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To: VS and State Animal Health Officials

Date Transmitted: June 18, 2015 (data reported through 5:00pm ET)

I. Situation Overview

A. Key Information

- Since the current HPAI outbreak started in December 2014, 21 States have had HPAI detections in commercial premises, backyard flocks, captive wild birds and/or wild birds (AR, CA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, ND, NM, NV, OR, SD, UT, WA, WI, WY).
- There have been 231 premises positive for HPAI (210 commercial, 21 backyard).
 - Commercial premises with HPAI have been found in nine States: MN-108, IA-71, SD-10, WI-9, NE-5, CA-2, MO-2, ND-2, and AR-1.
- Approximately 49.6 million commercial birds are affected and have been depopulated or are pending depopulation:
 - Turkeys: approximately 7.5 million (0% pending depopulation)
 - Chickens: approximately 42.1 million (4% pending depopulation).
- These depopulation losses represent:
 - 3.16% of U.S. annual turkey production (7.46% of average U.S. turkey inventory)
 - 10.01% of U.S. average layer inventory
 - 6.33% of U.S. average pullet inventory
 - Less than 0.01% of U.S. broiler inventory (broiler infection has been limited).
- Emergency funding in the amount of \$393,445,000 is available to respond to HPAI:
 - 91.5% (\$359,899,568) has been paid out for response activities, indemnity, and contractors;
 - \$191,033,076 have been committed for indemnity for appraised flocks; of this, \$71,906,857 in total indemnity has been paid to date.
- APHIS is activated at Mobility Level 2.
 - The Emergency Management Leadership Council (EMLC) is deploying personnel from all APHIS programs;
 - EMLC preparing for Level 1 activation if required; and
 - Veterinary Services (VS) is on mandatory deployment status.
- State and Federal responders, including contracted personnel, number over 3,200. This includes the following:
 - 160 APHIS employees deployed;
 - Approximately 200 State personnel;
 - Approximately 2,900 contractors.

B. Important Updates

- APHIS released an [epidemiology report](#) outlining its initial findings through June 5 about how highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) was likely entering new premises during this period of time. The analysis indicates that there are likely several ways the virus could be transmitted, including lapses in biosecurity practices and environmental factors. APHIS will continue to update this report regularly as more analyses are completed.
- Trace-outs to 35 States from an HPAI positive backyard premises in Sioux County, Iowa, have yielded no positive premises to date. In particular, negative status was confirmed in Arizona, whose press release on the trace activities created the misconception of a positive premises.

C. Summary of Positive HPAI Detections

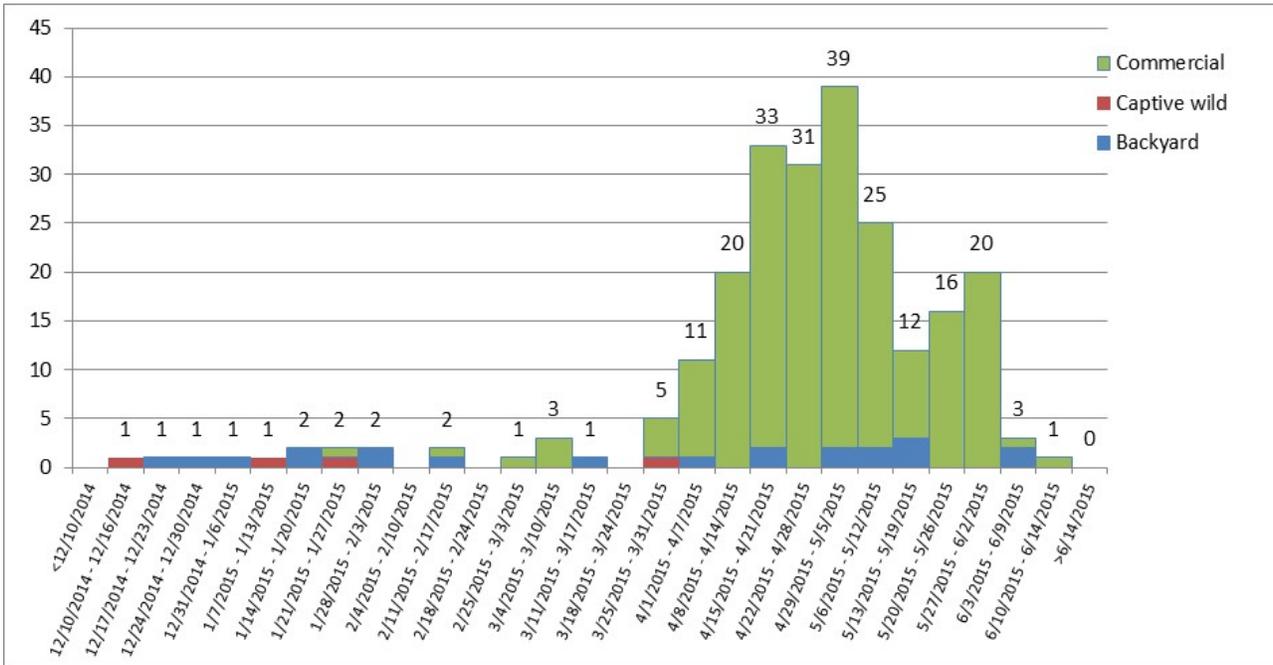
- HPAI infections have tapered off markedly from their peak. One Iowa commercial layer premises has been found positive for HPAI since the national situation report dated June 11, 2015.

