Virginia Initial State Response and Containment Plan (ISRCP)

Prevention and Rapid Response for Avian Influenza (H5 and H7)

June 2019
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I. Introduction

A. Overview

Avian influenza (AI) is a viral infection of birds caused by a group of viruses known as type A influenzas. AI viruses are classified as either highly pathogenic AI (HPAI) or low pathogenic AI (LPAI), based on the genetic features of the virus and the severity of disease in poultry. While most AI viruses are LPAI and usually result in mild or asymptomatic infections, HPAI viruses are associated with very high morbidity and mortality rates in poultry, up to 90 to 100 percent.

This prevention and rapid response plan (officially termed the Initial State Response and Containment Plan [ISRCP]) was developed immediately following the outbreak of LPAI (H7N2) in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia during 2002. The Valley outbreak infected 197 poultry flocks and 4.7 million turkeys and chickens. Since 2002, the Emergency Disease Management Committee (EDMC) also known as the Virginia Poultry Disease Task Force (VPDTF), comprised of industry and government representatives, has met at least quarterly to review and update this plan. The plan was designed to prevent and respond to the more likely scenario of another LPAI outbreak rather than an outbreak of HPAI. While the federal government will direct eradication of HPAI, the Virginia LPAI plan contains biosecurity and surveillance measures beneficial against LPAI and HPAI.

Furthermore, numerous mostly harmless strains of mild avian influenza exist throughout the world in wild bird populations, swine, etc, and despite strict biosecurity from time to time a commercial flock will become exposed to non-H5 or H7 subtype LPAI virus. With Virginia’s high level of surveillance for H5 and H7 LPAI, it is possible that routine testing will detect antibodies for a non-H5 or H7 virus. Response to non-H5 and H7 subtypes will be according to Appendix 18.

In 2014-15 HPAI infected numerous flocks in several states in the US and Virginia must be prepared to respond to an outbreak of H5 or H7 AI in the Commonwealth or nearby states. A positive PCR diagnosis of H5 or H7 virus coupled with classical HPAI clinical symptoms with mortality of 30 percent or greater requires immediate (within 24 hours) depopulation and onsite disposal of the infected flock. Appendix 20 contains guidelines to protect the health and safety of flock depopulation teams responding to an HPAI outbreak.
B. Regional Applicability of this Plan
This plan shall apply to poultry producers and related facilities operating within Virginia unless producers are more closely associated with the poultry operations of an adjoining state. Poultry producers and operations on Virginia’s Eastern Shore may be managed in the event of an AI outbreak according to the Maryland and Delaware Initial State Response and Containment Plan (ISRCP), as those operations are routinely more closely associated with the Delmarva poultry industry. Some poultry producers and operations along the Virginia-North Carolina border may be managed in the event of an AI outbreak according to the North Carolina ISRCP, as some of those operations are associated with a poultry complex based in North Carolina. This plan may not apply as written to every circumstance and may need to be updated and/or changed during an incident at the discretion of the State Veterinarian and consultation with the VPDTF members as appropriate.

C. Definitions
“Poultry” means all domesticated birds, including backyard poultry, used for the production of meat or eggs for consumption, for the production of other commercial products, for restocking supplies of game, or for the breeding these categories of birds, as well as fighting cocks used for any purpose. Birds that are kept in captivity for any reason other than those reasons referred to in the preceding paragraph, including those that are kept for shows, races, exhibitions, competitions or for breeding or selling these categories of birds as well as pet birds, are not considered to be poultry.

“Region” means a geographic area of the Commonwealth comprising a concentration of poultry reasonably segregated from other concentrations of poultry. Virginia contains five poultry regions: the Shenandoah Valley, Central Virginia, Southeastern Virginia, the Eastern Shore, and Southwestern Virginia.

“Virginia Poultry Federation (VPF)” means the organization that represents all sectors of the poultry industry, from farmers, to processors, to businesses that provide goods and services to the poultry industry. VPF’s mission is to promote a positive business climate for the poultry and egg industry in Virginia through effective government and public relations, youth programs, membership services, and educational activities.

II. Prevention
A. Biosecurity

Biosecurity is a critical component of a poultry company's poultry health program. Following strict biosecurity guidelines can reduce the chances that diseases such as avian influenza will come into contact with commercial poultry operations.

Each poultry company will maintain strict biosecurity programs governing all aspects of their operations. VPDTF will maintain industry-wide recommended biosecurity guidelines that adhere to or exceed the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) program standards (Appendix 1). Poultry companies are encouraged to follow the VPF or equivalent guidelines or more stringent procedures as they deem prudent. Companies will conduct an internal or external audit of their biosecurity procedures on an approximately annual basis. Facilities should also develop and exercise additional enhanced biosecurity protocols for suspect and infected premises. VDACS will provide educational materials to small hobby producers as part of routine surveillance events such as fairs, poultry shows, auctions, swap meets, and other events where poultry is co-mingled. These materials will cover information concerning biosecurity and poultry diseases. Presentations will be given to poultry clubs, 4-H clubs, and small hobby farmers throughout the state to increase their awareness of biosecurity practices.

B. Routine Surveillance

Movement into Virginia¹ - Virginia poultry processors will not import into the state nor should VDACS permit poultry to enter the Commonwealth without a state-certified negative virus detection (Antigen capture Immunoassay [ACIA, eg Flu-Detect], PCR, virus isolation or other approved test) and/or antibody test (AGID or other approved test) for Avian Influenza subtypes H5 and H7 pursuant to VDACS animal admissions regulations, proclamations, and requirements issued pursuant to Chapter 60, Article 1, Section 3.2 of the Code of Virginia. The requirements are outlined in Appendix 2.

In State Surveillance – All commercial poultry flocks will be tested according to the VDACS Routine Non-epidemic AI Surveillance Testing (Appendix 3).

In the presence of any of the following signs or symptoms, the company should immediately submit duplicate samples for AI diagnostic sampling:
- Significant, unexplained decreases in feed and/or water consumption;

¹ Excepted from these requirements are poultry imported by poultry companies into Virginia for slaughter, which will fall under the In State Surveillance protocol discussed above and in Appendix 3.
• Significant, unexplained decreases in egg production;
• Significant, unexplained increases in respiratory signs; or
• Significant, unexplained mortality or morbidity.

C. Emergency Management Disease Committee (EMDC), also known as the Virginia Poultry Disease Task Force (VPDTF)

The VPF has established the VPDTF, which will consist of VDACS, VPF, Virginia Cooperative Extension (VCE), Virginia Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine, USDA APHIS, VDEQ, VDH, local emergency management, WVDA, Virginia Farm Bureau Federation, and at least one representative of each of the poultry companies. The VPDTF will meet at least quarterly to review and update contingency plans related to poultry health emergencies, including but not limited to, prevention, rapid response, and carcass disposal. The VPDTF will conduct exercises at a minimum of at least once every five three years. A list of participants is included in Appendix 22.

D. Diagnostic Resources

Appendix 24 contains a summary of VDACS diagnostic resources.

III. Rapid Response

Non-negative samples may result from clinical morbidity/mortality or from routine pre-movement surveillance. All repeatable non-negative test results on the AI Matrix will be directed to the State Veterinarian. All initial non-negative PCR results will be rerun and run for H5 and H7 at the same time. If repeatedly non-negative on PCR, NVSL will be notified and samples will be overnighted to NVSL. NVSL is the only lab that can confirm H5/H7 test results. The state veterinarian or his representative will alert the poultry company and request duplicate samples of 20 birds/house per Appendix 4. The poultry farm is quarantined until NVSL results are completed. The state veterinarian or his representative will also notify the USDA-APHIS Area Veterinarian in Charge and the VPF.

While awaiting test results, companies should initiate a self-imposed quarantine and initiate enhanced biosecurity guidelines (Appendix 8). Poultry companies will immediately notify VDACS of any non-negative test results not obtained from VDACS labs.

When notified by VDACS of a non-negative test result, the VPF will notify the other poultry companies in accordance with Appendix 27. VPF, VDACS, and USDA will consult and coordinate conference calls/meetings as needed. (Note: If the case involves a WVA flock that is part of a VA poultry complex, the WVDA
plan will apply and the VA task force will consult with WVDA prior to initiating communications activities in VA.)

A positive PCR diagnosis of H5 or H7 virus coupled with classical HPAI clinical symptoms with mortality of 30 percent or greater requires immediate (within 24 hours) depopulation and onsite disposal of the infected flock.

When the first positive AI flock is diagnosed by NVSL or sooner if determined necessary by the state veterinarian in commercial or noncommercial poultry, the poultry companies will, region-wide, cease all routine farm visits and immediately notify all growers in the region within 24 hours. VDACS, with guidance from VPF, will notify its list of vendors, utilities, and government agencies utilizing the VPDTF Biosecurity Notification List within 24 hours via the Virginia Poultry Disease Alert System and request immediate cessation of all non-essential farm visits. The Biosecurity Notification List will be maintained and reviewed by VDACS and VPF. The State Veterinarian, with input from the VPDTF, will consider appropriate restrictions on litter spreading. USDA APHIS VS is the governmental organization authorized to represent the United States to the OIE.

A. Quarantines
The relevant poultry company will quarantine suspect AI positive farms per VPF Company Quarantine Requirements (Appendix 8). In addition, the relevant poultry company will quarantine farms with non-negative test results, exempting movement of eggs within the Commonwealth of Virginia pending their disinfection and proper biosecurity, pending test results of any samples sent to NVSL. VDACS will quarantine farms with confirmed positive flocks.

B. Depopulation and Disposal
1. Methods for depopulation and disposal should follow guidance in 9 CFR 56.5 (a) and (b).

When a flock is depopulated, proper disposal options include the following:

a. Rendering at VDACS-approved rendering facilities according to VDACS Transport of AI Positive Flocks to Rendering Requirements (Appendix 10). All routine grower visits to these facilities must cease immediately.
b. Onsite composting (Appendix 16 contains guidelines)
c. Incineration
d. Disposal at a permitted solid waste landfill in accordance with VDACS Transport of AI Positive Flocks to Landfill Requirements (Appendix 9) and the DEQ Requirements for Disposal of Infected Bird Carcasses in
Sanitary Landfills (Appendix 15). All routine grower visits to these facilities must cease immediately.

e. Burial on the premises if a suitable site is available in accordance with state requirements.

f. Other approved methods

VDACS should work with the Virginia Department of Transportation to ensure the availability of an immediate variance on truck weight requirements for vehicles transporting AI-infected carcasses. VDACS will work with environmental agencies, state police, local law enforcement, municipalities involved in disposal issues.

2. Controlled marketing of LPAI H5 or H7 positive or exposed flocks may be considered as a method of depopulation. It must be approved by the State Veterinarian in consultation with USDA APHIS. Follow guidelines set forth in 9 CFR 56.5 (c). If controlled marketing is authorized, refer to Appendix 23 for management protocol and Appendix 23A for management checklist.

3. Indemnity and compensation may be requested from USDA in writing for depopulation and disposal of an infected or exposed poultry flock as well as cleaning and disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials from those flocks. As per 9 CFR 56, a written flock management plan will be developed for all infected or exposed flocks. Sample templates for these required flock plans are found in Appendix 26 and Appendix 26a. Specific guidance on the procedures and documentation required to receive indemnity are found in the USDA Guidance: FY2016 HPAI Response: Overview of Finance & Administration Procedures.

C. Surveillance in an Outbreak

1. Within 48 hours of any H5 or H7 positive diagnosis in commercial or noncommercial poultry and for a minimum of 21 days after the last diagnosed case, the poultry companies will implement, region wide, VDACS’ Enhanced AI Surveillance Testing (Appendix 4). Virginia regions are defined on page 5 of this plan.

2. All poultry companies within a minimum of a 10-kilometer (6.2-mile) radius from Infected Premises and on any other high-risk contact farms will conduct Dead Bird Pickup Surveillance (Appendix 11) for 21 days from last positive diagnosis.

3. Consistent and adequate biosecurity practices must be maintained while conducting surveillance to prevent the spread of the AI virus. It is important
to keep all surveillance personnel, equipment, and vehicles clean and to follow the biosecurity protocols described in this response plan. For additional information on biosecurity, refer to USDA Defend the Flock Guidelines.

D. Vaccination
In the event of an outbreak, the VPDTF will deliberate on the use of vaccine and make recommendations to the State Veterinarian. The State Veterinarian will consider approving the use of vaccine according to VDACS AI Vaccination Protocol (Appendix 12) or another scientifically valid protocol. (Note: APHIS approval would need to be requested as well.) Companies using AI vaccines would be required to use Antigen Detection tests or have means to differentiate infected vaccinated birds such as Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Animals (DIVA) vaccination strategies.

E. Quarantine Release
Cleaning and disinfecting of premises, litter handling, and releasing premises from state quarantine will be done according to VDACS Quarantine Release Requirements (Appendix 13).

F. Communicating with the Public During an Outbreak
Providing factual information to the public and small poultry producers through news media is an important aspect of responding to an outbreak of avian influenza. VPF will look for guidance to the AI Communications Response Manual developed by the National Chicken Council and the National Turkey Federation. Media inquiries should be directed to industry, state, and federal public information officers as necessary. Virginia Poultry Breeders Association and Virginia Cooperative Extension Service may be utilized to communicate AI events to hobby producers. No press release shall occur prior to communicating the news release with USDA APHIS Public Affairs or prior to confirmation of first H5H7 AI test result from NVSL, Ames, IA. Upon confirmation of AI, a press release may be issued upon consultation among USDA, VDACS and VPF for public notification.

Public Information Officers:
Virginia Poultry Federation Hobey Bauhan, 540-433-2451
USDA APHIS Legislative and Public Affairs TBD, 301-734-7799
Virginia Department of Agriculture Elaine Lidholm, 804-786-7686
and Consumer Services
APPENDIX 1

VIRGINIA POULTRY DISEASE TASK FORCE BIOSECURITY GUIDELINES AND AUDIT CHECKLIST

Adopted by Virginia Poultry Disease Task Force, November 6, 2015
Virginia Poultry Disease Task Force Biosecurity Guidelines and Audit Checklist

The checklist herein is provided to assist poultry companies in complying with the accompanying Biosecurity Guidelines recommended by the Virginia Poultry Disease Task Force and voluntarily adopted by this company. These biosecurity guidelines are minimum standards, and poultry companies are encouraged to go beyond these basic steps as they determine practical and beneficial for protection of poultry flocks.

