



Washington  
State Department of  
Agriculture

# National Poultry Improvement Plan Washington State Provisions

For

**Waterfowl, Exhibition Poultry, and Game  
Bird Breeding Flocks and Products**

**Poultry Producer Guidelines**





Updated by the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) Avian Health Program  
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## **About NPIP**

The National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) was started in the early 1930s to coordinate State programs aimed at eliminating pullorum disease from commercial poultry. Pullorum is a bacterial disease of poultry that is transmitted from a hen to her chicks via the egg. By testing adult birds and eliminating disease carriers from the breeding flock, commercial chicken and turkey producers have eliminated this costly disease. This disease has been eradicated in commercial chicken and turkey flocks by testing adult birds and eliminating carriers.

## **NPIP Objective**

The objective of NPIP is to provide a cooperative Industry–State–Federal program through which new diagnostic technology can be effectively applied to the improvement of poultry and poultry products throughout the country. The provisions of the NPIP—both technical and management—have been developed jointly by industry members and State and Federal officials. These provisions establish standards for the evaluation of poultry breeding stock and hatchery products with respect to freedom from egg-transmitted and hatchery-disseminated diseases. Through this work, the NPIP provides certification that poultry and poultry products destined for interstate and international shipment are free of all such diseases.

## **Administration**

The Plan is administered through a Memorandum of Understanding between the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Official State Agencies of each of the 48 participating States. Individual producers in the Plan all sign a memorandum of participation with their Official State Agency. USDA–APHIS publishes the provisions of the NPIP in Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at sections (§§) 145 and 147. When the rules of the Plan need to be revised, APHIS consults with producers and State poultry officials and submits all regulations to normal rulemaking procedures before publishing them in the CFR.

## **Participation**

Participation in the NPIP is open to all producers who can make their poultry, game-bird, ratite, or waterfowl facilities meet Plan requirements. The first step is to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the applicant's Official State Agency, that his or her facilities, personnel, and practices are adequate for carrying out the applicable provisions of the NPIP. Once accepted into the Plan, participants have to maintain in the Plan all of their poultry hatching-egg supply flocks and hatchery operations in a given State. When a Plan participant has flocks in one or more States, it is sometimes possible to reach a mutual understanding and agreement, in writing, between the participant's own Official State Agency and the counterpart agency in the other State(s) regarding conditions of NPIP participation and supervision. Although the NPIP has several classifications related to freedom from various diseases, the only *required* classification for Plan participation is "U.S. Pullorum–Typhoid Clean." NPIP participants are entitled to use on their packaging the NPIP emblem reproduced here:



Each participating hatchery is designated as a “National Plan Hatchery,” and each participating dealer as a “National Plan Dealer.” The NPIP illustrative logos can be used only by NPIP participants to describe their flocks and the products produced from them.

### **Inspections**

The integrity of the NPIP is maintained through a system of random inspections managed by State cooperators. Each participating hatchery is inspected at least once a year to satisfy the Official State Agency that the operations of the hatchery are in compliance with the Plan’s provisions. Recordkeeping is another important element in the Plan. The records of all flocks maintained primarily for production of hatching eggs are examined annually by a State inspector.

### **Supervision**

The Official State Agency may designate qualified persons as “authorized agents” to do the sample collecting and whole-blood testing provided for in the CFR at Title 9, §145.14. The Official State Agency must employ or authorize qualified persons as State inspectors to (1) perform or supervise the performance of the testing of participating flocks and (2) perform the official inspections necessary to verify compliance with NPIP requirements.

### **Flock Provisions**

Specific sanitation and bird-identification requirements for participating flocks can be found in the CFR at Title 9, §145.5.

### **Hatchery Provisions**

Specific sanitation requirements for participating hatcheries are listed in the CFR at Title 9, §145.6.

