

**QUARANTINE AND RELEASE OF LIVE BIRD MARKETS
THROUGH DEPOPULATION OF BIRDS AND SWINE
(For All Subtypes of AI)**

Live Bird Markets (LBM) pose a special biosecurity risk, because human traffic onto and off of the premises can be difficult to prevent, even with a quarantine. Therefore, all birds and swine in a LBM that has had a positive AI test will be depopulated.

When samples taken from birds or from the environment in a LBM are found positive for Avian Influenza by serology (bird samples) or virus detection testing (birds/environmental samples), the following protocol will be followed:

QUARANTINE:

- The LBM will immediately be quarantined by the RI DEM Division of Agriculture (DAG). The RI State Veterinarian or a designee will post the quarantine.
- Quarantine prohibits the movement of birds, swine, animal products, litter, and offal into or out of the LBM premises.

INSPECTION OF LBM RECORDS:

- DAG officials will inspect LBM records to verify that birds have been tested in accordance with Department requirements.

CONDEMNATION OF BIRDS AND SWINE:

- The DAG will present a Condemnation Order to the LBM owner for signature before animals are depopulated.

APPRAISAL FOR INDEMNITY:

- State and/or Federal personnel will inventory and appraise all birds and swine on the premises, using fair wholesale market value.
- All birds and swine shall be listed on the inventory by species and approximate weight.
- Indemnity funds will not be provided or will be returned if it is proven that animals were illegally moved into the LBM or the State, or in the event of any other regulatory violations.
- Poultry and products/materials that are condemned by the DAG and/or USDA APHIS and destroyed as part of the disease eradication effort will be eligible for a fair market value appraisal for indemnification purposes. Cleaning and disinfection costs may also be indemnified. In accordance with 9 CFR Part 56 (referenced below), USDA APHIS may pay indemnity for the following activities:
 1. Destruction and disposal of poultry that were infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI;
 2. Destruction of any eggs destroyed during testing of poultry for H5/H7 LPAI during an outbreak of H5/H7 LPAI; and

3. Cleaning and disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials that came into contact with poultry that were infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI; or, in the case of materials, if the cost of cleaning and disinfection would exceed the value of the materials or if cleaning and disinfection would be impracticable for any reason, the destruction and disposal of the materials.

Poultry: Indemnity for the destruction of poultry infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI will be based on the fair market value of the poultry, as determined by an appraisal. Poultry infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI that are removed by APHIS or the DAG from a flock will be appraised by an APHIS official appraiser and a State official appraiser jointly, or, if APHIS and State authorities agree, by either an APHIS official appraiser or a State official appraiser alone. For laying hens, the appraised value should include the hen's projected future egg production.

Appraisals of poultry must be reported on forms furnished by APHIS and signed by the appraisers and must be signed by the owners of the poultry to indicate agreement with the appraisal amount. Appraisals of poultry must be signed by the owners of the poultry prior to the destruction of the poultry, unless the owners, APHIS, and the DAG agree that the poultry may be destroyed immediately. Reports of appraisals must show the number of birds and the value per head.

Disposal: Indemnity for disposal of poultry infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI will be based on receipts or other documentation maintained by the claimant verifying expenditures for disposal activities authorized by 9 CFR Part 56. Any disposal of poultry infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI for which compensation is requested must be performed under a compliance agreement between the claimant, the DAG, and APHIS. APHIS will review claims for compensation for disposal. If disposal is performed by the DAG, APHIS will indemnify the DAG for disposal under a cooperative agreement. The destruction and disposal of the indemnified poultry must be conducted in accordance with the initial State response and containment plan for H5/H7 LPAI.

Eggs: Indemnity for eggs destroyed during an outbreak for testing for H5/H7 LPAI will be based on the fair market value of the eggs, as determined by an appraisal. Eggs destroyed for testing for H5/H7 LPAI will be appraised by an APHIS official appraiser and a State official appraiser jointly, or, if APHIS and State authorities agree, by either an APHIS official appraiser or a State official appraiser alone. Appraisals of eggs must be reported on forms furnished by APHIS and signed by the appraisers and must be signed by the owners of the eggs to indicate agreement with the appraisal amount. Appraisals of eggs must be signed by the owners of the eggs prior to the destruction of the poultry, unless the owners, APHIS, and the DAG agree that the eggs may be destroyed immediately. Reports of appraisals must show the number of eggs and the value per egg.

