



COLORADO
Department of Agriculture
Animal Health Division

Colorado Department of Agriculture Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan

**A Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
Preparedness and Continuity of Business Plan**

March 2017



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www.colorado.gov/pacific/aganimals

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA), Animal Health Division, also referred to as the State Veterinarian's Office ("State Veterinarian"), is a statutorily created State agency with authority and responsibilities vested in the Colorado Agricultural Commission and the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture pursuant to articles 1 through 80 or title 35, C. R. S. The State Veterinarian serves under the authority and delegation of the Colorado Department of Agriculture Commissioner of Agriculture.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) is a highly contagious foreign animal disease and the virus can spread easily through fomite movement and animal to animal contact. If one or more cases of HPAI are identified in the state of Colorado, the State Veterinarian has the authority and responsibility to establish quarantines within [Control Areas](#) (as defined in the Poultry Emergency Disease Response Plan) around HPAI infected premises and to manage egg and egg product movement within, into, and out of the Control Area and other areas of the state.

1.1 CONTACT INFORMATION

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www.colorado.gov/animals

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<http://dlab.colostate.edu>

<http://source.colostate.edu/keep-backyard-chickens-safe-from-avian-flu/>

1.2 PURPOSE

The Colorado Secure Egg Supply Plan (CO SES Plan) provides additional guidance, beyond that described in the national Secure Egg Supply Plan (SES Plan), to the Colorado egg industry to be eligible to request egg and egg product movement permits from poultry producers with no evidence of HPAI infection in a Control Area. Allowing egg and egg product movement under the guidance described here will help preserve the economic viability of egg producers and businesses and ensure a continuous supply of egg products to consumers.

This CO SES Plan outlines the processes and criteria for permitting egg and egg product movements from producers in a Control Area and include measures to be put in place before (pre-event) a HPAI outbreak and after (post-event). These measures are designed to prevent the introduction of the disease and to prevent moving the disease from one farm to another via trucks, haulers, and egg processing plants.

Although the CO SES Plan does not address live bird movement, the CDA recognizes that the movement of live birds is essential to continuity of business. Biosecurity and surveillance requirements are equally important for movement of poultry, poultry carcasses, compost, feed, and equipment to prevent the transmission of HPAI. For guidance on the movement of these products during a HPAI outbreak, please refer to the Colorado Poultry Emergency Response Plan.

1.3 GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

The CO SES Plan aligns with the goals, concepts, and terminology found in the following guidance documents:

- Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PRoP)
 - [*Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Response Plan: The Red Book*](#)
 - [*Manual 6-0: Permitted Movement*](#)
- USDA APHIS VS 2016 [HPAI Preparedness and Response Plan](#)
- [Secure Egg Supply Plan](#) components:
 - www.secureeggssupply.com
 - [HPAI Surveillance/Egg Movement Guidelines](#)
 - [Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines](#)
 - [Permitted Movement Checklists](#)
 - [Proactive Risk Assessments](#)
 - [Voluntary Preparedness Component of the Secure Egg Supply Plan](#)

Links to the Colorado Emergency Response plans and SOPs:

- [CDA Poultry Emergency Disease Response Plan](#)
- [CDA HPAI SOP Manual](#) (link to internal CDA SharePoint site)

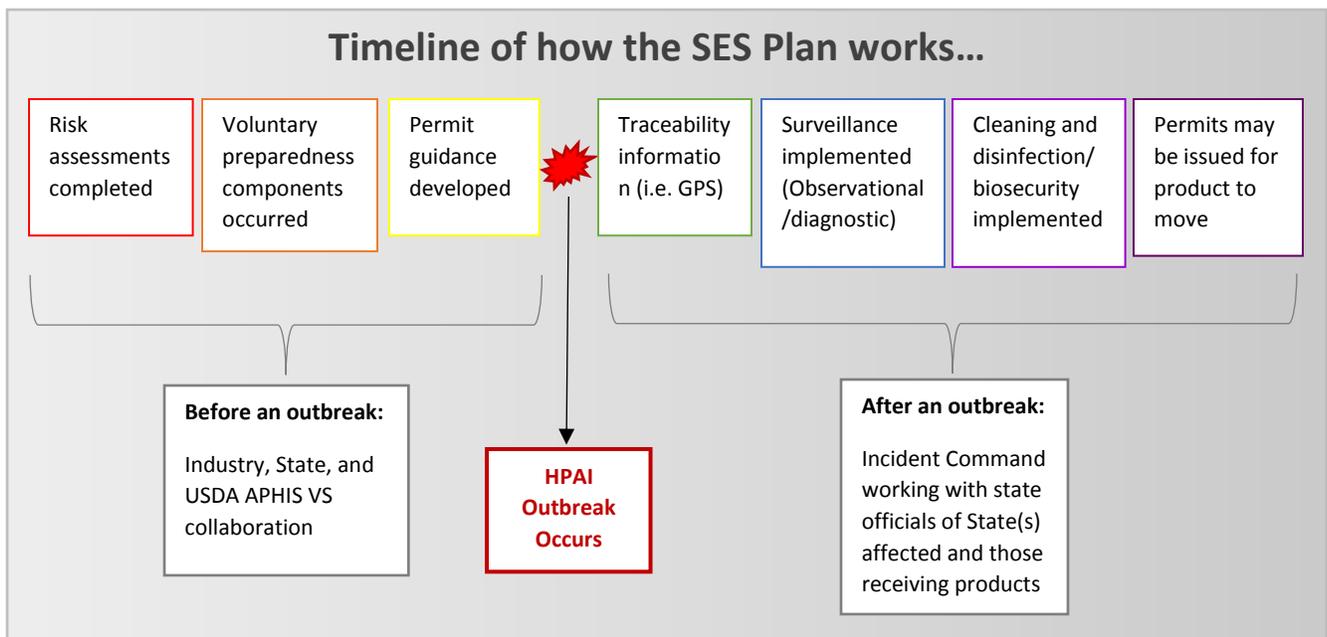
1.4 PLAN UPDATES

The CO SES Plan will be reviewed by the CDA on a routine basis or when there are significant changes to the National Secure Egg Supply Plan.

1.5 OVERVIEW OF THE SES PLAN:

The [SES plan](#) is based on current research and practice in fields including virology, flock husbandry, epidemiology, and risk-assessment. The SES plan uses science- and risk-based preparedness and response components to provide guidance on permitting the movement of egg industry products from a Control Area during a HPAI outbreak. Simultaneously, these recommendations effectively manage the risk of HPAI transmission to naïve premises. Through integrated implementation of the components listed below, this plan provides a high degree of confidence that egg industry products moved into market channels do not contain HPAI virus.

Figure 1: Timeline of how the SES Plan works...



The CO SES Plan can be broken into two components:

Pre-event Preparedness

- Audited minimum biosecurity standards preapproved by the State Veterinarian
- Location verification using global positioning system coordinates of participating farms
- Training on completion of the epidemiology questionnaire
- Training on management of flock data
- Training on procedures to collect and submit samples, including a mock run, for the active surveillance program

Post-event Response

- Surveillance, including mortality and diagnostic testing
- Elevated biosecurity
- Product specific biosecurity
- Flock data available to the State Veterinarian
- Epidemiological assessment
- Permits

2.0 MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

By restricting the movement of infected poultry, poultry products, and contaminated fomites, quarantine and movement control can be a powerful tool in controlling and containing a HPAI outbreak. Movement control is accomplished through a permit system that allows entities to make necessary movements without creating an unacceptable risk of disease spread. All components of the poultry industry and producers need to strictly adhere to movement control procedures, which are based on the best scientific information available at the time.

2.1 MANAGED MOVEMENT OF EGGS and EGG PRODUCTS: IMPORTANCE OF BIOSECURITY

State Veterinarian: It is the Colorado Department of Agriculture and State Veterinarian's responsibility during an outbreak to detect, control, and contain HPAI in poultry as quickly as possible with the ultimate goal of eradication. The CDA will be making *permitting decisions* regarding the movements of eggs and egg products within, out of, and through Control Areas based on the unique characteristics of the outbreak, the status of the premises, and the risks involved with the types of movement.

Producers: It is the producer's responsibility during a HPAI outbreak to keep their poultry from becoming infected, focusing on what they can control on their operation. *Biosecurity* will be paramount to limiting disease spread. To facilitate business continuity (movement), producers will need to provide assurances to the State Veterinarian that they are not contributing to the spread of disease nor putting their own premises at risk of exposure. These [Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines](#) demonstrate how minimum biosecurity requirements are met.

Contingency Plans: Producers located in a Control Area should be prepared to manage their poultry premises without being allowed to move poultry and poultry products *until* movement permits are issued. Site-specific contingency plans should be developed to address movement restrictions in the initial stages of the disease outbreak; including: poultry, egg products, equipment, and other on-farm and off-farm traffic.

