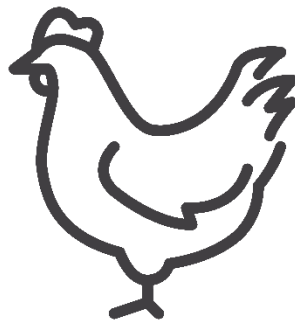


CERTIFIED POULTRY TECHNICIAN

USER GUIDE

Revised August 14, 2023, new submission form 10/30/23,
new PICs 11.17.23



Certified Poultry Technician (CPT) Course User Guide

KEY POINTS

***After completion of the CPT class, students must complete the field skill test within 6 months with the regional PDA veterinarian or inspector to demonstrate the techniques for sample collection, handling, and submission (refer to the CPT User Guide):**

- ◆ Blood samples
- ◆ Tracheal, oropharyngeal, and cloacal swabs
- ◆ Rapid pullorum test (if applicable)

***Your skill checklist must be signed by the classroom instructor and the field instructor and must then be sent to the Department along with your license fee within 30 days after completion of the field skill test to obtain a license.**

***Licenses expire on December 31 of every other year and must be renewed by January 1 of the next year.**

***Pennsylvania Certified Poultry Technicians are not authorized to collect samples from poultry outside of Pennsylvania.**

***CPTs collecting samples from PA poultry for entry into MD, NY/NJ, and PA tested-source live bird markets must complete the LBM training and must request LBM CPT status before being added to the list of approved LBM CPTs.**

***Contact the laboratory for a current testing fee schedule before sample submission.**

***A current email address is necessary for outreach and updates for all CPTs. If you don't have one, please provide one for someone who will share updates from PDA with you.**

Course Objectives

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Certified Poultry Technician (CPT) Course is designed to provide trained technicians for collection of samples from poultry for regulatory testing purposes. This testing may be required for various reasons, including testing to meet poultry health program requirements, interstate movement, surveillance testing, or for show birds to enter exhibitions. Proper sample collection, handling, and submission of these samples is vital.

In addition, technicians will be trained to recognize symptoms of diseases in poultry, reporting protocols for suspected regulated diseases, and proper biosecurity practices to reduce the risk of spreading disease. Certified Poultry Technicians are vital to the protection of avian health through identifying and reporting birds suspected to be infected with dangerous transmissible diseases and through proper sample collection and submission.

The safety of technicians is paramount and can be promoted through learning proper sampling techniques and biosecurity practices.

At the completion of this course, the individual should have the knowledge and skills to:

- ◆ Recognize signs of avian disease
- ◆ Report suspected dangerous transmissible diseases to the Department
- ◆ Develop and follow proper biosecurity and cleaning and disinfection protocols
- ◆ Be familiar with proper personal protective equipment and personal safety
- ◆ Be familiar with the Department's avian health programs, including testing requirements
- ◆ Be familiar with the Department's requirements for testing for exhibition
- ◆ Be competent with blood and swab sample collection, handling, and submission
- ◆ If applicable, be competent performing and interpreting the Pullorum Rapid Whole Blood Agglutination Plate Test for breeding flocks
- ◆ Understand proper bird identification and record-keeping requirements (official leg bands)
- ◆ If sampling birds for entry into a live bird market, be competent in filling out Poultry Inspection Certificates (PICs) which accompany the birds and understand the rules for entry into the markets

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture may monitor any Certified Poultry Technician's performance, including sample collection, handling, and submission, as well as record keeping.

Please note: If you are not on the Department's email notification system, please provide your email address to Stacy Etzweiler at setzweiler@pa.gov. You will be notified of important updates and events as needed via email. In addition, please include your email address on your license renewal application.

CERTIFIED POULTRY TECHNICIAN USER GUIDE

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2301 N. Cameron St. Harrisburg, PA 17110
Telephone: 717-783-6897 Fax: 717-787-1868

SKILL CHECKLIST FOR CERTIFIED POULTRY TECHNICIAN LICENSE
(Please fill out the contact information and then have the instructors check off the required skills as you complete them).

NAME: Last Middle Initial First

ADDRESS: Street or Box Number

City State Zip

TELEPHONE NUMBER: EMAIL:

SKILLS COMPLETED SATISFACTORILY:

Classroom Training: DATE:

- Understanding of proper sample collection, handling, and submission
Understanding of proper bird identification and records retention (leg bands)
Understanding of biosecurity
Understanding of LBM requirements and Poultry Inspection Certificates (if applicable)
Understanding of the rapid whole blood agglutination plate test (pullorum)

Field Training: DATE:

- Blood sample collection
Tracheal/oropharyngeal swab collection
Cloacal swab collection
Rapid whole blood agglutination plate test (pullorum) if applicable

PRINTED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF CLASSROOM INSTRUCTOR:

(PRINTED NAME) (SIGNATURE-DO NOT PRINT) DATE

PRINTED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF FIELD INSTRUCTOR:

(PRINTED NAME) (SIGNATURE-DO NOT PRINT) DATE

SECTION I: CONTACT INFORMATION AND REPORTING GUIDELINES

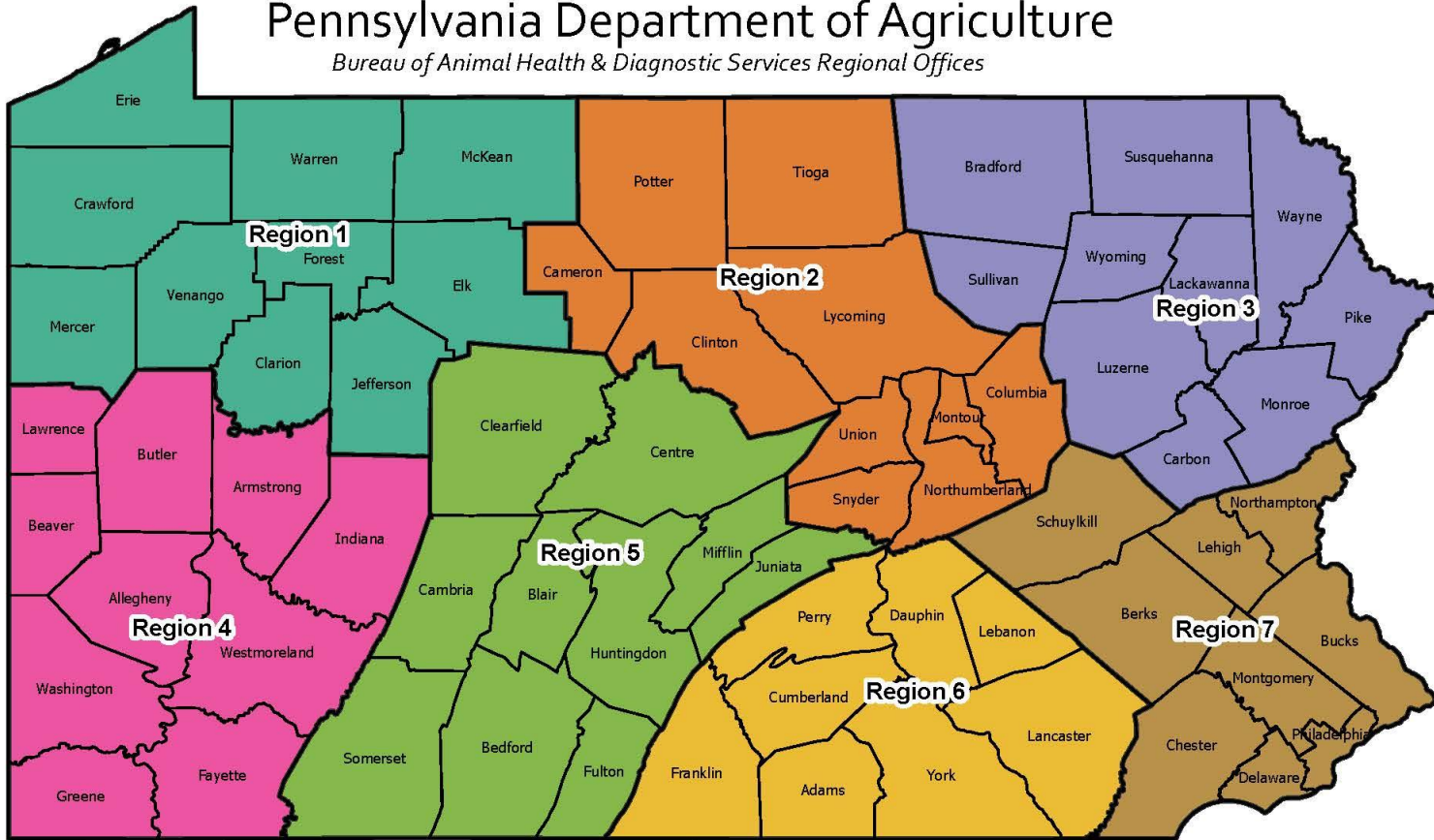
**PA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH & DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES
AND PENNSYLVANIA ANIMAL DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY SYSTEM CONTACT LISTS**

PA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (PDA)		TELEPHONE	FAX
BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH & DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES	2301 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110	717-772-2852 (24/7)	717-787-1868

PA ANIMAL DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY SYSTEM (PADLS)		TELEPHONE	FAX
PA VETERINARY LABORATORY (PVL)	2305 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110	717-787-8808	717-772-3895
NEW BOLTON CENTER (NBC)	382 West Street Road Kennett Square, PA 19348 Avian Medicine and Pathology	610-444-4282	610-925-8106
PENN STATE UNIVERSITY Animal Diagnostic Laboratory (PSU ADL)	Animal Diagnostic Laboratory Wiley Lane University Park, PA 16802	814-863-0837	814-865-3907

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Animal Health & Diagnostic Services Regional Offices



PA Department of Agriculture BAHDS 2301 N Cameron St Harrisburg PA 17110 (717) 772-2852 www.agriculture.pa.gov	Region 1 13410 Dunham Rd Meadville, PA 16335 (814) 332-6890	Region 2 542 County Farm Rd, Suite #102 Montoursville, PA 17754 (570) 433-2640	Region 3 Route 92 South P.O. Box C Tunkhannock, PA 18657 (570) 836-2181	Region 4 226 Donohoe Rd Greensburg, PA 15601 (724) 832-1073
	Region 5 (DEP District Office) 3001 Fairway Dr Altoona, PA 16602 (717) 705-5500	Region 6 2301 N Cameron St, Room 403 Harrisburg, PA 17110 (717) 346-3223	Region 7 1015 Bridge St, Suite #100 Collegeville, PA 19426 (610) 489-1003	

Guidelines for Reporting Dangerous Transmissible Diseases

- Report any signs suggestive of avian influenza (AI) or other dangerous transmissible diseases in a flock immediately to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at: 717-772-2852, option 1 to reach the veterinarian on call. Do not transport suspects to a laboratory for diagnostic testing until AI or other dangerous diseases have been ruled out.
- Signs suggestive of AI or other reportable diseases may include (but are not limited to) the following:
 - Sudden increase in mortality
 - Decreased egg production
 - Decreased feed and water consumption
 - Swollen eyelids/sinuses/combs or wattles
 - Purple or bluish discoloration of wattles and combs
 - Respiratory signs
 - Generally depressed birds

**SECTION II: COLLECTION, HANDLING, AND
SUBMISSION OF SAMPLES**

Key Points for Collection, Handling, and Submission of Samples

- ❖ Avoid handling poultry or samples if you are ill, especially if you are ill with influenza-like symptoms—in addition to the concern of zoonotic diseases, flock test results could be affected.
- ❖ Blood and swab sample tubes, swabs, cardboard boxes for tubes, Whirl-pak® bags, viral transport media, and submission forms are available from PADLS laboratories. Needles and syringes are not provided by the PADLS laboratories.
- ❖ Check the PADLS website for current user fees.
- ❖ Call the PADLS laboratory in advance to let them know when the samples will arrive if you are submitting a large number of samples or have specific testing requirements.
- ❖ In a disease outbreak situation, the PADLS website will be used to provide updated information and directions for sampling/testing related to disease control zones.
- ❖ Samples can be hand-carried to the laboratory (preferred method) or shipped by overnight mail or courier. Samples should be delivered to the laboratory between Monday morning and Thursday noon. Samples should not be delivered on a day before a holiday or on weekends. If shipping samples, send early in the week, preferably before Wednesday morning.
- ❖ **Birds tested for salmonella pullorum must be identified with an official PDA leg band and the band numbers must be recorded.** Official leg bands are available from the PDA regional offices.
 - Each blood sample tube sent to the laboratory for pullorum testing must be labeled with the band number of the bird from which the sample was collected, or be numbered in such a way as to correspond to a band number written on the submission form, so that the sample can be traced back to an individual bird.
 - Records of leg band applications must be maintained for a minimum of two years and must be made available to PDA upon request.
 - If testing a breeder flock or exhibition flock on site using the rapid pullorum test, all reactors must be banded, and either blood from the reactor is sent immediately to the laboratory for further testing, or the bird is euthanized and sent immediately to the laboratory for tissue culture.
 - All birds entering a show must be banded with an official leg band, even if tested on site using the rapid pullorum test or if exempt from the pullorum testing requirement.
 - Official leg band applicators are not provided by PDA, but are available from the company listed below. Instead of using these applicators, you may use other tools to apply the leg bands.

National Band & Tag
Company 721 York St.,
PO Box 72430 Newport
KY 41072-0430 USA
859-261-2035
USA FAX: 800-261-8247
nationalband.com

Guidelines for Collection and Handling of Blood Samples

- Ensure you collect the correct number of samples on the correct schedule for the purpose of testing.
- Collect samples from birds of age which are representative of the entire flock.
- There are guidelines available for how much blood you can safely collect from a bird by weight. Please discuss this with your veterinarian.
- Only the clear serum, obtained after the blood sample has clotted and has been separated at the laboratory, is used for testing. You must submit enough blood from each bird to provide enough serum for all testing.
- If you are unable to safely collect enough blood for the necessary testing, consider swabbing for Avian Influenza (AI) testing.
- Usually, the brachial vein on the underside of the wing is used for blood collection.
 - Place the bird on its side, gently lift the wing and expose the vein, and part the feathers over the vein to visualize the vein.
 - Pull the plunger back slightly to break the vacuum of the seal.
 - Place the needle at a very slight angle to the vein, bevel up, insert the needle into the vein, and slowly withdraw the blood sample.
 - After collection, apply pressure to the vein for a short time as you withdraw the needle to reduce the risk of a hematoma forming.
 - To empty the syringe into the blood tube, use slow, gentle pressure on the plunger to avoid damaging the red blood cells.

Large tubes:

- Large (5 ml) tubes should be used when more than one test will be performed on the samples so a greater quantity of blood can be submitted.
- If you are using a box to hold and transport the blood tubes, place the necessary number of empty tubes in the cardboard tube box and, if possible, tilt the box approximately 30 degrees. Brace the box in this position while you collect samples to facilitate clot formation in the samples. If using large, open-top tubes for hand delivery to the laboratory, place a large piece of paper tape over the tops of the tubes in the box and keep the box upright to prevent leakage. Do not use open-top tubes with tape over the top for shipping – the labs will provide caps for the large tubes if requested for shipping.
- If you are using a Whirl-pak® bag to transport the blood tubes, cap the tubes tightly with caps provided by the laboratory and keep the tubes upright to prevent leakage.
- Collect approximately 2.5 milliliters (cc) of blood per bird and place it in a large (5 ml) tube.
- Complete the submission form and place it in a small plastic bag in the box on top of the tubes; or place it in the pocket of the Whirl-pak® bag which contains the blood samples.
- If the samples are to be tested for pullorum, either label the tubes to correspond to the official band number of each bird sampled and include the band number on the submission form, or label the tubes with the band number.
- If collecting samples from more than one bird type, either label the tubes to correspond to each bird type or place only one bird type per Whirl-pak® bag or box, and write the bird type on the corresponding bag or box (for example; chickens in one bag or box, turkeys in another).
- Place the box lid on tightly or seal the Whirl-pak® bag holding the tubes tightly.
- Label the box (not the lid) or Whirl-pak® bag with the owner name, premise ID or flock address, and date of collection.
- If using a box, place the box into a plastic bag, seal the bag, and disinfect the bag.

- If using a Whirl-pak® bag to hold the samples, disinfect the outside of the plastic bag.
- Place the samples in a cooler with frozen cold packs immediately after collection to keep them cool, and transport them in a cooler with frozen cold packs. Do not use ice and do not allow the blood samples to freeze.
- Submit samples as soon as possible after collection to ensure sample integrity.
- **Blood samples will not be accepted for testing of waterfowl for avian influenza. Cloacal swab testing is required for testing of waterfowl for avian influenza.**

Plastic snap cap tubes:

- If only one test will be performed on the samples, smaller plastic snap cap tubes, available from the PADLS laboratories, are acceptable.
- If using plastic snap cap tubes, collect 2.0 cc of blood per bird and place it in a tube. Fill the tube, but leave a small air space at the top so the lid does not pop open during transport.
- Plastic snap cap tubes with blood samples should be placed into a labeled Whirl-pak® bag for submission to the laboratory. If collecting samples from more than one bird type, either label the tubes to correspond to each bird type or place only one bird type per Whirl-pak® bag, and write the bird type on the corresponding bag (for example; chickens in one bag, turkeys in another). Seal the bag(s).
- Label the Whirl-pak® bag with the owner name, premise ID or flock address, and date of collection.
- Complete the submission form and place it in the bag pocket.
- Disinfect the outside of the bag holding the samples.
- Place samples in a cooler with frozen cold packs immediately after collection to keep them cool, and transport them with frozen cold packs in a cooler. Do not use ice and do not allow the blood samples to freeze.
- Submit samples as soon as possible after collection to ensure sample integrity.
- **Blood samples will not be accepted for testing of waterfowl for avian influenza. Cloacal swab testing is required for avian influenza testing of waterfowl.**

Guidelines for Collection and Handling of Swab Samples for AI Testing

Tracheal and oropharyngeal (OP) swabs (for testing of gallinaceous birds such as chickens, turkeys, and game birds for AI):

- Tracheal swab samples are recommended for testing of freshly dead birds but may also be used on live birds. OP swab samples may be used for live bird sampling. Both methods include swabbing of the choanal slit in the roof of the mouth as you withdraw the swab.
- Ensure you collect the correct number of samples on the correct schedule for the purpose of testing.
- Swab testing may be used instead of blood testing to test gallinaceous birds for avian influenza. Swabs may not be used for pullorum testing of any type of bird.
- Brain Heart Infusion (BHI) broth or another liquid media will be provided for swab submissions. BHI should be clear. Do not use BHI that is cloudy or that has passed its expiration date. Keep BHI broth tubes refrigerated at all times.
- Use tubes containing 5.5 mls BHI.
- Collect tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs for virus detection testing from birds of age which are representative of the entire flock.
- Insert a dry sterile swab and rub the mucosa vigorously, dragging the swab through the choanal slit in the roof of the mouth as you finish swabbing.
- Use one swab for each bird.
- Avoid contaminating the swab through allowing contact with other surfaces.
- **Place material from up to 11 swabs into one BHI tube (gallinaceous birds only). Do not combine swab material from different bird types in a tube.**
- **If you are testing five birds or less of one bird type, you may leave up to five swabs in the tubes after breaking off the swab handles.**
- **If testing more than five birds (gallinaceous birds only), do not leave any swabs in the tubes** — after swabbing the bird, insert each swab into the tube, swirl the tip in the BHI, press the tip against the inner surface of the tube to remove excess material into the tube, and then discard the swab in a biosecure manner.
- Secure the tube tops.
- Place the tubes into a Whirl-pak® bag or tube box. If you have sampled more than one bird type, either label the tubes to correspond to each bird type or place only one bird type per bag or box, and write the bird type on the corresponding bag or box (for example; chickens in one bag or box, turkeys in another). Close the bag or box securely.
- Label the bag or box with owner name, premise ID or address of the flock location, and date of collection.
- **Complete the submission form** and place it in the Whirl-pak® bag pocket or in a separate plastic bag inside the tube box.
- Disinfect the outside of the Whirl-pak® bag.
- If using a tube box, place the box inside of a gallon-sized plastic bag and disinfect the outside of the bag.
- Keep the samples cool on frozen cold packs in a cooler during transport. Do not use ice and do not allow the samples to freeze.
- Submit samples as soon as possible after collection to ensure sample integrity.
- Keep the BHI tubes in an upright position and ensure caps are tightly closed to prevent leakage. Tube boxes can be obtained from your PADLS laboratory.

Cloacal swabs (waterfowl) for AI testing (all waterfowl tested for AI must have cloacal swabs submitted for testing):

- Cloacal swab testing must be used to test waterfowl for avian influenza. Swabs may not be used for pullorum testing of any type of bird.
- Brain Heart Infusion (BHI) broth or another liquid media will be provided for swab submissions. BHI should be clear. Do not use BHI that is cloudy or that has passed its expiration date. Keep BHI broth tubes refrigerated at all times.
- Use tubes containing 5.5 mls BHI.
- Collect cloacal swabs for virus detection testing from birds of age which are representative of the entire flock.
- Insert the dry swab and rub the mucosa vigorously.
- Use one swab for each bird.
- Avoid contaminating the swab by allowing it to contact other surfaces.
- After swabbing, place swabs into tubes, ensuring that the ends of the swabs are covered completely by BHI broth.
- **Place up to 5 swabs (from up to 5 different birds of one type) into one tube. Leave the swabs in the tubes.**
- **Do not mix duck and goose swabs in a tube.**
- Break off the ends of the swab handles so the swabs fit into the tubes.
- Secure tube tops.
- Place tubes into a Whirl-pak® bag or box provided by the lab.
- If collecting samples from more than one type of waterfowl, either label the tubes to correspond to each bird type or place only one bird type per Whirl-pak® bag or tube box, and write the bird type on the corresponding bag or box.
- Label the bag or box with owner name, premise ID or flock address, and date of collection.
- **Complete the submission form** and place it in the Whirl-pak® bag pocket or in a separate plastic bag inside the tube box.
- Disinfect the outside of the Whirl-pak® bag.
- If using a tube box, place the box inside of a gallon-sized plastic bag and disinfect the outside of the bag.
- Keep the samples cool on frozen cold packs in a cooler during transport – do not use ice and do not allow the samples to freeze.
- Submit samples as soon as possible after collection to ensure sample integrity.
- Keep the BHI tubes in an upright position and ensure caps are tightly closed to prevent leakage. Tube boxes can be obtained from your PADLS laboratory.

Guidelines for Submission of Blood and Swab Samples

Hand Carried Blood or Swab Samples (Preferred Method)

After sample collection:

- If you are hand-carrying large blood tubes (5 ml) and are using a box to transport them, you may place paper tape over the top of the tubes in the tube box or use caps provided by the labs (caps are provided upon request).
- If you are using a Whirl-pak® bag to transport blood tubes, the tubes must be tightly capped, and the tubes placed into a labeled and sealed Whirl-pak® bag.
- Do not send blood samples in syringes and remove all needles from the boxes or bags. Packages with syringes and/or needles may be rejected.
- When submitting swab samples in BHI tubes, the tube caps must be tightly sealed, and the tubes placed in a tube box (preferred) or Whirl-pak® bag.
- All boxes and bags should be labelled with the owner name, flock address or premise ID, and date of collection.
- **All samples must be accompanied by a completed submission form.** Do not wrap the submission forms around samples (if a sample leaks, the form will be damaged). Enclose the paperwork for all samples in the outer pocket of the Whirl-pak® bag, or if using a box, in a zip-lock bag and placed on top of the samples in the box.
- Submit samples as soon as possible after collection, preferably within 24 - 48 hours, to ensure sample integrity. Samples received after 96 hours may be rejected.
- Keep the samples cool on frozen cold packs in a cooler during transport. Do not use ice and do not allow the samples to freeze.
- Deliver samples to the sample receiving area of the laboratory.
- Samples should be delivered to the laboratory between Monday morning and Thursday noon. Samples should not be delivered on a day before a holiday or on weekends. Hours of operation and holiday closings are available on the PADLS website: (padls.agriculture.pa.gov) [Welcome to PADLS](#)

Guidelines for Submission of Blood and Swab Samples

Overnight Mail or Courier Delivery of Blood or Swab Samples

After collection:

- If you are shipping tubes, the tubes must be tightly capped. The labs will provide caps for the large blood tubes upon request.
- Do not send blood samples in syringes and remove all needles from the boxes or bags. Packages with syringes and/or needles may be rejected.
- When shipping swabs in BHI tubes, the tube caps must be tightly sealed, and the tubes placed upright in a tube box (preferred) or Whirl-pak® bag.
- All boxes and bags should be labelled with the owner name, flock address or premise ID, and date of collection.
- **All samples must be accompanied by a completed submission form.** Do not wrap the submission forms around samples (if a sample leaks, the form will be damaged). Enclose the paperwork for all samples in the outer pocket of the Whirl-pak® bag, or if using a box, in a zip-lock bag and placed on top of the samples in the box.
- Submit samples as soon as possible after collection, preferably within 24-48 hours, to ensure sample integrity. Samples received after 96 hours may be rejected.
- Keep the samples cool on frozen cold packs in a cooler during transport – do not use ice. Do not allow the samples to freeze.
- Include packing material in the container adequate to cushion the containers and absorb all fluids in the event of leakage or breakage.
- If shipping samples, send early in the week, preferably before Wednesday morning. Samples should not be delivered on a day before a holiday or on weekends. Hours of operation and holiday closings are available on the PADLS website: (padls.agriculture.pa.gov)
[Welcome to PADLS](#)
- DO NOT use Priority Mail.
- Overnight trackable methods of shipment are recommended.
- For shipping, samples and submission forms should be packaged in a Styrofoam container with frozen cold packs and padding material. This container should be placed inside of a cardboard shipping box. Do not ship samples in unprotected Styrofoam containers because these can break easily if squeezed or dropped.
- Label the outside of the shipping box clearly. Remove old conflicting labels that could confuse delivery. Label the outside of the box “perishable”.
- Include your return address on the package.

