



Animal Health Division

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Response



September 20th, 2023
Microsoft Teams Meeting
9:00am – 2:00pm CST

Samantha Beaty, DVM
Tennessee State Veterinarian

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Assistant State Veterinarian
Emergency Response Coordinator

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Time	Topic
9:00 am	Welcome and Introduction
9:15 am	Index Case Scenario
9:45 am	Indemnity Forms/ Flock Plan
10:15 am	Zones/ Maps/ Testing
10:45 am	Break
11:00 am	Depopulation Methods & Resources
11:45 am	Disposal Methods
12:00 pm	Lunch
1:00 pm	Virus Elimination & Biosecurity
1:30 pm	EMRS/Permitting/Lab Comments
2:00 pm	Closing Comments & Dismiss

INTRODUCTION

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

A Guide To Help You Understand the Response Process



1 Detect

You see unusual signs of illness or sudden deaths in your flock. You can report it to your private veterinarian or a State or USDA veterinarian. Samples are taken and tested. You find out your flock is positive for HPAI.

2 Quarantine

USDA and State personnel come to your farm. We assign you a case manager, who will be your main point of contact onsite, answer your questions, and guide you through the needed paperwork. We will also place your operation under quarantine, meaning only authorized workers are allowed in and out, and movement restrictions for poultry, poultry products, and equipment go into effect. We contact neighboring poultry farms and start testing their birds to see if they've been affected, too.

3 Appraise

We work with you to create a flock inventory. This lists how many birds you have, what species they are, their age, and other key details. USDA will compensate for birds that must be destroyed using species-specific calculators.

4 Depopulate

Infected flocks are depopulated as quickly as possible—ideally within 24 hours of the first HPAI detection—to get rid of the virus.

5 Compensate

Affected producers and growers must certify that a biosecurity plan was in place prior to an HPAI detection. Split payments can be provided between the owner and contract grower. You receive your first indemnity payment early on in the response process. We also pay you a standard amount for virus elimination activities (cleanup work).

6 Manage Disposal

USDA will help you dispose of the dead birds safely. Disposal methods include composting, burial, incineration, rendering, or landfilling. The options you'll have depend on several things: what type of farm you have, the specific conditions there, State and local laws, and what you prefer.

7 Eliminate Virus

The next step is to wipe out all traces of the virus at your property. To kill the virus, thoroughly clean and disinfect the barn, equipment, and all affected areas of your farm. You can do this work yourself or hire contractors to handle it.

8 Test

As soon as you're ready, let your case manager know you're finished with cleanup. Your site must then stay empty for at least 21 days. During this time, we'll return to collect and test environmental samples. We need to confirm that your property is completely virus-free.

9 Restock

Once USDA and the State both approve, you can restock your facilities and start production again. State officials will release your farm from quarantine after all required testing and waiting periods are done.

10 Maintain Biosecurity

After restocking, you'll need to continue maintaining the highest biosecurity standards to keep the virus from coming back. For biosecurity tips, go to www.aphis.usda.gov-publications and download the factsheet "Prevent Avian Influenza at Your Farm."



How Long Does the Process Take?

Ideally, this entire process could be completed in as soon as 60–120 days. However, the timeframe varies depending on many things (for example, flock size, depopulation and disposal methods used, test results, farm's location). We're committed to restoring production as fast as we can while also protecting poultry health.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Questions?

Talk with your case manager or the State or Federal officials responding to the disease event in your area.

For general information and contacts, visit:

www.usda.gov/avian_influenza.html

www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep

www.aphis.usda.gov/animalhealth/defendtheflock

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service • APHIS 91-85-005 • Issued March 2017

Index Farm Scenario

- The first (index) case of H5 HPAI in any State or Territory will need USDA National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) confirmation for USDA authorization of response and associated activities, including indemnity and compensation for depopulation and disposal.
- After initial detection - Act on NAHLN +
- Retest differs based on:
 - Sick Bird Samples
 - Regulatory testing
- Begin thinking about epi links, etc.
- Start the work on indemnity form

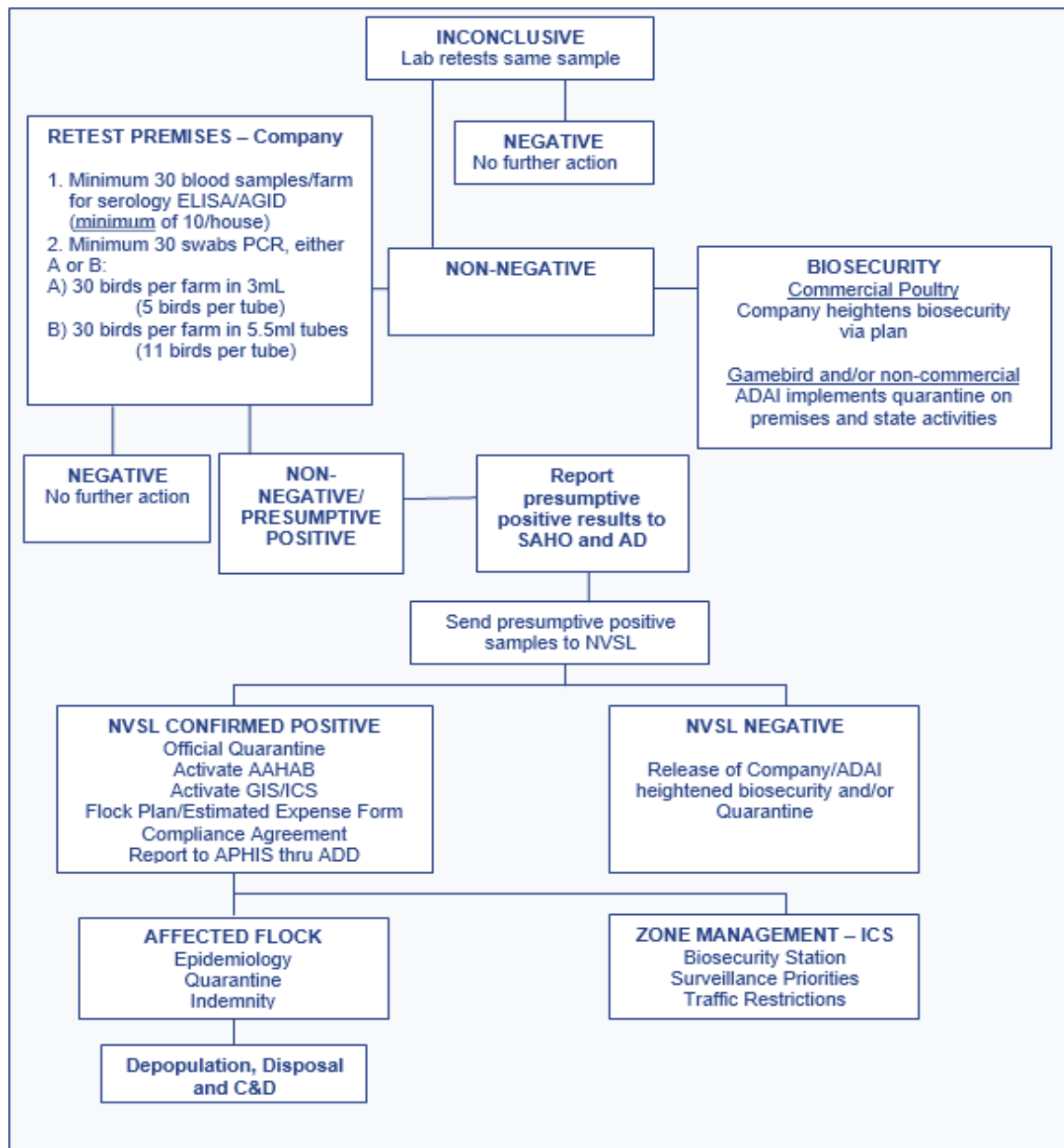


Response Goals and Policy

- (1) Detect, control, and contain HPAI in poultry as quickly as possible
- (2) eradicate HPAI virus, “STAMPING OUT” is US policy
- (3) facilitate continuity of business for non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products
- Objective
 - Allow the United States to regain disease-free status without the response effort causing more disruption and damage than the disease outbreak itself.

Epidemiological Principles

- Prevent contact between the HPAI virus and susceptible poultry
 - Quarantine and movement controls
 - Biosecurity procedures
- Stop the production of HPAI virus by infected or exposed animals
 - Rapid mass depopulation and disposal
- Increase the disease resistance of susceptible poultry
 - Emergency vaccination if available



Confirmed positive @ NAHLN Lab

- Index farm- indemnity appraisal
 - Appendix 1H
 - AVIC/VS/Company/Grower
 - Appendix 2A
 - Form for Poultry Owner
 - Appendix 2B
 - Form for Contract Grower
- Information needed from grower:
 - Number of birds set on Day 1 and other bird species
 - all daily mortality sheets
 - Number of barns, and dimensions of each
 - Floor-raised birds (square footage)
 - Caged birds (cubic footage)

We cannot proceed with the depopulation until indemnity appraisal is initiated by USDA.

[USDA APHIS | Producer Indemnity and Compensation](#)

HPAI USDA Main Resource Page

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

Last Modified: May 15, 2023

 Print

✓ Response and Policy Information


✓ FAD PReP Resources for HPAI

✓ Information about Prior Outbreaks

✓ Other USDA Resources

✓ HPAI Response Plan

As response efforts develop, policy and guidance may be clarified and updated. See below for the most recently updated documents (Found under **Response and Policy Information**).

Date	Document Title	Topic
2023-02-02	New State Checklist 	Initial Response
2023-01-20

FAD Preparedness and Response

Animal Health Emergency Management

FAD PReP Materials and References

Emergency Management Response System 2.0 (EMRS2)

African Swine Fever (ASF)

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

- [USDA APHIS | Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza \(HPAI\)](#)

INDEMNITY

Appendix 1H – Indemnity and Compensation Request for HPAI



HPAI Response

Appraisal and Indemnity Request

May 15, 2023

APPENDIX 1H—INDEMNITY AND COMPENSATION REQUEST FOR HPAI

Note: For use in WOA/H Poultry or Non-Poultry flocks **with greater than 500 birds** or estimated total indemnity and compensation costs over \$10,000. This form is only an estimate of payment; actual payment is based on verified inventory and activities performed and approved on the premises.

1. Premises ID #: _____
2. State abbreviation, county, and site #: _____
3. Reason for testing (routine, clinical signs, etc.): _____
4. Clinical signs present, date of onset, and populations involved (number of barns affected, number of total barns present):

5. Please list all the current test results available for this premises (include date and location of testing). For PCR, please list the Ct values:

6. Please list the number of domestic poultry on the farm, as well as the sexes, ages, types, and prices/bird:

Barn #	# Birds	Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	Ages: _____	Type: _____	Price/Bird: _____
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	_____	_____	_____
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_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	_____	_____	_____
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_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	_____	_____	_____

Total: _____

7. List the number of **commercial premises** in the following zones surrounding the infected premises:
 - a. Within 1km (Neighboring): _____
 - b. Within 3km (Infected Zone): _____
 - c. Within 10km (Buffer Zone): _____

[Appendix 1H - Indemnity and Compensation Request for HPAI \(usda.gov\)](https://www.usda.gov)

If the flock has more than 500 birds or a total indemnity and compensation cost more than \$10,000, use the 1H



Appendix 1H

8. *****If known:** List the number of **backyard premises** in the following zones surrounding the infected premises:
- a. Within 1km (Neighboring): _____
 - b. Within 3km (Infected Zone): _____
 - c. Within 10km (Buffer Zone): _____

9. What are the estimated number of additional **At-Risk Premises**, not included in the numbers above (this would include premises closely related by the network, business processes, or those identified by trace-in/trace-out):
-

10. Please indicate the **number of barns/houses on the premises, as well as their dimensions** (length x width for floor raised birds, length x width x height for caged birds):

Barn # _____	Size: _____
Barn # _____	Size: _____
Barn # _____	Size: _____
Barn # _____	Size: _____
Barn # _____	Size: _____
Barn # _____	Size: _____
Barn # _____	Size: _____
Barn # _____	Size: _____
Barn # _____	Size: _____
Barn # _____	Size: _____
Barn # _____	Size: _____
Barn # _____	Size: _____

11. **Response Methods and Timelines:** Please Indicate the State and/or Industry recommendation for the management for this flock (include depopulation & disposal method and timeline for both). Please indicate your reasoning for this recommendation:

Depopulation method: _____

Timeline: _____

Disposal method: _____

Timeline: _____

Will NVS Equipment be requested? If so, please give a detailed estimate of what might be needed.

For Depopulation: _____

For Disposal: _____

12. Please indicate the **approximate indemnity and compensation** being requested for this flock (for Owner and/or Grower):
- a. Indemnity (supplied by ICE Team with number and age of birds): \$ _____
 - b. Depopulation and Disposal: \$ _____
 - c. Virus Elimination: \$ _____

*(***A Field Reimbursement Specialist or Avian Indemnity Team member can assist with estimates. Actual payment is based on verified inventory and activities performed and approved on the premises.)*



Appendix 1H

Signature(s) and title(s) of Official making the above recommendation. (State and Industry can submit separate forms or a joint form).

State Animal Health Official:

Print Name Signature _____
Date

Area Veterinarian in Charge:

Print Name Signature _____
Date

USDA APHIS VS Determination:

- Approve on-site depopulation as recommended above.
- USDA/APHIS VS is **NOT** in agreement with the recommendation above.
- Federal indemnification is authorized for the depopulation methods referenced above.

Reason for difference in agreement:

- More information is needed.
- A decision will be made within 12 hours once the information requested below is provided (enter information needed here:)

USDA APHIS VS ICG Official:

Print Name Signature _____
Date

Poultry Owner/Grower:

Print Name Signature _____
Date

Appendix 2A – Draft for Poultry Owner



HPAI Response

Appraisal and Indemnity Request Form

February 22, 2022

APPENDIX 2A – DRAFT FOR POULTRY OWNER

Appraisal and Indemnity Request for HPAI-Affected Premises

Other information requested in the mini-memo can be added to this or may stand alone.

1. **Premises ID** where birds are located: [redacted]
2. **HPAI presumptive positive date:** [redacted]
3. **Address** where birds are located: [redacted]
4. **Poultry Owner Name** (Referred to in this document as the "Owner or Poultry Owner":
[redacted]
Address: [redacted]
Phone: [redacted]
E-mail Address: [redacted]

The State Official or Tribal Official and APHIS Official have determined that poultry on this premises are affected by HPAI. Poultry on this premises will be depopulated by State and/or APHIS and/or industry personnel. Indemnity for destroyed poultry and eggs affected by HPAI will be based on their fair market value, as determined by the current USDA Indemnity Table.

In cases where the destroyed poultry and/or eggs were produced by a Contract Grower, the appraised value of the poultry and eggs will be split between the Poultry Owner and Contract Grower based on the following formula:

1. Divide the value of the contract the Owner entered into with the Grower for the growing and care of the poultry or eggs (in dollars) by the duration of the contract (i.e., number of days in the contract duration) as it was signed prior to the outbreak.
2. Multiply this value by the number of days between the date the Grower started to provide services for the destroyed poultry or eggs and the date the poultry or eggs were destroyed. This is the maximum amount of federal indemnity the Contract Grower is eligible to receive, if federal indemnity is approved for the destroyed poultry or eggs.
3. If the Grower has received any payment from the Owner under his/her contract prior to the date when the poultry or eggs are destroyed, then the federal indemnity the Contract Grower is eligible to receive will be reduced by this amount.
4. If federal indemnity is approved for the destroyed birds and/or eggs, the Poultry Owner will receive the difference between the total indemnity shown on the VS 1-23 Appraisal and Indemnity Claim Form and the total indemnity paid to the Contract Grower.
5. In the event that determination of indemnity to a party with which the Poultry Owner of destroyed poultry or eggs has entered into a contract for the growing or care of the poultry using the method described in 1 to 4 of this section is determined to be impractical or inappropriate, APHIS may use any other method for split payments that the Administrator deems appropriate.

[HPAI Response: Appendix 2A - Draft for Poultry Owner \(usda.gov\)](#)

Appendix 2A – Draft for Poultry Owner

6. I understand that I have the right to dispute the proposed split federal indemnity payment by notifying the APHIS Administrator in writing; the APHIS Administrator has the final authority for determining federal indemnity payments.

Poultry Owner—Initial the statements and sign below:

At the time of the outbreak, there was, to the best of my knowledge, a biosecurity plan that was followed to prevent the introduction of HPAI.

Date of last audit if applicable: _____

I understand that the poultry on the premises will be depopulated in the most humane manner possible and under the supervision of a USDA veterinarian or designee.

I will provide barn and mortality records that verify the current inventory of poultry and eggs on the premises, which includes the number, age, and molt status (if applicable) of the birds and the total number of eggs that must be destroyed.

I agree to accept the fair market value of the birds, as determined by the APHIS calculator, according to the inventory on the premises at the time this document is signed.

I agree to provide APHIS with a copy of the current contract executed between the parties as well as any supporting documentation deemed necessary by APHIS to determine appropriate division of the indemnity payment. This includes any checks or statements indicating partial payments or advances already paid in association with the destroyed birds or eggs.

Poultry Owner:

Print Name

Signature

Date

Title

Appendix 2B – Draft for Contract Grower

HPAI Response

Appraisal and Indemnity Request Form

February 22, 2022

APPENDIX 2B – DRAFT FOR CONTRACT GROWER

Appraisal and Indemnity Request for HPAI-Affected Premises

Other information requested in the mini-memo can be added to this or may stand alone.

1. **Premises ID** where birds are located:
2. **HPAI presumptive positive date:**
3. **Address** where birds are located:
4. **Grower Name** (Referred to in this document as the "Grower or Contract Grower":
5. **Address:**
Phone:
E-mail Address:

The State Official or Tribal Official and APHIS Official have determined that poultry on this premises are affected by HPAI. Poultry on this premises will be depopulated by State and/or APHIS and/or industry personnel. Indemnity for destroyed poultry and eggs affected by HPAI will be based on their fair market value, as determined by the current USDA APHIS indemnity calculators.

