FW: Outreach emails (Friday Night HPAI Round-Ups) and Dairy Mailings

Engle, Nate (MDARD) <EngleN2@michigan.gov>

Wed 6/5/2024 10:15 AM

To:Heffernan, Mikaylah (MDARD) <HeffernanM@michigan.gov>

5 attachments (18 MB)

Mailing_to_Dairies_April_23.pdf; Mailing_to_Dairies_May_1.pdf; Mailing_to_Dairies_May_5.pdf; Mailing_to_Dairies_May_16.pdf; Fifth_Dairy_Mailing_merged_2.pdf;

From: Engle, Nate (MDARD)
Sent: Monday, June 3, 2024 8:46 PM
To: Heffernan, Mikaylah (MDARD) <HeffernanM@michigan.gov>
Subject: Outreach emails (Friday Night HPAI Round-Ups) and Dairy Mailings

HPAI A(H5N1) Update / MDARD / **May 31, 2024**

Good evening,

If you haven't yet done so, please sign up for Avian Flu Alerts at www.michigan.gov/birdflu
Today, **Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Director Tim Boring** announced the detection of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N1) in an additional dairy herd from Ottawa County. Testing through the Michigan State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory initially detected this case. Samples have been sent to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Veterinary Services Laboratories for additional confirmatory testing.
"*In Michigan, we continue to respond to influenza A (H5N1) with a **one-health approach**, working closely with our federal, state, and local partners to address human and animal health*," said Director Boring. "*Proper **use of personal protective equipment is the best tool we have to protect farm workers**. MDARD is currently offering assistance to dairy farms in need of additional protective equipment. MDARD has and will continue to take bold actions to assist farms impacted by this disease.*"
Regardless of species, **biosecurity remains the best tool available to combat HPAI A(H5N1)**. On May 1, 2024, Director Boring issued the Determination of Extraordinary Emergency HPAI Risk Reduction and Response Order. In addition to other protocols, the order requires all dairy operations in Michigan to adopt enhanced biosecurity measures, collectively reducing the risk of introducing this virus on to farms. On May 3, 2024, additional guidance was issued to help producers enact these requirements, which went into effect on May 8, 2024.
In addition to these requirements, following a few key steps can also be fundamental to protecting the health and vitality of Michigan's dairy cattle:

- Delay or stop incoming or returning animals from herds with unknown or suspect health status.
- Isolate all animals that are new or returning to your farm.
- Monitor the health of your animals daily.
- Contact your veterinarian if there are ever any animal health-related concerns or if you would like to develop a secure food supply plan.
- Sick animals should have dedicated equipment and be cared for after tending to healthy animals first.
- Clothing, footwear, and equipment worn/used around sick animals should not be worn/used around other animals until they are cleaned and disinfected. Use an EPA-registered disinfectant effective against avian influenza.
- Do not share tools, equipment, trailers, etc. with other farms.

- Clean and disinfect the interiors of trailers used to haul animals from other operations.
- Limit non-essential visitors to your farm.
- If individuals have recently been on a poultry farm, they should not visit a dairy operation, and vice versa.
- Require or provide clean clothing and footwear to those entering your farm.
- Use hand-washing stations and provide gloves to those working on your farm.

As part of the disease response, MDARD is working with the herd's veterinarian to monitor the health of the animals and conduct trace investigations. MDARD continues diligently working with local, state, and federal partners to quickly respond to reports of HPAI A(H5N1) to mitigate the spread of the disease and provide outreach.

On Wednesday, May 29, the **Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS)** announced an additional case of influenza A (H5) in a Michigan farmworker, who worked closely with influenza A (H5) positive cows. This worker was employed at a different farm than the case announced on May 22. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) continues to highlight that the risk to the public remains low; this farm worker was quickly provided antivirals and is recovering from respiratory symptoms. As part of the ongoing response, state and local public health are closely monitoring for potential human cases, which can occur sporadically in individuals with close contact to infected animals. It is not unexpected that comprehensive testing is identifying sporadic human infections in farm workers. For more information, please visit www.michigan.gov/influenzaA

"*Michigan has led a swift public health response, and we have been tracking this situation closely since influenza A (H5N1) was detected in poultry and dairy herds in Michigan. Farmworkers who have been exposed to impacted animals have been asked to report even mild symptoms, and testing for the virus has been made available*," said **Dr. Natasha Bagdasarian, chief medical executive** for the State of Michigan. "*With the first case in Michigan, eye symptoms occurred after a direct splash of infected milk to the eye. With this case, respiratory symptoms occurred after direct exposure to an infected cow. Neither individual was wearing full personal protective equipment (PPE). This tells us that direct exposure to infected livestock poses a risk to humans, and that PPE is an important tool in preventing spread among individuals who work on dairy and poultry farms. We have not seen signs of sustained human-to-human transmission, and the current health risk to the general public remains low.*"

USDA announced, yesterday, it is taking several additional actions towards ensuring the health and viability of the nation's livestock and poultry. In the two months since the initial detection of H5N1 in dairy cattle, USDA has worked in concert with federal and state partners to better understand the virus and contain the disease and remains committed to seeking additional ways to collect the data needed to better understand and mitigate the risk created by this outbreak. USDA is adding an additional $824 million in emergency funding from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to bolster these efforts and is launching a new Voluntary H5N1 Dairy Herd Status Pilot Program to give dairy producers more options to monitor the health of their herds and move cows more quickly while providing on-going testing and expanding USDA's understanding of the disease. With the unveiling of this program, states across the country are currently reviewing details of the program. More information is available at USDA Announces $824 Million in New Funding to Protect Livestock Health; Launches Voluntary H5N1 Dairy Herd Status Pilot Program | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Yesterday, **USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS),** as part of its ongoing efforts to ensure the safety of the food supply, is announcing the final results of its beef muscle sampling of cull dairy cows condemned at select FSIS-inspected slaughter facilities. On May 28, 2024, testing was completed on all 109 muscle samples that were collected. No viral particles were detected in 108 out of 109 muscle samples. As previously announced on May 24, viral particles were detected in tissue samples, including diaphragm muscle, from one cow. No meat from these dairy cattle entered the food supply. For more information on this study and on FSIS' work during this outbreak, please visit Updates on H5N1 Beef Safety Studies | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (usda.gov)

The **US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)** messaged throughout the week that it continues ongoing validation of pasteurization time and temperature combinations related to dairy processing. For more information on FDA's work during the outbreak, please visit Updates on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) | FDA

A new CDC modeling study suggests **that influenza testing in health care settings in the United States can serve as an effective warning system** in the event of an outbreak of a novel (non-human) influenza virus with pandemic potential. The study, published May 26 in the journal *Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses*, reports that existing flu surveillance in health care settings in the United States would likely detect at least one case of novel influenza virus infection in people, even when the virus has yet to spread widely. To follow all news from the CDC related to the current outbreak, please visit H5N1 Bird Flu: Current Situation Summary | Avian Influenza (Flu) (cdc.gov)
For ongoing updates related to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N1), biosecurity resources, and more, visit www.michigan.gov/birdflu

Nate Engle
Director of Community Engagement
Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)
Englen2@michigan.gov
Pronouns: He/Him/His
MDARD - Agriculture & Rural Development (michigan.gov)
Michigan Voter Information Center (state.mi.us)

HPAI A(H5N1) Update / MDARD / **May 24, 2024**
Good evening,

If you haven't yet done so, please sign up for Avian Flu A(H5N1) Alerts at www.michigan.gov/birdflu .

Today, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development ***(MDARD) Director, Dr. Tim Boring, announced*** *the detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) A(H5N1) in a dairy herd from Calhoun County and additional dairy herds in Clinton and Ionia counties. Testing through the Michigan State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory initially detected these cases. While confirmatory testing for herds in Calhoun and Clinton counties is still pending, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Veterinary Service Laboratories (NVSL) confirmed the detection in the Ionia County herd. On Wednesday,* ***Director Boring announced*** *an additional detection of HPAI A(H5N1) in a dairy herd in Gratiot County.*

Regardless of species, ***biosecurity remains the best tool available*** *to combat HPAI A(H5N1). On May 1st, 2024, Director Boring issued the "Determination of Extraordinary Emergency HPAI Risk Reduction and Response" Order. In addition, to other protocols, the order requires all dairy operations in Michigan to adopt enhanced biosecurity measures, collectively reducing the risk of introducing this virus on to farms. On May 3, 2024, additional guidance was issued to help producers enact these requirements, which went into effect on May 8, 2024.*

In addition to these requirements, following a a few key steps can also be fundamental to protecting the health and vitality of Michigan's dairy cattle:

- *Delay or stop incoming or returning animals from herds with unknown or suspect health status.*
- *Isolate all animals that are new or returning to your farm.*
- *Monitor the health of your animals daily.*
- *Contact your veterinarian if there are ever any animal health-related concerns or if you would like to develop a secure food supply plan.*
- *Sick animals should have dedicated equipment and be cared for after tending to healthy animals first.*
- *Clothing, footwear, and equipment worn/used around sick animals should not be worn/used around other animals until they are cleaned and disinfected . Use an EPA-registered disinfectant effective against avian influenza.*
- *Do not share tools, equipment, trailers, etc. with other farms.*

- *Clean and disinfect the interiors of trailers used to haul animals from other operations.*
- *Limit non-essential visitors to your farm.*
- *If individuals have recently been on a poultry farm, they should not visit a dairy operation, and vice versa.*
- *Require or provide clean clothing and footwear to those entering your farm.*
- *Use hand-washing stations and provide gloves to those working on your farm.*

As part of the disease response, MDARD is working with the herds' veterinarians to monitor the health of the animals and conduct trace investigations. MDARD continues diligently working with local, state, and federal partners to quickly respond to reports of HPAI A(H5N1) to mitigate the spread of the disease and provide outreach.

*Also on **Wednesday**, the **Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) announced** the first case of the virus identified in Michigan farmworker who had regular exposure to livestock infected with HPAI A(H5N1). This follows extensive public health actions over the course of the last few months by the State of Michigan to allow farmworkers to monitor and notify local public health officials, should they have symptoms. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the risk to the public remains low; the Michigan farmworker diagnosed with the virus had mild symptoms and has recovered. To protect farm and farmworker privacy, additional details are not being provided. The virus has been circulating in dairy and poultry farms across the U.S. this spring, and state and local public health officials have been closely monitoring for human cases, which can occur sporadically in individuals with close contact to ill animals. This virus has been associated with the ongoing multistate outbreak. As such, it is not unexpected that comprehensive testing identified a human infection. Information to date suggests this is a sporadic infection, with no associated ongoing spread person-to-person. For more information, please visit First case of influenza A (H5) detected in Michigan resident*

***This morning**, the following article was published by the **National Institutes of Health** (NIH) High H5N1 Influenza Levels Found in Mice Given Raw Milk from Infected Dairy Cows*

***CDC has sequenced** the influenza virus genome identified in a conjunctival specimen collected from the person in Michigan who was identified to be infected with HPAI A(H5N1) virus and compared each gene segment with HPAI A(H5N1) sequences from cows, wild birds and poultry and the first human case in Texas. The virus HA was identified as clade 2.3.4.4b with each individual gene segment closely related to genotype B3.13 viruses detected in dairy cows available from USDA testing. No amino acid changes were identified in the HA gene sequence from the Michigan patient specimen compared to the HA sequence from the case in Texas and only minor changes were identified when compared to sequences from cows. These data indicate viruses detected in both cows and the two human cases maintain primarily avian genetic characteristics and lack changes that would make them better adapted to infect or transmit between humans. More information can be found at Technical Update: Summary Analysis of the Genetic Sequence of a Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N1) Virus Identified in a Human in Michigan | Avian Influenza (Flu) (cdc.gov)*

***Earlier this week, USDA announced** the expansion of support options available dairies across the country, including those in Michigan, whose herds have not tested positive for A(H5N1). Financial support includes funding to support biosecurity planning and implementation, veterinary costs associated with sample collection for A(H5N1) testing, and supporting shipping costs for Influenza A testing at laboratories in the National Animal Health Laboratory Network. USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), as part of its ongoing efforts to ensure the safety of the food supply, has conducted tests on beef tissue from 96 cull dairy cows condemned at select FSIS-inspected facilities. Meat from condemned cows is prohibited from entering the food supply. On May 22, 2024, viral particles were detected in tissue samples, including muscle, from one cow. To date, samples from 95 cows have tested negative for viral particles. No meat from these dairies entered the food supply.*
More information can be found, here: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Detections in Livestock | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (usda.gov)

***Earlier this week**, the **U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)** provided additional information on its retail sample survey of dairy products, initially announced on May 10th. For more information, please visit Updates on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) | FDA*

For continual updates, please sign up to Avian Flu Alerts at www.michigan.gov/birdflu

Nate Engle
Director of Community Engagement
Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)
Englen2@michigan.gov
Pronouns: He/Him/His
MDARD - Agriculture & Rural Development (michigan.gov)
Michigan Voter Information Center (state.mi.us)

HPAI Update / MDARD / **May 17th, 2024**

Good evening,

If you haven't yet signed up for Avian Flu Alerts, please do so at www.michigan.gov/birdflu
Earlier this week, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Director Tim Boring announced the detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in an additional dairy herd from Gratiot County. Testing through the Michigan State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory detected this case. Samples have been sent to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Veterinary Services Laboratories for additional confirmatory testing.
Regardless of species, biosecurity remains the best tool available to combat HPAI. On May 1, 2024, Director Boring issued the Determination of Extraordinary Emergency HPAI Risk Reduction and Response Order. In addition to other protocols, the order requires all dairy operations in Michigan to adopt enhanced biosecurity measures, collectively reducing the risk of introducing this virus on to farms. On May 3, 2024, additional guidance was issued to help producers enact these requirements, which went into effect on May 8, 2024.
In addition to these requirements, following a few key steps can also be fundamental to protecting the health and vitality of Michigan's dairy cattle:

- *Delay or stop incoming or returning animals from herds with unknown or suspect health status.*
- *Isolate all animals that are new or returning to your farm.*
- *Monitor the health of your animals daily.*
- *Contact your veterinarian if there are ever any animal health-related concerns or if you would like to develop a secure food supply plan.*
- *Sick animals should have dedicated equipment and be cared for after tending to healthy animals first.*
- *Clothing, footwear, and equipment worn/used around sick animals should not be worn/used around other animals until they are cleaned and disinfected. Use an EPA-registered disinfectant effective against avian influenza.*
- *Do not share tools, equipment, trailers, etc. with other farms.*
- *Clean and disinfect the interiors of trailers used to haul animals from other operations.*
- *Limit non-essential visitors to your farm.*
- *If individuals have recently been on a poultry farm, they should not visit a dairy operation, and vice versa.*
- *Require or provide clean clothing and footwear to those entering your farm.*
- *Use hand-washing stations and provide gloves to those working on your farm.*

As part of the disease response, MDARD is working with the herd's veterinarian to monitor the health of the animals and conduct trace investigations. MDARD continues diligently working with local, state, and federal partners to quickly respond to reports of HPAI to mitigate the spread of the disease and provide outreach.
Last week, I shared that the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) made available up to ~$28,000 in financial support to affected dairy farms for heat treatment to dispose of milk from sick cows in a bio secure fashion, to support additional veterinary costs, to fund Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and for several other activities USDA, HHS Announce New Actions to Reduce Impact and Spread of H5N1 | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service . This week, APHIS announce the award of more than $22million to enhance prevention, preparedness, early detection, and rapid response to the most damaging disease that threat U.S. livestock. These 81 new projects led by 48 states, universities, industry organizations, and veterinary diagnostic laboratories will

increase our nation's ability to rapidly respond to and control animal disease outbreaks USDA Awards $22.2 Million in Farm Bill Funding to Protect Animal Health | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service .
USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) and Agricultural Research Service (ARS) announced results this week from an additional ground beef cooking study. The study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of cooking related to HPAI A(H5N1) and beef. Ground beef patties were inoculated with a very high concentration of H5N1 virus surrogate. The ground beef patties did not previously contain any virus particles prior to inoculation for the purposes of the study. No virus remained in the burgers cooked to 145 and 160 degrees Fahrenheit. These results validate that FSIS' recommended cooking temperatures are sufficient to kill HPAI A(H5N1) in meat. Updates on H5N1 Beef Safety Studies | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (usda.gov)
FDA continues ongoing work to ensure the continued effectiveness of the Federal-State Milk Safety System: Updates on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) | FDA .
CDC continues to respond to the public health challenge posted by the outbreak through ongoing collaboration with USDA and FDA, as well as with state-level public health and animal health officials across the country. There have been no additional human cases detected since the Texas case reported in early April. Among CDC recommendations CDC A(H5N1) Bird Flu Response Update May 17, 2024 | Avian Influenza (Flu) :

- *People should avoid close, long, or unprotected exposures to sick or dead animals, including wild birds, poultry, other domesticated birds, and other wild or domesticated animals (including cows).*
- *People should also avoid unprotected exposures to animal poop, bedding (litter), unpasteurized ("raw)" milk, or materials that have been touched by, or close to, birds or other animals with suspected or confirmed A(H5N1) virus.*
- *CDC has interim recommendations for prevention, monitoring, and public health investigations of HPAI A(H5N1) virus infections in people. CDC also has updated recommendations for worker protection and use of personal protective equipment (PPE). Following these recommendations is central to reducing a person's risk and containing the overall public health risk.*

MDARD continues to communicate with Michigan dairy producers on a regular basis to provide resources, information, and support during this outbreak, including providing an HPAI A(H5N1) update and meet with dairy industry leaders at the Michigan Dairy Industry Conference that took place earlier this week in Grand Rapids. Further, in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS), MDARD provided an offer of PPE at no cost to Michigan dairy producers, as well as sharing other resources and information. Please sign up to Avian Flu Alerts and find resources and links relative to the HPAI A(H5N1) outbreak at www.michigan.gov/birdflu .

Thank you.

Nate Engle
Director of Community Engagement
Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)
Englen2@michigan.gov
(517-927-3264)
Pronouns: He/Him/His
MDARD - Agriculture & Rural Development (michigan.gov)
Michigan Voter Information Center (state.mi.us)

HPAI Update / MDARD / **May 10th, 2024**

Good evening,

If you haven't yet signed up for Avian Flu alerts at www.michigan.gov/birdflu , please take the time to do so. Today, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Director Tim Boring announced the detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in dairy herds in Allegan, Clinton, Gratiot, Ingham counties

and an additional herd in Isabella. The Michigan State University Veterinary Services Laboratories confirmed these detections. Samples have been sent to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Veterinary Services Laboratory for additional confirmatory testing.

At this time, biosecurity remains a primary tool available to combat HPAI, regardless of species. Following a USDA-issued Order Federal Order Requiring Testing for and Reporting of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Livestock (usda.gov) , on May 1, 2024, Director Boring issued the "Determination of Extraordinary Emergency HPAI Risk Reduction and Response" Order. In addition to other protocols, the Order requires all dairy operations in Michigan to adopt enhanced biosecurity measures, collectively reducing the risk of introducing this virus on to farms. On May 3, 2024, additional guidance was issued to help producers enact these requirements, which went into effect on May 8, 2024. Today, MDARD issued two Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) documents, associated with this the Order; these FAQ documents, are attached.

In addition to these requirements, following a few key steps can also be fundamental to protecting the health and vitality of Michigan's dairy cattle:

- *Delay or stop incoming or returning animals from herds with unknown or suspect health status.*
- *Isolate all animals that are new or returning to your farm.*
- *Monitor the health of your animals daily.*
- *Contact your veterinarian if there are ever any animal health-related concerns or if you would like to develop a secure food supply plan.*
- *Sick animals should have dedicated equipment and be cared for after tending to healthy animals first.*
- *Clothing, footwear, and equipment worn/used around sick animals should not be worn/used around other animals until they are cleaned and disinfected. Use an EPA-registered disinfectant effective against avian influenza.*
- *Do not share tools, equipment, trailers, etc. with other farms.*
- *Clean and disinfect the interiors of trailers used to haul animals from other operations.*
- *Limit non-essential visitors to your farm.*
- *If individuals have recently been on a poultry farm, they should not visit a dairy operation, and vice versa.*
- *Require or provide clean clothing and footwear to those entering your farm.*
- *Use hand-washing stations and provide gloves to those working on your farm.*

As part of the disease response, MDARD is working with veterinarians from impacted herds to monitor the health of the animals and conduct trace investigations. MDARD continues diligently working with local, state, and federal partners to quickly respond to reports of HPAI to mitigate the spread of the disease and provide outreach.

Since the detection of A(H5N1) (HPAI) in dairy cattle, the Federal response has leveraged the latest available scientific data, field epidemiology, and risk assessments to mitigate risks to workers and to the general public, to ensure the safety of America's food supply and to mitigate risk to livestock, owners, and producers. Today, USDA announced a series of additional steps to help achieve these goals and reduce the impact of A(H5N1) (HPAI) on affected premises and producers, and the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is announcing new actions through the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to increase testing and laboratory screening and testing capacity, genomic sequencing, and other interventions to protect the health and safety of dairy and other potentially impacted food items. A list of these additional steps can be found, here: USDA, HHS Announce New Actions to Reduce Impact and Spread of H5N1 | USDA

FDA is continuing to take a stepwise approach to its scientific analysis of commercial milk safety during the first-of-its-kind detection of A(H5N1) (HPAI) in dairy cattle. While FDA's initial assessment of the milk safety system continues to be affirmed by sampling and testing of retail dairy products, there remain a number of collective activities being undertaken to ensure the continued effectiveness of the federal-state milk safety system. The FDA notes it will continue to follow a sound scientific process to inform the agency's public health decisions related to food safety. Last week FDA announced preliminary results of a study of 297 retail dairy samples, which were all found to be negative for viable virus. The FDA is today announcing that all final egg inoculation tests associated with this retail sampling study have been completed and were also found to be negative for viable A(H5N1) (HPAI) virus. These confirmatory test results mark the completion of its laboratory research efforts related to these 297 retail dairy samples. Additional sampling and other surveillance activities will continue. While FDA's retail sampling test results to date are clear about the safety of the commercial milk supply, additional scientific work is being undertaken to validate the criteria for pasteurization relative to the HPAI H5N1 virus and will include tests using

pasteurization equipment typically used by milk processors. Today, FDA is sharing more about its additional research efforts. That information can be found, here: Updates on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) | FDA

CDC's response to the public health challenge posed by the multistate outbreak includes collaboration with USDA, FDA, state public health and animal health officials and other partners using a One Health approach. While USDA is now reporting that 42 dairy cattle herds in nine U.S. states have confirmed cases of A(H5N1) (HPAI) virus infections in cattle, there have been no additional human cases detected since the one recent case from Texas was reported on April 1, 2024, [1][2] despite the fact that more than 260 people have been monitored as a result of their exposure to infected or potentially infected animals and at least 33 who have developed flu-like symptoms have been tested. More detailed information on CDC response is linked here: CDC A(H5N1) Bird Flu Response Update | Avian Influenza (Flu)
Please continue to follow www.michigan.gov/birdflu and pro-actively sign up for Avian Flu Alerts and receive updates.
Thank you.
Nate Engle
Director of Community Engagement
Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)
Englen2@michigan.gov
(517-927-3264)
Pronouns: He/Him/His
MDARD - Agriculture & Rural Development (michigan.gov)
Michigan Voter Information Center (state.mi.us)

HPAI Update / MDARD / **May 2nd, 2024**
Good evening,

You are receiving this email because of your leadership role in Michigan's agriculture sector. As you are no doubt aware, Michigan is one of many states who are a part of a national outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). In Michigan, there are both dairy and poultry farms experiencing infections with a viral genotype first detected in dairy cattle, in Texas.

Currently, HPAI (A)H5N1 viruses circulating in birds and U.S. dairy cattle are believed to pose a low risk to the general public in the United States; however, people who have job-related or recreational exposures to infected birds or infected mammals are at higher risk of infection and should take appropriate precautions outlined in U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidance CDC guidance . Ongoing studies by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) continue to show that pasteurization is effective in inactivating HPAI Updates on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) | FDA .

There is still much we don't know about this virus, including the manner of transmission, incubation period, and long-term effects to dairy cattle. At the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD), we are working closely with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS), other state agencies, and local health departments, mirroring national collaborations between the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), CDC, and FDA during this current outbreak.

Through a determination of extraordinary emergency HPAI-Risk-Reduction-Response-Order.pdf (michigan.gov) issued yesterday, all Michigan dairy farms, as well as poultry operations considered commercial by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Home | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (usda.gov) must develop and implement biosecurity practices. There are changes to exhibition allowances of poultry and lactating dairy cattle in the order, as well. Continuing to raise awareness of the virus is important for Michigan agriculture and communities across the state. To that end, the State of Michigan has developed an HPAI-specific website www.michigan.gov/birdflu where updates from MDARD and links to updates from the various agencies mentioned above (and others) can be accessed. Your leadership role in Michigan

agriculture is important. Please visit that website, take time to read up on the situation, and continue to follow www.michigan.gov/birdflu for updates throughout the evolution of the outbreak.

With regards,

Nate Engle
Director of Community Engagement
Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)
Englen2@michigan.gov
Cell phone: (517-927-3264)
Pronouns: He/Him/His
MDARD - Agriculture & Rural Development (michigan.gov)
Michigan Voter Information Center (state.mi.us)

Nate Engle
Director of Community Engagement
Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)
Englen2@michigan.gov
(517-927-3264)
Pronouns: He/Him/His
MDARD - Agriculture & Rural Development (michigan.gov)
Michigan Voter Information Center (state.mi.us)

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DR. TIM BORING
DIRECTOR

April 24, 2024

Dear Dairy Producer:

As you are no doubt aware, Michigan is at the center of a national outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), with both dairy and poultry farms experiencing infections of a novel variant of the virus first detected in Texas. As has been the case since the first detections in Michigan in 2022, HPAI remains a significant threat to the poultry industry. Several Michigan facilities have already contracted this Texas strain of the virus, experiencing flock depopulation that will have impacts on not just the farms themselves, but also food supply chains and local employment. At the same time, the threat to public health through dairy infections is also a major concern. There is still much we don't know about this virus, including the transmission, incubation period, and long-term effects to cattle. At the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD), we are working closely with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS), mirroring national collaborations between the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and others. The recent changes in this virus that have resulted in mammalian infections, including dairy and cats, have both animal and public health officials on the highest alert.

The purpose of this letter isn't to share new information, but raise your awareness of the issue, urge you to implement additional biosecurity practices, keep an eye out for MDARD/USDA/industry partner updates, and help us all better understand this virus.

The situation in Michigan and across the country is changing by the day. Impacted dairies, MDARD, USDA through its Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and National Veterinarian Service Laboratory (NVSL), and others are working to understand epidemiology, transmission, and contraction of the virus. As more is learned, working to reduce any possible transmission vectors of the virus, including possible transmission by humans must be a priority. Further, while the risk to public health remains low, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control recommends that people with job-related or recreational exposure to birds or infected mammals, including dairy cattle, should take appropriate precautions to protect against HPAI. Several resources related to biosecurity and job-related appropriate precautions are included today in this packet and more information can be found at: www.michigan.gov/birdflu.

Early identification of the disease, consultation with veterinary experts, and awareness of possible impacted herds is important to limit further spread. HPAI in dairy cattle has been identified with symptoms including decreased lactation, lethargy, abnormal milk, abnormal tacky or loose feces, and dehydration. Recognizing these symptoms and contacting your veterinarian is to provide care and determine next steps is extremely critical to slowing the spread of this disease.

MDARD is committed to taking steps to limit all possible impacts of this disease. It's going to take effort by all of Michigan's agriculture industry to address HPAI. Increasing biosecurity measures, watching for known symptoms of HPAI, and contacting your veterinarian are critical steps you can take now to help slow the spread. MDARD will continue to communicate with farms directly and with industry groups with updates as they become available. Signup for real time updates on our website at: www.michigan.gov/birdflu. Michigan's dairy industry is vitally important to so many of our communities. Public and animal health remain our highest priorities during this outbreak.

Thank you.

Tim Boring

Dr. Tim Boring
Director

Attach.