Guidelines for Submission of Birds to the Laboratory for Diagnostic Testing

The following guidelines were designed to assist in the submission of fresh dead birds to the laboratory for diagnostic testing:

1. Submission Form: Complete the PADLS *General Submission Form* to accompany the birds.
2. History: Any health problems in the flock should be included on the submission form. A detailed description of any health problems in the flock, including changes in production, symptoms of illness, and mortality, should be included with the submission. In addition, field necropsy findings, recent feed changes, vaccinations, treatments, litter changes, etc. should be included to assist with the diagnosis.
3. Number of Birds in the Submission: As a general guideline, the following numbers may be used:
 - a. Growing and adult chickens and turkeys: 4 to 8 birds
 - b. Baby chicks and poults: 8 to 10 birds
4. Which Birds to Submit: It is important to choose birds for submission which will be most likely to provide the proper diagnosis of the problem in the flock. Please contact the diagnostician at the receiving lab to discuss the problem for further guidance on bird selection. The following guidelines apply:
 - a. If the flock has increased mortality, always include several fresh dead birds, representative of the mortality of the day.
 - b. If there are specific symptoms noted (respiratory signs such as snicking, foamy eyes, labored breathing; diarrhea or other changes in droppings; neurologic signs; leg problems; generally depressed; inactive; decreased feed consumption; failing to thrive; poor growth; weight loss; etc.), include live birds that are showing the specific symptom(s) of interest.
 - c. Include birds in different stages of illness if available.

Remember to contact PDA before submitting birds which are suspected of being infected with Avian Influenza or other dangerous transmissible disease such as Newcastle Disease.

717-772-2852 option 1 (24/7)

Guidelines for Collection and Handling of Environmental Swabbing for Salmonella Programs

Below is a summary—refer to NPIP Program Standard B: *NPIP Procedures for collection, isolation, and identification of Salmonella from environmental samples, cloacal swabs, chick box papers, and meconium samples*. These standards apply to egg and meat type chickens, waterfowl, exhibition poultry, and game birds.

Information concerning the pen arrangement and number of birds per pen should be obtained from the owner so that the required number of samples per pen and per flock can be determined. A means of identifying each sample by pen of origin should be provided.

In addition to standard biosecurity procedures, the vehicle transporting the personnel taking the samples should be left as far as practical from the poultry pens. Sanitary precautions, including personal cleanliness, should be observed during the sampling procedure. The hands should be carefully washed with a sanitizing soap prior to the sampling. Outer clothing, including gloves, should be changed between visits to different premises so that clean clothing is worn upon entering each premises. A minimum size of three inches by three inches should be used for the sterile gauze pads.

After collection, the samples should be protected from drying, light, and excessive temperatures and delivered to the laboratory within one day. If delivery is delayed, samples should be refrigerated.

(1) Poultry House Environmental Samples. Fecal material, litter, dust, or floor litter surface or nest box drag swab samples to be submitted for bacteriological examination shall be collected in accordance with the procedures described below:

(i) **Fecal material, litter or dust.** With a clean gloved hand or sterile collection device, collect fecal material, litter, or dust from several locations representing all areas of the pen or house into a sterile bag or container. A suggested minimum number of samples is five samples from pens or houses with less than 500 birds; ten samples from pens or houses of 500 to 2,500 birds; and 15 samples from pens or houses with more than 2,500 birds.

(ii) **Drag swabs (DS).** DS, which consist of gauze pads or commercially available sponges, enable the sampling of large areas of the pen or house.

(A) Preparation. DS may be purchased commercially or be user prepared. One suggested method of making the DS assemblies is as follows: A sterile gauze pad is folded in half and a two-foot long (60cm) piece of twine is securely attached to the folded pad using a paper clip, staple, or similar device. A second sterile gauze pad is similarly fastened to a five-foot (150 cm) long piece of twine. The shorter piece of twine is then tied to the longer piece producing a DS sample set of two swabs arranged in a Y-shaped configuration. Alternatively, two separate DS samplers may be prepared. The twine is wrapped around the swabs, and the swabs *moistened* with double-strength skim milk (DSSM) (evaporated milk). The moistened swabs are placed in an instrument package. The sterilized swabs contained in the instrument package may be frozen (to prevent drying) until use.

(B) Procedure. At the farm the thawed DS assemblies are unraveled, and the ends of the twine held in gloved hands. The swabs are dragged across the environmental surfaces of the house for 15 minutes or the length of the house (down and back). One set of swabs (two individual pads) is dragged across the center of the house floor and another set of swabs (two individual pads) is dragged across the inside perimeter of the house floor. The four pads are individually placed in labeled, sterile bags. If necessary to prevent drying out, additional DSSM may be added to the bags. The bags should be protected from excessive heat and submitted as soon as possible to the authorized laboratory for testing. If the samples cannot be submitted to the laboratory the same day, they should be stored 2° - 4 °C or placed in a cooler with frozen cold packs for no more than five days before culturing.

(iii) **Shoe cover swabs.**

Absorbable fabric shoe covers involve the exposure of the bottom surface of shoe covers to the surface of floor litter and slat areas. Wearing clean gloves, place the shoe covers over footwear that is only worn inside the poultry house. This can be footwear dedicated to the facility or disposable overshoes. Each pair of shoe covers should be worn while walking at a normal pace over a distance of 1,000 feet (305 meters). For flocks with fewer than 500 breeders, at least one pair of shoe covers should be worn to sample the floor of the bird area. For flocks with 500 or more breeders, at least two pairs of shoe covers should be worn to sample the floor of the bird area. After sampling, place each shoe cover in a sterile container with 30 ml of double strength skim milk, unless pre-moistened swabs are used. Seal the sterile containers and promptly refrigerate them at 2° to 4 °C or place in a cooler with frozen cold packs. Do not freeze. Samples should be stored at refrigerator temperatures of 2° to 4 °C no more than five days before culturing.

(iv) **Nest box or egg belt swabs as alternative sampling source.**

(A) Two sterile pre-moistened (ex. DSSM) gauze pads or sponges are swabbed along the inside of approximately 10 percent of the nest boxes. Each swab or sponge is placed into a separate sterile bag and submitted to the authorized laboratory.

(B) Two sterile pre-moistened (ex. DSSM) gauze pads or sponges are used to swab the egg belts. At least 30 feet of belt material is swabbed with each swab. Each swab is placed into a separate sterile bag and submitted to the authorized laboratory.

(2) **Hatchery Samples.** Hatchery-related samples, such as chick box papers, meconium, and fluff, may be examined for the presence of Salmonella to indicate the transfer of Salmonella from parent to offspring.

(i) **Chick box papers (swabs).** Chick box paper samples may be collected by an authorized agent (see below) or may be submitted directly to an authorized laboratory, with laboratory approval, for testing (see below).

(A) Instructions for sampling chick box papers. One chick box paper is collected for every 10 boxes of chicks placed in a house. With sanitized and gloved hands lay out the papers on a clean, disinfected surface. Saturate a sterile gauze pad or sponge with DSSM and swab the surface of five chick box papers. The pad should be rubbed over approximately 75 percent of each paper with sufficient pressure to remove any dried meconium. Addition of more DSSM may facilitate sampling. The process is repeated with a second swab and the other five chick box papers. Both swabs may be added to a single sterile, labeled plastic bag and submitted to the authorized laboratory. Promptly

refrigerate the Whirl-pak® bags containing the samples and transport them, on frozen cold packs or otherwise refrigerated, to a laboratory to be cultured within five days of collection.

(ii) **Chick box papers.** The Plan participant may send chick box papers directly to a laboratory. To send chick box papers directly to a laboratory (check with the laboratory before submission):

(A) Collect one chick box paper for each 10 boxes of chicks placed in a house and place the chick papers immediately into large plastic bags and label and seal the bags.

(B) Place the plastic bags containing the chick box papers in a clean box and transport them within 48 hours to a laboratory. The plastic bags do not require refrigeration.

(iii) **Chick meconium.** After collection, the container of meconium is mixed to obtain a uniform consistency. In the laboratory a 25-gram sample will be removed for bacteriological examination.

(iv) **Fluff.** Fluff samples may be collected from the floor of the hatchery or from the tray following hatching. The fluff sample may be collected by either swabbing the floor or tray with a pre-moistened gauze pad or sponge or by placing fluff material directly into a sterile bag.

Guidelines for Environmental Swab Handling for Salmonella Testing
(Guidelines taken from PA Egg Quality Assurance Program operations annex)

Equipment

1. Standard biosecurity equipment
2. Small cooler with three frozen cold packs
3. Large garbage bag to serve as a tablecloth
4. Scissors
5. Can opener
6. Waterproof permanent marker
7. DSSM (double strength skim milk)
8. Optional: Manure drag pole (recommendation of constructing one from a 3/8" by 42" solid aluminum rod with a 1/4" hole drilled 1/2" from one end, or from a 1/2" by 36" conduit with a 1/4" hole drilled 1/2" from one end - the solid aluminum rods are easier to clean and disinfect).
9. PEQAP drag swab kit from Penn State Animal Diagnostic Laboratory or New Bolton Center; kit contains:
 - a) Whirl-pak® bags (18-ounce size)
 - b) Sterile gauze pads

Manure Swabbing:

1. Prior to swabbing, label the sample bags with flock name and collection date.
2. Suit up with protective clothing and disinfect boots and swabbing equipment before entering the house in accordance with standard biosecurity practices.
3. Bring all materials to the bottom floor of the house. Use the bottom utility area if the house has one. Bring a bucket filled with a disinfecting solution.
4. Spread out the large garbage bag and arrange the sampling materials on top of the bag. Label the bags.
5. Place on a pair of disposable exam gloves.
6. Open the alcohol swab and wipe the top of the can of DSSM and the can opener. Wipe excess alcohol from the can and can opener with a clean paper towel before opening the can to minimize contamination of the milk with alcohol.
7. Disinfect the scissors with the disinfecting solution in your bucket. Wipe excess disinfectant off the scissors with a clean paper towel.
8. Use disinfected scissors to cut open the autoclave pack of swabs near the top of the pack.
9. Shake the can of DSSM and moisten the swabs in the pack by pouring a small amount of DSSM into the pack and massaging the outside of the pack. Lay the pack on the garbage bag. Clean and sanitize gloved hands after touching non-sterile items and before taking samples with sterile swabs. Wipe excess disinfectant from gloved hands with a clean paper towel.
10. Prepare the Whirl-pak® bags.
11. Tie two swabs to the strings per NPIP protocol.
12. Sample the manure per NPIP protocol.
13. Place the 2 swabs into separate Whirl-pak® bags *without touching the swabs* (one swab per bag). Cut attaching strings with the scissors and disinfect the scissors in between each sample; wipe excess disinfectant from the scissors with a clean paper towel or pull the strings off per NPIP guidelines.
Note- Adding too much DSSM can affect test results.
14. After the manure is dragged, place the Whirl-pak® bags (with samples) into the gallon- size bag, seal tightly, and place in the cooler with the frozen cold packs.
15. Put all discarded material into the garbage bag and dispose of properly.

16. Place the cooler outside the house; clean and disinfect it; then load it into your vehicle.
17. Follow standard biosecurity procedures when leaving.
18. Transport samples to the laboratory within 24-48 hours.

Egg Belts and Nest boxes:

Hand-swab the egg belts and nest boxes per NPIP protocol and handle as per manure swabbing guidelines.

SECTION III: PADLS AVIAN SAMPLE SUBMISSION FORMS

AVIAN SAMPLE SUBMISSION FORM

Available on the PADLS website under the “tests and submissions”, “find forms” tab

<http://padls.agriculture.pa.gov>



Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System
Avian Sample Submission Form

University of Pennsylvania
New Bolton Center
382 West Street Road
Kennett Square, PA 19348
(610) 925-6725

Pennsylvania State University
Animal Diagnostic Laboratory
Wiley Lane
University Park, PA 16802
(814) 863-0837

Pennsylvania Department of
Agriculture
Pennsylvania Veterinary
Laboratory
2305 North Cameron Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110-9408
(717) 787-8808

Billing and Reporting Preferences

Report to by:
Bill to: Fax: Email: US Mail:
Sample Collector
Owner/Company
Premise Owner

Accession #

Sample Collector
Certified Poultry Tech ID Number
Name
Address
City, State, Zip
Phone Fax
Email
Signature

Owner/Company
Owner
Company
Address
City, State, Zip
Phone Fax
Email
See back of form if submitting multiple premises

MF# Premises NPIP#
Premises Identification Number
Flock ID/Name/House #/Floor #/Pen # or Q #
Address
City, State, Zip
Phone Fax
Email

For a report sent to other than above. Name: Fax/E-mail:

Date Collected: Date Submitted: Age of flock: Years Weeks Days
Blood: # Eggs: # Swabs: Swab Source:
Chicken Duck Guinea Turkey Other: Breed: Production type:
Description (color / distinctive markings):
(if submitting multiple species, flocks, or sample types, see back of form to identify samples)
Number of Birds on Premises: Comments/History:
Hatchery name where birds originated: If Breeders, hatchery name to incubate eggs:

PROGRAM TESTING (Purpose of test): (Check all that apply for this submission) - If applicable, enter individual bird/flock IDs on back.

- LBM (AI) - For PDA/USDA Use Only
Auction/Swap Meet/Small Sale Backyard Dealer
Feed Store Hauler Live Bird Market (At Market)
Truck/Crate Wash
Live Bird Market System (Avian Influenza)
Production Unit (On Farm) - Moving to state of
Pennsylvania Avian Influenza Monitored Flock
Export/Movement To:
National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP)
US AI Clean (Breeders) Subpart E
US H5/H7 LPAI Monitored: (Non-Breeders)
US MG Clean: Routine Program Test Suspect Retest
US MS Clean: Routine Program Test Suspect Retest
US MM Clean: Routine Program Test Suspect Retest
US Pullorum-Typhoid Clean: Routine Program Test
Reactor Retest Bird Culture
US Salmonella Monitored
US Sanitation Monitored
US SE Clean: Routine Program Test Bird Culture
SE Monitored
Related accession number for retests

- Exhibition/Show:
AI/Pullorum AI Only Pullorum Only Reactor Retest
Pennsylvania Pullorum Equivalent:
Routine Program Testing Reactor Retest
Related accession number for retests
FDA SE Egg Safety Registration Number:
Eggs Environmental- Layer
Environmental- Post-Molt Environmental- Pullet
Pennsylvania Egg Quality Assurance Program (PEQAP)
PS1 PS2 LY1 LY2 LY3 LY4 LY5
LY6 LY7 LY8 LCD EGG QC
Other
Pullet House Name
Layer House Destination
Regulatory Investigation / Disease
Association Unknown Circle Testing Epidemiology Linked
Index Trace Back Trace Forward Quarantine Release
Other

Diagnostic Test Requests: Enter the number of each type of test requested. (If applicable, enter individual bird IDs on back)

If chicken ELISA testing is requested, please indicate a preference of ELISA test system: IDEXX (ADL) BioChek (NBC)

MG Plate NDV ELISA MG ELISA Pullorum -Typhoid Plate AI Virus Isolation
MS Plate IBV ELISA MS ELISA Pullorum -Typhoid Tube AI RRT-PCR
MM Plate IBD ELISA MG/MS ELISA Aerobic Culture MG PCR
AI AGID REO ELISA HEV ELISA Salmonella Culture MS PCR
Other AE ELISA BA ELISA SE Culture Only
SE PCR Only RapidChek SE Test Only (NBC)

Please use the avian necropsy submission form if for diagnostic necropsy/analysis on birds or tissues

HPAI SAMPLE SUBMISSION FORM

Available on the PADLS website under the “tests and submissions”, “find forms” tab

<http://padls.agriculture.pa.gov>

**ONLY TO BE USED AT DEPARTMENT
DIRECTION FOR SAMPLES RELATED TO
HPAI TESTING**



PENNSYLVANIA ANIMAL DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY SYSTEM

High Path Avian Influenza PCR Submission Form

Pennsylvania State University
Animal Diagnostic Laboratory
Wiley Lane
University Park, PA 16802
814-863-0837
ADLSubmissions@psu.edu

New Bolton Center
Veterinary Laboratory
382 West Street Rd.
Kennett Square, PA 19348
610-925-6725
NBCHPAI@vet.upenn.edu

PA Veterinary Laboratory
PA Department of Agriculture
2305 N. Cameron St.
Harrisburg, PA 17110
717-787-8808
PVLSubmit@pa.gov

Billing and Reporting Preferences

Report to by:
Premise Owner
Sample Collector
Owner/Company
Bill to:
Fax:
Email:
US Mail:

Accession # _____

Submitter (Collector)
I am a Certified Poultry Technician
I am a HPAI Sampler
Certified Poultry Tech ID Number
Name
Address
City, State, Zip
Phone Fax
Email
Signature

Owner/Company
Owner
Company
Address
City, State, Zip
Phone Fax
Email

MF#
Premises
NPIP#
Premises ID Number
Flock ID/Name/House #/Floor #/Pen #
Address
City, State, Zip
Phone Fax
Email

For a report sent to other than above. Name: _____ Fax/E-mail: _____

Date Collected: _____ Date Submitted: _____ Age of flock: _____ Years _____ Weeks _____ Days

Swabs: _____ (# Swab pools): _____ Swab source: _____

Chicken Duck Guinea Turkey Other: _____ Breed: _____ Production type: _____

*If submitting swab pools from multiple species or flocks, please use page 2 to identify samples.

Description (color / distinctive markings): _____

Number of Birds on Premises: _____ Comments/History: _____

PROGRAM TESTING (Purpose of test): (Check all that apply for this submission)

HPAI Surveillance

Infected Zone (0-3K)
Required Weekly Test

Buffer Zone (3-10K)
Required Weekly Test

Surveillance Zone (10-20k)
Required Weekly Test

Regulatory Investigation

Epidemiology Linked
Sick Bird
FADI #

Live Bird Market System (Avian Influenza)

Production Unit (On Farm) - Moving to State of _____

Pennsylvania AI Monitored Flock Program

National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP)

US AI Clean (Breeders)
US H5/H7 LPAI Monitored: (Non-Breeders)

Export/Movement To: (State) _____
Date of Movement & Time: _____

**SECTION IV: GUIDELINES FOR
CONDUCTING THE PULLORUM RAPID
WHOLE BLOOD AGGLUTINATION PLATE
TEST**

Instructions for Conducting Pullorum Rapid Whole Blood Agglutination Plate Test

Refer to NPIP Program Standard A

Indications: Pullorum disease is caused by bacteria known as *Salmonella pullorum*.

This bacterial infection endures in the ovaries of the laying female. The disease is transmitted from mother to chick through the incubated egg. If the egg hatches, the chick is already infected when it leaves the shell. Through the droppings other chicks may become quickly infected, until the disease spreads through the brood. The one and only effective control measure for *Pullorum* disease is the elimination of infected breeders. This involves blood testing, so that *Pullorum* “carriers” may be detected and removed from the breeding flocks.

Description: The serum plate agglutination (SPA) test is used to detect specific antibodies that will bind to an antigen and cause visible “clumping” or agglutination. The antigen is prepared from cultures of *Salmonella pullorum* and a dye is added to improve visibility of the reactions. A prescribed amount of antigen is placed on a solid support, such as a glass plate or mirror, keeping each drop of antigen separate. An equal amount of test serum is placed next to the antigen and these are then mixed together. After a short incubation, the mixture is examined for evidence of agglutination, which appears as discrete clumps of the stained particles with a clearer background. If no antibodies are detected, the mixture will remain opaque. This is a screening test only and additional testing must be performed on all reactors.

Who can perform this test in PA?

- Performance of this test is recommended only for CPTs performing a large amount of breeder flock testing since the antigen has an expiration date and the test is subjective.
- CPTs must demonstrate proficiency before being approved to perform the test.

Equipment necessary for testing:

- Required Test Components: Pullorum Plate Antigen; positive and negative control sera; test samples (never frozen); a glass plate or mirror marked in squares of ~1-1.5in; bleeding needle, blood loop (standardized), method of disinfecting, rinsing, and drying loop and needle, and a device to hold birds individually while waiting for the test results.
- Official leg bands, available from your PDA regional office.
- For NPIP birds: NPIP form 9-2 (available from PDA (717-783-6897)).
- For birds not on NPIP, an equivalent PDA rapid plate test form is available for exhibition bird testing (available from PDA at 717-783-6897).

Overview of the test procedure (follow specific instructions from the manufacturer):

1. The antigen must be used according to the directions of the test kit manufacturer. Ensure the antigen has not passed the expiration date.
2. Shake the antigen well.
3. It is advisable to test known positive and negative control sera before testing bird samples. Use separate pipettes for administering all controls and samples.
4. To conduct the testing of samples:
 - a. A drop of antigen is placed on the testing plate.
 - b. A loopful of blood is taken up from the wing vein after the vein has been lanced. When submerged in the blood and then carefully withdrawn, the loop becomes properly filled.
 - c. The loopful of blood is stirred into the drop of antigen, and the mixture spread to a diameter of about 1 inch.
 - d. The test plate is rocked from side to side a few times to mix the antigen and blood thoroughly, and to facilitate agglutination. Be sure to keep each mixture within a single square.
 - e. **The bird being tested must be kept isolated from the flock while the result is pending in case the sample has a positive reaction.**
5. Incubate at room temperature for 2 minutes or per label directions.
6. The reaction is read at the end of the incubation period. A positive reaction shows formation of discrete clumps of stained material, normally starting at the edge of the mixture. Negative reactions show little to no change in the opaque serum-antigen mixture.
7. The loop is rinsed in clean water and dried by touching it to a piece of clean blotting paper to avoid contamination of the next sample.
8. Send a completed NPIP 9-2 form or PDA equivalent form (for non-NPIP flocks) to PDA to record flock testing in compliance with NPIP and PDA requirements.

Reading the test:

- Positive reactions are indicated by a clumping of the antigen in well-developed, blue-colored clusters surrounded by clear spaces, within 2 minutes. The greater the agglutination ability of the blood, the more rapid the clumping and the larger the clumps. A lesser reaction shows small, but clearly visible clumps surrounded by spaces only partially clear.
- Reactions which occur after 2 minutes should not be considered positive.
- Negative reactions show little to no change in the opaque serum antigen mixture.
- Biological reactions may vary between clear-cut positive and negative.

Precautions:

- Avoid exposing hands, eyes or clothing to the antigen. It is recommended that the test be conducted out of direct sunlight, where there is a minimum amount of dust. For product or technical information, please contact the manufacturer.
- Follow all label directions for storage and handling.

Things to avoid:

- Deteriorated antigen may give false readings. Before testing, check a drop of antigen, without blood, on the plate to check for spontaneous agglutination.
- Do not use antigen which is past the expiration date.
- Excessive evaporation, high temperatures, or incorrectly interpreting late flocculation may also lead to false readings.
- Testers should use care, not speed, for the number of birds tested is less important than maximum accuracy.

Cleaning the testing surface:

- Clean the plate with clear, warm or cool water. Hot water may coagulate blood, making it difficult to remove.
- Soaps, disinfectants, or cleaning compounds may leave a residue which may affect subsequent tests. Grease on plate may prevent blood antigen mixture from spreading properly, and grease may be removed with soap, after which plate must be thoroughly rinsed.
- After cleaning, polish plate with clean cloth, leaving no blood or lint on the surface.

References:

1. NPIP Program Standard A (2019)

Key Points:

***All birds tested individually for entry into a PA show must be banded at the time of test with an official PDA leg band, even if tested with the rapid plate test.**

***All birds with positive reactions on the plate test must be banded with an official PDA leg band. and must either be sent immediately to the laboratory for culture or must have a blood sample collected immediately and sent to the laboratory for testing. All birds tested with the rapid test must remain isolated from the flock while a blood sample result is pending.**

SECTION V: ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT

Essential Equipment List

It is recommended that you take only essential items onto a premises for biosecurity reasons.