Vehicles and Visitors: Poultry may be infected and shedding the HPAI virus before clinical signs appear, thus eggs and egg products transported from poultry premises in the Control Area must be treated as potentially infected. Vehicles and people visiting poultry premises and having contact with eggs and egg products, including haulers/drivers, must be treated as potential methods of disease transmission.

Haulers and Processors: Haulers/drivers represent a moderate to high risk of spreading the disease unless strict biosecurity procedures are followed. On multiple farm pick-up routes, the truck and hauler/driver may spread the disease from an infected but undetected farm to an uninfected farm. Cross-contamination may occur at processing plants among truck hauler/drivers, among trucks, and with other people and vehicles through contact with eggs and egg products. The [Permitted Movement Checklists](#) and [Appendix D: Transit Biosecurity Requirements](#) provide detailed requirements for movement of specific egg products that need to be met for haulers/drivers and trucks.

**** It is critical that biosecurity and movement of eggs and egg products is a coordinated effort between producers, haulers, and processors. ****

3.0 PRE-EVENT PREPAREDNESS:

Pre-planning for safe, timely, risk-based, permitted movement of poultry and poultry products will be critical to maintaining business continuity of the poultry industry while controlling and containing the outbreak.

3.1 PRODUCER PARTICIPATION

There are [Voluntary Preparedness Components](#) of the SES plan that egg producers can complete prior to an outbreak to *prioritize their eligibility* for a continuity of business permit for the movement of egg and egg products. Resources available to implement the permitting requirements specified in the CO SES Plan are likely to be limited during a HPAI outbreak. Participants who have completed and met all pre-event requirements will be given *first priority* when requesting egg and egg product movement permits.



The CDA will appoint a **biosecurity specialist** (e.g., the CSU Avian Health Team or accredited veterinarian) will track the completion of the following voluntary preparedness components of each premises.

1. Implement Enhanced Biosecurity:

Stringent biosecurity measures will be essential to prevent entry of virus into each flock. Premises should complete and implement all items in the [Biosecurity Checklist](#), including developing a site-specific biosecurity plan. Meeting the requirements in the checklist will provide assurances to the State Veterinarian that biosecurity measures are in place to make the egg and egg product movement an *acceptable risk*.

Measures covered in the biosecurity checklist include:

- Premises biosecurity practices
- Biosecurity plan and personnel training
- Trucks, drivers, and trailer policies
- Visitor and contractor policies
- Animal movement and equipment policies
- Production records
- Pest Control
- Feed and water security
- Manure/litter removal

Participants with a completed biosecurity checklist will then request a *biosecurity assessment*. The CDA-appointed biosecurity specialist will make an in-person visit to the facility and review the biosecurity checklist completed by the farm manager.

Biosecurity checklists must be completed every six months and a biosecurity assessment will be performed on a yearly basis.

2. Location Verification:

Participating farms must have a premises ID or a location ID from the CDA. Having a Location ID (LID) facilitates requesting movement permits during an outbreak. The LID includes having

a valid 911 address and a set of matching coordinates (latitude and longitude) reflecting the actual location of the premises. See the [Colorado Location Identification \(LID\) Registration](#) website.

Farms *may* also have a National Premises Identification Number (PIN) from the USDA.

3. Epidemiology Questionnaire:

At the time of enrollment into the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the CO SES plan, the CDA-appointed biosecurity specialist will go over the contents of the epidemiology questionnaire with farm managers and provide a copy to them. Maintaining records of movement of poultry and poultry products, feed supplies, equipment, personnel, and visitors facilitates accurate completion of the questionnaire. In addition, records of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of transporters (truckers), employed personnel, feed suppliers, etc. should be maintained for completion of the questionnaire.

In the event of an outbreak, producers will be required to complete the [Epidemiology Questionnaire](#) with a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) investigator. This information will allow the FAD investigator to determine whether the premises has been exposed directly or indirectly to birds or other animals, products, materials, people, or aerosol from the infected premises. This information will allow the CDA to determine the status of the premises (Contact, At-Risk, or Monitored).

4. Flock Data Management:

Data collection and sharing is part of an HPAI response to issue movement permits. Production data (feed and water consumption, egg production, and mortality) shall be available for review by the State Veterinarian or designee.

At the start of an incident, participating farms will be asked to look at their preceding seven days of production data and report any significant and unexplained changes, as described below.

Farms will be required to notify the State Veterinarian if there is an increase in daily mortality above normal parameters. In commercial table-egg layers, normal flock production parameters are exceeded when there is an increase in daily mortality greater than 3 times the past 7-day average and greater than 0.03 percent of the flock.

5. Surveillance:

Surveillance requirements for permitting in the face of a HPAI outbreak will be communicated to the layer industry from the State Veterinarian or Incident Command within 48 hours. Initial surveillance will be visual inspection (observational surveillance) of poultry on-farm. As soon as practical, surveillance will include laboratory testing (diagnostic surveillance) of on-farm poultry.

Observational Surveillance:

Farm managers will designate and train on-farm personnel that can identify clinical signs of HPAI and abnormal health events (unexplained increased mortality) that may indicate

HPAI on the premises. Resources will be provided by the CSU Avian Health Team for identification of clinical signs for HPAI.

Diagnostic Surveillance:

Participating farms will be trained by the CDA-appointed biosecurity specialist on the collection and submission of diagnostic samples in the face of an outbreak. This will expedite the required surveillance for permitting as outlined in the [Appendix C: Surveillance Guidelines](#). Education and training materials, as well as sample collection and submission supplies will be available through the CSU Avian Health Team.

The CDA-appointed biosecurity specialist will re-train or review the sample collection and submission as needed or as requested (e.g., significant changes in staff).

Participating farms should notify the CSU Avian Health Team if sample supplies have expired or become contaminated.

3.2 DATA MANAGEMENT

The CDA shall collect, store, and maintain information on pre-event biosecurity assessments and the results of those assessments. The data is protected under State statute and regulations that govern the confidentiality of producers' data. Permits shall be unique for each premises and type of movement. The producer's information is highly protected under the State's Livestock Information Security Act and thereby not affected by the Colorado Open Records Act (CORA).

Data Sharing, Notification of Relevant Parties, Communication Channels, and Data Security

- The name, location, contact information, and permit numbers for egg and egg product movement will be provided only to individuals that require this information to implement procedures of the CO SES Plan during an emergency disease outbreak and shall be included on the permit.
- Permitting information will be made available only to emergency management personnel involved in the disease response activities, animal health officials in other cooperating states and with federal animal health officials upon request; provided the Colorado State laws and rules governing the confidentiality of the livestock information is not violated.

4.0 POST-EVENT RESPONSE:

Post-event procedures and requirements include the outcome of the most recent pre-event biosecurity assessments for poultry premises; provisions for re-inspections; and provisions for poultry inspections on premises.

The following permitting guidance applies to poultry premises in *Control Areas* during an outbreak:

1. All items in the pre-event biosecurity checklist must be designated as *in place* at the time of the pre-event biosecurity assessment. Participants of the Voluntary Preparedness Components will be given *first priority* when requesting an egg and egg product permit in a HPAI outbreak.
 - Those that have not participated in pre-event requirements will be considered for permitting as resources allow after verification that proper biosecurity is in place, adequate surveillance testing has been done, the poultry facility has trained staff in surveillance, and production records have been shared with the State Veterinarian. See “[Just in time](#)” at the end of this plan. This process will take longer for facilities that have not implemented these processes prior to an event.
2. Post-event biosecurity assessments may be performed at the discretion of the CDA prior to issuing a movement permit.
3. Poultry premises will be required to monitor chickens daily for signs of HPAI infection and promptly report abnormal findings to the CDA. Production records (feed and water consumption, egg production, and mortality) should be available for review by the CDA or their designee.
4. Processing plants receiving eggs and egg products from a Control Area will enhance biosecurity to prevent spreading virus via trucks and drivers/haulers, as well as plant personnel handling eggs and egg products. (See additional procedures for processors receiving eggs and egg products in the [Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines](#))
5. Refer to the [Secure Egg Supply Plan](#) for additional recommendations on managing movement of eggs and egg products.

5.0 REQUESTING A PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT DURING AN OUTBREAK

The CO SES Plan covers Continuity of Business Permits (secure food supply permit) for At-Risk and Monitored Premises egg and egg product movement only. See [FAD PReP Manual 6-0: Permitted Movement](#) for additional information on permit types.