Cleaning and Disinfection: Indemnity for cleaning and disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials that came into contact with poultry that are infected with or exposed to H5/H7 LPAI will be based on receipts or other documentation

maintained by the claimant verifying expenditures for cleaning and disinfection activities authorized by this part. Any cleaning and disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials for which indemnity is requested must be performed under a compliance agreement between the claimant, the DAG, and APHIS. APHIS will review claims for indemnity for cleaning and disinfection.

Materials Destroyed: In the case of materials, if the cost of cleaning and disinfection would exceed the value of the materials or cleaning and disinfection would be impracticable for any reason, indemnity for the destruction of the materials will be based on the fair market value of those materials, as determined by an appraisal. Materials will be appraised by an APHIS official appraiser and a State official appraiser jointly, or, if APHIS and State authorities agree, by either an APHIS official appraiser or a State official appraiser alone.

Swine: The DAG may provide indemnity for condemned swine in the live bird market up to 2/3 of the appraised value of the animals.

DEPOPULATION OF BIRDS AND SWINE:

- Depopulation of birds and swine shall be done within 24 hours of the laboratory notification whenever possible.
- Under the direction of DAG and/or USDA, all birds and swine on the premises will be humanely depopulated according to [AVMA Guidelines on Euthanasia](http://www.avma.org/issues/animal_welfare/euthanasia.pdf) <http://www.avma.org/issues/animal_welfare/euthanasia.pdf>. See also the protocol [Preparation for Euthanasia of Livestock in Disease Eradication](#) appended to the DEM Animal Disease Response Plan (6-9-4 in the DEM ERP).

DISPOSAL OF ANIMAL CARCASSES, LITTER, AND OFFAL:

- Disposal method will be determined by AI subtype:
 - For H5/H7, preferred options include:
 - Incineration at an approved facility; or
 - Burial at a landfill approved by the DAG.
 - Animal carcasses and other materials shall be loaded and transported for incineration or landfill disposal under the supervision of the DAG and/or USDA.
 - For NonH5/H7, preferred options include:
 - Incineration at an approved facility; or
 - Burial at a landfill approved by the DAG.
 - Animal carcasses and other materials shall be loaded and transported for incineration or landfill disposal under the supervision of the DAG and/or USDA.
- Disposal of animal carcasses and other materials shall be done within 24 hours of the diagnosis whenever possible.
- If animal carcasses and materials are transported to the laboratory for incineration, all animal carcasses and materials must be placed in red bags and tagged “for incineration” before being placed in the cooler at the laboratory.
- Contracted disposal companies may be utilized for loading, transport, and disposal.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION:

- Following depopulation and disposal, the LBM premises must be cleaned and disinfected. DAG and/or USDA officials will supervise the cleaning and disinfection and will inspect the premises after they have been completed.
- At the DAG's discretion, the DAG may require that cleaning and disinfection be repeated.
- Cleaning and disinfection costs may be included in indemnity from the DAG and/or USDA.

RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE:

After the DAG has approved the cleaning and disinfection of the premises:

- The LBM must be closed for at least 3 days and must be allowed to dry.
- When the DAG or USDA has determined that the LBM is dry, officials will collect environmental swab samples from the premises.
- 8 to 10 tubes should be collected from the LBM and each tube should contain 5 swabs, for a total of 40 to 50 swabs. Swab samples should be collected from walls, drains, floors, sinks, slaughter equipment, cages, crates, and any other areas of the LBM which may be considered high risk.
- The environmental samples will be submitted to a USDA- or DAG-designated laboratory for virus isolation testing. This testing takes approximately 7 days.
- If the laboratory reports that all tests are negative, the LBM may be released from quarantine.
- In most cases, total down time may be approximately 10 days.
- If environmental samples test positive, cleaning and disinfection must be repeated, and environmental samples will again be collected and tested.
- If environmental samples are positive after 3 cycles of cleaning and disinfection/testing, the DAG may require an extended down time.

The RI DEM Division of Agriculture reserves the right to amend the above mentioned requirements for Avian Influenza with the goal of any changes still being to prevent, contain and eliminate the disease. Changes to the general guidelines of the protocol may result from information including, but not limited to, virus strain, pathogenicity, morbidity and mortality, movement of birds and products, and additional epidemiological information obtained as a result of avian influenza investigations.