- Cooler and frozen ice packs (do not take into the poultry house)
- Personal Protective Equipment
 - Clean cloth coveralls or new disposable coveralls
 - Clean rubber boots or disposable booties
 - Disposable hair cover or washable hat
 - Disposable gloves (optional)
 - Disposable face masks (optional)
- Bucket and brush for cleaning boots
- Disinfectant and disinfecting wipes for small items
- Hand sanitizer or soap
- Plastic garbage bags for disposable items, also for holding dirty coveralls, etc
- Sample collection supplies as needed
 - Syringes/needles
 - Blood tubes
 - Cardboard tube box (if using large tubes for blood collection) and plastic bags; or Whirl-pak® bags
 - Marking pen for labelling tubes
 - Paper tape if using large blood tubes and hand delivery
 - Sterile swab packs and viral transport media tubes if swabbing for AI
 - If not using a fresh needle for each bird (it is recommended that you use a fresh needle for each bird), saline and jar for cleaning needles between birds
 - Official PDA leg bands and applicators - Official leg bands must be obtained from your PDA regional office for show birds and/or birds tested for pullorum
 - Submission form and pen (do not take into the poultry house)
- Pullorum Rapid Whole Blood Agglutination Plate Test supplies as needed
 - Antigen
 - Testing Kit (heating source, testing surface)
 - Loop and lance
 - Official leg bands and applicators
 - Cleaning supplies
- Official Leg Bands
 - All poultry entering PA exhibitions must be leg banded with an official PDA leg band.
 - All birds tested at the laboratory for pullorum must be banded with an official PDA leg band. Each blood sample tube submitted to PADLS labs for pullorum testing must be labeled with the band number of the bird from which the sample was collected or a corresponding number so that the sample can be traced back to that bird.
 - If commercial breeding poultry are tested on site using the rapid pullorum test, all suspects (reactors) must be banded with official PDA leg bands and either blood from the reactor is sent to the lab for further testing, or the bird is sent to the lab for tissue culture.

SECTION VI: BIOSECURITY

Biosecurity Guidelines for CPTs on a Poultry Premises

Overview:

- Certain poultry diseases, including avian influenza, can be easily spread between flocks by people, clothes, vehicles, and equipment. The following are guidelines designed to reduce the risk of spreading disease between flocks.
- If visiting backyard premises, it is recommended that you visit only one premises per day. If you must visit more than one premises in a day, for each visit wear clean outerwear, including boots, and adhere to your best biosecurity management practices.
- Never allow congregation of poultry from more than one premises on one site for sampling. This is a biosecurity risk. Also, as a CPT you are required to observe the health of the entire flock, and sample birds that are representative of the entire flock.
- If visiting commercial premises, adhere to the biosecurity requirements of each premises. Most commercial premises will have a required down time of two or three days between premises unless these commercial flocks are under the same management and the management allows more than one site visit per day.

When entering a poultry premises:

- Park as far away from the poultry house/yard as possible.
- Avoid parking on an area where litter has been spread.
- Avoid stepping out onto the ground without boots designated to the premises—put on rubber boots which have been cleaned and disinfected or disposable booties.
- Put on clean cloth coveralls or new disposable coveralls.
- Put on a disposable hair cap or hat which can be cleaned and disinfected.
- Sanitize hands (disposable gloves are recommended).
- Face shields, eyewear, disposable face masks, or respirators are optional.
- Take only essential equipment and supplies with you. Equipment must always be carefully cleaned and disinfected prior to use on a poultry premises.

Before leaving a poultry premises:

- Do not enter your vehicle until you have removed your dirty outerwear.
- Remove and bag all items worn on the premises.
- Dispose of any disposable items in a plastic garbage bag, close the bag tightly, and leave it on the premises for disposal if you have permission.
- Place any non-disposable clothing, such as cloth coveralls and raincoats, etc, worn on the premises in a clean garbage bag and wash the clothing in hot water before wearing it again.
- Clean and disinfect rubber boots before removal from the premises. Do not enter your vehicle with dirty footwear. Allow your boots to dry before you wear them again.
- If you have parked near the poultry or manure areas, and/or there is known disease in the flock, scrub vehicle tires with a brush to remove organic material and spray the tires with disinfectant before leaving the premises, and wash your vehicle before entering another poultry premises.
- Disinfect the outside of sample bags, coolers, and other non-disposable equipment and supplies before placing in your vehicle.
- Before placing your feet on the vehicle floorboards, spray the bottom of your footwear with disinfectant.
- Wash or sanitize your hands, including under fingernails.

Biosecurity Programs and Plans for Poultry Premises

In the aftermath of the HPAI outbreak in 2014/2015, investigators with USDA reported that although wild birds may have introduced AI initially, infection may have been spread from flock to flock predominately by people and equipment. USDA now requires that poultry premises with flocks meeting the minimum size requirement and affected by AI must have a biosecurity plan in place (HPAI-9CFR part 53), and be following that plan, to be eligible for the maximum amount of indemnity. Commercial flocks meeting the minimum size requirement enrolled in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) should have an effective biosecurity program and plan in place (LPAI-9CFR part 56).

Additionally, all NPIP participants in PA, regardless of flock size, must address biosecurity to have a successful NPIP inspection.

An effective plan will be required for issuance of a PDA permit for a flock of any size to move product if a flock is located in a disease control area. During the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak which began in 2022, thousands of biosecurity plans were reviewed in Pennsylvania for the issuance of permits to allow movement of birds, eggs, feed, and manure.

All flock premises should have a biosecurity plan in place, and all people entering the premises should be trained in the plan requirements, and should follow that plan. The National Poultry Improvement Plan (Program Standard E) outlines the major elements for an acceptable biosecurity plan, and the Biosecurity Evaluation Form provides details for each of the 14 items required. The plan template and evaluation form are available upon request to assist with development of a biosecurity plan.

NPIP Standard E Biosecurity Plan Template

Biosecurity Plan Template for a Farm Biosecurity Plan

The following minimum management practices and principles are designed to prevent the introduction and spread of infectious diseases and are recommended for all producers, and will be vital for movement of animals in a quarantined area:

(1) Biosecurity responsibility

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

(2) Training

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

(3) Line of Separation (LOS)

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

For poultry enclosed in outdoor pens, similar principles for the LOS can be applied for defining and controlling the LOS for each pen. In this circumstance, the walls of the outdoor pens would provide template for defining the LOS to be used when entering or exiting the pens.

For poultry with non-enclosed outdoor access, the LOS is recommended but not required. Further, in an emergency disease state where the transmissible disease risk is heightened, it is highly recommended to enclose all poultry and enforce a LOS.

(4) Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)

The perimeter buffer area is a functional zone surrounding the poultry houses or poultry raising area that separates them from areas unrelated to poultry production on that site and/or adjoining properties. It is comprised of the poultry houses and poultry raising areas as well as nearby structures and high traffic areas involved in the daily function of the poultry farm. This would usually include but not be limited to such things as feed bins, manure sheds, composting areas, egg rooms, generators, pump rooms, etc. The site-specific biosecurity plan should describe or illustrate the boundaries of the PBA and clearly outline the procedures that caretakers, visitors, or suppliers must follow when entering and leaving the PBA.

(5) Personnel

The biosecurity program and/or the site-specific biosecurity plan should include provisions specifically addressing procedures and biosecurity PPE for site-dedicated personnel. The plan should likewise address the procedures and biosecurity PPE for non-farm personnel. The plan should also specify

procedures which all personnel having had recent contact with other poultry or avian species should follow before re-entering the PBA.

(6) Wild Birds, Rodents and Insects

Poultry operations should have control measures to prevent contact with and protect poultry from wild birds, their feces and their feathers as appropriate to the production system. These procedures should be reviewed further during periods of heightened risks of disease transmission. Control programs for rodents, insects, and other animals should be in place and documented.

(7) Equipment and Vehicles

The biosecurity plan should include provisions for procedures for cleaning, disinfection, or restriction of sharing of equipment where applicable. Vehicle access and traffic patterns should be defined in the site-specific biosecurity plan.

(8) Mortality Disposal

Mortality should be collected daily, stored and disposed in a manner that does not attract wild birds, rodents, insects, and other animals and minimizes the potential for cross-contamination from other facilities or between premises. It is recommended that dead bird disposal be onsite, if possible. Mortality disposal should be described in the site-specific biosecurity plan.

(9) Manure and Litter Management

Manure and spent litter should be removed, stored and disposed of in a manner to prevent exposure of susceptible poultry to disease agents. Onsite litter and manure storage should limit attraction of wild birds, rodents, insects, and other animals.

(10) Replacement Poultry

Replacement poultry should be sourced from health-monitored flocks which are in compliance with NPIP guidelines. They should be transported in equipment and vehicles that are regularly cleaned, disinfected and inspected. Biosecurity protocols should be in place for equipment and personnel involved in the transport of replacement poultry. *(Only clean poultry trucks may enter PA poultry farms.)*

(11) Water Supplies

It is recommended that drinking water or water used for evaporative cooling be sourced from a contained supply such as a well or municipal system. If drinking water comes from a surface water source, water treatment must be used to reduce the level of disease agents. If surfaces have been cleaned or flushed with surface water, subsequent disinfection should be employed to prevent disease transmission. If water treatment is not possible, a risk analysis should be performed to determine actions needed to mitigate risks.

(12) Feed and Replacement Litter

Feed, feed ingredients, bedding, and litter should be delivered, stored and maintained in a manner that limits exposure to and contamination by wild birds, rodents, insects, and other animals. Feed spills within the PBA (outside of the LOS) should be cleaned up and disposed in a timely fashion.

(13) Reporting of Elevated Morbidity and Mortality

Elevation in morbidity and/or mortality above expected levels, as defined by the biosecurity plan, should be reported as required in the site-specific biosecurity plan and appropriate actions should be taken to rule out reportable disease agents. (Include the PDA emergency line (717-772-2852, option 1)).

(14) Auditing

Auditing of the biosecurity principles is based on flock size as outlined in 9 CFR 53.10, and shall include breeding flock premises with at least 5000 birds. Audits shall be conducted at least once every two years or a sufficient number of times during that period by the Official State Agency to ensure the participant is

in compliance. Each audit shall require the biosecurity plan's training materials, documentation of implementation of the NPIP Biosecurity Principles, corrective actions taken, and the Biosecurity Coordinator's annual review to be audited for completeness and compliance with the NPIP Biosecurity Principles. An audit summary report containing satisfactory and unsatisfactory audits will be provided to the NPIP National Office by the OSAs. Those participants who failed the initial document audit conducted by the NPIP OSA may elect to have a check audit performed by a team appointed by National NPIP Office including: an APHIS poultry subject matter expert, the OSA, and a licensed, accredited poultry veterinarian familiar with that type of operation. If these participants seek to be reinstated as being in compliance with the Biosecurity Principles by the NPIP OSA, they must demonstrate that corrective actions were taken following the audit by the team appointed by NPIP.

PDA inspectors will complete a biosecurity risk assessment for any poultry producer who wants to assess and improve their biosecurity plans on site. Call PDA or your regional PDA veterinarian to discuss an assessment for your farm.

Biosecurity Plan Line of Separation and Perimeter Buffer Area Example

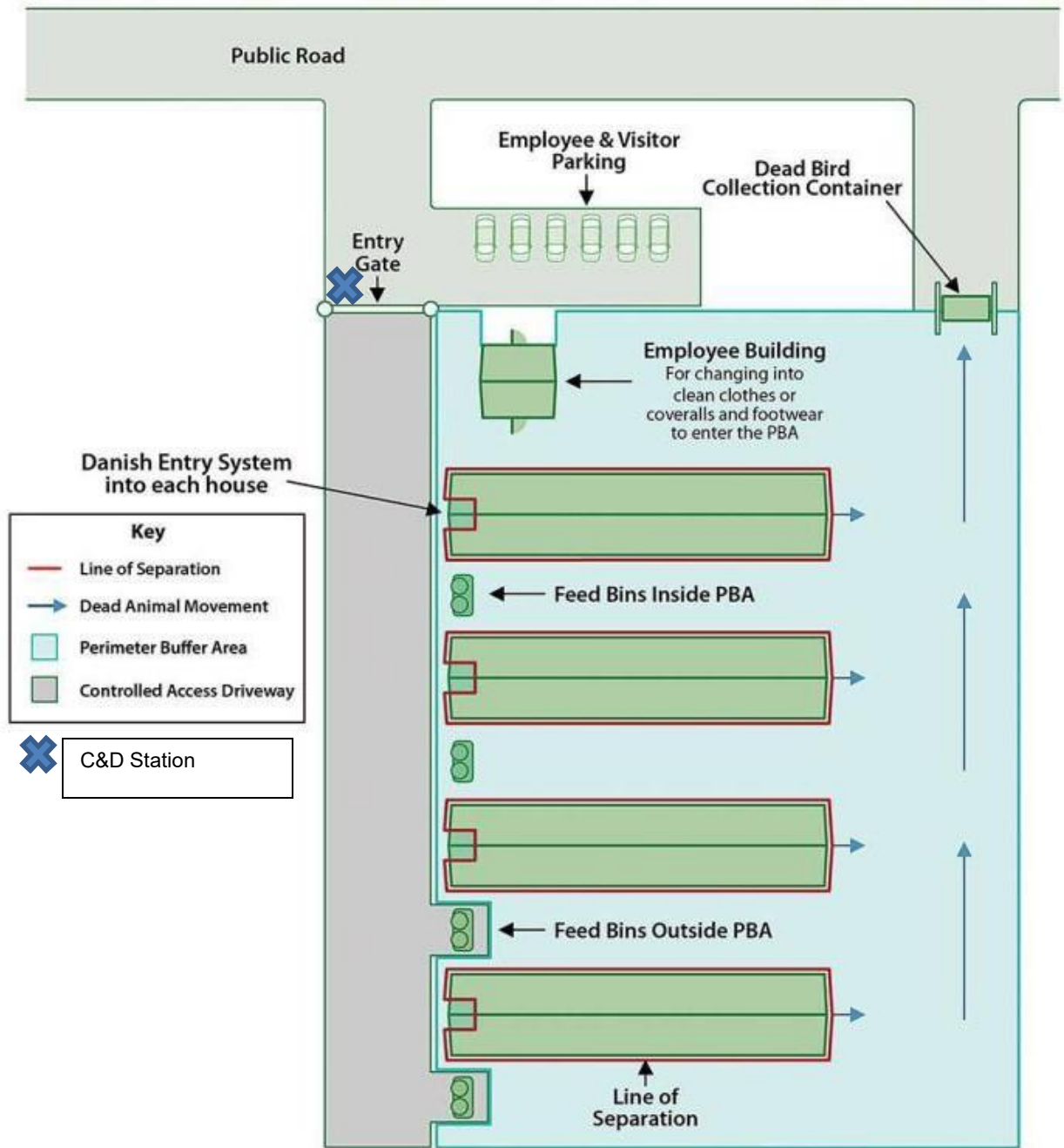


Figure courtesy of the Center for Food Security and Public Health, Iowa State University

SECTION VII: PREMISES REGISTRATION FORM

PA PREMISES DATA INFORMATION SHEET

Address:

County: Township:

Primary contact (Correspondence and Emergency Contact)

Name: Address:

Home Phone: Business Phone: Cell Phone:

Check all that apply: Land Owner Manager Animal Owner Other:

Email:

Secondary contact (correspondence and Emergency Contact)

Name: Address:

Home Phone: Business Phone: Cell Phone:

Check all that apply: Land Owner Manager Animal Owner Other:

Domestic Species at this location?
(Check all that apply & list number)

<input type="checkbox"/> Dairy Cattle	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheep *	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Turkeys	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Heifer Grower	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Goats *	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Waterfowl	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Veal Grower	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Dairy	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ratite	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Cattle	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Meat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Upland Game Birds	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Cow/Calf	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Camelids	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Pigeons	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Backgrounder	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Alpaca	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Chickens	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Feedlot	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Llama	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Egg	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Swine	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Cervids	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Meat	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Grower	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Deer	<input type="text"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Nursery	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Elk	<input type="text"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Finisher	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Equine	<input type="text"/>		

***If you have a USDA Scrapie ID please list**

Return Form to: Bureau of Animal Health & Diagnostic Services
2301 N. Cameron St. | Harrisburg, PA 17110-9408 | Ste. 412 | 717.772.2852 | www.agriculture.pa.gov

**SECTION VIII: PA AI MONITORED
FLOCK PROGRAM FOR LIVE BIRD
MARKET PRODUCTION FLOCKS**

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

Avian Influenza Monitored Flock Program

The Pennsylvania Avian Influenza Monitored Flock Program is a voluntary monthly testing program designed to provide an early warning of AI in Pennsylvania poultry and to allow producers to meet requirements for movement of poultry for exhibits and live bird markets.

This program involves participation and cooperation by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and Pennsylvania's poultry flock producers. For more information, contact PDA at 717-783-6897.

Program Overview:

A. Flock Owner Responsibilities:

1. Collection and submission of diagnostic samples:

- a. Samples shall be collected by a Certified Poultry Technician or an accredited veterinarian.
- b. Samples shall be collected from 30 birds **representative of the flock** (birds of testing age tested from all pens and houses on the premises) and tested at a Pennsylvania Animal Diagnostic Laboratory System (PADLS) laboratory every 21-30 days.
- c. Samples shall be collected, transported to the laboratory, and tested at the flock owner's expense.

2. Reporting of possible disease:

Flock owners shall immediately report any evidence or suspicion of avian influenza to the Department, and shall submit any samples requested for testing.

3. Records:

Flock owners shall maintain records pertaining to the flock to include sources of birds, dates of additions to the flock, dates and results of testing, and other records that may be necessary to monitor compliance with this program, shall save these records for two years, and shall make these records available for review by the Department.

4. Compliance with regulations:

a. Marketing and transport:

Flock owners shall market and transport live poultry in accordance with program requirements and utilize only marketing agents and transportation agents who are licensed or otherwise approved by the Department in accordance with the Domestic Animal Act (Act 100).

b. Import/movement regulations:

Flock owners shall comply with all Department poultry health regulations regarding import and movement of poultry as stated in Title 7 of the PA Code.

5. Biosecurity:

Flock owners shall adopt and implement the minimum biosecurity measures included in the appendix of this document for their flocks, and shall allow periodic inspection by the Department to evaluate flock and premises biosecurity.

B. Department Responsibilities:

1. Monitoring:

The Department will:

- a. Monitor testing and maintain records necessary to administer the program; and
- b. Monitor compliance with program standards through flock inspection as needed; and
- c. Provide certification that a flock has met program standards and is a Pennsylvania AI Monitored Flock.

2. Information:

The Department will, in cooperation with Penn State University and the University of Pennsylvania, provide technical information and advice to flock owners, veterinarians, and Certified Poultry Technicians regarding the prevention and control of avian influenza.

C. Program Requirements:

1. To be certified as a Pennsylvania AI Monitored Flock, a flock must meet the following requirements:
 - a. The flock is in compliance with the requirements set forth elsewhere in this document.
 - b. To qualify as a flock the group must have been together without any additions from untested or unmonitored flocks for a minimum of 21 days prior to testing and no additional birds may be added between the testing date and the date that they leave the farm.
 - c. The flock is tested for avian influenza as follows:
 - i. Samples from 30 birds, three weeks of age and older **from all pens and houses** on the premises shall be collected between 21 and 30 days after the previous collection. *Please note that you must count 21-30 days from the date of the last sample collection-do not use calendar dates.*
 - ii. Flocks must be tested every month-not just the month that they are moving.
 - iii. Waterfowl shall be swabbed (cloacal swabs) and tested using virus detection testing. PCR testing is available for domestic ducks and geese fed a commercial diet. AGID testing of serum from waterfowl will not be accepted for program purposes. Other birds, such as chickens, may have blood samples submitted for testing. Tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs will also be accepted for other birds. Check with PADLS for current fee schedules.
 - d. The first test must be conducted within 30 days of placement except for the following:
 - i. For serology, sample collection from silkies and other small breeds of chickens may be delayed until the birds are 6-8 weeks of age;
 - ii. For serology, sample collection from guineas, chukars, and quail

- may be delayed until the birds are 5-6 weeks of age.
- iii. Eggs from gallinaceous poultry may be substituted for blood samples for testing by AGID only at the discretion of the receiving State.
2. The 30 birds selected for testing shall be selected randomly and shall be representative of the flock (birds of testing age tested from all pens and houses on the premises).
 3. The sample collector is expected to conduct a flock inspection at the time of sample collection to assess the general health of the flock.
 4. The samples shall be submitted to a PADLS laboratory for testing.
 5. The flock owner shall notify the Department if 30 eligible birds are not available for testing within every 30 days.
 6. A flock must be negative for AI on testing for 3 consecutive months before it is considered to be a monitored flock in good standing. *When new birds are added to the premises, birds coming from a source which is of equal or higher status (for example, another monitored flock) assume the monitored flock status of the previous flock and must be tested once as a monitored flock prior to moving into the LBMS. Chicks coming directly from an NPIP AI Clean hatchery must be tested once as a monitored flock before moving into the LBMS. If the added birds are from other sources, the flock must be tested for 3 months consecutively (with negative results) to be a monitored flock in good standing.*
 7. If a monthly test is missed or is done outside of the 21-30 day window on a flock, or birds of lower status are added to the flock:
 - a. The flock must be tested negative within 10 days of movement and moved as a "tested flock"; AND
 - b. The flock loses its monitored flock status and must start over with three months of negative testing 21-30 days apart, AND
 - c. The previous monitored flock number will be made inactive and may not be used on submission forms or other paperwork until it has been re-activated after three months of negative testing.
 8. Program flocks may be subject to inspections by animal health officials to ensure that the flocks are in compliance with program standards regarding sanitation, testing, and separation from non-program poultry.
 9. Any monitored flock with a non-negative test for AI (confirmed at NVSL) must start over with three negative qualifying tests. (Regarding serum testing: If NVSL reports a non-negative AGID, but negative HI, the flock is considered to be negative and does not have to restart).

D. Termination:

1. Flock owners may terminate participation in this program at any time.
2. The Department may remove a flock from the program on the basis of non-compliance with program requirements.
3. The terminating party will notify the other party of the termination as soon as possible.
4. The Department may terminate the AI Monitored Flock Program at any time, without advance notice to the participating flock owners. If the Department terminates this program, it will provide notice to the participating flock owners as soon as possible.
5. Failure to provide notice of termination described in this paragraph shall not affect termination.

E. It should be further understood that:

1. The accredited veterinarian or Certified Poultry Technician who collects samples may negotiate fees with the flock owner for professional services required by this program.
2. No liability shall accrue to the Department for damages, losses, or injuries incidental to or arising by virtue of participation in this program.
3. Certification as an AI Monitored Flock does not constitute a warranty regarding the presence or absence of AI.

APPENDIX

Biosecurity Guidelines for Participating Flocks- AI Monitored Flock Program

Disease agents such as bacteria and viruses are easily introduced onto a farm by people, vehicles, farm equipment, and animals, including the poultry coming into the operation. Organic material, including manure, feathers, and dust, are the primary means by which the disease agents can be carried.

Listed below are practical measures which can be taken to reduce the risk of bringing disease agents onto a farm. These are minimal biosecurity recommendations and should be used only as guidelines for development of complete biosecurity practices on an individual farm.

- Avoid visiting farms with poor biosecurity practices.
- When visiting other farms or auctions with poultry, wear disposable outerwear and dispose of it, or change your clothes and clean your boots before returning to your own property.
- Limit visitors and reduce vehicular traffic on your property, and keep any visitors away from the poultry.
- Keep your poultry house locked. Allow only essential personnel into your poultry house. Provide clean or disposable coveralls, head covers, and plastic boots or boots that can be cleaned and disinfected for personnel who must enter the house.
- Personnel should change outerwear between poultry houses.
- Disinfecting foot baths may be useful and should be placed at outside entries to the poultry house and egg room. Change the disinfectant in the foot baths daily. Foot baths do not replace clean, designated footwear for wearing in poultry areas.
- Do not share equipment or vehicles with other farms. If you must, insist that vehicles and equipment entering your premises be cleaned and disinfected. (Personnel and equipment that have been in direct or indirect contact with the live bird markets pose a great risk).
- Trucks from the Live Bird Market should not be going directly to any farm to load birds. It is recommended that birds are taken to a central location for loading onto trucks for the Live Bird Market. Vehicles transporting birds should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before returning to the farm. Special attention should be paid to the coops. If you must allow trucks from the LBM onto your premises, do not allow personnel or coops from the live bird markets to enter your poultry house(s) unless those personnel are wearing proper clothing and coops have been cleaned and disinfected.
- Insist that supplies brought to your premises (egg flats, carts, etc.) be new (if disposable) or be washed and disinfected (plastic flats, carts, shelves, or dividers).
- Follow the “all-in/all-out” philosophy of flock management.

- Protect open range or backyard poultry flocks from contact with wild birds and water that may have been contaminated by wild birds.
- Dispose of dead birds safely by approved methods (incineration, burial, composting, rendering). Never pile dead birds outside of a building or spread in fields.
- If multiple loadouts are required on your farm, try to have all birds off the farm within 3-4 days.
- Create and follow a biosecurity plan for each flock (refer to the National Poultry Improvement Plan Program Standard E).
- Report any increased illness or mortality to your company or to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at (717) 772-2852.

