

African Swine Fever Response

Outbreak in Domestic Pigs: Incident Playbook

July 2023

Target Audiences

- Federal, State, Territory, and Tribal Animal Health Officials
- ASF outbreak responders

Purpose

- Provide quick, practical access to key approaches, resources, and tools to implement ASF response activities in domestic pigs.
- Describe the adaptive response approach, which is the practice of dynamically adapting outbreak response activities from confirmation, containment, control, and eradication.

FAD PReP
Foreign Animal Disease
Preparedness & Response Plan



**United States
Department of
Agriculture**

User Guide

OVERVIEW OF ASF RESPONSE

An African swine fever (ASF) outbreak in domestic pigs or feral swine will have immediate and serious negative interstate commerce and international trade impacts. If ASF is found in the United States, the response goals will be to 1) detect, control, and contain ASF in swine as quickly as possible; 2) eradicate ASF using strategies that seek to stabilize animal agriculture, the food supply, and the economy, protect public health and the environment; and 3) provide science-and risk-based approaches and systems to facilitate continuity of business for non-infected animals and noncontaminated animal products.

There is currently no approved vaccine available in the United States for ASF virus (ASFV) in domestic pigs or feral swine. As such, the primary response strategy for ASF in infected domestic pigs is depopulation of clinically affected and, as appropriate, swine that are directly exposed to the virus. The primary response strategy in infected feral swine is population reduction/eradication in affected areas. Control Areas will be established around Infected Premises and/or the location of infected feral swine, supported by quarantines and movement restrictions of domestic pigs to reduce the risk of susceptible swine from coming into contact with ASFV. Response strategies will be adjusted to best fit the outbreak situation.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PLAYBOOK

The playbook is meant to be a useful resource to help animal health officials and responders manage and adapt their response to ASF when the virus is detected in domestic pig populations. The playbook is meant to be an easily referenced companion, not a replacement, to the policies, guidelines, and strategies in the USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan ([The Red Book](#)).

The phases of the response include:

- **Preparedness**, or the continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action to ensure effective coordination during an outbreak response.
- **Confirmation**, or first detection of ASF in domestic pigs; this could be the first detection of ASF in the United States, or first detection of ASF in domestic pigs in a new area with/without detection in feral swine in the same area.
- **Containment**, or preventing the spread of disease in early stages of transmission through measures such as early detection, quarantines and movement restrictions, surveillance, preventing disease spread to feral swine, and preventing continued spread between domestic pig premises.
- **Mitigation**, or minimizing the outbreak impact, by reducing the geographic extent of the affected area to reduce strain on resources. Achieved largely through quarantines and movement restrictions, movement permits to support continuity of business, surveillance, and constant evaluation of impacted areas.
- **Control**, or demonstrating disease transmission is under control based on epidemiology and surveillance.
- **Eradication**, or demonstrating freedom of disease in previously affected areas.

The essential activities are organized into the following categories:

- Coordinated response
- Preventing/reducing disease spread
- Managing infected swine premises
- Preventing spillover to feral swine
- Maintaining continuity of business
- Information management
- Resource needs

ASF Response: Domestic Pig Incident Playbook

In each category, response activities are mapped to the response phases. Some activities are maintained throughout all phases, while others are only relevant to specific phases of the outbreak.

The playbook must be adapted to the local context. All guidance should be developed in collaboration with Federal, State, Tribal, and Territory officials. State, Territories, and Tribes will need to adapt their response to meet the needs of their jurisdiction.

The playbook is interactive. The adaptive response in each section of the playbook highlights key approaches and tools in the implementation of those activities.

USDA APHIS Veterinary Services provides guidance, support, resources, and coordination during an ASF outbreak response. The approaches and tools included in the playbook reflect USDA APHIS guidance and aim to provide a practical framework to rapidly focus on priority activities outlined by USDA APHIS. Tools and resources will be updated regularly as new guidance on ASF in domestic pigs is released by USDA APHIS. The playbook also includes tools from other international animal health organizations and other countries' experiences with ASF in domestic pigs and feral swine/wild boar (e.g., World Organisation for Animal Health [WOAH], Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO]).