In cases where the destroyed poultry and/or eggs were produced by a Contract Grower, the appraised value of the poultry and eggs will be split between the Poultry Owner and Contract Grower based on the following formula:

1. Divide the value of the contract the Owner entered into with the Grower for the growing and care of the poultry or eggs (in dollars) by the duration of the contract (i.e., number of days in the contract duration) as it was signed prior to the outbreak.
2. Multiply this value by the number of days between the date the Grower started to provide services for the destroyed poultry or eggs and the date the poultry or eggs were destroyed. This is the maximum amount of federal indemnity the Contract Grower is eligible to receive, if federal indemnity is approved for the destroyed poultry or eggs.
3. If the Grower has received any payment from the Owner under his/her contract prior to the date when the poultry or eggs are destroyed, then the federal indemnity the Contract Grower is eligible to receive will be reduced by this amount.
4. If Federal indemnity is approved for the destroyed birds and/or eggs, the Poultry Owner will receive the difference between the total indemnity shown on the VS 1-23 Appraisal and Indemnity Claim Form and the total indemnity paid to the Contract Grower.
5. In the event that determination of indemnity to a party with which the Poultry Owner of destroyed poultry or eggs has entered into a contract for the growing or care of the poultry using the method described in 1 to 4 of this section is determined to be impractical or inappropriate, APHIS may use any other method for split payments that the Administrator deems appropriate.
6. I understand that I have the right to dispute the proposed split federal indemnity payment by notifying the APHIS Administrator in writing; the APHIS Administrator has the final authority for determining federal indemnity payments.

[HPAI Response - Draft for Contract Grower \(usda.gov\)](#)

Appendix 2B – Draft for Contract Grower

HPAI Response
Contract Grower A&I Request Form

Contract Grower—Initial the statements and sign below:

- At the time of the outbreak, there was, to the best of my knowledge, a biosecurity plan that was followed to prevent the introduction of HPAI.
- I understand that the poultry on the premises will be depopulated in the most humane manner possible and under the supervision of a USDA veterinarian or designee.
- I will provide barn and mortality records that verify the current inventory of poultry and eggs on the premises, which includes the number, age, and molt status (if applicable) of the birds and the total number of eggs that must be destroyed.
- I agree to accept the fair market value of the birds, as determined by the APHIS calculator, according to the inventory on the premises at the time this document is signed.
- I agree to provide APHIS with a copy of the current contract executed between the parties as well as any supporting documentation deemed necessary by APHIS to determine appropriate division of the indemnity payment. This includes any checks or statements indicating partial payments or advances already paid in association with the destroyed birds or eggs.

Contract Grower:

Print Name

Signature

Date

Title

Appendix 2H – Backyard Flock

HPAI Response

Appraisal and Indemnity Request

January 20, 2023

APPENDIX 2H—HPAI-AFFECTED BACKYARD FLOCK MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Note: For use in WOAHP Poultry or Non-Poultry flocks with 500 birds or less, or estimated total indemnity and compensation costs \$10,000 or less.

Premises ID #: _____
State abbreviation, county, and site # _____
Premises owner _____
Address of premises _____
Bird owner _____
Address of bird owner _____
Phone number of bird owner _____
E-mail of bird owner _____
HPAI presumptive positive date _____

The State Animal Health Official (SAHO) or Tribal Official and APHIS Official determined that domesticated poultry on this premises are affected by highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). The domesticated poultry species listed below, that are under human control, may be depopulated and the eggs destroyed under the supervision of State and/or APHIS personnel. Indemnity for destroyed poultry and eggs affected by HPAI will be based on their fair market value, as determined by the current USDA Indemnity Table.

Domesticated poultry, bird species listed below:

- Domestic ducks, including captive mallards, Muscovy ducks and their hybrids (*Anas platyrhynchos*, *Carina moscata*)
- Domestic geese (*Anser anser domesticus*, *Anser cygnoides domesticus*)
- Domestic turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo domesticus*)
- Domestic chickens (*Gallus gallus domesticus*)
- Guinea fowl (*Numida meleagris*)
- Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)
- Ring-necked pheasants raised for meat, other products, or release (*Phasianus colchicus*)
- Chukar or grey partridge raised for meat, other products, or release (*Alectoris chukar*, *Perdix perdix*)
- Common, Japanese, or bobwhite quail raised for meat, eggs, or release (*Coturnix coturnix*, *Coturnix japonica*, *Colinus virginianus*)
- Domestic pigeons raised for meat (*Columba livia domestica*)
- Ostriches raised for meat or other products (*Struthio camelus*)
- Emus raised for meat or other products (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*)
- Rheas raised for meat or other products (*Rhea americana*)

Poultry Owner – Please initial the statements below:

I will not allow domesticated poultry to enter the premises for 120-days after the date I sign this document. I understand that the State quarantine or hold order may have additional requirements for quarantine and restocking my premises with domesticated poultry.

I understand that the identified domesticated poultry on the premises will be depopulated in the most humane manner possible and under the supervision of a USDA veterinarian or designee.

For the poultry identified in the table below, I am (please initial where applicable):

Requesting indemnity OR Declining indemnity

If the flock has 500 birds or less or a total indemnity and compensation cost equal to or less than \$10,000, use the 2H

The Flock Plan

- Documents producer's (poultry owner and/or contract grower) intention to eliminate HPAI from their premises & maintain stringent biosecurity measures to prevent transmission or future introduction of the virus
- Agreement between APHIS, SAHO, poultry owner, and contract grower acknowledging regulatory intervention and requirements to release State and/or Federal quarantine and be eligible for additional APHIS payments
- Describes methods used for depopulation, disposal, and virus elimination.
- Not required for indemnity payments for birds or eggs but is required for indemnity payments for materials destroyed to support depopulation, disposal, or virus elimination activities
- [HPAI New State Checklist \(usda.gov\)](https://www.usda.gov/pest-diseases/avian/avian-influenza/avian-influenza-checklist)

Commercial Flock Plan

Commercial Flock Plan

H5/H7 AI Euthanasia/Depopulation, Disposal, & Virus Elimination Procedures for Commercial Infected Premises (in State)

April 22, 2022

Note: This is a general flock plan template intended to serve as a guide. It must be amended as necessary to be specific to the premises listed below. Do not remove sections or Statements without USDA approval.

Premises Information Needed

Premises ID # _____
State abbreviation, county, and site # _____
Premises owner
Name of premises _____
Address of premises _____
Contact person (for Premises)
Contact's phone number _____
Contact's e-mail address _____
Bird owner
Name of representative if applicable _____
Address of bird owner _____
Birds present on date of appraisal
(include: census, type, purpose, & age) _____

OWNER/OPERATOR:

Signature: _____ Date: _____

VS INCIDENT COMMANDER OR VS DISTRICT DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR:

Signature: _____ Date: _____

STATE INCIDENT COMMANDER OR STATE VETERINARIAN:

Signature: _____ Date: _____

This is a written flock management agreement developed between USDA APHIS Veterinary Services (VS) and _____ (Insert State initials) (hereafter, "the State" or "State") with input from _____ (Insert bird owner and/or premises owner). This flock will be handled in accordance with the Initial State Response and Containment Plan (ISRCP), HPAI Response Plan Red Book for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (hereafter, *HPAI Response Plan Red Book*), Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and applicable State environmental laws.

Commercial Flock Plan

BRIEF HISTORY INFORMATION NEEDED

Clinical signs
(brief description) _____
Baseline daily mortality rate: (Insert rate from farm records) _____
Daily mortality rate
(# of dead birds/bird population on date of initial sampling) _____
Date first clinical signs were noted _____
Date initial samples were collected _____
Date presumptive positive test results were reported _____
Date confirmatory positive test results were reported _____
Virus characterization
(subtype/characterization from NVSL report) _____
Date premises quarantine was issued _____

THE MAIN TENETS OF THIS PLAN INCLUDE:

- Restricting movement and enhancing biosecurity,
- Investigating sources of infection,
- Euthanasia/depopulation of poultry on the premises,
- Disposal of birds, eggs, litter, and any other contaminated materials,
- Eliminating the virus from the premises, and
- Ensuring the premises is free of avian influenza.

REQUESTS FOR INDEMNITY FOR DISPOSAL AND VIRUS ELIMINATION ACTIVITIES

The bird owner(s) will be eligible for indemnification. Prior to euthanasia/depopulation, the Appraisal and Indemnity Request form must be completed and signed. The value of the birds will be obtained from (a) a VS-prepared table based on the fair market value of the birds.

Before virus elimination (cleaning and disinfection), the premises will be inspected by the bird or premises owner and VS to determine whether there are contaminated items for which the cost of virus elimination would exceed the value of the materials, or for which virus elimination would be impractical for another reason. The fair market value (used price) of these items will be determined by a State or VS appraiser with input from the owner. Prior written VS approval is required prior to the disassembly or destruction of items for which reimbursement will be claimed.

Any disposal of birds and virus elimination of premises, conveyances, and materials for which indemnity is requested must be performed under a separate agreement between the claimant and VS. The agreement, consisting of a detailed financial plan must be signed by all parties before the start of any of the activities for which indemnity is claimed. Any work performed before the agreement is signed or for which advanced written approval is not provided is at the producer's own risk and may not be eligible for reimbursement.

Commercial Flock Plan

Commercial Flock Plan

COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS FOR DISPOSAL AND VIRUS ELIMINATION ACTIVITIES

Disposal and virus elimination activities must be carried out in accordance with State environmental laws applicable to the location where the activities are occurring. All applicable State environmental authorities should be consulted to ensure disposal and virus elimination activities are carried out consistent with State environmental laws. USDA will not reimburse for costs associated with remediation of a site where disposal and virus elimination activities are not in compliance with State environmental laws.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Euthanasia/depopulation** will be,
 - the responsibility of _____ (insert responsible party), and
 - carried out by _____ (insert person performing euthanasia/depopulation), with oversight by _____ (insert VS and/or State position description i.e., State Case Manager)
- **Disposal** of dead birds, litter (bedding), and other contaminated materials will be,
 - the responsibility of _____ (insert responsible party), and
 - carried out by _____ (insert who will be doing the disposal), with oversight by _____ (insert VS and/or State position description i.e. State Case Manager)
- **Cleaning** of contaminated equipment, structures, vehicles, and other contaminated areas and materials will be,
 - the responsibility of _____ (insert responsible party), and
 - carried out by _____ (insert who will be cleaning), with oversight by _____ (insert VS and/or State position description i.e. State Case Manager)
- **Disinfection** of equipment, vehicles, and other contaminated materials will be,
 - the responsibility of _____ (insert responsible party), and
 - carried out by _____ (insert who will be disinfecting), with oversight and documentation by _____ (insert VS and/or State position description i.e. State Case Manager)

MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS AND ENHANCED BIOSECURITY

The standard avian influenza quarantine form was issued on _____ (insert date). This document was signed by _____ (insert bird or premises owner, or representative). The quarantine states that no domesticated birds or other animals, bird products such as hatching eggs, or contaminated materials (manure, mortalities, eggs, shells, feed, etc.) are to enter or leave the premises without a permit issued by the State and appropriate biosecurity. Quarantine instructions include increasing biosecurity measures to minimize traffic and implementing protocols to clean and disinfect vehicles and equipment.

THE QUARANTINE WILL NOT BE RELEASED BEFORE:

- completion of an epidemiologic investigation,
- contaminated materials are composted or otherwise disposed of;
- the farm is cleaned and disinfected according to measures outlined in the ISRCP and HPAI Response Plan Red Book;
- all flock and environmental testing in the Control Area has been completed with negative results

3 of 6

Commercial Flock Plan

QUARANTINE COMPLIANCE

Compliance with enhanced biosecurity is necessary to reduce the risk of reinfection. Per 9 CFR 53, "the Department will not allow claims arising under the terms of this part if the payee has not complied with all quarantine requirements."

Restocking without approval from VS or State officials is at the risk of the producer and can lead to reinfection on the premises. VS will not indemnify previously affected premises that are restocked without prior written approval and subsequently become re-infected.

EPIDEMIOLOGIC INVESTIGATION

A State or Federal veterinarian will conduct an investigation to identify potential pathways for HPAI virus to enter or leave the premises. This investigation should be initiated as soon as possible, preferably no later than one (1) week following detection of HPAI.

An investigation form is provided and serves as a guide for identifying potential pathways of HPAI virus introduction onto the premises and potential movement of HPAI virus off the premises. All sections of the form should be completed through direct conversation with the individual(s) most familiar with the management of the poultry on the premises for the period of two weeks prior to the detection of HPAI until the date the quarantine was issued. In addition to interviewing the flock caretaker(s), the veterinarian conducting the investigation may directly observe biosecurity or management practices.

Copies of completed investigations will be provided to the signatories of this plan.

EUTHANASIA/DEPOPULATION

_____ (Insert all, or specify which subset of) domesticated birds on the premises will be euthanized/depopulated as quickly and humanely as possible.

Workers will be fit tested and medically approved to wear a respirator before entering the premises and will don personal protective equipment (PPE) according to VS HPAI standard operating procedures. Before euthanasia/depopulation or disposal activities begin, the responsible party will designate a clean area and a dirty area and maintain biosecurity measures in these areas according to VS HPAI standard operating procedures, with oversight by State or VS personnel.

Birds _____ (insert will be/were) euthanized/depopulated using _____ (insert method – foam, CO₂, etc.). Euthanasia/depopulated is expected to begin on _____ (insert date) or Euthanasia was completed on _____ (insert date). Euthanasia/depopulated _____ (insert will be/was/) conducted under the direct supervision of State or VS personnel _____ (insert VS and/or State position description i.e. Federal VMO)

DISPOSAL

Amend the text below as necessary for this premises, to clearly describe the disposal methods and procedures used.

- **Disposal of all dead poultry and eggs.** These items will be _____ (Insert State-approved disposal method(s)) with supervision by the State and/or VS.
- **Disposal of litter, manure, feed, and other organic debris.** These items will be _____ (Insert State-approved disposal method(s)) under the direction of State and/or VS personnel and in accordance with the ISRCP and HPAI Response Plan Red Book.

4 of 6

Commercial Flock Plan

Commercial Flock Plan

- If composting is the State-approved method, composted materials will be monitored by State and/or VS personnel to ensure virus destruction and to identify when material can be turned or removed from the facility.
- All composted material must remain on the premises for a minimum of 28 days.
- Indoor composting must be completed prior to any cleaning of the houses.
- ◆ **Destruction and disposal of contaminated materials that can't be cleaned and disinfected.**
These items will be _____ (insert State-approved disposal method(s)).

ELIMINATING THE VIRUS FROM THE PREMISES

All contaminated structures, equipment, vehicles, and surfaces will be cleaned and disinfected following the depopulation/euthanasia of poultry on the premises. The party responsible for virus elimination, in consultation with State or VS personnel, will develop a site-specific virus elimination plan in accordance with VS HPAI standard operating procedures. State or VS personnel must approve the plan before implementation.

The elements of the site-specific virus elimination plan include the following; disinfection procedures will be overseen and documented by State and/or VS personnel:

1. Immediately after depopulation/euthanasia of the birds, applying insecticides and rodenticides and removing any debris from around the exterior of the poultry houses.
2. Virus elimination of all vehicles and equipment used in holding, handling, or transporting, or that have been in contact with, affected poultry, poultry products, or contaminated materials, prior to leaving the premises.
3. Dry cleaning and/or wet cleaning contaminated structures and equipment according to VS HPAI Standard Operating Procedures. Structures and equipment will be inspected by State or VS personnel to ensure that cleaning has sufficiently removed contaminated materials or substances and that houses and equipment are completely dry before a disinfection step is started.
4. Eliminating the virus structures and equipment by: (choose one)
 - a. Drying and heating according to VS HPAI Standard Operating Procedures, or
 - b. Wet disinfection with an EPA-registered antimicrobial pesticide, or
 - c. Fumigation with an EPA registered product.

REDUCING THE RISK OF REINFECTION

Any significant risk factors for the reintroduction of avian influenza must be addressed prior to the restocking of poultry on the premises. If identified risk factors are not addressed, and the premises becomes re-infected with avian influenza, VS will not provide indemnity funding for infected flocks on that premises.

{Case managers/site managers should list significant risk factors here. Those would include significant biosecurity lapses, significant bird, rodent or insect activity in the houses, untreated water supplies, traffic too close to houses (such as rendering, trash trucks, etc.)}

ENSURING THE PREMISES IS FREE FROM AVIAN INFLUENZA

5 of 6

Version: April 22, 2022

Commercial Flock Plan

1. **Birds Restocked After 14 Day Downtime and Environmental Testing**
 - ◆ Following depopulation and completion of virus elimination of the inside and outside areas of the premises, the premises will remain free of avian species for at least 14 days. During this time, environmental sampling will be performed by State and/or VS personnel. If environmental tests are negative, the producer may request permission to restock after the 14-day downtime requirement is met.
(States may have additional requirements added here, based on their ISRPC)
2. **Restocking**
State and VS personnel must concur in writing prior to any restocking activities. If restocking occurs without prior written approval of State and VS officials, this repopulation is at the producer's risk; VS will not indemnify previously affected premises that are restocked without prior written approval and subsequently become re-infected.
3. **Post-Quarantine Avian Influenza Poultry Surveillance**
Besides normal National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) surveillance, all post-quarantine abnormal mortality within 60 days of quarantine release should be investigated and tested for avian influenza by State and/or VS personnel. Abnormal mortality is defined as follows:
(Remove info that does not apply to this flock.)
 - Commercial broiler turkeys: mortality in excess of 2 birds/1,000 per day;
 - Commercial breeder turkeys: mortality in excess of 2 birds/1,000 per day or a decrease in egg production of 15 percent occurring over a 2-day period;
 - Commercial layers: 3 times normal daily mortality per day (0.13 birds per 1,000 per day for layers from 2-50 weeks and 0.43 per 1,000 per day for layers over 50 weeks) or 5 percent drop in egg production over 3 days;
 - Commercial broiler breeders: mortality in excess of 2 birds per 1,000 per day;
 - Commercial broilers: mortality in excess of 3.5 birds per 1,000 per day;
 - Small-volume, high-value commercial poultry: any sudden and significant mortality event or sudden drop in egg production.