SECTION IX: PDA QUARANTINE ORDERS

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

General Quarantine Order; Certified Poultry Technicians

[49 Pa.B. 3088]

[Saturday, June 15, 2019]

Recitals.

A. Avian influenza, Chlamydiosis (psittacosis), Chronic respiratory disease of poultry caused by *Mycoplasma synoviae* or *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, Duck viral enteritis, Newcastle Disease, *Salmonella pullorum*, and *Salmonella gallinarum* are designated "dangerous transmissible diseases" of animals under the provisions of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. §§ 2301—2389), at 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2321(d).

B. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (Department), under the edicts established by section 2327 of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2327) (related to disease surveillance and detection) has the authority and duty to carry out disease surveillance and detection and more specifically to regularly monitor the domestic animal population of this Commonwealth to determine the prevalence and incidence of transmissible diseases or contamination by hazardous substances.

C. The Department, under the provisions set forth at section 2329 of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2329) (related to quarantine) has the authority to establish three different types of quarantine orders—Interstate and International, General and Special. The Department may establish a Quarantine Order, "Whenever a dangerous transmissible disease. . . exists anywhere within or outside of this Commonwealth, or whenever it is deemed advisable to test or treat any domestic animal upon the reasonable suspicion that it has contracted or been exposed to a dangerous transmissible disease. . . or whenever the testing or treatment of a domestic animal indicates that the domestic animal has been exposed to a dangerous transmissible disease. . . so as to render future accurate testing for recent exposure of that domestic animal to that dangerous transmissible disease. . . impractical or impossible, the department shall have the power to establish and enforce quarantines of any such infected, exposed, contaminated, suspected or susceptible domestic animal." (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2329(a))

D. The Department may establish and enforce a general quarantine order within the Commonwealth for any reason set forth paragraph C above, ". . . to prevent a dangerous transmissible disease. . . from being carried into, within, from or out of the area or locality that is subject to the quarantine. . ."

E. Section 2321 (related to dangerous transmissible diseases) of the Domestic Animal Law sets forth, at subsection (a), dangerous transmissible diseases (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2321(a)). Section 2321(d) (related to designation of additional dangerous transmissible diseases through temporary order) allows the Department to designate additional transmissible diseases determined to, ". . . present a danger to public health, to domestic animal health, to the safety or quality of the food supply or to the economic well-being of the domestic animal industries. . ." as dangerous transmissible diseases through the issuance of a temporary order (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2321(d)).

F. The dangerous transmissible diseases listed at section 2321(a) of the Domestic Animal Law and those designated by the Department through a temporary order are known to exist within or outside of this Commonwealth and have been determined to pose a danger to public health, domestic animal health, the safety or quality of the food supply or to the economic well-being of

the domestic animal industries.

G. The Act of April 6, 1956, P.L. (1955) 1429, at section 1, (Pullorum Act) provides that "The Secretary of Agriculture, when he determines that there is a need for trained technicians to aid in drawing blood from poultry to be used in pullorum testing programs, may license as many trained technicians as he deems necessary to aid the programs."

H. The Department developed and has administered such licensing and training programs.

I. As dangerous transmissible diseases other than pullorum have been identified, and additional regulatory poultry health programs have been implemented by the Department, other states and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), it has become necessary for the Department to train poultry technicians with regard to sampling and testing techniques necessary to detect and surveil for those additional diseases.

J. Avian influenza and other dangerous transmissible diseases of poultry are of concern to the entire Pennsylvania poultry industry and may severely limit the market for Pennsylvania poultry products or cause production losses or death in poultry flocks within and outside of the Commonwealth if not detected and controlled.

K. Avian influenza, in particular, has caused significant loss in the past to the Pennsylvania poultry industry and to the poultry industry in other states and as a whole.

L. Regulatory poultry health programs exist through the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and through the USDA National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) to provide disease surveillance, promote healthy poultry and a healthy food supply, and to support interstate and international commerce.

M. Regulatory surveillance for movement of poultry not participating in official poultry health programs may be required for intrastate, interstate, and international commerce, and for entry into exhibitions or markets.

N. The following Order establishes testing and training requirements necessary for Certification and Licensing of Poultry Technicians.

O. Only persons certified and licensed in accordance with the provisions set forth in this Order may draw blood, collect swab and egg samples, and conduct approved on-site testing of poultry for dangerous transmissible diseases of poultry for regulatory testing purposes.

Order.

PDA enters a General Quarantine Order, incorporating the foregoing recitals. This Order is entered under authority of the Domestic Animal Law (at 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2329) and § 1702 of the Administrative Code of 1929 (71 P.S. § 442), and establishes the following quarantine restrictions and standards with respect to training and testing of persons to become licensed as Certified Poultry Technicians and provides standards for the collection of samples for testing and rapid testing for regulatory purposes other than the detection of pullorum disease in poultry.

1. *General.* For purposes of this Order, the term "poultry" includes all domesticated fowl, including chickens, turkeys, ostriches, emus, rheas, cassowaries, waterfowl, and game birds, except doves and pigeons, which are bred for the primary purpose of producing eggs or meat, or as otherwise defined under subpart A of the current version of the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) and Auxiliary Provisions.

2. *Purpose.* This Order allows for qualified persons to become licensed as Certified Poultry Technicians to carry out certain sampling and testing procedures, in addition to testing and sampling

for pullorum disease under the Pullorum Act, and thereby further fulfill the Department's duty to surveil for dangerous transmissible diseases in accordance with the Domestic Animal Law. This Order allows for a more proactive and preventative approach to current and future dangerous transmissible diseases and hazardous substances through surveillance, monitoring, and testing by the poultry industry. Such an approach furthers the legislative mandate of section 2327 of the Domestic Animal Law¹ (related to disease surveillance and detection) and provides greater protection to the poultry population and industry in this Commonwealth. This Order delineates education and testing criteria that will allow for and require the certification and licensure of private sector individuals to carry out domestic poultry sampling and rapid testing and thereby enhance monitoring, detection, and containment of dangerous transmissible diseases of poultry and contamination by hazardous substances.

3. *Scope of certification and licensure.* This Order allows persons licensed as Certified Poultry Technicians in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to perform the duties of a Certified Poultry Technician only within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, unless under a reciprocal agreement addressing license reciprocity between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and another state or Commonwealth. Final certification shall be obtained and the certificate issued prior to any person undertaking any testing, sampling or other activity requiring certification and licensure under this Order.

4. *Qualifications for certification and licensure.*

(a) Nothing in this Order may or shall supplant the provisions of the Veterinary Medical Practice Act² or its attendant regulations regarding the practice of veterinarian medicine. Persons licensed as Certified Poultry Technicians may only carry out those testing and diagnostic practices that would not rise to the level of veterinary medical practice as defined under the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act.

(b) Applicants for licensure as a Certified Poultry Technician shall furnish such information as the Department may reasonably require in order to ascertain competence and qualification, including at a minimum the following information and evidence thereof:

(i) That he or she is at least eighteen (18) years of age;

(ii) That he or she is a citizen of the United States;

(iii) That he or she has completed at least eight years of education in a public, parochial, or private school, or its equivalent as determined by the Pennsylvania Department of Education; and

(iv) An attestation related to whether he or she has ever been convicted of a violation of the Domestic Animal Law, a felony or a cruelty to animals charge under the Pennsylvania Crimes Code within the time periods established in subsection (c) below.

(c) An application for certification and licensure as a Certified Poultry Technician, including an application for renewal of license, shall be denied if the applicant has done any of the following:

(i) Has been convicted, within the previous three years, of any provision of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2301 et seq.), the Act of April 6, 1956, P.L. (1955) 1429 (Pullorum Act) or any regulation promulgated or order issued thereunder by the Department.

(ii) Within the previous ten years the applicant has been convicted of a felony.

(iii) Within the previous three years, the applicant has been convicted of any violation, other than a felony conviction which shall be treated as set forth in subparagraph (b)(ii) above, of 18 Pa.C.S.A § 5511 (related to cruelty to animals) or of substantially similar conduct pursuant to a cruelty law in another state or Commonwealth.

(d) Persons licensed by the Department as Certified Poultry Technicians under authority of the Act of April 6, 1956 (P.L. 1429, No. 466), may continue to carry out the duties and functions bestowed upon them under that statute until such time as that license has expired or been revoked in accordance with the provisions of that statute.

(e) Upon expiration of a Certified Poultry Technician license issued under the Act of April 6, 1956 (P.L. 1429, No. 466), the person shall obtain the certification and licensure required by this Order. Failure to do so shall mean the person may no longer perform the duties and functions of a Certified Poultry Technician.

5. *Application for certification and licensure.*

(a) A completed Certified Poultry Technician License Application shall be submitted to the Department for review before acceptance into the certification and training course.

(b) An applicant for Certified Poultry Technician certification and licensure shall complete the required and appropriate certification course and training, including passing a written examination, and subsequent field skills testing, administered or approved by the Department. Field skills testing must be successfully completed within six months after the classroom course and examination has been successfully completed.

(c) After successful completion of the field skills testing, submission of the form evidencing successful completion of the field skills testing to the Department shall be required within thirty (30) days after the date of the testing. Upon receipt of the completed field skills testing form, the Department will mail or email the license to the approved applicant. The applicant may then begin performing the duties of a Certified Poultry Technician.

6. *Renewal application for licensure.*

(a) Licensure shall expire on a biennial calendar year basis and shall be postmarked prior to January 1 of the year following the expiration of the license.

(b) Failure of a licensed Certified Poultry Technician to submit a license renewal application postmarked prior to January 1 of the year in which renewal is due will result in the following:

(i) The person will be unlicensed to practice as a Certified Poultry Technician.

(ii) The person may not continue to act or hold themselves out as a licensed Certified Poultry Technician.

(iii) Continuing to act or hold oneself out as a licensed Certified Poultry Technician shall be a violation of this Order and shall subject the person to the penalties provided for at sections 2383 (related to enforcement and penalties) and 2386 (related to civil remedy) of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. §§ 2383 and 2386).

(iv) The person shall be required to successfully complete the written examination at a Department office, and, at the Department's discretion, may be required to complete the entire certification course, examinations and training as established in Sections

nine (9) and 10 of this Order prior to the Department issuing a license.

7. *Duties and Limitations.*

(a) Any person licensed as a Certified Poultry technician may engage in carrying out the duties and procedures within the scope of their certification and licensure as outlined under the provisions of this Order.

(b) A licensed Certified Poultry Technician may carry out the following:

(i) The collection of blood, swab, and egg samples of sufficient quantity and quality for regulatory testing from poultry in accordance with applicable statutory and regulatory standards, and orders of the Department;

(ii) Performance of rapid tests for regulatory testing as approved by the Department and in accordance with applicable statutory and regulatory standards, and orders of the Department;

(iii) Handling, packaging, labeling, and timely submission of samples in accordance with applicable statutory and regulatory standards, and orders of the Department; Completion of sample submission forms and all other forms required by the Department or USDA;

(iv) Application of official animal identification as approved by the Department.

(v) Maintenance of records of animal identification, approved rapid testing, and any other records required by the Domestic Animal Law, this Order, and any order issued by the Department;

(vi) Timely reporting of any suspected reportable diseases in accordance with applicable statutory and regulatory standards, and orders of the Department; and

(vii) Sampling and testing to meet Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and federal avian program standards and Commonwealth exhibition standards.

(c) Being licensed as a Certified Poultry Technician shall not entitle the person to perform any function for which a veterinary license or certification as a veterinary technician is required.

(d) *Ongoing oversight.* The Department may observe any Certified Poultry Technician performing the duties of a Certified Poultry Technician to assure compliance with the provisions of the Domestic Animal Law and this Order, and to assure proper procedures and protocols are being instituted and followed, and may conduct sampling and testing of its own to verify and assure the accuracy of the sampling and testing being conducted by a Certified Poultry Technician.

8. *Certification Requirements.*

(a) *General.* The Department will develop the Poultry Technician certification course in accordance with the standards established in Sections nine (9) and 10 of this Order. The Department may administer the course or may approve certification courses offered by an approved vendor. All certification courses shall be conducted by either a Department veterinarian or a designee of the Department with the oversight of a Department veterinarian.

(b) *Access to Training.* The classroom portion of the certification course and examination

will be offered at least once per calendar year, or more often as deemed necessary by the Department, and will be offered at various locations across the Commonwealth in a manner that will assure reasonable Commonwealth-wide coverage and access.

(c) *Criteria.* The following establish the criteria related to certification and maintaining certification under this Order:

- (i) A person seeking to act as a Certified Poultry Technician shall complete the necessary certification course work, field skill training, and evaluation, which shall include classroom instruction and testing and field skill instruction and testing. A person shall be required to obtain a minimum score of seventy percent (70%) on a classroom written examination and have all skills checked as satisfactory on field skills testing.
- (ii) A person acting as a Certified Poultry Technician shall maintain certification and licensure in accordance with the requirements set forth in this Order.
- (iii) A person certified and acting as a Certified Poultry Technician shall conduct such sampling, testing, and other related activities in accordance with the requirements of this Order and any order issued by the Department.
- (iv) A person certified as a Certified Poultry Technician shall maintain records of official animal identification, approved rapid testing, and any other records required by the Domestic Animal Law, this Order, and any order issued by the Department for a minimum of two years and shall make records available upon Department request.

9. *Certification course and training.*

(a) At a minimum, the successful completion of the certification course, training and examinations will demonstrate an applicant's understanding of and technical knowledge and proficiency relating to the duties as described in this Order. The examinations will address key topics and skills addressed during the classroom portion of the certification course and field skills training, as set forth in this Order.

(b) Field skills training will be offered to individual applicants at regional locations chosen by the Department to provide reasonable access, and will be administered by a Department veterinarian or designee with the oversight of a Department veterinarian.

(c) The certification course, training and testing requirements for a Certified Poultry Technician shall, at a minimum, address proper methods for the following:

- (i) The collection of blood, swab, and egg samples of sufficient quantity and quality for regulatory testing from poultry in accordance with applicable Pennsylvania and federal statutory and regulatory standards, Quarantine Orders of the Department and federal National Poultry Improvement Plan standards.
- (ii) Performance of rapid tests for regulatory testing as approved by the Department and in accordance with applicable Pennsylvania and federal statutory and regulatory standards, Quarantine Orders of the Department and federal National Poultry Improvement Program standards.
- (iii) Handling, packaging, labeling, and timely submission of samples and sample submission forms in accordance with Pennsylvania statutory and regulatory standards and Quarantine Order provisions.
- (iv) Comprehensive, timely and accurate completion of sample submission forms and all other forms required by the Department or USDA.

- (v) Requirements for official animal identification and application of such.
- (vi) Maintenance of records of official animal identification, approved rapid testing, and any other records required by the Domestic Animal Law, its attendant regulations, this Order, and any Quarantine Order issued by the Department.
- (vii) Timely reporting of any suspected reportable diseases in accordance with applicable Domestic Animal Law statutory and regulatory standards, Quarantine Orders of the Department and statutory, regulatory and program standards, such as National Poultry Improvement Program standards established by the USDA.
- (viii) Knowledge of and adherence to requirements for sampling and testing to meet Pennsylvania and federal statutory and regulatory standards, Quarantine Orders of the Department and federal National Poultry Improvement Program standards.
- (ix) Understanding of and adherence to Pennsylvania and federal statutory, and regulatory standards and federal program standards and indemnity requirements related to biosecurity measures and practices.

Certification Examination.

- (a) *Results.* The Department will notify the applicant of the results of the written examination and field skills test.
- (b) *Written examination.*
 - (i) If the applicant passes the written examination, the applicant may schedule field skills testing with the Department's regional veterinarian located in the region in which the applicant resides.
 - (ii) If the applicant fails the written examination the applicant shall be allowed to take the next available written examination offered within one year from the date of the failed examination without repeating the classroom portion of the training.
 - (iii) If the applicant fails the written examination for a second time the applicant shall be denied certification and the applicant shall be required to again complete all of the necessary certification course training, pass the written examination and field skills testing, and obtain final certification under the provisions of this Order.
 - (iv) An applicant who has failed the written examination may request a copy of the results via by email or fax or by sending a written request, along with a self-addressed postage paid envelope, to the Department.
- (c) *Field skills testing.*
 - (i) If the applicant passes the field skills testing, the Department instructor who evaluated the applicant will notify the applicant of the results.
 - (ii) In order to obtain certification, the applicant must remit a copy of the field skills testing form, signed by the instructor, to the Department's Harrisburg office. This submission shall be required within thirty (30) days after the date of the field skills testing.
 - (iii) If the applicant fails the field skills testing, the applicant shall be allowed to schedule up to two additional field skills tests within the six months after successfully completing the written examination without repeating the classroom training or written examination.

- (iv) If an applicant fails the field skills testing for a third time, the applicant shall be denied certification and the applicant shall be required to again complete all of the necessary certification course training, pass the written examination and field skills testing, and obtain final certification and licensure under the provisions of this Order.

10. *Recordkeeping.*

(a) *General requirements.* The Department will make available forms on which records of official animal identification, approved rapid testing, and any other records required by the Domestic Animal Law, this Order, and any order issued by the Department shall be recorded. Such forms shall be reviewed during the classroom training and shall be available from the Department for the regulated community.

(b) *Duty to keep and submit records.* A Certified Poultry Technician shall be responsible for keeping records as required by the Department, such as records of official animal identification, records of approved rapid testing performed and results of tests on each animal, and any other records required by the Domestic Animal Law, this Order, and any order issued by the Department. The Certified Poultry Technician shall keep required records for a minimum of two years and shall make records available upon Department request. Such records shall be kept on forms provided by the Department. All required records shall be made available to the Department for inspection or copying or both upon request of the Department.

11. *Duty to report.* Consistent with the purpose of the Domestic Animal Law and the provisions established at section 2327 (related to disease surveillance and detection) (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2327(b)), a Certified Poultry Technician shall, immediately upon receiving information thereof, report to the Department each case of any dangerous transmissible disease and each case of potential contamination by substances declared hazardous by the Department. Failure to report shall be considered a violation of this Order.

12. *Reciprocity.*

(a) *General:* A person who has a valid certificate or license from another state or Commonwealth may obtain licensure in this Commonwealth if:

- (i) The state or Commonwealth in which that person is certified or licensed has a reciprocal agreement with the Department.
- (ii) The training requirements in the state or Commonwealth from which the applicant is applying satisfy and are at least as stringent as the required certification and licensing training standards set forth in this Order. The applicant is currently certified or licensed and is in good standing in the state or Commonwealth with which the Department has a reciprocal agreement.
- (iii) The applicant meets the qualification standards established in this Order.

(b) *Procedure.* A person desiring a license under sections five (5) and six (6) (relating to application for certification and licensure) shall submit to the Department a properly completed application as set forth in this Order, along with a copy of the person's out-of-State certificate or license and an affidavit or verification of good standing signed by the appropriate regulatory body in that state or Commonwealth.

(c) *Jurisdiction.* An out-of-state person applying for and receiving certification and licensure to act as a Certified Poultry Technician in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be subject to

the Jurisdiction of the Department and this Order and shall be subject to all penalties and requirements established in the Domestic Animal Law and this Order.

(d) A Certified Poultry Technician certified in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania wishing to perform the duties of a Certified Poultry Technician in another state or Commonwealth may only do so after meeting the application and certification requirements of a state or Commonwealth with which a reciprocity agreement exists.

Violations and Penalties.

(a) *Denial, suspension and revocation of license.* The Department may, after notice, including a statement of the reasons therefore, deny, suspend or revoke the license of a Certified Poultry Technician for any of the following:

- (i) A violation of the Domestic Animal Law, this Order or any order issued by the Department.
- (ii) Failure of a Certified Poultry Technician to meet the requirements of certification and licensure.
- (iii) Inconsistency and demonstration of a lack of knowledge in the skills and techniques necessary to carry out the duties of a Certified Poultry Technician.
- (iv) Deficiencies in sample collection, sample handling and submission, and testing techniques, procedures, requirements and criteria established by the Department.
- (v) Failure to renew certification and licensure in the established timeframe.
- (vi) Being unwilling or unable to carry out the duties of a Certified Poultry Technician.
- (vii) Falsifying information, including on applications, reports, records or correspondence with the Department.
- (viii) A violation of any requirement of certification and licensure, recordkeeping or other provision of this Order.
- (ix) Denial, suspension or revocation of certification or licensure in a state that has a reciprocal agreement with the Department.
- (x) The Department may impose a civil fine or revoke, suspend or deny, or both, the license of a Certified Poultry Technician for any conviction of the Crimes Code at section 5511 (18 Pa.C.S.A. § 5511) (related to cruelty to animals) or substantially similar conduct pursuant to a cruelty law of another state or Commonwealth and shall revoke the license of a Certified Poultry Technician where such person has been convicted of a felony under any statute in this Commonwealth or another state or Commonwealth.
- (xi) It shall be unlawful for any person to impede, hinder or interfere with the sampling or testing of a domestic animal or to refuse to confine a domestic animal so as to allow testing without undue burden on the official conducting the test or to fail to present the person's domestic animals for testing by the Department under authority of this Order after reasonable notice of the proposed testing has been given.
- (xii) It shall be unlawful for any person who has knowledge that a domestic animal is infected with a dangerous transmissible disease or has been exposed to a dangerous transmissible disease or has been contaminated by a hazardous substance to conceal or attempt to conceal such a domestic animal or knowledge of such a domestic animal

from the department.

- (xiii) It shall be unlawful and a certification may be suspended, denied or revoked or civil fines and criminal penalties imposed, or any of the above, if a Certified Poultry Technician has violated any provision of the Domestic Animal Act or a final order of the Department, including failure to pay a civil penalty or comply with the provisions of the final order.

(b) *Appeal and request for a hearing.* An applicant or Certified Poultry Technician may request a hearing, in writing, within fifteen (15) days of receipt of notice of the proposed denial, suspension or revocation of their Certified Poultry Technician license or any proposed civil penalties to be assessed by the Department, as allowed under section 2383(b) of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2383(b)). The written request shall be sent to the Bureau of Animal Health and Diagnostic Services, Agriculture Building, 2301 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110. The written request for a hearing must clearly set forth the basis of any appeal, and clearly identify the relevant issues or objections to be resolved. If you deny or challenge any averment in the Department's proposed order of denial, revocation or suspension, the appeal notice must identify that averment by number and describe the general basis for your denial or challenge. The scope of any subsequent administrative hearings or proceedings would be limited to those issues and objections set forth in the written appeal notice. No suspension, denial or revocation of licensure or civil penalty issued shall become effective until the time to appeal the proposed action has expired and the proposed order has thus become final or, where a hearing is requested, a hearing in the matter has been completed and a final order of the Department has been issued.

(c) *Revocation or suspension.* The Department's decision to deny, revoke or suspend a Certified Poultry Technician's licensure will be based on the gravity of the offense. The Department will consider such factors as the willfulness of the violation, previous violations and whether the person in question has continued to act as a Certified Poultry Technician after licensure was denied, suspended or revoked.

- (i) *Suspended license.* A Certified Poultry Technician whose license has been suspended may not operate until that person has completed the required certification and licensure requirements or any final order issued by the Department, or both.
- (ii) *Denied or Revoked license.* A Certified Poultry Technician whose certification or licensure has been denied or revoked may not operate until the Department has issued a final license. To obtain final certification and licensure, the person whose certification and license has been denied or revoked shall satisfy the full certification and licensing requirements established by this Order and shall have complied with any final order of the Department, including payment of any civil penalties and compliance with any requirements of such final order.

13. *Criminal and civil penalties.* The Department may impose those criminal and civil penalties specifically established at section 2383 of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2383) for any violation of the provisions of this Order.

14. *Civil remedy.* In addition to any other action or remedy sought, the Department may seek any civil remedy, as specifically established at section 2386 of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2386), for any violation of the provisions of this Order.

15. This Order shall not be construed as limiting the Department's authority to establish additional requirements for initial or continued certification of Certified Poultry Technicians or to limit any authority the Department possesses under the Domestic Animal Law or any other Act or Law administered by the Department.

16. This Order is effective upon publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

RUSSELL C. REDDING,
Secretary

¹ 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2327.

² Veterinary Medicine Practice Act (Act of December 27, 1974, P.L. 995, No. 326, as amended) (63 P.S. § 485.1 et seq.).

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

General Quarantine Order; Poultry Exhibition Requirements

[49 Pa.B. 3093]

[Saturday, June 15, 2019]

Recitals.