This playbook is a living, dynamic document. Global knowledge around ASF in domestic pigs and feral swine continues to evolve. Feedback and suggestions can be sent to FAD.PReP.Comments@usda.gov.

KEY PRINCIPLES FOR THE PLAYBOOK

Driven by data, science, and risk

Use data to drive decisions.

Protection of United States agriculture and related sectors

Ensure response activities do not negatively impact the commerce of United States agriculture and ensure a secure and safe food supply.

Communication and engagement

Ensure effective and efficient whole community situation management and clear communication pathways are employed for a successful response effort.

Local adaptation

Adapt general response strategies to the regional and local context to maximize disease control efforts and minimize economic impacts.

Managing an ASF Response in Domestic Pigs: The Essential Checklist

KEY APPROACHES

- Ensure safety of responders and the community when implementing activities in affected areas.
- Maintain coordination and communication among States/Territories, Tribal, and swine industry stakeholders.
- Use data and science to drive decision-making.

1. Effectively manage a coordinated response

- Establish USDA regulatory authorities to respond to an ASF outbreak in domestic pigs or feral swine.
- Use a unified approach to coordinate with Federal and State domestic pig and feral swine regulatory authorities and industry.
- Coordinate swine field operational response roles between USDA APHIS, State authorities, and response personnel.

2. Box the virus in to reduce transmission between domestic pig premises

- Quickly establish a minimum 5 km Control Areas and 5 km Surveillance Zones around infected swine premises.
- Quickly implement quarantines and movement restrictions for swine premises located within Control Areas and on Contact and Suspect Premises.
- Collect movement data and perform contact tracing as quickly and completely as possible; prioritize tracing based on risk and disease spread potential.
- Conduct epidemiological investigations and analyses to inform the response.
- Quickly test swine premises and maintain timely and accurate surveillance.
- Implement additional outreach and surveillance on domestic pig and feral swine morbidity/mortality reporting and testing nationally.
- Communicate with industry to enhance and maintain biosecurity.

3. Eliminate the virus on infected swine premises

- Follow USDA APHIS guidelines and requirements for depopulation, disposal, and sanitation/virus elimination.
 - Implement the ASF Herd Plan for infected swine production premises.
 - Implement the ASF meat harvest and associated facility plans for infected/positive meat harvest facilities.

4. Prevent transmission between domestic pigs and feral swine

- Quickly determine if there are feral swine in the affected area.
- Increase biosecurity on domestic pig premises to prevent contact between domestic pigs and feral swine in affected areas.
- Limit external disturbances to feral swine populations in the affected area that are not part of response activities.

5. Maintain continuity of business

- Implement Continuity of Business plans to facilitate the managed movement of commodities and animals.

6. Ensure information flow and management

- Record and report all domestic pig and feral swine ASF response data using USDA's Emergency Management Response System (EMRS).
- Utilize EMRS to manage the outbreak and meet national and international reporting requirements.

7. Identify and maintain resource requirements

- Continually assess equipment, supply, and personnel needs.