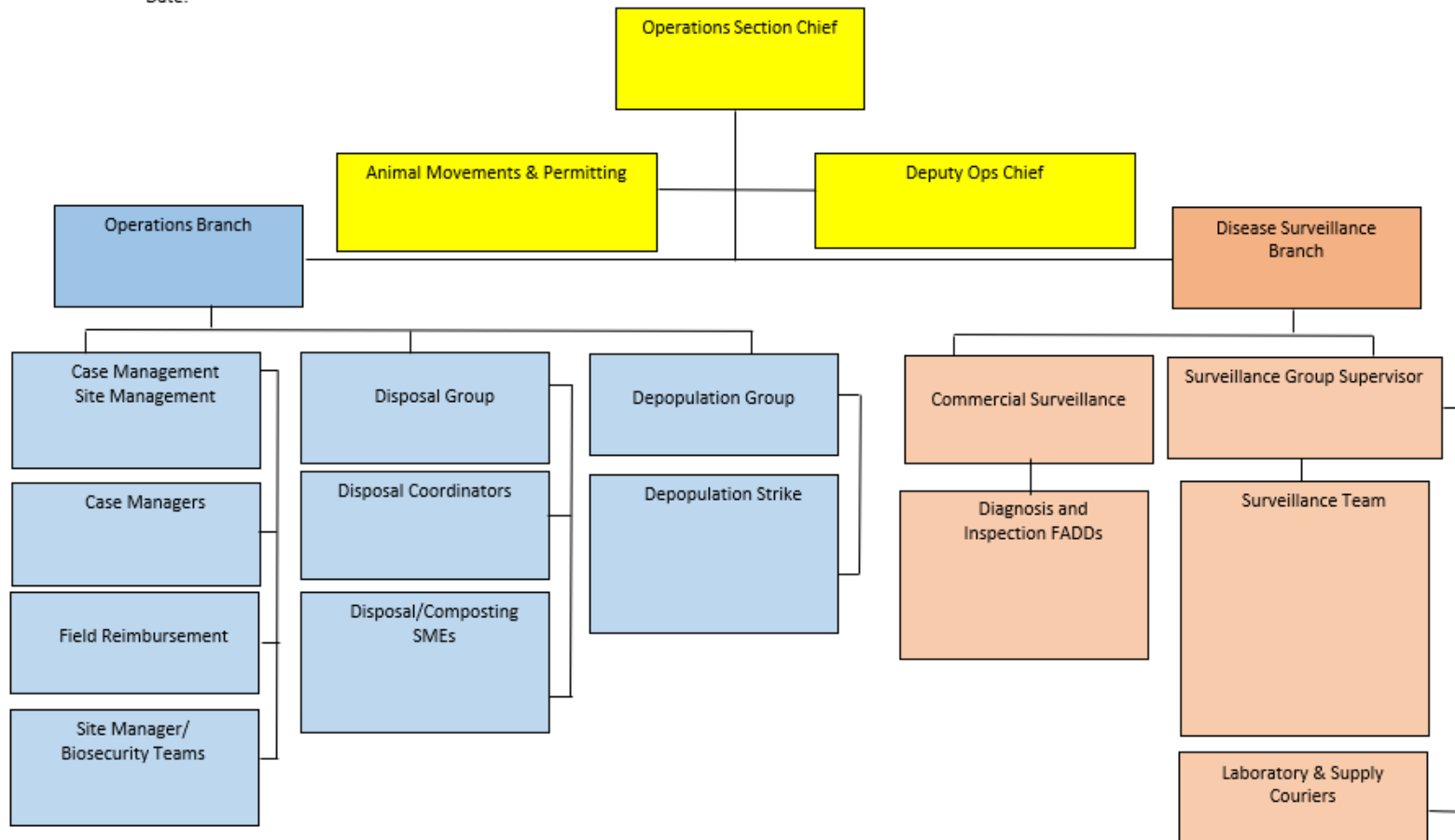
Version: April 22, 2022

6 of 6

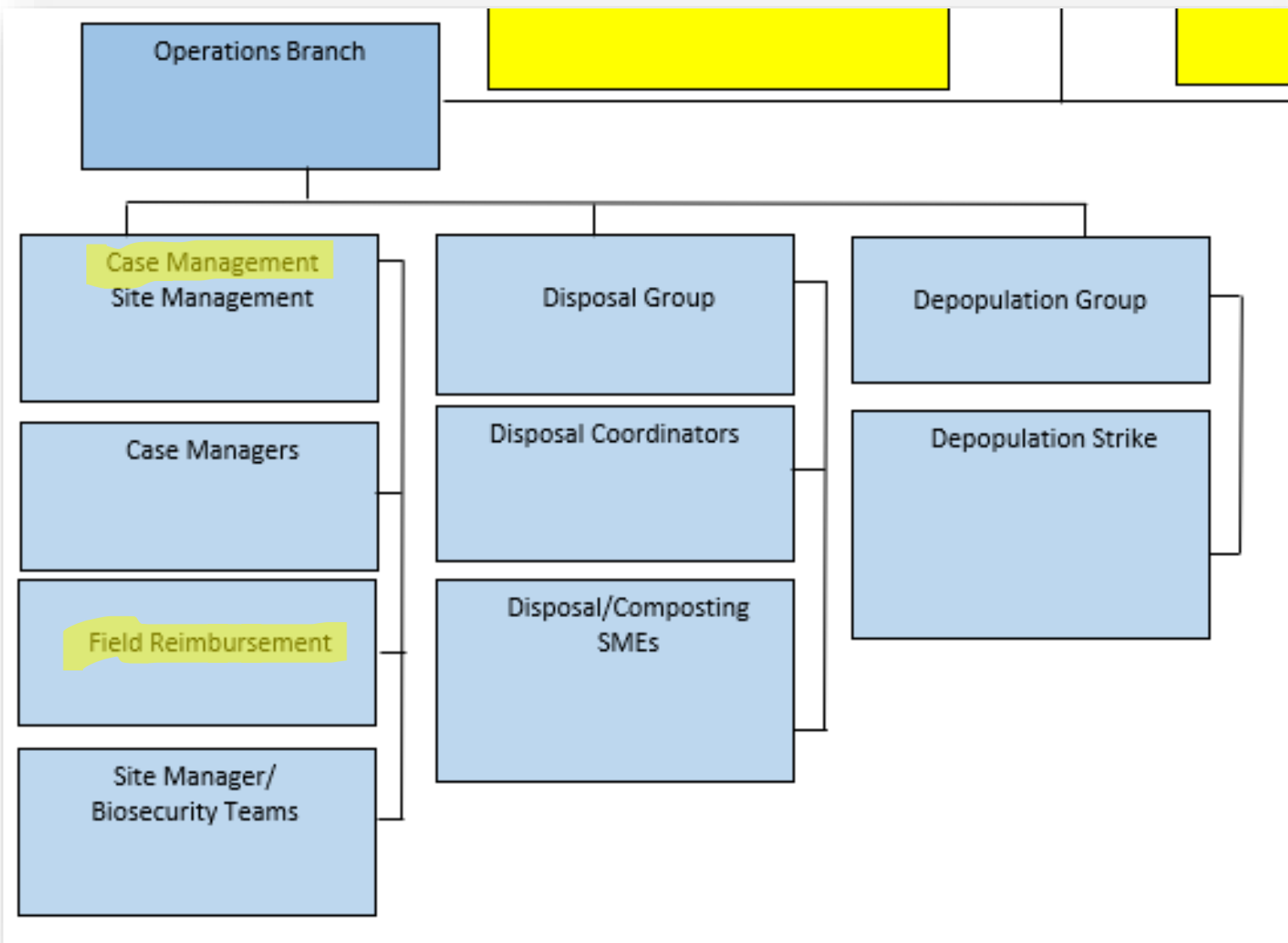
INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM
INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

IMT (Incident Management Team)

Incident **TN HPAI 2022**
Name: TN IMT |PS
Date:



Operations Branch



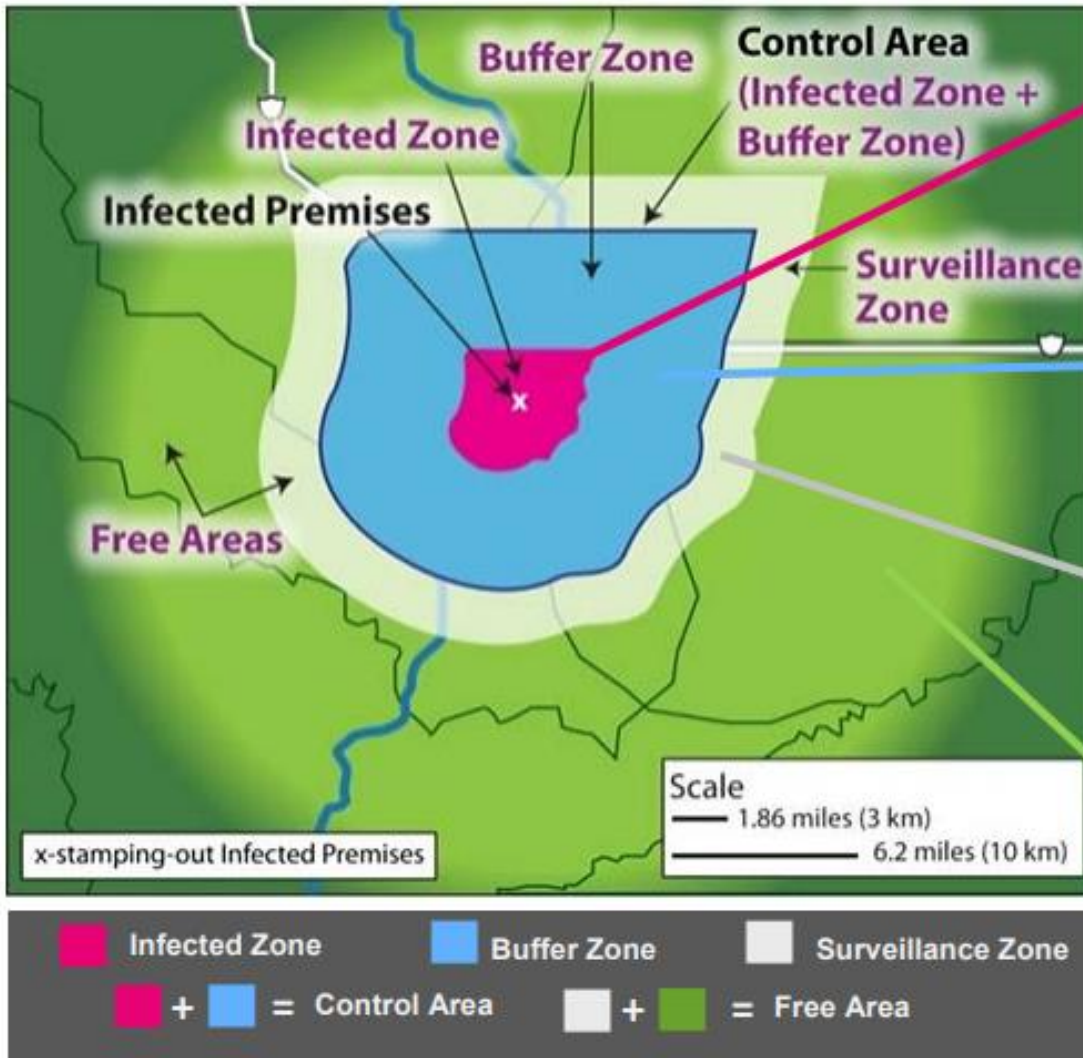
ZONES & PREMISES DEFINITIONS

Building the Control Zone



- Zones
- Mapping
- Surveillance Testing

Zones



In the **Infected Zone** (which is *part of the Control Area*), there are movement controls and surveillance activities. Infected Premises are quarantined.

In the **Buffer Zone** (which is *part of the Control Area*), there are movement controls and surveillance activities.

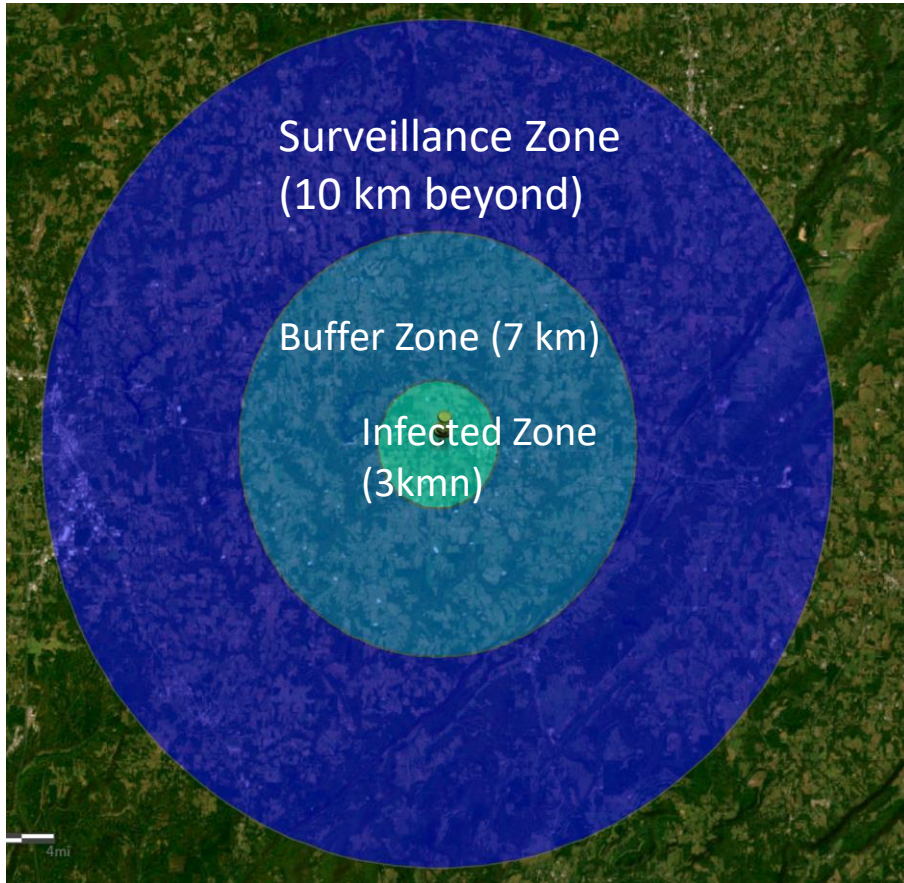
In the **Surveillance Zone** (which is *part of the Free Area*), targeted poultry surveillance may be conducted (i.e. commercial premises).

In the **Free Area** (which *includes the Surveillance Zone*), routine or program surveillance may occur (i.e. NPIP and wild birds).