## **Subpart Provisions for Participating Flocks, Hatcheries, and Dealers**

The CFR section on the NPIP is divided into subparts by product:

**B—Egg-Type Chickens** (Commercial producer with 75,000 birds or more)

**C—Meat-Type Chickens** (Commercial producer with 75,000 birds or more)

**D—Turkeys** (Commercial producer with 75,000 birds or more)

**E—Waterfowl, Exhibition Poultry, and Game Birds** (Also includes backyard poultry used for egg or meat production with fewer than 75,000 birds)

## **Managing the Plan**

Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) Avian Health Program is the Official State Agency in Washington that manages NPIP. The NPIP Technical Committee is made up of Industry, State, and Federal members and meets biennially to provide oversight. NPIP has certified authorized laboratories nationwide to perform the various tests necessary to make sure that Plan flocks and premises are properly maintained. The rules on these matters are also listed in Title 9, CFR:

## **General Conference Committee**

The NPIP's General Conference Committee assists USDA in planning, organizing, and conducting the biennial NPIP Conference. The Committee recommends whether new proposals should be considered by delegates to the Conference and — during the interim between Plan Conferences — represents the cooperating States in advising USDA with respect to administrative procedures and interpretations of the NPIP provisions in the CFR. Committee members also help USDA evaluate comments received from interested persons concerning proposed amendments to the NPIP provisions. The Committee recommends to the Secretary of Agriculture any changes in the provisions of the Plan necessitated by unforeseen conditions when postponement until the next NPIP Conference would seriously impair the operation of the program. Finally, the General Conference Committee serves as a forum for the study of problems relating to poultry health and makes specific recommendations to the Secretary concerning ways in which USDA may assist the industry in solving these problems.

## **For More Information**

To find out more about the NPIP and how you can participate in Washington State, please write to:

Washington State Department of Agriculture Avian Health Program

P.O. Box 42577

Olympia, WA 98504

360-725-5494

[avhealth@agr.wa.gov](mailto:avhealth@agr.wa.gov)

## Definitions

A **primary breeding flock** is composed of one or more generations of birds that are maintained for the purpose of establishing, continuing, or improving parent lines.

A **multiplier breeding flock** consists only of birds intended for the production of hatching eggs to be used for the purpose of producing progeny for commercial egg or meat production or for other non-breeding purposes.

**Exhibition poultry** are domesticated fowl which are bred for the combined purposes of meat or egg production and competitive showing.

**Game birds** are domesticated fowl such as pheasants, partridge, quail, grouse, and guineas; but not doves and pigeons.

**Waterfowl** are domesticated fowl that normally swim, such as ducks and geese.

A **hatchery** includes equipment on one premises operated or controlled by any person for the production and sale of baby poultry.

A **flock** is defined as any group of birds living on one premise under the same biosecurity system.

An **independent flock** produces hatching eggs and has no ownership affiliation with a specific hatchery. Most Subpart E flocks are classified as independent flocks.

**Started poultry** are young poultry that have been fed and watered and are less than 6 months of age, chicks, pullets, cockerels, capons, poults, ducklings, goslings, and keets.

**Baby poultry** are newly hatched poultry, chicks, poults, ducklings, goslings, and keets.

## **NPIP Provisions for All Participants**

### **General Requirements:**

- ◆ Participants are expected to comply with NPIP provisions throughout the operating year.
- ◆ NPIP status is to be renewed with WSDA Avian Health Program every 12 months.

### **Records:**

- ◆ Records of all purchases, sales, and the identity of products handled are to be maintained in a clear and concise manner.
- ◆ At any time, WSDA Avian Health Program may inspect products, records of sales and purchase of products, and material used to advertise products.

### **Use of Participant Approval Number:**

- ◆ Each participant will be assigned a permanent approval number by APHIS.
- ◆ The approval number will be the official approval number of the participant.
- ◆ The NPIP approval number is to be used on each certificate, invoice, shipping label, or other document used in the sale of products. State agencies that require an approval or permit number for out-of-state participants to ship into its state should honor this number.

### **Advertising:**

- ◆ All product advertising is required to be in agreement with NPIP standards and the regulations of WSDA Avian Health Program and the Federal Trade Commission.
- ◆ Advertising products as a specific NPIP classification can include reference to another hatchery but only if the hatchery produces the same kinds of products and of the same classification.

### **Replacement Stock Requirements:**

Except as provided by this paragraph, participants in the Plan may not buy or receive products for any purpose from non-participants unless they are part of an equivalent program, as determined by the WSDA Avian Health Program. Participants in the Plan may buy or receive products from flocks that are neither participants nor part of an equivalent program, for use in breeding flocks or for experimental purposes under the following conditions only:

1. With the permission of the WSDA Avian Health Program **and**
2. By segregation of all birds before introduction into the breeding flock. Upon reaching sexual maturity, the segregated birds must be tested and found negative for Pullorum-Typhoid and Avian Influenza. WSDA Avian Health Program may require a second test as its discretion.

