

AAZV HPAI Ad Hoc Committee – Example HPAI Vaccination Pathway

Note: The pathway listed below is based on the condor program’s experience with requesting HPAI vaccination for California condors, which was successful in previous years. It is not guaranteed that this will be the same pathway for other species or for the current strains of HPAI, as we are still awaiting confirmation from USDA. However, it does give guidance as to what **may** be expected if you decide to pursue HPAI vaccination for species at your facility.

Requirements / stumbling blocks based on Condor authorization:

- Emergency use/ authorization from USDA APHIS for an inactivated vaccine that is conditionally licensed by USDA. Must be requested in writing.
- Approval from each individual State’s Department of Agriculture to use the vaccine.
 - All states where vaccinated birds will be housed must be included.
- Material transfer agreement with vaccine manufacturer and identification of a responsible party to accept the vaccine.
 - This is similar to how controlled substances are handled, ideally you have one responsible person for that species or institution that receives the vaccine, gives out the vaccine, and is responsible for any misuse of the vaccine.
- Re-aliquoting vaccine:
 - Vaccine is typically produced in 1,000 dose vials for domestic poultry.
 - Vials must be discarded 24 hours after opening.
 - Can be re-aliquoting from the 1,000 dose vials made for chickens into smaller vials for more practical use.
 - USDA Center for Veterinary Biologics was responsible for doing this for the condor project.
- State and federal permits must be up to date for the appropriate species being held.
- A site plan for each premises must be submitted to USDA.
 - Each separate mailing address where animals are housed is considered a separate premise and must have a separate site plan.
- Safety/efficacy trials must be performed on the same species and / or similar species depending on the number of animals available.
 - For example, black vultures were used as the initial surrogate for California condors.
- Vaccine accountability/paperwork needs to be thoroughly maintained by the responsible party.
- All vaccinated animals need to be individually marked.
- No birds that are considered poultry by USDA can be present on the site.
 - USDA poultry includes: domestic chickens, turkeys, pigeons, ducks (including captive mallards and hybrids), geese. Also includes swans, partridges, grouse, pheasants, quail, guinea fowl, peafowl, doves, ostrich, emu, rhea, and potentially other species. Which species needs to be confirmed with USDA directly.
 - “Site” refers to an individual premise, or mailing address.
- Vaccinated birds cannot be sent to facilities that do not have an agreement with USDA.
- Vaccinated birds can be released into the wild after vaccination.