Zone and Area Designations

Zone/Area	Definition
Infected Zone	Zone that immediately surrounds an Infected Premises (3km)
Buffer Zone	Zone that immediate surrounds an Infected Zone or a Contact Premises (7km beyond perimeter of Infected Zone)
Control Area	Infected Zone + Buffer Zone (10km beyond perimeter of Infected Premises)
Surveillance Zone	Zone outside and along border of Control Area; part of the Free Area.
Free Area	Area not included in Control Area; includes Surveillance Zone

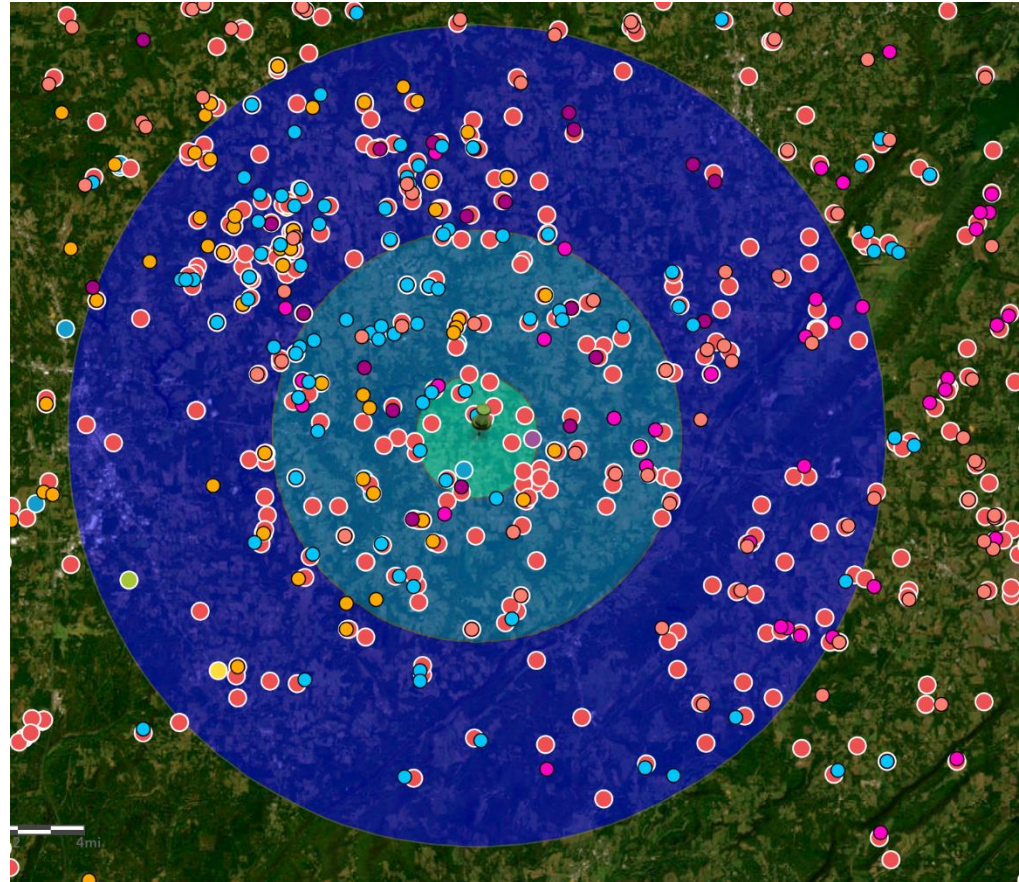
Zones



- Farms in control area (buffer and infected) are under official quarantine
- Control Area and Surveillance zone subjected to testing protocols
- TDA will collaborate with companies on:
 - Testing
 - Scheduling of sample collection
 - Transportation to the lab

Zones

- **Premises ID's** are IMPORTANT!
- We need the information to be accurate AND up-to-date for your continuity of business
- GPS coordinates



Premises Definitions

Premises	Definition	Zone
Infected Premises	Premises with presumptive or confirmed positive case.	Infected Zone
Contact Premises	Premises with susceptible animals that may have been exposed to HPAI directly or indirectly (exposure to animals, animal products, fomites, or people from infected premises).	Infected Zone, Buffer Zone
Suspect Premises	Premises under investigation due to the presence of susceptible animals reported to have clinical signs compatible with HPAI	Infected Zone, Buffer Zone, Surveillance Zone
At-Risk Premises	Premises with susceptible animals but no clinical signs of HPAI. Premises demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, etc. Can seek to move susceptible animals or products within Control Area by permit. Only At-Risk Premises are eligible to become Monitored Premises.	Infected Zone, Buffer Zone
Monitored Premises	Premises demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, etc. Only At-Risk Premises are eligible to become Monitored Premises. Monitored Premises meet a set of defined criteria in seeking to move susceptible animals or products out of the Control Area by permit.	Infected Zone, Buffer Zone
Free Premises	Premises outside of a Control Area and not a Contact Premises.	Surveillance Zone, Free Area

SURVEILLANCE

Outbreak Surveillance

Sampling	Infected Zone & Buffer Zone	Surveillance Zone
Number of Premises	All	Sample based on prevalence table
Number of Samples per House	Collect two 5- or 11-bird pooled samples from daily sick or dead from each house on the premises. Do NOT include apparently healthy birds in sampling	

Outbreak Surveillance

Frequency	Infected Zone & Buffer Zone	Surveillance Zone
Free Premises		Once to investigate spread and then at least every 14 days until Control Area released
Suspect Premises	Immediate investigation and sampling as previously described.	
Contact Premises	Every other day for 14 days	
Monitored Premises	Every 5-7 days until Control Area released	
At-Risk Premises	Every 5-7 days until Control Area released	

3 D's: Depopulation, Disposal and Disinfection
(Virus Elimination)

Depopulation

- Method - Evaluate on a case-by-case basis
 - Decisions – communication between Company or Producer/TDA/USDA
 - Resources available?
 - Barn Construction
 - Curtain sided vs solid sided
 - Equipment
 - CO2, Foaming Units, Ventilation Shutdown + (only available with USDA administrator approval)
 - Available finances
 - Company personnel + State/Federal personnel
- Goal is to have depopulation completed within 24-48 hours once indemnity is initiated by USDA

Most Common Depopulation Methods

- Foam- requires clean water and PhosChek and way to corral birds. Freezing weather may prevent applicability
- Co2- requires distribution system and a way to wrap barn to be as air-tight as possible. Requires air monitoring equipment
- Cervical Dislocation- trained personnel +/- KEDS
- VSD + (VSD Plus)- Requires approval by the National Incident Team before indemnity for this method will be approved. Written appeal by producer/company.

Approved Disposal Methods

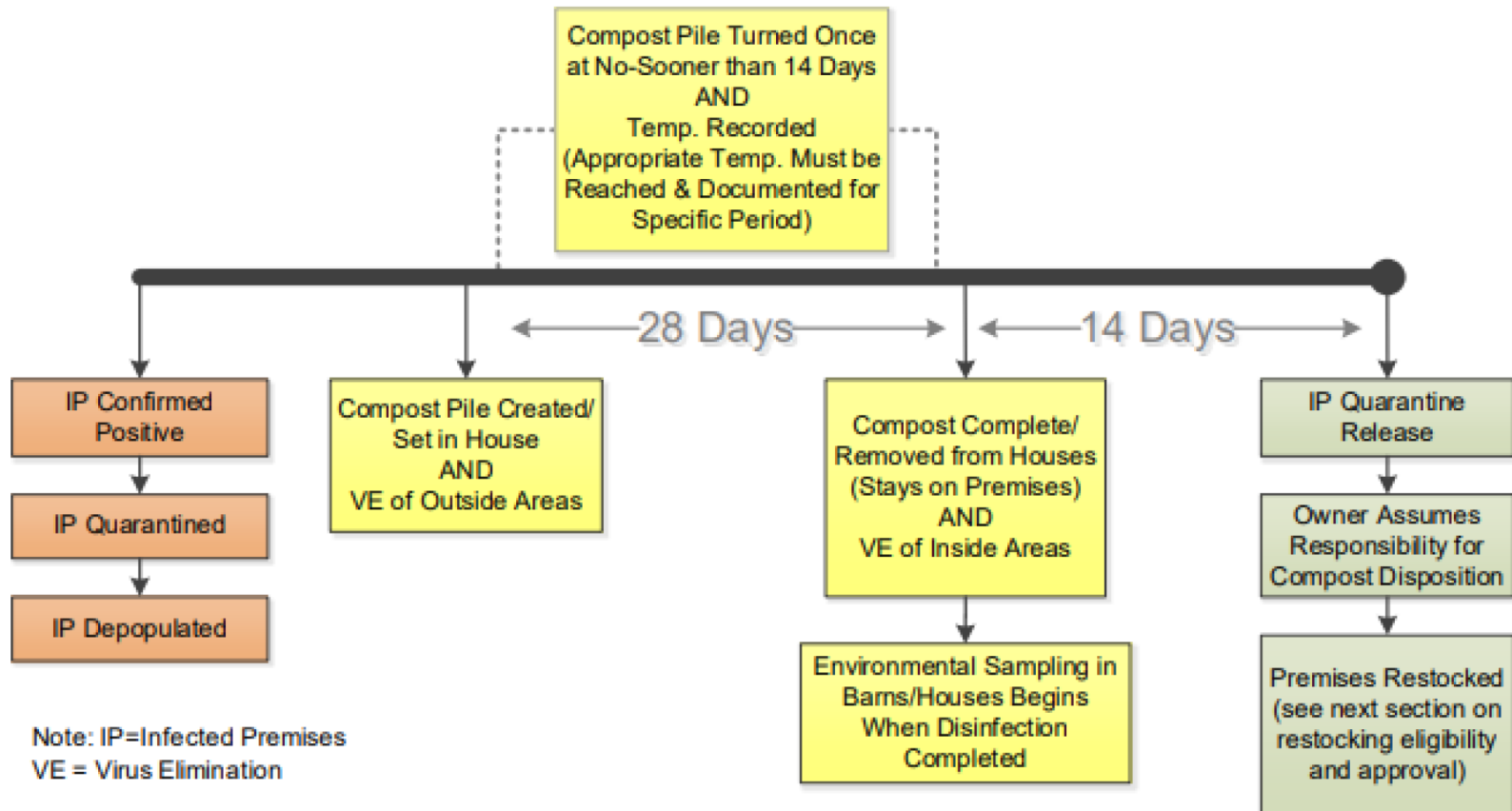
- On-Farm Burial
 - producer may bury his or her deceased livestock on their farm without permits from TDEC-SWM
- Composting
 - Producers may elect to compost their large animal and poultry mortalities on their farm
- Landfilling
 - Producers may dispose of dead farm animals in Class I landfills in Tennessee
- Incineration
 - exemption from air quality permitting for all livestock (including poultry) incinerator equipment and associated fuel burning if the incineration unit has a manufacturer's rated capacity less than 500 pounds per hour or a total burner rated capacity less than 400,000 Btu per hour

[Web Soil Survey - Home \(usda.gov\)](http://usda.gov)

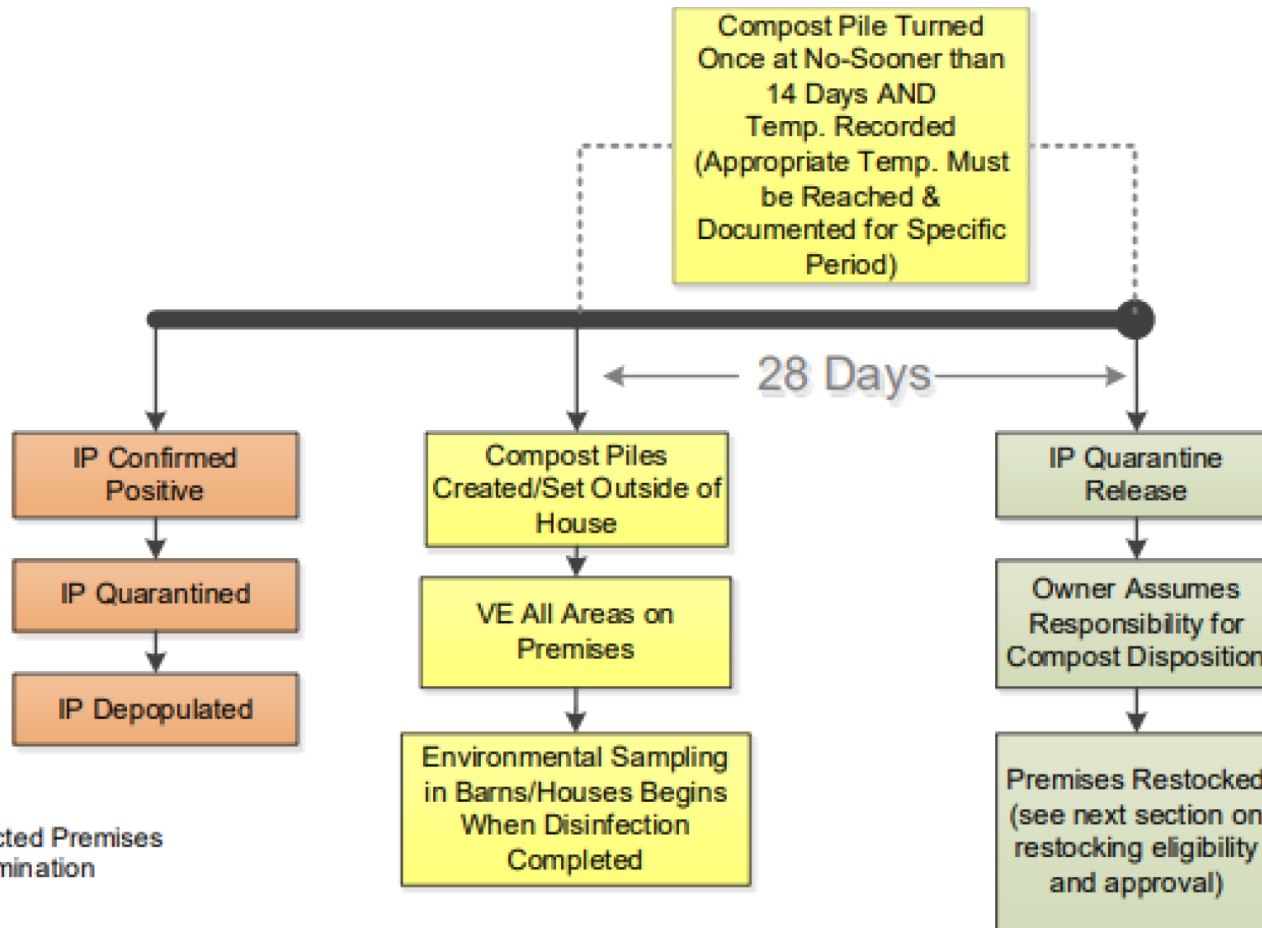
Disposal

- On-farm **burial** is an approved method in state response plan. Fasted route for C&D/restocking
 - May not be most desirable method
- What if the farm has no approved site or land for an approved site?
 - In house **composting** (at least 28 days before C&D can begin)
 - Outside composting (can start C&D process)
 - OR
 - Combination of indoor/outdoor composting
 - **Landfilling** with permitting through TDEC and State Veterinarian's office

Timeline: In-House Composting

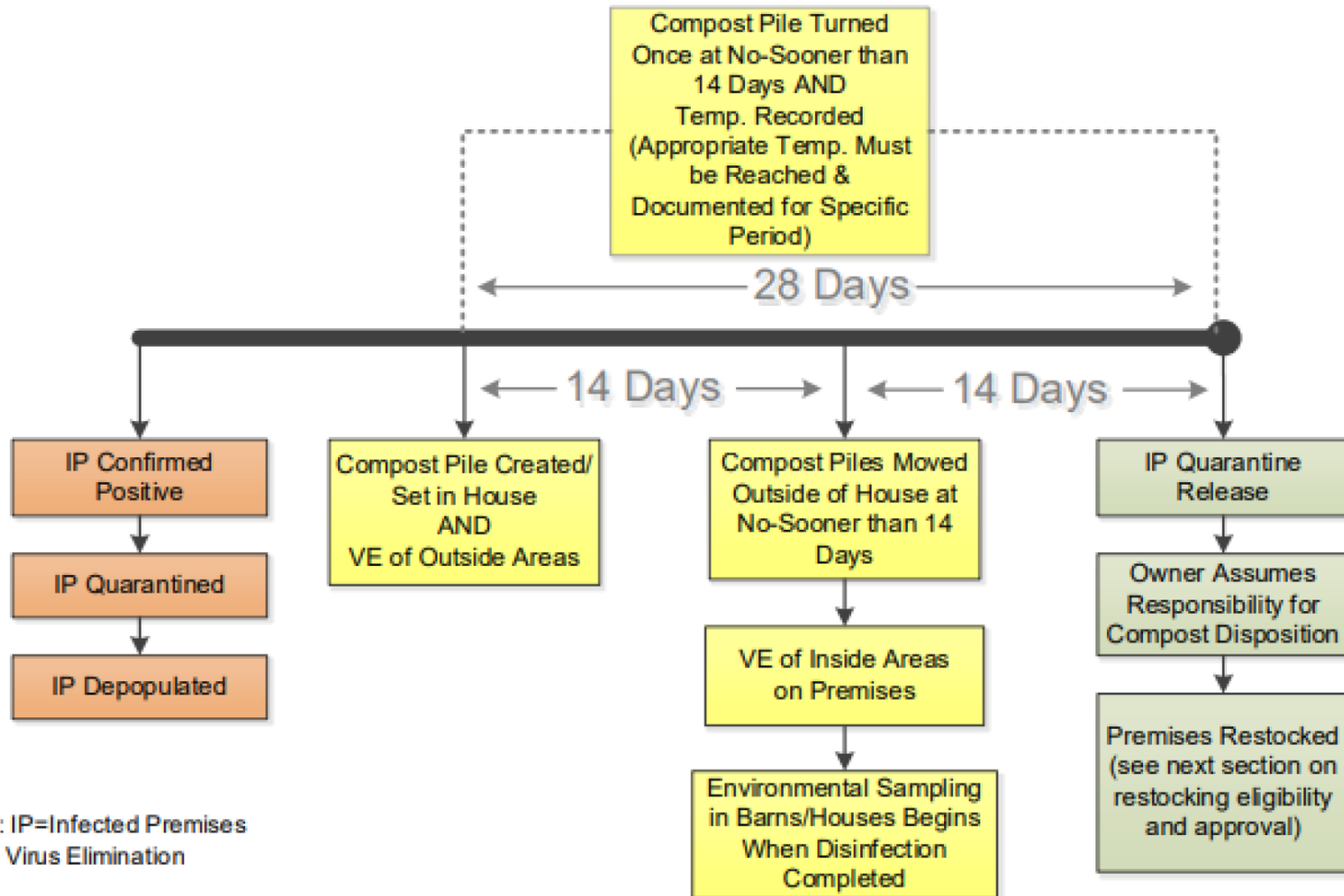


Timeline: Outdoor Composting



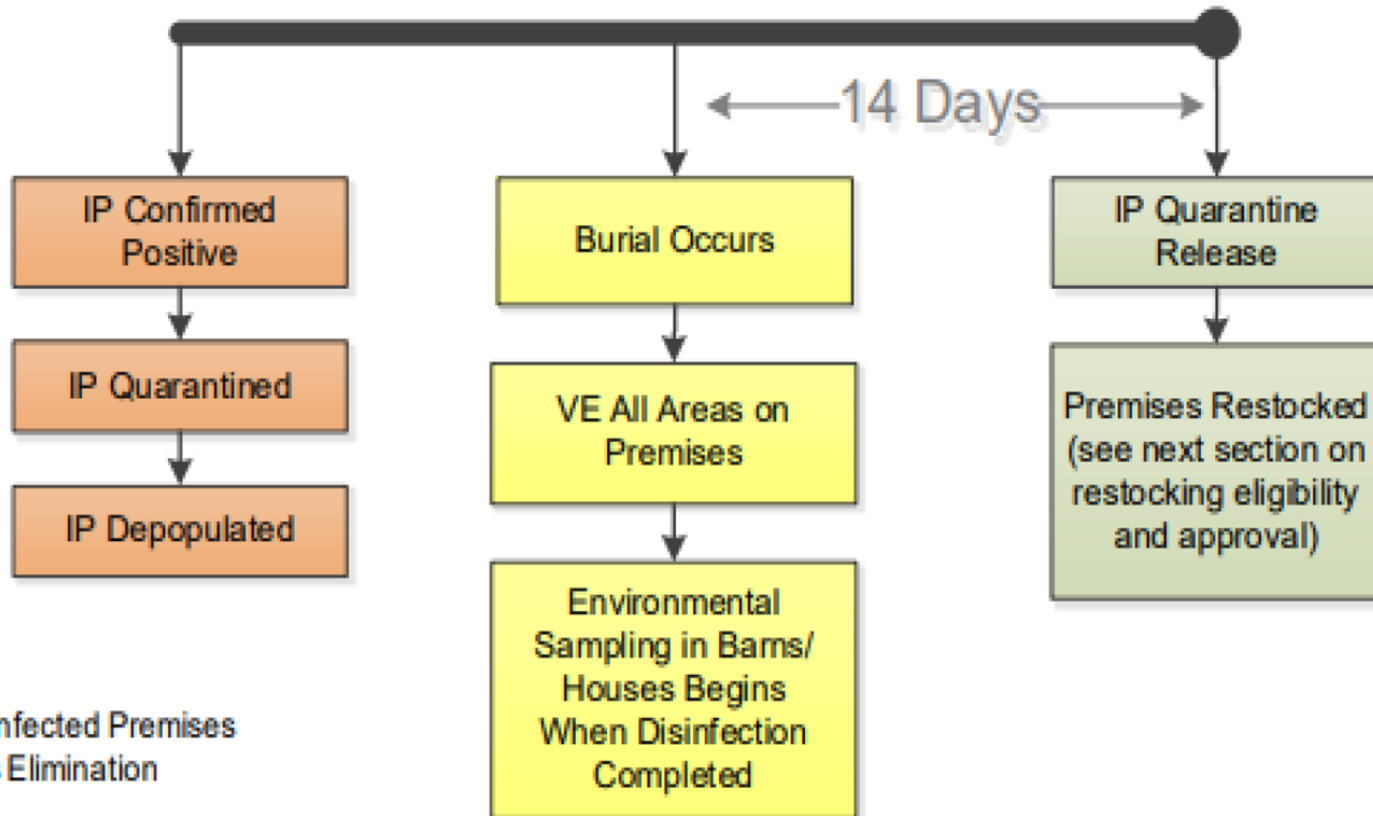
Note: IP=Infected Premises
VE = Virus Elimination