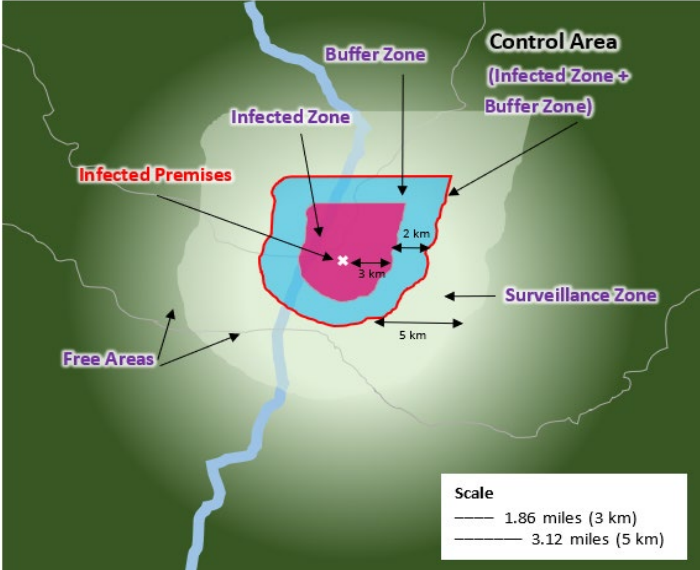
Key approaches, resources, and tools

1. Effectively manage a coordinated response

Establish USDA regulatory authorities to respond to an ASF outbreak in domestic pigs or feral swine	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Declaration of Extraordinary Emergency after first detection of ASF in the United States in domestic pigs (or possibly feral swine) will establish USDA as the leader of a coordinated response to control and eradicate the disease and ensure availability of resources. • USDA APHIS VS emergency response authorities will be used to support ASF response activities in both feral swine and domestic pigs. These authorities – in conjunction with State, Territory, and Tribal authorities – allow response activities to be conducted in affected areas. • USDA will issue a 72-hour National Movement Standstill for live swine and deadstock movements upon first confirmation of ASF in domestic pigs in the U.S. mainland to allow initial critical response activities to begin to be coordinated at the Federal and State/Territory level. A finding of ASF in feral swine in the United States will not automatically trigger a National Movement Standstill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of Extraordinary Emergency & 72-Hour National Movement Standstill • Hour 73 Response Options • USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 2: USDA Authorities, USDA APHIS VS Guidance
Use a unified approach to coordinate with Federal and State domestic pig and feral swine regulatory authorities and industry	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDA APHIS will establish a unified Incident Command System organizational structure per the National Incident Management System to enable efficient and effective incident management. • A unified State-Federal Incident Command organizational structure and Incident Management Team(s) (IMT) will include personnel from USDA APHIS Veterinary Services and Wildlife Services at national and local levels and the State Animal Health Official of the affected State/Territory. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State-level feral swine authorities vary by State and will be coordinated accordingly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APHIS Foreign Animal Disease Framework: Roles and Coordination (FAD PreP Manual 1-0) • National Incident Management System • USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 3.4: Initial Response Actions

Coordinate swine field operational response roles between USDA APHIS, State authorities, and response personnel		
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools	
	USDA APHIS Activities	Activities Requested of Affected State/Territory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDA APHIS and State Animal Health Officials will lead field response activities. • Coordination of field activities with the affected State/Territory will be critical for implementing response activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declare an Extraordinary Emergency • Implement a 72-hour National Movement Standstill after first ASF detection in domestic pigs in the contiguous United States • Coordinate public awareness campaign • Coordinate the incident response • Coordinate diagnostic testing at USDA APHIS' National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) and through the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) • Deploy incident management teams when requested (IMT) • Coordinate use of EMRS • Provide access to the National Veterinary Stockpile • Coordinate feral swine management and response activities • Take measure to control and eradicate the disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security, safety • Law enforcement • Issue and enforcing quarantines • Coordinated public awareness campaign • Deploy State IMT • Use EMRS, in addition to State or industry information technology systems, for reporting and incident management • Determine movement permit requirements; issue movement permits • Take measures to control and eradicate the disease • Obtain access to lands, approvals • Close of areas and enforcement (e.g., State parks) • Prohibit interstate movement/commerce of feral swine • Prohibit hunting/baiting and public access in Control Areas • Notification to public of areas where hunting/baiting is prohibited or restricted • Provide local intel of the area, feral swine density estimates, other area considerations • Provide feral swine trapping equipment • Feral swine population reduction activities (e.g., trapping, hunting, aerial removal) • Coordinate testing of hunter-killed feral swine outside affected area

2. Box the virus in to reduce transmission between domestic pig premises

Quickly establish minimum 5 km Control Areas and 5 km Surveillance Zones around infected swine premises	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately establish a minimum 5 km Control Area (3 km Infected Zone + 2 km Buffer Zone) and 5 km Surveillance Zone around infected domestic pig premises; this allows response activities to begin and to be efficiently and effectively coordinated. Determine premises designations in the Control Area, Surveillance Zone, and Free Area (i.e., infected premises, contact premises, suspect premises, at-risk premises, monitored premises, free premises). Re-evaluate these designations as needed throughout the outbreak based on the epidemiological situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.5: Zones, Areas, and Premises Designations; Visualizing Zones and Areas for Domestic Pigs & Feral Swine 