- A. Avian influenza and Pullorum-typhoid are infectious diseases of poultry.
- B. Avian influenza and pullorum-typhoid are designated "dangerous transmissible diseases" of animals under the provisions of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. §§ 2301—2389), at 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2321(d).
- C. Avian influenza can be transmitted between poultry and by contaminated people, vehicles, equipment, and other fomites, as well as by aerosol.
- D. Avian influenza has caused significant loss in the past to the Pennsylvania poultry industry.
- E. Avian influenza is of particular concern to the entire Pennsylvania poultry industry and may severely limit the market for Pennsylvania product.
- F. Avian influenza subtypes H5 and H7 are of particular concern due to their potential for developing into a virulent (highly pathogenic) form of the disease.
- G. Avian influenza is periodically identified in poultry flocks in Pennsylvania and surrounding states.
- H. Salmonella Pullorum-typhoid is a bacterial disease which can produce significant mortality in young gallinaceous (chicken, turkey and game) birds. Birds that survive infection will be lifetime carriers and may be the source of infection of other poultry.
- I. Transmission of pullorum-typhoid is primarily vertically through the egg but may also be through direct or indirect contact with infected birds, and may be carried by fomites.
- J. Pennsylvania is designated as a pullorum-typhoid free state by the National Poultry Improvement Plan.
- K. Avian influenza and Pullorum-typhoid can be transmitted between poultry.
- L. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (Department) requires official identification of poultry entering an exhibition to promote animal disease traceability in the event of a report of a dangerous transmissible disease (47 Pa.B. 1857).
- M. The Department, under the edicts established by section 2327 of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2327) (related to disease surveillance and detection) has the authority and duty to carry out disease surveillance and detection and more specifically to regularly monitor the domestic animal population of this Commonwealth to determine the prevalence and incidence of transmissible diseases or contamination by hazardous substances.

N. The Department, under the provisions set forth at section 2329 of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2329) (related to quarantine) has the authority to establish three different types of quarantine orders—Interstate and International, General and Special. The Department may establish a Quarantine Order, "Whenever a dangerous transmissible disease. . .exists anywhere within or outside of this Commonwealth, or whenever it is deemed advisable to test or treat any domestic animal upon the reasonable suspicion that it has contracted or been exposed to a dangerous transmissible disease. . .or whenever the testing or treatment of a domestic animal indicates that the domestic animal has been exposed to a dangerous transmissible disease. . .so as to render future accurate testing for recent exposure of that domestic animal to that dangerous transmissible disease. . .impractical or impossible, the department shall have the power to establish and enforce quarantines of any such infected, exposed, contaminated, suspected or susceptible domestic animal." (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2329(a)).

O. An exhibition is defined as a show or display of animals.

Order.

PDA enters a General Quarantine Order, incorporating the foregoing recitals. This Order is entered under authority of the Domestic Animal Law (at 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2329) and § 1702 of the Administrative Code of 1929 (71 P.S. § 442), and establishes the following quarantine restrictions and standards with respect to health requirements for poultry entering Commonwealth of Pennsylvania exhibitions:

1. *General.* For purposes of this Order, the term "poultry" includes all domesticated fowl, including chickens, turkeys, ostriches, emus, rheas, cassowaries, waterfowl, and game birds, but excludes doves, pigeons, and other species of birds.
2. *Purpose.* This Order allows for a proactive and preventative approach to prevention of the spread of dangerous transmissible diseases affecting poultry at Pennsylvania exhibitions.
3. Only veterinarians who are licensed or otherwise legally able to practice veterinary medicine and are USDA Category II Accredited in the state where sampling occurs, or persons certified and licensed as poultry technicians in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Department's General Quarantine Order; Certified Poultry Technicians, may draw blood, collect swab and egg samples, and conduct approved on-site testing of poultry for dangerous transmissible diseases of poultry for regulatory testing purposes, including entry into exhibitions.
4. Sample collectors and testers must maintain records of animal identification, approved rapid testing, and any other records required by the Domestic Animal Law, this Order, and any order issued by the Department for a minimum of two years and must make records available to the Department upon request.
5. Sample collectors and testers must report in a timely manner any suspected reportable diseases in accordance with applicable statutory and regulatory standards, and orders of the Department.
6. All poultry, including chickens, turkeys, waterfowl, and game birds entering an exhibition must bear an official PDA-issued leg band. Ratites must be identified with a neck band or an electronic implant device (the exhibitor must supply a reader). Pigeons, doves, and other avian species must bear a unique individual identification leg band but are not required to be identified with an official PDA leg band.

7. An Owner-endorsed Avian Health Certificate, or a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) issued by a USDA Category II Accredited Veterinarian, must accompany all poultry, including chickens, turkeys, waterfowl, game birds, and ratites; pigeons, doves; and other avian species; and hatching eggs entering exhibitions. The Owner-endorsed Avian Health Certificate or CVI will be valid for thirty (30) days and must include the following:
 - a. Name and location of the exhibition; and
 - b. Name, address, and telephone number of the owner; and
 - c. A statement that the entries and the flock of origin are free of evidence of infectious and contagious diseases; and
 - d. Verification of testing as required in this Order; and
 - e. A description of the birds or hatching eggs; and
 - f. Owner signature and date of that signature.
8. Testing and verification requirements for poultry:
 - a. Avian influenza testing and verification:
 - i. National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) protocols for sample collection, including the number of swabs/tube of viral transport media, and testing shall be followed. All samples must be tested at a NAHLN laboratory.
 - ii. All poultry, including chickens, turkeys, waterfowl, game birds, and ratites, and their hatching eggs must originate from a flock in which a random, representative sample of a minimum of 30 birds, three (3) weeks of age or older, were tested for avian influenza within the 30 days prior to entry into the exhibition.
 - iii. If there are fewer than 30 birds in the flock, all birds of age must be tested.
 - iv. Test results must be negative.
 - v. The birds or hatching eggs must be accompanied by the most recent test report (photocopies are acceptable).
 - vi. Gallinaceous birds may meet the testing requirements with blood testing or tracheal/oropharyngeal swab testing. If swab samples are collected, swabs from different species—e.g. chickens and turkeys—may not be combined in a tube of viral transport media.
 - vii. Waterfowl must be tested with cloacal swab samples. Swabs from different species—e.g. ducks and geese—may not be combined in a tube of viral transport media.
 - viii. Untested birds shall not be comingled with or added to the tested flock after negative samples have been collected and before birds or hatching eggs enter the exhibition.
 - b. Pullorum-typhoid testing and verification:
 - i. National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) protocols for sample collection

and testing shall be followed.

ii. All poultry, including chickens, turkeys, game birds, and ratites (waterfowl excluded) and their hatching eggs;

(1) Must originate from a flock enrolled, tested, and in good standing on the NPIP Pullorum-typhoid Clean Program, with no break in the chain of ownership by NPIP participants, and the birds or hatching eggs must be accompanied by the most recent laboratory test report or 9-3 form (Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks, or Poults) which includes the NPIP number; or NPIP 9-2 form (Flock Selecting and Testing Report) for the rapid whole blood agglutination plate test which includes the NPIP number (photocopies are acceptable); or

(2) Must originate from a flock enrolled, tested, and in good standing on the PA Pullorum Equivalent Program, with no break in the chain of ownership by program participants, and the birds or hatching eggs must be accompanied by the most recent laboratory test report which includes the program enrollment number, or state rapid test reporting form for the rapid whole blood agglutination plate test for pullorum-typhoid which includes the program enrollment number (photocopies are acceptable); or

(3) All individual birds (poultry), including chickens, turkeys, waterfowl, game birds, and ratites, or poultry providing hatching eggs (waterfowl excluded) (maximum of 300 from a flock) entering a Pennsylvania exhibition must have had a pullorum-typhoid test within the ninety (90) days prior to the opening date of the exhibition. The birds or hatching eggs must be accompanied by the most recent laboratory test report; or the Department's rapid test reporting form for the rapid whole blood agglutination plate test for pullorum-typhoid performed on non-NPIP birds (photocopies are acceptable).

(4) Test results must be negative.

(5) The following age restrictions apply for pullorum-typhoid testing:

A. Chickens shall be tested at four (4) months of age or older.

B. Turkeys shall be tested at 12 weeks of age or older.

C. Game birds shall be tested at four (4) months of age or older, or upon sexual maturity, whichever comes first.

D. Ratites shall be tested at 12 months of age or older.

E. Birds which are individually tested for pullorum for exhibition must have a negative pullorum test if of age at the time of entry into the exhibition.

9. Criminal and civil penalties. The Department may impose those criminal and civil penalties specifically established at section 2383 of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2383) for any violation of the provisions of this Order.

10. Civil remedy. In addition to any other action or remedy sought, the Department may seek any civil remedy, as specifically established at section 2386 of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2386), for any violation of the provisions of this Order.

11. This Order shall not be construed as limiting the Department's authority to establish additional requirements for poultry for exhibition or to limit any authority the Department

possesses under the Domestic Animal Law or any other Act or Law administered by the Department.

12. This Order is effective upon publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

RUSSELL C. REDDING,
Secretary

NOTICES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
General Quarantine Order; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Live Bird Market Poultry Testing Requirements

[51 Pa.B. 6616]
[Saturday, October 23, 2021]

Recitals.

- A. Avian influenza (AI) is a designated "dangerous transmissible disease" of animals under the provisions in the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. §§ 2301—2389), at 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2321(a)(6) and is defined as an infectious disease of poultry caused by Type A influenza virus.
- B. Certain Influenza A viruses, including but not limited to H5 and H7 subtypes, are known to be zoonotic and are considered by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to be of public health concern.
- C. Avian influenza subtypes H5 and H7 are of particular concern due to their potential for developing into a virulent (highly pathogenic) form of the disease.
- D. Influenza A subtype H2 is also of particular concern as it is known to be circulating in the Live Bird Marketing system (LBMS) in the Northeastern United States and appears to be adapting to infect gallinaceous species such as chickens, turkeys, and game birds as well as waterfowl.
- E. Other subtypes of Influenza A are of growing concern because of recent outbreaks in poultry in other countries as well as for their zoonotic potential.
- F. Avian influenza can be transmitted between poultry and by contaminated people, vehicles, equipment, and other fomites, as well as by aerosol.
- G. Avian influenza has caused significant loss in the past to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania poultry industry.
- H. Avian influenza is of concern to the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania poultry industry and may severely limit the market for Pennsylvania product.
- I. The Live Bird Marketing system in the Northeastern United States consists of a complex system of production flocks, Dealers/Haulers, auctions and Live Bird Markets. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania producers provide a large portion of the poultry which enters Live Bird Markets in the Northeastern states.
- J. Poultry entering Live Bird Markets located in Northeastern states outside of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with an active Live Bird Marketing system are required to move as a Tested Flock or as an AI Monitored Flock in an effort to prevent poultry infected with Influenza A, particularly H5, H7, and H2 subtypes, from entering the markets and circulating throughout the Live Bird Marketing system.
- K. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Initial State Response and Containment Plan (ISRCP) protocols outline response to all Influenza A identified in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and includes immediate quarantine of any premises on which Influenza A has been identified, including Live Bird Markets and epidemiologically linked flocks.
- L. Per the ISRCP, if Influenza A is identified in poultry samples collected at a Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Live Bird Market, the market is placed under quarantine, and depending upon which virus subtype was identified, may be granted 72 hours to sell down poultry which are in the market at the time the quarantine was placed. No live poultry may leave the market. Following sell down, the market shall be cleaned and disinfected and pass a post-cleaning and disinfection inspection by officials.

Environmental samples may be collected and tested at the discretion of the Department. If necessary, officials may require the cleaning and disinfection procedure to be repeated.

- M. Live Bird Market closure due to quarantine may result in loss of income at all levels of the Live Bird Marketing system and may negatively affect the availability of product for consumers.
- N. A requirement that allows only AI test-negative poultry to enter Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Live Bird Markets may reduce the risk of the introduction of AI into commercial poultry from the LBMS, enhance AI surveillance across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and reduce the number of markets placed under quarantine and the negative effects of quarantine on the LBMS.
- O. The Department, under the edicts established by section 2327 of the Domestic Animal Law (3Pa.C.S.A. §2327) has the authority and duty to carry out disease surveillance and detection and more specifically to regularly monitor the domestic animal population of this Commonwealth to determine the prevalence and incidence of transmissible diseases or contamination by hazardous substances.
- P. The Department, under the provisions set forth at section 2329 of the Domestic Animal Law (3Pa.C.S.A. §2329) (related to quarantine) has the authority to establish three different types of quarantine orders—Interstate and International, General, and Special. The Department may establish a Quarantine Order, "Whenever a dangerous transmissible disease. . .exists anywhere within or outside of this Commonwealth, or whenever it is deemed advisable to test or treat any domestic animal upon the reasonable suspicion that it has contracted or been exposed to a dangerous transmissible disease. . .or whenever the testing or treatment of a domestic animal indicates that the domestic animal has been exposed to a dangerous transmissible disease. . .so as to render future accurate testing for recent exposure of that domestic animal to that dangerous transmissible disease. . .impractical or impossible, the department shall have the power to establish and enforce quarantines of any such infected, exposed, contaminated, suspected or susceptible domestic animal. In addition, to the aforesaid domestic animals, a quarantine may apply to any goods, products, facilities, containers, vehicles or materials that may carry dangerous transmissible disease...and may be applied on or in or against any premises, area or locality as defined in this chapter." (3Pa.C.S.A. §2329(a)).

Order.

With the foregoing recitals incorporated into this Order by reference, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture under authority of the Domestic Animal Law, at 3Pa.C.S.A. §2329(d) and §1702 of the Administrative Code of 1929 (71 P.S. §442), hereby establishes a General Order of Quarantine (Quarantine Order) related to the dangerous transmissible disease Avian Influenza and with respect to health requirements for poultry entering a Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Live Bird Market. Compliance and assurance of compliance with the provisions and terms of this Quarantine Order shall be the responsibility of all persons, individuals, businesses, and entities subject to its terms. The terms of this Quarantine Order are as follows:

- I. *Quarantine Area.* The area covered by this General Quarantine Order is the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and shall be in effect until further order of the Department.

II. *Definitions.*

Avian influenza (AI)—A viral infection of birds including chickens, turkeys, guinea fowl, waterfowl, and other avian species caused by an Influenza A virus. Certain subtypes of AI can cause human disease, with most human cases occurring after direct contact with infected poultry. Wild waterfowl and shore birds are considered the natural reservoir for AI viruses. Morbidity and mortality rates generally depend on the pathogenicity type of the virus involved.

AI Monitored Flock—A flock enrolled in an AI Monitored Flock program and which meets the criteria for an AI Monitored Flock as provided in this Order.

Category II Accredited Veterinarian—A veterinarian approved by the USDA Administrator in accordance with the provisions of 9CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) *Requirements and Standards for Accredited Veterinarians and Suspension or Revocation of Such Accreditation* §161 to perform functions specified in 9CFR for Category II animals (food and fiber animal species; horses; birds; farm-raised aquatic animals; all other livestock species; and zoo animals that can transmit exotic animal diseases to livestock).

Certified Poultry Technician—An individual who has been specifically trained in poultry health monitoring and specimen collection by the state in which they are certified, who is included on an official list of technicians certified by the state in which they are licensed or certified to perform inspections and sample collections, and whose state certification program has been approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Cleaning and disinfection—Two procedures that may help eliminate virus from a premises or conveyance, container, or material. Cleaning requires the 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) to minimize the remaining organic material. Disinfection follows cleaning and is the application of disinfection methods on surfaces to destroy or eliminate viable virus (virus elimination) through physical (e.g., heat) or chemical (e.g., disinfectant with the proper concentration and contact time) means.

Containers or Materials—For purposes of this Order shall include footwear, or other clothing, including biosecurity clothing, any vessel, cage, crate, coop, trailer, wagon, equipment manure application device or other instrument or object utilized to hold, transport, contain, limit, restrict, restrain, confine, control or apply poultry, poultry waste, poultry manure or live or unprocessed goods or products of poultry or any combination thereof, poultry feed and material used for litter or bedding for poultry or any other object coming into contact with potentially infected domestic animals, materials, persons or conveyances.

Conveyance—An automobile, truck, trailer, wagon or other vehicle used in the transportation of, or in contact with, live or dead domestic animals, animal waste or domestic animal products or by-products, or containers and materials.

Dealer—A person that buys, receives, sells, exchanges, negotiates or solicits the sale, resale, exchange or transfer of domestic animals or dead domestic animals for the purpose of transfer of ownership or possession to a third party.

Established Flock—Poultry of the same species or multiple species held together on one premises for at least 21 consecutive days; or at the discretion of the State Veterinarian, any flock or group of poultry on one premises that has been segregated and maintained in a biosecure manner from another flock or group for at least 21 consecutive days. The flock or group of poultry shall be kept separate and apart from all other poultry of AI-infected, AI-exposed or unknown AI status.

Flock—All poultry in the same environment, under the same biosecurity and management programs, or on the same premises.

Hauler—A person responsible for the transportation of domestic animals or dead domestic animals into, within or from this Commonwealth, but the term shall not be construed to mean any of the following:

- (1) A person who transports a domestic animal which he owns or raises under contract on behalf of a third party between farms which that person owns or operates.
- (2) A person who transports a domestic animal from a farm which he owns or operates to a location where ownership or possession is to be transferred to another.
- (3) A person who transports a domestic animal which he has purchased or taken possession of at another location from the point of purchase or possession to a farm which that person owns or operates.
- (4) A person who transports a domestic animal which he owns or raises under contract on behalf of a third party to and from places of exhibition.

(5) A person who transports a domestic animal which he owns or raises under contract on behalf of a third party to a slaughter or processing facility.

Interstate Health Certificate or Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI)—An official document issued by a federal, state, tribal, or accredited veterinarian certifying that the animals identified on the document have been inspected and were found to satisfy the requirements pertaining to their intended movement—within the same state, between states, or internationally.

Live Bird Market (LBM)—Any person, premises, or business that receives, gathers, or purchases live poultry to be displayed for sale, sold and slaughtered onsite for a customer, or sold to customers for ritual use.

Live Bird Marketing System (LBMS)—The LBMS includes Live Bird Markets and associated production and distribution systems.

NAHLN—National Animal Health Laboratory Network

NVSL—**National Veterinary Services Laboratories**

PCR—Polymerase Chain Reaction

Person—A natural person, entity, corporation, partnership or association of any type.

Poultry—Domesticated fowl, including chickens, turkeys, ostriches, emus, rheas, cassowaries, waterfowl, and game birds, except doves and pigeons, which are bred for the primary purpose of producing eggs or meat, or as otherwise defined in Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (9CFR) under Chapter I, Subchapter G, Parts 145 and 146 of the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP).

Poultry Inspection Certificate (PIC)—An official document provided by the Department and issued by federal, state, tribal, or accredited veterinarians or certified poultry technicians certifying that the poultry being moved to a Live Bird Market meet the requirements for movement. A PIC is specific to either a Tested Flock or an AI Monitored Flock.

Ritual—A ceremonial act or action.

Tested flock—A poultry flock that has been established for a minimum of 21 days with no contact with other poultry and no poultry were added to the flock during that time, and from which 30 birds three weeks of age and older and representative of the flock are randomly sampled and tested negative for AI by a certified poultry technician, category II accredited veterinarian or an authorized Department or USDA employee, and pursuant to a test approved by USDA and performed by a NAHLN Laboratory, within the 10 days prior to the date of movement as a Tested Flock and meets the requirements published in this order. The day after the date of sample collection is considered to be “day one”.

Test Report—A report that contains AI test results obtained from official tests conducted at a NAHLN laboratory and identifying information about the tested poultry and the source premises.

USDA—United States Department of Agriculture

VI—Virus Isolation

III. *General Provisions.*

(a) Live Bird Market Registration and Certification. A LBM located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be registered with the Department and shall operate under one of the following two LBM certification options established under this General Quarantine Order:

(1) Tested Live Bird Market. Enrollment as a Tested Live Bird Market is mandatory for all Live Bird Markets not enrolled with the Department as an Untested Live Bird Market. A LBM enrolled with the Department as a Tested Live Bird Market shall adhere to all of the following requirements:

(i) The LBM shall register with the Department as a Tested Live Bird Market, allowing it to receive poultry so long as it complies with all applicable provisions of this Quarantine Order.

(ii) The Tested Live Bird Market shall receive, sell, custom slaughter or any combination of such activities, poultry which originate from a current Tested Flock or an AI Monitored Flock.

(iii) The Tested Live Bird Market shall receive only poultry that are accounted for on a PIC or ICVI which states that the poultry identified on the document originate from a current Tested Flock or an AI Monitored Flock; and test dates, test results, and accession numbers shall be included on the document.

(iv) The poultry shall not be comingled prior to movement from the flock of origin or at any time during movement with untested poultry or poultry not otherwise meeting the requirements of this Quarantine Order.

(v) The Tested Live Bird Market shall sell down all poultry on the premises at minimum on a quarterly basis to allow for cleaning and disinfection, followed by inspection by the Department. The Tested Live Bird Market shall not receive poultry during this period until cleaning and disinfection have been completed and the Department has given them a passing inspection. Proper documentation of cleaning and disinfection, to include at minimum the date cleaning and disinfecting was completed, and the disinfectant used, shall be maintained for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

(vi) The Tested Live Bird Market shall allow the Department to enter onto the premises during regular business hours and conduct inspections to ensure compliance with this Quarantine Order.

(vii) No person shall deliver poultry to a Tested Live Bird Market and the Tested Live Bird Market shall not accept poultry unless:

(A) The poultry is from a Tested Flock or an AI Monitored Flock.

(B) The poultry delivered is accompanied by a completed PIC or ICVI to be retained by the Dealer/Hauler or other person delivering the poultry, or if direct sale, by the consignor.

(C) The poultry delivered is accompanied by a final test report with negative or not-detected test results for Avian influenza to be retained by the Dealer/Hauler or other person delivering the poultry, or if direct sale, by the consignor .

(D) The poultry delivered is accompanied by an invoice which shall, at minimum, meet the following requirements:

(aa) Include a description of all poultry, including type, age, species, and color, and quantity of the poultry moved into the market on that date.

(bb) Include the name, address, and telephone number of the consignor if direct sale, or the Dealer/Hauler or other person from which the poultry were purchased.

(cc) Include the date each group of poultry entered the LBM.

(dd) Include a statement that "All poultry are tested negative for Avian Influenza."

(viii) Records maintained by the Tested Live Bird Market for all poultry purchased by the Tested Live Bird Market shall include, at minimum, an invoice from the person delivering poultry. All records shall be maintained by the Tested Live Bird Market for a period of two years and be made available to the Department upon request.

(ix) If a Tested Live Bird Market owner, employee, or designee picks up or transports poultry to the Tested Live Bird Market directly from the source premises, the Tested Live Bird Market and the consignor are required to maintain all records, including the PIC or ICVI, the negative final laboratory report, and a copy of the invoice.

(x) If a Tested Live Bird Market owner, employee, or designee picks up or transports poultry to the Tested Live Bird Market directly from another Dealer/Hauler, the source Dealer/Hauler is responsible for maintaining all records, including the PIC or ICVI, the negative final laboratory report, and a copy of the invoice. The Tested Live Bird Market is required to maintain a copy of the invoice.

(xi) The person delivering poultry to the Tested Live Bird Market shall maintain all the records required by this Quarantine Order, to include an invoice, a final laboratory report, and a PIC or ICVI for each group of poultry delivered for a minimum of two years and such records shall be made available to the Department upon request.

(xii) The Tested Live Bird Market shall not receive poultry exhibiting clinical signs of illness or with a non-negative or detected avian influenza test result.

(xiii) Poultry moving into a Tested Live Bird Market shall not include poultry from a flock to which poultry was added after sample collection and before movement.

(xiv) A live bird market enrolled as a Tested Live Bird Market shall only be allowed to enroll as an Untested Live Bird Market with written approval of the Department and after a successful quarterly closure has been completed.

(xv) Non-compliance: If a violation of the Tested Live Bird Market standards of this Quarantine Order occurs:

(A) At the discretion of the Department, the Tested Live Bird Market shall be quarantined and shall be required to sell down all poultry within 72 hours, complete a cleaning and disinfection, and pass a post-cleaning and disinfection inspection by the Department. Proper documentation of cleaning and disinfection, to include at minimum the date cleaning and disinfecting was completed, and the disinfectant used, shall be maintained for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

(B) At the discretion of the Department, environmental samples shall be collected by the Department and the quarantine shall not be released until virus detection "not detected" results are reported.

(C) Falsification of testing records or knowingly marketing poultry untested for AI as Tested Poultry shall result in the Tested Live Bird Market immediately being quarantined and the LBM shall be required to sell down all poultry within 72 hours, complete a cleaning and disinfection, and pass a post-cleaning and disinfection inspection by the Department. Environmental samples shall be collected by the Department and the quarantine shall not be released until "not detected" virus isolation results are reported. The LBM shall remain empty of poultry pending test results. Cleaning and disinfection shall be repeated as necessary until environmental samples yield virus isolation results of "not detected". Proper documentation of cleaning and disinfection, to include at minimum the date cleaning and disinfecting was completed, and the disinfectant used, shall be maintained for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

(D) At the discretion of the Department, as determined by the severity of the non-compliance, the Tested Live Bird Market may be reclassified as an Untested Live Bird Market.

