

Comparison of Operational Plans from the Secure Poultry Supply Plans (Egg, Broiler, Turkey)

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Secure Poultry Supply Plans

- The Plans are meant to be used as a Tool to help guide decisions.
- The plans make specific science- and risk-based recommendations that emergency decision makers (e.g. Incident Commanders) can use to rapidly decide whether to issue or deny movement permits of table egg, broiler and turkey industry products during an event.
- The plans outline surveillance, biosecurity, and cleaning and disinfection practices for moving product from **negative premises** into, within, or out of a HPAI Control Area.

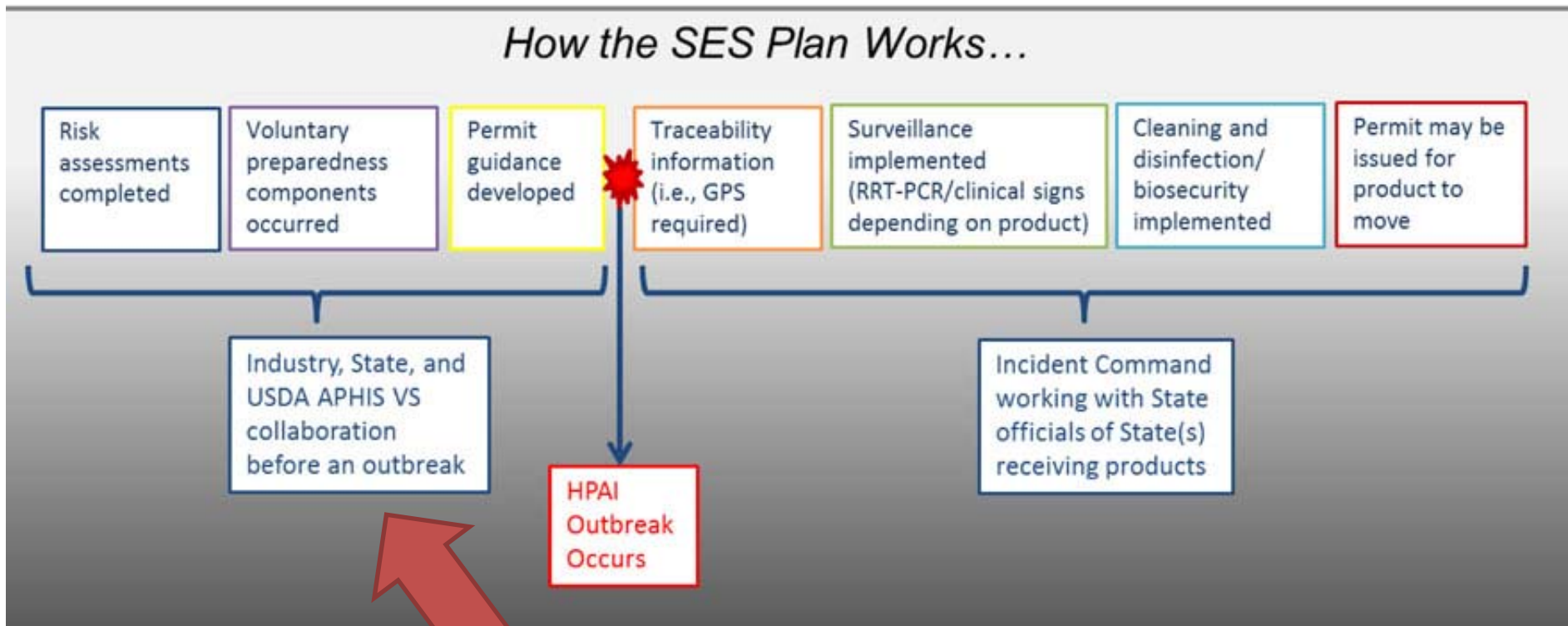
Good to Remember

- These plans are living documents
- Original risk-based recommendations based on past HPAI events.
- New risk assessments will continue to be evaluated and added in future updates
 - Such as the recent HPAI H5N2 event
 - Updated risk assessments will change some of the procedures

History

- Secure Egg Supply
 - 10 years old – began in the era of “Stamping Out”
 - Most complete of the plans
 - All risk assessments and permit guidance are completed for items listed
- Secure Broiler & Turkey Supply
 - 2-3 years old
 - Operational plans and risk assessments sometimes done by separate groups
 - Not all risk assessments are completed
 - Permit guidance just released because of need

How the Secure Poultry Supply Plans were supposed to work



- Needed a little more State Vet “education” before the event

Plans will be the same, but not

- 3 completely different industries
- 3 different management styles
- 3 different perceived risks
- 3 different working groups, which included:
 - Academia (U of MN, ISU)
 - USDA-APHIS-VS-CEAH
 - USDA-APHIS-VS
 - Industry veterinarians
 - Commodity groups (UEP, NTF)
 - State officials

