

FY2016 HPAI Response

Contact Premises

(Guidance Issued December 17, 2015)



Policy Update

- Provides responders with revised procedures learned from the 2014–2015 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak.

Key Components

- General Guidance for Contact Premises (CP)
- Overview of Steps for Tracing and Identifying CP
- Specific CP Scenarios
- General Surveillance Guidance for CP
- Example Surveillance Scheme

General Guidance for Contact Premises

Contact Premises (CP): have susceptible poultry that may have been exposed to the HPAI virus, either directly or indirectly, including but not limited to exposure to susceptible poultry, poultry products, fomites, or people from Infected Premises (IP).

Tracing:

- A critical activity during an HPAI outbreak is to rapidly and diligently trace-back and trace-forward movements from an IP; tracing identifies CP.
- This tracing aids in the control of the spread of HPAI virus and limits the impact of the outbreak.
- Tracing should include all movements from the premises including:
 - susceptible poultry and livestock,
 - non-susceptible livestock,
 - animal products,
 - vehicles,
 - crops/grains,
 - and people (all potential fomites).
- Tracing will also include consideration of all potential modes of transmission and possible contact with wildlife.

General Guidance for Contact Premises (Continued)

Tracing Period: Typically, trace-back and trace-forward information is collected from the IP for the past 21 days.

Priority of Tracing:

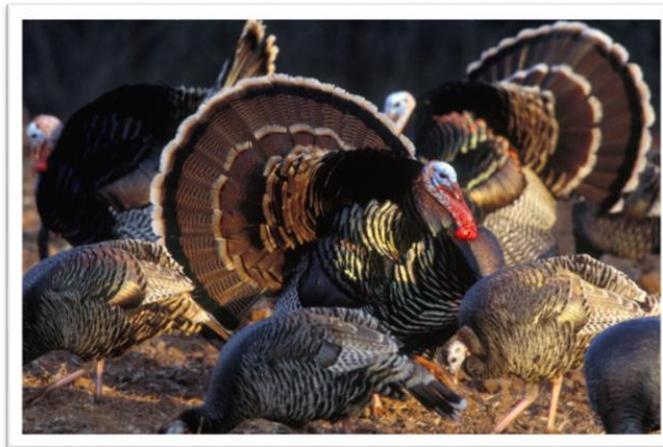
- When resources or personnel are limited in a widespread outbreak, movements considered high-risk by the Unified Incident Command (IC) should be traced first, so that action can be rapidly taken to control and contain the spread of HPAI.
- Recent trace-forwards involving hatching eggs, hatchlings, or live poultry are typically the first priority.

Depopulation: When CP are identified from tracing, depopulation of poultry on CP, or poultry meeting the suspect case definition, may also be authorized by USDA APHIS officials—in coordination with State and Tribal officials and IC—depending on epidemiological information and outbreak characteristics.

General Guidance for Contact Premises (Continued)

Indemnity: If USDA APHIS officials—in coordination with State and Tribal officials and IC—agree that CP need to be depopulated, USDA APHIS will provide indemnity for depopulated poultry as funds are available.

Captive Wild Birds (i.e., raptors or certified endangered species): USDA APHIS does not depopulate captive wild birds (i.e., raptors or certified endangered species). In the event captive wild birds or certified endangered species are on a CP, State Animal Health Officials (SAHOs), APHIS officials, and appropriate wildlife officials will be consulted.



Overview of Steps for Tracing and Identifying CP

1. SAHOs and APHIS officials contact all facilities with traces from the IP.
2. A State quarantine or hold order is placed on each facility with poultry, hatchlings, or hatching eggs from the IP (typically called Dangerous Contact premises).
 - a. Under certain circumstances, a State quarantine or hold order may also be placed on CP that received items or products determined to be high-risk movements by the IC.
3. All information required for indemnity is collected (e.g., census and inventory) on the CP in the event the flock is depopulated.
4. Epidemiological investigation of the CP is completed.
5. USDA/APHIS, State/Tribal officials, and IC agree on the disposition of the CP. Depending on epidemiological information, outbreak characteristics, proactive risk-assessments, premises characteristics (including type and species of birds), or other information available, the CP may be:
 - a. Depopulated in full.
 - b. Partially depopulated: poultry and hatching eggs from the IP are depopulated; all remain under State quarantine and tested based on surveillance guidance to demonstrate freedom from infection (minimum testing every other day for 14 days, *see Option 2 below*).
 - c. Released from quarantine or hold order if further investigation and testing indicated premises does not fit the definition of CP.