(Note to Auditors: Use photography as appropriate to document findings.)

This audit applies to the following company, complex or facility:

Auditor: ____________________________________________________________

Company and Complex: ____________________________________________

Address: _________________________________________________________

Phone: _______________ Fax: _________________ Date: _________________

Accompanied by: ________________________________________________ (Company Representative)

Title ____________________________________________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Y/N</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Techs and Breeder Servicing</td>
<td>Park a minimum of 50’ from first poultry house you approach.</td>
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<td>Windows</td>
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<td>Keep windows closed on farms.</td>
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<td>Protective Gear</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Service techs must put on clean coveralls, hairnets and boots (rubber or disposable) prior to entering poultry houses. Hand sanitation or washing must occur after removal of protective gear.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Foot Sanitation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Thoroughly clean and disinfect footwear at poultry house entrance. A second pair of boots upon house entrance is effective and recommended.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Disinfection</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Clean and disinfect all equipment before entering and after exiting houses.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hand sanitizer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Use hand sanitizer or protective gloves before entering and when exiting houses.</td>
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<td>Upper Respiratory</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Blow nose into clean tissue and properly dispose before exiting farm or use N-95 mask.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vehicle sanitation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clean and disinfect vehicles inside daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feed Mill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Truck Washing</td>
<td>Wash trucks to remove mud and debris.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational Onboard Disinfectant Sprayers</td>
<td>Onboard disinfectant sprayers with functioning spray nozzles with complete disinfection of all tires must be utilized on all feed trucks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tire Disinfection</td>
<td>Spray tires with an approved disinfectant before entering and exiting farm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clean Cabs</td>
<td>Clean and disinfect the cabs on feed trucks with aerosol product daily. Spray the floors and pedals with approved disinfectant.</td>
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<td>Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hatchery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boots Required</td>
<td>All drivers must wear boots (rubber or disposable).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tire disinfection</td>
<td>Spray tires with an approved disinfectant before entering and exiting farm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egg truck sanitation</td>
<td>Clean and disinfect egg trucks daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chick/poult delivery truck sanitation</td>
<td>Maintain cleanliness inside and outside of chick/poult delivery trucks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fly control</td>
<td>Spray insecticide inside trucks as needed to eliminate the transporting of flies from farm to farm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egg rack and tray sanitation</td>
<td>Wash and disinfect egg racks and trays before leaving hatchery.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chick/poult box and delivery cart sanitation</td>
<td>Wash chick/poult boxes and delivery carts at least once a week.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hatchery Waste Trucks</td>
<td>Clean and disinfect hatchery waste trucks going to rendering before returning to hatchery. (Load should be hauled at the end of the day. If a third party contractor is used, a written biosecurity program must be in place.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hatchery Waste Trucks</td>
<td>Sweep out the cab and spray pedals and floorboard with approved disinfectant. Spray insecticide as needed. (If a third party contractor is used, a written biosecurity program must be in place.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source Flock Monitoring</td>
<td>Eggs brought to hatcheries should be from source flocks participating in NPIP.</td>
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<td>Area</td>
<td>Guideline</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Live Haul</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment sanitation</td>
<td>Clean and disinfect all equipment as needed pursuant to company standard operating procedures.</td>
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<td><strong>Dead Bird Disposal</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>Composting must be managed properly to ensure carcasses are covered to prevent exposure to wild animals and to maintain adequate temperatures for composting.</td>
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<td>Incineration</td>
<td>Carcasses must be protected from exposure to wild animals.</td>
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<td>Communal Disposal</td>
<td>Farms must not share disposal facilities.</td>
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<td>Rendering</td>
<td>Rendering can be used for catastrophic mortality if approved by company management and requires complete C&amp;D at a commercial truck or car wash before trucks return to farm. In no case may vehicles transporting carcasses travel from farm to farm to pick up carcasses. (Note: If a vendor offers a service for transporting frozen carcasses from daily mortality from on farm freezer units to rendering, that service must prove to be a biosecure operation.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Guideline</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growers, Farm Managers, and Hired Help</td>
<td>Establish an identifiable perimeter buffer zone around the poultry houses that maximizes separation between visitor parking and vehicular traffic and poultry houses. Grass must be kept short and tidy. Keep free of debris and stored equipment and manage to prevent nesting of birds or rodents.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Signage</td>
<td>Post “Biosecurity/Disease Control Area” signs at the perimeter buffer area.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visitors</td>
<td>Restrict visitors from entering your poultry barns and do not enter other poultry facilities. No entry allowed in perimeter or poultry houses unless authorized by grower or poultry company.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visitor Log and Instructions</td>
<td>Maintain a log of all visitors and provide written instructions on biosecurity procedures.</td>
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<td>Vehicle traffic</td>
<td>Restrict vehicles from entering the perimeter buffer unless they are C&amp;D’d before entering and after exiting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vendor/visitor guidelines</td>
<td>Ensure that vendors with an essential need to enter the perimeter buffer area and/or poultry houses follow all applicable biosecurity requirements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restrict animals</td>
<td>Do not allow pets, livestock or wild animals to enter poultry houses. Consider keeping livestock out of at least a 10 foot buffer zone around poultry houses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wild birds</td>
<td>Keep wild birds out of poultry houses. Eliminate standing water wherever possible. Implement BMPS to mitigate presence of wild birds in any unavoidable standing water.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Guideline</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growers, Farm Managers, and Hired Help (cont.)</td>
<td>Water must come from deep wells or sources that have been treated to eliminate any potential contamination with live virus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water supplies</td>
<td>Any spilled feed must be cleaned up and disposed of immediately.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spilled feed</td>
<td>Practice rodent and insect control consistent with poultry company formal written vector control program.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rodent and insect control</td>
<td>Keep workrooms clean and personal sanitizing equipment clean and serviceable with fresh disinfectant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workroom sanitation</td>
<td>No birds of any kind will be visited or kept by the grower or hired help.</td>
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<td>Other birds</td>
<td>Equipment must be effectively sanitized between uses. Sharing of equipment is discouraged, but when necessary equipment must be cleaned and sanitized between each farm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanitation of equipment</td>
<td>Thoroughly clean and disinfect footwear at house entrance. A second pair of boots upon house entrance is effective and recommended. Growers must wear clean protective clothing or clothing dedicated to the farm prior to entering poultry houses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clothing and footwear</td>
<td>Producers will immediately report any increased mortality or morbidity to their flock supervisor and/or company veterinarian.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Guideline</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biosecurity Officer</td>
<td>Poultry complexes and independent poultry farms will have a Biosecurity Officer capable of designing and implementing effective biosecurity procedures. The Biosecurity Officer must be an experienced poultry veterinarian or should consult with one. He or she is responsible for developing site-specific biosecurity plans and training all personnel. The Biosecurity Officer should have the authority to ensure compliance with biosecurity protocols and take corrective action as needed. He or she continuously adopts the plan and procedures to address changing risks.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of employees and other personnel</td>
<td>The Biosecurity Officer ensures that farm employees, contract crews, truck drivers and service personnel are trained on site-specific biosecurity SOPs. Training materials should be provided in languages understood by employees. The site-specific biosecurity plans should be distributed to every employee, and training should be reviewed and documented to make sure every employee understands the concepts and procedures that apply to their area of responsibility.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Avoid other birds | Poultry company personnel and growers must avoid any contact with live bird markets and noncommercial poultry. Follow company procedures, including adequate sanitation, after hunting, hiking, golfing, or other activities with potential exposure to wild fowl. Companies will perform a documented assessment of service tech contact with other poultry or bird species at hire and annually.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Y/N</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General (cont.)</td>
<td>Poultry company personnel and growers must avoid any contact with live bird markets and noncommercial poultry. Follow company procedures, including adequate sanitation, after hunting, hiking, golfing, or other activities with potential exposure to wild fowl. Companies will perform a documented assessment of service tech contact with other poultry or bird species at hire and annually.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vector Control Program</td>
<td>Poultry companies must have a formal, written vector control program for contract growers and company owned farms to follow.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance</td>
<td>Poultry companies will comply with applicable disease surveillance protocols.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biosecurity training</td>
<td>Poultry companies will hold annual training on Biosecurity Program for service techs, hatchery personnel, feed mill personnel, live-haul personnel, and growers. Poultry companies will maintain documentation of training for auditor review.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biosecurity audits</td>
<td>Poultry company will conduct audits semiannually using criteria herein. One of the audits must be conducted by an approved outside auditor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced biosecurity</td>
<td>If there is an outbreak of a highly contagious disease refer to the prevention and rapid response plan and individual company policies for increased biosecurity measures.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 2
Avian Entry Requirements, as provided in regulation 2VAC5-141-60,

2VAC5-141-60. Poultry entry requirements; exemptions.
A. Within the 30 days prior to its date of entry into Virginia, poultry must be deemed healthy and free of infectious diseases and all required tests must be completed. Proof of examination and test results must be submitted with the permit request and on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection; VS 9-3, if the shipper is a NPIP participant; or in a format approved by the State Veterinarian. All poultry shall be accompanied by an electronic or written Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, VS 9-3, or alternative movement document approved by the State Veterinarian, which shall be in the possession of the person in charge of such poultry.
B. Chickens, turkeys, and hatching eggs of chickens and turkeys shall not be imported into Virginia unless originating exclusively from flocks or hatcheries participating in the NPIP or issued a permit and found to be negative on a Pullorum-typhoid test within 30 days prior to entry.
C. Poultry shall not be imported into Virginia unless the following conditions are met concerning avian influenza (H5 and H7):
1. Requirements governing hatching eggs and certain day-old birds:
   a. Hatching eggs shall originate from a breeder flock that participates in and meets the requirements of the "U.S. Avian Influenza Clean" program for chickens or the "U.S. H5/H7 Avian Influenza Clean" program for turkeys of the NPIP.
   b. Day-old chickens, day-old game birds, and day-old turkeys shall originate from a hatchery that only handles hatching eggs that originate from breeding flocks that participate in and meet the requirements of the "U.S. Avian Influenza Clean" or the "U.S. H5/H7 Avian Influenza Clean" programs of the NPIP.
   c. A statement certifying that the breeder flock shipping hatching eggs and all breeder flocks supplying eggs to the hatchery shipping day-old chickens, day-old game birds, or day-old turkeys participates in and meets the requirements of the "U.S. Avian Influenza Clean" or the "U.S. H5/H7 Avian Influenza Clean" programs of the NPIP shall be provided.
2. Requirements governing all other poultry:
   a. The poultry shall be tested and found negative for avian influenza (H5 and H7) within 14 days prior to entry into Virginia or shall come from a flock that has first been tested with negative results within 14 days prior to entry into Virginia as follows:
      (1) Breeding chickens and turkeys: 20 birds per house minimum, or for flocks of 500 or fewer, 20 birds minimum as long as all houses and pens on the premises are represented.
      (2) Grow-out turkeys for immediate slaughter at a slaughter establishment: 10 birds per house minimum for multi-stage farms and 10 birds per farm, with at least five birds per house, on single-stage farms.
      (3) Broiler chickens less than or equal to 70 days of age for immediate slaughter at a slaughter establishment: 11 birds per premises with at least one per house.
   b. The results of the tests for avian influenza are recorded and signed by an accredited veterinarian in the state of origin or are recorded on a report issued by a laboratory approved by any state or federal animal authority. Only agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), polymerase chain reaction (PCR), virus isolation, or other avian influenza test methods approved by the State Veterinarian and conducted in a laboratory approved by a state or federal animal health authority will be permitted.
D. This chapter shall not apply to birds that are passing directly through Virginia to another state in interstate commerce.
E. This section shall not be construed to (i) permit the entry into Virginia of any species otherwise prohibited or restricted by any state or federal law, regulation, or directive; or (ii) contravene additional entry requirements imposed by any state or federal law, regulation, or directive.
Statutory Authority
§§ 3.2-5902 and 3.2-6002 of the Code of Virginia.

Historical Notes
### APPENDIX 3
VDACS Routine, Non-epidemic, In-State AI Surveillance Testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breeders</th>
<th>Grow Out</th>
<th>Sick Birds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Replacements</strong></td>
<td><strong>Layers</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sick Birds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turkeys</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pre-movement test options:</strong></td>
<td><strong>AGID on Blood or Eggs submitted for NPIP testing (minimum of every 90 days).</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AGID</td>
<td>For single age farms (all in, all out) 10 birds/farm with at least 5 birds/house; for multiple age farms 10 birds/house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ELISA</td>
<td><strong>AGID on blood/eggs in conjunction with Antigen Detection tests such as RRT-PCR, ACIA, and/or Virus Isolation on oropharyngeal swabs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Antigen Detection tests such as RRT-PCR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(20 birds/house)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chickens</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pre-movement test options:</strong></td>
<td><strong>AGID on Blood or Eggs submitted for NPIP testing (minimum of every 90 days).</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AGID</td>
<td><strong>AGID, ELISA, or PCR Pre-Slaughter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ELISA</td>
<td>Pre-Slaughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Antigen Detection tests such as RRT-PCR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(20 birds/house, Include spiking males)</td>
<td>(11 birds/farm with at least one per house)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sampling/Timing:** Sampling prior to movement of birds must be done no more than 14 days prior to movement (to slaughter or to another farm). For PCR, 11 oropharyngeal swabs per 5.5 ml BHI tube or 5 oropharyngeal swabs per 3.0 ml BHI tube. Any ELISA-serology positive sample must be confirmed by AGID and any ACIA positive sample by PCR. Positive AGID and antigen detection test results must be confirmed in a Federal Reference Laboratory, which will also determine the subgroup, and which will be the sole and final authority for declaring a flock positive for H5 or H7 AI.

Samples will be collected according to NVSL recommended guidelines.
Passive Surveillance: Birds, older than 21 days of age, submitted to a VA diagnostic lab for any reason will be screened for AI using an approved antigen detection test. Flocks (older than 21 days of age) showing “elevated mortality”\(^2\) will be tested using an approved antigen detection test.