Table 1. Status of NVSL-confirmed positive and presumptive positive premises

State	Total Commercial H5 Pos. HPAI Premises	Flock Type				Premises Pending Complete Depopulation	H5 Pos. HPAI Backyard Premises	Total H5 Positive Premises (Commercial + Backyard)	Presumptive Positive Premises (Pending NVSL Conf)
		Turkey	Chicken Layer-Type	Other					
Minnesota	108	103	5	0		0	1	109	0
Iowa	71	35	36	0		1	6	77	0
South Dakota	10	9	1	0		0	0	10	0
Wisconsin	9	6	2	1	mixed	0	1	10	0
Nebraska	5	0	5	0		3	1	6	0
California	2	1	0	1	mixed	0	0	2	0
Missouri	2	2	0	0		0	1	3	0
North Dakota	2	2	0	0		0	0	2	0
Arkansas	1	1	0	0		0	0	1	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0		0	1	1	0
Washington	0	0	0	0		0	5	5	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0		0	2	2	0
Montana	0	0	0	0		0	1	1	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0		0	1	1	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0		0	1	1	0
Totals	210	159	49	2		4	21	231	0

- There have been 5 detections in captive wild birds. There have been no new captive wild bird detections since 3/27/2015.
- There have been 75 wild bird detections. The latest, on 6/6/2015, were from a Canada goose in Michigan.

Figure 1. Most Recent Epidemiological Curve



- Multiple Control Areas have been released around Infected Premises, these include Control Areas in the following States:
 - Arkansas: Boone County
 - California: Stanislaus and Kings Counties
 - Idaho: Canyon County
 - Indiana: Whitley County
 - Kansas: Leavenworth
 - Minnesota: Lac Qui Parle, Nobles, Pipestone, Pope, and Roseau Counties
 - Missouri: Jasper, Moniteau, and Lewis Counties
 - South Dakota: Beadle, McCook, and Kingsbury Counties
 - North Dakota: Dickey and LaMoure Counties
 - Oregon: Douglas and Deschutes Counties
 - Washington: Benton, Clallam, and Okanogan Counties
 - Wisconsin: Barron, Chippewa, Jefferson, and Juneau Counties
- At least one Control Area remains in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

D. State Declarations of Emergency

- The following States have declared they are operating under a State of Emergency:
 - Minnesota
 - Iowa—has also requested a Stafford Act declaration to aid the State in coverage of unemployment costs for poultry workers.
 - Wisconsin
 - Nebraska

II. Operational Updates

A. Biosecurity

- Armed security officers are present at all premises with live birds undergoing preparations for or undergoing depopulation activities.
- A biosecurity case manager has been assigned to each infected premises.

