barns that are not loaded out within 48 hours of the start of premises-level load out. In this example, there are eight barns on a single-age premises and complete depopulation of the premises takes 96 hours.