Timeline: In-House/Outdoor Composting



Note: IP=Infected Premises
VE = Virus Elimination

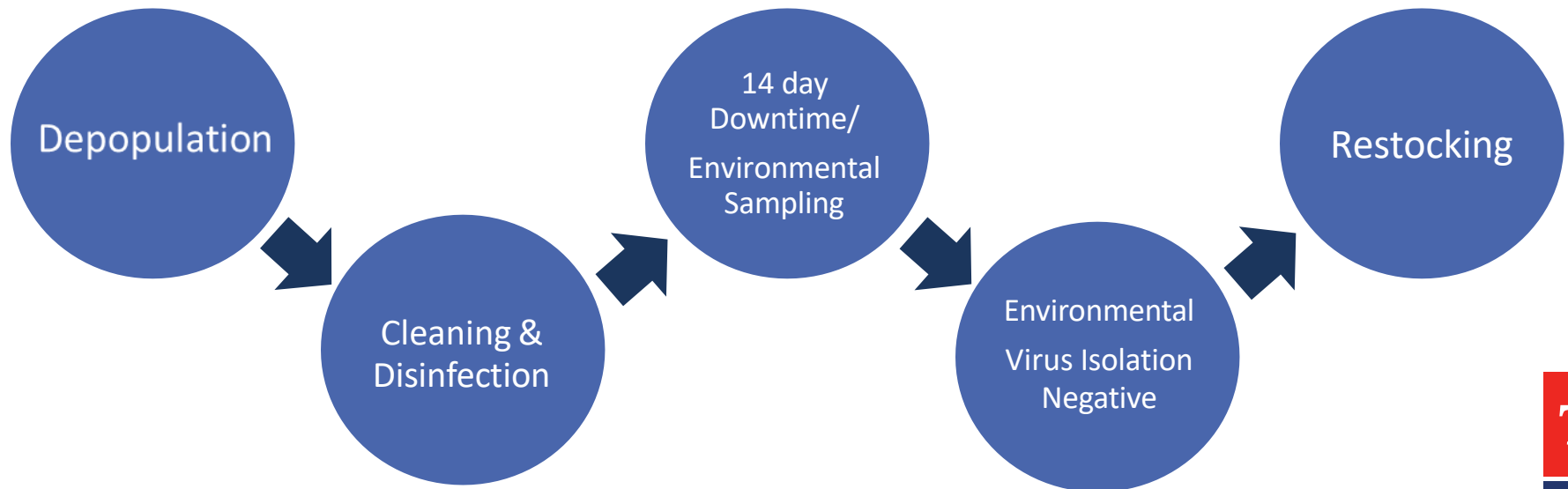
Timeline: Burial



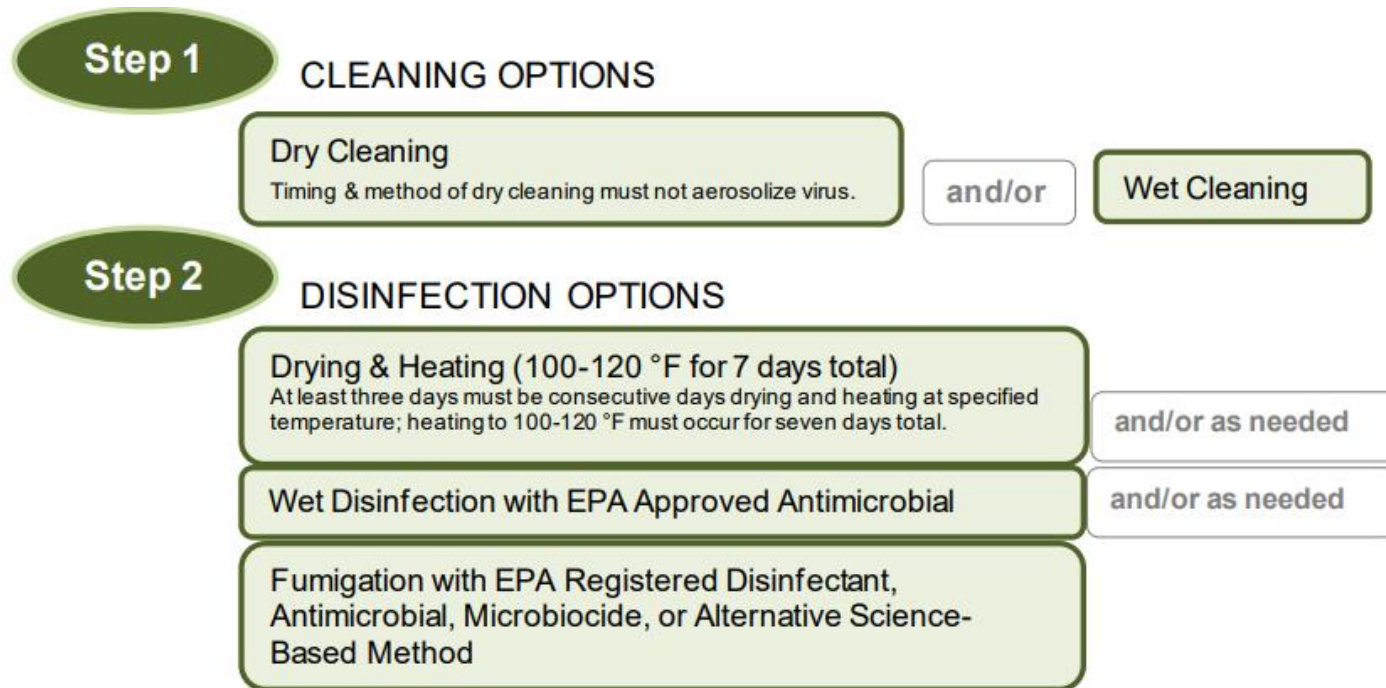
Note: IP=Infected Premises
VE = Virus Elimination

Virus Elimination

- All structures, equipment, vehicles, and surfaces will be cleaned and disinfected following depopulation.
- Elimination can be accomplished by drying and heating or wet disinfection. This process will have a Case Manager and Virus Elimination Team.
- 14 days downtime starts when C&D is complete
- Environmental sampling is State/Fed responsibility, occurs during fallow period



Cleaning & Disinfection Basics (Virus Elimination)



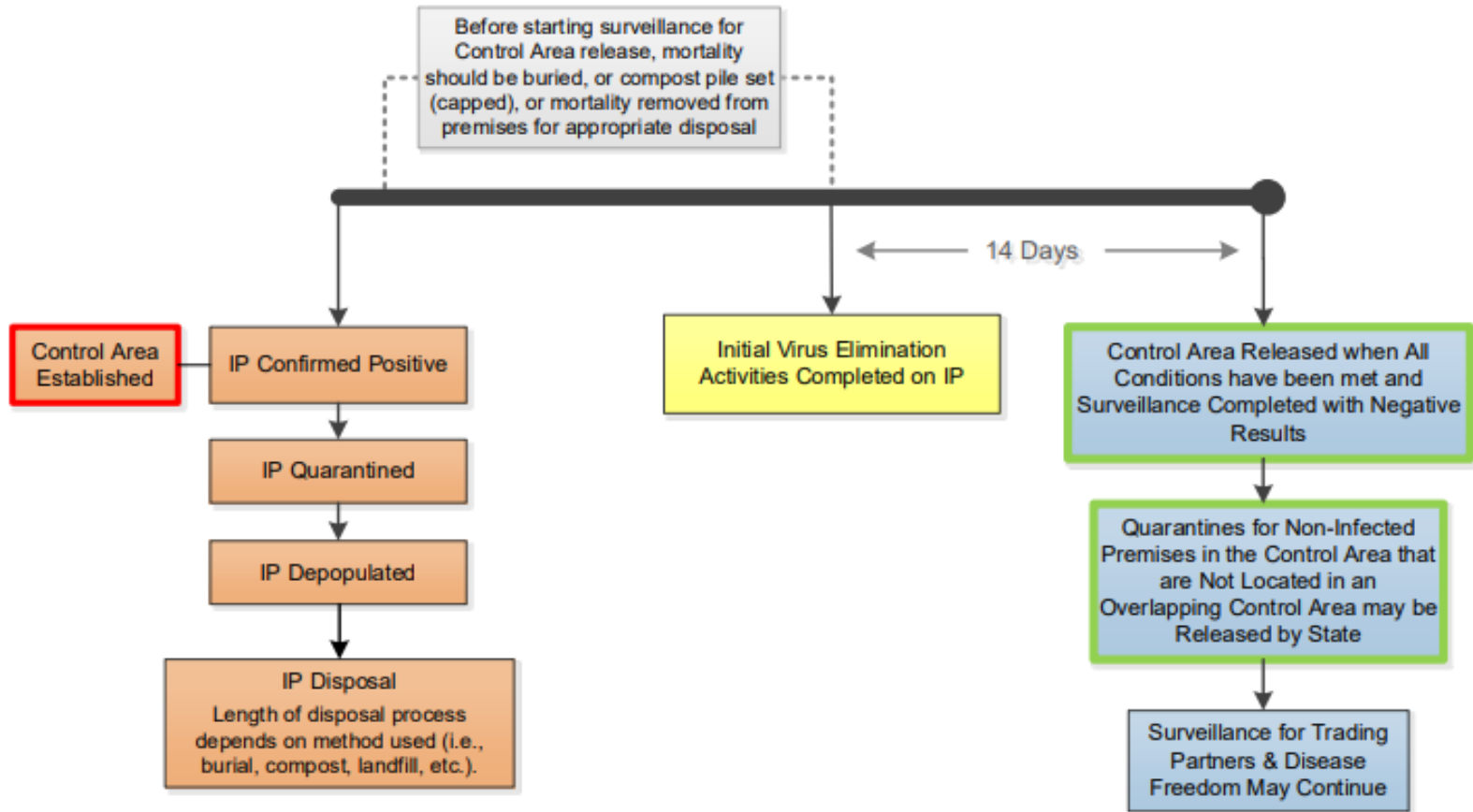
- A premises may require a combination of methods, but at least one choice must be selected from Step 1 **and** Step 2. The cleaning and disinfection options selected and implemented must be included as part of the approved cleaning and disinfection plan and approved by State Animal Health Officials and APHIS for reimbursement.

Plan Ahead: Know Resources Needs for Depop, Disposal and Virus Elimination

- H2O- necessary for production of foam and also cleaning
- PhosChek- firefighting foam that is environmentally friendly
- CO2- resource for CO2 dispersion vaporization into barns
- Carbon sources for composting- wood chips
- Equipment- backhoe, skid steer, etc.
- Space for composting – know if you have adequate area for needs
 - or
- Burial- NRCS Web Soil Survey/Map – dig a test pit
- Disinfectant- what is planned to use in barns, for C&D of vehicles, where can you source or store. How will you apply it

Control Zone and Infected Premises Release

Release of Control Area



Note: IP=Infected Premises

The Control Area may be released prior to the date in which restocking is allowed and the quarantine released on the Infected Premises. Information on Infected Premises timeline, eligibility, and approval for restocking and quarantine release is provided in separate guidance and can be found at www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep.

IP Quarantine Release (case by case basis)

- Subject to clean up and cleanout method of index farm(s)
- Dependent on ***Environmental Sampling*** results- PCR may proceed to VI (Virus Isolation)
- Once index farm is cleared, back to NPIP active and passive surveillance

RESTOCKING

Restock Agreement Letter

- Quarantine Release
- Restocking Criteria Letter
- Restock
- Post-Restock Testing

- **MUST HAVE WRITTEN BIOSECURITY PLAN IN PLACE TO RESTOCK BIRDS BACK IN CZ**

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HPAI Response

Restocking Criteria for a Commercial Premises (Example Form Only)
May 17, 2022

Business/Owner/Farm: _____

Premises County/Number: _____ Date: _____

Premises Address: _____

Premises ID: _____

Criteria (all must be met):

1. The owner and/or grower has met all requirements of the following:
 - a. State Quarantine Notice or Hold Order.
Yes _____ No _____
 - b. USDA Flock Plan, and has completed any required mitigation measures to prevent future introductions.
Yes _____ No _____
2. The premises has met the requirements in the document entitled Timeline, Eligibility, and Approval for Restocking for
 - a. Timeline, for the method of disposal chosen. End date for required time period: _____.
Yes _____ No _____
 - b. Environmental sampling, with no recovery of viable HPAI virus.
Yes _____ No _____
3. The owner/employees will implement the following critical level biosecurity practices subject to audit by the State (list of practices varies by State, additional measures may be required):
Yes _____ No _____
 - a. Barn structure will be maintained and managed to exclude wild birds, rodents, etc.
 - b. Feed spills are cleaned up immediately to avoid attracting wild birds.
 - c. Where present, standing water on the premises has been mitigated to prevent wild waterfowl from gathering.
 - d. There is a written protocol for the critical movement and placement of vehicles, trucks, trailers, and other equipment onto the premises.
 - e. Only essential traffic (people) required for flock management will be allowed onto premises during the growing cycle, no unnecessary visitors. Routine maintenance should be done between flocks to minimize traffic.
 - f. There is a written protocol for cleaning and disinfecting (virus elimination) any equipment that enters the barn.
 - g. Barn specific clothing and boots will be used by employees, will be kept in the barn's entryway, changed prior to entering the flock, removed and left in the entry, and not worn outside.
4. In consultation with the State, the owner has evaluated risk factors at the start of the 14 day fallow period.
Yes _____ No _____
5. The premises will complete any additional surveillance, biosecurity procedures, and test requirement for movement of poultry onto the premises as required by the State or APHIS upon and following restocking.

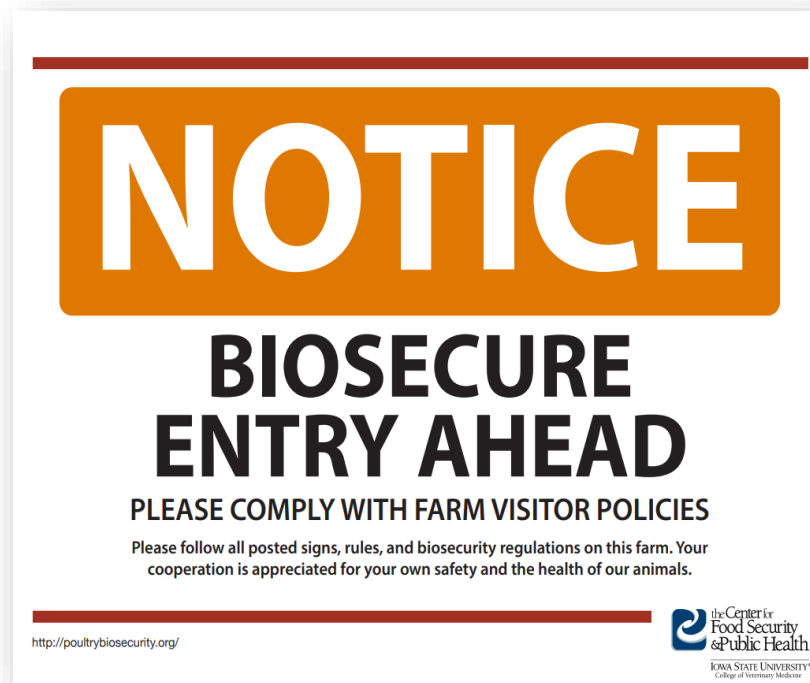
Restocking in Control Area

- USDA discourages movement of live birds into an Infected Zone and chooses not to subsidize this risk. USDA will not accept claims for indemnity for premises on which birds are placed in an **Infected Zone**. Movements of birds into a **Buffer Zone** will be eligible for indemnity provided that an on-site biosecurity audit is performed as a condition of the movement permit
- Permitting Live Poultry into an Infected Zone: Claims for USDA Indemnity Not Considered

BIOSECURITY

Biosecurity

- Highest risk for AI virus introduction
 - Personnel who enter poultry buildings
 - Procedures for disposal of dead birds
 - Shared equipment and crews
 - Manure Management



- [Poultry Biosecurity – Biosecurity for the Poultry Industry](#)

Biosecurity Plan

- Structural biosecurity
 - Construction, design, maintenance
- Operational biosecurity
 - Risk assessments
 - Mitigation of risk through management practices
- Site-specific plan
 - Separate plans for off-site premises
- Compliance
 - Implementation of SOP's
 - Verify practices are followed

[SITE NAME] Plan for Implementing Poultry Biosecurity in [STATE]

Updated: [DATE CREATED OR UPDATED]

This Biosecurity Plan is based off the Self-Assessment Checklist for Implementing Poultry Biosecurity [DECEMBER 2018 VERSION] and developed using guidance from the corresponding Information Manual. All documents are available at <http://poultrybiosecurity.org/>.