Health Department	Address	Phone 1	Fax	Jurisdiction
Allegan County Health Department	3255 122nd Ave, Suite 200, Allegan, MI, 49010	(269) 673-5411	(269) 673-4172	Allegan
Barry-Eaton District Health Dept.	1033 Health Care Dr., Charlotte, MI, 48813	(517) 543-2430	(517) 543-7737 or (517	Barry, Eaton
Bay County Health Department	1200 Washington Avenue, Bay City, MI, 48708	(989) 895-40218	(989) 895-4014	Bay
Benzie-Leelanau District H. D.	6051 Frankfort Highway, Ste. 100, Benzonia, MI, 49616	(231) 882-4409	(231) 882-2204	Benzie, Leelanau
Berrien County Health Department	2149 E. Napier Ave., P.O. Box 706, Benton Harbor, MI, 49022	(269) 926-7121	(269) 926-8129	Berrien
Branch-Hillsdale-St. Joseph Community H	Human Services Building, Coldwater, MI, 49036	(517) 279-9561	(517) 278-2923	Branch, Hillsdale, St. Joseph
Calhoun County Health Dept.	190 E. Michigan Avenue, Battle Creek, MI, 49014	(269) 969-6370	(269) 969-6470	Calhoun
Central Michigan District Health Dept	2012 E. Preston Avenue, Mt. Pleasant, MI, 48858	(989) 773-5921	(989) 773-4319	Arenac, Clare, Gladwin, Isabella, Osceola, Roscommon
Chippewa County Health Dept.	508 Ashmun Street, Suite 120, Sault Ste. Marie, MI, 49783	(906) 635-1566	(906) 635-1701	Chippewa
City of Detroit Health Department	100 Mack Avenue -3rd Floor, Detroit, MI, 48201	(313) 876-4307	(313) 877-9244	City of Detroit
Public Health Delta & Menominee Counti	2920 College Avenue, Escanaba, MI, 49829-9597	(906) 786-4111	(906) 786-7004	Delta, Menominee
Dickinson-Iron District Health Dept.	601 Washington Avenue, Iron River, MI, 49935	(906) 265-9913	(906) 265-2950	Dickinson, Iron
District Health Department #2	630 Progress St., West Branch, MI, 48661	(989) 345-5020	(989) 343-1899	Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw, Oscoda
District Health Department #4	100 Woods Circle, Alpena, MI, 49707	(989) 356-4507	(989) 356-3529	Alpena, Cheboygan, Montmorency, Presque Isle
District Health Department #10	521 Cobbs Street, Cadillac, MI, 49601	(231) 775-9942	(231) 775-4731	Crawford, Kalkaska, Lake, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Missaukee, Newaygo, Oceana, Wexford
Genesee County Health Dept.	630 S. Saginaw Street, Suite 4, Flint, MI, 48502-1540	(810) 257-3612	(810) 257-3147	Genesee
Grand Traverse Co. Health Dept.	2600 LaFranier Rd., Suite A, Traverse City, MI, 49686	(231) 995-6100	(231) 995-6109	Grand Traverse
Huron County Health Department	1142 S. Van Dyke, Bad Axe, MI, 48413	(989) 269-9721	(989) 269-4181	Huron
Ingham County Health Department	5303 S. Cedar Street, P.O. Box 30161, Lansing, MI, 48909-7661	(517) 887-4311	(517) 887-4310	Ingham
Ionia County Health Department	175 East Adams Street, Ionia, MI, 48846	(616) 527-5341	(616) 527-5361	Ionia
Jackson County Health Department	1715 Lansing Avenue, Suite 221, Jackson, MI, 49202	(517) 788-4420	(517) 788-4373	Jackson
Kalamazoo County Health and Communit	311 E. Alcott St., Kalamazoo, MI, 49001	(269) 373-5200	(269) 373-5363	Kalamazoo
Kent County Health Department	700 Fuller Avenue, Grand Rapids, MI, 49503	(616) 632-7100	(616) 632-7083	Kent
Lapeer County Health Department	1800 Imlay City Road, Lapeer, MI, 48446	(810) 667-0391x7	(810) 245-4525	Lapeer
Lenawee County Health Department	1040 S. Winter, Suite 2328, Adrian, MI, 49221-3871	(517) 264-5205	(517) 264-0790	Lenawee
Livingston County Health Dept.	2300 East Grand River, Suite #102, Howell, MI, 48843-7578	(517) 546-9850	(517) 546-6995	Livingston
Luce-Mackinac-Alger-Schoolcraft District	14150 Hamilton Lake Road, Newberry, MI, 49868	(906) 293-5107	(906) 293-5453	Alger, Luce, Mackinac, Schoolcraft
Macomb County Health Dept.	43525 Elizabeth Road, Mt. Clemens, MI, 48043	(586) 469-5235	(586) 469-5885	Macomb
Marquette County Health Dept.	184 U.S. Hwy 41 East, Negaunee, MI, 49866	(906) 475-9977	(906) 475-9312	Marquette
Mid-Michigan District Health Dept.	615 N. State Road, Suite 2, Stanton, MI, 48888	(989) 831-5237	(989) 831-5522	Clinton, Gratiot, Montcalm
Midland County Health Department	220 W. Ellsworth Street, Midland, MI, 48640-5194	(989) 832-6380	(989) 832-6628	Midland
Monroe County Health Department	2353 S. Custer Road, Monroe, MI, 48161	(734) 240-7800	(734) 240-7815	Monroe
Public Health – Muskegon County	1903 Marquette Ave, Muskegon, MI, 49442	(231) 724-6246	(231) 724-6674	Muskegon
Health Dept. of Northwest Michigan	220 W. Garfield, Charlevoix, MI, 49720	(231) 547-6523	(231) 547-6238	Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, Otsego
Oakland County Health Division.	1200 N. Telegraph Road, Dept.432, Pontiac, MI, 48341-0432	(248) 858-1280	(248) 858-5639	Oakland
Ottawa County Department of Public Hea	12251 James Street, Suite 400, Holland, MI, 49424	(616) 396-5266	(616) 393-5643	Ottawa
Saginaw County Department of Public He	1600 N. Michigan Avenue, Saginaw, MI, 48602	(989) 758-3800	(989) 758-3750	Saginaw
St. Clair County Health Department	3415 28th Street, Port Huron, MI, 48060	(810) 987-5300	(810) 985-2150	St.
Sanilac County Health Department	171 Dawson Street, Suite 123, Sandusky, MI, 48471	(810) 648-4098	(810) 648-2646	Sanilac
Shiawassee County Health Dept.	149 E Corunna Ave., 2nd Floor, Corunna, MI, 48817	(989) 743-2318	(989) 743-2357	Shiawassee
Tuscola County Health Department	1309 Cleaver Road, Caro, MI, 48723-8114	(989) 673-8114	(989) 673-7490	Tuscola
Van Buren-Cass District Health Dept	260 South Street , Lawrence, MI, 49064	(269) 621-3143	(269) 621-2725	Van Buren, Cass
Washtenaw County Health Dept.	555 Towner, P.O. Box 915, Ypsilanti, MI, 48197-0915	(734) 544-6700	(734) 544-6705	Washtenaw
Wayne County Department of Health, Hur	33030 Van Born Road, Wayne, MI, 48184	(734) 727-7006	((734) 727-7043	Wayne
Western Upper Peninsula Health	540 Depot, Hancock, MI, 49930	(906) 482-7382	(906) 482-9410	Baraga, Gogebic, Houghton, Keweenaw, Ontonagon

Biosecurity for dairy and beef cattle farms

April 12, 2024 - Michigan State University Extension

Why is Biosecurity Important?

Protecting your herd from disease and illness is always important. Preventive practices and early identification of sick cattle are essential to minimizing the spread of disease amongst individual animals and across herds. If signs of disease are observed in cattle, producers should isolate the animal(s) and immediately communicate with their herd veterinarian.

Farms should develop and implement a biosecurity plan and complete a regular review of their farm's biosecurity practices that focus both on cattle and human health and safety. Proactive implementation of biosecurity measures could reduce the risk of a disease outbreak in your herd, along with its negative economic impact, and protect animal agriculture in the state. Recommended biosecurity practices for cattle farms (dairy and beef) are summarized below.

Human Health and Hygiene

- Wear clean clothes and shoes to the farm.
  - If you have had contact with other livestock, clothing and footwear should be changed before coming to the farm.
- Practice good hygiene, wash hands frequently.
  - Some pathogens are highly sensitive to soap and hot water. Others require strong disinfectants.
- Have dedicated footwear for the farm.
  - All staff should leave boots and footwear used on the farm in a location indicated by the farm for safe storage.
  - All footwear used on the farm must be cleaned and disinfected, including sides and bottoms, prior to storing them.
- Do not eat or drink around animals or in the barn.
- Pasteurized milk and dairy products remain safe, however do not drink raw milk.
- In the case of zoonotic diseases (diseases that can be shared from animals to people), monitor people with access to cattle for potential symptoms of illness.
- People who handle cattle should be aware of clinical signs to help monitor for disease.

Cattle Farm Biosecurity

Introduction of Animals to the Herd

- Prior to transporting cattle to your farm, know the health history of the herds from which cattle are purchased.
  - All cattle shipped across state lines must have official interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) filled out by a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) accredited veterinarian.
- Before introducing new animals, have a plan to isolate and limit direct contact with the home herd for a minimum of two weeks. Monitor incoming animal(s) health before commingling them with the existing herd.
- Trucks and trailers transporting cattle should be cleaned and disinfected. Implement disinfection protocols on all farm and transport equipment.
- Be conscientious of when you care for newly acquired or sick animals, completing tasks for them after the home herd and healthy animals so as not to spread disease to healthy animals.

Farm Traffic, Visitors & Service Providers

- Have a designated parking location for all visitors and service providers.
- Try to reduce the flow of people between farm sites and the commingling of people from multiple production sites in common places.
  - If employees move between sites, change, or disinfect footwear, (clothing, if possible) and wash hands.
- Control traffic onto and around your farm operation, only vehicles/equipment/people essential to operation should be traveling into animal areas.
  - This includes limiting people's access to cattle pens, feed mixing/storage areas, feed bunks and cattle treatment areas.
- Maintain a visitor log for all farm locations, collect contact information.
  - Employees
  - Visitors
  - Non-farm employed service providers: hoof-trimmers, nutritionists, breeding technicians, veterinarians, etc.
- Ask all visitors and service providers to employ biosecurity practices:
  - Contact visitors before they arrive at the farm. Signage may be helpful.
  - Use disposable footwear, or completely disinfect their footwear.
  - Utilize single use coveralls or clean clothing than be washed after farm visit.
  - Clean and disinfect equipment and tools used on other farms prior to bringing it on the farm.

General Facilities Management

- Keep facilities well maintained and in good repair.

- Maintain up to date, accurate records for animal health (e.g., vaccination, antimicrobial treatment, surgical procedures), feed delivery, and cattle transportation.
  - Use a new needle for each animal when administering injectables.
  - Use a new needle and syringe for each animal when drawing blood.
  - Follow injectable label use information or instructions from your veterinarian.
- Wear the proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when working with or handling cattle.
  - Non-slip steel toed boots
  - Gloves
  - Eye protection
  - Ear protection when using equipment.
- Implement a rodent/pest control program.
  - Minimize the interaction with wild birds by incorporating management practices for wildlife.
  - Secure dumpsters, trash cans, and compost sites.
- Be aware that wet weather conditions and standing water have the potential to increase pathogen transfer.
- If composting, dead animal management should be the last task of the day.
  - If rendering, locate the dead animal pick-up away from all animal spaces and facilities.
- Have separate equipment attachments to handle feed and manure.
- Maintain clean, dry, and well-bedded cattle pens.

Feed Areas and Feed Management

- Keep manure from boots and tires out of feed mixing/storage and feeding areas.
- Maintain clean feed storage/mixing areas and clean up feed spills.
- Maintain adequate body condition by feeding cattle to meet their nutrient requirements.
  - It is illegal to feed ruminant-derived proteins to ruminants (i.e., cattle, sheep, goats).
- Limit-feeding cattle or feeding multiple times per day can teach cattle to clear feeding areas to deter wildlife (e.g., birds, raccoons, rodents) from feeding areas.
- Maintain good fencing for pastures to keep wildlife out.
  - Eliminate fruit trees from animal areas (i.e., pastures) to prevent attracting deer.

Milking Parlor Biosecurity with Dairy Cattle

- Follow recommended milking practices, wear disposable gloves while milking cows.
- Milk and handle suspected or confirmed sick animals last.
  - Switch into a new pair of gloves before milking sick cows to protect yourself from exposure.
- Some diseases require extra precautions. When working with a farm with an active disease outbreak:
  - Identify the contagious pathogen(s) that are on the farm.
  - Wear eye coverings while in the milking parlor to reduce the risk of exposure.

- If working near the mouth and nose of a cow, wear a mask, preferably N95, to reduce the risk infection.
- Do not eat or drink in the milking parlor or while handling cattle.
- Take extra precautions to clean and disinfect all milking equipment after milking cows suspected or confirmed ill.

Reporting Cattle Disease

- When identified, isolate, segregate and reduce points of direct contact between healthy and sick animals.
- Be in frequent communication with your herd veterinarian regarding sick cattle, they will help you determine if a farm visit and further action is warranted.
- Your herd veterinarian will help determine if sampling and confirmatory testing is necessary.

Safety of Dairy and Beef Products

- Pasteurized milk and dairy products and properly prepared and cooked beef and dairy products remain safe to consume.

Additional Resources

MSU Extension dairy team and beef team educators can help you discuss biosecurity on your farm. Additionally, example biosecurity plans, practices and resources for cattle can be found by visiting the Secure Milk Supply, Secure Beef Supply, or Beef Quality Assurance websites. These resources can help you develop your own farm biosecurity plan and include information on proper cleaning and disinfection processes which have the potential to help stop the spread of zoonotic diseases.

Farm Stress Program Resources

Dealing with animal health issues can be stressful for many people. MSU Extension has partnered with a mental health services provider to provide farmers and farm employees with free teletherapy services that can be used at any time. If you wish to access immediate resources, MSU Extension has compiled a list of resources for you.