\(^2\) Elevated Mortality is defined as greater than 5/1000 mortality or greater than 5% drop in the 3 days' prior average in egg production for two consecutive days. Antigen testing will be accepted per NPIP Program according to the Interim Rule.
## APPENDIX 4
VDACS Enhanced AI Surveillance Testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breeders</th>
<th>Replacements</th>
<th>Producing Flocks</th>
<th>Grow Out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Antigen Detection or Antibody Detection once a month – start at 10 weeks of age</td>
<td>- Antigen Detection or Antibody Detection every 2 weeks</td>
<td>- Antibody Detection on Blood at 10 to 13 weeks of age - Antibody Detection on Blood within 14 days prior to movement - Antigen Test Pre-Slaughter (within 72 hrs. of movement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkeys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Antibody Detection on Blood within 14 days prior to movement - Antigen Test Pre-Slaughter (within 72 hrs. of movement)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens</td>
<td>- Antigen Detection or Antibody Detection once a month – start at 10 weeks of age</td>
<td>- Antigen Detection or Antibody Detection every 2 weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Rate:</td>
<td>- AGID Test, 20 birds or eggs/house - Antigen test, 20 birds/house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plus → Pre-movement Surveillance:** A flock must have a 72 hrs. pre-movement Antigen Test before moving birds off the farm for any reason (ie, for purposes of pullet placement, molting, slaughter in another state, etc.)

**Plus → Flocks with Clinical Symptoms**
- Blood Samples (20/house)
- Oropharyngeal Swabs (20/house in duplicate)

Note: **Approved Antigen Tests** are the following:

- Antigen Capture Immunoassay (ACIA) for sick birds
- RT-PCR
- Virus isolation

**Sick birds should be tested** at any time they are observed to be sick by collecting both blood samples and/or oropharyngeal swabs.

Samples will be collected according to NVSL recommended guidelines.
APPENDIX 5
VDACS Scale-down AI Surveillance Testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breeders</th>
<th>Grow Out</th>
<th>Sick Birds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibody Detection</td>
<td>Antibody Detection</td>
<td>AGID on blood or eggs in conjunction with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monthly, starting at 10 weeks of age.</td>
<td>on Eggs or Blood every 4-6 wks</td>
<td>Antigen Detection Test on Oropharyngeal Swabs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibody Detection and Antigen Test prior to movement</td>
<td>Antibody Detection and Antigen Test Pre-Slaughter</td>
<td>(10 birds/house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20 birds/house)</td>
<td>(minimum 20 birds/house)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibody Detection</td>
<td>Antibody Detection</td>
<td>(10 birds/house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monthly, starting at 10 weeks of age.</td>
<td>on Eggs or Blood every 5 weeks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibody detection and Antigen Test prior to movement</td>
<td>Antibody Detection and Antigen Test Pre-Slaughter</td>
<td>(minimum 20 birds/house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20 birds/house, Include spiking males)</td>
<td>(15 birds per farm, at least one bird per house, pre-slaughter)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Sampling/Timing:** Sampling prior to movement of birds must be done no more than 10 days prior to movement (to slaughter or to another farm). For PCR, 11 oropharyngeal swabs per 5.5 ml BHI tube or 5 oropharyngeal swabs per 3.0 ml BHI tube.

At least 11 samples are required per NPIP protocol but 15 pre-slaughter samples are required for the scaled-down surveillance period with at least one bird per house sampled. Each bird sampled must have both AGID and Antigen Test no more than 10 days before movement, concurrently if desired by the company.

**No movement of poultry** will be permitted without proper testing. Samples will be collected according to NVSL recommended guidelines.
APPENDIX 7   Open
APPENDIX 8
VPF Company Quarantine and Enhanced Biosecurity Requirements

1. Poultry companies will place quarantines on any non-negative flocks. All poultry will remain on quarantined farm unless moved under a special permit.
2. Eliminate all service and other visits to that farm except dedicated service technician
3. Service technician cannot visit another farm for 48 hours after leaving quarantined premise
4. Specifically restrict movement of grower and family individuals and employees to essential visits only
5. Notify vendors of quarantined premise and cease nonessential visits
6. Establish Cleaning & Disinfection station at entrance to farm and C & D all vehicles entering and leaving premises
7. Feed deliveries
   7.1. Make delivery last stop
   7.2. Driver must not enter poultry house
   7.3. Driver must wear plastic boots unless climbing feed tanks
   7.4. Driver must use hand sanitizer before leaving farm
   7.5. Driver must bathe and launder clothing after leaving farm
   7.6. Truck must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after leaving farm
8. All dead birds should be disposed of on the farm in a biosecure manner
9. Eggs are exempted from quarantine on farm pending their disinfection and proper biosecurity.
APPENDIX 9
VDACS Transport of AI Positive Flocks to Landfill and/or Rendering Requirements

Requirements for Transport of Infected Materials to Rendering

The following procedures must be followed to be in compliance with requirements for the transport of infected materials (birds, litter and etc.) to off-site locations. This process must be conducted under the supervision of a representative of the State Veterinarian. Upon completion of the load-out, the Requirements for Transport of Infected Materials to Landfills document Appendix 10 must be signed and retained by VDACS. Only rendering facilities approved by the State Veterinarian may be used for disposal. VDACS will consult with environmental agencies, transportation agencies and other businesses involved in disposal issues.

- If possible, the driver of the vehicle should remain in the vehicle with the windows closed. If the driver exits the vehicle they must meet the biosecurity standards for clothing and shoes.

- Birds must be depopulated prior to transport.

- Only leak proof trucks may be used to transport carcasses.

- The truck/container used for transport must be first lined with tough (minimum 6-mil thickness) disposable polyethylene plastic sheeting large enough to cover the carcasses and be sealed at the top. If leak-proof trucks with good seals are used, only one layer of plastic is required. If, in the judgment of the VDACS or USDA inspector on site, there is any reason to doubt the quality of the seals or ability to prevent leaks, two layers of plastic will be required. Rather than a full double-lining of plastic, an extra layer of plastic on the floor is adequate. The sheets may be secured to the sides of the container with double-sided tape to facilitate loading.

    The first layer inside the plastic sheet(s) should be at least one (1) foot of absorbent material (sawdust, straw, hay or litter) to absorb fluids.

    The extra layer of plastic sheeting on the floor is not to prevent leaks but to provide a slip surface to facilitate the offloading of the carcasses. It should always be used even if the containers are leak proof.

- Bio-Bags may be available from the USDA National Veterinary Stockpile and are an alternative method to transport HPAI carcasses to landfills.

- Material should be loaded into the container carefully to avoid spilling.

- At least one (1) foot of headspace should be left at the top of the container to allow for expansion of materials during transport.

- The top of the truck/container must be covered in such a way as to prevent material from blowing out at highway speeds. The material used to cover the top must be capable of being cleaned and disinfected.
All personnel involved in the load-out must observe strict biosecurity including disinfection of all clothing, footwear, vehicles and equipment that leave the farm.

After loading is complete, vehicles and equipment must be first cleaned to remove organic material then thoroughly sprayed with disinfectant, including tires, wheel wells and undercarriages of vehicles.

Trucks transporting this material must drive from the farm to the landfill/rendering plant without making stops in between.

Upon reaching the landfill/rendering facility to off-load, drivers should remain in the vehicle with the windows closed.

In the event that a driver must leave the vehicle, proper biosecurity procedures must be followed.

All vehicles and containers that transport infected materials to landfill/rendering facilities must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at the facility after unloading.

Receiving equipment and unloading areas at the landfill/rendering facility must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after unloading.

Any problems or breaks in these biosecurity procedures are to be reported immediately to the Office of the State Veterinarian or his representative (804-786-2483). **Any deviations from this protocol require the approval of the State Veterinarian or his representative.**
APPENDIX 10
Requirements for Transport of Infected Materials to Landfills document

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES
DIVISON OF ANIMAL AND FOOD INDUSTRY SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE STATE VETERINARIAN

___________________
(Date)

Requirements for Transport of Infected Materials to Landfills

The following procedures must be followed to be in compliance with requirements for the transport of infected materials (birds, litter and etc.) to off-site locations. If litter is not sent to the landfill it must be composted in the house according to the previously published protocol. This process must be conducted under the supervision of a representative of the State Veterinarian. Upon completion of the load-out, this document must be signed and retained by VDACS. Only sanitary landfills approved by the State Veterinarian may be used for disposal.

☐ If possible, the driver of the vehicle should remain in the vehicle with the windows closed. If the driver exits the vehicle they must meet the biosecurity standards for clothing, shoes, etc. as outlined below.

☐ Birds must be euthanized prior to transport and sprayed with disinfectant.

☐ A disposable plastic sheet must be placed at the door of the barn that will be the pathway for loading out birds/litter. At the end of the load out this sheet should be folded up and deposited in the last landfill container.

☐ The truck/container used for transport must be first lined with tough (minimum 6-mil thickness) disposable polyethylene plastic sheeting large enough to cover the carcasses and be sealed at the top. If leak-proof trucks with good seals are used, only one layer of plastic is required. If, in the judgment of the VDACS or USDA inspector on site, there is any reason to doubt the quality of the seals or ability to prevent leaks, two layers of plastic will be required. The sheets may be secured to the sides of the container with double-sided tape to facilitate loading.

☐ Bio-Bags may be available from the USDA National Veterinary Stockpile and are an alternative method to transport HPAI carcasses to landfills.

☐ The first layer inside the plastic sheet(s) should be at least one (1) foot of absorbent material (sawdust, straw, hay or litter) to absorb fluids.

☐ Materials should be loaded into the container carefully to avoid tearing the plastic liner. The handling of carcasses should be kept to a minimum.

☐ At least one (1) foot of headspace should be left at the top of the container to allow for expansion of materials during transport.

☐ When the container is properly filled, the plastic liner should be closed over the top and sealed (taped), then sprayed with disinfectant.

☐ The top of the truck/container must be covered in such a way as to prevent material from blowing out at highway speeds. The material used to cover the top must be capable of being cleaned / disinfected.
All personnel involved in the load-out observe strict biosecurity including disinfection of all clothing, footwear, vehicles and equipment that leave the farm.

Vehicles and equipment must be first cleaned to remove organic material then thoroughly sprayed with disinfectant, including tires, wheel wells and undercarriages of vehicles.

Trucks transporting this material are required to travel via a route approved by the State Veterinarian and must drive from the farm to the landfill without making stops in between.

Upon reaching the landfill to off-load, drivers should remain in the vehicle with the windows closed.

All vehicles and containers that transport infected materials to landfills must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at the landfill after dumping the materials.

Any problems or breaks in these biosecurity procedures are to be reported immediately to the Office of the State Veterinarian or his representative (804-692-0601). Any deviations from this protocol require the approval of the State Veterinarian or his representative.

Farm or Owner Name: ___________________________ Company ___________________________

Premise ID (EMRS2) Number ______________________

VDACS ______________________ Date __________ Owner/Poultry Co. Rep ______________________ Date __________

Name of Trucking Company: ___________________________ Truck Lic. Plate # ___________________________

Landfill Destination: ___________________________ Trailer Plate # ___________________________

Time(s) of departure of Truck(s):

Comments:
APPENDIX 11
AI Surveillance Testing During an Outbreak

Dead Bird Pickup Surveillance from flocks every week, Antigen Test on Oropharyngeal Swabs.

1. **Routine Sampling**: Once a week (or more often if so designated by the Incident Management Team) each farm within the control zone (minimum of 10 kilometer/6.2 mile radius from infected premises) should test birds from their daily mortality at a level of 11 birds per house. For multiple house farms, all houses must be represented. If the mortality for a particular day does not meet the 11 bird per house minimum, this can be supplemented using dead birds from prior days or sacrificed birds.

   *Follow-up on non-tested premises*: Names of premises that have not provided a minimum of 11 birds per house in a week will be provided to the companies. The companies will then obtain swab samples from these farms (11 birds per house) by Saturday of that week.

2. **Alternative Protocol**: For any flock, in lieu of the dead bird pickup surveillance (#1), the grower may collect 11 swabs per house per week and leave the samples in the dedicated biosecurity mailbox for the facility. This must be a combination of any dead birds available that day plus swabs from enough live birds to come up to the target of 11 birds/house. These samples must be kept cool and submitted to the lab by the company or task force representative ASAP. The company must provide the names and the weekly sampling day of the flocks for which they are utilizing this alternative surveillance protocol to the Disease Surveillance Branch of the Incident Management Team. If the alternative option is not utilized then the dead bird surveillance protocol as listed above will apply at the discretion of the state veterinarian or the incident commander. The company or task force will deliver testing supplies to the grower in their dedicated biosecurity mailbox for the facility.

For both items #1 and #2 samples must be collected by company or “NPIP” trained task force approved representatives.
APPENDIX 12

AI Vaccination Protocol

Several different types of Avian Influenza vaccines may be available for use during an AI outbreak. Inactivated AI vaccines may be used, but these vaccines typically cause vaccinated birds to serologically react to antibody testing for AI. A more recently developed vaccine is the recombinant vaccine, which provides immunological protection to the poultry but does not result in a serologically positive antibody test. If this product is used, it will be used according to manufacturer and USDA directions.

Inactivated Avian Influenza vaccine is an oil-emulsion product that requires subcutaneous injection of individual birds. Since it is a killed product, the vaccine can be safely administered at any age and will not spread from bird to bird or from parent to offspring. However, maternal antibodies can be passed to progeny resulting in seropositive test results in progeny for a period of time.