5.1 PRODUCERS: HOW TO REQUEST A PERMIT

The CDA will set up an online information sharing center and provide public information news releases for producers, stakeholders, and the public at the start of and during an outbreak which will allow the CDA better control the disease. In addition, there will be multiple ways for poultry producers to request a movement permit for poultry and poultry products; via telephone, through an internet link, or by contacting the animal health field personnel providing service to that production facility.

Producers must provide the following information when requesting a permit:

Permit class	Where you are moving with relation to Control Area (e.g., out of Control Area)
Permit reason	Why you are moving (e.g., processing)
Origin Premises	Premises including the LID and/or PIN
Destination Premises	Premises including the LID and/or PIN
Bird/Product Type	Category of what you are moving (e.g., table eggs)
Number of birds/eggs	Specify <i>units</i> on the permit (e.g., eggs, flats, etc.)
Purpose of Movement	Why you are moving (e.g., to processing plant)

For any permitted movement, the origin state can request documentation from the premises making the request, and attach that documentation to the permit request in USAHerds, EMRS, or make the information available through a workable data management system. This documentation may include:

- A completed copy of the epidemiology questionnaire.
- A completed copy of the Biosecurity Checklist and the site-specific biosecurity plan.
- Written assurance of compliance with the Biosecurity Checklist.
- Information demonstrating normal health status for the animals on the production site involved (e.g., herd health monitoring documents and/or certificate of veterinary inspection signed by an Accredited Veterinarian)
- Laboratory results from samples tested, if required for movement.
- For animal movements to another production site, the site of destination must include that they understand the risks associated with accepting the animals.

5.2 DECISION MAKING PROCESS FOR ISSUING PERMITS

Decisions on egg and egg product movement will depend on factors unique to each outbreak and Control Area. Permitting decisions are made based on the best science- and risk-based information available during an HPAI outbreak.

The State Veterinarian requires that layer premises meet certain restrictions for permitted movements:

- Be pre-certified by CDA, completing Pre-Event Requirements
 - Producers who have completed and met all pre-event requirements will be given *first priority* when requesting egg and egg product movement permits.
- Be designated as a Monitored (or At-Risk) Premises before being permitted to move egg products
- Allow egg products to move with requirements for increased biosecurity and truck and driver biosecurity as described in [Appendix D](#).

Layer premises in a HPAI Control Area must be designated as **Monitored (or At-Risk) Premises** to be eligible to request a permit for movement of egg and egg products. Monitored Premises must meet a set of defined criteria, such as having a valid Location ID (LID) and having implemented biosecurity measures and surveillance. Please see [Appendix F](#): Monitored Premises Status Questionnaire. Obtaining a movement permit for animals may also require meeting additional biosecurity measures and surveillance (inspection, diagnostics).

- Have had two 5-bird pools tested for HPAI by RRT-PCR and found negative

- Traceability information is available
- Flock production parameters are normal and the premises biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and Federal officials (See [Appendix E](#) for Biosecurity Validation Group in the ICS structure)
- Epidemiological assessment is complete and indicates no dangerous contact with Infected Premises

5.3 COLORADO PERMITTING PROCESS

In the event of a HPAI outbreak, a permitting team will be deployed under the Operations Section of the Incident Command Structure (ICS). The Permitting Team will be responsible for collecting relevant and required information for each permitted movement request using available resources and the USAHerds animal health information management database.

Refer to the following links for additional information regarding permitting:

- [SES Summary of Products and Permitting Requirements](#)
- [SES permit examples](#)

When a request for a permit is received (either by phone or electronically), the permitting team will evaluate the following table, in addition to information above:

SES Permitting Guidance for Movement of Eggs and Egg Products	Y/N	Decision guidance
Is the producer a participant of the CO SES Plan?		First priority for permits given to participants
Biosecurity:		
Was the date of the last biosecurity checklist and assessment within the past six (6) months?		If no, must be completed prior to issuing permit
Is the site-specific biosecurity plan available for review?		If no, must be available prior to issuing permit
Are HPAI biosecurity plan measures being actively implemented?		If no, must be prior to issuing permit
Location Verification		
Does the premises have a validated Location ID (LID) from CDA?		If no, must be completed prior to issuing permit
Does the premises have a validated National Premises ID (PIN) from USDA?		Not required by CDA, but is for USDA database
Epidemiology Questionnaire		
Has the producer completed an Epidemiology Questionnaire with state/federal official?		If no, must be completed prior to issuing permit
Is the premises a Monitored (MP) or At-Risk (ARP) Premises?		If no, must be MP or ARP prior to issuing permit
Flock Data		
Does the producer have the preceding seven (7) days of production data available for review?		If no, must be available prior to issuing permit
Are there any unexplained abnormalities in production parameters?		If yes, must be investigated prior to issuing permit
Surveillance		
Are required test results available for requesting premises (as per surveillance guidelines)?		If no, must be completed prior to issuing permit
Have there been any abnormal clinical signs noted in live birds on premises?		If yes, must be investigated prior to issuing permit
Haulers and Processors		
Has the hauler and processor implemented biosecurity for the movement?		If no, must be prior to issuing permit
Permit Information		
Has the producer provided all required information? (i.e., Permit Class, Reason, Origin and Destination, Item permitted, Item class, and duration)		If no, must be provided prior to issuing permit
Is the permit request filled out completely?		If no, must be completed prior to issuing permit
Receiving Premises or State		
Is the receiving premises (or State if moving out of state) willing to accept movement?		If no, may not issue permit

If it is determined that all requirements are met (see [Table 1](#) for additional detailed information for each product type), the Permitting Team must ensure that the permit is completed fully and accurately (see [Figure 2](#)).

On the second page of the permit, the Permitting Team will ensure that the biosecurity requirements from [Appendix D](#) are entered into the appropriate box. These requirements are for the biosecurity of the product in transit (i.e., the hauler and the receiving processing facility). The poultry producer already has their biosecurity protocols in place and have been approved to move from the facility.

Once a permit is issued by CDA and documented in USAHerds, a copy of the permit will be forwarded to the national permitting unit or incident command personnel will enter the information into EMRS (the federal emergency management response system tracking database).

If the permit is for a movement out of state, the Permitting Team will email (or fax) the permit and required/requested additional information to the **state of destination** for approval; in addition it will be entered into USAHerds and EMRS.

Figure 2: CO HPAI Movement Permit

Colorado Department of Agriculture
 Animal Health Division
 305 Interlocken Parkway
 Broomfield, CO 80021
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COLORADO
 Department of Agriculture
 Animal Health Division

COLORADO PERMIT TO MOVE Poultry and Poultry Products

Origin Information

Application Date:		
CONTACT Person at Origin of Animals/Products		
First Name:	Last Name:	
Business Name:		
Physical Address of Animals:		
City:	State	Zip Code
Phone:	Location ID:	
Prem Status: Free	Federal PIN:	
Consignor's Address: (if different)		

Destination Information

Shipment Date(s):		
CONTACT Person at Destination of Animals/Products		
First Name:	Last Name:	
Business Name:		
Physical Address of Animals:		
City:	State	Zip Code
Phone:	Location ID:	
Prem Status: Free	Federal PIN:	
Consignee's Address: (if different)		

Product is moving out of	Control Area.	
Bird/Product Type Eggs - table	Qty Birds/Eggs	Purpose of Movement To distribution or market
If "Other" was chosen for Bird/Product Type or for Purpose of Movement, please describe below.		
Describe "Other" Type	Describe "Other" Purpose	

Test1 Collection Date	AI PCR Result #1 Neg	Accession #1	Lab
Test2 Collection Date	AI PCR Result #2 Neg	Accession #2	Lab
Test3 Collection Date	AI PCR Result #3 Neg	Accession #3	Lab

OWNER CERTIFICATION – I certify that the above described poultry or poultry products have been inspected by me or my representative and are not showing clinical signs consistent with HPAI and have had negative PCR testing for HPAI. Flock production parameters are normal, production records meet requirements and are available for review, and holding times have been completed. Biosecurity protocols for production, loading, hauling, and processing have been followed.				This space for official use only.	
Date	Name of Representative			COLORADO APPROVAL	
Address				The birds or products listed in this shipment are approved to enter/exit the control zone.	
City	State	Zip Code	Phone	Date Approved	
Signature Field				Permit #	
Submit this completed form by e-mail to: animalhealth@state.co.us				Seal of Approval	
Approving Authority					

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COLORADO
Department of Agriculture
Animal Health Division

Permit #

Truck route acceptable to regulatory officials: Yes

Transit Biosecurity Requirements:

Notes:

Approving Authority

Table 1. Summary of Permit Requirements for Egg Industry Products during an HPAI Outbreak

