Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Response Plan: The Red Book (Updated May 2017)
Update Information

This version of the *USDA APHIS HPAI Response Plan: The Red Book (Updated May 2017)* reflects knowledge and lessons learned during the following outbreaks:

- 2014–2015, HPAI—largest outbreak in U.S. history
- 2016, HPAI/LPAI in Indiana
- 2017, HPAI/LPAI in Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, and Georgia
What Changed

Revisions made include the following:

• Reflection of policy changes made after release of last response plan.
• Reflection of New National Response Framework (June 2016).
• Replacement of surveillance sections, revised by the Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health.
• Incorporation of new permitted movement guidance.
• Inclusion of additional guidance on restocking activities.
Additional Updates

Revisions made also include the following:

- Correction of any errors identified in the prior version.
- Addition of changes made in response to comments on the DRAFT August 2015 version.
- Reflection of the updated Secure Poultry Supply Plan, which is working to harmonize and integrate existing plans for eggs, turkeys, and broilers.
Supplemental Policy Information

• The National Incident Coordination Group developed additional policy guidance in result of the recent Avian Influenza outbreaks, available here: www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep.

• The HPAI Redbook provides strategic guidance; whereas, additional policy guidance provides information on how to operationalize activities, particularly for the unified Incident Command.

• These are consistent with the HPAI Redbook, and should be utilized in any future outbreak.

• Check these documents frequently as they do change.
Purpose of Plan

Provides responders with:

• A guiding APHIS policy document to use during an HPAI outbreak in domestic poultry.

• Current strategic guidance for control and eradication of HPAI in domestic poultry during an outbreak.
Target Audience

Animal health emergency responders, Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments as well as industry partners.
Key Components of the Plan

• HPAI Information
• Framework of USDA & APHIS Response
• Response Goals
• Response Strategy
• Critical Activities and Tools
• Restocking and Recovery
HPAI Response Goals

• Detect, control, and contain HPAI in domestic poultry as quickly as possible.

• Eradicate HPAI using strategies that seek to protect public health and the environment, and stabilize animal agriculture, the food supply, and the economy.

• Provide science- and risk-based approaches and systems to facilitate continuity of business for non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products.
HPAI Response Goals continued

• Achieving these three goals will allow individual poultry facilities, States, Tribes, regions, and industries to resume normal production as rapidly as possible.

• The objective is to allow the United States to regain disease-free status without the response effort causing more disruption and damage than the disease outbreak itself.
HPAI Response Strategy

• The primary control and eradication strategy for HPAI in poultry is stamping-out.
  – Stamping-out is the depopulation of clinically affected and in-contact susceptible poultry.
  – If the spread of HPAI outpaces the resources for stamping-out, or if other factors direct the response away from a stamping-out strategy alone, emergency vaccination strategies might be considered.

• The response strategy will be supported by a coordinated public awareness campaign.
HPAI Response Strategy

Stamping-Out Policy

• Primary strategy for control and eradication of HPAI in domestic poultry.
• Infected birds will be depopulated in the quickest, safest, and most humane way possible.
• Based on the epidemiology of the outbreak, prioritizing the poultry to depopulate first may be necessary.
HPAI Response Strategy

Authorization for Response Activities

- When the criteria for a presumptive positive HPAI case have been met (per the H5/H7 AI Case Definition), the APHIS Administrator or VS Deputy Administrator can authorize APHIS personnel—in conjunction with State, Tribal, and IC personnel—to initiate depopulation.

- Depopulation of poultry on Contact Premises or those meeting the suspect case definition may also be warranted; this action will be authorized by APHIS and State/Tribal officials.
HPAI Response Strategy

**Coordinated Public Awareness Campaign**

- Engages and leverages Federal-State-Tribal-local-stakeholder relationships to provide unified public messages for local, national, and international audiences.
- Addresses the issues and concerns relating to food safety, public health, and animal welfare.
- Addresses issues and concerns rated to interstate commerce, continuity of business, and international trade.
- Widely disseminated key communication messages to consumers and producers.
Response Critical Activities and Tools

- Public Communication and Messaging Campaign
- Quarantine and Movement Control
- Biosecurity
- Diagnosis and Reporting
- Epidemiological Investigation and Tracing
- Surveillance
- Continuity of Business
- Mass Depopulation and Euthanasia
- Disposal
- Cleaning and Disinfection
- Emergency Vaccination

*These critical activities are covered in more detail in the FAD PReP Standard Operating Procedures and NAHEMS Guidelines.*
Response Critical Activities and Tools

Appraisal

• State and APHIS officials approve depopulation prior to its occurrence.

• Indemnity is a key component of APHIS’s disease control programs in that the promise of fair compensation for losses helps to ensure cooperation from the owners of affected poultry.

• Such cooperation is important for rapid disease control and eradication.
Response Critical Activities and Tools

Mass Depopulation and Euthanasia

- Due to the risk of virus amplification in infected poultry, authorized depopulation activities should be completed as quickly as possible; the goal is within 24 hours.
- Carbon dioxide and water-based foam concentrate have most commonly been used to depopulate poultry flocks.
- However, to meet the goal of depopulation within 24 hours and halt virus production, other alternative methods may also be considered by State and APHIS officials.
Response Critical Activities and Tools

Cleaning and Disinfection (Virus Elimination)

• Cleaning and disinfection steps are necessary to control and eliminate HPAI during an outbreak.

• Cleaning is the removal of gross contamination, organic material, and debris from the premises.
  – This can be mechanical, like sweeping (dry cleaning) and/or the use of water and a soap or detergent (wet cleaning).

• Disinfection refers to the methods that are used on surfaces to destroy or eliminate HPAI virus.
  – This can be physical (e.g., heat) or chemical (e.g., disinfectant).

• Cleaning and disinfection activities should focus on eliminating the virus in the most cost-effective manner possible.
Response Critical Activities and Tools

Quarantine and Movement Control (QMC)

• By restricting movement of infected poultry, poultry products, and contaminated fomites, QMC can aid in controlling and eradicating HPAI during an outbreak.

• The Emergency Management Response System 2.0 (EMRS2) is the official system of record for permits and permitted movements made into, within, and out of a Control Area.

• Based on science- and risk- based information, QMC includes permitted movement: for more information on permits during an HPAI outbreak, please see Manual 6-0.
Supporting FAD PReP Materials

Strategic Plans-Concept of Operations Documents

- **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 FAD Investigation Manual** (FAD PReP Manual 4-0)
- **Permitted Movement** (FAD PReP Manual 6-0)
Supporting FAD PReP Materials

Continuity of Business

Secure Poultry Supply Plans (Egg, Turkey & Broiler)

- Based on current research and practice in fields including virology, flock husbandry, epidemiology, and risk-assessment.
- Uses science- and risk-based preparedness and response components to provide guidance on permitting the movement of egg industry products from a Control Area during an HPAI outbreak.
- These recommendations effectively manage the risk of HPAI transmission to naïve premises and provide a high degree of confidence that egg industry products moved into market channels do not contain HPAI virus.
Supporting FAD PReP Materials

NAHEMS Guidelines

- Continuity of Business
- Biosecurity
- Quarantine and Movement Control
- Information Management
- Cleaning and Disinfection
- Disposal
- Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Tracing
- Health and Safety
- Personal Protective Equipment

- Mass Depopulation and Euthanasia
- Vaccination for Contagious Diseases
- Wildlife Management & Vector Control for FAD Response in Domestic Livestock
Sources

• APHIS FAD PReP website
  http://www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep

• FAD PReP HPAI Page (Response and Policy Information)

• Secure Poultry Supply Plan
  www.securepoultrysupply.com