Agriculture and Rural Development

MDARD Director Tim Boring Signs 'HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order' Determination of Extraordinary Animal Health Emergency in Response to the Ongoing HPAI Outbreak in Michigan

May 01, 2024

Media Contact:

Chelsea Lewis-Parisio

MDARD Media Contact

LewisC31@Michigan.gov

517-331-1151

Author:

Jennifer Holton

MDARD Media Contact

HoltonJ@Michigan.gov

517-284-5724

At this time, the public health risk associated with HPAI remains low

LANSING, Mich. - Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Director Dr. Tim Boring today signed a "Determination of Extraordinary Emergency, "HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order," to further protect Michigan's poultry

and livestock industries from the ongoing threat of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). The order goes into effect on Wednesday, May 8, 2024, and applies to all dairy and commercial poultry facilities statewide.

"This national HPAI outbreak must be a top priority for all who work in agriculture. At MDARD, we're taking aggressive action to protect both animal and public health to help reduce the further spread of HPAI in Michigan," said **Director Boring.** "This outbreak has highlighted areas within our industry that require immediate attention. Producers must immediately implement robust biosecurity practices and create emergency preparedness plans and this order starts to address these on-farm risks. Implementing these measures must be the highest priority for every farm and agriculture worker. Working together, we can combat HPAI and reduce the long-term impacts on our dynamic food and agriculture industry."

The emergency order requires the following measures to be taken:

- All Michigan dairy farms, as well as poultry operations considered commercial by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) must develop and implement biosecurity practices that include:
    - Designation of a biosecurity manager.
    - Designation of a line of separation to represent the perimeter of a secure area, limiting access points.
    - Establishment of cleaning and disinfection practices and procedures at those access points for both vehicles and individuals. This must include deliveries of feed and other supplies, and training for employees.
    - Establishment of a log book maintaining a record of all vehicles and of individuals who have gotten out of vehicles and crossed those access points, to be retained and made available for examination upon request by MDARD.
    - All lactating dairy cattle, and those in the last two months of pregnancy, are prohibited from being exhibited until there are no new cases of HPAI in dairy cattle in the State of Michigan for at least 60 consecutive days. No dairy cattle of any age from an infected premises may be exhibited until further notice.
    - All exhibitions or expositions of poultry are prohibited until such time that there are no new cases of HPAI in domestic poultry in the State of Michigan for at least 30 consecutive days. As defined in the Animal Industry Act, "poultry" means, but is not limited to, chickens, guinea fowl, turkeys, waterfowl, pigeons, doves, peafowl, and game birds that are propagated and maintained under the husbandry of humans (MCL 287.703(iii)).

"As we work together with our federal partners to gain a more complete understanding of this virus and its transmission, it is necessary to re-evaluate, refine, and enhance the measures being taken on Michigan farms to lower the risk of introducing this disease to animals," said **State Veterinarian Nora Wineland, DVM, MS, DACVPM**. "By limiting the

opportunities for vulnerable species to be exposed to the virus, we can better protect animal health throughout the state."

"Recent testing by the Food and Drug Administration has shown that consuming pasteurized dairy remains safe," said **Elizabeth Hertel, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services director.** "We know pasteurization is effective in inactivating HPAI in milk, and milk sold in stores in Michigan is pasteurized. It's important to make sure the milk products you eat and drink are pasteurized. Overall, the risk HPAI poses to the public remains low."

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Food and Drug Administration, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the commercial milk supply remains safe due to federal animal health requirements and pasteurization. Federal experts continue to stress there is no concern about the safety of the commercial milk supply or that this circumstance poses any increased risk to consumer health.

"The poultry and dairy industry are two of the most important agriculture industries across Michigan and biosecurity procedures to mitigate the spread of this virus are vital," said **Dr. Nancy Barr, Executive Director of the Michigan Allied Poultry Industries.** "The actions taken today by MDARD reflect the seriousness of the situation facing our industries. MDARD and MAPI will continue to work together to support poultry producers and dairy farmers."

"The Michigan Association of Fairs and Exhibitions is grateful for MDARD's leadership and guidance surrounding the ongoing HPAI outbreak. Michigan's fairs showcase the best of Michigan agriculture, but we first and foremost want the public and animals to be safe. By taking these actions today, it's hoped that poultry exhibitors can still participate in fair activities once circumstances have improved," said **John Schut, Executive Director of Michigan Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.**

"Significant collaborative work is currently underway in Michigan and across the nation to better understand how the virus is spreading within and across herds. MDARD, the MSU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory and epidemiologists from the College of Veterinary Medicine are partnering to gather information that will guide the local and national response to the ongoing outbreak. As these studies advance, it is vital to implement stringent biosecurity measures to mitigate virus transmission within our state," said **Douglas Freeman, Interim Dean, MSU College of Veterinary Medicine.**

In the coming days, additional details and guidelines will be made available on Michigan.gov/BirdFlu. MDARD continues diligently working with local, state, and federal

partners to quickly respond to reports of HPAI, mitigate the spread of the disease, and provide outreach.

To view order, click the link below:

HPAI-Risk-Reduction-Response-Order.pdf (michigan.gov)

Additional resources can also be found at Michigan.gov/BirdFlu.

###

Video: 5/1 Update: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Michigan Dairy Herd (YouTube)

MI Newswire Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

HPAI

Related News

Reminder: Summer Gasoline Rules Take Effect on Saturday, June 1 in Southeast Michigan

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Clinton County Dairy Herd

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Three New Dairy Herds

MDARD Encourages Owners to Help Keep Their Animals Safe this Memorial Day Holiday

MDARD Reminds Michiganders to Think Food Safety this Memorial Day

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Gratiot Dairy Herd

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Three New Dairy Herds

MDARD Designates Two Bovine Tuberculosis Testing Areas

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Announces 2024 Grant Recipients for County Fairs and Expositions

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Gratiot County

MDARD Director Tim Boring Signs 'HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order' Determination of Extraordinary Animal Health Emergency in Response to the Ongoing HPAI Outbreak in Michigan

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DR. TIM BORING
DIRECTOR

Determination of Extraordinary Emergency
HPAI Risk Reduction & Response
May 1, 2024

The Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD), pursuant to authority under Section 3a of the Animal Industry Act, Public Act 466 of 1988, as amended, MCL 287.703a, hereby determines that a delayed response to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in cattle and poultry, a reportable animal disease and condition in animals, will cause a significant impact on animals, Michigan's animal industry, and potentially the public health.

Since MDARD detected HPAI in dairy cattle in Michigan on March 29, 2024, MDARD has identified additional dairy herds as well as commercial poultry flocks that have tested positive for the disease in 7 counties. HPAI is highly transmissible between birds. Spread among dairy operations is not fully understood.

To control and prevent the continued spread of HPAI in Michigan, effective Wednesday, May 8, 2024, the following requirements are in place through this scientifically based extraordinary emergency order:

- All Michigan dairy farms, as well as poultry operations considered commercial by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) must develop and implement biosecurity practices that include:
    - Designation of a biosecurity manager.
    - Designation of a line of separation to represent the perimeter of a secure area, limiting access points.
    - Establishment of cleaning and disinfection practices and procedures at those access points for both vehicles and individuals. This must include deliveries of feed and other supplies, and training for employees.
    - Establishment of a log book maintaining a record of all vehicles and of individuals who have gotten out of vehicles and crossed those access points, to be retained and made available for examination upon request by MDARD.
- All lactating dairy cattle, and those in the last two months of pregnancy, are prohibited from being exhibited until there are no new cases of HPAI in dairy

cattle in the State of Michigan for at least 60 consecutive days. No dairy cattle of any age from an infected premises may be exhibited until further notice.

- All exhibitions or expositions of poultry are prohibited until such time that there are no new cases of HPAI in domestic poultry in the State of Michigan for at least 30 consecutive days. As defined in the Animal Industry Act, "poultry" means, but is not limited to, chickens, guinea fowl, turkeys, waterfowl, pigeons, doves, peafowl, and game birds that are propagated and maintained under the husbandry of humans (MCL 287.703(iii)).

For purposes of this order, poultry flocks considered "commercial" by APHIS:

- ≥ 75,000 table egg layers
- ≥ 100,000 broilers raised annually
- ≥ 5,000 breeder poultry
- ≥ 30,000 turkeys raised annually
- ≥ 50,000 gamebirds or waterfowl raised annually for meat or eggs.

This order does not extend to permanent poultry exhibits in venues such as zoos.

This order does not extend to racing pigeons if the following criteria are met:

1. Only lofts certified by the American Racing Pigeon Union may race.
2. Each certified loft must have a premises identification number.
3. For each event - a list of participants will be provided to the State Veterinarian within 72 hours after the event.
4. The American Racing Pigeon Union must provide a current list of Michigan certified lofts to the State Veterinarian and as changes are made.
5. Crates used for transporting pigeons can only have pigeons from one loft within a crate.
6. Vehicle and crates used to transport pigeons must be clean and disinfected after transporting the birds.

It is recommended racing pigeons do not fly over the counties of Allegan, Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Gratiot, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Kent, Lenawee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Ottawa, St. Joseph, and Tuscola.

Tim Boring
Director

Agriculture and Rural Development

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Barry County

May 06, 2024

Author:

Jennifer Holton

MDARD Media Contact

HoltonJ@Michigan.gov

517-284-5724

Chelsea Lewis-Parisio

MDARD Media Contact

LewisC31@Michigan.gov

517-331-1151

Today, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Director Tim Boring announced the detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in a dairy herd from Barry County.

Regardless of species, biosecurity remains the best tool available to combat HPAI. On May 1, 2024, Director Boring issued the Determination of Extraordinary Emergency HPAI Risk Reduction and Response Order. In addition to other protocols, the order requires all dairy operations in Michigan to adopt enhanced biosecurity measures, collectively reducing the risk of introducing this virus on to farms. On May 3, 2024, additional guidance was issued to help producers enact these requirements.

In addition to these requirements, following a few key steps can also be fundamental to protecting the health and vitality of Michigan's dairy cattle:

- Delay or stop incoming or returning animals from herds with unknown or suspect health status.
- Isolate all animals that are new or returning to your farm.
- Monitor the health of your animals daily.
- Contact your veterinarian if there are ever any animal health-related concerns or if you would like to develop a secure food supply plan.
- Sick animals should have dedicated equipment and be cared for after tending to healthy animals first.
- Clothing, footwear, and equipment worn/used around sick animals should not be worn/used around other animals until they are cleaned and disinfected. Use an EPA-registered disinfectant effective against avian influenza.
- Do not share tools, equipment, trailers, etc. with other farms.
- Clean and disinfect the interiors of trailers used to haul animals from other operations.
- Limit non-essential visitors to your farm.
- If individuals have recently been on a poultry farm, they should not visit a dairy operation, and vice versa.
- Require or provide clean clothing and footwear to those entering your farm.
- Use hand-washing stations and provide gloves to those working on your farm.

As part of the disease response, MDARD is working with the herd's veterinarian to monitor the health of the animals and conduct trace investigations. MDARD continues diligently working with local, state, and federal partners to quickly respond to reports of HPAI to mitigate the spread of the disease and provide outreach.
###

MI Newswire Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

HPAI

Related News

Reminder: Summer Gasoline Rules Take Effect on Saturday, June 1 in Southeast Michigan

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Clinton County Dairy Herd

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Three New Dairy Herds

MDARD Encourages Owners to Help Keep Their Animals Safe this Memorial Day Holiday

MDARD Reminds Michiganders to Think Food Safety this Memorial Day

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Gratiot Dairy Herd

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Three New Dairy Herds

MDARD Designates Two Bovine Tuberculosis Testing Areas

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Announces 2024 Grant Recipients for County Fairs and Expositions

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Gratiot County

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DR. TIM BORING
DIRECTOR

Determination of Extraordinary Emergency
HPAI Risk Reduction & Response
May 1, 2024

The Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD), pursuant to authority under Section 3a of the Animal Industry Act, Public Act 466 of 1988, as amended, MCL 287.703a, hereby determines that a delayed response to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in cattle and poultry, a reportable animal disease and condition in animals, will cause a significant impact on animals, Michigan's animal industry, and potentially the public health.

Since MDARD detected HPAI in dairy cattle in Michigan on March 29, 2024, MDARD has identified additional dairy herds as well as commercial poultry flocks that have tested positive for the disease in 7 counties. HPAI is highly transmissible between birds. Spread among dairy operations is not fully understood.

To control and prevent the continued spread of HPAI in Michigan, effective Wednesday, May 8, 2024, the following requirements are in place through this scientifically based extraordinary emergency order:

- All Michigan dairy farms, as well as poultry operations considered commercial by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) must develop and implement biosecurity practices that include:
    - Designation of a biosecurity manager.
    - Designation of a line of separation to represent the perimeter of a secure area, limiting access points.
    - Establishment of cleaning and disinfection practices and procedures at those access points for both vehicles and individuals. This must include deliveries of feed and other supplies, and training for employees.
    - Establishment of a log book maintaining a record of all vehicles and of individuals who have gotten out of vehicles and crossed those access points, to be retained and made available for examination upon request by MDARD.
- All lactating dairy cattle, and those in the last two months of pregnancy, are prohibited from being exhibited until there are no new cases of HPAI in dairy

cattle in the State of Michigan for at least 60 consecutive days. No dairy cattle of any age from an infected premises may be exhibited until further notice.

- All exhibitions or expositions of poultry are prohibited until such time that there are no new cases of HPAI in domestic poultry in the State of Michigan for at least 30 consecutive days. As defined in the Animal Industry Act, "poultry" means, but is not limited to, chickens, guinea fowl, turkeys, waterfowl, pigeons, doves, peafowl, and game birds that are propagated and maintained under the husbandry of humans (MCL 287.703(iii)).

For purposes of this order, poultry flocks considered "commercial" by APHIS:

- ≥ 75,000 table egg layers
- ≥ 100,000 broilers raised annually
- ≥ 5,000 breeder poultry
- ≥ 30,000 turkeys raised annually
- ≥ 50,000 gamebirds or waterfowl raised annually for meat or eggs.

This order does not extend to permanent poultry exhibits in venues such as zoos.