Product	The proactive risk assessment for movement is:	And traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available:	And production parameters are normal:	And the following biosecurity measures are in place (please see the product-specific sections for the list of steps involved in each of these measures):	And the premises biosecurity is acceptable?	And the epidemiological assessment is acceptable?	And the RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:	And the second RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:
Pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity		These steps are not required for this product.						Issue PERMIT to move to market
Non-pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity	NA	NA	YES	➔	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization			Non-pasteurized liquid egg becomes pasteurized liquid egg
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises without poultry)	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	➔	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	➔	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises with poultry)	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	➔	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	➔	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Nest run shell eggs	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	➔	NO PERMIT issued until 2 negative RRT-PCR tests	YES	➔	Issue PERMIT to move to processing for eggs collected 2 days earlier (can move immediately to market after processing)
Layer hatching eggs	Low	YES for both the breeder farm and the hatchery	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	➔	NO PERMIT issued until 2 negative RRT-PCR tests	YES	➔	Issue PERMIT to move to hatchery or processing for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Layer day-old chicks	Low	YES for both the hatchery and the pullet farm	NA	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity 3. No eggs from RRT-PCR positive breeder flocks in hatchery egg room	YES	YES	NA		NA	NA	➔	Issue PERMIT to move layer day-old chicks to pullet farm; 21-day quarantine at pullet premises

Product	The proactive risk assessment for movement is:	And traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available:	And production parameters are normal:	And the following biosecurity measures are in place (please see the product-specific sections for the list of steps involved in each of these measures):	And the premises biosecurity is acceptable?	And the epidemiological assessment is acceptable?	And the RRT-PCR result is negative?	And the second RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:
Dry Eggshells	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	NA	→	Issue PERMIT to move to feed mill
Inedible egg product (from premises without poultry) to pasteurization or landfill	Negligible	YES	NA	1. Truck and driver biosecurity	YES	YES	NA	NA	→	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization or land fill
Inedible egg product (from premises with poultry) to pasteurization	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization
Inedible egg product (from premises with poultry) to landfill	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	NA	→	Issue PERMIT to move to landfill
Wet Eggshells (to premises without poultry) to landfill	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	NA	→	Issue PERMIT to move to landfill
Wet Eggshells (to premises without poultry) to land application	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to land application
Wet Eggshells (to premises without poultry) to drying	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	NA	→	Issue PERMIT to move to drying

5.4 RESCINDING EGG AND EGG PRODUCT MOVEMENT PERMITS

1. Permits may be rescinded for violating biosecurity procedures. Re-inspections for biosecurity reasons will include a full biosecurity assessment and must be passed before a permit can be re-issued; or
2. Permits will be rescinded if inspections by qualified animal health professionals under the direction of the State Veterinarian identify clinical signs consistent with HPAI; as a result, the farm is identified as a Suspect Premises. The permit may be reinstated when sufficient information is provided to the State Veterinarian to determine the farm is no longer a Suspect Premises; or
3. Permits will be rescinded if laboratory tests indicate HPAI virus infection in one or more animals on the premises; as a result, the farm is identified as an Infected Premises.
4. Rescinding of permit for failure to complete, or produce completed, daily herd health inspection records will be at the discretion of the State Veterinarian.

6.0 STATE AND AGENCY COLLABORATION

The Colorado Department of Agriculture has Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with other states and agencies to manage the movement of animals and animal products and aid in disease response activities within the State and across state borders.

6.1 MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)

The CDA has the following MOUs with other states to manage the movement of animals and animal products during a foreign animal disease (FAD) outbreak such as HPAI or any other significant livestock disease incident:

- Egg Movement Agreement – CO, IA, MN
- Colorado Department of Agriculture – Nebraska Department of Agriculture
- Colorado Department of Agriculture – Kansas Department of Agriculture
- Colorado Department of Agriculture – Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food & Forestry
- Colorado Department of Agriculture – Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

The CDA has the following MOUs with the CDPHE and ECIMT to aid in the disease response activities:

- Colorado Department of Agriculture – Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment MOU for any disease outbreak that affects animal and human health
- Colorado Department of Agriculture – Weld County Sheriff's Office, Sponsor of the Eastern Colorado Incident Management Team for deployment of an Incident Management Team to manage a significant livestock disease incident

The CDA has the following documents that help manage movements throughout Colorado and bordering states to protect Colorado livestock producers and aid in disease control:

- Colorado State Patrol Livestock Control Movement Policy
- Control Movement Annex of the State Emergency Operations Plan

7.0 JUST IN TIME PREPARATION

If HPAI is diagnosed within Colorado, premises that are within a Control Area or even in other parts of the State will be required to obtain a permit for the movement of eggs and egg products. Keep in mind, resources and personnel are likely to be limited during a HPAI outbreak. Producers who have completed and met all pre-event preparedness will be given first priority when requesting movement permits.

Those that have not participated in the pre-event preparedness will be considered for permitting as resources allow after verification that proper biosecurity is in place, adequate surveillance has been completed by trained staff, and production records have been maintained and shared with the State Veterinarian. Producers must still meet all the requirements listed in [3.0 Pre-Event Preparedness](#) and [4.0 Post-Event Response](#).

APPENDIX A: BIOSECURITY CHECKLIST

Online link to the [Biosecurity Checklist](#)

E1.1 Farm Identification and Location

Business/farm name: _____

Primary contact: _____

Business address: _____

Business telephone number: _____

Cell telephone number: _____

Fax number: _____

Home telephone number: _____

E-mail address: _____

Secondary contact: _____

Business address: _____

Business telephone number: _____

Cell telephone number: _____

Fax number: _____

Home telephone number: _____

E-mail address: _____

Farm Address (911 and Animal Location): _____

City: _____ Zip code: _____

County: _____ Township: _____

Range: _____ Section: _____

GPS coordinates (decimal degrees): _____

Premises identification number: _____

E1.2 Premises Biosecurity Practices

Farm outside areas

Auditor	Farm manager		
	Yes	No	
			1. Footwear disinfection stations, site-provided footwear, or site-provided foot covers are available outside all external entrances and everyone is required to clean and disinfect their footwear or wear site-provided footwear or footwear covers prior to entering chicken houses, processing areas, and office areas. If footbaths are used, they must be changed at least daily or more often if the footbath collects dirt, egg contents, or manure.
			2. External entrances are kept locked to chicken houses and the processing plant during nonbusiness hours.

Farm manager's comments: _____

Auditor's comments: _____

E1.3 People

- a) Managers, Veterinarians, Chicken House Workers, Egg Processing Area Workers, Service Crews, Office Workers, USDA and FDA Employees (includes crews for pullet placement, vaccination, and spent hen removal)

Auditor	Farm manager		
	Yes	No	

			3. Biosecurity Training Logbook is available in the farm manager's office documenting 4, 5, 6, and 7 below.
			4. A written biosecurity plan.
			5. Employees receive biosecurity training when hired.
			6. Employees receive annual biosecurity training.
			7. Farm policy requires that employees do not own other birds—including pet birds, domestic chickens, fighting chickens, ducks, geese, waterfowl, exotic birds, quail, partridge, or pheasants.
Auditor	Farm manager		
	Yes	No	
			8. Employees sign a document when hired and during annual biosecurity training sessions stating that they avoid contact with other birds not owned by the business—including pet birds, domestic chickens, fighting chickens, ducks, geese, waterfowl, exotic birds, quail, partridge, or pheasants. In the event that contact is made with any of the above, employees agree that they will comply with a two day waiting period prior to any entry into any portion of the egg farm to include the barns, processing plant and office.
			9. Hand washing or hand-sanitizing stations are available and everyone (including visitors and contractors) is required to wash/sanitize their hands before entering and after leaving chicken houses or egg processing areas.
			10. Farm policy prohibits exposure to equipment from other farms that has not been washed and disinfected.
			11. Farm policy requires personnel who have visited a rendering plant to shower and change clothes before entering the farm or any of its buildings.

Farm manager's comments: _____

Auditor's comments: _____

Truck Drivers, Trucks, and Trailers (feed mill trucks, egg deliveries, spent hens, carcass disposal, trash, supplies)

Auditor	Farm manager		
	Yes	No	
			12. If drivers are required to make multiple stops at more than one individual farm in any given day, they are prohibited from entering chicken houses or egg processing areas . An egg processing area is a location where eggs are washed and sanitized.
			13. Farm policy requires cleaning and disinfection of vehicles and containers from a rendering plant before they enter an egg layer premises.

Farm manager's comments: _____

Auditor's comments: _____

Visitors and contractors (pest control experts, electricians, plumbers, carpenters)

Auditor	Farm manager		
	Yes	No	
			14. Visitors Logbook records the a) visitor's name, b) company, c) time of entry, d) statement confirming no contact with premises containing birds or rendering activities during the preceding two days, e) time of leaving, and f) a contact telephone number.
			15. Visitors and contractors who have had contact with birds during the preceding two days are prohibited from entering chicken houses or egg processing areas.