B. Depopulation

- Foam is the preferred depopulation method for turkeys.
- Cart CO₂ depopulation is being used for layers; whole house gassing is being pursued for future use.
- Other extraordinary depopulation policy and methods are being considered.

C. Disposal

- Two landfills in Iowa are accepting loads of materials from infected premises as of 6/1.
 - Negotiations between APHIS and landfills began in mid-April, immediately following the first detection of HPAI in Iowa on April 13, 2015.
 - State agencies, including those with oversight of agriculture, natural resources, transportation, and homeland security have agreed to the deposition of materials and the routing, in principle.
 - Hauling of biologic material is pending emergency State legislation that will allay landfill operators' liability concerns regarding environmental contamination.
- Two small incinerators are operational. One large incinerator and one mid-size incinerator are in operation but not yet up to full capacity.

D. Permitting/Business Continuity

- Over 3,400 permits for movement have been authorized, most from Minnesota (2,580) and Iowa (1,303)
 - This has resulted in over 6,400 movements.
 - Over 3,800 of these movements have been out of a Control Area.

III. Administrative (Personnel & Finance) Updates

A. Incident Management Teams

- Blue Team 1 deployed to Minnesota on 6/12/2015.
- Blue Team 2 deployed to Iowa on 6/12/2015.
- Contractors have been utilized to augment VS IMTs.

B. Field Personnel

- Augmentation to field personnel include
 - NAHERC personnel
 - IMT support contractors
 - Depopulation, disposal, and cleaning and disinfection contractors.

- Status of National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps (NAHERC) newly hired APHIS intermittent employees:
 - Forty-nine NAHERC personnel hired and trained at NVSL-AMES since May 22nd.
 - Thirty-eight NAHERC personnel deployed as of June 22nd.

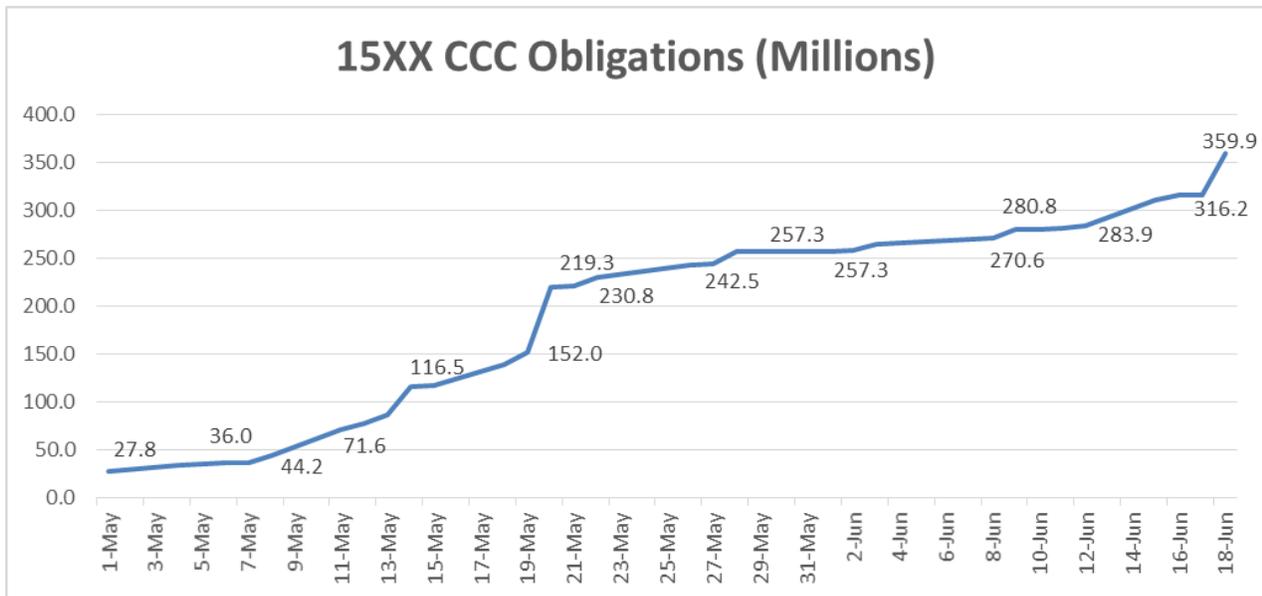
C. Headquarters Personnel

- There are over 80 people devoting .5 FTE or more to the HPAI outbreak in VS, working as part of or to support HPAI response operations.