### **General Flock Requirements:**

- ◆ NPIP participating flocks, eggs, and equipment shall be completely separated from non-participating flocks in a manner approved by WSDA Avian Health Program.
- ◆ Flocks are to consist of individual birds that are characteristic of the breed, variety, or cross which they represent.

- ◆ All participating flocks are required to be classified U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid clean.
- ◆ Participants are to maintain flocks in good health.

#### **Infectious Disease Control:**

- ◆ When an outbreak of disease occurs in a flock or death loss exceeds 10% of the flock, death and/or illness shall be reported to WSDA Avian Health Program.
- ◆ It is the participant's responsibility to assure that sick or dead birds are taken by private carrier to a diagnostic laboratory for complete examination.
- ◆ It is required that NPIP participants follow WSDA Avian Health Program recommendations for infectious disease control. Broods may be depopulated following infection of brooder houses or other premises with any contagious disease.

#### **Feeds and Feeding:**

- ◆ Feed and other nutrition provided to baby poultry must be free of poultry diseases.
- ◆ Heat processed pellets should be fed to all age groups.

#### **Sanitation:**

- ◆ Visitors should not be admitted to poultry areas.
- ◆ Poultry houses and equipment should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to use for a new lot of birds.
- ◆ Nesting areas should always be kept clean and filled with clean nesting material.
- ◆ The area next to the poultry house should be kept free of accumulated manure and unnecessary equipment.
- ◆ Feed and water containers should be situated where they cannot be contaminated by droppings and should be cleaned and disinfected frequently.
- ◆ Dropping boards or pits should be constructed so birds do not have access to the droppings.
- ◆ Slat or wire floors should be constructed to permit free passage of droppings and to prevent direct contact with birds.
- ◆ Replacement breeders are to be housed at the proper density consistent with the type of building and locality, and which allows litter to be maintained in a dry condition.
- ◆ Frequent stirring of litter may be required to reduce excess moisture and prevent surface accumulation of droppings.
- ◆ Egg handlers should thoroughly wash hands with soap and water prior to and after egg collection. Hatching eggs should be collected from the nests at frequent intervals of no less than 24 hours.
- ◆ Cleaned and disinfected containers, such as egg flats, should be used in collecting nest eggs for hatching.
- ◆ Hatching eggs produced by primary breeding flocks shall be fumigated or otherwise sanitized.

#### **NOTE:**

Fumigation may be used for sanitizing eggs, hatchery equipment, or rooms as a part of a sanitation program. However, APHIS disclaims any liability in the use of formaldehyde for failure on the part of the user to adhere to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards for formaldehyde fumigation, published in the Federal Register, Dec. 4, 1987 (52 FR 46168, Docket Nos. H-225, 225A, and 225B). [§147.25].

## **Blood Testing Requirements for All NPIP Disease-Clean Classifications**

- ◆ Poultry must be more than 4 months of age when blood is tested for all official NPIP classified disease-clean classifications.
- ◆ Game birds may be blood tested when 4 months of age or upon reaching sexual maturity.
- ◆ Blood samples for NPIP official tests must be drawn by an authorized agent and tested by an authorized laboratory. If the stained antigen rapid-whole blood test for Pullorum-Typhoid (P-T) is used, an authorized state agent or state inspector may perform the test.
- ◆ For testing representative samples of the flock, the ratio of male to female birds from meat-type chicken, waterfowl, exhibition poultry, and game bird flocks must be the same ratio of male to female birds in the flock.
- ◆ There is a waiting period of at least 21 days between an official blood test and any previous P-T test.
- ◆ All tests for P-T must be reported to WSDA Avian Health Program within 10 days following completion of the tests.
- ◆ Antibiotics should not be given to poultry for 3 weeks prior to P-T or other Salmonella test.

## **Recommended Sanitation Procedures in Poultry Houses**

### **General Cleaning and Disinfecting Procedures for Poultry Houses:**

- ◆ Remove all dead birds from the building.
- ◆ Blow dust off of equipment and other exposed surfaces.
- ◆ Empty residual feed from the feed system and feed pans and remove from the building.
- ◆ Disassemble feeding equipment – dump and scrape as needed to remove all feed cake and residue.
- ◆ Wash out the inside of the feed tank and allow to completely dry.
- ◆ Remove all litter and droppings to an isolated area where there is no opportunity to disseminate infectious disease.
- ◆ Wash down entire inside surfaces of the building and all the installed equipment.
- ◆ Use high pressure and high volume water spray to soak into and remove dirt.
- ◆ Scrub walls, floors, and equipment with a hot soapy water solution and rinse thoroughly to remove soap.
- ◆ Spray disinfectant in accordance with specifications for use and shown on the label.