			16. Clean coveralls (or disposable suits), disinfected boots (or shoe covers), and hairnets are available and required for visitors and contractors to wear before entering barns, egg processing areas, or other work areas.
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Farm manager's comments: _____

Auditor's comments: _____

E1.4 Chickens

a) Pullets Entering Premises, Transport Trucks, and Equipment

Auditor	Farm manager		
	Yes	No	
			17. Prior to departure for the initial loading and at the end of each day, if the pick-up and delivery sites have changed, pullet delivery trucks are cleaned and disinfected . Pullet delivery trucks making subsequent trips between the same pullet house and layer house do not have to be cleaned and disinfected between each trip.
			18. Pullet delivery trucks and equipment must be cleaned and disinfected before being used to transport spent hens.
			19. Pullets are sourced from an NPIP participating hatchery.
			20. Before admittance to any pullet farm, pullet-moving equipment is cleaned and disinfected.
			21. Cleaned and disinfected equipment used in the transportation of pullets is held under conditions which prevent exposure to wild birds .

Farm manager's comments: _____

Auditor's comments: _____

Laying Hens and Chicken Houses

Auditor	Farm manager		
	Yes	No	
			22. Signs warning people not to enter the farm or any of its buildings because of disease control (No Admittance—Biosecurity Zone) are posted at all entrances to chicken houses.
			23. Visitors do not enter chicken houses unless absolutely necessary.
			24. Houses are bird-proofed against wild or free-flying birds.
			25. Dogs are not allowed in chicken houses and egg processing areas.
			26. Cats are not allowed in chicken houses and egg processing areas.
			27. Records of daily feed consumption are available for each flock since placement in the chicken house.
			28. Records of daily water consumption are available for each flock since placement in the chicken house.
Auditor	Farm manager		
	Yes	No	
			29. Records of daily egg production are available for each flock since placement in the chicken house.
			30. Records of daily mortalities are available for each flock since placement in the chicken house.
			31. Dead chickens are collected and removed from the house each day.

			32. Disposal of dead chickens does not expose chickens in other houses to potential pathogens.
			33. If mortality rates in a chicken house are elevated from an unknown cause, dead chickens are submitted to the farm veterinarian, a qualified veterinarian, or a veterinary diagnostic laboratory to obtain a diagnosis.
			34. All flocks on the premises are tested as required by the National Poultry Improvement Plan's " U. S. H5/H7 Avian influenza Monitored " program (CFR 146.23). A flock is composed of all table-egg laying chickens in one house.

Farm manager's comments: _____

Auditor's comments: _____

Spent Hens leaving Premises

Auditor	Farm manager		
	Yes	No	
			35. Spent hen removal crews are prohibited from entering other chicken houses or egg processing areas.
			36. Before entering the premises, chicken transport equipment is cleaned and disinfected (carts, loaders, ramps).
			37. After a chicken house is depopulated , chicken transport equipment is cleaned and disinfected (carts, loaders, ramps) at a non-bird containing premises.

Farm manager's comments: _____

Auditor's comments: _____

E1.5 Pest Control

Auditor	Farm manager		
	Yes	No	
			38. Backyard poultry are prohibited from the premises and control measures to discourage the presence of wild and migratory birds are in place.
			39. Procedures are in place to prevent the accidental entrance of wildlife and to remove them from chicken houses and egg processing areas should they gain entrance.

Farm manager's comments: _____

Auditor's comments: _____

E1.6 Equipment and Egg-handling Materials

Auditor	Farm manager		
	Yes	No	
			40. Equipment and tools brought to the farm are cleaned and disinfected prior to use on the farm.

			41. Only clean, sanitized, and disinfected plastic egg flats or new disposable egg flats are allowed on the premises.
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Farm manager's comments: _____

Auditor's comments: _____

E1.7 Feed and Water

Auditor	Farm manager		
	Yes	No	
			42. Feed bins are secured to prevent contamination by wild birds or rodents.
			43. Spilled feed is cleaned up promptly to prevent attracting wild birds and rodents.
			44. Water sources are secure and cannot be accessed by free-flying birds or rodents.

Farm manager's comments: _____

Auditor's comments: _____

E1.8 Manure Removal

Auditor	Farm manager		
	Yes	No	
			45. Manure trucks never go from one poultry farm to another on the same day. However, if required, the manure trucks must be washed with detergent and disinfected prior to arrival at the next farm.

Farm manager's comments: _____

Auditor's comments: _____

Signature (farm owner/manager): _____

Date: _____

Signature (auditor): _____

Date: _____

APPENDIX B: EPIDEMIOLOGY QUESTIONNAIRE

See the online link to [Epidemiology Questionnaire](#).

SECURE EGG SUPPLY PLAN HPAI EPIDEMIOLOGY QUESTIONNAIRE

Date: _____

Business/farm name: _____

Primary contact: _____

Business address: _____

Business telephone number: _____

Cell telephone number: _____

Fax number: _____

Home telephone number: _____

E-mail address: _____

Secondary contact: _____

Business address: _____

Business telephone number: _____

Cell telephone number: _____

Fax number: _____

Home telephone number: _____

E-mail address: _____

Farm Address (911 and Animal Location): _____

City: _____ Zip code: _____

County: _____ Township: _____

Range: _____ Section: _____

GPS coordinates (decimal degrees): _____

Premises identification number: _____

The purpose of this epidemiological questionnaire is to help the Incident Management Team determine a premises' classification: Contact Premises, At-Risk Premises, or Monitored Premises. Additional information will be considered (e.g., daily PCR testing and production data) when decisions regarding movement permits are made.

Employee Risk Factors

1. Do any of your personnel work at other poultry premises or have they visited other poultry premises, hatcheries, processing plants, or poultry slaughtering facilities within the past 21 days? Yes No

a) If Yes, what premises? _____

2. Do any of your workers live with someone who works at another poultry farm, hatchery, processing plant, slaughter facility or rendering plant? Yes No

3. Have you hired new personnel during the past 21 days? Yes No

a) If Yes, did they work for another poultry premises before you hired them? Yes No

b) If Yes, where did they work prior to coming to your premises? _____

4. Has an employee from this premises visited a rendering plant within the past 21 days?

Yes No

a) If Yes, what plant? _____

b) If Yes, did the person clean and disinfect his/her vehicle before returning to

your premises? Yes No

c) If Yes, did the person change outer clothes before returning to your premises? Yes No

d) If Yes, did the person disinfect footwear or change into footwear dedicated to this premises upon return? Yes No

Biosecurity Risk Factors

5. Are you enrolled in the Voluntary Preparedness Components of the SES Plan? Yes No

a) If Yes, date of last audit _____

6. Have migratory waterfowl been seen on the ground or water within 0.62 m (1 km) of your buildings containing chickens in the last 21 days? Yes No

a) If Yes, please describe: _____

7. Have free flying birds been observed in the chicken houses in the past 21 days? Yes No

8. Is feed protected from exposure to feces from wild birds, waterfowl, rodents rodents and/or wild mammals? Yes No

9. Is water protected from exposure to feces from wild birds, waterfowl, rodents and/or wild mammals? Yes No

10. Which of the following describes this farm's usual carcass (daily mortality) disposal method? (Mark ALL that apply)

Rendering on-farm off-farm

Composting on-farm off-farm

Burial on-farm off-farm

Incineration on-farm off-farm

Other (specify: _____)

11. Do you dispose of dead birds from other farms? Yes No

a) If Yes, please provide more details: _____

12. Have you introduced chicks onto this farm in the last 21 days? Yes No

a) Was the breeding flock serologically tested for avian influenza? Yes No

13. Did any birds move off this farm and then return to the farm (e.g., markets, shows, farmers' market, fair) in the past 21 days? Yes No
 a) If Yes, please describe: _____

Trace Back Information

In the last 21 days, did the following movements **ONTO** the farm occur? If yes, please provide as much accurate information as possible for each unique source. You can add more rows by 'right clicking' in the box and selecting "Insert > Insert Rows Below".