In our Plan below

- All items have been implemented, **OR**
- All items have been implemented EXCEPT those indicated which will be implemented [Describe when (EXAMPLE- DURING PERIODS OF HEIGHTENED RISK, IMMEDIATELY UPON DIAGNOSIS OF HPAI IN THE U.S., ETC.)].

Note: If all plan items are not "in place" after completion of the written plan, the Biosecurity Coordinator or designee must be capable of implementing or supporting the implementation of each item immediately if HPAI is diagnosed in the U.S. According to the *Conditions for Payment of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Indemnity Claims Final Rule*, effective September 14, 2018, USDA will not allow claims arising out of the destruction of animals or eggs destroyed due to an outbreak of HPAI unless the nonexempt owner/contractor had in place, at the time of HPAI detection, and was following a poultry biosecurity plan that meets approved biosecurity principles, which are listed in the NPIP Program Standards. Additional measures may also be required for consideration for indemnity. More information on the Final Rule can be found at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/08/15/2018-17554/conditions-for-payment-of-highly-pathogenic-avian-influenza-indemnity-claims>.

Scope of Biosecurity Plan

- National Premises Identification Number (Prem ID or PIN): [PIN] (request from the office of the State Animal Health Official)
- Premises address: [A VALID 911 ADDRESS]
- Premises GPS coordinates: [LATITUDE, LONGITUDE]
- Animals on primary premises: [ALL SPECIES/TYPES] and [NUMBER OF ANIMALS]
- Poultry housing types: [E.G., CURTAIN-SIDED HOUSES, HIGH-RISE CAGES]
- Other business operations on premises? [Yes or No] If yes, what? [E.G., SALE OF FEED FERTILIZER OR COMPOST; SEED SALES; REPAIR SHOP; DAYCARE CENTER; PETTING ZOO]
- Secondary premises* locations: [LIST THE PINS, 911 ADDRESSES, OR GPS COORDINATES (LATITUDE, LONGITUDE) WHERE ANIMALS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS OPERATION RESIDE (E.G., PRODUCTION SITES WITHIN A COMPLEX, COMPLEXES MANAGED BY SAME COMPANY, ETC.)]

*Work with your State Animal Health Official to determine if separate PINs are needed for associated premises

1. Biosecurity Responsibility

The **designated Biosecurity Coordinator** for this premises and their contact information follows:

NAME: [NAME]
PHONE: [XXX-XXX-XXXX]
EMAIL: [EMAIL ADDRESS]

Create the Biosecurity Plan

- Checklist
 - Standard E Biosecurity Principles
 - 14
- Information Manual
- Templates
- Example logs and forms
 - Employee and visitor logs
 - Movement logs
 - Pest monitoring

Checklist for Self-Assessment of Enhanced Poultry Biosecurity

Recommendations for Biosecurity

Each self-assessment checklist item has three possible responses, described below. Implementation of each component is essential to prevent virus entry and protect the health and well-being of the poultry on the premises.

- **In place:** All items are addressed in the biosecurity plan and are implemented on the premises as evidenced by visual inspection or by signed and/or dated documentation, as applicable.
- **In progress:** Some, but not all, of the items are addressed in the biosecurity plan and are, or are capable of being, implemented on the premises as evidenced by visual inspection or by signed and/or dated documentation, as applicable.
- **Not in place:** The items have not been addressed in the biosecurity plan or are not capable of being implemented on the premises.

1. Biosecurity Responsibility

The Biosecurity Coordinator is responsible for the development, implementation, maintenance and ongoing effectiveness of the biosecurity program. Depending on the type and size of poultry operation, the Biosecurity Coordinator's responsibility could be at the farm, production site, production complex, or company level. The Biosecurity Coordinator should be knowledgeable in the principles of biosecurity. The Biosecurity Coordinator, along with the personnel and caretakers on the farms and production sites are responsible for the implementation of the biosecurity program. The Biosecurity Coordinator should review the biosecurity program at least once during each calendar year and make revisions as necessary.

In place In progress Not In place

2. Training

The biosecurity program should include training materials that cover both farm site-specific procedures as well as premises-wide and/or company-wide procedures as appropriate. All poultry owners and caretakers that regularly enter the perimeter buffer area (PBA) must complete this training. The training must be done at least once per calendar year and documented. New poultry caretakers should be trained at hire. Training records should be retained as stated in Title 9-CFR §145.12(b) and 146.11(e).

In place In progress Not In place

3. Line of Separation (LOS)

The Line of Separation (LOS) is a functional line separating the poultry house(s) and the poultry inside from exposure to potential disease sources. Generally, it is defined by the walls of the poultry building with practical deviations to account for entry points, structural aspects, or outside access areas. The site-specific biosecurity plan should describe or illustrate the boundaries of the LOS and clearly outline the procedures to be followed when caretakers, visitors, or suppliers cross it. For poultry enclosed in outdoor pens, similar principles for the LOS can be applied for defining and controlling the LOS for each pen. In

- Poultry Biosecurity – Biosecurity for the Poultry Industry

Biosecurity Principles

- Biosecurity responsibility
- Training
- Line of Separation
- Perimeter Buffer Area
- Personnel
- Wild Birds, Rodents and Insects
- Equipment and Vehicles
- Mortality Disposal
- Replacement Poultry
- Manure and Litter Management
- Water Supplies
- Feed and Replacement Litter
- Reporting Elevated Morbidity and Mortality
- Auditing

Biosecurity Plan

- Biosecurity Coordinator
 - Develop and support implementation
 - Oversee and document training
 - Review plan once/year
- Training
 - Farm site-specific procedures
 - Premises-wide and/or company-wide
 - Owners and caretakers that enter PBA
 - Once/year and documented

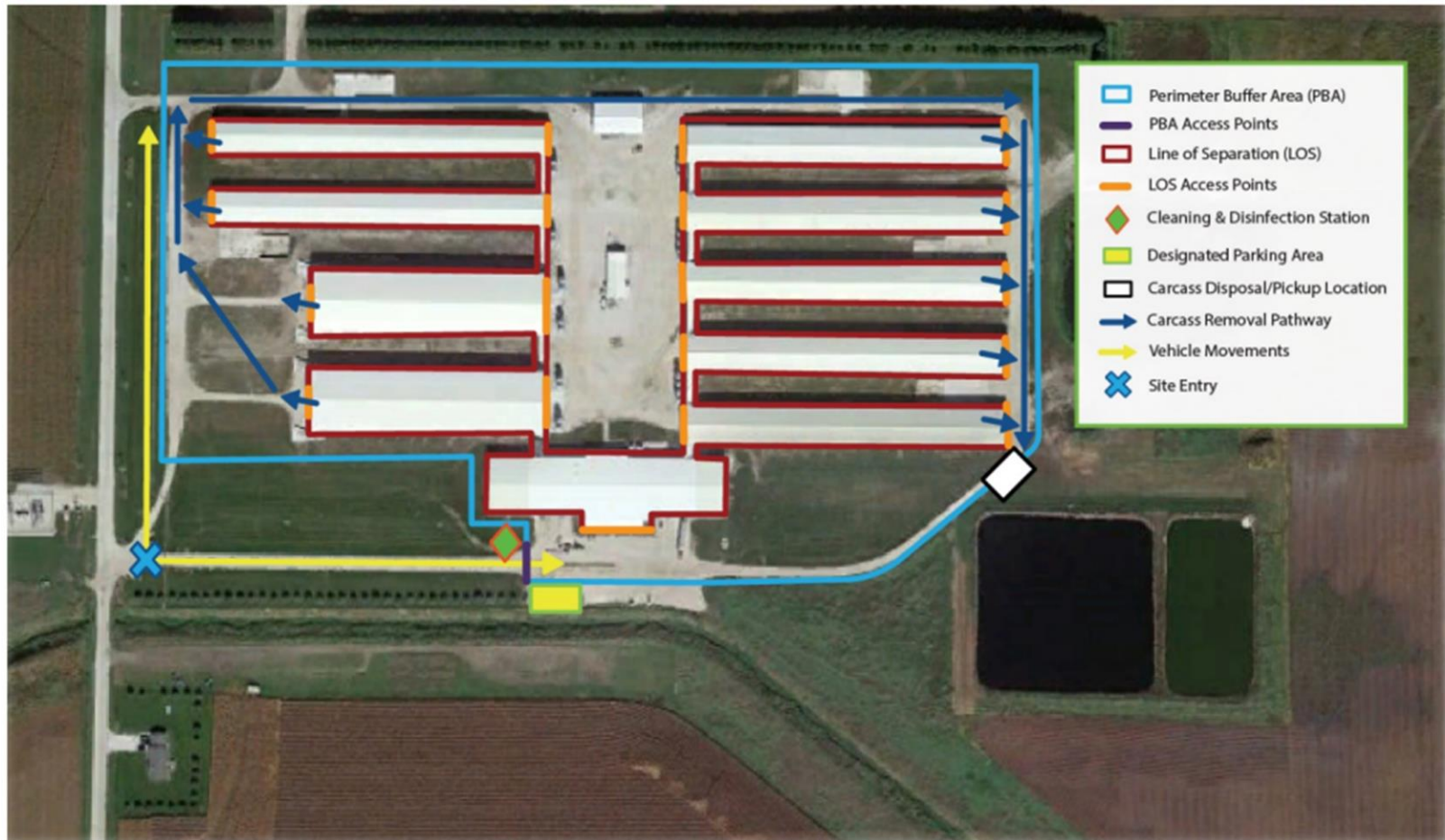
Appendix B: Example* of Group Training Form

Trainer Name: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____
Trainees Place of Employment (Name): _____
Premises ID _____ Training Date: _____

	Trainee First and Last Name	Training Topic	Trainee Signature Upon Completion of Training
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			

Biosecurity Plan

- Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA) and Line of Separation (LOS)



Biosecurity Plan

- Personnel
 - Provisions addressing procedures and biosecurity PPE for site-dedicated and non-farm personnel
 - Entry/Exit Procedures
 - Movement Logs
 - Visitor
 - Feed Delivery
 - Maintenance
 - Technicians
 - Animal Transport Trucks



Biosecurity Plan

- Wild birds, Rodents, and Insects
 - Should have control measures to prevent contact with and protect poultry from wild birds, feces, and feathers

Appendix H: Example Record of Rodent Monitoring

Farm Name: _____ Farm PremID (PIN): _____

Address: _____ Contact Name: _____ Phone: _____

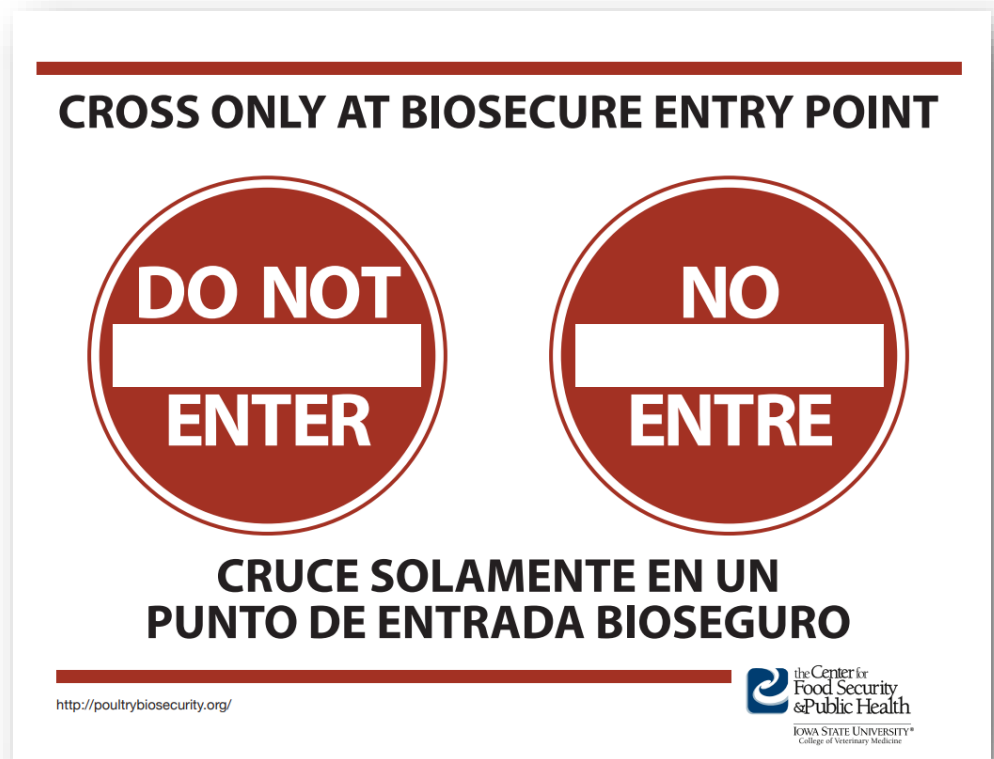
Rodent traps/bait stations should be checked weekly and contents replaced when low.

	Date	Visual inspection findings (rodent types trapped, evidence of rodent activity, etc.)	Number of rodents caught	Bait replenished (Y/N)	Initials of site personnel checking bait station
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

*Note that this form is just an example and may not necessarily meet the requirements of the Responsible Regulatory Official or the needs of the producer.

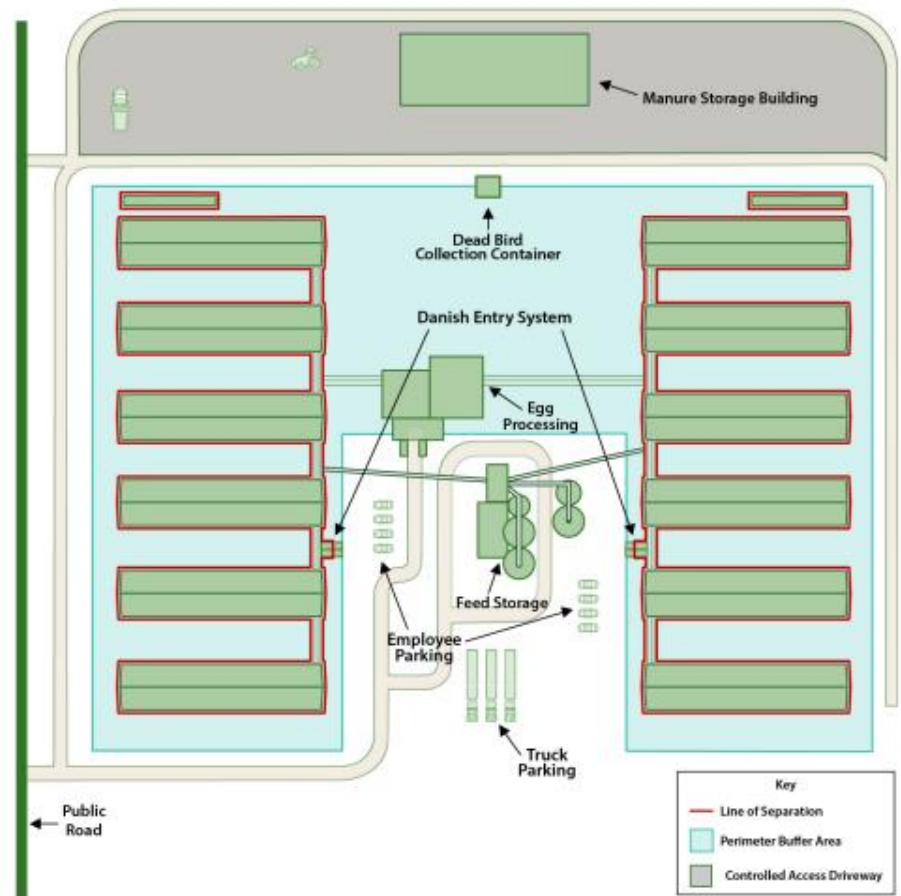
Biosecurity Plan

- Equipment and Vehicles
 - Should include procedures for cleaning, disinfection, or restriction of sharing equipment
 - Vehicle access and traffic patterns should be defined
 - Any equipment that crosses PBA or LOS should be C&D



Biosecurity Plan

- Mortality Disposal + Manure/Litter Management
 - Collect mortalities daily
 - Stored and disposed in a manner that does not attract wild birds, buzzards, rodents, insects, other animals (scavengers)
 - Traffic flow minimizes potential for cross-contamination between structures and from other facilities or between premises (farm to farm transmission)
 - Rendering trucks that service multiple sites should not cross PBA
 - Collection container may straddle PBA, access from both sides



Biosecurity Plan

- Replacement Poultry
 - Sourced from health-monitored flocks that are in compliance with NPIP guidelines
 - Transported in equipment and vehicles regularly C&D and inspected
 - All-in, All-out system




Biosecurity Plan

- Water supplies
 - Drinking/cleaning/evaporating cooling sourced from contained water supply (well or municipal)
 - Tested and treated as needed to eliminated potential contamination with live AI
- Feed and Replacement Litter
 - Feed, feed ingredients, bedding, and litter delivered, stored and maintained to limit exposure to and contamination by wild birds, rodents, insects, animals.
- Reporting Elevated Morbidity and Mortality
 - Above expected levels, as defined by plan

NPIP Biosecurity Plan Requirements

- Auditing
 - Conducted at least once every 2 years
 - Compliance determined by OSA
 - Summary report containing satisfactory/unsatisfactory audits provided to NPIP National Office by OSA
 - Biosecurity plans are required for hatcheries and feed mills as part of NPIP but would be required to demonstrate plan if in a control zone



NPIP Program Standards
Biosecurity Principles Audit Form

1. Biosecurity responsibility

	Y or N	COMMENTS
Is there a Biosecurity Coordinator? If so, please provide their name.		
Is there a site-specific biosecurity plan?		
Is the Biosecurity Coordinator knowledgeable in the principles of biosecurity?		
Does the Biosecurity Coordinator review the biosecurity program at least once during each calendar year and make revisions as necessary?		
Does the biosecurity plan indicate there will be a review by the Biosecurity Coordinator in periods of heightened risk of disease transmission?		