Quickly implement quarantines and movement restrictions for swine premises located within Control Areas and on Contact and Suspect Premises	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarantines are emergency regulatory interventions to manage swine movements; the following authority applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State/Territory Authority and/or USDA Authority: existing USDA authorities or USDA Extraordinary Emergency Declaration. Quarantines have specific managed movement requirements (biosecurity, traceability and surveillance) depending upon the Premises Status. Impose State quarantines and/or hold orders on all swine premises located within Control Areas and on suspect and contact premises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.6: Quarantine and Movement Control State/Territory animal health authorities

Collect movement data and perform contact tracing as quickly and completely as possible; prioritize tracing based on risk and disease spread potential	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracing should capture all movements to and from the premises including, but not limited to, susceptible swine, non-susceptible species, animal products, vehicles, feed, and personnel; tracing also includes premises epi-linked through a network relationship and consideration of all potential modes of transmission and possible contact with feral swine. • Perform direct and indirect contact tracing on/off infected swine premises as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Direct contacts (live swine movement): trace all swine movement on and off the Infected Premises that occurred within the last 30 days (i.e., two WOHAI incubation periods). ○ Indirect contacts: trace all premises and locations that have a shared direct or indirect contact during the last 15 days with the Infected Premises. • When there is a high volume of contacts to trace or resources are limited, prioritize tracing based on risk of transmission and potential for further disease spread. • Contact Premises outside of the Control Area should be aggressively investigated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Apply appropriate movement controls and conduct diagnostic testing to rapidly detect new cases on Contact Premises, included premises epi-linked through a network relationship outside of the Control Area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDA APHIS VS Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health, Surveillance Design and Analysis • USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 3.3.3: Zones and Areas in Relation to Contact Tracing • USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.5.3: Epidemiological Investigation and Contact Tracing • ASF Epidemiological Questionnaire • NAHEMS: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Tracing

Conduct epidemiological investigations and analyses to inform the response	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An epidemiologic investigation can identify the index case, determine risk factors for transmission, determine the scale and scope of the outbreak, and support the development of mitigation strategies. • Administer epidemiological questionnaires to all infected swine premises and all swine premises in the Control Area, Surveillance Zone, and Contact/Suspect Premises at least once during surveillance. • Premises may be administered the questionnaire multiple times throughout the outbreak if they are located within multiple zones/areas or become infected multiple times. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 3.3.3: Epidemiology • ASF Epidemiological Questionnaire

Quickly test swine premises and maintain timely and accurate surveillance	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<p>Coordinate diagnostic testing at NVSL and NAHLN, or other approved APHIS laboratories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All ASF diagnostic testing will be performed at USDA APHIS approved NAHLN laboratories or at NVSL; all confirmatory testing will be performed at NVSL. Coordinate with the USDA APHIS VS NAHLN Coordinator. Ensure NAHLN and NVSL testing requirements are coordinated and communicated between the IMT, NAHLN laboratories, and NAHLN coordinator. Implement laboratory messaging for all diagnostic sample submissions (via EMRS) and test results between NAHLN, NVSL, and EMRS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.3: Diagnostics USDA APHIS NVSL Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory National Animal Health Laboratory Network NAHLN Information Technology System
<p>Test swine premises in the Control Area and Surveillance Zone based on USDA APHIS surveillance standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the surveillance design and standards as provided in the USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan (Red Book) and in surveillance guidance documents provided on the ASF FAD PReP website, or as amended by USDA APHIS during an outbreak response. Coordinate with USDA APHIS VS Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health, Surveillance Design and Analysis subject matter experts to help define appropriate surveillance strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS VS Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health, Surveillance Design and Analysis USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.3: Diagnostics USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.4: Surveillance Design
<p>Test suspect and contact swine premises quickly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize epidemiological investigation and diagnostic testing on Suspect Premises and Contact Premises to rapidly detect new cases. Contact Premises outside of the Control Area should be aggressively investigated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.3: Diagnostics USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.4: Surveillance Design ASF Epidemiological Questionnaire
Implement additional outreach and surveillance on domestic pig and feral swine morbidity/mortality reporting and testing nationally	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance awareness to swine premises for reporting of ASF suspect cases and increase national passive and active ASF surveillance. Implement mechanisms for public reporting of found dead feral swine carcasses (e.g., reporting hotline, webpage, etc.) in affected areas. Incorporate processes within the IMT for assessing and responding to public reporting of found dead feral swine carcasses in affected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS VS Swine Hemorrhagic Fevers: African and Classical Swine Fever Integrated Surveillance Plan African Swine Fever: Report Feral Swine