14. Eggs (e.g., sideloading) Yes No Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel entered chicken house? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

15. Live Birds (including replacement pullets or backfilling pullets) Yes No Don't know

Source/ name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)	Were the chickens RRT-PCR tested for avian influenza prior to moving onto your farm? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

16. Feed trucks Yes No Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

17. Fresh litter/bedding Yes No Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing/ (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

18. Personnel or equipment used to handle/haul manure and/or used litter?

Yes No Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing/ (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

19. Catch/vaccination/beak trim crews Yes No Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

20. Off-site Renderer Yes No Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

a) Did the driver leave the vehicle while on this premises? Yes No Don't know

b) If Yes, what area of the premises did he or she enter? _____

c) Was driver required to wear outer clothes and foot wear provided by this premises? Yes No Don't know

Additional Comments:

21. Company veterinarian/service technician Yes No Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D	Truck and equipment C&D	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

	before entering? (Yes/No)	when leaving? (Yes/No)		

Additional Comments:

22. Non-company veterinarian/consultant Yes No Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

23. Service personnel (e.g., construction, gas, plumbing, pest control) Yes No Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

24. Customer/buyer/dealer Yes No Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

25. Other poultry producer Yes No Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

26. Any other visitor (friend/neighbor) Yes No Don't know

Source/name	Truck and equipment C&D before entering? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)	Entered in visitor log? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

Trace Forward Information

In the last 21 days, did the following movements **OFF** the farm occur? If yes, please provide as much accurate information as possible for each unique off-farm location. You can add more rows by 'right clicking' in the box and selecting "Insert > Insert Rows Below".

27. Eggs Yes No Don't know

Destination/ name	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter bird housing? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

28. Live Birds Yes No Don't know

Off-farm location/ name	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

29. Feed trucks (that haul feed originating on your premises and deliver feed to off-farm locations. This question does not refer to feed trucks that bring feed onto your premises from other off-farm locations which was previously covered in question 15). Yes No Don't know

Off-farm location/ name	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter your bird housing? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

Movements OFF the farm (continued)

30. Farm personnel or equipment used to haul manure/used litter to off farm locations.

Yes No Don't know

Off-farm location/ name	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter your bird housing? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

31. Farm personnel or equipment used for catch/vaccination/beak trim at off-farm locations.

Yes No Don't know

Off-farm location/ name	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

32. Farm personnel or equipment used for off-farm carcass disposal.

Yes No Don't know

Off-farm location/ name	Truck and equipment C&D when leaving? (Yes/No)	Truck and equipment C&D before returning? (Yes/No)	Personnel enter your bird housing? (Yes/No)

Additional Comments:

APPENDIX C: SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

The following is an excerpt of the surveillance guidelines from the SES [Surveillance Guidelines](#).

ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

According to the *SES Plan*, the flocks on **monitored or at-risk premises** in the Control Area that seek to move egg-industry products must be monitored for clinical signs of disease on a daily basis. In commercial table-egg layers, normal flock production parameters are exceeded when there is an increase in daily mortality greater than 3 times the past 7-day average and greater than 0.03 percent of the flock. If the RRT-PCR test on the dead bird pool is not negative or if the daily mortality spikes (over 3 times the 7-day average daily mortality), additional diagnostic testing is conducted.

A pooled sample consists of oropharyngeal swab samples taken from 5 or 11 (see: [number of swabs per pooled sample](#)) dead birds from the pool of available mortality daily, from each house on the premises. The dead bird pool includes the daily mortality collected by the grower each morning. In situations where less than 5 dead birds are available, sick birds may be sampled to collect a total of 5 birds. Sick birds, are birds that have clinical signs consistent with HPAI infection. If fewer than 5 dead or sick birds are available, only the available dead or sick birds should be swabbed and pooled. The absence of sick or dead birds is considered to be equivalent to a negative RRT-PCR test result based on testing of mortality pools. In caged table-egg layer houses, the predicted likelihood that there would no dead birds present for sampling on one day is very low, and the likelihood that there would be no dead birds present for sampling on two consecutive days is extremely low. For breeder flocks (house), that absence of mortality is more common, and there is a low likelihood that there would be no dead birds on one day and very low on two consecutive days. When greater than 50 dead birds are present on a day in a house, then one pooled sample must be taken per 50 dead birds (e.g. 57 dead birds would require 2 pools, of 5 swabs). Swabs are pooled in media as required by the current NVSL protocol and each pool is independently tested by RRT-PCR at a NAHLN laboratory.

In order to fulfill the permit requirements to move egg-industry products, **the following diagnostic tests are required**. The active surveillance testing described here is required for monitored or at-risk premises in the Control Area that are seeking to move egg-industry products, and have live poultry on the premises. The protocols are applicable for HPAI strains that cause clinical illnesses and rapidly increasing mortality in the infected flocks. Alternative surveillance protocols may be required when outbreaks are caused by avian influenza viruses that meet the molecular criteria for classification as highly pathogenic but do not cause elevated mortality that is considered to be representative of most HPAI strains.

- ◆ [Pasteurized Liquid Egg](#)
 - No diagnostic testing is required
- ◆ [Non-pasteurized Liquid Egg to Pasteurization](#)
 - Negative RRT-PCR test results for HPAI on the first day of movement. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
 - Subsequently, NPLE may be moved off the premises with consecutive daily negative RRT-PCR test results from one, 5-bird pool per 50 dead birds from every house on the premises, where the last test is within 24 hours of product movement.

- ◆ Washed and Sanitized Shell-eggs To Premises With or Without Poultry
 - One negative RRT-PCR test result is required to move washed and sanitized shell-eggs off the premises into storage or holding, for eggs collected on that day or prior. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
 - Two negative RRT-PCR test results in conjunction with a 2-day hold, where at least 1 RRT-PCR test result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later is required in order to move washed and sanitized shell-eggs to market. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
- ◆ Nest Run Eggs to Processing
 - Two negative RRT-PCR test results in conjunction with a 2-day hold, where at least 1 RRT-PCR test result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later is required to move nest run eggs to processing. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
 - Nest run eggs can move immediately to market after processing.
- ◆ Layer Hatching Eggs to the Hatchery
 - Two negative RRT-PCR test results in conjunction with a 2-day hold, where at least 1 RRT-PCR test result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later is required to move layer hatching eggs to a hatchery or to processing. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
- ◆ Layer Day-old Chicks to a Pullet Farm
 - When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg-room from flocks located in the Control Area. Two 5-bird pools from those flocks from each house on the premises should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative before permits are issued to reduce the risk of day-old chicks being moved off the premises from becoming infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs in the egg-room.
 - Subsequently movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.
 - Day-old chicks can move to pullet houses on quarantined premises as soon as permit requirements are met.
- ◆ Dry Eggshells to a Poultry Feed Mill
 - One negative RRT-PCR test result within 24 hours of movement is required to move dry eggshells from a breaking plant to a feed mill. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
- ◆ Wet Eggshells for Land Application or to a Landfill
 - Two negative RRT-PCR test results are required before the first movement of wet eggshells to a land application site. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
 - One negative RRT-PCR test result is required for daily movement thereafter. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.

- ◆ **Wet Eggshells for Drying at a Standalone Breaking Facility without Poultry Onsite**
 - One negative RRT-PCR test result within 24 hours of movement is required to move wet eggshells to a drying facility without poultry onsite. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
 - One negative RRT-PCR test result is required for daily movement thereafter.

- ◆ **Inedible Egg Product (INEP) to Pasteurization or Landfill**
 - Two negative RRT-PCR tests are required before the first movement of INEP to pasteurization at an inline facility. Each result is from one, 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises.
 - One negative RRT-PCR test result is required within 24 hours prior to movement on subsequent days.

Surveillance Design Rationale

Targeting daily dead birds: Targeting the daily dead bird pool to detect HPAI is more efficient than randomly sampling live birds in the house because the prevalence of HPAI in the daily dead bird pool increases at a greater rate relative to the HPAI prevalence among live clinically normal birds in the total population (house). HPAI in a house will be detected earlier and with fewer samples, by targeting the daily dead bird pool, than by testing a random selection of live birds from the total population.

Number of test results: The movement of various egg-industry products is associated with different risks for HPAI disease spread. Some of the product movements (e.g. movement of washed and sanitized shell-eggs to market) may also require a higher probability of detection based on the end use. The recommended surveillance options were developed considering the risk of spread associated with each product movement and the desired probability of detection for the various products. For products such as movement of washed and sanitized shell eggs to market where a higher probability of detection is desired so that that eggs are not contaminated, obtaining two negative RRT-PCR test results was recommended. Obtaining two negative RRT-PCR test results also provides a 95% probability of detecting at least one diseased bird in the target population of dead birds at a certain minimum prevalence (36% when testing pooled samples of 5 birds per 50 dead birds).

Number of pooled samples per test result: The probability of including a diseased bird in a pooled sample taken randomly from the daily dead bird pool depends on the normal mortality relative to the mortality caused by HPAI. For flocks with greater normal mortality, either due to a larger flock size or other operational factors, the probability of detection with testing a single pooled sample would be lower because the probability of selecting a HPAI infected bird to be placed in the 5-bird pool will be lower. The recommendation to test a pooled sample of 5 birds per each 50 dead birds among the daily mortality in each house would ensure a comparable probability of detection for layer houses with higher normal mortality levels.