Testing

- All 3 plans require PCR testing to move birds or products off the facility and within or out of the Control Area
 - Exception - a few eggs products in Egg Plan
- Test – RRT-PCR
- Sample – oropharyngeal swab (also includes swabbing the choanal cleft)
- Numbers of PCR tests (pooled tube of swabs) – is always per house
 - 1 PCR per house or 2 PCR per house

Testing

- Sample size – 5 or 11 dead/sick birds in 1 pool = 1 PCR test
 - Target dead birds first, then sick birds to fill the pool
 - What happens when there are literally no dead or sick in the house (such as with breeders)? USDA/trading partners will probably not take a 0 test as a negative test.
 - Testing 11 birds increases the confidence level
 - BHI media tubes – 3 ml versus 5.5 ml
 - 1-11 bird swab pool can go into a 5.5 ml BHI tube (remove swabs)
 - 3 ml BHI tube – can only have a maximum of 5 swabs
 - Easier to stick to 1 collection number if all states agree

Testing

- Sample size – 5 or 11 dead/sick birds in 1 pool = 1 PCR test
 - Sample sizes for each Plan:
 - Egg Plan – 5 or 11 birds (for every 50 dead birds per house)
 - Broiler Plan –
 - Breeders -- 5 birds per house (for every 50 dead birds per house)
 - Broilers -- 5 or 11 birds (for every 50 dead birds per house)
 - Turkey Plan –
 - Brooder turkeys – 5 or 11 birds (for every 50 dead birds per house)
 - Grow-out turkeys – 5 birds (for every 50 dead birds per house)

Testing

- How many negative PCR tests needed prior to move?
 - 1 PCR test prior to move
 - Table egg layers for products that move daily – Egg Plan
 - Non-pasteurized liquid eggs, dry eggshells, wet eggshells
 - Placing turkey poults in a brooder house within Control Area
 - 2 PCR tests prior to move
 - Egg, Broiler, Turkey breeders to move hatching eggs & turkey semen
 - Table egg layers to move table eggs
 - Meat broilers and turkeys to move to slaughter
 - Nothing listed in plans about spent layers or spent breeders to slaughter or rendering yet – being developed
 - No testing required to move
 - Pasteurized liquid eggs, inedible egg products to non-poultry facility (no threat of AIV to move product)

Testing

- Frequency of sampling prior to move – 2 options:
 - 2 PCR pools collected on 1 day before moving
 - 5 or 11 birds per pool
 - This method has a slightly higher confidence level
 - Less visits to farm (better biosecurity!)
 - 1 PCR pool collected on the 2 consecutive days before moving
 - 5 or 11 birds per pool

Holding Product Prior to Move

- 1 day hold before egg movement
 - Starting up the washed & sanitized eating shell eggs from table egg layer farms
 - 1 day hold – 1 PCR test before that lot moves to a storage/holding facility (not to egg market)
- 2 day hold before egg movement
 - Hatching eggs from all breeder farms
 - Washed & sanitized eating shell eggs and nest run eating eggs from table egg layer farms
 - 2 day hold – 2 PCR tests before that lot moves to hatchery or egg plant

Permitted Movement

- The State Animal Health Official of the Destination State receives copy of movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
- Examples of permits are located in the plans or as supplemental information (on-line).

Permitted Movement

- Permit outlines what procedures are needed before moving
 - Traceability Information (*Federal Premises ID*)
 - Normal flock production parameters (mortality, egg production)
 - Truck & driver biosecurity measures
 - Product-specific biosecurity measures
 - Completed epidemiology questionnaire with no dangerous contact to infected premises
 - Any holding or isolation requirements
 - Any testing requirements, number of samples

Using the SPS Plans -- Recommendations for Interstate Movement out of a Control Zone

- National Assembly HPAI Permit Working Group (May'15)
- USDA-VS FAD PReP Materials & References (Sept'15)
- These recommendations do not replace or supersede existing movement requirements of receiving states.

Recommendations for Interstate Movement out of a Control Zone

1. Delay moving live poultry & hatching eggs until commercial poultry have been tested.
2. States avoid placing additional restrictions.
3. Traceability information is required.
4. Flock has normal flock production parameters as described in the Secure Poultry Supply (SPS) Plans.

Recommendations for Interstate Movement out of a Control Zone

5. Follow Truck & Driver and Product Specific biosecurity procedures as described in the SPS Plans.
6. Premises of origin is not an Infected, Suspect or Contact Premises.
7. Hatching and table eggs follow the 2-day holding procedure as described in the SPS Plans.

Recommendations for Interstate Movement out of a Control Zone

8. Testing – minimum of two 11-bird negative AI PCR pools per house.
 - One pool is 11 dead/sick birds per 50 dead in a house.
 - Collect all pools within 24 hours prior to move
or
Collect one pool within 48 hours prior to move
and 2nd pool within 24 hours prior to move.

