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 stamping-out.
  - 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](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep).
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

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