2. Training

	Y or N	COMMENTS
Does the biosecurity program include training materials that cover both farm site-specific procedures as well as or company and/or complex-wide site-specific procedures as applicable?		
Do all poultry owners and caretakers that regularly enter the perimeter buffer area (PBA) complete this training?		
Has the training been completed at least once per calendar year and documented?		
Are new poultry caretakers trained at hire?		
Are training records retained as stated in Title 9-CFR §145.12(b) and 146.11(e)?		

3. Line of Separation (LOS)

	Y or N	COMMENTS
Does the site-specific biosecurity plan describe or illustrate the boundaries of the LOS? If not, please explain.		
Does the site-specific biosecurity plan clearly outline procedures to be followed when caretakers, visitors, or suppliers cross the LOS?		

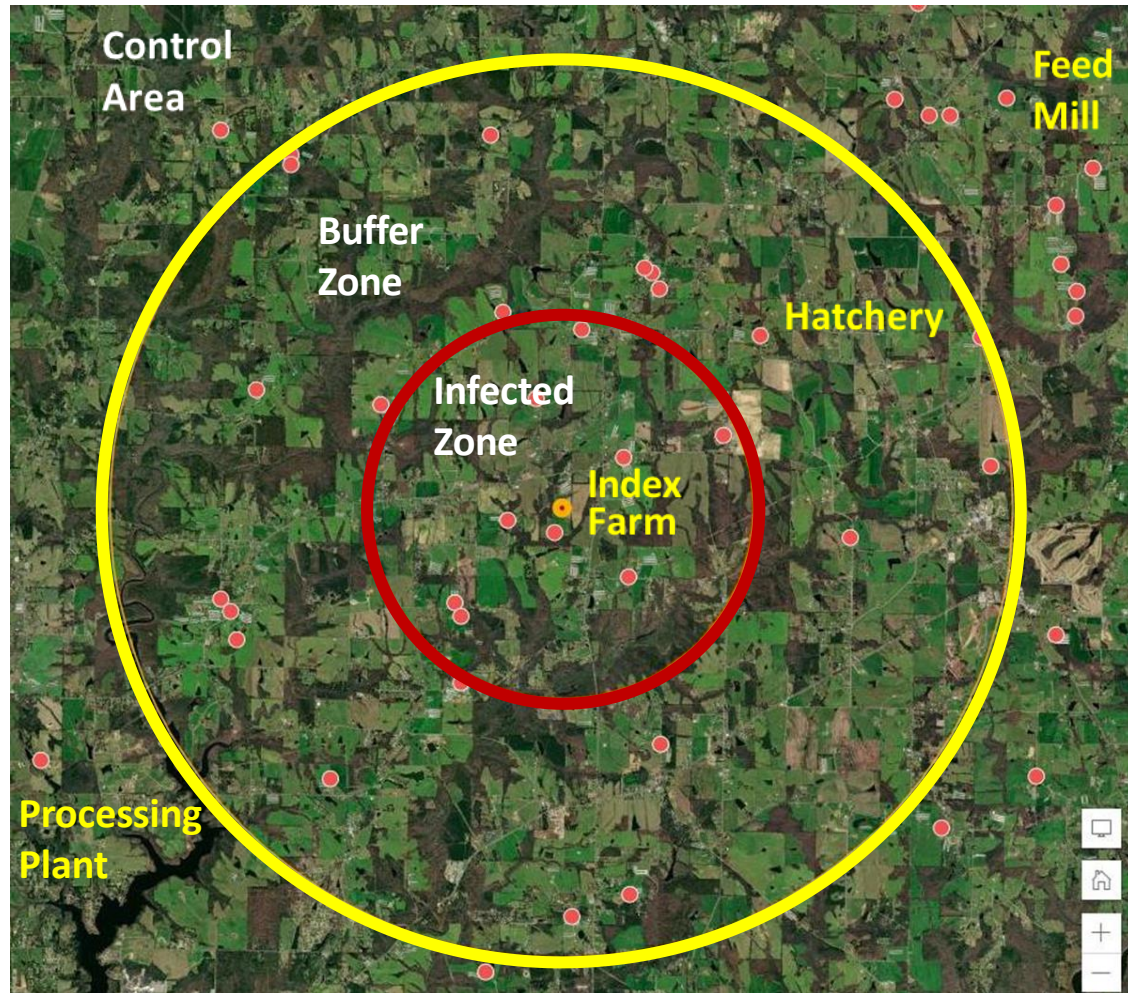
4. Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)

	Y or N	COMMENTS
Does the site-specific biosecurity plan describe or illustrate the boundaries of the PBA?		
Does the site-specific biosecurity plan clearly outline the procedures to be followed by caretakers, visitors, or suppliers when entering and leaving the PBA?		

Movement and Permitting

Zones – Movement Testing

- Hatchery
 - In Buffer Zone
- Processing plant
 - Outside Control Area
 - Discuss established routes, strict biosecurity (vehicle decontamination)
- Feed Mill
 - Outside Control Area
 - Will need to provide enhanced biosecurity protocols (vehicle/equipment & personnel decontamination procedures)



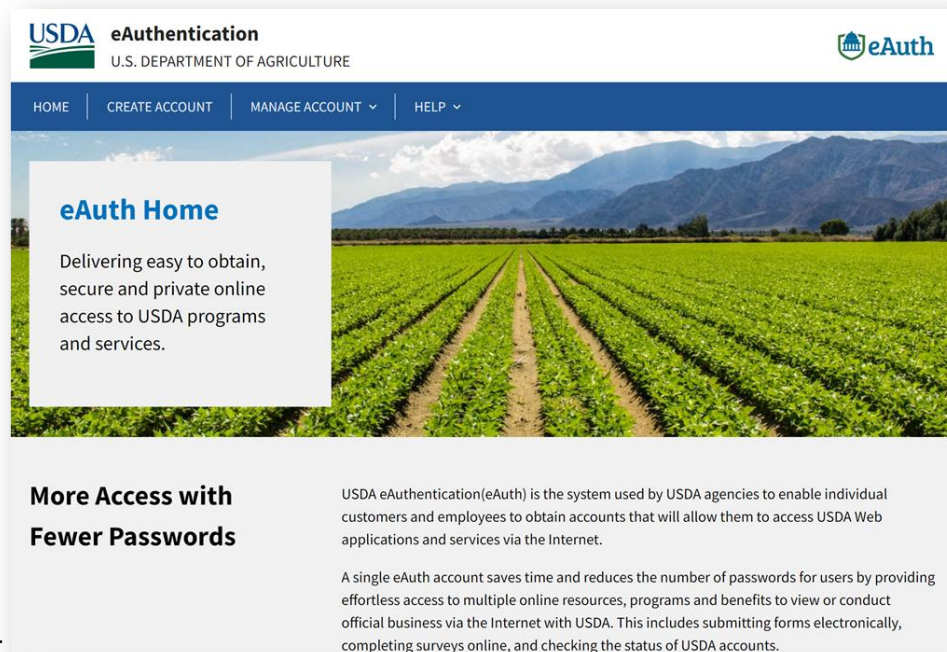
EMRS2

- Emergency Management Response System 2.0- Database
- Permits for movements
- EMRS Gateway-
 - Portal to request permitted movement



E-Authentication for EMRS2 Access

- First step to get individuals that will enter data for permitted movement
- Must first obtain an eAuth account before can get EMRS Gateway Access account
- Do not need EMRS Gateway Access Account until a Control Area established
- Think about who would have knowledge of the potential movement. Needs to be someone that has knowledge of testing requirements and results. This person will be making the request for the permit to move animals and or product out of a Control Area.
- Use work email address to set up eAuth



The screenshot shows the USDA eAuthentication website. At the top left is the USDA logo and the text "eAuthentication U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE". At the top right is the eAuth logo. Below the header is a navigation bar with links for "HOME", "CREATE ACCOUNT", "MANAGE ACCOUNT", and "HELP". The main content area features a large background image of a green field with rows of crops and mountains in the distance. A white box on the left side of the image contains the text "eAuth Home" and "Delivering easy to obtain, secure and private online access to USDA programs and services." Below the image, there is a section titled "More Access with Fewer Passwords" which explains that the eAuth system allows users to access multiple online resources with a single account, reducing the need for multiple passwords.

USDA eAuthentication
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HOME | CREATE ACCOUNT | MANAGE ACCOUNT | HELP

eAuth Home

Delivering easy to obtain, secure and private online access to USDA programs and services.

More Access with Fewer Passwords

USDA eAuthentication(eAuth) is the system used by USDA agencies to enable individual customers and employees to obtain accounts that will allow them to access USDA Web applications and services via the Internet.

A single eAuth account saves time and reduces the number of passwords for users by providing effortless access to multiple online resources, programs and benefits to view or conduct official business via the Internet with USDA. This includes submitting forms electronically, completing surveys online, and checking the status of USDA accounts.

Surveillance Guidance for Interstate Movement

- Movement of live poultry (including hatching eggs) should be evaluated rapidly based on the best information available: epidemiological investigation to rule out contact with Infected Premises, site specific assessments, proactive risk assessments on movement-specific risk, and current surveillance information. In some situations, States may opt to consider a delay in movement of live poultry (including hatching eggs) after a new Control Area is established until the surveillance of commercial premises is completed. While sometimes this information may be rapidly obtained, in other circumstances obtaining complete surveillance information prior to movements is not feasible. Decisions on moving live poultry (including hatching eggs) should be based on the best science- and risk-based information available.
- Traceability information is required for the premises of origin and premises of destination (each premises will need a Federal Premises Identification Number or the Emergency Management Response System [EMRS] will create a unique identifier).
- The flock has normal flock production parameters as described in the Secure Food Supply Plans (Egg, Broiler, and Turkey).
- All movement should follow biosecurity procedures for Truck and Driver and Product Specific Biosecurity as described in the Secure Food Supply Plans (Egg, Broiler, and Turkey). 1 of 2 HPAI Response Testing Requirements for Movement from the Control Area
- Premises of origin is not an Infected, Suspect, or Contact Premises.
 - Incident Management Team (IMT) should determine need for epidemiology questionnaire if the flock has normal production parameters and negative tests.
 - Receiving State may require information from the epidemiology questionnaire prior to granting permission to move.

Secure Poultry Supply Plan - UMN

- [Moving Poultry and Poultry Products | SECURE POULTRY SUPPLY \(umn.edu\)](#)
 - Guidance for movement requirements
 - Eggs and Byproducts
 - Day-Old Birds
 - Live Birds

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

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

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

PERMIT GUIDANCE INCLUDES:

1. Poultry are moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises designation and has a national premises identification number,
2. A Pre-Movement Isolation Period (PMIP) is established as defined in the specific plan, and for the duration defined for the type of movement requested,
3. Product-specific biosecurity as described in individual plan (i.e., Secure Broiler Supply plan) is implemented
4. The route to processing is acceptable,
5. Load out and live haul biosecurity is implemented,
6. RRT-PCR tests on two pools of swabs from dead/sick birds are negative- either 2 PCRs collected on 1 day within 24 hours of move; or 1 PCR collected on 2 consecutive days prior to move where at least 1 PCR taken within 24 hours of move, and positive supplemental antigen capture results reported to IC.

Surveillance Guidance for Interstate Movement

- Permitted movement of Poultry & Eggs Out of or Within an HPAI Control Area

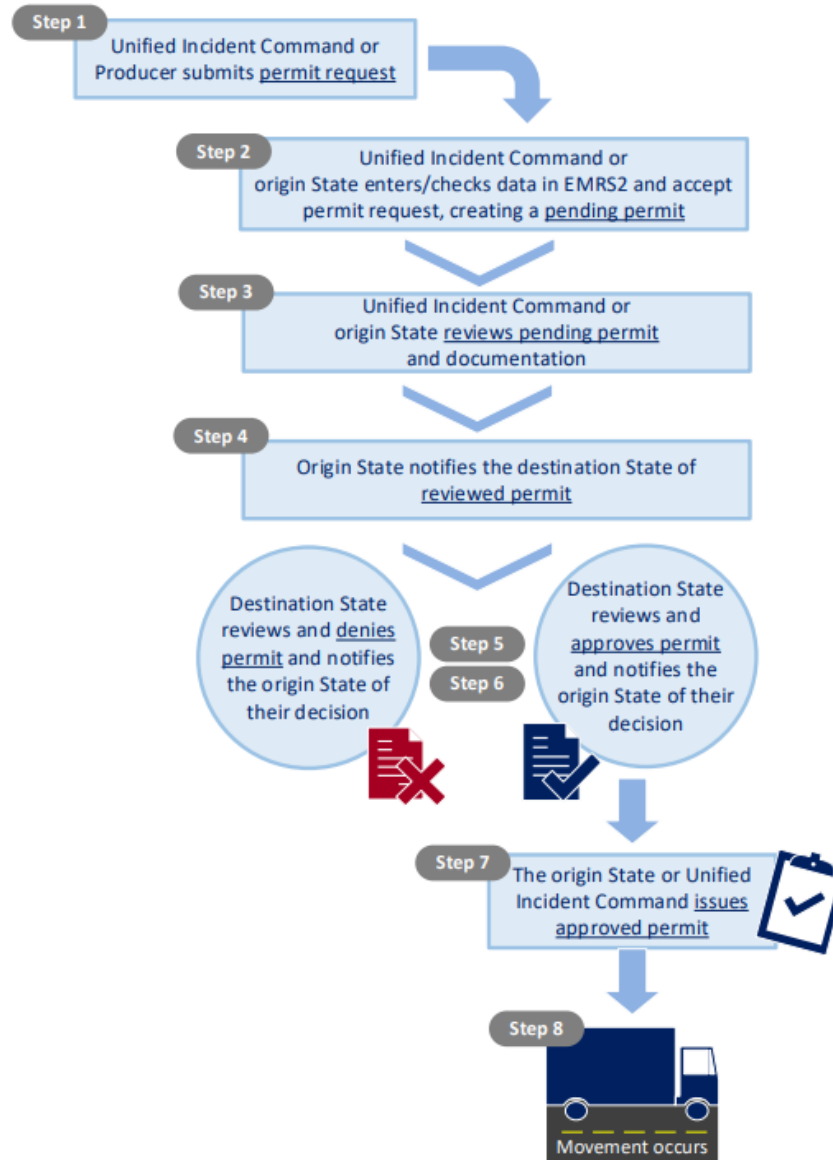
Testing Requirements for Movement from the Control Area	
Number of Samples per House	Minimum of two 11-bird AI negative PCR pooled samples per house <ol style="list-style-type: none">If fewer than 22 dead birds, all should be swabbed & swabs divided into two pools (even if fewer than 11 dead birds)Sample size consists of one pool of 11 dead/sick birds sampled per 50 dead birds per house
Frequency of Sample Collection	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Collect both pools within 24 hours prior to movement, orCollect one pool within 48 hours prior to movement and the second pool within 24 hours prior to movement.

Definitions of Movement

Term	Explanation	Example	Requirements	Approval
Permitted Movement	A permitted movement is the type of movement associated with a permit (specific or COB). One or more permitted movements can be associated with a single permit, but each movement is recorded separately. If a permit is issued for multiple movements, these movements must be for the same item and between the same two premises, in the same direction.	Three separate truckloads of washed and sanitized eggs moving between the same two premises in the Control Area are associated as permitted movements to a single permit.	Tracked in EMRS2. The specific requirements associated with the permit must be met for the permitted movements that are associated with that permit.	State of origin and State of destination must approve permit which allows the associated permitted movements.

[Overview of HPAI Control Area Permitting \(usda.gov\)](https://www.usda.gov/permits/overview)

Permitting Process



Movement INTO Control Area From OUTSIDE

Item Moving into a Control Area to a/an...	Infected Premises	Suspect Premises ^a	Contact Premises ^a	At-Risk Premises	Monitored Premises
Poultry (may include other birds as defined by Incident Commander)	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the Incident Command (IC), such as slaughter.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the IC, such as slaughter.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the IC, such as slaughter.	Permit for movement must be approved by the IC with appropriate biosecurity measures.	Permit for movement must be approved by the IC with appropriate biosecurity measures.
Poultry products ¹	<i>See Footnote</i>				
Other animals (non-susceptible) from premises with poultry	Prohibited unless permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Prohibited unless permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Prohibited unless permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Allowed with appropriate biosecurity measures. IC may require a permit for movement depending on HPAI epidemiology and characteristics of destination premises.	Allowed with appropriate biosecurity measures. IC may require a permit for movement depending on HPAI epidemiology and characteristics of destination premises.
Other animals (non-susceptible) from premises without poultry	IC will determine movement restrictions based on HPAI epidemiology and characteristics of destination premises.	IC will determine movement restrictions based on HPAI epidemiology and characteristics of destination premises.	IC will determine movement restrictions based on HPAI epidemiology and characteristics of destination premises.	Allowed with appropriate biosecurity measures. IC may require a permit for movement depending on HPAI epidemiology and characteristics of destination premises.	Allowed with appropriate biosecurity measures. IC may require a permit for movement depending on HPAI epidemiology and characteristics of destination premises.
Equipment, vehicles, grain, feed, litter, manure, and other fomites from premises with poultry	Allowed with appropriate biosecurity measures.	Allowed with appropriate biosecurity measures.	Allowed with appropriate biosecurity measures.	Allowed with appropriate biosecurity measures.	Allowed with appropriate biosecurity measures.
Semen, embryos from poultry	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Allowed with appropriate biosecurity measures.	Allowed with appropriate biosecurity measures.

^aContact Premises and Suspect Premises are intended to be short-term premises designations. Ideally these premises should be re-designated before movements occur.

Movement WITHIN Control Area

Item Moving within a Control Area from a/an....	Infected Premises	Suspect Premises ^a	Contact Premises ^a	At-Risk Premises	Monitored Premises
Poultry (may include other birds as defined by Incident Commander)	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the IC, such as slaughter.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the IC, such as slaughter.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the IC, such as slaughter.	Allowed to move by permit approved by the IC; surveillance, negative diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk-assessment may be required for permit.	Allowed to move by permit approved by the IC; surveillance, negative diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk-assessment may be required for permit.
Poultry products ¹	<i>See Footnote</i>				
Other animals (non-susceptible) from premises with poultry	Prohibited unless specific permit granted by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Prohibited unless specific permit granted by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Prohibited unless specific permit granted by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Allowed to move by permit approved by the IC; surveillance, negative diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk-assessment may be required for permit.	Allowed to move by permit approved by the IC; surveillance, negative diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk-assessment may be required for permit.
Other animals (non-susceptible) from premises without poultry	n/a (Infected Premises have poultry)	n/a (Suspect Premises have poultry)	n/a (Contact Premises have poultry)	n/a (At-Risk Premises have poultry)	n/a (Monitored Premises have poultry)
Equipment, vehicles, grain, feed, litter, manure, and other fomites from premises with poultry	Prohibited unless specific permit granted by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Prohibited unless specific permit granted by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Prohibited unless specific permit granted by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Allowed by permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Allowed by permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.
Semen, embryos from poultry	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Allowed by permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Allowed by permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.

^a Contact Premises and Suspect Premises are intended to be short-term premises designations. Ideally these premises should be re-designated before movements occur.

Movement from INSIDE Control Area to OUTSIDE

Item Moving out of a Control Area from a/an...	Infected Premises	Suspect Premises ^a	Contact Premises ^a	At-Risk Premises	Monitored Premises ^b
Poultry (may include other birds as defined by Incident Commander)	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the IC.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the IC.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the IC.	At-Risk Premises must become Monitored Premises to move susceptible poultry out of a Control Area.	Allowed to move by permit approved by IC; surveillance, negative diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk-assessment may be required for permit.
Poultry products ²	<i>See Footnote</i>				
Other animals (non-susceptible) from premises with poultry	Prohibited unless specific permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures and risk-assessment.	Prohibited unless specific permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures and risk-assessment.	Prohibited unless specific permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures and risk-assessment.	Allowed to move by permit approved by IC; surveillance and negative diagnostic tests for susceptible poultry on premises, premises biosecurity, and risk-assessment may be required for permit.	Allowed to move by permit approved by IC; surveillance and negative diagnostic tests for susceptible poultry on premises, premises biosecurity, and risk-assessment may be required for permit.
Other animals (non-susceptible) from premises without poultry	n/a (Infected Premises have poultry)	n/a (Suspect Premises have poultry)	n/a (Contact Premises have poultry)	n/a (At-Risk Premises have poultry)	n/a (Monitored Premises have poultry)
Equipment, vehicles, feed, grain, litter, manure, and other fomites from premises with poultry	Prohibited unless permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Prohibited unless permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Prohibited unless permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Allowed by permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Allowed by permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.
Semen, embryos from poultry	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	At-Risk Premises must become Monitored Premises to move semen, embryos from susceptible poultry out of a Control Area.	Monitored Premises only allowed by permit approved by IC and appropriate biosecurity measures.

Risks of Moving without a Permit

- Inadvertent disease transmission to naïve premises
- Threaten control, containment, and eradication efforts
- May be punishable by applicable and relevant local, county, State, Tribal, and/or Federal Law
- Producers and owners must be familiar with authorities, laws, and regulations

Laboratory Information

Sample Collection



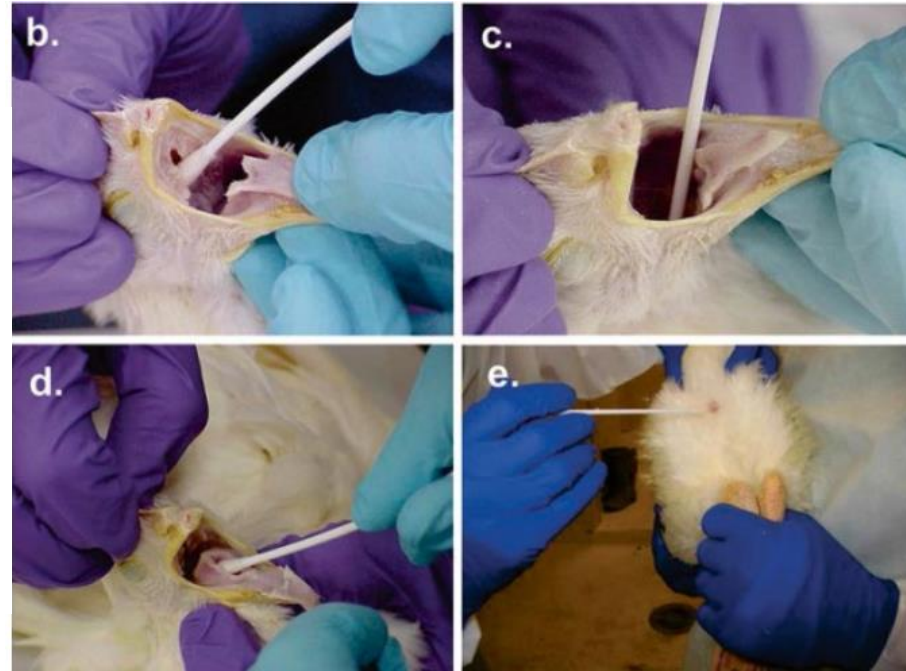
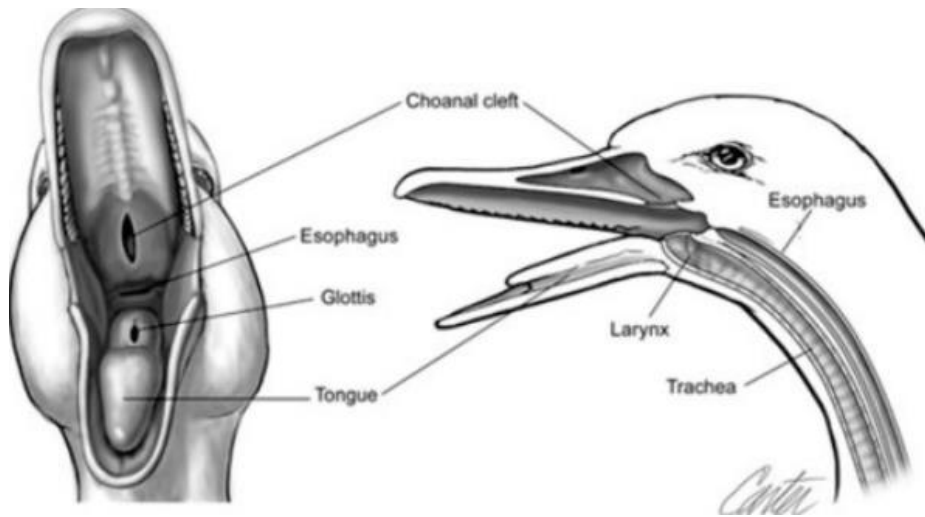
Avian Sample Collection for Influenza A and Newcastle Disease

January 3, 2023

This document contains sample collection recommendations from the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) in Ames, IA, specifically for the detection of avian influenza A viruses (IAV) and avian paramyxoviruses (APMV-1), such as Newcastle disease (ND). This document supersedes all previous versions (WI-AV-0020) of *Avian Sample Collection for Influenza A and Newcastle Disease* (now NVSL-WI-0023).

[Avian Sample Collection for Influenza A and Newcastle Disease \(usda.gov\)](https://www.usda.gov/animal-plant-health/inspection-services/nvsl/avian-sample-collection-for-influenza-a-and-newcastle-disease)

Sample Collection



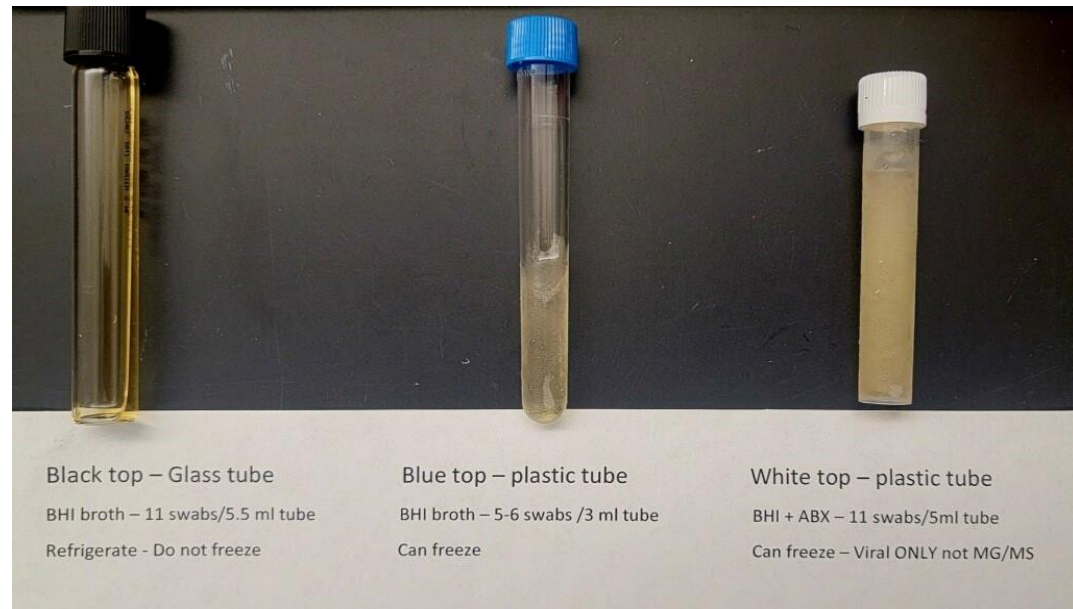
- Oropharyngeal (OP) swabs are preferred for gallinaceous poultry
 - Swab the oral cavity and opening of the trachea, avoiding the esophagus, and bring the swab up through the choanal cleft where the sinuses drain to capture material from the upper respiratory tract
 - Tracheal swabs (TR), if needed, are best obtained from fresh carcasses.

Sample Collection

- Target sample collection from birds with following priority
 - Recent mortalities (1)
 - Sick birds (2)
 - When above are not available, target birds next to building inlets or in cages adjacent to sick/dead birds
- Use synthetic or semi-synthetic swabs (polyester, rayon, nylon) with a plastic handle
 - **AVOID** cotton or calcium alginate swabs
 - **AVOID** swabs with wooden handles
 - Shown to inactivate virus and inhibit PCR
 - **AVOID** leaving swabs or other collection devices in the tube

Sample Collection

- Brain heart infusion broth (BHI) is recommended viral transport media (VTM) – contains protein component that protects virus from degradation during storage and shipping
- 3 ml
 - up to 5/6-bird swab pools for avian species
- 5.5 ml
 - up to 11-bird swab pools from gallinaceous poultry only



Sample Collection

Table 1. Preferred specimens for Influenza A and Newcastle disease diagnostics.

Sampling source	Preferred Specimen	Sample Collection	Comment
Gallinaceous poultry (e.g., chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quail)	Tracheal or oropharyngeal (TR/OP) preferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOR FADs – typically 5 swabs/pool in at least 3 mls of VTM • Up to 11 swabs/pool in at least 5mls of VTM pooled is valid only for TR/OP swabs from gallinaceous species ^a 	Virus usually shed via respiratory route; may be strain dependent
	Cloacal swab (CL) may be used	Up to 5 swabs/pool at least 3 mls of VTM pooled by sample route and species	

- The 11-bird swab pool is only valid for IAV/ND testing of TR/OP swabs from gallinaceous poultry and must be in 5.5 mls BHI
 - FADI's, minimum of 2 11-bird swab pools per barn is required

Pooling Procedures

- Swab samples may be pooled by:
 - Same species
 - Same premises
 - Same sampling route
 - DO NOT pool Tracheal/Oropharyngeal and Cloacal swabs together
 - **Pool mortalities, sick birds, and healthy birds separately**



Specimen Transfer and Storage

- Maintain cold chain for all samples
- Specimens should be held on ice pack immediately following collection
- Tubes stored and transferred in upright position
- IAV and APMV-1 stable in BHI when stored at **4°C** for up to **96** hours
- If samples have been frozen (-70°C), they should remain frozen until delivered to lab
- Specimens should **never** be stored in freezer of standard refrigerator/freezer unit
 - Automatic defrost cycle (freeze/thaw detrimental to survival of virus)

Submission Form

TN Commercial AI Incident Submission Form- Version 12.12.22		Case # _____			
EMRS Incident Name: HPAI 2022	Page ____ of ____	For Lab Use Only Rec. Date _____ Time _____			
2 Company: Farm Name: _____ Federal PIN: _____ Address: _____ City, State, Zip: _____ County: _____ Production Type: _____		1 Tube	Farm ID	Barn ID/ House #	Age (wks)
3 KORD LAB Client Account # REQUIRED for Submission _____		4 Report to: AI Incident Management & Samantha.Beaty@tn.gov Whitnie.Smartt@tn.gov		Unique sample id sticker or Broth Tube # _____	
5 Reason For Submission: Must Select 1 of the 4 options <input type="checkbox"/> Surveillance (MUST Select 1 of the 4 options) <input type="checkbox"/> Control Area Surveillance (≤10K) <input type="checkbox"/> Surveillance Zone (i.e. 10k-20K) <input type="checkbox"/> Movement (intrastate) Billed to Client Account <input type="checkbox"/> Sick bird Investigation (within Control Zone) <input type="checkbox"/> FAD Diagnostics (Outside the Control Area(s)) FADI or referral # _____ REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> Interstate Movement (Billed to Client Account) <input type="checkbox"/> Traceback (Epi)		Unique sample id sticker or Broth Tube # _____			
6 Duplicate Samples for NVSL: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, included with this submission to Kord Lab <input type="checkbox"/> No, duplicate samples were not submitted with this submission		Unique sample id sticker or Broth Tube # _____			
7 Production Class: <input type="checkbox"/> Layer (Table eggs & Hatching eggs) <input type="checkbox"/> Meat (i.e. turkey, broiler) <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding/Genetic Stock		8 Total # of Birds on Premises (all barns/houses): _____		Unique sample id sticker or Broth Tube # _____	
9 Test Requested: Species: <input type="checkbox"/> Chicken <input type="checkbox"/> Turkey Sample Type: <input type="checkbox"/> OP Swab <input type="checkbox"/> Tracheal swab <input type="checkbox"/> Cloacal Swab Pool #: <input type="checkbox"/> 5 bird pool <input type="checkbox"/> 11 bird pool <input type="checkbox"/> other _____ Collection Date: _____ Time: _____ am/pm Collected by: _____ PRINT Phone: _____		Unique sample id sticker or Broth Tube # _____			
10 HISTORY: _____ _____ Total # birds in suspect barn _____ # sick _____ # dead _____		Unique sample id sticker or Broth Tube # _____			



Submission Form

TN Commercial AI Incident Submission Form- Version 12.12.22		[Redacted]																																																					
EMRS Incident Name: HPAI 2022		Page 1 of 1																																																					
Company: [Redacted] Farm Name: [Redacted] Federal PIN: [Redacted] Address: [Redacted] City, State, Zip: [Redacted] County: [Redacted] Production Type: <u>Commercial Layer</u>		Rec. Date: [Redacted] Time: [Redacted]																																																					
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Duplicate Samples for NVSL: Yes, included with this submission to Kord Lab No, duplicate samples were not submitted with this submission			
Production Class: Layer (Table eggs & Hatching eggs) Meat (i.e. turkey, broiler) Breeding/Genetic Stock		Total # of Birds on Premises (all barns/houses): 42,052	
Test Requested: Species: Chicken Turkey Sample Type: OP Swab Tracheal swab Cloacal Swab Pool #: 5 bird pool 11 bird pool other _____ Collection Date: [Redacted] Time: [Redacted] and [Redacted] Collected by: [Redacted] PRINT Phone: [Redacted]			
HISTORY: _____ _____ Total # birds in suspect barn N/A # sick 0 # dead 0			




Sample drop off ends at 11:00 for same day results
Subject to change during outbreak = Extends to 2:00
p.m. Call the lab when you arrive

Receiving Office: Sample Drop Off



C. E. Kord Animal Health Diagnostic Lab

P.O. Box 40627

Nashville, TN 37204-0627

615-837-5125

Hours of Operation: 7 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.



Questions?



Email to: animal.health@tn.gov

Call: State Vet Office- 615-837-5120

Kord Lab- 615-837-5125