### **Cleaning and Disinfecting Procedures for Hatchers and Hatchery Rooms:**

- ◆ Remove loose organic debris by sweeping, scraping, vacuuming, brushing, scrubbing, or hosing surface with high water pressure.
- ◆ Remove trays, controls, and fans for separate cleaning.
- ◆ Use hot water, no less than 140°F, for cleaning hatching trays and chick separator equipment.
- ◆ Thoroughly wet the ceiling, walls, and floors with a stream of water and scrub with a hard-bristled brush.

- ◆ Use a cleaner/sanitizer that can penetrate protein and fatty deposits.
- ◆ After applying the cleaner/sanitizer, allow to penetrate surfaces for 10 minutes.
- ◆ Manually scrub any remaining deposits of organic material until they are removed.
- ◆ Rinse until there are no longer any deposits on the walls, particularly near the fan opening, and apply disinfectant.
- ◆ Use a clean and sanitized squeegee to remove excess water, working down from ceilings to walls to floors; use care not to contaminate cleaned areas.
- ◆ Replace cleaned fans and controls. Replace trays and bring the incubator to normal operating temperature.

### **Biosecurity Measures for Delivery Truck Drivers and Helpers:**

- ◆ Spray truck tires thoroughly with disinfectant before leaving the main road and entering the farm driveway.
- ◆ Put on sturdy disposable plastic boots or clean rubber boots before getting out of the truck cab.
- ◆ Put on a clean smock or coveralls and a hairnet before entering the poultry house.
- ◆ After loading or unloading eggs and/or chicks/poults, remove the dirty smock or coveralls and place into a garbage bag before entering the truck.
- ◆ Reenter the cab of the truck and remove boots before placing feet onto floorboards.
- ◆ Remove hairnet and leave with disposable boots on farm.
- ◆ Sanitize hands using appropriate hand sanitizer.
- ◆ Return to the hatchery or go to the next farm and repeat the process.

## **Special Provisions for Hatcheries**

### **Hatching Egg Sanitation:**

- ◆ Hatching eggs should be collected from the nests at frequent intervals.
- ◆ Cleaned and disinfected containers such as egg flats should be used in collecting nest eggs for hatching.
- ◆ Egg handlers should thoroughly wash hands with soap and water prior to and after egg collection.
- ◆ Clean outer garments should be worn during egg collection.
- ◆ Eggs laid outside of the nest should not be used for hatching purposes and should be collected in a separate container from the nest eggs.
- ◆ Slightly soiled eggs should be gently dry cleaned by hand.
- ◆ Hatching eggs should be stored in a designated egg room under conditions that minimize egg sweating.
- ◆ The egg room walls, ceiling, floor, door, heater, and humidifier should be cleaned and disinfected after every egg pickup.
- ◆ Cleaning and disinfection procedures should follow a specific process.
- ◆ The egg processing area should be cleaned and disinfected daily.
- ◆ Effective rodent and insect control should be implemented.
- ◆ The egg processing building or area should be designed, located, and constructed of such materials to assure the following:
  - ◆ Proper egg sanitation procedures can be carried out.
  - ◆ The building itself can be easily, effectively, and routinely sanitized.

- ◆ All vehicles used for transporting eggs or chicks/poults should be cleaned and disinfected after use.
- ◆ The entire hatchery must be kept in a neat, clean, orderly condition and must be cleaned and disinfected after each hatch. .
- ◆ Hatchery residue such as chick and poult down, eggshells, and infertile eggs should be disposed of promptly.

### **Eggs, Baby Poultry, and Started Poultry Sanitation:**

- ◆ Started poultry must be kept separate from the incubator.
- ◆ All baby and started poultry offered for sale should be normal and typical for the breed, variety, or cross represented.
- ◆ Eggs should be sound in shell, typical for the breed, and reasonably uniform in shape.
- ◆ Any nutritive material provided to baby poultry must be free of the poultry diseases that are officially represented by NPIP.

### **Specific Cleaning Requirements for Each Hatchery Room:**

#### **Egg room:**

- ◆ Walls, ceilings, floors, air filters, drains, and humidifiers should be cleaned and disinfected at least two-times per week.

#### **Incubator room:**

- ◆ Walls, ceilings, floors, doors, fan grills, vents, and ducts should be cleaned and disinfected after each set or transfer.
- ◆ Plenums should be cleaned at least weekly.
- ◆ Egg trays and buggies should be cleaned and disinfected after each transfer.
- ◆ The incubator room cannot be used for storage.

#### **Hatcher room:**

- ◆ Walls, ceilings, floors, doors, fans, vents, and ducts should be cleaned and disinfected after each hatch.
- ◆ Plenums should be cleaned after each hatch.
- ◆ Hatcher room cannot be used for storage.

#### **Chick/poult processing rooms and equipment :**

- ◆ Must be cleaned and disinfected after each hatch.
- ◆ Chick/poult boxes should be cleaned and disinfected before being reused.
- ◆ Vaccination equipment should be cleaned and disinfected after each use.

#### **Inspections and Audits:**

- ◆ Hatchery will be audited at least one time per year.
- ◆ Records should be maintained for 3 years. If a state inspector suspects that a breach of sanitation, blood testing, or other provisions has occurred, on-site inspections of flock and premises will be conducted.
- ◆ For all flocks maintained primarily for production of hatching eggs, records will be examined annually by a state inspector. Records to be inspected include:
  1. VS Form 9-2 "Flock selecting and testing report"

2. VS Form 9-3 "Report of sales of hatching eggs, chicks, and poults"
3. Set and hatch records
4. Egg receipts
5. Egg/chick orders or invoices

### **Responsible Persons Connected to More Than One Hatchery:**

- ◆ A responsible person connected with a hatchery may be a partner, officer, director, holder, an owner of 10% or more of the voting stock, or an employee in a managerial or executive capacity.
- ◆ All hatcheries in which a responsible person is connected must participate in NPIP.

### **Recommended Sanitation Procedures for Hatcheries**

- ◆ Hatchery building should be arranged so that separate rooms are provided for each of the four operations; egg receiving, incubation and hatching, chick/poult processing, egg tray and hatching basket washing.
- ◆ Traffic and air flow should be from clean areas to dirty areas and should avoid tracking from dirty areas back into clean areas.
- ◆ Hatchery rooms, tables, racks, and other equipment should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected frequently.
- ◆ All hatchery wastes should be burned or otherwise properly disposed of.
- ◆ Containers used in waste removal should be cleaned and sanitized after each use.
- ◆ Hatching compartments of incubators, including hatching trays, should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after each hatch.
- ◆ Only eggs laid in the nest should be used for hatching purposes.
- ◆ Only new and cleaned and disinfected cases should be used for transportation of eggs.
- ◆ Soiled egg case fillers should be destroyed.
- ◆ Day-old chicks/poults, or other newly hatched poultry should be distributed in clean, new boxes with new chick papers.
- ◆ All crates and vehicles used for transporting birds should be cleaned and disinfected after each use.

### **Hatching Egg Sanitation**

- ◆ Hatching eggs should be collected from the nests at frequent intervals.
- ◆ Collect eggs in cleaned and disinfected containers.
- ◆ Egg handlers should thoroughly wash their hands with soap and water prior to and after egg collection.
- ◆ Egg handlers should wear clean outer garments.
- ◆ Eggs laid outside the nesting box should not be used for hatching purposes and should be collected in a separate container from nest eggs.
- ◆ Slightly soiled eggs may be gently dry cleaned by hand.
- ◆ Hatching eggs should be stored in a designated egg room under conditions that will minimize egg sweating.
- ◆ The egg room walls, ceiling, floor, door, and humidifier should be cleaned and disinfected after every egg pick-up.
- ◆ Egg processing area should be cleaned and disinfected daily.

- ◆ Effective rodent and insect control programs should be implemented.
- ◆ The egg processing area should be designed, located, and constructed of such materials as to assure that the building itself can be easily cleaned and that proper egg sanitation procedures can be carried out.
- ◆ All vehicles used for transporting eggs or chicks/poults should be cleaned and disinfected after use.

## NPIP Disease-Clean Classifications

**Primary Breeding Flocks:** All exhibition poultry flocks are classified as primary breeding flocks.

### U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean (Required):

- ◆ Initial classification: blood samples from 25% of the flock in a flock with fewer than 1,000 birds (minimum of 30 birds), and 10% of the flock in a flock of 1,000 or more birds (maximum of 300 birds) must be tested when they are at least 16 weeks of age.
- ◆ To maintain classification the initial blood test must be repeated annually.



### U.S. Avian Influenza (AI) Clean:

- ◆ Initial classification: blood samples from 25% of the flock in a flock with fewer than 1,000 birds (minimum of 30 birds), and 10% of the flock in a flock of 1,000 or more birds (maximum of 300 birds) must be tested when they are at least 16 weeks of age.
- ◆ To maintain classification: blood samples from 25% of the flock in a flock with fewer than 1,000 birds (minimum of 30 birds), and 10% of the flock in a flock of 1,000 or more birds (maximum of 300 birds) must be tested when they are at least 16 weeks of age every 180 days.



### U.S. M. Gallisepticum Clean:

- ◆ Initial classification: blood samples from at least 300 birds must be tested for *M. gallisepticum* when the flock is 16-24 weeks of age.
- ◆ To maintain classification: egg yolks or blood samples from 5% of flock or minimum of 30 birds must be tested every 90 days.



### U.S. M. Synoviae Clean:

- ◆ Initial classification: blood samples from at least 300 birds must be tested for *M. synoviae* when the flock is 16-24 weeks of age.
- ◆ To maintain classification 150 birds must be tested every 90 days or 50 birds must be tested every 30 days.



**Multiplier Breeding Flocks:** Birds intended for the production of hatching eggs to be used for the purpose of producing progeny for non-breeding purposes.

**U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean (Required):**

- ◆ Initial classification: blood samples from 25% of the flock in a flock with fewer than 1,000 birds (minimum of 30 birds), and 10% of the flock in a flock of 1,000 or more birds (maximum of 300 birds) must be tested when they are at least 16 weeks of age.
- ◆ The initial blood test must be repeated annually.



**U.S. Avian Influenza (AI) Clean:**

- ◆ Initial classification: blood samples from 25% of the flock in a flock with fewer than 1,000 birds (minimum of 30 birds), and 10% of the flock in a flock of 1,000 or more birds (maximum of 300 birds) must be tested when they are at least 16 weeks of age.
- ◆ To maintain classification: blood samples from 25% of the flock in a flock with fewer than 1,000 birds (minimum of 30 birds), and 10% of the flock in a flock of 1,000 or more birds (maximum of 300 birds) must be tested when they are at least 16 weeks of age every 180 days.



**U.S. M. Gallisepticum Clean:**

- ◆ Initial classification: blood samples from 50% of birds in a flock with a minimum of 30 birds and a maximum of 200 birds must be tested for M. gallisepticum.
- ◆ To maintain classification, egg yolks or blood samples from 2% of flock with a minimum of 30 birds must be tested every 90 days or a sample of 25 cull baby poultry produced from the flock must be tested every 30 days.



**U.S. M. Synoviae Clean:**

- ◆ Initial classification: blood samples from at least 75 birds shall be tested for M. synoviae when the flock is 16-24 weeks of age.
- ◆ To maintain classification: 50 birds must be tested every 90 days or egg yolks or blood samples from 30 birds in a flock must be tested every 30 days.



## **Procedures for Debarment from NPIP Participation**

Specific procedural points shall be determined by WSDA Avian Health Program.

NPIP participants, who after investigation by WSDA Avian Health Program are notified in writing of their apparent non-compliance with the Plan provisions or regulations, shall be afforded a reasonable amount of time, as specified by WSDA Avian Health Program within which to demonstrate or achieve compliance.

If compliance is not demonstrated or achieved within the specified amount of time, WSDA Avian Health Program may debar the participant from further participation in the Plan for a defined period or indefinitely as deemed appropriate by the WSDA Avian Health Program. The debarred participant shall be afforded notice of the basis of debarment and opportunity to present his views with respect to the debarment in accordance with WSDA Avian Health Program procedures (hearing of 3: state vet or person appointed by the by state vet; regional state veterinarian, third party – for objective point of view). WSDA Avian Health Program shall thereupon reach mutual agreement and decide whether the debarment order shall continue in effect. State vet or appointee shall make the final decision.

Such decision shall be final unless the debarred participant, within 30 days after the issuance of the debarment order, requests the USDA-APHIS Administrator to determine the eligibility of the debarred participant for participation in the Plan. In such event the Administrator shall determine the matter de novo in accordance with the rules of practice in 7 CFR Part 50, which are hereby made applicable to proceedings before the Administrator under this section. The definitions in 7 CFR 50.10 and the following definitions shall apply with respect to terms used in such rules of practice.