Communicate with industry to enhance and maintain biosecurity	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For swine production sites: implement biosecurity as specified in the Secure Pork Supply Plan and as recommended by regulatory State and VS personnel. For meat harvest facilities: implement the minimum biosecurity criteria within the ASF meat harvest facility plans for Contact Premises/Non-Infected Facility in a Control Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.10: Biosecurity For swine production premises: Secure Pork Supply Plan For meat harvest facilities (MHF): MHF Contact Premises and Non-Infected MHF in a Control Area plans Additional plans: off-site rendering and spray dried blood/plasma facility plans

3. Eliminate the virus on infected swine premises

Follow USDA APHIS guidelines and requirements for depopulation, disposal, and sanitation/virus elimination	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA must approve any depopulation or destruction activities before euthanasia/depopulation of animals or destruction of materials occur. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign and complete the Appraisal and Indemnity Request Form (ASF Appendices A1 and/or A2). The value of swine will be obtained from a) a VS-prepared calculator based on fair market value of the swine, and/or b) receipts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.13: Indemnity and Compensation Overview of Finance & Administration Procedures ASF Appraisal and Indemnity Request form Appendix A1 (form for owner) and Appendix A2 (form for grower) Depopulation, disposal, & decontamination – option matrices and considerations AVMA guidelines for the depopulation of animals
<p>Implement the ASF Herd Plan for infected swine production premises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the ASF Herd Plan and USDA and AVMA guidelines and requirements for depopulation and disposal, virus elimination, and restocking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASF Herd Plan Template
<p>Implement the ASF meat harvest and associated facility plans for infected/positive meat harvest facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the ASF Plans for an Infected/Positive Meat Harvest Facility and USDA and AVMA guidelines and requirements for depopulation and disposal, virus elimination, and reopening. Follow the ASF plans for associated Off-Site Rendering and Spray Dried Blood/Plasma facilities, as needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infected/Positive Meat Harvest Facility plan Off-Site Rendering Facility plan Spray Dried Blood/Plasma Facility plan

4. Prevent transmission between domestic pigs and feral swine

Quickly determine if there are feral swine in the affected area	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS Wildlife Services, with its partners, document locations of established feral swine populations in the United States. If feral swine are present in affected areas, coordinate with USDA APHIS WS to determine if feral swine population reduction/carcass removal activities should be implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS Wildlife Services USDA APHIS Wildlife Services Feral Swine Distribution Maps
Increase biosecurity on domestic pig premises to prevent contact between domestic pigs and feral swine in affected areas	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic pig premises in affected areas should increase biosecurity measures on their premises to prevent contact with feral swine. Fencing may be used in certain circumstances, in consultation with USDA APHIS Wildlife Services and State wildlife authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure Pork Supply Plan Evaluation of fences for containing feral swine under simulated depopulation conditions
Limit external disturbances to feral swine populations in the affected area that are not part of response activities	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External disturbances to feral swine populations in affected areas can further spread ASF into unaffected areas or reduce the effectiveness of response options. Only response personnel will be used to conduct feral swine response measures in affected areas, if needed. Coordinate with State and local officials to reduce or prohibit hunting, baiting, and access by the public in areas where response measures are being implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.12: APHIS Wildlife Services