Number of swabs per pooled sample: The *SES Plan* recommends pooling swabs from 5 dead birds, per 50 dead birds from each house for RRT-PCR testing, as this protocol has been determined to adequately reduce the risk of HPAI spread through egg-industry products, if the active surveillance measures recommended for each commodity as described in section S1.2 are strictly followed.

Recently, protocols for RRT-PCR testing with swabs from 11 dead birds per pool for detecting avian influenza virus (AIV) by RRT-PCR have been validated. In some cases, collecting 11 swabs provides an equivalent 95 percent probability of detection for movement of egg-industry products at a cost savings or detects the presence of HPAI at a lower prevalence rate in the target population.

Holding Period: A holding time of 2 or more days after egg production in conjunction with daily RRT-PCR testing can significantly reduce the number of contaminated eggs moved from a flock before infection is detected. Holding time increases the probability that HPAI infection is detected via diagnostic testing or through observation of clinical signs before moving virus positive product. A 48 hour holding period was recommended by members of the Egg Sector Working Group for some product movements depending on the level of risk.

APPENDIX D: TRANSIT BIOSECURITY REQUIREMENTS

The following egg and egg product biosecurity **transit** requirements are to be copied and pasted into the permit for each egg product permitted movement. These requirements are from the National SES Plan [permit examples](#).

Pasteurized Liquid Egg

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

By signing this permit, I certify that eggs, from the Control Area, in this shipment of pasteurized liquid egg arrived under permit. I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range on the date of shipment.

Non-pasteurized Liquid Egg to Pasteurization

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The truck's tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

By signing this permit, I certify that the flock of origin of the non-pasteurized liquid egg has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the non-pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range on the date of shipment.

Washed and Sanitized Shell-eggs To Premises without Poultry (other than directly to market)

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- ❖ Transport vehicle may be required to be sealed by the premises personnel or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). SEAL #: _____

By signing this permit, I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

Washed and Sanitized Shell-eggs To Premises without Poultry (directly to market)

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- ❖ Transport vehicle may be required to be sealed by the premises personnel or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). SEAL #: _____
- ❖ Only eggs stored for 2 days from the date of production are eligible to move to market.

By signing this permit, I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

Washed and Sanitized Shell-eggs To Premises with Poultry (other than directly to market)

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- ❖ Transport vehicle may be required to be sealed by the premises personnel or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). SEAL #: _____
- ❖ Egg-handling material used to transport eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned, sanitized (following accepted procedures), and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.

By signing this permit, I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

Washed and Sanitized Shell-eggs To Premises with Poultry (directly to market)

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- ❖ Transport vehicle may be required to be sealed by the premises personnel or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). SEAL #: _____
- ❖ Egg-handling material used to transport eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned, sanitized (following accepted procedures), and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.
- ❖ Only eggs stored for 2 days from the date of production are eligible to move to market.

By signing this permit, I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.

Nest Run Eggs to off-farm location (without poultry) for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or processing

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.

- ❖ The eggs must be moved directly and only to a premises without poultry for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or for processing.
- ❖ Transport vehicle may be required to be sealed by the premises personnel or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). SEAL #: _____
- ❖ Egg-handling materials must be destroyed at the destination plant or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures).
- ❖ Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- ❖ New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.
- ❖ If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move nest run eggs to processing after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold, where at least 1 RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.

By signing this permit, I certify that the flock of origin of the nest run eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the nest run eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

Layer Hatching Eggs to the Hatchery or Processing Plant

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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 tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- ❖ Must be moved directly and only to a hatchery or a processing facility without poultry for breaking and further processing.
- ❖ Transport vehicle may be required to be sealed by the premises personnel or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). SEAL #: _____
- ❖ The layer hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery.
- ❖ Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises. ⌘ New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.
- ❖ The layer hatching eggs must be sanitized with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer label directions for application on layer hatching eggs or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection.
- ❖ Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, and receiving storage areas are cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant after receiving layer hatching eggs.
- ❖ The transfer of hatching eggs into setters and movements of unwashed materials originating from the breeder flock must be conducted after the hatching or chick processing operations on the same day.
- ❖ Egg contents leaked onto hatchery floors must be cleaned and disinfected according to hatchery standard operating procedure.

- ❖ Employees must wash their hands with soap or apply a hand sanitizer before entering the hatcher room or chick processing room. Employees must take precautions to prevent the transfer of microbial contamination into the chick processing room via shoes.
- ❖ The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.

By signing this permit, I certify that the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the layer hatching eggs are within normal range on the date of shipment.

Layer Day-old Chicks to a Pullet Farm

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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 tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- ❖ When the Control Area is first established, sanitize layer hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.
- ❖ When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks 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.
- ❖ 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 Incident Command (IC) requirements.
- ❖ The truck driver wears 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.
- ❖ Driver required to shower and change clothes 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 Cleaning and Disinfection 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.
- ❖ 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 State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.

- ❖ Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials, and hatchery does not have other poultry on premises except for layer day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping.
- ❖ Layer day-old chicks will be placed in a 21-day quarantine at destination pullet premises.
- ❖ When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg room from flocks in the Control Area; two 5- bird pools from those flocks should be immediately tested by real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) and found negative (monitored) before permits are issued to reduce the risk of layer day-old chicks infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs being moved off the premises. Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary.
- ❖ If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer day-old chicks off the hatchery to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area.

By signing this permit, I certify that the hatchery of origin of the layer day-old chicks has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the all hatching eggs originating from the Control Area coming into the hatchery after the Control Area was established come from monitored breeder flocks.

Dry Eggshells to a Poultry Feed Mill

- ❖ If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Command (IC) may require the exterior of the transport vehicle be cleaned and disinfected depending on onsite factors.
- ❖ 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- ❖ Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying process that reduces moisture content of incoming wet eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater than 200°F.
- ❖ The dry eggshell product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- ❖ The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per IC requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- ❖ Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- ❖ For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of dry eggshells from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Dry Eggshells Product Summary.
- ❖ If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move dry eggshells to a poultry feed mill.

By signing this permit, I certify that the dry eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the flocks of origin of all dry eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

Wet Eggshells to a Landfill

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- ❖ Wet eggshells disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.
- ❖ The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- ❖ The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- ❖ Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- ❖ For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to landfill from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- ❖ If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to landfill.

By signing this permit, I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

Wet Eggshells for Land Application

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- ❖ Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- ❖ Wet eggshells from an inline egg-breaking facility are required to be held at the destination premises for two days before land application.
- ❖ The land application site for wet eggshells is at least a distance of 3 kilometers away from premises with other commercial poultry.
- ❖ The wet eggshells product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- ❖ The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- ❖ Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- ❖ For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) before the first movement of wet eggshells to land application in an outbreak. One negative RRT-PCR result for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to land

application from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.

- ❖ If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to the land application site.

By signing this permit, I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

Wet Eggshells for Drying at a Standalone Breaking Facility without Poultry Onsite

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- ❖ Dump trucks are covered with a tarpaulin or equivalent cover.
- ❖ Measures should be taken to exclude flies from the truck cab.
- ❖ The wet eggshells product- specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- ❖ The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- ❖ Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- ❖ For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of wet eggshells to drying from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the wet eggshells product summary.
- ❖ If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to drying.

By signing this permit, I certify that the wet eggshells have met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the flocks of origin of all wet eggshells originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

Inedible Egg Product (INEP) to Pasteurization

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- ❖ Inedible egg product can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized according to the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service standards for inactivating Salmonella in whole egg, or whole egg blends, depending on the percent of non-egg ingredients as described in 9 CFR 90.570.
- ❖ If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be destroyed at the final destination, or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises. Personnel at the destination premises will be notified of requirements for handling and cleaning and disinfection of used carboys if INEP is transported in them.

- ❖ The inedible egg product-specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- ❖ The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- ❖ Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- ❖ For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: Two negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) tests are required before the first movement of INEP in carboys to pasteurizing at an inline facility. One negative RRT-PCR result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.
- ❖ If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to pasteurization.