(2) Untested Live Bird Market. Enrollment as an Untested Live Bird Market is mandatory for all Live Bird Markets not enrolled as a Tested Live Bird Market. A LBM enrolled with the Department as an Untested Live Bird Market shall adhere to all of the following requirements:

(i) The LBM shall register with the Department as an Untested Live Bird Market, allowing it to receive poultry so long as it complies with all applicable provisions of this Quarantine Order.

(ii) The Untested Live Bird Market shall not receive poultry exhibiting clinical signs of illness or with a non-negative or detected avian influenza test result.

(iii) The Untested Live Bird Market shall not contain live poultry for more than five consecutive days. By the conclusion of five consecutive days, the Untested Live Bird Market shall have sold for ritual purposes or slaughtered all remaining poultry. Live poultry shall not be returned to the source. The Untested Live Bird Market shall be empty of live poultry for the subsequent 48-hour period. During that 48-hour period the portion of the premises utilized for the LBM business shall be cleaned and disinfected and allowed to dry. Under no circumstances may the Untested Live Bird Market repopulate with live poultry during that 48-hour period. Proper documentation of cleaning and disinfection, to include at minimum the date cleaning and disinfecting was completed, and the disinfectant used, shall be maintained for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

(iv) The Untested Live Bird Market shall allow the Department to enter onto the premises during regular business hours and conduct inspections to ensure compliance with this Quarantine Order.

(v) No person shall deliver poultry to a Untested Live Bird Market and the Untested Live Bird Market shall not accept poultry unless the poultry delivered is accompanied by an invoice, which shall contain all of the following information:

(A) A description, including at minimum the type, age, species, color and quantity of the poultry moved into the market on that date;

(B) Include the name, address, and telephone number of the consignor if direct sale, or the Dealer/Hauler or other person from which the poultry were purchased.

(C) The date each group of poultry entered the LBM.

(vi) Records maintained by the Untested Live Bird Market shall include, at minimum, an invoice for all poultry purchased by the Untested Live Bird Market from the person delivering poultry. All records shall be maintained by the Untested Live Bird Market for a period of two years and made available to the Department upon request.

(vii) If an Untested Live Bird Market owner, employee, or designee picks up or transports poultry to the Untested Live Bird Market, the Untested Live Bird Market is required to maintain the invoice. The consignor is also responsible for maintaining all records, including a copy of the invoice.

(viii) The person delivering poultry to the Untested Live Bird Market shall maintain all the records required by this Quarantine Order, to include an invoice for each group of poultry delivered for a minimum of two years and such records shall be made available to the Department upon request.

(ix) For an Untested Live Bird Market in compliance with this Quarantine Order to become certified as a Tested Live Bird Market, the LBM may enroll immediately following a successful post-cleaning and disinfection inspection after a 48-hour closure.

(x) Non-Compliance. If a violation of the Untested Live Bird Market standards of this Quarantine Order occurs:

(A) At the discretion of the Department, the Untested Live Bird Market shall be quarantined and shall be required to sell down all poultry within 72 hours, complete a cleaning and disinfection, and pass a post-cleaning and disinfection inspection by the Department. Proper documentation of cleaning and disinfection, to include at minimum the date cleaning and disinfecting was completed, and the disinfectant used, shall be maintained for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

(B) At the discretion of the Department, environmental samples shall be collected by the Department and the quarantine shall not be released until "not detected" virus isolation results are reported.

(C) Introduction of live poultry during the 48-hour empty period shall result in the immediate sell down or slaughter of all live poultry within 24 hours and the collection of environmental samples by the Department. The quarantine shall not be released until "not detected" virus isolation results from the environmental sample testing are reported.

(b) AI Monitored Flocks: To be certified as an AI Monitored Flock, a flock shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Qualify as an established flock (as defined).

(2) Swab or blood samples, or both, from 30 birds (poultry), three weeks of age and older shall be collected for testing between 21 and 30 days after the previous collection. The date of sample collection is considered to be "day zero".

(3) The 30 birds selected for testing shall be selected randomly by the certified poultry technician or category II accredited veterinarian who sampled the flock and shall be representative of the flock (birds of testing age tested from all pens and houses on the premises).

(4) The first test shall be conducted within 30 days of placement except for the following:

(i) For serology, blood collection from silkies and other small breeds of chickens may be delayed until the birds are six to eight weeks of age.

(ii) For serology, blood collection from guineas, chukars, and quail may be delayed until the birds are five to six weeks of age.

(iii) Eggs from gallinaceous poultry may be substituted for blood samples for testing by AGID only at the discretion of the receiving State.

(5) A flock shall test negative or not-detected, pursuant to a test approved by USDA and performed by a NAHLN Laboratory, for three consecutive months before it is considered an AI Monitored Flock in good standing. When new birds are added to a premises containing an AI Monitored Flock, the added birds shall come from an AI Monitored Flock in order for that status to be maintained. Birds from the newly expanded flock shall be tested at least once together between 21 and 30 days as an AI Monitored Flock before moving into the LBMS as an AI Monitored Flock.

(6) In order to maintain AI Monitored Flock Status, added chicks shall come directly from an NPIP AI Clean hatchery and the flock to which the chicks are added shall be tested at least once together between 21 and 30 days as an AI Monitored Flock before moving into the LBMS as an AI Monitored Flock.

(7) Any breaks in required monthly testing shall result in a loss of AI Monitored Flock status and any flock moving to a Tested Live Bird Market shall be moved meeting the Tested Flock requirements as

described in this order in the interim. To requalify for AI Monitored Flock status, the AI Monitored Flock status procedure shall start anew.

(8) If any AI Monitored Flock has a “detected” virus detection test (PCR or VI) for AI, confirmed at NVSL, there is a loss of AI Monitored Flock status. To requalify for AI Monitored Flock status, the AI Monitored Flock status procedure shall start anew.

(9) Flock owners shall maintain records pertaining to the flock. The records shall include at a minimum for each flock and for each separate addition to the flock the sources of birds (name, owner, address and contact information), dates of additions to the flock, dates and results of testing, and other records as established under the current version of the “Prevention and Control of H5 and H7 Avian influenza in the Live Bird Marketing System Uniform Standards” such as may be necessary to monitor compliance with this program. The records shall be maintained by the flock owner for two years, and such records shall be made available to the Department upon request.

(c) Tested Flocks: To be certified as a Tested Flock, a flock shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Qualify as an established flock (as defined).

(2) Swab or blood samples, or both, from 30 birds (poultry), three weeks of age and older shall be collected and tested for AI.

(3) The 30 birds selected for testing shall be selected randomly, by the certified poultry technician or category II accredited veterinarian who sampled the flock, and shall be representative of the flock (birds of testing age tested from all pens and houses on the premises) and tested negative for AI by an official and appropriate test approved by USDA, within the 10 days prior to the date of movement as a Tested Flock. No poultry may be added to or have contact with this flock after sample collection and before movement. If the flock contains fewer than 30 birds, all birds of age within the flock must be tested.

(4) Records shall be maintained for the flock as follows:

(A) Records of date of flock establishment, and flock inventory on that date shall be maintained.

(B) Records to demonstrate that no poultry has been added to the flock in the past 21 days shall be maintained.

(C) Records shall be maintained for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

(d) No poultry showing signs of illness shall be moved into a LBM located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(e) The licensed Dealer/Hauler, person required to be a licensed Dealer/Hauler, or other person delivering or picking up poultry shall meet all of the following requirements for conveyances, containers, materials or material utilized to transport, deliver, pick up or distribute poultry, (hereinafter “Devices”):

(1) Comply with the standards established in the Department’s “Interstate and General quarantine Order; Virus Control for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Vehicle, Container and Material Standards” [45 Pa.B 4930, 2015].

(2) Devices shall be free of visible accumulations of manure and feathers prior to entry onto a poultry operation premises to load poultry.

(3) Devices shall be cleaned and disinfected using commercial truck washing equipment or equivalent cleaning and disinfecting equipment after LBM deliveries and prior to returning to a premises where poultry is housed.

(4) Proper documentation of such cleaning and disinfection, to include at minimum the location of the wash facility, date cleaning and disinfecting was completed, and the disinfectant used, shall be maintained for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

(f) All poultry being sold from a LBM located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be custom slaughtered or slaughtered under USDA inspection for the customer at the market unless being sold for ritual purposes.

(g) Live poultry shall not leave the LBM unless to be used for ritual purposes, and poultry shall not be resold or transferred after leaving a LBM alive except to a state or federally inspected slaughter establishment.

(h) All poultry leaving a LBM alive shall be slaughtered within 7 days.

(i) Live poultry leaving a LBM and leaving the Commonwealth shall not be brought back into the Commonwealth.

(j) Poultry that have been unloaded from the transport vehicle at a LBM, located in the Commonwealth or any other state, shall not be moved from that LBM to any LBM in the Commonwealth.

(k) No person shall maintain a poultry flock on the same premises as a LBM located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(l) All poultry shall be slaughtered or sold for ritual purposes, as per section III. (f) of this quarantine order, within 10 days after arriving at a LBM located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(m) When required, a Poultry Inspection Certificate, on a form provided by the Department, shall be filled out by a certified poultry technician or category II accredited veterinarian who sampled the source flock. The poultry inspection certificate shall include:

(1) Flock information, including:

(i) The state of origin of the poultry.

(ii) The flock federal premises identification number.

(iii) The name and phone number of the flock owner/manager.

(iv) The address of the premises on which the flock is located at the time of sampling.

(v) The quantity, type, weight, color, age, and other descriptors of all poultry maintained on the premises of origin at the time of sampling that qualify for movement. This description must match that which is included on the final laboratory report.

(2) Testing information, including:

(i) Verification that the flock identified on the Poultry Inspection Certificate meets the definition of a Tested Flock or AI Monitored Flock.

(ii) The AI Monitored Flock number as assigned by the State of origin, if applicable.

(iii) The sample collection date.

(iv) The laboratory accession number for the AI testing.

(v) The certificate expiration date as determined by the sample collection date.

(3) Tester certification, including:

(i) Certification that thirty birds in the flock, selected randomly to provide a representative sample of the entire flock, were sampled.

(ii) Certification that the tester inspected the entire flock and no clinical signs of disease were observed in any of the birds in the flock.

(iii) Certification that the birds were negative or "not detected" on samples submitted for AI testing.

(4) Tester signature and date of signature.

(5) Tester printed name.

(6) Tester phone number.

(7) Verification that the tester is a state or federal official, category II accredited veterinarian, or authorized tester (poultry technician certified and licensed to collect samples for AI testing).

(8) Flock owner/manager certification, including:

(i) Flock owner/manager certification that the flock identified on the Poultry Inspection Certificate meets the definition of a Tested Flock or AI Monitored Flock.

(ii) Flock owner/manager signature and date of signature.

(iii) Flock owner/manager printed name.

(n) All poultry imported into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall meet all import requirements required under the Department's regulations at Title 7 of the *Pennsylvania Code* (accessible through the following web site address: www.pacode.com), and the 2019 Interstate/International Quarantine Order; Avian Influenza [49 Pa.B. 3630].

(o) *Criminal and civil penalties.* The Department may impose those criminal and civil penalties specifically established at section 2383 of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2383) for any violation of the

provisions of this Order.

(p) *Civil remedy.* In addition to any other action or remedy sought, the Department may seek any civil remedy, as specifically established at section 2386 of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2386), for any violation of the provisions of this Order.

(q) This Order shall not be construed as limiting the Department's authority to establish additional requirements for poultry for entry into the Live Bird Markets located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or to limit any authority the Department possesses under the Domestic Animal Law or any other Act or Law administered by the Department.

(r) This Order shall be effective 120 days after publication in the Pennsylvania Bulletin and shall remain in effect unless rescinded or modified by subsequent order or addendum.

(s) Contact information. Questions regarding this General Quarantine Order may be directed to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Bureau of Animal Health, 2301 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110 or by telephone at 717-772-2852, or email at RA-ahds@pa.gov.

RUSSELL C. REDDING,
Secretary

NOTICES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Interstate/International Quarantine Order; Avian Influenza

Recitals.

[49 Pa.B. 3630]
[Saturday, July 13, 2019]

1. Avian influenza is an infectious disease of poultry.
2. Avian influenza is designated a "dangerous transmissible disease" of animals under the provisions of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. §§ 2301—2389), at 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2321(a)(6).
3. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) has broad authority under the Domestic Animal Law to regulate the keeping and handling of domestic animals in order to exclude, contain or eliminate dangerous transmissible diseases.
4. Avian influenza has caused significant loss in the past to the Pennsylvania poultry industry.
5. Avian influenza is of particular concern to the entire Pennsylvania poultry industry and may severely limit the market for Pennsylvania product.
6. Avian influenza subtypes H5 and H7 are of particular concern due to their potential for developing into a virulent (highly pathogenic) form of disease.
7. Avian influenza exists, or is suspected to exist, outside this Commonwealth.
8. All poultry and hatching eggs of poultry entering PA must come from a flock meeting the testing requirements outlined in this order and the testing requirements for Pullorum-typhoid and other Dangerous Transmissible Diseases as required under PDA's regulations at Title 7 of the *Pennsylvania Code* (accessible through the following web site address: www.pacode.com) and under the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S. §§ 2301—2389), at 3 Pa.C.S. § 2321(d)) including all applicable Orders of Quarantine (accessible through the following website address: www.agriculture.pa.gov).
9. A flock shall consist of birds which have been together without untested additions for 21 days.
10. The Domestic Animal Law allows (at 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2329(c)) for the establishment of an Interstate/International Quarantine under the circumstances described above.
11. Any person accepting poultry or hatching eggs in violation of the testing and records provisions of this Order is in violation of this Order.
12. Pursuant to that authority, PDA issued its initial Interstate/International Quarantine Order addressing avian influenza on January 24, 2006. In the course of implementing and administering this initial Order, PDA determined the need to refine the conditions of quarantine; and issued a February 7, 2008, March 16, 2009, July 1, 2012, and a revised January 5, 2013 Interstate/International Quarantine Order to supplant and rescind its initial Order.
13. PDA has again determined the need to refine the conditions of quarantine. Specifically, PDA seeks to further clarify the requirements for testing and documentation applicable to importation of poultry and hatching eggs of poultry into Pennsylvania.

Order.

PDA enters an Interstate/International Quarantine Order, incorporating the foregoing recitals. This order is entered under authority of the Domestic Animal Law (at 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2329) and § 1702 of the Administrative Code of 1929 (71 P.S. § 442), and establishes the following quarantine restrictions with respect to the shipment of live poultry and other avian species into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

1. For purposes of this Order, the term "poultry" includes all domesticated fowl, including chickens, turkeys, ostriches, emus, rheas, cassowaries, waterfowl, and game birds (domesticated fowl such as pheasants, partridge, quail, grouse, and guineas, but not doves and pigeons), or as otherwise defined under subpart A of the current version of the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) and Auxiliary Provisions, and shall be 3 weeks of age or older.
2. Poultry and hatching eggs of poultry shall only be allowed into the Commonwealth under one of the following circumstances:
 - a. The poultry and hatching eggs of poultry originate from a flock that participates in the current version of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and Auxiliary Provisions "U.S. Avian Influenza Clean" or "U.S. H5/H7 Avian Influenza Clean" program and the shipment is accompanied by a USDA form 9-3 form (Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks, or Poults) or equivalent form. If poultry or hatching eggs are shipped in containers through the United States Postal Service (USPS), Federal Express, United Parcel Service (UPS), or by any other courier, the 9-3 (or equivalent) form must be affixed to the outside of the container and must be clearly visible and legible; or
 - b. The poultry and hatching eggs of poultry originate from a flock in which a minimum of thirty (30) birds, three (3) weeks of age or older, were tested negative for avian influenza by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) laboratory. For gallinaceous birds such as chickens, turkeys, ostriches, emus, rheas, cassowaries, and game birds, serology is permitted OR virus isolation or real-time reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) testing of oropharyngeal or tracheal swab samples shall be performed. RRT-PCR testing of cloacal swab samples is accepted for testing of domestic waterfowl species such as ducks and geese, as specified by the National Veterinary Services Laboratory. For non- domesticated waterfowl, virus isolation testing of cloacal swab samples shall be performed. The date of sample collection must be within the thirty (30) days prior to the date of entry into Pennsylvania. If there are fewer than thirty (30) birds in the flock, all birds of age must be tested as described above for that bird type. Samples must be collected by a USDA Category II Accredited Veterinarian, a Certified Poultry Technician, or a State or Federal official or their designees. No untested poultry shall have been added to the flock after sample collection and before entry into Pennsylvania.
 - c. All poultry and hatching eggs of poultry being imported into Pennsylvania which are not being moved on a NPIP 9-3 (or equivalent) form must be accompanied by an Owner Endorsed Avian Interstate/International Health Statement, or a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) issued by a USDA Category II Accredited Veterinarian. The testing laboratory name, test accession number(s), and a statement indicating negative test results must be included on the statement or CVI. If poultry or hatching eggs are shipped in containers through the United States Postal Service (USPS), Federal Express, United Parcel Service (UPS), or by any other courier, a copy of the Owner Endorsed Avian Interstate/International Health Statement or CVI must be affixed to the outside of the container and must be clearly visible and legible. A copy of the Owner Endorsed Avian Interstate/International Health Statement or CVI and the laboratory test report including negative test results must also be sent to PDA within the seven (7) days after the date of shipment.
 - d. If a flock is serologically positive, poultry and hatching eggs from that flock may be imported only if the flock is determined to be free of virus by virtue of a negative virus detection test. This test must be performed by an approved NAHLN laboratory. A minimum of one hundred and fifty (150) birds from the flock must be tested. If there are fewer than 150 birds in the flock, all birds of age must be tested by the approved test described for that bird type. For gallinaceous birds such as chickens, turkeys, ostriches,

emus, rheas, cassowaries, and game birds, virus isolation or RRT-PCR testing of oropharyngeal or tracheal specimens shall be performed. RRT-PCR testing of cloacal swab samples is accepted for testing of domestic waterfowl species, such as ducks and geese, as specified by the National Veterinary Services Laboratory. For non-domesticated waterfowl, virus isolation testing of cloacal swabs shall be performed. The date of sample collection must be within the thirty (30) days prior to the date of entry into Pennsylvania. Samples must be collected by a USDA Category II Accredited Veterinarian, a Certified Poultry Technician, or a State or Federal official or their designees. No untested poultry shall have been added to the flock after sample collection and before entry into Pennsylvania.

3. Poultry three (3) weeks of age and older and hatching eggs of poultry, imported into the Commonwealth, shall meet all other import requirements required under PDA's regulations at Title 7 of the *Pennsylvania Code* (accessible through the following web site address: www.pacode.com) and under the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S. §§ 2301—2389, at 3 Pa.C.S. § 2321(d)) including all applicable Orders of Quarantine (accessible through the following website address: www.agriculture.pa.gov).

4. Chickens, turkeys, ostriches, emus, rheas, cassowaries, game birds, other gallinaceous birds, domestic waterfowl and other water birds (swimming or wading birds) three (3) weeks of age and older which are destined to be pet birds (non-agricultural purposes) or destined to be part of a zoological or menagerie collection and their hatching eggs, and non-domesticated birds destined for domestication, confinement, or intended for release shall only be allowed into the Commonwealth under one of the following circumstances:

a. The birds and hatching eggs originate from a flock in which a minimum of thirty (30) birds (or the entire flock if it consists of fewer than 30 birds), three (3) weeks of age or older, were tested negative for avian influenza by virus detection testing. Alternatively, these birds may be tested individually for import (no flock of origin test requirement). Samples must be collected by a USDA Category II Accredited Veterinarian, a Certified Poultry Technician, or a State or Federal official or their designees. The test shall be performed by an approved NAHLN laboratory.

b. RRT-PCR testing or virus isolation testing for avian influenza is accepted for testing of chickens, turkeys, ostriches, emus, rheas, cassowaries, game birds, other gallinaceous birds, and domestic waterfowl species such as ducks and geese as specified by the National Veterinary Services Laboratory. For non-domesticated water birds (swimming or wading birds), virus isolation testing of cloacal swabs shall be performed. The date of sample collection must be within the thirty (30) days prior to the date of entry into Pennsylvania. Hatching eggs may originate from individually tested birds or from a flock tested as required by this Order.

c. These birds and hatching eggs must be accompanied by an Owner Endorsed Avian Interstate/International Health Statement, or a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) issued by a USDA Category II Accredited Veterinarian. The testing laboratory name, test accession number(s), and a statement indicating negative test results must be included on the statement or CVI. A copy of the Owner Endorsed Avian Interstate/International Health Statement or CVI and the laboratory test report including negative test results must also be sent to PDA within the seven (7) days after the date of shipment. If any birds or hatching eggs are shipped in containers through the USPS, Federal Express, United Parcel Service, or by any other courier, the Owner Endorsed Avian Interstate/International Health Statement or CVI must be affixed to the outside of the container and must be clearly visible and legible.

5. Chickens, turkeys, ostriches, emus, rheas, cassowaries, game birds, other gallinaceous birds, domestic waterfowl and non-domesticated water birds (swimming or wading birds) three (3) weeks of age and older which are destined to be pet birds (non-agricultural purposes) or destined to be part of a zoological or menagerie collection and their hatching eggs; and all non-domesticated birds three (3) weeks of age and older and hatching eggs destined for domestication, confinement, or intended for release shall meet all other import requirements required under PDA's regulations at Title 7 of the *Pennsylvania Code* (accessible through the following web site address: www.pacode.com) and under

the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S. §§ 2301—2389), at 3 Pa.C.S. § 2321(d)) including all applicable Orders of Quarantine (accessible through the following website address: www.agriculture.pa.gov).

6. All other imported avian species, including pet psittacine and passerine birds and hatching eggs, must be accompanied by an Owner Endorsed Avian Interstate/International Health Statement, or a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) issued by a USDA Category II Accredited Veterinarian. A copy of the Owner Endorsed Avian Interstate/International Health Statement or CVI must also be sent to PDA within the seven (7) days after the date of shipment. If birds or hatching eggs are shipped in containers through the USPS, Federal Express, United Parcel Service, or by any other courier, the Owner Endorsed Avian Interstate/International Health Statement or CVI must be affixed to the outside of the container and must be clearly visible and legible. Avian influenza testing is not required for these types of birds or hatching eggs.

7. This Order shall not be construed as limiting PDA's authority to establish additional quarantine or testing requirements on imported poultry and/or poultry products.

8. This Order is effective upon publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, and supplants the referenced Interstate/International Quarantine Order of January 5, 2013.

RUSSELL C. REDDING,
Secretary

NOTICES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Interstate and General Quarantine Order; Virus Control for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
Vehicle, Container and Material Standards**

[45 Pa.B. 4930]

[Saturday, August 22, 2015]

Recitals.

A. Under the authority established in the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. §§ 2301—2389) and specifically the authority to establish quarantine orders as set forth at section 2329 of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. §§ 2329(a), 2329(c) and 2329(d)), the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (Department) hereby establishes an Interstate and General Quarantine Order related to Standard Operating Procedures to be followed and standards for vehicles, conveyances, containers, and materials utilized to:

1. Transport poultry, poultry waste, poultry manure or live or unprocessed goods or products of poultry or any combination of those into, within, through or from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and
2. Deliver or distribute poultry, poultry waste, poultry manure or live or unprocessed goods or products of poultry or any combination of those into or within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and
3. Pickup poultry, poultry waste, poultry manure or live or unprocessed goods or products of poultry or any combination of those from any premises in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
4. Transport, deliver, pickup or distribute poultry, poultry waste, poultry manure or live or unprocessed goods or products of poultry or any combination of those between poultry operations or premises within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
5. With regard to poultry waste and poultry manure this Order shall apply to any vehicle, conveyance or container utilized in the movement or application of poultry waste or poultry manure into, within, through or from the Commonwealth.

B. This Interstate and General Quarantine Order is established to address all highly pathogenic avian influenza strains, including the H5N2 and H5N8 avian viruses that have developed into a virulent form of the disease. These sub-types are easily spread, and may mutate into strains that are communicable to or among humans.

C. Avian influenza is designated a "dangerous transmissible disease" of animals under the provisions of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. §§ 2301—2389), at 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2321(d).

D. The Department has broad authority under the Domestic Animal Law to regulate the keeping and handling of domestic animals, conveyances, containers, goods, products and materials, in interstate and intrastate commerce, in order to exclude, contain or eliminate dangerous transmissible diseases, including prohibiting the shipment or movement of such products.

E. Avian Influenza, including the current virulent strains of HPAI, may be transferred and spread through the movement of unwashed or un-sanitized vehicles, conveyances, containers, goods, products and materials.

F. Avian Influenza has caused significant loss in the past to the Pennsylvania poultry industry and the current virulent forms of the disease have caused wide-spread loss to the poultry industry in states in which it has been detected and confirmed.

G. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza is of particular concern to the entire Pennsylvania poultry industry as it may cause wide-spread loss of poultry, severely limit the market for Pennsylvania product and cause severe economic damage to the poultry industry in Pennsylvania.