1. A pre-vaccination AI test is required. Only flocks that are negative (based on thirty (30) randomly selected birds per house) by antibody detection on serum and PCR on tracheal swabs within the previous four days are eligible for vaccination.
2. The recommended age for initial vaccination is 6-10 weeks of age. Booster vaccination may be applied 4-6 weeks later. The withdrawal time prior to slaughter is 42 days (6 weeks).
3. The recommended dosage is 0.5 ml per bird. The vaccine should be warmed to room temperature before using. It is injected subcutaneously in the neck.
4. Homologous vaccination program
   a. One hundred (100) non-vaccinated birds (or 10% of flock, whichever is less) should be permanently identified with leg bands or wing bands and placed randomly throughout each poultry house to serve as non-vaccinated sentinel birds. All remaining birds will be vaccinated.
   b. The vaccination crews will follow strict biosecurity procedures.
   c. Vaccinated flocks will be monitored in the following manner:
      i. An entrance logbook must be maintained at each poultry house containing the date, time, name, company, purpose, and estimated duration of all visitors to the poultry house.
      ii. Any medication or vaccinations given to birds must be recorded.
      iii. All sentinel birds must be accounted for during the lifetime of the flock. Any morbidity or mortality in sentinel birds must be reported and samples submitted to the VDACS lab for follow-up diagnosis.
      iv. Thirty (30) serum samples from non-vaccinated sentinel birds will be tested for AI using AGID every two weeks.
5. Heterologous vaccination program
   a. All birds will be vaccinated with inactivated vaccine containing an N type different from the challenge virus.
   b. The vaccination crews will follow strict biosecurity procedures.
   c. Vaccinated flocks will be monitored in the following manner:
      i. An entrance logbook must be maintained at each poultry house containing the date, time, name, company, purpose, and estimated duration of all visitors to the poultry house.
      ii. Any medication or vaccinations given to birds must be recorded.
iii. Morbidity and mortality consistent with Avian Influenza must be reported and samples submitted to the VDACS lab for follow-up diagnosis.
iv. Thirty (30) serum samples from randomly selected birds will be tested for AI using a differential subtype specific test every two weeks.

6. Eggs may be moved from vaccinated flocks as long as the flock continues to test negative for AI according to the above protocol.
7. All birds on vaccinated premises are under quarantine for the life of the flock and may only be moved to slaughter under permit issued by the State Veterinarian.
8. If any non-vaccinated sentinel birds or heterologously vaccinated birds test positive for AI or have clinical signs consistent with AI:
   a. Tracheal swabs and serum will be collected from 30 sentinel birds (if present) and 30 vaccinated birds per poultry house.
   b. Any vaccinated flock determined to be infected with Avian Influenza will be depopulated immediately.
APPENDIX 13
VDACS Quarantine Release Requirements

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Animal Industry Services
Office of the State Veterinarian
Policy for AI Infected Farm Litter Management and Quarantine Release

Litter Management

- After depopulation, litter must meet the following guidelines in order to be safely moved off of the farm:
  - A total of 28 days of composting, with at least two sets of three consecutive days of temperatures above 131°F.
  - At least 14 days must be composted in the house, unless otherwise approved by the state veterinarian, with three consecutive days of temperatures above 131°F. After 14 days, if temperatures reach 131°F for a period of three consecutive days, the compost pile may be moved out of the house, onto the same premises, and composted for the remainder of the 28 days, with the 131°F being met for another set of three consecutive days.
  - Only permitted litter will be allowed to move. Litter meeting the criteria to be safely moved will be designated as permitted by IMT subject matter experts, according to Appendix 16.
  - The current laws and regulations of the Commonwealth pertaining to poultry litter management should be followed.
  - Prior to movement of litter off the farm of origin by truck, tarps must be tightly fastened over the edges of the truck bed so that litter cannot blow out. The exterior of the trucks must be swept clean and the undercarriage, wheels and wheel wells sprayed with disinfectant. This can be done with a hand sprayer.
  - After delivering litter at the point of destination truck beds will be swept clean and disinfected. Disinfection can be done with a hand sprayer.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Houses

GENERAL GUIDANCE

- All previously highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) Infected Premises must be both CLEANED and DISINFECTED. Cleaning and disinfection practices during an outbreak should focus on virus elimination in a cost effective manner.
- While traditionally wet cleaning and disinfection has been performed in many incidents, dry cleaning and heating of houses may be a preferred approach during a widespread HPAI outbreak. Any method(s) selected should consider the characteristics of the premises/houses and other factors which may impact the effectiveness of the virus elimination activities.

DEFINITIONS

- Cleaning: The removal of gross contamination, organic material, and debris from the premises, via mechanical means like sweeping (dry cleaning) and/or the use of water and soap or detergent (wet cleaning).
- Disinfection: Methods used on surfaces to destroy or eliminate HPAI through physical (e.g., heat) or chemical (e.g., disinfectant) means. A combination of methods may be required.
• Virus Elimination: Cleaning and disinfection measures conducted with the primary purpose to inactivate all avian influenza virus on the premises as cost effectively as possible.

OPTIONS— for premises that can be cleaned and disinfected (most premises):

**Step 1 CLEANING OPTIONS**
- Dry Cleaning—Timing & method of dry cleaning must not aerosolize virus.
  and/or
- Wet Cleaning

**Step 2 DISINFECTION OPTIONS**
- Wet Disinfection with EPA Approved Pesticide
  and/or as needed
- Drying & Heating (100-120°F for 7 days). At least three days must be consecutive days drying and heating at specified temperature of the seven days total.
  and/or as needed

Fumigation or Alternative Science-Based Methods. If APHIS is paying for service, then APHIS must approve prior to application.

NOTE: 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.

For premises that can’t be cleaned and disinfected:
In the unusual circumstance in which premises cannot be cleaned and disinfected, fallowing for 120-days—or a period recommended by the Incident Command—is prescribed. The length of this period will vary depending on ambient temperature and season. Fallowing should be reserved for premises that would need to be completely repaired or destroyed in order to be effectively cleaned and disinfected.

**Repopulation and monitoring after repopulation**

Birds will be allowed back on premise once quarantine is released. Flocks will be monitored for clinical signs and unusual mortality.
The following procedures will be followed to ensure safe receipt and disposal of Avian Flu infected materials (birds, litter, and etc.).

- All poultry carcass transport trucks arriving at the landfill will be directed away from the active working face to a specified area for poultry carcass disposal.
- A single trench, or multiple trenches, will be excavated into existing waste for carcass disposal. Excavated solid waste will be staged adjacent to trench for application to deposited carcasses.
- Trucks will back up to the excavated trench and deposit their load. Any carcasses that do not fall directly into the trench will be immediately placed into the excavation.
- Drivers and passengers must remain in truck while within the disposal area and until disinfection of the truck is completed.
- Deposited carcasses will be covered immediately with at least two feet of the excavated solid waste.
- Multiple trucks may off-load into the same excavated trench provided off-loading is performed immediately upon arrival at the landfill. Carcasses must be covered progressively when multiple trucks are off-loading in the same excavation.
- Once emptied, trucks will pull forward for disinfection. All vehicles will be pressure washed with a disinfectant approved by VDACS. The entire vehicle (excluding the interior of the vehicle cab) will be disinfected, including tires, wheel wells, undercarriages, and both the internal and external surfaces of truck/trailer beds, sidewalls, tailgates, and tarps.
- All disinfection spray and overspray will be directed to flow back into the excavated trench. No runoff from the disinfection will occur.
- Any equipment or personal protective equipment used to manage the carcasses or other contaminated material must be disinfected or disposed of at the end of the day or as appropriate. No material used to manage carcasses shall leave the disposal area without disinfection.
- The landfill must maintain an active bird management program at all times to eliminate the potential for wild bird exposure to poultry carcasses.

VDACS will consult with environmental agencies, transportation agencies and other businesses involved in disposal issues.
APPENDIX 16

FY2016 HPAI Response
Job Aid: Overview of the HPAI Composting Process
May 12, 2016

Note: The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of the USDA APHIS Mortality Composting Protocol for Avian Influenza Infected Flocks and is not a substitute for that document. All appendices referenced below can be found in that Protocol located at www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep.

CONDUCTING THE FARM ASSESSMENT

In order to plan for windrow construction at the affected premises, a Farm Assessment is required. The Farm Assessment may be provided by the Site Manager or may be developed by a composting Subject Matter Expert (SME) recognized by APHIS. The following components found within the assessment must be completed.

☐ Evaluate the barn configuration to determine if space is adequate for windrow(s) construction within the poultry barns. If not, assess other on-site structures or outside compost sites (see Appendix A).
☐ Evaluate the type and quantity of infected materials to be composted, including
  – carcass: type, size, number, and condition;
  – in-barn manure/litter: volume, moisture content, and density;
  – stored manure/litter: volume, moisture content, and density;
  – routine mortality method, location, and physical condition of mortalities;
  – feed: quantity and location;
  – eggs: quantity and condition; – clean bedding; and – paper products.
☐ Calculate the amount of carbon needed for composting (see Appendix B).
☐ Evaluate premises for supplemental water and include the source and application method.
☐ Evaluate on-farm equipment availability and determine any supplemental equipment needs.
☐ Ensure all overhead lines and poultry house equipment are removed or out of the way. Be sure all loose cords cables or hoses are secured so that they will not become entangled by equipment.
☐ Ensure ventilation is balanced to reduce the risk of disease transmission while maintaining air quality for worker safety.

ARRANGING FOR NECESSARY EQUIPMENT

Following a Farm Assessment, the SME coordinates with the Site Manager and requests additional resources from the Incident Management Team (IMT) Logistics Branch. The resource list includes, but is not limited to:

☐ skilled equipment operators and general laborers;
☐ skid loader(s), pay loaders, dump trucks, rakes, and scoops;
☐ sawdust, litter, wood shavings, active compost, woodchips, or other carbon material; and ☐ compost thermometers (36” or 48” stem length).
CONSTRUCTING COMPOST WINDROWS

When constructing compost windrows, the SME should ensure that the following key elements are incorporated into the construction of the compost windrows:

- Windows formed outside of poultry houses are sited in consultation with State and local officials to minimize environmental impacts;
- Windrows (finished dimensions not to exceed 6 to 8 feet high and 12 to 15 feet wide) are constructed on adequate and uniform base layer (10 to 15 inches thick) of sufficiently porous carbon material;
- Base layer and windrow are not compacted with equipment;
- Feed from the feed bins and pans is distributed evenly into the compost mix;
- Good carcass to carbon contact is achieved by creating a core with a minimum of 1:1 mix volume of carcasses and other infected materials (manure, egg shells, feed, etc.) and carbon;
- Windrows are constructed to ensure adequate distribution of moisture throughout; and
- Windrows are capped with carbon material (minimum 8 to 12 inches thick) to ensure that no carcasses are exposed.

TEMPERATURE MONITORING

Once windrow construction has been approved by the SME, daily temperature monitoring for 14 days can begin following the standard operating procedure (SOP) for temperature monitoring (see Appendix D). Temperature data should be recorded on the temperature log (see Appendix E), or in a comparable electronic document. The health and safety of the individual conducting the temperature monitoring should be protected by following the ammonia safety procedures outlined in Appendix F, and any other safety procedures required by the Incident Command (IC) or employer.

TURNING THE WINDROWS

After the evaluation and approval of the temperature data collected during the initial 14-day compost cycle, the windrow is eligible for turning. The SME or appointed designee will signal approval using the Phase 1 Windrow Approval Checklist (see Appendix G). Unless obvious problems are noted (leachate, exposed birds, poorly mixed piles, or excessive vector activity), windrows should not be disturbed before the end of the 14-day period. Physical mixing or rebuilding of the windrows will require restarting the 14-day period. Adding or replacing the cap materials or placement of clean carbon sources around the windrow base will not require restarting of the 14-day period. Turning must provide homogenization of the core, base and cap materials, and windrows must maintain adequate porosity and structure after turning. Following a second successful 14-day compost period, the SME or appointed designee will signal approval for releasing the windrow from quarantine by using the Phase 2 Windrow Approval Checklist included in Appendix G. If soft tissue is observed on the windrow surface, a 2 to 4 inch carbonaceous cap needs to be applied. See Appendix H for turning equipment and methods.

TROUBLESHOOTING PROBLEMS

In the event that windrows fail to perform in the required manner, the following table offers some of the most common composting problems and possible solutions that may be implemented. The advice and council of an SME should be sought in identifying and prescribing remedies for underperforming compost processes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excessive flies or odor</td>
<td>Exposed carcasses</td>
<td>Add additional cap material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leachate from windrow</td>
<td>Mixture too wet</td>
<td>Add additional carbon material, mix and cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature does not reach 131°F</td>
<td>Mixture too dry (&lt; 40%) moisture)</td>
<td>Add water to pile, mix if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature does not reach 131°F</td>
<td>Mixture too wet (&gt; 60%) moisture)</td>
<td>Add additional carbon material, mix if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature drops early</td>
<td>Not enough oxygen</td>
<td>Aerate or mix pile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX 17
Open
APPENDIX 18
Responding to Non-H5/H7 AI Cases

Numerous mostly harmless strains of mild avian influenza exist throughout the world in wild bird populations, swine, etc., and despite strict biosecurity from time to time a commercial flock will become exposed to non-H5 or H7 subtype LPAI virus. With Virginia’s high level of surveillance for H5 and H7 LPAI, it is possible that routine testing will detect antibodies for a non-H5 or H7 virus.

VDACS will immediately notify the relevant poultry company veterinarian or live production director of any non-negative test results and obtain additional samples (serum and swabs) for follow-up testing. VDACS will also notify the USDA-APHIS Area Veterinarian in Charge and the VPF, except when initial testing shows an atypical reactor not clearly positive on at least one sample.

If VDACS notifies a poultry company of non-negative test results, the poultry company will visit the farm to determine the presence of any clinical symptoms and collect additional samples for further testing as needed.

When notified by VDACS of an initial non-negative test result, the VPF will notify the other poultry companies in accordance with Appendix 27. VPF, VDACS, and USDA will consult and coordinate conference calls/meetings as needed. (Note: If the case involves a WVA flock that is part of a VA poultry complex, the WVDA plan will apply and the VA task force will consult with WVADA prior to initiating communications activities in VA.)

Poultry companies will immediately notify VDACS of any non-negative test results not obtained from VDACS labs.

If a Non-H5H7 strain of AI is diagnosed the VPF will coordinate discussion among poultry companies, VDACS, and USDA officials to determine what, if any, additional surveillance should occur within close proximity to the index flock and what heightened biosecurity measures, including their duration, should be taken with regard to farm visits within close proximity and when transporting the flock to the processing plant.

Quarantines
The relevant poultry company will quarantine suspect AI positive farms per VPF Company Quarantine Requirements (Appendix 8). In addition, the relevant poultry company will quarantine farms with test results that are not clearly negative, exempting movement of eggs within the Commonwealth of Virginia pending their disinfection and proper biosecurity, pending test results of any samples sent to NVSL.
APPENDIX 19
VDACS Quarantine Notice and Premises Virus Elimination Inspection Report

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES
DIVISION OF ANIMAL AND FOOD INDUSTRY SERVICES

Notice of QUARANTINE

By virtue of the authority vested in the STATE VETERINARIAN OF VIRGINIA by §§ 3.2-6001, 3.2-6002, 3.2-6003, and 3.2-6005 of the Code of Virginia (1950), the following quarantine is hereby established this _______day of _______________________, 20__, and is to remain in effect until withdrawn in writing by the State Veterinarian or his authorized representative.

Location of Premise or Area and Description of Animals
____________________________________________________________________________________

Basis for Quarantine _______________________________________________________________________________

Census of Animals on Premise _______________________________________________________________________

No ____________________________________ may enter or leave the premises or area herein quarantined during the effective period of this quarantine except by written permission of the State Veterinarian or his representative.

Other Specific Requirements of this Quarantine Order (§§ 3.2-6004, 6006, 6007, 6008 of the Code of Virginia (1950))
________________________________________________________________________

Any person who violates this quarantine or assists another to violate this quarantine may be convicted of a Class I misdemeanor, which carries a penalty of up to twelve months in jail or a fine of up to $2,500, or both (§ 3.2-6018 of the Code of Virginia (1950)).

Given under my hand this_____________________                 By Order of the State Veterinarian
day of_______________________________, 20__ Signed:____________________________________________________

Copy and attachment acknowledged by: Title______________________________________________________________

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES
DIVISION OF ANIMAL AND FOOD INDUSTRY SERVICES

This quarantine has fully accomplished its purpose and is hereby withdrawn.

By Order of the State Veterinarian

Given under my hand this_____________________ Signed:____________________________________________________
day of_______________________________, 20__ Title:________________________________________________________

VDACS-03021

AFIS (05/10)

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
Premises Virus Elimination Inspection Report

Quarantine # _____________ Date: _______________

Premise ID# ____________________

Owner’s Name__________________________________________________________

Farm Name (if different)__________________________________________________

Address__________________________ Zip ______________________

City____________________________________ Zip ______________________

County __________________________________________________________________

Number of houses on premises ___________ Number of houses inspected ____________

_______ PASSED

_______ FAILED (See Remarks for reason or needed corrections)

Remarks:

- Keep litter in house for 2 weeks with curtains drawn and doors closed, no admittance.
- Only spread litter “on the farm” or at a VDACS approved site.
- If litter leaves the farm, it must be covered and travel by a route approved by VDACS.
- Litter should be spread no closer than 100 yards from the nearest poultry house.
- Removal of gross contamination, organic material, and debris from the premises or respective structures, via mechanical means like sweeping (dry cleaning) and/or the use of water and soap or detergent (wet cleaning). The goal is to minimize the remaining organic material so disinfection can be effective.
- Disinfection of surfaces to destroy or eliminate HPAI through physical (e.g., heat) or chemical (e.g., disinfectant) means. A combination of methods may be required with the primary purpose to destroy or eliminate all avian influenza viruses on the premises as cost effectively as possible.
- Houses must be cleaned and disinfected then inspected by VDACS prior to adding new shavings.
- All feeders and other equipment must be thoroughly washed to remove all organic residues before disinfection.
- Houses must remain open a minimum of 3 weeks between flocks.
- HPAI Post C&D Environmental Samples have been collected on premises and sent to NVSL.
- Final approval of the satisfactory completion of virus elimination is at the discretion of the VDACS or USDA inspector.

Disclaimer: The above listed poultry house(s) were inspected on this day. The approval of virus elimination procedures in no way guarantees that the virus no longer exists in these houses or precludes the likelihood of a replacement flock becoming infected or any future outbreaks of avian influenza on this premises. Please do not repopulate until you receive environmental sample tests results and receive approval from VDACS or the company.

_____________________________  _______________
Inspectors Signature (Disposal Group)  Owner (or representative) Signature

______________________________  ______________________
Authorized Verification Officer Signature  (Case Manager)
APPENDIX 20
Health and Safety Guidance for Avian Influenza Responders

The following document provides updated practical guidance related to human Avian Influenza (AI) infection prevention and control, including guidance related to training of workers, basic infection control, use of personal protective equipment, decontamination measures, vaccine and antiviral use, surveillance for illness, and appropriate evaluation of persons who become ill.

Background:

Although AI viruses do not usually infect humans, rare cases of human illness caused by AI have been documented. It is believed that “low path” H5/H7 AI viruses may rarely cause conjunctivitis or mild-respiratory symptoms in exposed humans, while certain strains of “high-path” AI may cause more serious illness and even death.

It is believed that most of the humans infected with an AI virus have contracted the virus after having direct contact with infected poultry or with contaminated surfaces. Person-to-person transmission of AI viruses may be possible, however this route of transmission appears to be extremely uncommon.

A pressing concern is that humans infected with an AI virus and a seasonal, human influenza virus could act as a "mixing vessel" that allows genetic material to be exchanged between the viruses. This exchange could result in a novel virus that is spread easily from person-to-person. If a novel virus that is easily transmissible to humans were to occur, a severe worldwide epidemic of influenza (pandemic) could ensue.

In order to protect individuals from being infected with an AI virus, and to guard against the subsequent risk of viral reassortment, the Virginia Poultry Disease Task Force has developed the following health and safety guidelines for AI responders.

Targeted Human Populations:

Any responder that has contact with infected birds, the products or specimens from infected birds or enters the hot zone of a premise contaminated with the AI virus. This can include:

- Poultry companies’ responders / field technicians
- Depopulation and disposal contract employees
- Government responders (including laboratory personnel)
- Contract growers and their families

Health and Safety Procedures:

The Safety Officer or his/her designee will be identified on site to assure compliance with the following procedures:
I. Identify individuals who have already had contact with infected birds, the products or specimens from infected birds, or contact with infected premises.
   a. Aim is to inform these individuals of their exposure and necessary precautions to take to protect their health.

II. Obtain Informed Consent from Incident Responders.
   a. All responders who may be exposed to AI virus infected poultry or a premise contaminated with an AI virus will sign a Responder Consent Form.

III. Ensure that Basic Health and Safety Training is provided to responders.
   a. All responders who may be exposed to AI virus infected live poultry or a premise contaminated with the AI virus, will receive safety training from their employer, with assistance from the Local or State Health Department as needed.
   b. This training should cover:
      i. Basic infection control practices (aimed at preventing the spread of infection in bird populations and protecting the health of responders)
      ii. Proper use of personal protective equipment
      iii. Designated hot, warm, and cold zones of the infected premises, and activities that occur in each of these areas
      iv. Basic health facts about avian influenza in people, signs to monitor for, and actions to be taken if a responder feels that they might be sick.

IV. Monitor responder compliance with health and safety recommendations.

V. Monitor responder health and act as the point of contact if workers become ill.

Basic Infection Control

Appropriate hand hygiene is important to protect responder health and prevent the spread of infection.
- Hand hygiene should consist of washing with soap and water for 10-15 seconds or the use of other standard hand-disinfection procedures as specified by the site safety supervisor.
- Hand hygiene is essential after contact with infected or exposed poultry, contact with contaminated surfaces, or after removing gloves.
- Hand hygiene should be performed prior to all breaks (especially when smoking or snacking will occur), lunch/bathroom breaks, and prior to leaving the affected farm.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE will be worn in the hot zone. The level of PPE will be decided upon by the Incident Commander.

Disposable PPE will be properly destroyed after use of in accordance with best practices. Non-disposable PPE, such as rubber boots and powered air purifying respirators, should be cleaned and disinfected appropriately after use.

Examples of PPE to be utilized include:
I. **GLOVES:**
   a. Nitrile or latex disposable gloves shall be worn within the hot zone.
   b. Two pairs of gloves should be worn.
   c. Heavy-duty rubber work gloves may be worn over the nitrile gloves. These outer gloves must be able to be disinfected if they are going to be reused. These gloves will be removed in the warm zone.
   d. All gloves must be changed when they are torn or otherwise damaged. Gloves should be removed promptly after use and before touching non-contaminated items and environmental surfaces.

II. **CLOTHING:**
   a. Responders should wear disposable outer garments that are impermeable.
   b. Inexpensive (street) clothing may be worn under this outer garment.

III. **SHOES:**
   a. Disposable shoes, protective shoe covers, or rubber or polyurethane boots that can be cleaned and disinfected must be worn to prevent the virus from being transported out of the hot zone.

IV. **EYE PROTECTION:**
   a. Eye protection shall be worn to protect the mucous membranes of the responder’s eyes (e.g. non-vented goggles, respirator with full face helmet).
   b. If goggles are to be worn during the response then goggles should be worn when the person is being fit tested with that particular respirator.

V. **RESPIRATORS:**
   a. Disposable particulate respirators (N-95 or higher), powered air purifying respirators (PAPRs) or ½ face or full-face respirators with approved cartridges must be worn.
   b. A responder must pass a fit test initially and then annually in order to wear respirator.
   c. A pulmonary function test may be required by some employers.
   d. The appropriate respirators must be worn when using decontamination and sanitizing chemicals.

VI. **HAIR COVERS:**
   a. Disposable head or hair covers should be worn in order to keep the worker’s hair clean.

**Designated Control Zones and Associated Decontamination Activities**

Control Zones are established around AI positive premises in an attempt to lend order to the situation, prevent unauthorized access to the hazard, contain the agent, and provide functional boundaries for responders.

I. **Hot Zone:**
   a. This is an exclusion zone. The contaminant is present in this zone.
   b. The highest level of PPE that is necessary will be worn in this zone.
   c. Responders who leave the hot zone must do so through the warm zone where they will be decontaminated.
II. **Warm Zone:**
   a. This is a contamination reduction zone. No contamination should be present in this area.
   b. A moderate level of PPE is required in this area. PPE from the hot zone is removed in this zone.
   c. Equipment and responders are decontaminated in this zone.

III. **Cold Zone:**
   a. This is a support zone. No contamination is present.
   b. No PPE is necessary in this area.
   c. Field administrative offices and clean equipment will be housed in this area.
   d. Emergency equipment will be stored, if physically possible, at the interface of this area and the warm zone.

**Decontamination Procedures When Leaving the Hot Zone:**

I. Contaminated responders should remove and discard their protective clothing (except for the inner pair of gloves) before removing their respirators and goggles.

II. After removing the goggles and the respirator, the inner layer of gloves can be removed and discarded.
   a. If only one pair of gloves is worn, then the gloves should be removed after removing the coveralls, boots, and hairnet, but before removing the goggles and then the respirator.

III. Hand hygiene should be promptly performed after removal of PPE.

IV. Shoes do not have to be discarded if they are inside boots that are disinfected or covered by disposable shoe covers that remain intact.

V. The Incident Commander and Safety Officer will decide if and when clothing must be discarded on site, or can be removed from the premises.

VI. Contaminated responders should properly remove and discard, or disinfect, their PPE and wash their hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using the bathroom.

**Responder Health Safety**

Human safety is of utmost importance during a response effort to avian influenza. Below are a compilation of best practice recommendations for human safety put forward by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the United States Department of Agriculture.

I. **Influenza vaccination:**
   a. Responders that may have an exposure to AI contaminated materials should receive the seasonal human flu vaccine from their respective companies / physicians / local health departments in order to limit the opportunity for the AI virus to recombine with a human influenza virus.
   b. If a responder refuses to receive the seasonal flu vaccine, he/she will not be allowed into the hot or warm zone and will be asked to sign a Declination of Human Influenza Vaccine form.
II. Monitoring Responder Health During a Response:
   a. All persons exposed to infected birds should be monitored for illness during their exposure and for 10 days after their last exposure.
      ▪ Signs of illness include fever, cough, sore throat, runny nose, eye redness or irritation, muscle and body aches, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
   b. When responding to and arriving at an infected site, all responders (private, contract and government) will need to check in and be monitored by the Safety Officer and/or State and Local Public Health Departments (S/LPHDs) working for the Incident Command.
   c. All responders shall be aware of and compliant with the procedures outlined in the health monitoring plan in place during their mobilization.

III. Prophylactic Use of Antiviral Drugs:
   a. Although there is no data on outcomes from prophylactic use of antiviral drugs, every precaution should be taken in keeping with current CDC guidelines for their use.
   b. Responders may receive prophylactic medications if recommended by current CDC guidelines.

IV. Demobilization and Monitoring Responder Health After a Response:
   a. Upon completion of response activities, responders shall check-out through their chain of command (Group Supervisor, Branch Director, Section Chief, Incident Commander) and Resource Unit Leader.
   b. All documents shall be turned into the Documentation Unit Leader at the Planning Section in the Incident Command Post.
   c. There are standardized procedures that provide instructions for responders to demobilize while still being monitored.
   d. All responders shall be aware of and compliant with the procedures outlined in the health monitoring plan throughout their demobilization period (10 days after the end of their mobilization).

V. Post-Response Exposure Survey:
   a. The state health department may request that the responders complete a voluntary post exposure survey after the incident.

References:

1. CDC. "Information on Avian Influenza." March 21, 2019. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/


6. CDC. “Prevention and Control of Influenza, Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.” July 29, 2005. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5408a1.htm
APPENDIX 21

Protocol for H5/H7 Avian Influenza in Virginia, Immediate Response Procedures

The following is a summary of activities taken during the first 48 hours. This timeline assumes a sample was submitted and presumptive positive for H5/H7. Screening samples would have a couple additional steps in the initial laboratory diagnostics. Based upon the time when a sample is submitted will dictate some changes to this timeline. This is our current best plan for response activities and specifics of each case will modify the activities and the timeline.

Initial Laboratory Diagnostics and Follow-Up:
Day 1
Hour 0: Sample submitted and PCR testing begun.

Hour 2: PCR AI matrix results completed – VDACS LAB reports positive results to the SAHO, Incident Commander (IC), and Company Veterinarian.

Hour 4: Sample re-extracted and PCR re-run. Positive duplicate samples packaged and sent to National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL). A positive PCR diagnosis of H5 or H7 virus coupled with classical AI clinical symptoms with mortality rates of 30 percent or greater requires immediate (within 24 hours) depopulation and onsite disposal of the index flock. It will not be practical to await NVSL virus isolation results before acting. VDACS LAB reports positive results to SAHO, IC, and Company Veterinarian, who take the following actions:

1. SAHO will contact the Commissioner of Agriculture, who may consider a Declaration of Emergency after consultation with VPF.

2. SAHO will contact AVIC-USDA to notify and potentially ask for USDA IMT and USDA National Permitting Unit (to be available when H5/H7 results are reported in several hours)

3. SAHO will also contact VPF – VPF president will likely plan an industry conference call

4. IC will contact the PSC (or RESL if not unavailable) to ask that they contact the IMT C&G, requesting that the IMT mobilize and meet at the RAHL at 7:00am or other established time and location. Reference IMT Org Chart, also send USDA
NVS 213-RR resource requests to NVS@aphis.usda.gov.

5. The IC will contact the OSC and Disease Management Branch Director to ask that a case manager prepare to go to the farm as soon as possible (if needed may wait until daylight) to initiate case management procedures using the Case Manage Premise Checklist to include the following tasks:

a. Appraisal and Indemnity procedures and forms. USDA reference for FY2016 HPAI Response:
   - Details for Bird and Egg Appraisal & Indemnity Procedures;
   - Appraisal and Indemnity Request Form Appendix A1: Form for Poultry Owner;
   - Appraisal and Indemnity Request Form Appendix A2: Form for Contract Grower;
   - Appraisal & Indemnity Procedures Appendix B1: Contract Grower Worksheet for Meat Birds;
   - Appraisal & Indemnity Procedures Appendix B2: Contract Grower Worksheet for Layers;
   - Appraisal & Indemnity Procedures Appendix C: DUNS and SAM;
   - Overview of Finance & Administration Procedures

b. Collect epidemiologic investigation onto the Initial Contact Epi Report.

c. Take additional samples to include EMRS2 Premise ID#.

d. Discuss flock plan with owner and get it started. Appendix 26, 26a contain flock plan templates.

e. Quarantine flock/premises, issue notice of quarantine. Appendix 19 contains samples of VDACS Notice of Quarantine.


**Hour 5 to 6:** H5 PCR results received from ABI 7500 machine. VDACS LAB reports positive results to SAHO, IC, and Company Veterinarian.

a. SAHO will email the USDA Incident Coordination Group via USDA AVIC or DD to request indemnity and or compensation assistance for the H5/H7 incident.

**Hour 6 to 7:** H7 PCR results received from ABI 7500 machine. VDACS LAB positive results to SAHO, IC, and Company Veterinarian
Note: In a perfect situation, total time from sample submission to all runs completed is 6 hours, 20 min.

**IMT Response Goals:**
1. To mitigate the effects of an AI outbreak on the poultry industry in VA
   
a. It is critical that infected poultry be depopulated within 24 hours of disease diagnosis in order to minimize the spread of the virus. 
   USDA reference for HPAI 2014–2015: 
   Stamping-Out & Depopulation Policy; 
   Ventilation Shutdown Evidence and Policy and 
   USDA reference for FY2016 HPAI Response: 
   Using Ventilation Shutdown to Control HPAI


2. To accomplish this goal in a way that is safe for responders certain procedures will be initiated that focuses on biosecurity so that the disease is not spread as part of the response, and promotes the humane treatment of affected birds to the greatest extent possible.

   a. The flock will be depopulated humanely by a pre-identified depopulation team, including a safety officer, who will be on site during the operation. 
   Guidelines for team health and safety are contained in Appendix 20. 

   b. A disposal team, following strict biosecurity protocols, will compost the carcasses in-house if possible. If in-house methods are not feasible due to building or equipment access limitations, the carcasses will be composted on-site, but out of the house. See Appendix 16 for detailed on-site composting procedures. Additional USDA Guidance and Composting Temperature Monitoring Log Sheets can be found at FY2016 HPAI Response Mortality Composting Protocol for Avian Influenza Infected
Flocks. Alternative, backup methods of disposal will be evaluated and implemented as necessary.

c. Poultry companies will rapidly implement increased biosecurity measures on any infected premises to contain the virus to that premises and prevent further transmission. Immediately cease all service staff farm visits and only essential farm visits will be allowed following stringent biosecurity protocols. All responders will observe and execute strict biosecurity procedures to prevent virus spread.

d. Poultry companies will notify all growers within 24 hours. The VPDTF and/or VDACS will notify vendors within 24 hours and request immediate cessation of all but essential farm visits.

e. AI Surveillance of all flocks within a minimum of a 10-kilometer (6.2-mile) radius from Infected Premises and on any other high-risk flocks will be completed within 24 hours in accordance with protocols found in Appendix 11. Testing within the Surveillance Zone will be completed within 72 hours.

f. IMT Epidemiologist will monitor control/surveillance zone activities.

USDA reference for FY2016 HPAI Response: Contact Premises; Surveillance Sampling Commercial Premises in Control Area; Surveillance of Backyard Flocks Around Infected Premises; Avian Sample Collection for Avian Influenza A and Newcastle Disease. Region-wide testing will be completed within two weeks. Region-wide, a negative antigen test (PCR) will be required before any poultry is moved to the processing plant. USDA references for HPAI Outbreak 2014-2015 Testing Requirements for Movement from the Control Area.

g. Infected Premises must be both cleaned and disinfected focusing on virus elimination in a cost effective manner. Cleaning and disinfection can be performed with the following cleaning method(s) dry, wet, heat, fumigation, or a combination of two or more. The method(s) selected should consider the characteristics of the premises/houses and other factors which may impact the effectiveness of the virus elimination activities. USDA References for 2016 HPAI Response: Cleaning & Disinfection Basics (Virus Elimination); Response Using Heat Treatment for Virus Elimination.
h. State and APHIS release of the control area, regaining AI-free status, and meeting all eligibility requirements for restocking approval of the infected premises will be granted after an inspection has been conducted and passed.


i. VPF, VDACS and DOH State Public Affairs, along with USDA APHIS Legislative and Public Affairs, APHIS Trade Staff, & Industry will coordinate timing and content for ANY public announcements and bilateral trade notifications.

**On-Going Laboratory Diagnostics and Follow-Up**

**Day 2**

**Late Morning:** NVSL receives samples

**Early Evening:** NVSL confirmation of AI H5 or H7 positive. Automated email sent to DA-USDA, SAHO, and VDACS LAB. VDACS LAB notifies IC and Company Veterinarian.

The mail is picked from the Harrisonburg RAHL at 2:30pm and the last pick-up in Harrisonburg is at 5:30pm at a Kinkos. If samples cannot be sent to NVSL on Day 1, they will be mailed first thing on Day 2. In that case, results from NVSL will not be returned until Day 3.

VDACS LAB would report to the Harrisonburg RAHL on Day 2 to assist in managing the response.

Laboratory responses, including additional personnel, ordering supplies, or second shift, would depend on volume of submissions.

**IMT Response:** (all times are subject to change)

**Day 2**

7:00am or other set time: Initial UC Meeting, at Harrisonburg RAHL, ICP, or other established meeting location. Topics: initial briefing, establish objectives, operational period, meeting schedule, solidify organizational structure using ICS Form 201, make recommendation to request a Governor’s declaration of Emergency, call in the rest of the IMT, establish time and location to report to ICP.
8:00am: IC call with USDA leadership: DA-USDA, and ED-USDA, and National IC - USDA. Discuss when USDA will release information.

10:00am: IC call with VDACS leadership, and other state personnel to provide morning situational update to them. Discuss when VDACS will release information, based on when USDA will release it.

11:00am: Incident Coordination Group/Area Command Call, Tuesday and Thursday: 11am-12pm EST (subject to change)

12:00pm: C&G Meeting, led by PSC. Establish objectives for next operational period (12 hours): resources, limitations, constraints. Preparing for the Tactics Meeting using ICS Form 215, identify and develop tasks and outline resource assignments, detailed task assignments, reporting locations, reporting times, special equipment, and supply needs.

2:00pm: Tactics Meeting, Operations meeting to finalize ICS Form 215, agree on work assignments, identify resources shortfalls, resolve conflicts and coordination. Discuss tactics for performing depopulation within 24 hours of disease report from lab, and disposal to follow. If possible, finalize tactics for depopulation to be performed this day, as soon as Form 1-23 is finalized/approved. USDA is usually available to approve 1-23 forms from 7:00am to 7:00pm.

Prepare for Planning Meeting:

Operations: preparing update and coordinating with other staff

Planning: prepares draft assignments, develop resource and support needs and submits to Logistics, publishes meeting agenda, duplicates documents

Logistics: orders resources, verifies support and orders support (communications, transportation, medical)

Finance: verifies financial and admin requirements

3:00pm: Incident Coordination Group/Area Command Call, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday:3pm-4pm EST (subject to change)
4:00pm: Planning Meeting, present draft IAP for review and revision, discuss tactics selected for next operational period. Last chance to review/update IAP.

IAP preparation: IAP completed and distributed to UC for approval. IAP duplicated and distributed for review before 7pm Debrief with C&G.

5:00pm: Group, Branch, Operations Debrief, field operators report accomplishments, shortfalls, issues up their chain of command. OSC relays information to make any adjustments to IAP.

7:00pm: Quick Debrief with C&G – any issues, assess progress

Suggested schedule for future full operational periods 7:00am to 5:00pm
Day 3 and beyond:
6:45am: OPS Brief with IMT
9:00am: IC Call with Industry
10:00am: IC Call with VDACS Leadership
11:00am: IC Call with USDA (T,Th)
12:00pm: C&G Meeting
2:00pm: Tactics Meeting
3:00pm: IC Call with USDA (M,W,F,Sa,Su)
4:00pm: Planning Meeting
5:00pm: Group, Branch, Operations Debriefing
7:00pm: Quick Debrief with C&G

Acronym List
AI Avian Influenza
AVIC-USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge-United States Department of Agriculture
C&G Command and General Staff of the Incident Management Team, which includes the Section Chiefs
DOSC Deputy Operations Section Chief
ED-USDA Executive Director USDA
IAP Incident Action Plan
IC Incident Commander
ICP Incident Command Post, The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. Mostly likely Rockingham County Offices for Shenandoah Valley and Tri-County Council for Eastern Shore.
ICS Incident Command System
IMT Incident Management Team
NVSL National Veterinary Services Laboratories
OSC Operations Section Chief
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>polymerase chain reaction, type of testing methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>Planning Section Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAHL</td>
<td>Regional Animal Health Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESL</td>
<td>Resource Unit Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAHO</td>
<td>State Animal Health Official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC</td>
<td>Unified Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDACS</td>
<td>Virginia Department of Agriculture &amp; Consumer Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPF</td>
<td>Virginia Poultry Federation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 22
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Cell: 804-

Virginia Poultry Breeders Association
Thomas Roebuck,
President
Phone: 540-854-0881
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virginia Cooperative Extension</th>
<th>VMCVM, Blacksburg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Michael Persia,</td>
<td>Dr. Bill Pierson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Extension Specialist</td>
<td>Office:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work: 540-231-8339</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pierson@vt.edu">pierson@vt.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>540-231-3945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 23
“Controlled marketing” Protocol

Controlled Marketing – At the discretion of the State Veterinarian and in consultation with USDA APHIS, poultry that are infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI may be allowed to move for controlled marketing in accordance with 9 CFR 56.5 (c) and the following requirements.

1. Poultry infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI will not be transported to processing until approved by the State Veterinarian.
2. Strict biosecurity measures must be maintained to ensure that the virus does not spread during the extended time that the flock needs to clear the virus and meet conditions for movement to processing.
3. The flock must be sampled and tested negative for H5/H7 avian influenza virus within 72 hours prior to movement. Approved virus detection tests such as rRT-PCR or virus isolation must be used.
4. Flocks moved for controlled marketing must be the last poultry marketed during the week they are marketed.
5. All personnel involved in the load out must observe strict biosecurity procedures including disinfection of all clothing, footwear, vehicles, and equipment that leave the farm.
6. All vehicles and containers transporting the flock to processing must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at the facility after unloading.
7. Following controlled marketing of a flock cleaning and disinfection of the premises, litter handling, and quarantine release will be performed according to Appendix 13.
APPENDIX 23A
Controlled Marketing Checklists

Approval for the controlled marketing of a flock infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI is at the discretion of VDACS and APHIS. Controlled marketing would be considered under the following criteria:

Serology positive/virus negative
- Flock is serologically positive but has tested negative for virus.
- To be considered virus negative would require that the flock has been tested by RT-PCR or VI a minimum of 2 times at least 7 days apart. The last test should be conducted within 72 hours of processing. Sample size is 11 swabs per house with a minimum of 33 swabs per flock.
- There are no clinical signs present in the flock.
- Strict biosecurity as outlined in the flock plan can be maintained until the flock is processed.
- Processing plant is available to receive the birds.
- Processing can occur when there is sufficient time to allow for a thorough cleaning and disinfection of the processing plant as well as all equipment used in the loading and transportation of the flock (e.g.) at the end of the week or the end of a shift.

Virus positive
- Flock is of an age where it could be held for the time period required to test negative for the virus.
- The flock should be tested for virus by RT-PCR and/or VI. Sample size is 11 swabs per house with a minimum of 33 swabs per flock. A negative test is required within 72 hours of movement.
- Strict biosecurity as outlined in the flock plan can be maintained until the flock is processed.
- Proximity to other commercial farms is considered in the decision to allow controlled marketing.
- Processing plant is available to receive the birds.
- Processing can occur when there is sufficient time to allow for a thorough cleaning and disinfection of the processing plant as well as all equipment used in the loading and transportation of the flock (e.g.) at the end of the week or the end of a shift.