5. Maintain continuity of business

Implement Continuity of Business plans to facilitate the managed movement of commodities and animals	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swine premises not in Control Areas or identified as Contact or Suspect Premises maintain intra/interstate commerce, unless otherwise restricted due to a national or regional movement standstill order. Swine premises in Control Areas and Contact Premises need permits for movement; specific movement types may be approved without a permit if authorized by State Animal Health Officials and USDA APHIS. Utilize standardized permitting requirements for swine and swine products across all States/Territories; Control Area Permit Criteria and templates can be found on the ASF FAD PReP website. Use EMRS and/or State and industry databases for permitting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.7: Continuity of Business National Continuity of Business: Standardized Permitting Guidance (by Type of Movement) Secure Pork Supply Plan FAD PReP Manual 6-0 Permitted Movement USDA APHIS Emergency Management Response System Overview of the EMRS2 Gateway

6. Ensure information flow and management

Record and report domestic pig and feral swine field data using USDA’s Emergency Management Response System (EMRS)	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All domestic pig and feral swine data will be loaded into USDA’s Emergency Management Response System (EMRS), the system of record for all foreign animal disease investigations and incidents. Both domestic pig and feral swine data will be collected in EMRS to use for outbreak management and data visualization/analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS Emergency Management Response System FAD PReP Manual 3-0 Incident Information Management and Reporting USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.8: Information Management

Utilize EMRS to manage the outbreak and meet national and international reporting requirements	
Key Approaches	Resources and Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal and external situational reports will be developed using USDA APHIS and State/Territory templates and data within EMRS; public reporting of the outbreak situation will be coordinated between USDA APHIS and regulatory officials in the affected State/Territory. Use of EMRS will be critical for negotiating and reestablishing trade. Use of EMRS will be critical to meet international requirements for outbreak management and for the United States to self-declare the entire country, zone, or compartment free of ASF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Organisation for Animal Health Terrestrial Animal Health Code: African Swine Fever USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 4.8: Information, Reporting and Task Management USDA APHIS ASF Response Plan, Chapter 5: Recovery

7. Identify and maintain resource requirements

Continually assess equipment, supply, and personnel needs			
Key Approaches	Primary Equipment/Supplies	Primary Personnel Needs	Resources/Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All resource needs will be identified, evaluated, and monitored by the Incident Management Team(s), Incident Coordination Group, and State/Territory regulatory officials. All federal resources will be requested through EMRS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA APHIS National Veterinary Stockpile Feral swine population management equipment/supplies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traps, bait, cameras Firearms, ammunition Fencing Helicopters, drones Carcass disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMT positions Case manager Biosecurity site manager Contracting officer representative Field reimbursement specialist (FRS) Personnel supporting contact tracing Depopulation and disposal personnel/contractors Virus elimination personnel/contactors Disease surveillance personnel Permitting personnel Training coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAD PReP materials and references USDA APHIS WS and local feral swine density estimates USDA APHIS WS evaluation of equipment/supplies to use based on landscape/location

Additional Resources

[USDA APHIS FAD PReP: African Swine Fever](#)

[USDA APHIS African Swine Fever Response Plan: The Red Book](#)

[APHIS Foreign Animal Disease Framework: Roles and Coordination \(FAD PReP Manual 1-0\)](#)

[APHIS Foreign Animal Disease Framework: Response Strategies \(FAD PReP Manual 2-0\)](#)

[APHIS Foreign Animal Disease Framework: Information Management and Reporting \(FAD PReP Manual 3-0\)](#)

[APHIS FAD Investigation Manual \(FAD PReP Manual 4-0\)](#)

[Permitted Movement \(FAD PReP Manual 6-0\)](#)

[Secure Pork Supply](#)

[NAHEMS: Continuity of Business](#)

[NAHEMS: Biosecurity](#)

[NAHEMS: Quarantine and Movement Control](#)

[NAHEMS: Cleaning and Disinfection](#)

[NAHEMS: Disposal](#)

[NAHEMS: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Tracing](#)

[NAHEMS: Health and Safety](#)

[NAHEMS: Personal Protective Equipment](#)

[NAHEMS: Mass Depopulation and Euthanasia](#)

[NAHEMS: Wildlife Management & Vector Control for FAD Response in Domestic Livestock](#)

[USDA APHIS Wildlife Services Feral Swine Distribution Maps](#)

The FAD PReP mission is to raise awareness, define expectations, and improve capabilities for FAD preparedness and response.

For more information, please go to www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep.