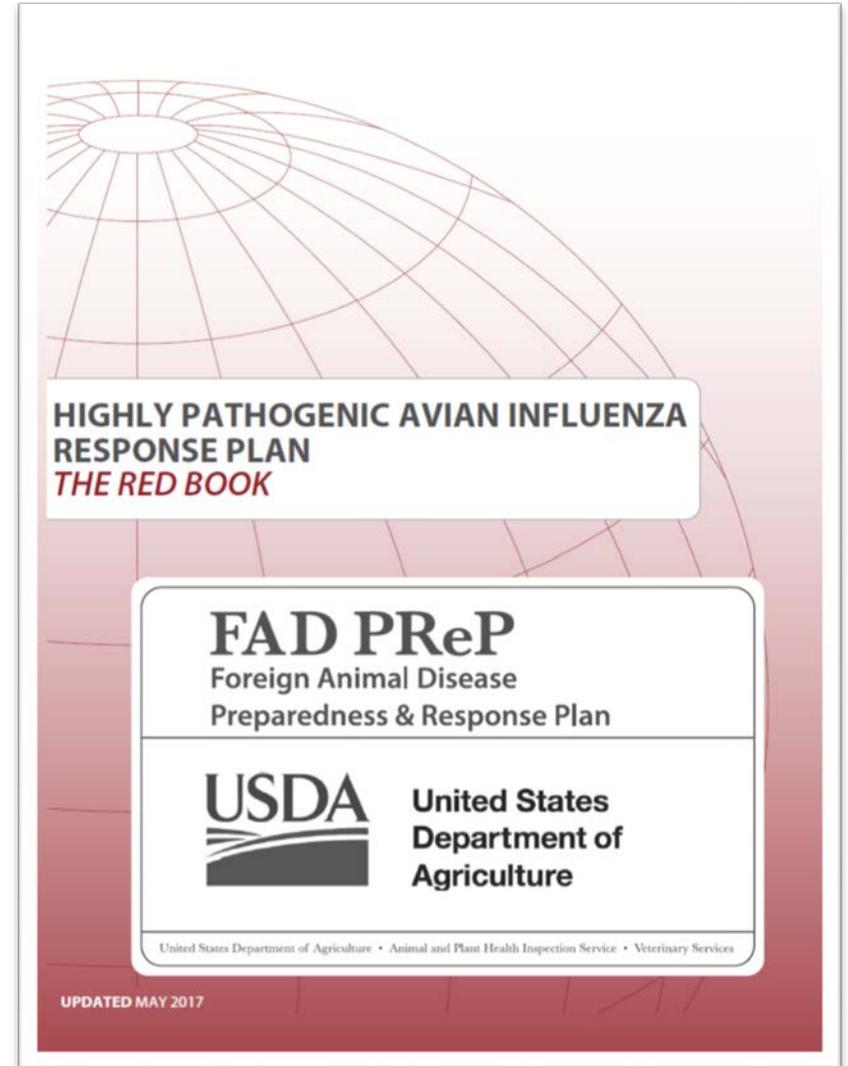


# Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Response Plan: The Red Book *(Updated May 2017)*



# FAD PReP



# 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).
- Inclusion of revised World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) *Terrestrial Animal Code* (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](http://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 related 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)*

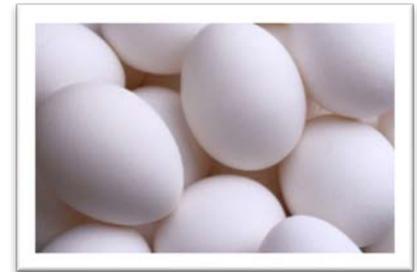


# Supporting FAD PReP Materials

## 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.

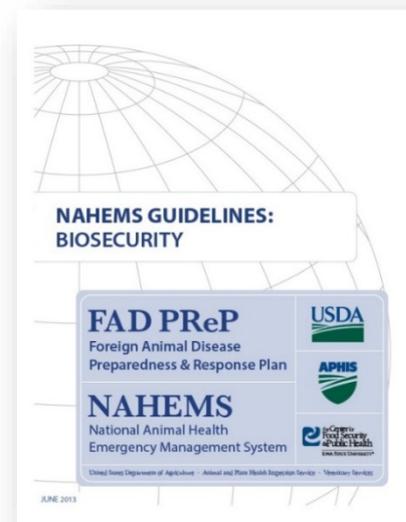


# Supporting FAD PReP Materials

## 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)  
<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/emergency-management/fadprep-hpai>
- Secure Poultry Supply Plan  
[www.securepoultrysupply.com](http://www.securepoultrysupply.com)