D. Financial & Obligations Status

- Figure 2 shows the running total of all commodity credit corporation (CCC) obligations for this outbreak.

Figure 2. CCC Obligations



IV. Logistics

A. Logistics

This week, the logistics center activities include the following:

- Developing an online HPAI emergency responder feedback form as a tool for input on strengths and areas for improvement. All HPAI emergency responders (Federal, State, private sector) will have access to the form.
- Requested a revision to the HPAI disposal recommendations posted on the EPA website.
- Nearing completion of a draft Composting SOP and Disposal Desk Reference for IMTs.
- Focusing on Iowa disposal: Clean Harbors is nearly complete with the carcass disposal backlog for landfill and incineration.
- Maintaining NVS Foam depopulation crews on standby.

V. Planning

A. Policy

- For all policy guidance related to this HPAI outbreak, please go to top of the page at www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep.
- This week, USDA posted updated [criteria for restocking](#) of previously infected premises.
- The USDA has evaluated the efficacy of current vaccine options for HPAI, in addition to economic impacts of vaccination. It has determined that, as it currently stands, additional criteria must be met before a vaccine can be approved for emergency use.
- Animal Care and VS are developing policy and procedures for zoological HPAI preparedness and response.

B. Epidemiology & Economic Issues

- APHIS released an [epidemiology report](#) outlining its initial findings through June 5 about how highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) was likely entering new premises during this period of time.
 - While wild birds are the original pathway for the virus' introduction into the United States, it appears the virus was spreading in other ways as well, given the number and proximity of farms affected by HPAI.
 - The report provides evidence that a certain cluster of farms was affected by identical viruses, pointing to possible transmission among those farms. In addition, genetic analyses of the HPAI viruses suggest that independent introductions as well as transmission between farms were occurring in several States concurrently.
 - Environmental factors may also play a part in transmitting HPAI. APHIS found that air samples collected outside of infected poultry houses contain virus particles, indicating that the virus could be transmitted by air.
- Evaluations to determine domestic economic impacts and consequences of the outbreak are underway.
- Additional depopulation and disposal methods are under development; need for greater capacity for both depopulation and disposal is critical.

C. Trade

- Many countries have placed restrictions on US poultry and poultry product exports. Some countries, including South Korea, South Africa, Thailand, and China have imposed bans that cover the entire United States. Other countries, such as Canada, Japan, Singapore, and the European Union, have limited restrictions to defined regions in the State where a finding occurred. USDA informs the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and international trading partners of findings as they occur.
- USDA is actively working with trading partners, the poultry industry, trade associations, and other stakeholders to reduce or eliminate unjustified trade restrictions and mitigate the impact of these detections on exports.

VI. Communications

A. Communications

- Friday calls have been initiated with State Animal Health Officials at 1pm ET and Industry at 2pm ET.
- There are multiple stakeholder meetings being planned this summer regarding specific topics around HPAI.
 - A conference on Avian Influenza and the Poultry Trade from June 22 to 24 in Baltimore.
 - A planning workshop at APHIS headquarters in Riverdale, Maryland from June 30 to July 1, which will focus on preparing for worst-case scenarios we could face in the fall.
 - An industry-sponsored stakeholder meeting from July 28 to 29 in Des Moines. This meeting will be more broadly focused and include discussions on information sharing, lessons learned, biosecurity, communications, trade, and other issues.

VII. For Further Information

- All current USDA HPAI policy and procedures posted on USDA APHIS: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep>.
- Incident specific health and safety information is also posted at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep>.
 - Please note new information in [Responders Health Alert – Influenza Like Illness](#).
- For more information on HPAI, please go to the following pages:
 - [USDA Avian Influenza](#).
 - [APHIS Avian Influenza](#).