Specific CP Scenarios

Hatching Eggs and Hatchlings Traced from IP

1. Identify location of all hatchling eggs and hatchlings from IP.
2. If IP sends hatching eggs to more than one hatchery, the risk of each hatchery will be evaluated independently.
3. USDAAPHIS, State/Tribal officials, and IC assess the HPAI infection-risk of hatching eggs or hatchlings and determine disposition.
 - a. A science and risk-based approach will be used to determine risk.
 - b. Primary consideration should be the timing of egg or hatchling movements from the IP (i.e., 2 days ago or 15 days ago), relative to the known incubation period of the circulating virus. Movements within the known incubation period are at higher risk.
4. Recommended disposition is to:
 - a. Isolate and depopulate hatching eggs traced from the IP and any direct in-contact eggs (i.e., same incubator), on the CP.
 - b. Isolate and depopulate hatchling from the IP, and any direct in-contact hatchlings (i.e., in shared holding area) on the CP.
5. If these measures and the epidemiological investigation of the CP is completed with no detection of HPAI, then CP status (and quarantine) is released, which may include virus elimination and environmental testing per IC guidance.

Specific CP Scenarios (continued)

Poultry Traced From IP

Option 1: Depopulation of All Poultry

1. Isolate and depopulate poultry from the IP.
2. Depopulate other poultry on the CP.
3. If these measures and the epidemiological investigation of the CP is completed with no detection of HPAI, then CP status (and quarantine) is released, which may include virus elimination and environmental testing per IC guidance.

Option 2: Depopulation of All Poultry from IP with Quarantine and Surveillance of All Other Poultry on Premises

1. Isolate and depopulate poultry from the IP.
2. Isolate and quarantine (other) poultry on CP & conduct surveillance to determine disease status of the flock.
3. Minimum surveillance guidelines for poultry on CP is rRT-PCR testing every other day for 14 days.
4. State Animal Health Officials and IC can use other surveillance testing schemes if they provide 95 percent confidence of detection.
5. If upon completion of the epidemiological investigation and surveillance testing of the CP HPAI infection has not been detected, then the CP status (and quarantine) is released.

Specific CP Scenarios (continued)

Feed Mill on CP

1. Feed trucks and other fomites moving on and off premises will require strict biosecurity measures.
 - i. May include intensified cleaning and disinfection measure as specified by IC.
2. If premises is a hatchery, feed movement may be restricted until depopulation.
3. If premises is part of a larger production system, feed movement may be restricted to premises (or specific premises) until the epidemiological investigation of the CP has been completed.
4. In the event the CP becomes an IP, the SAHO and IC will work together to determine the disposition of the feed on the premises.



General Surveillance Guidance for CP

Commercial Flocks

Gallinaceous birds

- ➔ collect 5- or 11-bird pool from each multiple of 50 or less dead/euthanized birds, every other day for 14 days
- ➔ designed for 95 percent confidence
- ➔ do not sample healthy birds

Domestic waterfowl

- ➔ follow guidance for gallinaceous birds if moribounds are available
- ➔ if not sample 30 birds per house every other day for 14 days
- ➔ 30 bird sample sufficient if 95 percent confidence if within-flock prevalence is 10 percent

Backyard Flocks

- ➔ sample as described for commercial
- ➔ collect 5-bird pools

Example Surveillance Scheme

- The following **example** is for live birds from the California Department of Food and Agriculture for the 2014–2015 HPAI response.
- This table was intended for small backyard flock guidance (CP).
- Collect swab samples from birds in each house on each premises:
 - Every other day: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
 - For 8 sample days.
 - Over a 17 day period.
- Collect the number of birds as listed in table below.

Guidance on Number of Samples

Number of birds on each premises or house	Minimum number of birds to be sampled
10 or less	Sample all
20	15
30	15
40	15
50 or greater	20

For More Information

For additional information on HPAI epidemiology, tracing, and surveillance please see the following:

- [USDA APHIS FAD PReP Website](#)
 - *USDA APHIS HPAI Response Plan: The Red Book*
 - *HPAI Epidemiological Investigation and Tracing SOP*
 - *NAHEMS Guidelines: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Tracing*

- [Emergency Management Response System \(EMRS\)](#)