H. The Domestic Animal Law allows, at 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2329(c), for an Interstate Quarantine Order to be established and enforced for any place or places outside of the Commonwealth where a dangerous transmissible disease has been reported or exists, or whenever it is deemed advisable to test or treat any domestic animal upon the reasonable suspicion that it has contracted or been exposed to a dangerous transmissible disease or whenever the testing or treatment of a domestic animal indicates that the domestic animal has been exposed to a dangerous transmissible disease. In addition, an Interstate Quarantine Order may apply to goods, products, facilities, containers, vehicles or materials that may carry a dangerous transmissible disease or be contaminated with a hazardous substance.

I. The Domestic Animal Law allows, at 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2329(d), for a General Quarantine Order to be established and enforced for any area or locality within this Commonwealth where a dangerous transmissible disease has been reported or exists, or whenever it is deemed advisable to test or treat any domestic animal upon the reasonable suspicion that it has contracted or been exposed to a dangerous transmissible disease or whenever the testing or treatment of a domestic animal indicates that the domestic animal has been exposed to a dangerous transmissible disease. In addition, a General Quarantine Order may apply to goods, products, facilities, containers, vehicles or materials that may carry a dangerous transmissible disease or be contaminated with a hazardous substance.

Order.

In consideration of the previous recitals, and with those recitals incorporated into this Order by reference, the Department hereby establishes an Interstate and General Quarantine under authority of the Domestic Animal Law, at 3 Pa.C.S.A § 2329(c), and section 1702 of The Administrative Code of 1929 (71 P. S. § 442). The following are the conditions and requirements of this Interstate and General Quarantine Order:

1. *Quarantine Area.* The area covered by this Interstate and General Quarantine Order is the entire Commonwealth.
2. *Applicability.* The terms of this Order are applicable to the Quarantine Area.
3. *Poultry.* For purposes of this Order, poultry shall include, chickens, turkeys, pigeons, doves, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quail, guinea fowl, pea fowl, ducks, geese, swans and all other waterfowl and any other species of bird, including gallinaceous birds and ratites, of any age, that may contract or harbor Avian Influenza virus.
4. *Conveyance or Vehicle.* For purposes of this Order and in accordance with the Domestic Animal Act, shall include an automobile, truck, trailer, wagon or other vehicle used in the transportation of live or dead poultry, poultry waste or poultry products or by-products upon the highways of this Commonwealth.
5. *Containers or Materials.* For purposes of this Order shall include, footwear, or other clothing, including biosecurity clothing, any vessel, cage, crate, coop, trailer, wagon, equipment manure application device or other instrument or object utilized to hold, transport, contain, limit, restrict, restrain, confine, control or apply poultry, poultry waste, poultry manure or live or unprocessed goods or products of poultry or any combination thereof, poultry feed and material used for litter or bedding for poultry.
6. *Live or Unprocessed Goods or Products of Poultry.* For purposes of this Order shall include, eggs, unprocessed dead poultry, including accumulated mortalities from a flock which are kept in a storage container and removed by a waste collection or other trucking company for disposal.
7. Any conveyance, vehicle, container or material originating from out of state and utilized to transport, deliver or distribute poultry, poultry waste, poultry manure or live or unprocessed goods or products of poultry or any combination of those into, within or through the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall be completely cleaned and disinfected, in the manner set forth in paragraph 13 of this Order, using commercial truck washing equipment or other equivalent cleaning and disinfecting equipment, and shall be free of visible accumulations of manure and feathers prior to loading poultry in that other state and entering

the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Proper documentation of such cleaning and disinfection, as set forth in paragraph 14 of this Order, shall be kept.

8. Any conveyance, vehicle, container or material originating from out of state and entering the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to pick up or load poultry, poultry waste, poultry manure or live or unprocessed goods or products of poultry or any combination of those from any premises in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be completely cleaned and disinfected, in the manner set forth in paragraph 13 of this Order, using commercial truck washing equipment or other equivalent cleaning and disinfecting equipment, and shall be free of visible accumulations of manure and feathers prior to entering the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Proper documentation of such cleaning and disinfection, as set forth in paragraph 14 of this Order, shall be kept.

9. Any conveyance, vehicle, container or material utilized to transport, deliver, pickup or distribute poultry, poultry waste, poultry manure or live or unprocessed goods or products of poultry or any combination of those between poultry operations premises and any other premises within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be completely cleaned and disinfected, in the manner set forth in paragraph 13 of this Order, using commercial truck washing equipment or other equivalent cleaning and disinfecting equipment, and shall be free of visible accumulations of manure and feathers prior to entry onto a poultry operation premises to load or pickup poultry. The conveyance, vehicle, containers and materials shall then be cleaned and disinfected, in the manner set forth in paragraph 13 of this Order, using the first commercial truck washing equipment or other equivalent cleaning and disinfecting equipment, available after leaving the poultry operation and prior to entry onto any other premises. Proper documentation of such cleaning and disinfection, as set forth in paragraph 14 of this Order, shall be kept.

10. Any conveyance, vehicle, container or material, whether originating from in state or out of state, utilized solely to transport and land apply (including stacking) poultry manure shall be cleaned and disinfected, in the manner set forth in paragraph 13 of this Order, using commercial truck washing equipment or other equivalent cleaning and disinfecting equipment, prior to loading or pickup of poultry manure or litter and before transporting or land applying poultry manure or litter from or on a separately owned or leased premises. Proper documentation of such cleaning and disinfection, as set forth in paragraph 14 of this Order, shall be kept.

For commercial manure brokers, such cleaning and disinfection shall be done, in the manner set forth in paragraph 13 of this Order, prior to loading or pickup of poultry manure or litter at a new premises and prior to transporting and land applying (including stacking) poultry manure or litter to a new premises or separate lessor. Proper documentation of such cleaning and disinfection, as set forth in paragraph 14 of this Order, shall be kept.

11. Any conveyance, vehicle, container or material originating in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and utilized to transport, deliver or distribute poultry, poultry waste, poultry manure or litter or live or unprocessed goods or products of poultry or any combination of those into another state shall be completely cleaned and disinfected, in the manner set forth in paragraph 13 of this Order, using commercial truck washing equipment or other equivalent cleaning and disinfecting equipment, and shall be free of visible accumulations of poultry waste, poultry manure, poultry litter and feathers prior to loading poultry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Proper documentation of such cleaning and disinfection, as set forth in paragraph 14 of this Order, shall be kept.

12. Any conveyance, vehicle, container or material originating in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and utilized to pick up or load poultry, poultry waste, poultry manure or live or unprocessed goods or products of poultry or any combination of those from any premises in another state shall be completely cleaned and disinfected, in the manner set forth in paragraph 13 of this Order, using commercial truck washing equipment or other equivalent cleaning and disinfecting equipment, and shall be free of visible accumulations of poultry waste, poultry manure, poultry litter and feathers prior to leaving the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Proper documentation of such cleaning and disinfection, as set forth in paragraph 14 of this Order, shall be kept.

13. With regard to conveyances and vehicles utilized, the entire vehicle and conveyance, including the inside floor boards and pedals, and all containers and materials shall be completely cleaned and disinfected using commercial truck washing equipment or other equivalent cleaning and disinfecting equipment. Where a vehicle or conveyance has been utilized to apply poultry manure or litter the entire vehicle, including the inside of the cab, and all parts of the conveyance or application device shall be cleaned and disinfected in the manner provided above. Proper documentation of such cleaning and disinfection, as set forth in paragraph 14 of this Order, shall be kept.

14. A receipt from a commercial truck washing operation or documentation of the place and type of equivalent equipment utilized showing the date and time the vehicle, conveyance, containers and materials were cleaned and disinfected shall be kept by the owner or operator of the vehicle or conveyance and shall be available for inspection by the Department or Pennsylvania State Police. All such receipts shall be kept by the owner or operator of the vehicle or conveyance for a period of one month.

15. Pursuant to its authority at section 2328 of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2328) the Department, "In the performance of its duties require by this chapter . . . may at any time enter any premises or stop and detain any vehicle or conveyance...The department shall take appropriate biosecurity and safety measures to ensure that it does not allow dangerous transmissible disease . . . to spread as the result of its entry upon any premises or conveyance."

16. As established at section 2329(f) of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2329(f)(6)(7) and (8), it shall be unlawful for any person to bring into this Commonwealth any domestic animals, containers, goods, products, conveyances or materials that are the subject of an interstate or international quarantine order, to impede, hinder or interfere with the Department entering upon premises or elsewhere in the performance of duties under a quarantine order or to violate any provision of a quarantine order issued under the Domestic Animal Law. Any person violating any provision of this Order shall be subject to such penalties, including criminal and civil penalties and other civil remedies such as injunctive relief, as are allowed under the authority of the Domestic Animal Law.

17. This Order shall not be construed as limiting the Department's authority to establish additional quarantine or testing requirements on imported poultry and/or poultry products.

18. This Order shall be effective upon actual service or publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

RUSSELL C. REDDING,
Secretary

SECTION X: DANGEROUS TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES OF POULTRY

Pennsylvania Dangerous Transmissible Diseases of Poultry (Diseases which may result in regulatory action)

- **Avian influenza**
- **Newcastle Disease**
- **Pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*)**
- **Fowl typhoid (*S. gallinarum*)**
- **Avian mycoplasmosis (MG, MS)**
- **Duck viral enteritis**
- **Avian chlamydiosis (psittacosis, ornithosis)**

SECTION XI: OFFICIAL PDA LEG BANDS

Official Leg Band Requirements:

- Each blood sample tube for laboratory pullorum testing must be labeled with the band number of the bird from which the sample was collected or with a corresponding number on the submission form, so that the sample can be traced back to an individual bird.
- If testing a breeder flock on site using the rapid pullorum test, all reactors must be banded, and either blood from the reactor is sent immediately to the laboratory for further testing, or the bird is euthanized and sent immediately to the laboratory for tissue culture.
- All birds entering a show must be banded with an official leg band, even if tested on site using the rapid pullorum test or if exempt from pullorum testing.
- Leg band applicators are not provided by PDA.
- Records of leg band applications must be maintained for a minimum of two years by the CPT and must be made available to PDA upon request.

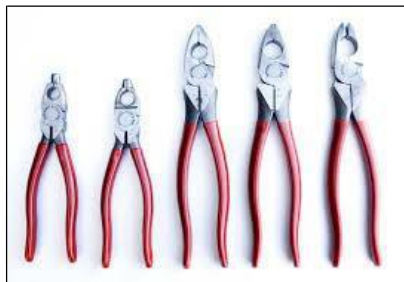
Official Leg Band Size Charts (Butt-End Style Leg Bands):

(Approximate Sizes)
Butt-End Style Leg Band Size Chart



Band Size #	Inside Diameter	Recommendation
4	1/8"	Canaries, day old Quail
5	5/32"	Parakeet, 1-4 week old Quail, Doves, Cockatiels, Guinea keets
8	1/4"	Baby Chicken, Coturnix Quail, small Pigeon, adult Bobwhite Quail
10	5/16"	Pheasant hen, Tumblers, medium Pigeon, Homers
12	3/8"	Pheasant males, month old Chickens, large Pigeons, Chukar Partridge, Wood Duck
14	7/16"	Ringneck Pheasants, Mallards, Wild Ducks, Bantams, Feather Leg and Runt Pigeons
18	9/16"	Wild Ducks, Pheasants, Leghorn hens, Ancona, Silkie, Gamebirds
20	5/8"	Wild Turkey, Minorcas, Cross breeds, adult Guineas
22	11/16"	Plymouth Rock hens, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Red hens, Leghorn males, medium Ducks: Runners, Swedish, Harlequin
24	3/4"	Wild Geese, Plymouth Rock Males, Turkey hens, Geese, Orpingtons, larger ducks: Pekins, Rouens, Muscovy
28	7/8"	Canada Geese, Turkeys, Honkers

Each band size requires an appropriately sized applicator. Regular plier-type tools may also be effective in applying bands.



National Band & Tag Company
721 York St., PO Box 72430
Newport KY 41072-0430
USA 859-261-2035

Official Leg Band Distribution Sheet

CPT Name:	(Retain records for 2 years)			
CPT License #:				
DISTRIBUTION INFORMATION		OFFICIAL LEG BAND INFORMATION		
Date	Bands Issued To:	Premise ID #	Starting Leg Band #	Ending Leg Band #

**SECTION XII: PA EXHIBIT BIRD RAPID PULLORUM
PLATE TEST FORM and OWNER-ENDORSED
AVIAN HEALTH CERTIFICATE**

**PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FLOCK TESTING REPORT FOR RAPID WHOLE BLOOD AGGLUTINATION PLATE
TEST (BIRD-SIDE TEST) FOR BIRDS NOT ENROLLED IN NPIP**

Name of flock owner: _____

Address of flock owner: _____

Location of flock (Premises owner/address): _____

Premise ID # of flock location: _____

Breed/strain/trade name of birds: _____

Number of birds in flock: _____

Age of birds: _____

Blood testing for Pullorum-typhoid (blood samples from all reactors on the rapid plate test, or the reactors, must be sent to a PADLS laboratory for further testing):

Number of males tested	Number of females tested	Number of reactors	Number of samples sent to laboratory	Laboratory results

Name of Certified Poultry Technician (please print): _____

Signature of Certified Poultry Technician: _____

Date: _____

A copy of this completed form must be sent to the PA Department of Agriculture BAHDS as soon as possible after testing has been completed. Keep a copy of this form and any laboratory results for your records. Remember that all exhibition birds tested for Pullorum using this test must be officially identified with a PDA leg band.

PA Department of
Agriculture
BAHDS - POULTRY
2301 N Cameron St
Harrisburg PA 17110
717-783-6897

PDA rev 12/12/22

OFFICIAL OWNER ENDORSED AVIAN HEALTH CERTIFICATE

A completed owner-endorsed avian health certificate or a certificate of veterinary inspection must accompany all avian species, and their hatching eggs to an exhibition. The certificate must be presented to exhibition management prior to cooping of all avian species or display of hatching eggs. This owner-endorsed health certificate *must* be endorsed with the bird owner's signature.

The following information is required:

1. Exhibition Information:

- a. Name of exhibition: _____
- b. Address of exhibition: _____
Street, Route, or Box Number

City State Zip

2. Owner Information:

- a. Owner name: _____
- b. Owner address: _____
Street, Route, or Box Number

City State Zip

- c. Owner telephone number: (____) _____ - _____
- d. Owner email address: _____

3. Verification of Testing for all poultry, including chickens, turkeys, waterfowl, game birds (such as pheasants, partridge, quail, grouse, and guineas), ratites, and hatching eggs (all samples must be collected by a Certified Poultry Technician or a Category II Accredited Veterinarian):

- a. Avian influenza testing and verification:
 - i. National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) protocols for sample collection, including the number of swabs/tube of viral transport media (see vi and vii below), and testing shall be followed. All samples must be tested at a NAHLN laboratory.
 - ii. All poultry, including chickens, turkeys, waterfowl, game birds, and ratites, and their hatching eggs must originate from a flock in which a random, representative sample of a minimum of 30 birds, three (3) weeks of age or older, were tested for avian influenza within the 30 days prior to entry into the exhibition.
 - iii. If there are fewer than 30 birds in the flock, all birds of age must be tested.
 - iv. Test results must be negative.
 - v. All poultry and hatching eggs must be accompanied by the most recent test report (photocopies are acceptable).
 - vi. Chickens, turkeys, game birds, and ratites may meet the testing requirements with blood testing or tracheal/oropharyngeal swab testing. If swab samples are collected, swabs from different species — e.g. chickens and turkeys — may not be combined in a tube of viral transport media (BHI). If 5 or fewer swabs are collected per tube, the swab tips may be left in the tube. If between 5 and 11 swabs per tube are collected, swirl the swab tip in the BHI liquid, press the swab tip against the inner surface of the tube to remove excess material into the tube, and discard the swab in a biosecure manner.
 - vii. Waterfowl such as ducks and geese must be tested with cloacal swab samples. Swabs from different species — e.g. ducks and geese — may not be combined in a tube of viral transport media (BHI). Up to 5 swabs may be placed per tube for waterfowl testing. Swab tips may be left in the tube.
 - viii. Poultry not meeting the testing requirements shall not be comingled with or added to the tested flock after negative samples have been collected and before poultry or hatching eggs enter the exhibition.
- b. Pullorum-typhoid testing and verification:
 - i. National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) protocols for sample collection and testing shall be followed.
 - ii. Poultry, including chickens, turkeys, game birds, and ratites (waterfowl are excluded), and their hatching eggs;

- (1). Must originate from a flock currently enrolled, tested, and in good standing on the NPIP Pullorum-typhoid Clean Program, with no break in the chain of ownership by NPIP participants, and the poultry or hatching eggs must be accompanied by the most recent laboratory test report or 9-3 form (*Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks, or Poults*) which includes the NPIP number; or NPIP 9-2 form (*Flock Selecting and Testing Report*) for the rapid whole blood agglutination plate test which includes the NPIP number (photocopies are acceptable); or (2). Must originate from a flock currently enrolled, tested, and in good standing on the PA Pullorum Equivalent Program, with no break in the chain of ownership by program participants, and the poultry or hatching eggs must be accompanied by the most recent laboratory test report which includes the program enrollment number, or state rapid test reporting form for the rapid whole blood agglutination plate test for pullorum-typhoid which includes the program enrollment number (photocopies are acceptable); or
- (3). All individual poultry, including chickens, turkeys, game birds, and ratites (waterfowl are excluded), or poultry providing hatching eggs (maximum of 300 from a flock) entering a Pennsylvania exhibition must have had a pullorum-typhoid test within the ninety (90) days prior to the opening date of the exhibition. The poultry or hatching eggs must be accompanied by the most recent laboratory test report; or the Department’s rapid test reporting form for the rapid whole blood agglutination plate test for pullorum-typhoid performed on non-NPIP birds (photocopies are acceptable).
- (4). Test results must be negative.
- (5). The following age restrictions apply for pullorum-typhoid testing:
 - ◆ Chickens shall be tested at 4 months of age or older.
 - ◆ Turkeys shall be tested at 12 weeks of age or older.
 - ◆ Game birds shall be tested at 4 months of age or older, or upon sexual maturity, whichever comes first.
 - ◆ Ratites shall be tested at 12 months of age or older.
 - ◆ Poultry which is individually tested for pullorum for exhibition must have a negative pullorum test if of age at the time of entry into the exhibition.

- 4. **Bird identification:** All poultry, including chickens, turkeys, waterfowl and game birds entering an exhibition must bear an individual **OFFICIAL STATE LEG BAND**. For PA poultry, official crimp-style leg bands will show “PDA” on the bands, and official Butt-end band numbers begin with the prefix “PA”. Ratites must be identified with a neck band or an electronic implant device (the exhibitor must supply a reader). Pigeons, doves, and other avian species such as psittacines and passerines must bear a unique individual identification leg band (official state leg bands are not required except for poultry).

Description of all birds (number, age, color, gender) or hatching eggs:

- 5. **Verification of avian health status:**
All avian species (and hatching eggs) for exhibition or display are free from evidence of infectious and contagious diseases.
- 6. **Owner Endorsement:**
I certify that the above information represents a true and accurate statement regarding my bird(s) and their home flock(s). I further attest and affirm that a “veterinarian consultation relationship” – as that phrase is defined in the Animal Exhibition Sanitation Law found at 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2501 *et seq.* and any amendments thereto – “exists with regard to any avian species and their hatching eggs which I will be exhibiting”. The name and phone number of the consulting veterinarian must be included on the entry form.

Owner Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

To report illness or mortality in your flock, call the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at 717-772-2852.
Additional owner-endorsed health certificates are available from the nearest Department of Agriculture regional office or on the website at www.agriculture.pa.gov.

SECTION XIII: AVIAN INFLUENZA FACTS

Avian Influenza Facts

Background: Avian influenza (AI) is a viral infection of birds, including wild birds, domestic poultry, pet birds, and birds in zoological collections. Low pathogenicity avian influenza (LPAI) infections are the most common infections identified in domestic poultry and may cause mild signs of disease, including respiratory signs, and decreased egg production in layer and breeder flocks. The morbidity and mortality in an infected flock is usually low unless there are secondary infections. Several AI viruses are highly pathogenic, causing severe systemic disease with multiple organ failure and high mortality. Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is usually associated with H5 and H7 AI virus types.

HPAI viruses often cause severe, systemic disease with high mortality in chickens, turkeys, and other gallinaceous poultry. Waterfowl may also be affected. HPAI can cause high mortality in infected flocks, often as high as 100% within several days. There may be no clinical signs or gross lesions observed before death. In acute cases, lesions may include cyanosis and edema of the head, comb, wattle, and snood (turkey); ischemic necrosis of comb, wattles, or snood; edema and red discoloration of the legs and feet, hemorrhages on visceral organs and in muscles; and blood-tinged oral and nasal discharges. In severely affected birds, greenish diarrhea is common.

Diagnosis: Diagnosis can be made through virus detection testing of material from swabs.

Treatment: There is no approved specific treatment available.

Prevention: The best method of preventing infection in a flock is to use the best biosecurity practices possible on the flock premises.

Vaccination: Although vaccines exist, the use vaccination against AI in the United States requires a declaration of emergency and approval by the USDA Secretary.

Zoonosis: Although there is zoonotic potential, reports of human cases of AI are infrequent, and usually occur in areas where there is close contact between people and infected poultry.

Reporting: All suspected cases of avian influenza must be reported to the state veterinarian's office (717-772-2852, option 1 (24/7)).

Reference Source: The Merck Veterinary Manual, David E. Swayne DVM, PhD, DACVP, DACPV, Southeast Poultry Research Laboratory, US National Poultry Research Center, Agricultural Research Service, US Department of Agriculture. Medically Reviewed Nov 2019 | Modified Oct 2022.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PROTECT YOUR FLOCK AGAINST AVIAN FLU

The highly contagious and deadly avian influenza (HPAI) has the potential to be a catastrophic disease in commercial poultry and small flocks. The disease has already been detected in a number of states, and there is an immediate, high-level threat in Pennsylvania.

Protection Starts with Biosecurity

This checklist is a general guide to practicing good biosecurity, but if you have a site-specific biosecurity plan, follow it.

*Keep visitors to a minimum. Only allow people who take care of your poultry to come in contact with your birds. Make sure everyone who has contact with your flock follows biosecurity principles.

*Wear personal protective equipment or clothing and shoes that you only use when caring for your poultry. This includes boot covers or boots that can be disinfected. Change into fresh protective gear between poultry houses or coops.

*Enclosures must be empty for a thorough cleaning. If you have a poultry house, wait until the house is empty to start the cleaning process. If you have a coop or other type of enclosure, move the birds to a separate area before cleaning.

*Remove all litter, manure, and other debris.

*“Dry” clean all areas—brush, scrape, and shovel off manure, feathers, and other materials. Disinfectant will not penetrate organic matter or caked-on dirt.

*“Wet” clean all surfaces—scrub with water and detergent. Work from top to bottom and back to front.

*Rinse all surfaces carefully with water.

*Apply disinfectant according to the directions on the label. Be sure to use a disinfectant that is registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and indicates that it is effective against avian influenza and other poultry diseases.

*Leave the enclosure empty until it is completely dry. Use fans and/ or open doors and windows to help speed the drying process. Wet surfaces can be harmful to poultry.

*When you're done, remove and discard your protective gear. If using dedicated clothing and boots, change clothing and clean and disinfect your boots.

*Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water. Wash and dry your dedicated clothing.

Look for Signs of HPAI, which may include:

- Sudden increase in mortality
- Decreased feed or water consumption
- Decreased energy (lethargy, depression)
- Decreased egg production
- Soft-shelled, thin-shelled, or misshapen eggs
- Swelling or purple discoloration of the head, eyelids, legs or feet
- Difficulty breathing
- Coughing, sneezing, nasal discharge
- Incoordination, stumbling
- Abnormal position or twisting of the head and neck
- Diarrhea

If you suspect HPAI in your flock:

*Call the PDA hotline immediately. Do not move the birds. There is no penalty for calling and testing for surveillance is free.

*Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) emergency number at 717-772-2852 (press option 1 to reach the veterinarian on call)

Stay informed:

For more information, resources, and the latest developments in the fight against HPAI, go to the Penn State Extension webpage at extension.psu.edu/avian-influenza.

*Center for Poultry & Livestock Excellence
Pennsylvania*

**SECTION XIV: SUMMARY OF POULTRY PROGRAMS
AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR AVIAN
INFLUENZA AND SALMONELLA PULLORUM IN PA**

SUMMARY OF POULTRY PROGRAMS AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA AND SALMONELLA PULLORUM IN PENNSYLVANIA

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- Section I: Layers
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Exhibition Only

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- Section VI: Game Birds

The information provided here is only an overview of the requirements. Programs and testing requirements may change — please refer to the most current NPIP Provisions (9CFR), the PA Department of Agriculture, or individual exhibition managers for current requirements.

AI AGID testing of eggs may be allowed in some cases with prior permission.

Section I: Layers

Layers - Avian Influenza

Program	Disease	Type of Bird	Location	Type of Sample	# of Birds Tested	Frequency of Testing	Comment
NPIP U.S. AI Clean 145 G	AI	Breeders, Primary flocks	On farm	Blood or T/OP swabs	30	30 birds tested negative initially, then 30 birds every 90 days or 30 birds during each 90 day period, AND 11 birds tested negative within 21 days prior to slaughter	≥ 4 months of age
NPIP U.S AI Clean 145 B	AI	Breeders, Multiplier flocks	On farm	Blood or T/OP swabs	30	30 birds tested negative initially, then 30 birds every 90 days or 30 birds during each 90 day period, AND 11 birds tested negative within 21 days prior to slaughter	≥ 4 months of age
NPIP U.S. H5/H7 AI Monitored (LPAI Voluntary Control Program)	AI	Commercial table-egg Layers	On farm	Blood or T/OP swabs	11	11 birds every 12 months AND 11 birds tested negative within 21 days prior to disposal/slaughter, AND pullets must be tested before placement in layer house	Should enroll in program if ≥ 75,000 layers total on premises H5/H7
NPIP U.S. H5/H7 AI Monitored (LPAI Voluntary Control Program)	AI	Commercial table-egg Pullets	On farm	Blood or T/OP swabs	11	Test 11 pullets within 21 days of movement	Should enroll in program if ≥ 75,000 pullets total on premises H5/H7
PA AI Monitored Flock Program	AI	Poultry	On farm	Gallinaceous birds – blood or T/OP swabs	30	Within every 21-30 day period. 3 wks of age	Must enroll with PDA. Must test negative for 3 months to qualify. If positive test, must restart.

Layers - Salmonella pullorum

Program	Disease	Type of Bird	Location	Type of Sample	# of Birds Tested	Frequency of Testing	Comment
NPIP U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean 145 G	Pullorum/Typhoid	Breeders; Primary Flock	On farm	Blood	300 or entire flock every 12 months	Every 12 months and 4 weeks after molt	≥4 months of age
NPIP U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean 145 B	Pullorum/Typhoid	Breeders; Multiplier Flock (from P/T Clean primary breeder flock)	On farm	Blood	300 birds or entire flock every 12 months; at PDA discretion, may be exempt from annual test	Every 12 months and 4 weeks after molt	≥ 4 months of age

Section II: Broilers

Broilers – Avian Influenza

Program	Disease	Type of Bird	Location	Type of Sample	# of Birds Tested	Frequency of Testing	Comment
NPIP U.S. AI Clean 145 H	AI	Breeders; Primary flocks	On farm	Blood	30	30 birds tested negative initially, then 30 birds every 90 days or 30 birds during each 90 day period. Up to 30 birds tested negative within 21 days prior to slaughter	≥ 4 months of age
NPIP U.S. AI Clean 145 C	AI	Breeders; Multiplier flocks	On farm	Blood	30	30 birds tested negative initially, then 15 birds every 90 days or 15 birds during each 90 day period. Up to 30 birds tested negative within 21 days prior to slaughter	≥4 months of age
NPIP U.S. H5/H7 AI Monitored (LPAI Voluntary Control Program)	AI	Commercial Broiler flocks - slaughter plants	On farm or at slaughter	Blood or T/OP swabs	11	11 birds tested negative within 21 days prior to slaughter or 11 birds per slaughter plant shift	FSIS-inspected slaughter plants processing 200,000 or more chickens/week. H5/H7
PA AI Monitored Flock Program	AI	Poultry	On farm	Gallinaceous birds – Blood or T/OP swabs	30	Within every 21-30 day pd, 3 wks of age	Must enroll with PDA. Must test negative for 3 months to qualify. If positive test, must restart.

Broilers - Salmonella pullorum

Program	Disease	Type of Bird	Location	Type of Sample	# of Birds Tested	Frequency of Testing	Comment
NPIP U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean 145 H	Pullorum/Typhoid	Breeders; Primary Flock	On farm	Blood	300 birds or entire flock every 12 months	Every 12 months and 4 weeks after molt	≥ 4 months of age
NPIP U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean 145 C	Pullorum/Typhoid	Breeders; Multiplier Flock (from P/T Clean primary breeder flock)	On farm	Blood	300 birds or entire flock every 12 months; at PDA discretion, may be exempt from annual test	Every 12 months and 4 weeks after molt	≥ 4 months of age

Section III: Turkeys

Turkeys – Avian Influenza

Program	Disease	Type of Bird	Location	Type of Sample	# of Birds Tested	Frequency of Testing	Comment
NPIP U.S. AI Clean 145 D	AI	Breeders; Primary Flock	On farm	Blood or T/OP swabs	30	30 birds tested negative initially, then 30 birds every 90 days or 30 birds during each 90 day period.	≥ 4 months of age, prior to onset of egg production; may test after 12 weeks; H5/H7
NPIP U.S. AI Clean 145 D	AI	Breeders; Multiplier Flock	On farm	Blood	30	30 birds tested negative initially, then 30 birds every 90 days or 30 birds during each 90 day period. Minimum 6 birds tested negative within 21 days prior to slaughter.	≥ 4 months of age, prior to onset of egg production; may test after 12 weeks; H5/H7
NPIP U.S. H5/H7 AI Monitored (LPAI Voluntary Control Program)	AI	Commercial Turkey Flocks	On farm or at slaughter	Blood or T/OP swabs	6	Minimum 6 birds per flock within 21 days prior to slaughter or equivalent number tested at plant.	FSIS inspected slaughter plants processing 2 million or more turkeys/year. H5/H7. It is recommended that samples be collected from flocks over 10 weeks of age with respiratory signs; depression; or decreases in food or water intake.
PA AI Monitored Flock Program	AI	Poultry	On farm	Blood or T/OP swabs	30	Within every 21-30 day pd. 3 wks of age.	Must enroll with PDA. Must test negative for 3 months to qualify. If positive test, must restart.

Turkeys - Salmonella pullorum

Program	Disease	Type of Bird	Location	Type of Sample	# of Birds Tested	Frequency of Testing	Comment
NPIP U.S. Pullorum- Typhoid Clean 145 D	Pullorum/Typhoid	Breeders; Primary Flock	On farm	Blood (Whole blood plate test NOT ACCEPTABLE for turkeys)	300 or entire flock	Every 12 months and 4 weeks after molt	≥ 4 months, may test after 12 weeks of age
NPIP U.S. Pullorum- Typhoid Clean 145 D	Pullorum/Typhoid	Breeders; Multiplier Flock (from P/T Clean primary breeder flock)	On farm	Blood (Whole blood plate test NOT ACCEPTABLE for turkeys)	300 birds or entire flock every 12 months; at PDA discretion, may be exempt from annual test	Every 12 months and 4 weeks after molt	≥ 4 months, may test after 12 weeks of age

Section IV: Waterfowl and Exhibition-type Poultry

NPIP Waterfowl and Exhibition-type Poultry – Avian Influenza

Program	Disease	Type of Bird	Location	Type of Sample	# of Birds Tested	Frequency of Testing	Comment
NPIP U.S. H5/H7 AI Clean (145 E)	AI	Hobbyist, Exhibition Poultry, Raised-for- Release Waterfowl Breeding Flocks	On farm	Gallinaceous birds-blood or T/OP swabs Waterfowl: Cloacal swabs	30	30 birds tested negative initially, then 30 birds every 180 days or 30 birds during each 180 day period. AND 30 birds tested negative within 21 days prior to slaughter.	≥ 4 months, or sexual maturity (game birds); H5/H7
NPIP U.S. H5/H7 AI Clean (145 I)	AI	Waterfowl Breeding Flocks	On farm	Cloacal swabs	30	30 birds tested negative initially, then 30 birds every 90 days or 30 birds during each 90 day period. AND 11 birds tested negative within 21 days prior to slaughter.	≥ 4 months ; H5/H7
PA AI Monitored Flock Program	AI	Poultry	On farm	Gallinaceous birds - blood or T/OP swabs Waterfowl - cloacal swabs	30	Within every 21-30 day period. 3 wks of age. Age exceptions: Silkies: 6-8 wks Guineas, chukars, quail: 5-6 wks Quail/chukars: may substitute eggs with approval.	Must enroll with PDA. Must test negative for 3 months to qualify. If positive test, must restart.
NPIP H5/H7 LPAI Monitoring Program – 146E	AI	Slaughter plants (Meat – type waterfowl or game birds)	On farm	Gallinaceous birds - blood or T/OP swabs Waterfowl - Cloacal swabs	11	Per shift or on farm within 21 days prior to slaughter	Plant processes 50,000 or more birds per year

NPIP Waterfowl and Exhibition-type Poultry - Salmonella pullorum

Program	Disease	Type of Bird	Location	Type of Sample	# of Birds Tested	Frequency of Testing	Comment
NPIP U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean 145 E (exhibition-type flocks)	Pullorum/Typhoid	Hobbyists Breeders	On farm	Blood	300 birds or entire flock every 12 months.	Every 12 months and 4 weeks after molt	≥ 4 months of age, or sexual maturity (game birds)
NPIP U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean 145 I (waterfowl flocks)	Pullorum/Typhoid	Commercial waterfowl Breeders	On farm	Blood	300 birds or entire flock every 12 months.	Every 12 months and 4 weeks after molt	≥ 4 months of age

Exhibition Poultry (Not on NPIP)

Section V: Exhibition Poultry (All birds entering a show must be banded with official PDA leg bands)

Program	Disease	Type of Bird	Location	Type of Sample	# of Birds Tested	Frequency of Testing	Comment
AI testing for birds going to PA exhibition	AI	Exhibition 3 weeks of age and older	On farm	Gallinaceous birds: Blood or T/OP swabs; Waterfowl: cloacal swabs are required	Pennsylvania Birds: 30 birds representative of the flock must be tested negative on an official test within the 30 days prior to entry into the exhibition. Out of state imports: Refer to the current "Interstate, International Quarantine Order" for AI testing import requirements.	Within 30 days prior to entry into the exhibition.	Official PDA leg band if showing
Pullorum testing for PA birds going to PA exhibition	Pullorum/typhoid	Exhibition poultry (waterfowl exempt)	On farm	Blood	All poultry except waterfowl going to exhibition must come from NPIP P/T Clean Flock (flock must be enrolled in NPIP), OR a PA Pullorum Equivalent Program Flock, OR must be tested within 90 days prior to entry. If too young to test, must come from a tested flock.	Within 90 days prior to entry into the exhibition.	Official PDA leg band
PA Pullorum Equivalent Program	Pullorum/typhoid	Exhibition poultry, except waterfowl	On farm	Blood	300 or entire flock if less than 300 birds	Every 12 months	Official PDA leg bands. Must enroll with PDA. Annual inspection.

Upland Game Birds

Section VI: NPIP Upland Game Birds

Program	Disease	Type of Bird	Location	Type of Sample	# of Birds Tested	Frequency of Testing	Comment
NPIP U.S. H5/H7 AI Clean (145 J)	AI	Hatcheries, Breeders, Growers, Dealers, Raised for Release	On farm	Blood or T/OP swabs	30	30 birds every 90 days or 30 birds during each 90 day period	≥ 4 months or sexual maturity; H5/H7 For participants with non- breeding flocks retained for raised-for-release or other purposes on the same premises as a breeding flock, a representative sample of at least 30 birds from the premises must be tested negative to the H5 and H7 subtypes of AI as provided in § 145.14(d), every 90 days.
NPIP U.S. H5/H7 Pullorum Clean (145 J)	Pullorum/typhoid	Hatcheries, Breeders, Growers, Dealers, Raised for Release	On farm	Blood	300 birds or entire flock every 12 months.	Every 12 months and 4 weeks after molt	≥ 4 months or sexual maturity
NPIP H5/H7 LPAI Monitoring Program – 146E	AI	Slaughter plants (Meat – type waterfowl or game birds)	On farm	Gallinaceous birds - blood or T/OP swabs Waterfowl - Cloacal swabs	11	Per shift or on farm within 21 days prior to slaughter	Plant processes 50,000 or more birds per year.

SECTION XV: LIVE BIRD MARKET INFORMATION

LIVE BIRD MARKET SYSTEM (LBMS)
GUIDELINES FOR MOVING POULTRY INTO A NY, NJ AND PA
TESTED LBM

LBM Guidelines for Completing a PIC

All Certified Poultry Technicians sampling birds for entry into a live bird market must first complete a review of the LBM requirements with the PA Department of Agriculture to be added to a list of qualified samplers. This list is shared with the other NE states with live bird markets.

Definitions

- *“Established Flock” or “Source Flock”* means the flock where the poultry were hatched and resided until their movement directly to a poultry market; or poultry of the same species held together on one premises for at least 21 consecutive days; or at the discretion of the State Veterinarian, any group of poultry on one premises that has been segregated from another group for at least 21 consecutive days. The flock must have been together for at least 21 days before they can be tested for AI.
 - The poultry must move directly to the market regardless of whether they were born and raised on the premises or they are an assembled flock. They cannot move to a different premises before going to the market (exception-poultry may move to distributor for a few hours if necessary before being shipped by the distributor to a live bird market).
- *“Monitored Flock”* means an established flock that meets the criteria of the PA AI Monitored Flock Program (refer to the current version of the PA AI Monitored Flock Program Standards).
- *“Tested Flock”* means an established flock (must have been together as a flock for at least 21 days) in which 30 birds have tested negative for avian influenza within the 10 days prior to the date of movement.

A special PIC may be required if birds come from a state with HPAI. This form will be made available to LBM CPTs over email.

Other states may have additional requirements for LBM flocks and distributors. Ensure you know all of the requirements before sampling flocks.

A **FINAL** negative lab report must accompany every PIC.

TESTED FLOCK PIC INSTRUCTIONS (PIC version 12/15/21)

Section A: Flock Information

1. State of Origin —is the state of origin for the birds.
2. Flock Premises ID—premises identification number
3. Flock Owner—the name of the flock owner of the birds in the state of origin
4. Address of Flock—the **actual location where the flock resides** prior to movement. Must include street address as well as city/town, state and zip code.
5. Phone Number of Flock Owner/Manager—the phone number of the flock owner or flock manager, including area code
6. Type of Poultry That Qualify For Movement (Quantity, Type, Weight, Color, Age, etc.)—you must include the number of birds eligible for movement on this test, the type of the birds you are testing, as well as color, age and weight (if needed to describe the birds fully). Birds eligible for movement include the entire flock tested, not just those birds actually being moved in this shipment.

NOT 'broilers', 'chickens', 'ducks'

Acceptable (example)

- 1000 black and white Muscovy ducks, 6 wks
- 5000 white broilers, 14 wks
- 10,000 spent red fowl, 80 wks
- 2000 brown female French Guineas, 10 wks

Section B: Testing Information

The above identified flock has been established for a minimum of twenty-one (21) days and no birds have been added to this flock or have had contact with this flock during this twenty-one (21) day period, then thirty (30) birds¹ were randomly sampled and tested negative for Avian Influenza² within ten (10) days prior to the date of movement and no poultry have been added to this flock or have had contact with this flock after testing and prior to movement. If the flock contains less than thirty (30) birds, all birds within the flock must be tested. This certificate shall be accompanied by a copy of the finalized laboratory report indicating the poultry tested negative for avian influenza.

7. Number of Samples Collected: _____ 8. Sample Collection Date:

9. Lab Accession #: _____

This certificate is valid for 10 days from #8 above and expires on _____. This is the date that is 10 days from the date you collected the samples (date of sample collection counts as Day **ZERO**).
You have 10 days to move the birds.

Section C: Official/Tester Certification

10. Tester Signature—sign your name here (**CPT may only sign the certificate AFTER the negative test report has been received**) ****No electronic signatures accepted****.
11. Printed Name—print your name legibly here
12. Phone—your phone number with area code
13. Date—the date you sign the certificate. You are verifying that you have inspected the health of the entire flock, collected samples from a random, representative portion of the flock, and have received the negative test report (this date may not be the same as the sample collection date in number 8a).
14. I am a (check one)—check the box that describes your status to be able to sample these birds.

Section D: Flock owner/Manager Certification

Flock Owner/Manager Signature—the flock owner or manager signs here, verifying that the identified birds have been established for a minimum of twenty-one (21) days and no birds have been added to this flock or have had contact with this flock during this twenty-one (21) day period and no poultry have been added to this flock or have had contact with this flock after testing and prior to movement.

15. Printed Name—the flock owner/manager prints name legibly
16. Date—the date the flock owner/manager signs the certificate

Photocopies of the Tested Flock PIC are accepted.

Only laboratory reports marked "FINAL" will be accepted. Preliminary or interim reports are not acceptable.

POULTRY INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

For Poultry Entering the *Maryland, New Jersey, New York or Pennsylvania* Live Bird Marketing System

AVIAN INFLUENZA FLOCK QUALIFICATION TYPE – **TESTED FLOCK**

SECTION A: FLOCK INFORMATION

1. State of Origin: _____ 2. Flock Premises ID: _____
3. Flock Owner: _____
4. Address of Flock: _____

5. Phone Number of Flock Owner/Manager: _____
6. Type of Poultry That Qualify for Movement (Quantity, Type, Weight, Color, Age, Etc.):

SECTION B: TESTING INFORMATION

The above identified flock has been established for a minimum of twenty-one (21) days and no birds have been added to this flock or have had contact with this flock during this twenty-one (21) day period, then thirty (30) birds¹ were randomly sampled and tested negative for Avian Influenza² within ten (10) days prior to the date of movement and no poultry have been added to this flock or have had contact with this flock after testing and prior to movement. If the flock contains less than thirty (30) birds, all birds within the flock must be tested. This certificate shall be accompanied by a copy of the finalized laboratory report indicating the poultry tested negative for avian influenza.

7. Number of Samples Collected: _____ 8. Sample Collection Date: _____
9. Lab Accession #: _____

THIS CERTIFICATE IS VALID FOR 10 DAYS FROM # 8 AND EXPIRES ON _____

SECTION C: OFFICIAL/TESTER CERTIFICATION

I certify that I have sampled thirty (30) random birds¹ from the above identified flock and I have inspected the flock as described to me above and no signs of clinical disease were observed and the birds tested negative for Avian Influenza.

10. Tester Signature: _____
11. Printed Name: _____
12. Phone: _____
13. Date: _____
14. I am a (check one): State Official Federal Official Accredited Veterinarian Authorized Tester (PA+MD ONLY)

SECTION D: FLOCK OWNER/MANAGER CERTIFICATION

I certify that the above identified birds have been established for a minimum of twenty-one (21) days and no birds have been added to this flock or have had contact with this flock during this twenty-one (21) day period and no poultry have been added to this flock or have had contact with this flock after testing and prior to movement.

15. Flock Owner/Manager Signature: _____
16. Printed Name: _____
17. Date: _____

¹ Eggs from gallinaceous poultry may be substituted for blood samples for testing of yolk by AGID only at the discretion of the receiving State.

² Using an AI official (approved) test conducted in a VS approved laboratory, pursuant to USDA's Prevention and Control of H5 and H7 Low Pathogenicity Avian Influenza in the Live Bird Marketing System Uniform Standards for a State-Federal-Industry Cooperative Program, effective October 20, 2004, as amended and supplemented, available at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/poultry/downloads/lbms_program_standards_final.pdf

PHOTOCOPIES ARE ACCEPTABLE

Revised December 15, 2021

MONITORED FLOCK PIC INSTRUCTIONS (PIC version 12/15/21)

Section A: Flock Information

1. State of Origin—is the state of origin for the birds.
2. Flock Premises ID—premises identification number.
3. Flock Owner—the name of the flock owner of the birds in the state of origin.

Monitored Flock Number—number assigned for the PA Monitored Flock Program by the PA Department of Agriculture.

4. Address of Flock—the **actual location where the flock resides** prior to movement. Must include street address as well as city/town, state, and zip code.
5. Phone Number of Flock Owner/Manager—the phone number of the flock owner or flock manager, including area code.
6. Type of Poultry That Qualify For Movement (Quantity, Type, Weight, Color, Age, etc.)—you must include the number of birds eligible for movement on this test, the type of the birds you are testing, as well as color, age and weight (if needed to describe the birds fully). Birds eligible for movement include the entire flock tested, not just those birds actually being moved in this shipment.

NOT 'broilers', 'chickens', 'ducks'

Acceptable (example)

- 1000 black and white Muscovy ducks, 6 wks
- 5000 white broilers, 14 wks
- 10,000 spent red fowl, 80 wks
- 2000 brown female French Guineas, 10 wks

Section B: Testing Information

The above identified flock is participating in an Avian Influenza Monitored Flock Program, where thirty (30) birds¹ have been randomly sampled and have tested negative for Avian Influenza² monthly for a minimum of three (3) consecutive months. Monthly sampling thereafter of thirty (30) randomly selected birds¹ must test negative for Avian Influenza to maintain Monitored Flock status. If the flock contains less than thirty (30) birds, all birds within the flock must be tested monthly. This certificate shall be accompanied by a copy of the finalized laboratory report indicating the poultry tested negative for avian influenza.

7. Number of Samples Collected: _____ 8. Sample Collection Date: _____
9. Lab Accession #: _____

This certificate is valid for 30 days from #8 above and expires on _____. (COUNT 30 DAYS FROM DATE OF COLLECTION- DO NOT GO BY CALENDAR DATES)

Section C: Official/Tester Certification

10. Tester Signature—sign your name here **(CPT may only sign the certificate AFTER the negative test report has been received) **No electronic signatures accepted**.**
11. Printed Name—print your name legibly here
12. Phone—your phone number with area code
13. Date—the date you sign the certificate. You are verifying that you have inspected the health of the entire flock, collected samples from a random, representative portion of the flock as per the PA Monitored Flock Program standards, and have received the negative test report.
14. I am a (check one)—check the box that describes your status to be able to sample these birds

Section D: Flock owner/Manager Certification

15. Flock Owner/Manager Signature—the flock owner or manager signs here, verifying that the birds originate from a currently valid PA Avian Influenza Monitored Flock as described above and that they have not been exposed to other poultry of lesser or unknown Avian Influenza status.
16. Printed Name—the flock owner/manager prints name legibly
17. Date—the date the flock owner/manager signs the certificate

Photocopies of the Monitored Flock PIC are accepted.

Only laboratory reports marked "FINAL" will be accepted. Preliminary or interim reports are not acceptable.

These are just guidelines - please contact the officials in the destination state if you have questions about the requirements.

POULTRY INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

For Poultry Entering the *Maryland, New Jersey, New York or Pennsylvania* Live Bird Marketing System

AVIAN INFLUENZA FLOCK QUALIFICATION TYPE – **MONITORED FLOCK**

SECTION A: FLOCK INFORMATION

1. State of Origin: _____ 2. Flock Premises ID: _____
3. Flock Owner: _____ Monitored Flock No. _____
4. Address of Flock: _____

5. Phone Number of Flock Owner/Manager: _____
6. Type of Poultry That Qualify for Movement (Quantity, Type, Weight, Color, Age, Etc.):

SECTION B: TESTING INFORMATION

The above identified flock is participating in an Avian Influenza Monitored Flock Program, where thirty (30) birds¹ have been randomly sampled and have tested negative for Avian Influenza² monthly for a minimum of three (3) consecutive months. Monthly sampling thereafter of thirty (30) randomly selected birds¹ must test negative for Avian Influenza to maintain Monitored Flock status. If the flock contains less than thirty (30) birds, all birds within the flock must be tested monthly. This certificate shall be accompanied by a copy of the finalized laboratory report indicating the poultry tested negative for avian influenza.

7. Number of Samples Collected: _____ 8. Sample Collection Date: _____
9. Lab Accession #: _____

THIS CERTIFICATE IS VALID FOR 30 DAYS FROM # 8 AND EXPIRES ON _____

SECTION C: OFFICIAL/TESTER CERTIFICATION

I certify that I have sampled thirty (30) random birds¹ from the above identified flock and I have inspected the flock as described to me above and no signs of clinical disease were observed and the birds tested negative for Avian Influenza.

10. Tester Signature: _____
11. Printed Name: _____
12. Phone: _____
13. Date: _____
14. I am a (check one): State Official Federal Official Accredited Veterinarian Authorized Tester (PA+MD ONLY)

SECTION D: FLOCK OWNER/MANAGER CERTIFICATION

I certify that the birds represented on this certificate originate from a currently valid Avian Influenza Monitored Flock as described above and that they have not been exposed to other poultry of lesser or unknown Avian Influenza status.

15. Flock Owner/Manager Signature: _____
16. Printed Name: _____
17. Date: _____

¹ Eggs from gallinaceous poultry may be substituted for blood samples for testing of yolk by AGID only at the discretion of the receiving State.

² Using an AI official (approved) test conducted in a VS approved laboratory, pursuant to USDA's Prevention and Control of H5 and H7 Low Pathogenicity Avian Influenza in the Live Bird Marketing System Uniform Standards for a State-Federal-Industry Cooperative Program, effective October 20, 2004, as amended and supplemented, available at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/poultry/downloads/lbms_program_standards_final.pdf

PHOTOCOPIES ARE ACCEPTABLE

Revised December 15, 2021