Other items for consideration:
- Proximity to other commercial flocks.
- Flocks approved for controlled marketing must not be moved to the processing plant without notification to Virginia Poultry Federation (VPF) within four days of movement.
- Once notified, VPF will notify poultry industry companies, VDACS, and APHIS of the time and route to the processing plant.
APPENDIX 24
Diagnostic Resources

The overall mission of the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) Animal Health Laboratory System (AHLS) is to provide quality diagnostic and regulatory testing of specimens from animals, raw foods and limited environmental origin to the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia in a timely manner and at reasonable cost. As such, the 4 regional animal health laboratories (RAHLs), and in particular the Harrisonburg RAHL, provide diagnostic support for the detection of avian influenza throughout the Commonwealth. All 4 RAHLs are authorized by the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP), and follow NPIP protocols and procedures. The Harrisonburg RAHL is a member laboratory of the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN), providing contract real time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) testing for Avian Influenza (AI) and Exotic Newcastle Disease (END), in support of regional and national AI and END surveillance testing programs. Other AI testing services include agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID), and antigen capture immunoassay (ACIA) testing.

There is a written MOU in place that the lab will immediately report all non-negative results to the State Veterinarian and samples sent to NVSL for confirmation.

The VDACS NPIP and/or NAHLN approved laboratory providing AI testing:

Harrisonburg RAHL (Necropsy/pathology, ELISA, AGID RT-PCR, ACIA)
621 Mt. Clinton Pike
Harrisonburg, VA 22802
Dr. Jessica Walters
(540) 209-9130

Lynchburg RAHL (Necropsy/pathology, ELISA, AGID)
4832 Tyreeanna Rd.
Lynchburg, VA 24504
Dr. John Moody
(434) 947-2518

Additional VDACS approved laboratories providing diagnostic services:

Warrenton RAHL (Necropsy/pathology)
272 Academy Hill Road
Warrenton, VA 20186
Dr. Jamie Weissman
(540) 347-6385

Wytheville RAHL (Necropsy/pathology)
250 Cassell Road
Wytheville, VA 24382
Although all of the VDACS RAHLs above provide necropsy services to poultry producers in the Commonwealth, other routine and surge diagnostic testing for avian influenza occurs at the Harrisonburg RAHL. Analysts at the Harrisonburg RAHL are required to complete yearly avian influenza proficiency testing surveys coordinated by the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) for both serology (AGID) and PCR testing. All avian influenza testing is conducted with strict adherence to NVSL and NAHLN protocols.

Any reactive samples are immediately forwarded to the NVSL for confirmatory testing. Those samples are sent via Federal Express overnight delivery. The NAHLN lab will communicate with NVSL via electronic messaging.

By virtue of the flexibility inherent in the regional animal health laboratory system, additional personnel and diagnostic testing capabilities are available to the Harrisonburg RAHL in the event of a need for surge capacity testing. For example, RT-PCR testing capability can be increased 4 fold overnight by the supplementation of additional thermocycler equipment normally used in the other RAHLs for other programs. Overall surge capacity is primarily dependent on the availability of testing reagents.

**Routine and Surge Capacity for AI testing at the Harrisonburg RAHL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Routine</th>
<th>Surge Capacity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGID</td>
<td>104,000/year</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACIA</td>
<td>Variable, depending on test kit availability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRT-PCR</td>
<td>2000/year</td>
<td>52,000</td>
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**Routine and Surge Capacity for AI testing at the Lynchburg RAHL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Routine</th>
<th>Surge Capacity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGID</td>
<td>104,000/year</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE
Quarantine and movement control activities are fundamentally important to prevent the transmission of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) from Infected Premises to non-infected premises. All premises in the Control Area are subject to movement restrictions. Typically quarantines are imposed on Infected, Contact, and Suspect Premises; movement controls—continuity of business movements—focus on At-Risk and Monitored Premises in the Control Area. In an HPAI outbreak, permits are used to make movements into, within, and out of the regulatory Control Area from all types of premises.

Permitting allows premises to make necessary movements without creating an unacceptable risk of disease spread. Permits are used for both critical and essential movements (e.g. for animal welfare or to complete response activities) and for continuity of business movements. Permitting guidance may change over time depending on situational awareness and operational capabilities.

This document provides an overview of the permitting process—it does not define requirements for an approved permit, which may vary by State, incident, origin/destination of movement, reason for permit, and item being moved. These requirements and permitting decisions are based on the best scientific and epidemiological information available. Detailed permitting requirements for critical/essential movements are based on unified State-Federal Incident Command recommendations; continuity of business permitting requirements are based on Secure Food Supply Plans (this is the Secure Poultry Supply Plan for HPAI) and/or recommendations from the unified State-Federal Incident Command, APHIS National Incident Coordination Group, and State official(s).

To be successful, permitting requires frequent communication and collaboration between origin States, destination States, the unified Incident Command, and APHIS during an HPAI outbreak.

TERMS
There are two primary types of permit: the specific permit and the continuity of business permit; the continuity of business permit is subsequently divided into two secondary permit types—an operational permit and a Secure Food Supply
permit. Table 1 provides further information on these two permit types and what types of permitted movements they are used for. All permits must have State of origin approval—for interstate movements, the destination State must also approve the permit. All movements associated with the approval of these permits are termed permitted movements.

**Table 1. Summary of Permit Types**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Permit</th>
<th>Type of Premises</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Into/Within/Out of Control Area?</th>
<th>Intra/intestate?</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific Permit</td>
<td>Infected, Contact, Suspect</td>
<td>Includes critical movements (e.g. animal welfare) and essential movements (e.g. response activities). Specific permit may/may not be required based on risk and unified Incident Command recommendation.</td>
<td>Can be into, within, or out of Control Area; into or within Control Area more common.</td>
<td>Usually Intrastate, Rarely Interstate</td>
<td>Movement of animals on a Suspect Premises to a slaughter establishment in the Control Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuity of Business Permit</td>
<td>Operationa Permit</td>
<td>Includes normal, operational movements necessary to keep premises in the Control Area in business during an outbreak. Permit requirements/criteria based on unified Incident Command, APHIS National Incident Coordination Group, and State officials recommendation.</td>
<td>Can be into, within, or out of Control Area.</td>
<td>Can be into, within, or out of Control Area.</td>
<td>Movement of a rendering truck picking up mortality from an At-Risk Premises to another premises outside of the Control Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure Food Supply Permit</td>
<td>At Risk, Monitored</td>
<td>Includes animal and animal product movements into the supply chain for feeding, growing, processing, or to market. Helps to secure the U.S. food supply during an outbreak. Permit requirements/criteria based on Secure Food Supply Plans and/or the unified Incident Command, APHIS National Incident Coordination Group, and State officials recommendation.</td>
<td>Can be into, within, or out of Control Area; into or out of Control Area more common.</td>
<td>Can be into, within, or out of Control Area; into or out of Control Area more common.</td>
<td>Movement of washed and sanitized shell eggs from a Monitored Premises to market outside of the Control Area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

The Emergency Management Response System 2.0 (EMRS) is the system of record for all permits and permitted movements into, within, and out of a regulatory Control Area. During an HPAI outbreak, it is used to document all permits and permitted movements.
Specific permit requests are made in coordination with the unified Incident Command. However, for continuity of business permits (both types), there is a new EMRS Customer Permit Gateway that enables registered producers to request these permits electronically through an interactive, secure, web-application. Requests submitted in this manner appear automatically in EMRS and streamline the permit process. For more information on the EMRS Customer Permit Gateway, continue to EMRS Customer Permit Gateway.

OVERVIEW OF THE PERMITTING PROCESS
Each permit contains seven key pieces of information: these data are recorded in EMRS in as close to realtime as possible during an HPAI outbreak.

♦ Permit class (e.g. into Control Zone, out of Control Zone, or within Control Zone).
♦ Permit reason (e.g. direct to farm, direct to landfill, direct to slaughter, etc.).
♦ Origin premises (premises must be entered in EMRS).
♦ Destination premises (premises must be entered in EMRS).
♦ Item permitted (e.g. manure/litter, feed, eggs, and groups of animals).
♦ Item class (e.g. chicken-broilers, egg-edible pasteurized liquid, poultry litter, etc.).
♦ Duration/span of permit (e.g., how long the movement(s) are expected to occur, given duration of Control Area and other factors).

The current permitting process is illustrated in Figure 1 for all types of permits. First, a permit request is submitted. Second, all data is confirmed in EMRS as complete and a pending permit is created. Third, the information/documentation associated with the pending permit is reviewed, resulting in a reviewed permit. Fourth, the origin State notifies the destination State that there is a reviewed permit. Fifth, the destination State denies or approves the permit. Sixth, the destination State notifies the origin State of their decision; if approved, the approved permit is issued in the seventh step. Finally, in the eighth step, the movement is made. Depending on the item and specifications of the permit, repeated movements may be allowed (e.g. if a producer continues to meet any requirements outlined, daily or weekly movements may be allowed on a single permit for a set period of time).
Figure 1. Overview of the Eight Steps in the Permitting Process

**Step 1**

**Unified Incident Command** or Producer submit **permit request**

**Step 2**

**Unified Incident Command** or origin State enter/check data in EMRS and accept permit request, creating a **pending permit**

**Step 3**

**Unified Incident Command** or origin State review pending permit and documentation

**Step 4**

Origin State notifies the **Destination State** of reviewed permit

**Step 5**

Destination State reviews and **denies** reviewed permit and notifies the origin State of their decision

**Step 6**

Destination State reviews and **approves** reviewed permit and notifies the origin State of their decision

**Step 7**

The Origin State or **Unified Incident Command** issues **approved permit**

**Step 8**

**Movement Occurs**
INTRODUCTION TO THE GATEWAY
The Emergency Management Response System 2.0 (EMRS) Customer Permit Gateway (a.k.a. “the Gateway”) is a new secure web application which streamlines permitting for registered producers during a highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak. The Gateway helps to make permitting more efficient for producers, States, and APHIS officials by facilitating the permit request process and reducing data entry requirements. The Gateway also provides producers with a way to see the real-time status of their permit requests. Using the Gateway facilitates timely and accurate data entry into EMRS, which is the USDA APHIS official system of record in an HPAI outbreak.

EMRS VS THE EMRS CUSTOMER GATEWAY
EMRS is a dynamic database, based in Microsoft CRM, which is the official system of record for foreign animal disease (FAD) investigations, animal disease outbreaks, and other national animal health incidents. This includes permitting documentation in an HPAI incident. To access EMRS, you need to have EAuthentication Level 2 access. Only APHIS employees, APHIS contractors, and State personnel have access to EMRS data; once in the database, the user’s assigned role determines what records can be viewed and/or modified.

The EMRS Customer Permit Gateway is a separate, secure, web-based portal designed specifically for producers; only EAuthentication Level 1 access is required. In the Gateway, registered users can request a permit for movements into, within, and out of a regulatory Control Area and enter the associated, permitted movements. Permit requests and associated information submitted are automatically and simultaneously reflected in the dynamic EMRS database for review by State officials, APHIS officials, and the unified State-Federal Incident Command.

PERMITTING PROCESS WITH THE EMRS CUSTOMER GATEWAY
The producer must be pre-registered in order to access the Gateway; there is no charge for registering or using the gateway, however EAuthentication Level 1 registration is required.
After logging into the Gateway, producers can do 6 things:
  1. Request access to a known premises or account (for premises or accounts they own or manage).
  2. Create an address book entry for one or more premises.
  3. Initiate a permit request.
  4. Check the status of any permit request.
  5. Download approved permit(s) in a PDF format.
  6. Enter movement(s) associated with an approved permit.
Requests that have not yet been accepted into the system can be modified by the producer at any time. However, once producers submit their requests and these entries are accepted into the Gateway by the origin State, they are locked and cannot be changed. All accepted permit requests are automatically updated in EMRS so manual data entry by designated EMRS personnel is not required. In the event that changes are needed for an existing permit request, the EMRS staff must be contacted to make such modifications.

*Figure 1 provides an overview for permit requests made in the Gateway.*
As seen in Figure 1, after the permit request is reviewed to ensure all data is complete, the permit request is accepted and a pending permit is issued and sent to the origin State for review. If the origin State reviews and all is in order, a reviewed permit is then shared with the destination State for denial or approval. The destination State then informs the origin State of their decision to approve or deny the permit. If an approved permit is issued, producers can download that permit in the Gateway. At all times, an origin State or destination State may revoke an already approved permit—this may occur in situations where the epidemiological situation is rapidly changing.

After the permit is approved, a producer can enter all associated movement(s) in the Gateway. These movements automatically and simultaneously appear in EMRS for State and Federal officials. At any time, a producer can see the status of their permit: request submitted, accepted permit request, pending permit, reviewed permit, or approved permit as seen in Figure 2. When all movements are completed for a given permit, the status moves to completed, and the permit will no longer be visible in the Gateway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure 2. Screenshot of a Producer’s Permit Screen in the Gateway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**TRADITIONAL PERMIT REQUESTS**

All existing methods to make a permit request can still be used by producers that are not registered in the Gateway (e.g., an email to State officials or the unified Incident Command). At this time, registration in the Gateway is prioritized for producers that may be likely to have a high volume of movements. Please note that all permit requests—regardless of the request method—end up in the same EMRS queue for review by the origin State (and EMRS personnel, as needed, to facilitate accurate data entry). Unless there is an exceptional situation, such as an animal welfare concern that may dictate a prioritized movement, permits in the queue are handled in the order in which they are received.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

As always, if you are concerned about making a movement in an outbreak, it is an excellent idea to ensure your premises is registered in EMRS with a Premises
ID number. This helps to accelerate not only a rapid response in the outbreak, but the permitting process.

For more information on the requirements for permitting for continuity of business, please refer to the Secure Poultry Supply Plan for HPAI (eggs, turkeys, and broilers; this plan is currently under development). For more information on other types of critical movements (such as those for feed), please see the HPAI Response Plan: The Red Book. In an incident, permitting requirements may come from these sources and/or the unified State-Federal Incident Command, State officials, and the APHIS National Incident Coordination Group.

