LIVE BIRD MARKETING SYSTEMS (LBMS) STATUS REPORT

2018 USAHA COMMITTEE ON POULTRY AND OTHER AVIAN SPECIES

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LBMS-WG Report

Photo credit – Pitman family farm
LBMS-WG Meeting – New York, NY
February 21-22, 2018

- 97 participants
  - 32 USDA, APHIS, VS, 7 LBMS/poultry industry stakeholders, 1 CDC representative, 6 State animal health diagnostic lab representatives, 5 universities, 2 representatives from American Humane, and 44 State Department of Agriculture participants representing 26 States

- Welcome/Opening Remarks
  - Mr. Richard A. Ball (Commissioner of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets)
  - Dr. David Smith (State Veterinarian and Director, Division of Animal Industry, New York State Department of Agriculture and Market)
  - Dr. Michael Kornreich (AVIC, USDA APHIS VS, New York/New Jersey/Pennsylvania District 1)

- 2019 LBMS-WG Meeting – San Diego, CA. February 20-21
LBMS-WG Meeting – New York, NY
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- LBMS: How Things Have Changed Since the Early 2000s, with input from Haley Farms, Inc. and Pitman Family Farms in California; Watkins Poultry Merchants of New York; and Raab Enterprises in New Jersey.

- Successes
  - Collaboration of Industry, State and USDA
  - Live Bird Marketing System Working Group
  - Uniform Standards published in 2004
  - Continued Support from USDA – Avian Health Funding
  - New rules/regulations adopted in some states
  - Licensing/Registration of the components of LBMS
  - From Wooden to plastic or mental crates
  - Sanitation Requirements - New Custom crate washer and Trucks loaded with crates on dollies

Photo credit – Watkins Poultry
Successes:

- Quarterly closures and C&D
- Accept only properly identified and documented birds
- Biosecurity protocols
Successes

- **Routine Surveillance - rRT-PCR (Tracheal, Oropharyngeal and Cloacal swabs)**
- **Certification of AI negative poultry moving through the LBMS**
- **Education and Outreach**
  - Cultural and Religious Awareness
  - Translated educational materials into Spanish, Vietnamese, and Chinese Bengali and Arabic
- **Record keeping and Traceability**
- **Response to positive AI LBMS premises**
- **Indemnification and Compensation**
- **Example with one producer: Number of birds sold have increased from 2,000 a year in 1986 to approximately 950,000 per year through 2017**

Photo credit – Drs. Aliza Simeone and Chrislyn Wood-Nicholson
Pennsylvania and Washington States H5N2 low pathogenicity avian influenza (LPAI) Incident in Exhibition/Show Ducks - Challenges and Lessons Learned.

- First 72 hours is critical to successful management of AI
- Separation of gallinaceous birds (chickens and turkeys) from waterfowl (ducks and geese) on the premise to prevent virus spread
- Social network aided in control of bird movement
- Exercising ISRCP with partners is vital for preparedness
- Requirement to test poultry for AI prior to movement from premise to fair or show in accordance with state regulations
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Response: Surveillance of Backyard Flocks around Infected Premises.

An update of the global/historical perspective of LBMS AI outbreaks.


Peridomestic Wildlife and Their Role in Influenza Transmission (Rabbits).

Non H5/H7 Event
2014-2017 H2N2 in the LBMS Discussion

- NY
  - All H2N2 was isolated was from LBMs except one sample which was from a dealer.
  - In 2017, ~ 95% of the samples that we collected were from markets and ~ 5% from dealers.
    - Better chance of finding H2N2 in markets
  - More isolations in Waterfowl (Muscovy ducks) than Gallinaceous birds
  - More isolations in January-March
Non H5/H7 Event
2014-2017 H2N2 in the LBMS Discussion

- **NJ**
  - More isolations in Gallinaceous birds than Waterfowl (Muscovy ducks)
  - More isolations in 2016

- **PA**
  - More isolations in Waterfowl/mixed premises than Gallinaceous birds

- Ongoing circulation is concerning due to the potential for poultry adaptation and reassortment should a different IAV be present.

- Virus sequence will continue to be monitored.

- Affected States are working together to address this issue.
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- LBMS Economic Analysis: Results of the Economic Impact Analysis on avian influenza (AI) in the Northeast LBMs.
  - 2016 LPAI event
    - Economic loss was estimated to be $419,781 for all affected markets, or $3,998 per market.

- Georgia State 2017 H7N9 AI Incident in Commercial Poultry; Overview, Challenges, and Lessons Learned.
  - Premises Security
  - Disposal
  - Need enough labor to speed up C&D process
Poultry Biosecurity Outreach & Education Plans for 2019 and Beyond

- **Changes for 2019:**
  - Combining backyard and commercial poultry outreach campaigns into one contract
  - Reviewing, updating, replacing materials based on combined campaign

- **Looking Ahead:**
  - Same goal, new/different tools
  - Continue to work together
The new outreach and education campaign founded on basic biosecurity principles that serves to keep biosecurity measures top of mind for commercial companies and their growers.

It focuses on protection and prevention, which are relevant goals for poultry companies who want to avoid HPAI outbreaks and related losses in their operations.

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animalhealth/defendtheflock
Education and Outreach Materials & Questions

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Live Bird Marketing System
Continuing Education Training
August 21-23, 2018

45 Participants
- USDA, APHIS, VS – 18
- State – 18
- University (CSU & University of Minnesota) – 7
- Industry – 1
- Local Bird Market Owner – 1
- States Represented - 14

Three Day Training
- Lectures
- Laboratory
- Field Trip

- 2020 LBMS-CE Training – University of California, Davies- August 21-23
2016 LBMS Continuing Education Training
Laboratory Exercises

- Handling and Restraint
- Specimen collection
- Blood collection
- Necropsy
- Flu Detect
2018 data is for 1st quarter - October 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017 only (Courtesy – Dr. Jennifer Siembieda with CEAH)
FY 2018 LBMS Surveillance Detection

- LBMS surveillance remained a high USDA priority in FY 2018
- No detection of H5/H7 LPAI in the U.S. LBMS
- One detection of virulent NDV in a LBM
Thank You
Questions??

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