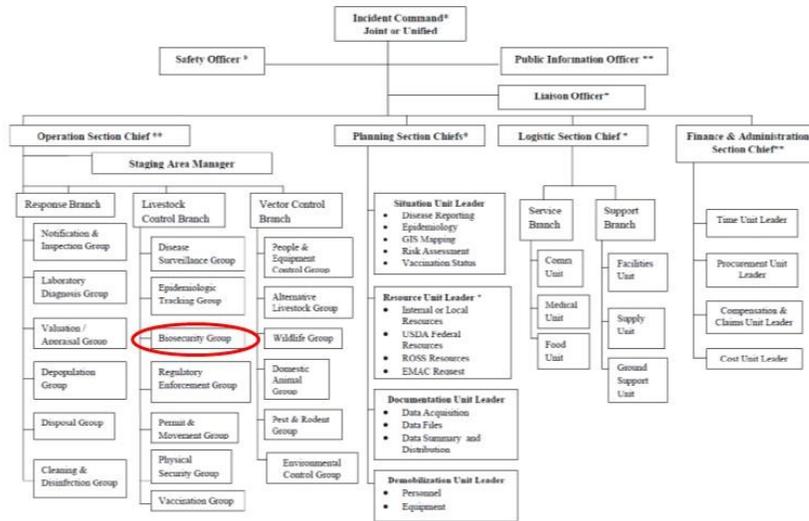
By signing this permit, I certify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the flocks of origin all inedible egg product originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

Inedible Egg Product (INEP) to Landfill

- ❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.
- ❖ INEP disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.
- ❖ The inedible egg product specific biosecurity steps from the shells and inedible egg product risk assessment should be followed for operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- ❖ The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command (IC) requirements and prior to returning to a poultry premises.
- ❖ Biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials.
- ❖ For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within 24 hours prior to movement. Subsequent movements of inedible egg product to pasteurization from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Inedible Egg Product summary.
- ❖ If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move inedible egg product to landfill.

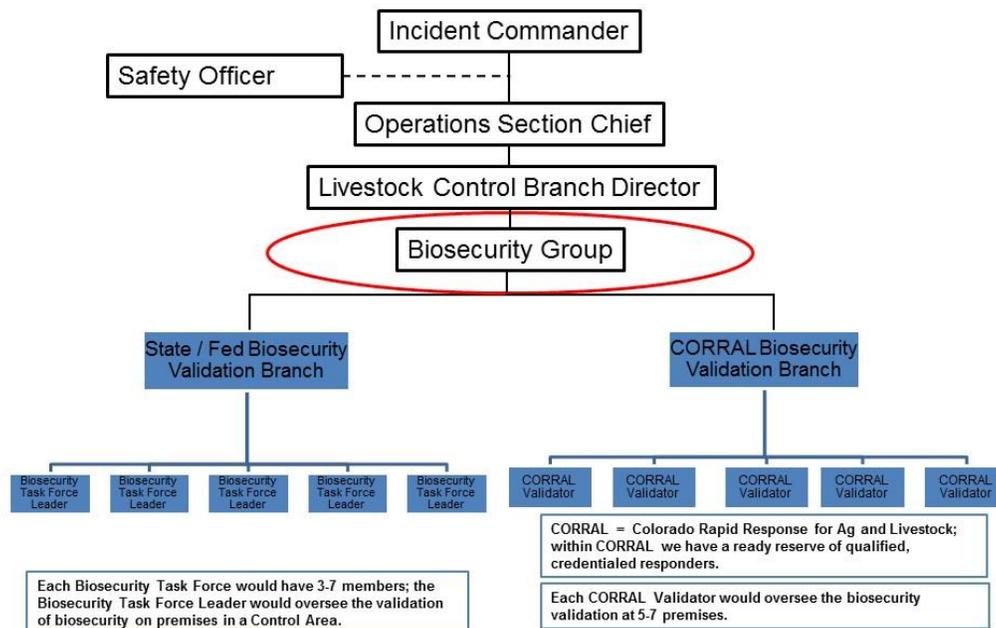
By signing this permit, I certify that the inedible egg product has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan. I certify that the flocks of origin of all inedible egg product originating from the Control Area from premises with poultry onsite test negative by RRT-PCR.

Colorado ICS Incident Organization Chart for Animal Disease Response



1

CDA FMD Biosecurity Operations



APPENDIX F: MONITORED PREMISES STATUS QUESTIONNAIRE

Name: _____

Date: _____

Relevant Permit Number(s): _____

TRACEABILITY

1. What is the national Premises Identification Number (PIN) for the premises? _____
Colorado Department of Agriculture Location Identification Number (LID)? _____

HPAI

2. Does the premises have a diagnosis of HPAI? Yes No

If YES, please explain: _____

3. Does the premises have any unexplained clinical signs
or clinical signs indicating HPAI? _____

4. Does the premises have unexplained mortality Yes No
or mortality indicating HPAI? _____

5. Does the premises have any unexplained changes in production Yes No
parameters or production parameters indicating HPAI? _____

Note: YES answers will be referred to Incident Command for follow-up

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL LINKS/EXPOSURES TO INFECTED PREMISES

“Contact” premises are premises with poultry that have been exposed directly or indirectly to poultry and other animals, animal products, fomites, or people from “Infected” premises.

Please view the HPAI Interactive Map or contact Incident Command at _____ to obtain the most current information about “Infected” premises in order to answer the following questions. Also, please record the date and time when the “Infected” premises was checked in order to complete this questionnaire.

Date and time when status of “Infected” premises was checked:

_____ am or pm
MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM

After reviewing the HPAI Interactive Map or a list for “Infected” premises, please complete the following questions to assess potential exposures (i.e., to determine if the premises is a “Contact” premises).

6. Has this premises been exposed to poultry manure from an Yes No
infected flock (HPAI virus in manure) in the past 14 days? Unknown

If YES or UNKNOWN, please explain: _____

7. Has this premises been exposed to dead poultry from an Yes No
infected flock (HPAI virus in carcasses, etc.) in the past 14 days? Unknown

If YES or UNKNOWN, please explain: _____

8. Has this premises been exposed to live poultry from an infected Yes No
flock (HPAI virus in bird secretions and excretions) in the past 14 days? Unknown

If YES or UNKNOWN, please explain: _____

9. Has this premises been exposed to eggs or egg-handling materials from an Yes No

infected flock (HPAI virus in and on eggs from infected birds) in the past 14 days? Unknown

If YES or UNKNOWN, please explain: _____

10. Has this premises been exposed to semen or semen-handling materials Yes No
from an infected flock (HPAI virus in semen) in the past 14 days? Unknown

If YES or UNKNOWN, please explain: _____

11. Has this premises had unmitigated exposure* to equipment that has been in contact with poultry manure, dead poultry, live poultry, eggs, egg-handling materials, semen, or semen-handling materials from an infected flock in the past 14 days? Yes No Unknown

* Details: Unmitigated exposure means inadequate sanitation procedures for those items that come into contact with an infected flock or infectious materials such as the following:

- Trucks/trailers used to transport live birds to another live bird premises (including poult trailers, pullet carts/dollies, transport cages/coops, etc.)
- Mechanical harvesters
- Pre-loaders
- Roll-offs
- Kill carts
- Freezers
- Litter conditioning/hauling/application equipment
- Egg carts/dollies, egg pallets/boards, dividers, flats
- Trucks used to transport eggshells
- Day-old chick or poult box dollies, trucks used to transport day-old checks or poults
- Pressure sprayers/washers
- Coolers
- Artificial insemination equipment
- Live-haul trucks/trailers to transport live birds to market (including spent fowl carts/dollies and trucks, transport cages/coops, etc.)
- Gates/panels
- Loaders
- Dumpsters
- Refrigeration trucks
- Manure handling/hauling/application equipment
- Compost handling/hauling/application equipment
- Trucks used to transport hatching or shell eggs
- Forks, skid-steers
- Tanker trucks used to transport liquid egg or inedible egg product
- Lawn mowers
- Semen vials

If YES or UNKNOWN, please explain: _____

12. Has this premises had unmitigated exposure to people who have been in contact with poultry manure, dead poultry, live poultry, eggs or egg handling materials from an infected flock in the past 14 days? Yes No Unknown

Details: Unmitigated exposure means inadequate biosecurity, sanitation, or downtime procedures for those people that come in contact with an infected flock or infectious materials such as might happen with the following activities:

- Contact with wild birds, waterfowl, or backyard poultry, including via hunting or fishing
- Working at other poultry operations
- Visiting a poultry processing plant
- Visiting a manure handling plant
- Visiting a landfill
- Living or association with someone who works at other poultry operations
- Visiting other poultry operations
- Visiting a rendering plant
- Visiting a garbage facility

If YES or UNKNOWN, please explain: _____

13. Have the people or equipment from this premises been involved in the depopulation of infected flocks in the past 14 days? Yes No Unknown

If YES or UNKNOWN, please explain: _____

Note: YES and UNKNOWN answers will be referred to Incident Command for follow-up

BIOSECURITY

14. Is an Accredited Veterinarian (or other Biosecurity Coordinator) responsible for the development, implementation, maintenance, and ongoing effectiveness of a premises biosecurity program that conforms to the NPIP guidelines? Yes No

If NO please explain: _____

Note: NO answer will be referred to Incident Command for follow-up