

Summary: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Outbreak Emergency Response and Coordination Efforts



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Avian Influenza Incident Summary

2014–2015 outbreak

- Largest highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak ever recorded in the United States
- 21 affected states
- 232 detections
- 50.5 million birds

2016 HPAI/low pathogenicity avian influenza (LPAI) outbreak

- H7N8 HPAI/LPAI
- One county in Indiana
- 414,000 birds

2017 HPAI/LPAI outbreak

- H7N9 HPAI/LPAI
- HPAI in Tennessee only
- LPAI in Tennessee (TN), Alabama (AL), Kentucky (KY), and Georgia (GA)
- 253,000 birds



2015 Lessons Learned

- Speed!
 - Need to depop quickly and reduce viral load to decrease opportunities for spread.
- Biosecurity and biocontainment
 - Day to day at barn level not just farm level
 - Day one of outbreak- every person/vehicle entering and exiting premises
- Producer needs ONE consistent POC or case manager, not revolving door
- > Financial processes
 - Too slow and cumbersome
 - Need to allow producer control of processes on farm



Prominent Policy Updates Since 2015

- Stamping-Out & Depopulation Policy
 - Primary control and eradication strategy for HPAI in domestic poultry, as defined by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), is stampingout.
 - Establishment of a depopulation goal of 24-hours or less after a presumptive positive classification.
- Ventilation Shutdown Evidence & Policy
 - Designating Ventilation Shutdown (VSD) as an adjunct method if primary methods won't achieve depopulation to meet the 24-hour depopulation goal—plan B.
 - VSD should be used only after careful consideration by State and APHIS
 officials concluding that no other method can achieve a sufficient, timely
 measure of assurance that the virus will not spread.
 - APHIS remains committed to finding new and innovative ways to accomplish goals of HPAI response.

Prominent Policy Updates Since 2015 continued

- Improved and streamlined indemnity processes:
 - Only one form, Appraisal and indemnity Request Form, required to be signed before depopulation
 - Flat-rate payment for virus elimination activities
 - Split indemnity payments between owners and growers—Interim rule.
- Emergency response procedures:
 - Surveillance and Diagnostics
 - (e.g., Surveillance Sampling for Commercial Premises in a Control Area)
 - Quarantine, Movement Control, and Continuity of Business
 - [e.g., Overview of the Emergency Response Management System (EMRS2) Customer Permit Gateway)
 - Disposal & Cleaning/Disinfection
 - (e.g., Using Heat Treatment for Virus Elimination)
 - Recovery & Restocking
 - (e.g., Control Area Release).
- HPAI Response Plan: The Redbook- Updated May 2017

For the comprehensive list of policy documentation, see www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep.

Policy Updates 5



AI Financial Status

2014-2015 Outbreak

- \$850 million obligated by APHIS for HPAI response activities (\$200 million for indemnity)
- \$100 million additionally was made available for further disease preparedness activities
- The most expensive animal health incident in U.S. history

2016 HPAI/LPAI Outbreak

\$30 million obligated for all response operations (\$4.9 million for indemnity)

2017 HPAI/LPAI Outbreak

- \$2.79 million obligated for the response (\$1.2 million for indemnity of HPAI premises) funded by remaining CCC funds
- LPAI Infected premises that depopulated did not receive indemnity funds or compensation for virus elimination activities



APHIS WEBSITE

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalh ealth/emergency-management/fadprep-hpai



Virulent Newcastle Disease

- ➤ Formerly known as Exotic Newcastle Disease; is a contagious and fatal viral disease affecting respiratory, nervous, and digestive systems of birds and poultry
- Many die without showing signs
- Not a zoonotic concern
- ➤ May 18, 2018 case confirmed in California



VND Update

➤ Add most recent report/link