Additional HPAI-specific guidance on permitting, please see Overview: HPAI Control Area Permitting Process and Testing Requirements for Movement from the Control Area; FAD PreP Manual 6-0, Permitted Movement, provides details on definitions and the permitting process for all FAD incidents. For further guidance on HPAI testing requirements for movement from the Control Area, and other policy guidance, please go to https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/emergency-management/ct_fadprep.
### APPENDIX 26
Commercial Flock Plan Template (6/3/2016)

**H5/H7 AI Euthanasia/Depopulation, Disposal, & Virus Elimination Procedures for Commercial Infected Premises in Virginia**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Premises Information Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ID #</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State abbreviation, county, and site #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Premises owner</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address of premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact person (for Premises)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact's phone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact’s e-mail address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bird owner</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of representative if applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address of bird owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birds present on date of appraisal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(include: census, type, purpose, &amp; age)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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), and Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

BRIEF HISTORY

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

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, CLEANING, AND DISINFECTION 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 calculator based on the fair market value of the birds, and/or (b) receipts.

Before 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 cleaning and disinfection would exceed the value of the materials, or for which cleaning and disinfection 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 for destruction of items for which reimbursement will be claimed.

Any disposal of birds and cleaning and disinfection 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 may not be eligible for reimbursement.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES

• Euthanasia/depopulation will be,
  – the responsibility of ___________________________ (insert responsible party),
  and
  – carried out by ___________________________ (insert person performing euthanasia/depopulation), with oversight by VS and the State.

• 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 VS and the State.

• 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 VS and the State.

• 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 VS and the State.

MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS AND ENHANCED BIOSECURITY

The verbal quarantine was issued by ____________________ (insert name of animal health official) on ____________________ (insert date). The written quarantine document was issued on ____________________ (insert date) and receipt was acknowledged by signature of ____________________ (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

EPIDEMIOLOGIC INVESTIGATION

A State or Federal veterinarian will conduct an investigation to identify potential pathways for avian influenza 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 avian influenza.

An investigation form is provided and serves as a guide for identifying potential pathways of avian influenza virus introduction onto the premises and potential movement of avian influenza 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 avian influenza 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. Until euthanasia/depopulation procedures are initiated, the responsible party will ensure that birds are provided with food, water, and appropriate environmental conditions (e.g. ventilation and temperature control).

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/depopulation is expected to begin on __________ (insert date) or
Euthanasia was completed on __________ (insert date).
Euthanasia/depopulation ______________ (insert will be/was/was not) conducted under the direct supervision of State or VS personnel.

**DISPASL**

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.**
  (Insert other method if applicable.) These items will be composted on site with supervision by State and/or VS personnel.

- **Disposal of litter, manure, feed, and other organic debris.**
  (Insert other method if applicable.) These items will be composted on site under the direction of State and/or VS personnel and in accordance with the ISRCP and HPAI Response Plan Red Book.
  – 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 30 days.
  – Composting must be completed prior to any cleaning of the houses.
  – Once the compost material is considered safe to move by State and/or VS personnel, said material can be ____________________________ (insert disposal method, spread on field, stored etc., and preferably be 2 miles from any other commercial poultry premises). State and/or VS
personnel will oversee, monitor, and document this process.

- **Destruction and disposal of contaminated materials that can’t be cleaned and disinfected.**
  These items will be ________________________________ (insert 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 cleaning and disinfection, in consultation with State or VS personnel, will prepare a site-specific cleaning and disinfection 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 cleaning and disinfection 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. Cleaning and disinfecting 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 effective against avian influenza, or
   c. Fumigation with an EPA registered product for porous and non-porous surfaces.

**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

1. **Birds Restocked After 21 Day Downtime and Environmental Testing**
   Following depopulation, cleaning and disinfection (virus elimination), the premises will remain free of avian species for at least 21 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 21 day downtime requirement is met.
   (States may have additional requirements added here, based on their ISRCP)

2. **Repopulation**
   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 routine National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) surveillance, all post-quarantine abnormal mortality within 180 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.
APPENDIX 26A
Backyard Flock Plan Template (6/3/2016)

H5/H7 AI Euthanasia/Depopulation, Disposal, & Virus Elimination Procedures for Backyard Infected Premises in Virginia

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Premises Information Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ID #</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State abbreviation, county, and site #</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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:__________________
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), and Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

**BRIEF HISTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily mortality rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date first clinical signs were noted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date initial samples were collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date presumptive positive test results were reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date confirmatory positive test results were reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virus characterization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date written premises quarantine was issued</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

REQUESTS FOR INDEMNITY FOR DISPOSAL, CLEANING, AND DISINFECTION 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 calculator based on the fair market value of the birds, and/or (b) receipts.

Before 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 cleaning and disinfection would exceed the value of the materials, or for which cleaning and disinfection 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 for destruction of items for which reimbursement will be claimed.

Any disposal of birds and cleaning and disinfection 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 may not be eligible for reimbursement.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Euthanasia/depopulation** will be,
  - the responsibility of __________________________ (insert responsible party), and
  - carried out by ________________________________ (insert person performing euthanasia/depopulation), with oversight by VS and the State.

- **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 VS and the State.

- Include the following two responsibilities if cleaning and disinfection is chosen:
o **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 VS and the State.

o **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 VS and the State.

## MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS AND ENHANCED BIOSECURITY

The verbal quarantine was issued by ____________________ (insert name of animal health official) on __________ ______ (insert date). The written quarantine document was issued on ________________ (insert date) and receipt was acknowledged by signature of ___________ (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,
- avian influenza virus has been eliminated from the premises according to measures outlined in the ISRCP and *HPAI Response Plan Red Book*, and
- if all domesticated birds on the premises were not euthanized/depopulated, completion of surveillance testing of the remaining birds with no detection of avian influenza.

## EPIDEMIOLOGIC INVESTIGATION

A State or Federal veterinarian will conduct an investigation to identify potential pathways for avian influenza 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 avian influenza.

An investigation form is provided and serves as a guide for identifying potential pathways of avian influenza virus introduction onto the premises and potential movement of avian influenza 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 avian influenza 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. Until euthanasia/depopulation procedures are initiated, the responsible party will ensure that birds are provided with food, water, and appropriate environmental conditions (e.g. ventilation and temperature control).

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/depopulation is expected to begin on __________ (insert date) or Euthanasia was completed on __________ (insert date). Euthanasia/depopulated __________________________ (insert will be/was/was not) conducted under the direct supervision of State or VS personnel.

**DISPOSAL**

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

1. **Disposal of all dead poultry and eggs.** These items will be __________________________ (insert disposal method(s)).

2. **Disposal of litter, manure, debris, and feed.** These items will be __________________________ (insert disposal method(s)).

3. **Destruction and disposal of contaminated materials that can’t be cleaned and disinfected.**

**ELIMINATING THE VIRUS FROM THE PREMISES**
Circle and amend either the option of cleaning and disinfection, or the option of falling.

**A. Cleaning and disinfection.** 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 cleaning and disinfection, in consultation with State or VS personnel, will prepare a site-specific cleaning and disinfection 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 cleaning and disinfection 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. Cleaning and disinfecting 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 effective against avian influenza, or
   c. Fumigation with an EPA registered product for porous and non-porous surfaces.

(Or)

**B. Fallow.** No domesticated birds will be reintroduced to the premises for at least 150 days after depopulation/euthanasia of all poultry on the premises. During the fallow period, the premises owner will maintain these conditions:

1. The contaminated portion of the premises is fenced to prevent unauthorized access.
2. Measures to prevent attracting wild waterfowl are in place (e.g. access to food and bathing water sources is prevented).
3. Clutter and trash may be left on site during the fallow period, lawfully burned or buried on site, or disposed of in a biosecure manner offsite (e.g. double bagged and taken directly to a sanitary landfill).

**ENSURING THE PREMISES IS FREE OF AVIAN INFLUENZA**
In the event there are any captive wild birds or any other species protected by regulation on the premises, these remaining birds that were in contact with birds, eggs, or materials from an infected flock, must at a minimum, be sampled via rt-PCR diagnostic testing every other day for 14 days.

__________________________ (If applicable, specify other surveillance testing scheme determined by the State and VS to be appropriate. See official VS Guidance for details and examples.) The samples will be submitted to
__________________________ (insert NAHLN lab) for testing for evidence of avian influenza.

REPOPULATION

(States may have additional requirements added here, based on their ISRCP.)

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.

Any sudden and significant mortality event or sudden drop in egg production within 180 days of quarantine release should be investigated and tested for avian influenza by State and/or VS personnel.
APPENDIX 27
VPF Company Notification Protocol

When the rapid response plan requires VPF to notify Virginia poultry companies of diagnostic testing results, it is important that both VPF and poultry companies manage the information efficiently, effectively, and discretely. VPF will use its discretion to determine the most appropriate means of notification, such as phone call and e-mail. If phone call notification is used, VPF will notify a single contact at each company, who will be responsible for sharing the information with others within his or her company on a need-to-know basis only. If email notification is chosen, VPF will send the email to the contacts listed in this appendix. The information should NOT be disseminated beyond company personnel with a definite need to know. Poultry companies should notify VPF of any personnel changes affecting the list by contacting Hobey Bauhan at hobey@vapoultry.com. VPF will be responsible for sending any updates to the list to VDACS.

Following are primary and backup contacts for each VA poultry company:

**Cargill Turkey Production**
- Dr. Seiche Genger
  - Veterinarian
  - Office: 540-568-1503
  - Cell: 707-499-0891
  - Seiche.genger@cargill.com

- Kenny Myers
  - Live Production Manager
  - Cell: (540) 487-0773
  - Kenneth_myers@cargill.com

- Travis Carter
  - Growout
  - (540) 578-4126
  - Travis_carter@cargill.com

- Brent Young
  - Breeder/Hatchery
  - Office: 540-433-0110
  - Cell: 540-578-2212
  - Brent_young@cargill.com

- Andrew Friedman
  - Dayton Complex Manager
  - Office: 540-879-2522
  - Cell: 417-425-7788
  - Andrew_Friedman@cargill.com

- George’s
  - Dr. Brett Hopkins
  - Veterinarian
  - Brett.hopkins@georgesinc.com
  - Cell: 479-409-7611

**Live Production Manager**
- Office: 540-437-9624
- Cell: 540-578-1084
- Ronald.Watkins@georgesinc.com

- Todd Kiracofe
  - Growout
  - Office: 540-437-9626
  - Cell: 540-624-9300
  - Todd.kiracofe@georgesinc.com

- Gloria Long
  - Breeders
  - Office: 540-437-9627
  - Cell: 540-476-2648
  - Gloria.long@georgesinc.com

- Mark Chranowski
  - VP – VA Ops
  - Office: 540-984-6819
  - Cell: 479-347-9170
  - Mark.Chranowski@georgesinc.com

**Pilgrim’s Pride Corporation**
- Dr. Elizabeth Dale
  - Veterinarian
  - Office: 706-621-3987
  - Cell: 706-583-4473
  - Elizabeth.dale@pilgrims.com

- John Brumback
  - Live Production Manager
  - Office: 540-901-6230
  - Cell: 540-383-7239
  - John.brumback@pilgrims.com

- Kent Layman
  - Growout
  - Office: 540-901-6206
  - Cell: 540-478-2298
  - kent.layman@pilgrims.com

**Perdue Farms**
- Dr. David Shapiro
  - Veterinarian
  - Office/Cell: 410-543-3921
  - David.shapiro@perdue.com

- Dr. Rick Sharpton
  - Veterinarian
  - Office/Cell: 252-435-7282
  - Rick.sharpton@perdue.com

- Forest Alderman
  - Breeder Manager
  - Office: 1-800-647-3231
  - Forrest.Alderman@perdue.com

**Hendrix Genetics**
- Harrison Hudgins
  - Cell: 434-294-0835
  - Harrison.hudgins@hendrix-genetics.com

- Dale Wood
  - Office: 434-263-4136
Lester Lohr  
Breeder Manager  
Cell: 540-830-1185  
Leon.lohr@pilgrims.com

Graham Nasselrod  
Complex Manager  
Office: 540-901-6155  
Cell: 304-322-0144  
graham.nasselrod@pilgrims.com

Tyson Foods - Glen Allen/Crewe  
Dr. Kevin Kessler  
Regional Veterinarian  
Office/Cell: 903-238-4435  
Kevin.kessler@tyson.com

Cliff Fitchpatrick  
Live Production Manager  
Cell: 417-234-3572  
Cliff.fitchpatrick@tyson.com

Brandon Davis  
Complex Manager  
Cell: 931-619-1434  
Brandon.davis@tyson.com

VPGC  
Dr. Ashley Mason  
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Office: 540-901-3141  
Mobile: 540-810-1446  
amason@vapgc.com

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Pevick@vapgc.com

Charlie Clark  
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Cell: 540-830-5489  
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Grant Martin  
Live Production  
Cell: 540-624-2804  
gmartin@vapgc.com

John King  
President  
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Cell: 540-560-3752  
johnking@vapgc.com

Shenandoah Valley organic  
Clay Miller  
Growout  
Cell: 540-435-9343  
clay.miller@svorganic.com

Corwin Heatwole  
President  
Cell: 540-810-1858  
Corwin.heatwole@svorganic.com

Erik Vaughan  
erik.vaughan@svorganic.com

Select Genetics  
Dr. Stephen Williams  
Veterinarian  
Cell: 320-894-8348  
stephen.williams@select-genetics.com

John See  
Field Tech  
Cell: 540-271-7386

Evans Darko  
Office: 540-434-1389  
Cell: 540-830-5251  
Evans.Darko@Select-Genetics.com

Buddy Eberly, Hatchery Manager  
Office: 540-564-6062  
Cell: 540-830-5254  
buddy.eberly@select-genetics.com

Green Valley Poultry  
Rodney Wagner  
Office: 276-645-0394  
Cell: 276-356-4088  
eggman@naxs.com

Braswell Family Farms  
Allyson Parris  
allysong@braswellfamilyfarms.com

New Market Poultry/Tiptop  
Bruce Powers  
Office: 540-740-4260  
Bruce.Powers@newmarketpoultry.com

Brookneal Poultry  
Randy Carr  
Office: (434) 376-2382  
randy@brooknealpoultry.com

John See  
Field Tech  
Cell: 540-271-7386