This order does not extend to racing pigeons if the following criteria are met:

1. Only lofts certified by the American Racing Pigeon Union may race.
2. Each certified loft must have a premises identification number.
3. For each event - a list of participants will be provided to the State Veterinarian within 72 hours after the event.
4. The American Racing Pigeon Union must provide a current list of Michigan certified lofts to the State Veterinarian and as changes are made.
5. Crates used for transporting pigeons can only have pigeons from one loft within a crate.
6. Vehicle and crates used to transport pigeons must be clean and disinfected after transporting the birds.

It is recommended racing pigeons do not fly over the counties of Allegan, Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Gratiot, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Kent, Lenawee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Ottawa, St. Joseph, and Tuscola.

Tim Boring
Director

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DR. TIM BORING
DIRECTOR

MDARD Requirements and Recommendations for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Dairy and Poultry for Animal Health Officials, Veterinarians, and Producers

May 3, 2024

This document outlines further information on required enhanced biosecurity requirements for both dairy and poultry operations in Michigan in response to this HPAI outbreak.

The Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) issued the "HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order" Determination of Extraordinary Emergency on May 1, 2024, to control and prevent the continued spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). HPAI is a contagious viral disease of domestic poultry and wild birds and is deadly to domestic poultry and can wipe out entire flocks within a matter of days. HPAI is a threat to the poultry industry, animal health, human health, trade, and the economy worldwide. In the United States, including in Michigan, HPAI has now been detected in dairy cattle.
Since MDARD detected HPAI in dairy cattle in Michigan on March 29, 2024, MDARD has identified additional dairy herds, as well as commercial poultry flocks that have tested positive for the disease in multiple counties.

Federal and state agencies are moving quickly to conduct additional testing for HPAI virus, including viral genome sequencing to provide a better understanding of the situation to characterize the HPAI virus strain or strains associated with these detections as well as other components of this disease event at the connection between animals, people, and the environment. The genetic and epidemiological data indicate spillover of the virus from wild birds to dairy cows and some instances of spread from dairy to dairy and from dairy premises to poultry premises. Based on analysis at the time of this guidance, the whole genome sequence for virus found in positive herds in nine states and on two recent commercial poultry premises in two different states indicates it is the same strain affecting both dairy cattle and poultry. While it is still unclear exactly how the virus is spreading, the virus is shed in milk at high concentrations; therefore, anything that comes in contact with unpasteurized raw milk, spilled milk, etc., may spread the virus including other animals, vehicles, and other objects or materials. Therefore, both dairy and poultry producers should redouble biosecurity efforts and be vigilant about monitoring for and controlling disease in their herds and flocks.

To continue monitoring and understanding the extent of this virus and reduce the risk of further spread of HPAI, APHIS issued a Federal Order on April 24, 2024 that requires pre-movement testing for lactating dairy cattle moving interstate and reporting of positive test results from all laboratories and State Animal Health Officials (SAHO). Further guidance and recommendations from APHIS on that order can be found here.

Definitions of terms used in this document:

Visitor: Any individual, who in this context, arrives at a dairy or poultry operation with the intention of entering the operation facilities. This includes but is not limited to employees, owners and family members, delivery personnel, and any guests.

Personal protective equipment (PPE): equipment worn to minimize exposure to a variety of hazards. Examples of PPE include gloves, face masks, rubber boots, shoe covers, eye protection, and full-body coverall suits. PPE can be either disposable or reusable. In this context, PPE is necessary to help reduce the possibility of transferring infectious disease between facilities, or from vehicles into an operation.

Dairy: lactating cattle breeds raised for the primary purpose of milk production.

Lactating: dairy cows currently in one of the lactation phases (i.e., early, mid, and late) of their current production cycle.

Vehicle: any motor-operated mode of transport. This could include personal vehicles, farm trucks, farm equipment and tractors, veterinary trucks, milk haulers, service and delivery trucks such as feed, propane, etc.

Determination of Extraordinary Emergency Order on May 1, 2024

To control and prevent the continued spread of HPAI in Michigan, effective Wednesday, May 8, 2024, the following requirements are in place through this scientifically based extraordinary emergency order:

- All Michigan dairy farms, as well as poultry operations considered commercial by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service must develop and implement biosecurity plans that include:
    - Designation of a biosecurity manager
    - Designation of a line of separation to represent the perimeter of a secure area, limiting access points.
    - Establishment of cleaning and disinfection practices and procedures at those access points for both vehicles and individuals. This must include deliveries of feed and other supplies, and training for employees.
    - Establishment of a logbook maintaining a record of all vehicles and of individuals who have gotten out of vehicles and crossed those access points, to be retained and made available for examination upon request by MDARD.

- All lactating dairy cattle, and those in the last two months of pregnancy, are prohibited from being exhibited until there are no new cases of HPAI in dairy cattle in the State of Michigan for at least 60 consecutive days. No dairy cattle of any age from an infected premises may be exhibited until further notice.

- All exhibitions or expositions of poultry are prohibited until such time that there are no new cases of HPAI in domestic poultry in the State of Michigan for at least 30 consecutive days. As defined in the Animal Industry Act, "poultry" means, but is not limited to, chickens, guinea fowl, turkeys, waterfowl, pigeons, doves, peafowl, and game birds that are propagated and maintained under the husbandry of humans (MCL 287.703(iii)).

Designation of a Biosecurity Manager

A biosecurity manager is an on-site individual familiar with the operation that can be responsible for the implementation of biosecurity practices, training of personnel and visitors, and someone to serve as a point of contact for biosecurity matters for outside agencies. Contact information will be made readily available to MDARD upon request and in this context includes full name, best phone number, email address, employer, and employer address. This designated person will oversee all biosecurity measures for their operation and be involved in implementing the requirements in the HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order.

Designation of a Line of Separation, Limiting Access Points

A line of separation (LOS) creates a functional zone with a distinguishable perimeter that includes business critical areas of the dairy or poultry operation within it. This will look different for every operation but for some operations the LOS perimeter may extend all the way to the property line depending on the facility layout. Some operations with more open space or areas not considered business critical such as housing, other businesses, long-term equipment storage, non-utilized space, fields, etc., may choose to shrink the LOS to a smaller more manageable area. The LOS separates the business-critical areas from areas unrelated to dairy or poultry production on that site or adjoining properties.

The LOS interior is comprised of all essential operation structures and high traffic areas involved in the daily function of the dairy or poultry operation. This would usually include, but may not be limited to, animal housing areas, animal movement pathways, traffic pathways, milking barn/parlor, manure storage, feed storage, calf housing, equipment storage, medical supplies, generators, pump rooms, etc. The LOS interior, from a viral and biosecurity standpoint, is considered the cleanest location on the premises and should be protected from the areas outside the LOS considered "dirty."

The LOS perimeter should be visibly marked with proper signage and could consist of a physical barrier to prevent access, except through designated LOS access points. At a minimum, the LOS should be documented and visibly clear in biosecurity plans and visibly clear to those crossing it. All access points into or out of the interior area should be secured.

Once the LOS is established, movement into and out of the secure area should be limited to only necessary movement. Necessary employees, vendors, and visitors must be trained on and follow procedures for entering the LOS. People, vehicles, and items moving through LOS access points must follow specific biosecurity steps (see *Cleaning and Disinfecting Practices and Procedures*

below). Non-essential deliveries or pick-ups that do not need to cross the LOS should leave or pick up their delivery outside of the LOS in a designated area/designated parking area.

Cleaning and Disinfecting Practices and Procedures

Cleaning and disinfection (C&D) are physical or chemical processes to kill or remove microorganisms and are vital for disease eradication efforts. This is generally a two-step process involving cleaning to remove debris, followed by the use of a disinfectant to kill remaining microorganisms. Note: when using any C&D product, follow directions and safety precautions on the label.

The LOS access point must contain a C&D station with the means to remove visible debris and then disinfect vehicles, equipment, and items needing to cross the LOS, using any disinfectant that is commercially available, site-relevant, and rated to address influenza A viruses. The C&D station can also include a personal protective equipment (PPE) area, trash bin for PPE disposal, footwear disinfection station, hand sanitization station, and visitor logbook (see below for specific guidance on logbooks). Crossing the LOS requires at a minimum a change of PPE, use of footbath/spray down, and use of hand sanitizer or hand washing. The C&D station should be operated and maintained by individuals (i.e. the biosecurity manager) who have received training in the proper use of PPE and the principles of C&D.

Vehicles: Vehicles should be cleaned between visits to animal production facilities. It is best to clean the vehicle upon leaving one operation and if possible, prior to entering the next. Cleaning should include the tires and interior cab floor mats if the vehicle crosses the LOS and the occupant(s) exited the vehicle. Commercial car washes with wheel well washing provide adequate exterior cleaning. In some situations, tire sprays may be needed.

Equipment: Keep all equipment clean. If at all possible, use disposable equipment or disinfect all equipment prior to entering and leaving the operation property. Even if equipment did not appear to come into contact with animals or their secretions, disease agents may still be present on equipment that crossed the LOS through environmental contamination. Clean and disinfect all equipment before taking it off the premises. Limit movement and sharing of equipment and people between any other dairy, livestock, or poultry operations.

People, Hands: Provide hand-washing stations and encourage use; provide disposable gloves and encourage use. Thoroughly wash hands with antibacterial soap when entering and leaving LOS access points. Wearing disposable gloves is not always a substitute for hand washing; best practices suggest hands should be washed even if gloves are worn.

General: It is recommended to use trailers to transport only your own livestock; disinfect trailer interiors that were used to haul cattle, especially if the cattle were from other operations with unknown health status. Do not allow visitors or drivers access to animal housing, animals, or raw milk products to be fed to calves due to high viral load. Avoid walking through known

contaminated areas; avoid direct contact with contaminated animals, items, surfaces and vehicles; and do not carry personal items (e.g., cigarettes, gum, food, drink, etc.) into any known contaminated areas.

Establishment of a Logbook

Every person crossing the LOS on foot or exiting their vehicle inside the LOS must complete an entry in the logbook. The logbook should be monitored and maintained by the biosecurity manager to ensure accurate completion. Information recorded for each entry should include:

- Date, and entry and departure times.
- Names and contact information of people crossing the LOS (if they exit their vehicle or are on foot).
- The general purpose for crossing.
- Additional information recorded for each entry could include any materials, products, or equipment that accompanied the entry.
- If certain farm services already maintain a logbook at the operation (i.e. milk haulers), they do not have to create duplicative logbook entries. However, that record must be available to MDARD upon request.

For more information on biosecurity:

The Secure Milk Supply Plan is a collaborative initiative among the dairy industry, USDA, State officials and three universities. The Secure Milk Supply website offers comprehensive materials on dairy biosecurity practices, including posters and information sheets in English and Spanish.

Additional biosecurity resources can be found at the following links:

- For detailed examples of biosecurity checklists, logbook examples and templates, and information on how to establish and operate a C&D station:
  - Biosecurity Forms - CFSPH (iastate.edu)
- For useful photo examples for establishing the LOS:
  - CA Dairy Farm Enhanced Biosecurity Plan Manual
  - Enhanced-Biosecurity-Prep-Guide-1.pdf (nationaldairyfarm.com)
- Biosecurity - National Dairy FARM Program
- Biosecurity for cattle operations | UMN Extension
- Defend the Flock – USDA Biosecurity for Poultry
- A list of EPA-registered disinfectants can be found here.

Additional information can also be found at Michigan.gov/BirdFlu. For additional questions, please contact the MDARD Customer Service Center at 1-800-292-3939 (Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm (EST) or email at MDA-info@michigan.gov.

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DR. TIM BORING
DIRECTOR

May 14, 2024

Dear Dairy Producer,

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N1) (HPAI) continues to impact dairies across the country and right here in Michigan. As of Monday, May 13, HPAI has been confirmed on 42 dairy farms nationally, including 14 in this state. Since first detected in Michigan on March 29, we continue to learn more about the virus, its spread, and its impacts. All recent HPAI infections in Michigan can be traced back to a single "spill-over" event in Texas where a mutated version of the virus infected dairy cows. Impacted herds tend to see 10-20 percent infection rates, with sick cows typically displaying a number of clinical signs. Some deaths do occur, typically as co-morbidities with other diseases. Cows that recover after being symptomatic are not returning to pre-infection milking levels, resulting in economic losses for those animals.

Researchers from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and land grant universities, including Michigan State University, are actively working to understand the extent of the virus in dairy cattle and factors such as viral shed duration and loads. While pasteurization has proven effective, high viral loads in milk have been measured even after cows have seemingly recovered from other visual symptoms. Other mammals, including barn cats, have been identified on known infected dairy farms, with cases resulting in severe neurological damage and death.

This virus remains lethal and devasting to commercial and backyard poultry flocks. Michigan has seen infections in three commercial egg laying flocks, four commercial meat turkey flocks, and one backyard flock since the onset of this outbreak in late March, all with linkages back to the Texas dairy strain. The impacts to Michigan's poultry industry have been significant. Other states have not seen poultry impacts to this extent, creating unique complexities in our response here in Michigan.

The immediate threat to public health is low. Recent testing confirms that pasteurization is an effective means to eliminate active virus in milk and meat supplies are safe. Only one case of HPAI in humans has been confirmed. However, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and other agencies have recently expressed concern that this virus continues to mutate and effect other mammals, with the potential to become a dangerous human pathogen. Containment and eradication of this virus in Michigan poultry and dairy operations is essential to not just minimize further economic impact but prevent larger market or human health impacts.

Biosecurity remains a primary tool to combat HPAI, regardless of species. Following a USDA Federal Order issued on April 24 (which was mailed to you and which I'm including again in today's mailing) requiring testing for and reporting of HPAI in all livestock, MDARD issued a Determination of Extraordinary Emergency on May 1. Today, I'm including another copy of that Order, as well as further, detailed guidance on the Order and a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document that further helps explain the Order's intent. The Emergency Order defaults to a six-month implementation period, though we intend to modify, expand, or reduce measures as the situation dictates. We're following the science on this response and will continue to do so.

Last Friday, May 10, USDA announced additional assistance for producers with H5N1 affected premises to improve on-site biosecurity to reduce the spread. These actions include financial support for farms providing Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) to workers, support to develop biosecurity plans, funding for heat treatment systems for milk disposal, veterinarian cost reimbursement, and shipping costs assistance. USDA is taking steps to make funding available from the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-raised Fish Program (ELAP) to compensate eligible producers with positive herds who experience loss of milk production. I have personally advocated with Secretary Vilsack for federal indemnification funding and will continue to do so, through ELAP or other means. More details on these programs will be forthcoming from USDA.

It's important to note the ongoing work around food safety and human health. While FDA's initial assessment of the milk safety system continues to be affirmed by sampling and testing of retail dairy products, additional scientific work is being undertaken to validate the criteria for pasteurization relative to the HPAI H5N1 virus and will include tests using pasteurization equipment typically used by milk processors. A summary of FDA's additional research efforts is included in today's mailing and that information can also be found on the FDA's Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza website.

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is encouraging the use of PPE for people whose jobs put them in close and/or continual proximity to dairy cattle and poultry flocks. In this mailing, I am also including a recent statement from CDC as well as several informative flyers on PPE, worker health, and worker biosecurity. Further, in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS), I am pleased to be able to extend an offer of PPE to your dairy farm. Included in this mailing is an order form for PPE, which you may return to MDARD at:

MDARD
525 W. Allegan Street
P.O. Box 30017
Lansing, MI 48909

Alternatively, you may provide the PPE order form back to your MDARD dairy inspector. Either way you choose to do so, if you would like PPE, provide your order form back to MDARD post-marked by Friday, May 24, 2024.

Please continue to follow www.michigan.gov/birdflu for further updates about HPAI in Michigan and across the country.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Tim Boring

Dr. Tim Boring
Director

Encl.

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Personal Protective Equipment Allocation Request Form (05.07.24)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)has updated recommendations for worker protection and use of personal protective equipment to reduce exposure to novel influenza A viruses. The CDC has recommended making a one-time provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) available to dairy farm, poultry farm, and slaughterhouse workers. This initiative would result in the one-time distribution of PPE from existing state and federal stockpiles to requesting farms, facilitated by both the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) and the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS).

PPE can be made available to the following:
1) dairy farms known to have positive or presumptive herds with Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI),
2) dairy farms with submitted samples for pre-movement PCR testing,
3) dairy farms with no evidence of positive herds or any tests awaiting results, and
4) poultry farms and slaughterhouses.

Receiving sites agree to a one-time distribution of requested PPE and agree to make it available to workers.

Date of Request:
Facility Name:
Address 1:
Address 2:
City: **State:** **Zip Code:**

Requestor Name/Point of Contact:
POC Email:
POC Phone Number:

Facility Hours of Operations:

Monday:	
Tuesday:	
Wednesday:	
Thursday:	
Friday:	
Saturday:	
Sunday:	

Total worker census at facility?

Quantity of PPE Requested:

Face Shields:	
Small Disposable Gloves (pair):	
Medium Disposable Gloves (pair):	
Large Disposable Gloves (pair):	
Extra Large Disposable Gloves (pair):	
Goggles:	
N95 Respirators:	
Elastomeric Half-Mask Respirators:	

Resources:

Current H5N1 Bird Flu Situation in Dairy Cows (CDC): https://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/mammals.htm

Interim Recommendations for Worker Protection and Use of PPE (CDC): https://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/h5/worker-protection-ppe.htm

Complete and return form to **MDARD or your dairy inspector**

Technical Notes: Clarification to Inquiries Received on April 24 Federal Order

May 7, 2024

On April 24, USDA announced a Federal Order (FO) as part of its ongoing efforts to protect the U.S. livestock industry from the threat posed by highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI or H5N1) in dairy cattle. The Federal Order (FO) requires mandatory testing prior to the interstate movement of lactating dairy cattle and mandatory reporting of positive influenza A test results in livestock. USDA is taking these actions to address any risks to animal health, public health, and the safety of our food supply.

H5N1 is a contagious viral disease of domestic poultry and wild birds. HPAI is deadly to domestic poultry and can wipe out entire flocks within a matter of days. HPAI is a threat to the poultry industry, animal health, trade, and the economy. While HPAI causes less severe illness in cattle than in poultry, the disease remains of concern for all livestock and also for humans who come into contact with infected animals.

The novel movement of H5N1 between wild birds and dairy cows requires further investigation and this FO is critical to increasing the information available for USDA. Requiring positive test reporting will help USDA better understand this disease and testing before interstate movement will limit its spread.

Questions on Definitions

"Herd" is defined as: any group of one or more animals maintained on common ground. Does this include cattle in a sale barn pen? How long do they have to be "maintained" to be a herd?

For the purposes of the FO, "herd" refers to herd of origin.

How does USDA define "lactating dairy cow"? Does FDA use the same definition?

Lactating: The requirements outlined within this guidance apply to the movement of dairy cows currently in one of the lactation phases (i.e., early, mid, and late) of their production cycle.
Dairy: The requirements outlined within this guidance apply to the movement of lactating cattle breeds raised for the primary purpose of milk production. The FDA definitions are here.

Questions on Authority and Enforcement

For states with existing movement orders, does the FO govern interstate movement, while the state order governs intrastate movement?

Interstate movements of lactating dairy cattle must follow the Federal requirements outlined in the guidance. Additionally, intrastate cattle movement is governed by state-specific guidance.

The FO implementing guidance allows for direct to slaughter non-clinical, lactating cattle to move across State lines to arrive at the slaughter facility. Does the FO apply or does the individual State requirement apply where the slaughter facility is located?

Both the federal order and state-specific guidance for moving cattle must be followed.

Clarification on General Movement and Documentation

Prior to interstate movement, lactating dairy cattle are required to receive a negative test for Influenza A virus at an approved National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) laboratory using an NAHLN approved assay.

The interstate movement of all lactating dairy cattle must be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) per 9 CFR Part 86, Animal Disease Traceability. The destination/receiving state(s) will continue to use CVIs as a basis to track the interstate movement of lactating dairy cattle.

- All cattle on the CVI must have individual official identification.
- The individual official identification must be recorded on the CVI.
- The CVI must include a statement that the cattle are both free from, and have not been exposed to, a known contagious and infectious disease

Are there any exemptions for cattle moving interstate within a closed system, such as when cattle are not commingled with other herds?

No, per the FO all lactating dairy cattle must have both a negative test for Influenza A virus at an approved National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) laboratory using an NAHLN approved assay prior to interstate movement and a CVI, even those within a closed system.

How long is a CVI valid?

This is up to the State; however, the negative test result is valid for 7 days after sample collection. Animals need to move within that 7-day window unless they meet a specific exemption regardless of the length of validity of the CVI.

What documents may be used to move non-clinical lactating dairy cows interstate from unaffected herds?

Under the FO, non-clinical lactating dairy cattle moving interstate must move on a CVI.

Would lactating dairy cows moving interstate after being purchased need to be tested and have a CVI?

Yes, the animals would need a CVI and a negative test since the movement would be interstate and is not a direct to slaughter movement.

Animals moving interstate to an exhibition, show, or sale may pass the 7-day testing window; is it possible to skip additional testing to return to the first farm?

Animals moving interstate to an exhibition, show, or sale must have a negative test result from samples collected within 7 days of movement. These animals may travel to their home herd using the same negative test result provided the exhibition, show, or sale does not exceed 10 days of length.

Clarification on Cattle Moving to/through Livestock Markets

How should markets handle lactating dairy cows arriving from non-dairy sources (i.e., a third party may have previously bought them from a dairy)?

If lactating dairy cows were moved interstate to the market, they should arrive with a CVI and a negative test result. If they arrived intrastate, the FO would not apply and state regulations would have to be met.

Do commingled lactating dairy cattle from a market traveling interstate only have to test 30 animals prior to movement?

Yes, at least 30 animals from assembled groups/lots of 30 or more animals moving interstate together must be tested and accompanied by movement documentation, unless moving directly to slaughter for which testing is not required.

Clarification on Cattle Moving to Slaughter

- Non-clinical lactating dairy cattle moving interstate direct to slaughter are not required to have a pre-movement test but must move on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or other documentation of movement approved by the sending and receiving State Animal Health Officials and provided to the sending and receiving State Animal Health Officials.

- Clinical lactating dairy cattle are ineligible for interstate movement or movement to slaughter

What "other documentation of movement" besides a CVI could be approved by State Animal Health Officials (SAHOs) to allow non-clinical lactating dairy cattle to move to slaughter without pre-movement testing?

The SAHOs have developed and reached consensus on using an Owner/Shipper Statement for the interstate movement of lactating dairy cattle to slaughter in lieu of a CVI.

What documentation of movement should be used for lactating dairy cows moved interstate from an affected herd directly to a recognized slaughter establishment?

Once a herd has positive animals, all lactating animals must be held for 30 days. Any necessary movements during this time, including movements to slaughter, need to be specifically approved by APHIS and the SAHO. APHIS and the SAHO may approve non-clinical lactating dairy cows from an affected herd to move interstate directly to a recognized slaughter establishment; the movement would include documentation of movement approved by the sending and receiving SAHOs.

What flexibility will exist for moving cull dairy cows direct to slaughter or through no more than one federally approved livestock facility (auction market) and then to slaughter?

Non-clinical lactating dairy cattle moving interstate direct to slaughter are not required to have a pre-movement test but must move on a CVI or other documentation of movement approved by the sending and receiving SAHOs and provided to the sending and receiving SAHOs. However, other interstate movements, including to a federally approved livestock facility (auction market) require a

negative result from a pre-movement test in addition to the required movement documentation. See APHIS Requirements and clarification issued 4/26 and 4/27, respectively.

Can haulers go farm to farm to collect cows to put together loads for slaughter if the entire load is going direct to slaughter?

Yes, the assembling of a load going direct to slaughter would be allowed provided the animals have appropriate movement documentation; however, USDA recommends the utmost level of biosecurity be followed if this is being done.

Would lactating dairy cows moving interstate direct to slaughter after purchase by a slaughter buyer need to be tested, or just required to have a CVI?

Non-clinical lactating dairy cattle moving interstate direct to slaughter are not required to have a pre-movement test but must move on a CVI or other documentation of movement approved by the sending and receiving SAHOs and provided to the sending and receiving SAHOs. Provided the movement is direct to slaughter, testing is not required for animals leaving a market or a buying station. Further, intrastate movements would not be subject to the FO, but state requirements should be followed.

For movements to slaughter from out of country, do they need to follow the same requirements as those for interstate movement?

The FO does not apply to animals imported from Canada or Mexico (or any other country).

Can non-clinical lactating dairy cows moving interstate direct to slaughter on a CVI be identified with backtags instead of an official ID?

Yes, because this is the only movement where official ID is not required to be recorded on the movement documentation.

Can backtags be used as official ID listed on the documentation of movement for the interstate movement of lactating dairy cows moving directly to slaughter?

USDA approved backtags are not considered official ID under any circumstances in the Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) rule (9 CFR Part 86) and cannot be used as the official ID listed on CVIs for the interstate movement of sexually intact dairy cattle of any age.

When can backtags be used for the interstate movement of lactating dairy cows directly to slaughter?

USDA approved backtags may be used in lieu of individual official ID for lactating dairy cows without existing individual official ID when moving interstate directly to slaughter and accompanied by an approved documentation of movement.

Can non-clinical lactating dairy cows moving interstate from an approved livestock facility directly to slaughter on a CVI be identified with backtags instead of official ID?

Yes, because this is the only movement where official ID is not required to be recorded on the movement documentation.

Clarification on HPAI Test Positive Animals/Herds

- Lactating dairy cattle from herds which have tested positive for Influenza A are not eligible for interstate movement for thirty (30) days from the most recent collection of any sample that tests positive from any individual animal in the herd. After the 30-day period, animals must be tested again for movement.
- If there are specific circumstances for isolating test-positive cattle and moving to another premises across state lines, this would need to be discussed and agreed upon with the respective State Animal Health Officials and APHIS.

When a lactating dairy cattle herd tests positive for Influenza A, will all other surrounding farms also need to be tested?

At this time, only the lactating dairy cattle from herds which have tested positive for Influenza A are not eligible for movement; surrounding farms are not required to be tested.

Is a positive herd quarantined for all lactating cow movements for 30-days?

Quarantine authority lies with the individual State in which the herd is located; producers should review any State quarantine restrictions; however, lactating dairy cattle from affected herds are not eligible for interstate movement for 30 days from the most recent collection of any sample that tests positive from any individual animal in the herd.

If the representative test (i.e., the 30 cows) indicates a positive animal along with negatives, do remaining animals need to be tested before movement or do all lactating dairy cows have to wait for 30 days to move?

All lactating dairy cows would need to wait to move interstate for 30 days, although movement under specific circumstances may be discussed and agreed upon with the respective SAHOs and APHIS.

Are cattle from a positive herd eligible for slaughter-bound movement?

When a herd is identified as affected/positive, APHIS and the SAHO will work with the herd owner to identify conditions and circumstances that may allow for movements of slaughter-bound cattle out of affected herds. These movements will still require (at a minimum) that the cattle be moved on a CVI or other documentation of movement approved by the sending and receiving SAHOs.

Clarification about Laboratory Testing

Samples for interstate pre-movement testing need to be submitted to an approved National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) Laboratory for testing. NAHLN laboratories will conduct NAHLN-approved PCR testing: FluA matrix, H5 and optionally 2.3.4.4b. Please see HPAI Livestock Testing Recommendations for details.

Will USDA pay for pre-movement testing?

Yes. The FO requires all pre-movement testing to be conducted at a NAHLN laboratory; this testing will be conducted at no cost to the producer. USDA will reimburse for Influenza A testing at NAHLN

laboratories associated with this event for pre-movement and voluntary submissions. See HPAI Livestock Testing Recommendations for details.

Is there funding available to support NAHLN labs with testing capacities, such as labor, equipment, etc. to handle this load of testing?

Funding is available to support the testing costs at NAHLN laboratories; the other laboratory costs are not reimbursable at this time.

Will USDA be reimbursing for testing at private labs?

No, funding is only provided for testing at NAHLN laboratories.

What is the status of validating serological testing for HPAI in dairy cattle?

This validation is ongoing.

What validated tests are available for this testing other than PCR?

At this time, USDA is only using PCR for the official pre-movement testing; however, APHIS is working rapidly to validate other assays.

Has USDA considered a bulk milk test in lieu of individual animal testing?

We are currently working to validate bulk tank milk as a sample.

Is it possible to balance testing capacity by allowing other federal or state labs to run the tests?

We have activated the NAHLN laboratories, which will provide for samples to be forwarded to other laboratories in the network to balance capacity.

To further clarify the "all livestock" for Influenza A matrix testing and reporting, would all non-negative AI Matrix tests by non-NAHLN labs within the state be routed to NAHLN labs for repeat testing in cattle?

Yes, for cattle.

Miscellaneous Questions

Who should State Vets be contacting with questions?

Please contact USDA APHIS VS Area Veterinarians in Charge (AVICs) for questions; contact information here.

Who can collect individual samples?

Samples are to be collected by an accredited veterinarian, or a state licensed veterinarian, or a sample collector approved by the appropriate state animal health official. Designated individuals on production sites can be trained to collect milk samples and nasal swab samples for diagnostic testing. All individuals coming onto the farm should follow strict biosecurity practices. Please see APHIS Requirements and Recommendations.

Incubation period in poultry is 14 days, how long is incubation period in bovine?

USDA continues to gather epidemiological information, perform diagnostic testing, and conduct field and laboratory pathogenesis and transmission studies to better understand the virus in cattle, including the incubation period in cattle.

Will there be restrictions on shipping or processing milk from herds that have a non-negative test?

Not at this time. However, the FDA recommends producers discard milk from symptomatic cows.

Is there any concern over other lactating ruminants such as dairy goats and sheep being affected by Influenza A?

We do not have any reports that other lactating ruminants have been affected. We will continue to monitor and per the FO, will be notified of any positive cases.

Are there any activities working toward possible vaccination?

On May 3, 2024, APHIS's Center for Veterinary Biologics released a request for information (RFI) to gather additional information from interested manufacturers on their capability to develop, license or permit, and manufacture a safe and effective vaccine to U.S. standards for use in cattle targeting HPAI. This RFI is open until May 17 and is intended to obtain an indication of interest and capability information from those interested sources. The RFI is for preliminary market research. The RFI is not a solicitation and does not constitute a request for proposals. USDA is taking this action to better understand options for sourcing these critical products to support efforts to eliminate H5N1 in dairy cattle.

USDA Support for Producers with Affected Dairy Premises

On April 24, USDA announced a Federal Order effective as of April 29, as part of its ongoing efforts to protect the U.S. livestock industry from the threat posed by highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI or H5N1) in dairy cattle. The Federal Order (FO) requires mandatory testing prior to the interstate movement of lactating dairy cattle and mandatory reporting of positive influenza A test results in livestock. USDA is taking these actions to address any risks to animal health, public health, and the safety of our food supply. To help producers enhance their biosecurity practices, USDA is offering additional support for producers who have HPAI confirmed positive dairy herds so they have tools to eliminate the virus and can protect their animals, themselves, their families, and their employees.

Eligibility

Dairy producers with premises that have been confirmed positive for HPAI are eligible for USDA support to conduct activities that best fit their operations. Support for these interventions is available for a period of up to 120 days from the date of confirmation of H5N1 in cattle on the affected premises.

Enrollment and Verification

Interested producers will contact the Area Veterinarian in Charge to enroll.

Producers will work with USDA personnel to develop a plan for their premises—detailing planned testing and movement, biosecurity practices and other planned activities. Following the development of this plan, the producer will draft a Detailed Financial Plan (DFP) to include all the planned activities, purchases and services associated with the actions they select (from the list below) that will be eligible for USDA financial support.

In order to assure fiscal accountability with federal funds, USDA personnel—a Field Reimbursement Specialist or their designee—will conduct a review every 30 days to monitor the progress in implementing the components of the action(s) which they have chosen to implement (e.g., is PPE being used appropriately, is the enhanced biosecurity plan being implemented).

The producer will be provided with information to sign up for a System for Award Management (SAM) registration, which will provide for the mechanism of payment or offered an alternative method of payment (e.g., providing an EFT form for direct deposit payments, requesting a paper check be drafted), although these other options will result in less timely payments compared to SAM.

Payments

Every 30 days, the producers will be provided a form (VS 1-23) to review and sign verifying the costs associated with actions below per mechanism established above.

APHIS-24-025 | May 2024

Actions

Protect against the potential for disease spread between humans and animals. USDA will provide financial support for producers with affected herds who supply PPE to employees and/or provide outerwear uniform laundering and facilitate the participation of their workers in a USDA/CDC workplace and farmworker study.

- A flat rate per employee will be offered to producers who elect this option, up to $2,000 per affected premises per month.
- Producers will need to provide proof of purchase of PPE or the cost of laundering services as well as acknowledgement from CDC of their participation in the study.

Support producers in biosecurity planning and implementation. USDA will provide support to develop biosecurity plans based on existing secure milk supply plans. This includes recommended enhanced biosecurity for individuals that frequently move between dairy premises—milk haulers, veterinarians, feed trucks, AI technicians, etc.

- Producers can elect to hire private entities to develop site specific plans, conduct biosecurity trainings, and perform audits.
  - Producers would be compensated up to $1,500 per affected premises for these services after verification and inclusion on the DFP.
- Producers could elect to work with State personnel who would develop site specific plans, conduct biosecurity trainings, and perform audits.
  - States would be compensated under a cooperative agreement based on the flat rates for activities chosen by the producer.
- USDA will provide a $100 payment to producers who purchase and install an in-line sampler for their milk system on an affected premises.

Provide funding for heat treatment to dispose of milk from sick cows in a bio secure fashion. This will provide producers a safe option to dispose of their milk from sick cows. Heat treatment performed in accordance with standards set by FDA is the only currently available method considered to effectively inactivate the virus in milk from sick cows.

- If a producer establishes a system to heat treat all waste milk from sick cows before disposal, USDA will pay the producer up to $2,000 per month, up to $8,000 total, per affected premises.

Reimburse producers for veterinarian costs associated with confirmed positive HPAI premises. USDA will provide support to producers to cover veterinary costs necessarily incurred for treating cattle infected with HPAI, as well as fees for veterinarians to collect samples for testing.

- This can include veterinary fees and/or specific supplies needed for treatment and sample collection.
- Veterinary costs are eligible for reimbursement from the initial date of positive confirmation at NVSL for that premises, up to $10,000 per premises.

Offset shipping costs for influenza A testing at laboratories in the National Animal Health Laboratory Network. USDA will pay for the cost for of shipping samples to NAHLN labs for testing.

- USDA will pay actual shipping costs, not to exceed $50 per shipment for up to 2 shipments per month for each affected premises.

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DR. TIM BORING
DIRECTOR

Determination of Extraordinary Emergency
HPAI Risk Reduction & Response
May 1, 2024

The Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD), pursuant to authority under Section 3a of the Animal Industry Act, Public Act 466 of 1988, as amended, MCL 287.703a, hereby determines that a delayed response to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in cattle and poultry, a reportable animal disease and condition in animals, will cause a significant impact on animals, Michigan's animal industry, and potentially the public health.

Since MDARD detected HPAI in dairy cattle in Michigan on March 29, 2024, MDARD has identified additional dairy herds as well as commercial poultry flocks that have tested positive for the disease in 7 counties. HPAI is highly transmissible between birds. Spread among dairy operations is not fully understood.

To control and prevent the continued spread of HPAI in Michigan, effective Wednesday, May 8, 2024, the following requirements are in place through this scientifically based extraordinary emergency order:

- All Michigan dairy farms, as well as poultry operations considered commercial by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) must develop and implement biosecurity practices that include:
  - Designation of a biosecurity manager.
  - Designation of a line of separation to represent the perimeter of a secure area, limiting access points.
  - Establishment of cleaning and disinfection practices and procedures at those access points for both vehicles and individuals. This must include deliveries of feed and other supplies, and training for employees.
  - Establishment of a log book maintaining a record of all vehicles and of individuals who have gotten out of vehicles and crossed those access points, to be retained and made available for examination upon request by MDARD.
- All lactating dairy cattle, and those in the last two months of pregnancy, are prohibited from being exhibited until there are no new cases of HPAI in dairy

cattle in the State of Michigan for at least 60 consecutive days. No dairy cattle of any age from an infected premises may be exhibited until further notice.

- All exhibitions or expositions of poultry are prohibited until such time that there are no new cases of HPAI in domestic poultry in the State of Michigan for at least 30 consecutive days. As defined in the Animal Industry Act, "poultry" means, but is not limited to, chickens, guinea fowl, turkeys, waterfowl, pigeons, doves, peafowl, and game birds that are propagated and maintained under the husbandry of humans (MCL 287.703(iii)).

For purposes of this order, poultry flocks considered "commercial" by APHIS:

- ≥ 75,000 table egg layers
- ≥ 100,000 broilers raised annually
- ≥ 5,000 breeder poultry
- ≥ 30,000 turkeys raised annually
- ≥ 50,000 gamebirds or waterfowl raised annually for meat or eggs.

This order does not extend to permanent poultry exhibits in venues such as zoos.

This order does not extend to racing pigeons if the following criteria are met:

1. Only lofts certified by the American Racing Pigeon Union may race.
2. Each certified loft must have a premises identification number.
3. For each event - a list of participants will be provided to the State Veterinarian within 72 hours after the event.
4. The American Racing Pigeon Union must provide a current list of Michigan certified lofts to the State Veterinarian and as changes are made.
5. Crates used for transporting pigeons can only have pigeons from one loft within a crate.
6. Vehicle and crates used to transport pigeons must be clean and disinfected after transporting the birds.

It is recommended racing pigeons do not fly over the counties of Allegan, Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Gratiot, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Kent, Lenawee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Ottawa, St. Joseph, and Tuscola.

Tim Boring
Director

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DR. TIM BORING
DIRECTOR

MDARD Requirements and Recommendations for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Dairy and Poultry for Animal Health Officials, Veterinarians, and Producers

May 3, 2024

This document outlines further information on required enhanced biosecurity requirements for both dairy and poultry operations in Michigan in response to this HPAI outbreak.

The Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) issued the "HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order" Determination of Extraordinary Emergency on May 1, 2024, to control and prevent the continued spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). HPAI is a contagious viral disease of domestic poultry and wild birds and is deadly to domestic poultry and can wipe out entire flocks within a matter of days. HPAI is a threat to the poultry industry, animal health, human health, trade, and the economy worldwide. In the United States, including in Michigan, HPAI has now been detected in dairy cattle.
Since MDARD detected HPAI in dairy cattle in Michigan on March 29, 2024, MDARD has identified additional dairy herds, as well as commercial poultry flocks that have tested positive for the disease in multiple counties.

Federal and state agencies are moving quickly to conduct additional testing for HPAI virus, including viral genome sequencing to provide a better understanding of the situation to characterize the HPAI virus strain or strains associated with these detections as well as other components of this disease event at the connection between animals, people, and the environment. The genetic and epidemiological data indicate spillover of the virus from wild birds to dairy cows and some instances of spread from dairy to dairy and from dairy premises to poultry premises. Based on analysis at the time of this guidance, the whole genome sequence for virus found in positive herds in nine states and on two recent commercial poultry premises in two different states indicates it is the same strain affecting both dairy cattle and poultry. While it is still unclear exactly how the virus is spreading, the virus is shed in milk at high concentrations; therefore, anything that comes in contact with unpasteurized raw milk, spilled milk, etc., may spread the virus including other animals, vehicles, and other objects or materials. Therefore, both dairy and poultry producers should redouble biosecurity efforts and be vigilant about monitoring for and controlling disease in their herds and flocks.

To continue monitoring and understanding the extent of this virus and reduce the risk of further spread of HPAI, APHIS issued a Federal Order on April 24, 2024 that requires pre-movement testing for lactating dairy cattle moving interstate and reporting of positive test results from all laboratories and State Animal Health Officials (SAHO). Further guidance and recommendations from APHIS on that order can be found here.

Definitions of terms used in this document:

Visitor: Any individual, who in this context, arrives at a dairy or poultry operation with the intention of entering the operation facilities. This includes but is not limited to employees, owners and family members, delivery personnel, and any guests.

Personal protective equipment (PPE): equipment worn to minimize exposure to a variety of hazards. Examples of PPE include gloves, face masks, rubber boots, shoe covers, eye protection, and full-body coverall suits. PPE can be either disposable or reusable. In this context, PPE is necessary to help reduce the possibility of transferring infectious disease between facilities, or from vehicles into an operation.

Dairy: lactating cattle breeds raised for the primary purpose of milk production.

Lactating: dairy cows currently in one of the lactation phases (i.e., early, mid, and late) of their current production cycle.

Vehicle: any motor-operated mode of transport. This could include personal vehicles, farm trucks, farm equipment and tractors, veterinary trucks, milk haulers, service and delivery trucks such as feed, propane, etc.

Determination of Extraordinary Emergency Order on May 1, 2024

To control and prevent the continued spread of HPAI in Michigan, effective Wednesday, May 8, 2024, the following requirements are in place through this scientifically based extraordinary emergency order:

- All Michigan dairy farms, as well as poultry operations considered commercial by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service must develop and implement biosecurity plans that include:
    - Designation of a biosecurity manager
    - Designation of a line of separation to represent the perimeter of a secure area, limiting access points.
    - Establishment of cleaning and disinfection practices and procedures at those access points for both vehicles and individuals. This must include deliveries of feed and other supplies, and training for employees.
    - Establishment of a logbook maintaining a record of all vehicles and of individuals who have gotten out of vehicles and crossed those access points, to be retained and made available for examination upon request by MDARD.

- All lactating dairy cattle, and those in the last two months of pregnancy, are prohibited from being exhibited until there are no new cases of HPAI in dairy cattle in the State of Michigan for at least 60 consecutive days. No dairy cattle of any age from an infected premises may be exhibited until further notice.

- All exhibitions or expositions of poultry are prohibited until such time that there are no new cases of HPAI in domestic poultry in the State of Michigan for at least 30 consecutive days. As defined in the Animal Industry Act, "poultry" means, but is not limited to, chickens, guinea fowl, turkeys, waterfowl, pigeons, doves, peafowl, and game birds that are propagated and maintained under the husbandry of humans (MCL 287.703(iii)).

Designation of a Biosecurity Manager

A biosecurity manager is an on-site individual familiar with the operation that can be responsible for the implementation of biosecurity practices, training of personnel and visitors, and someone to serve as a point of contact for biosecurity matters for outside agencies. Contact information will be made readily available to MDARD upon request and in this context includes full name, best phone number, email address, employer, and employer address. This designated person will oversee all biosecurity measures for their operation and be involved in implementing the requirements in the HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order.

Designation of a Line of Separation, Limiting Access Points

A line of separation (LOS) creates a functional zone with a distinguishable perimeter that includes business critical areas of the dairy or poultry operation within it. This will look different for every operation but for some operations the LOS perimeter may extend all the way to the property line depending on the facility layout. Some operations with more open space or areas not considered business critical such as housing, other businesses, long-term equipment storage, non-utilized space, fields, etc., may choose to shrink the LOS to a smaller more manageable area. The LOS separates the business-critical areas from areas unrelated to dairy or poultry production on that site or adjoining properties.

The LOS interior is comprised of all essential operation structures and high traffic areas involved in the daily function of the dairy or poultry operation. This would usually include, but may not be limited to, animal housing areas, animal movement pathways, traffic pathways, milking barn/parlor, manure storage, feed storage, calf housing, equipment storage, medical supplies, generators, pump rooms, etc. The LOS interior, from a viral and biosecurity standpoint, is considered the cleanest location on the premises and should be protected from the areas outside the LOS considered "dirty."

The LOS perimeter should be visibly marked with proper signage and could consist of a physical barrier to prevent access, except through designated LOS access points. At a minimum, the LOS should be documented and visibly clear in biosecurity plans and visibly clear to those crossing it. All access points into or out of the interior area should be secured.

Once the LOS is established, movement into and out of the secure area should be limited to only necessary movement. Necessary employees, vendors, and visitors must be trained on and follow procedures for entering the LOS. People, vehicles, and items moving through LOS access points must follow specific biosecurity steps (see *Cleaning and Disinfecting Practices and Procedures*

below). Non-essential deliveries or pick-ups that do not need to cross the LOS should leave or pick up their delivery outside of the LOS in a designated area/designated parking area.

Cleaning and Disinfecting Practices and Procedures

Cleaning and disinfection (C&D) are physical or chemical processes to kill or remove microorganisms and are vital for disease eradication efforts. This is generally a two-step process involving cleaning to remove debris, followed by the use of a disinfectant to kill remaining microorganisms. Note: when using any C&D product, follow directions and safety precautions on the label.

The LOS access point must contain a C&D station with the means to remove visible debris and then disinfect vehicles, equipment, and items needing to cross the LOS, using any disinfectant that is commercially available, site-relevant, and rated to address influenza A viruses. The C&D station can also include a personal protective equipment (PPE) area, trash bin for PPE disposal, footwear disinfection station, hand sanitization station, and visitor logbook (see below for specific guidance on logbooks). Crossing the LOS requires at a minimum a change of PPE, use of footbath/spray down, and use of hand sanitizer or hand washing. The C&D station should be operated and maintained by individuals (i.e. the biosecurity manager) who have received training in the proper use of PPE and the principles of C&D.

Vehicles: Vehicles should be cleaned between visits to animal production facilities. It is best to clean the vehicle upon leaving one operation and if possible, prior to entering the next. Cleaning should include the tires and interior cab floor mats if the vehicle crosses the LOS and the occupant(s) exited the vehicle. Commercial car washes with wheel well washing provide adequate exterior cleaning. In some situations, tire sprays may be needed.

Equipment: Keep all equipment clean. If at all possible, use disposable equipment or disinfect all equipment prior to entering and leaving the operation property. Even if equipment did not appear to come into contact with animals or their secretions, disease agents may still be present on equipment that crossed the LOS through environmental contamination. Clean and disinfect all equipment before taking it off the premises. Limit movement and sharing of equipment and people between any other dairy, livestock, or poultry operations.

People, Hands: Provide hand-washing stations and encourage use; provide disposable gloves and encourage use. Thoroughly wash hands with antibacterial soap when entering and leaving LOS access points. Wearing disposable gloves is not always a substitute for hand washing; best practices suggest hands should be washed even if gloves are worn.

General: It is recommended to use trailers to transport only your own livestock; disinfect trailer interiors that were used to haul cattle, especially if the cattle were from other operations with unknown health status. Do not allow visitors or drivers access to animal housing, animals, or raw milk products to be fed to calves due to high viral load. Avoid walking through known

contaminated areas; avoid direct contact with contaminated animals, items, surfaces and vehicles; and do not carry personal items (e.g., cigarettes, gum, food, drink, etc.) into any known contaminated areas.

Establishment of a Logbook

Every person crossing the LOS on foot or exiting their vehicle inside the LOS must complete an entry in the logbook. The logbook should be monitored and maintained by the biosecurity manager to ensure accurate completion. Information recorded for each entry should include:

- Date, and entry and departure times.
- Names and contact information of people crossing the LOS (if they exit their vehicle or are on foot).
- The general purpose for crossing.
- Additional information recorded for each entry could include any materials, products, or equipment that accompanied the entry.
- If certain farm services already maintain a logbook at the operation (i.e. milk haulers), they do not have to create duplicative logbook entries. However, that record must be available to MDARD upon request.

For more information on biosecurity:

The Secure Milk Supply Plan is a collaborative initiative among the dairy industry, USDA, State officials and three universities. The Secure Milk Supply website offers comprehensive materials on dairy biosecurity practices, including posters and information sheets in English and Spanish.

Additional biosecurity resources can be found at the following links:

- For detailed examples of biosecurity checklists, logbook examples and templates, and information on how to establish and operate a C&D station:
  - Biosecurity Forms - CFSPH (iastate.edu)
- For useful photo examples for establishing the LOS:
  - CA Dairy Farm Enhanced Biosecurity Plan Manual
  - Enhanced-Biosecurity-Prep-Guide-1.pdf (nationaldairyfarm.com)
- Biosecurity - National Dairy FARM Program
- Biosecurity for cattle operations | UMN Extension
- Defend the Flock – USDA Biosecurity for Poultry
- A list of EPA-registered disinfectants can be found here.

Additional information can also be found at Michigan.gov/BirdFlu. For additional questions, please contact the MDARD Customer Service Center at 1-800-292-3939 (Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm (EST) or email at MDA-info@michigan.gov.

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DR. TIM BORING
DIRECTOR

MDARD Requirements and Recommendations for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Dairy and Poultry for Animal Health Officials, Veterinarians, and Producers

May 10, 2024

This document contains frequently asked questions for required enhanced biosecurity in Michigan as part of the HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order.

The Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) issued the "HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order" Determination of Extraordinary Emergency on May 1, 2024, to control and prevent the spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), effective Wednesday, May 8, 2024. MDARD released further guidance on the order on May 3, 2024. Below are some frequently asked questions (FAQs) related to the order and guidance document. Additional information can also be found at Michigan.gov/BirdFlu. For further questions, please contact the MDARD Customer Service Center at 1-800-292-3939 (Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., EST) or email at MDA-info@michigan.gov.

Frequently Asked Questions:

1. **When does the order go into effect and when does it end?**

   The HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order went into effect May 8, 2024. Pursuant to provisions in the Animal Industry Act, Declarations of Extraordinary Emergencies may stand in place for a maximum of six months. This disease outbreak continues to be an evolving situation and MDARD intends to revise guidance using the best available science as warranted, including rescinding portions or the entity of the Order, or implementing additional protective measures through other provisions in the Animal Industry Act. All exhibitions or expositions of poultry are prohibited until such time that there are no new cases of HPAI in domestic poultry in the State of Michigan for at least 30 consecutive days. All lactating dairy cattle, and those in the last two months of pregnancy, are prohibited from being exhibited until there are no new cases of HPAI in dairy cattle in the State of Michigan for at least 60 consecutive days.

2. **Does this order apply to the whole state or only affected counties?**

   The HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order applies to the entire state of Michigan.

3. **What is a Line of Separation (LOS) and does it need to include my whole property?**
   The LOS is a functional perimeter separating animals and critical operation areas on the inside from potential outside disease exposure. The LOS should isolate essential operation structures, such as livestock barns and milking parlors, from high traffic areas involved in the

daily function of the operation. The LOS should be designed to limit as much personal and vehicle crossing as possible, but where that traffic must occur, funnel crossing through controlled access points where cleaning and disinfecting can occur. This will look different for every farm. The LOS could be as close as a few feet surrounding the production facilities, rather than the entire operation perimeter. As part of each farm's analysis, think about the LOS as the line of defense to keep the disease out.

4. **Do I need to wash my entire vehicle, inside and out, every time I drive across the line of separation (LOS)?**

   No. If a vehicle crosses the LOS, cleaning should primarily include the tires, as well as the interior cab floor mats if the occupant(s) exited the vehicle. Proper cleaning of tires can include spraying with water to remove debris, and then spraying with commercially available, site-specific, and safe disinfectant. Vehicle cleaning should take place between visits to animal production facilities; it is best to disinfect or sanitize the vehicle prior to entering an operation's LOS and, if possible, disinfect or sanitize upon leaving the LOS.

5. **Do I need to clean my equipment every time if I am going back and forth from my farm?**

   It depends where the line of separation (LOS) is located and if the repeat trips are crossing the line. If the repeat trips are crossing the LOS, the destination of the trips becomes important; if the destination is another operation with susceptible species, then equipment and vehicles must follow the cleaning and disinfecting procedures outlined in the HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order and ensuing guidance.

6. **Do delivery drivers need to disinfect or spray their tires and enter their trip in the logbook?**

   Any vehicle crossing the line of separation (LOS) is subject to the order regardless of the purpose of their visit. If delivery vehicles cross the LOS, they need to follow the same protocols as outlined in the order. Non-essential deliveries or pick-ups which do not need to cross the LOS should leave or pick up their delivery outside of the LOS in a designated area/designated parking area.

7. **Do I need to have someone present at my cleaning and disinfecting (C&D) station at all times?**

   No. Anyone using the station should be trained or informed on the proper C&D techniques, but there does not need to be someone supervising the station. Instructional signage may be helpful and appropriate in some situations.

8. **What disinfectants should I use?**

   Any disinfectant that is commercially available, site-relevant, safe, and rated to address influenza A viruses should work. Refer to the disinfectant label for specific product use. A list of EPA-registered disinfectants can be found here.

9. Is there a specific logbook template I must use?

No, but the logbook should contain information on date and time of entry/exit, names and contact information, and the general purpose for crossing. Operations can use any template that makes sense for them.

10. The order specifically says it applies to dairy operations, but what about beef cattle operations?

Neither the MDARD order nor the United States Department of Agriculture federal order apply to beef cattle, including lactating beef cattle, at this time.

11. Do the same biosecurity guidelines apply if my herd or flock tests positive for HPAI?

Biosecurity measures outlined in the HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order apply to all poultry and dairy operations in Michigan regardless of testing status. Biosecurity measures are always important but especially during an infectious disease event. While the interior of the LOS is considered "clean" prior to an infection, a positive case would change the interior to be considered "dirty" (or HPAI infected) and should be treated as such. Additionally, any sick or ill animals should be kept away from animals not showing symptoms. Please contact your veterinarian and MDARD for more information on additional biosecurity best practices and reporting requirements in the event of a positive case.

Para más información sobre programas de asistencia, recursos disponibles, incluyendo preocupaciones de salud como la Influenza Aviar, escanea el código QR para la División de Servicios de Extensión para Campesinos de MDHHS. Línea

For more information about assistance programs, resources, including health-related concerns such as the Avian Influenza, scan the QR code for the MDHHS Farmworker Outreach Services Division.

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DR. TIM BORING
DIRECTOR

MDARD Requirements and Recommendations for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Dairy and Poultry for Fair Organizers, Supervisors, Managers, and Exhibitors.

May 10, 2024

This document contains frequently asked questions for Michigan fairs and exhibitions in response to the HPAI outbreak.

The Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) issued the "HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order" Determination of Extraordinary Emergency on May 1, 2024, to control and prevent the spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), effective Wednesday, May 8, 2024. MDARD released further guidance regarding the order on May 3, 2024. Below are frequently asked questions (FAQs) related to the order and guidance document.

Additional information can also be found at Michigan.gov/BirdFlu. For further questions, please contact the MDARD Customer Service Center at 1-800-292-3939 (Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., EST) or email at MDA-info@michigan.gov.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. **Can people/kids get sick from avian influenza? What about our food?**

   According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Food and Drug Administration, the public health risk associated with these avian influenza detections remains low. There are procedures in place to keep animals or animal products infected with HPAI out of the commercial food chain; the U.S. food supply remains safe and stable. As a reminder, people are encouraged to properly handle and cook all poultry, eggs, and raw meat and to consume only pasteurized milk.

2. **What types of poultry and waterfowl exhibitions are included as part of the newly enacted order?**

   The HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order includes (but is not limited to) shows, exhibitions, swap meets, petting zoos at fairs, and game bird/waterfowl fair displays. This order does *NOT* include or affect egg hatching exhibits, pigeon races (if they meet certain criteria, outlined below), or permanent poultry exhibits at zoos.

3. **As part of this order, under what criteria can pigeon races be held?**

   The HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order does not extend to racing pigeons if the following criteria are met:

1. Only lofts certified by the American Racing Pigeon Union may race.
2. Each certified loft must have a premises identification number.
3. For each event - a list of participants will be provided to the State Veterinarian within 72 hours after the event.
4. The American Racing Pigeon Union must provide a current list of Michigan certified lofts to the State Veterinarian and as changes are made.
5. Crates used for transporting pigeons can only have pigeons from one loft within a crate.
6. Vehicle and crates used to transport pigeons must be clean and disinfected after transporting the birds.

It is recommended racing pigeons do not fly over the poultry-dense counties of Allegan, Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Gratiot, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Kent, Lenawee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Ottawa, St. Joseph, and Tuscola.

4. Will this order impact hatching eggs at the fair?

No. Hatching National Poultry Improvement Program (NPIP) certified eggs using an incubator would pose a minimal risk as NPIP hatcheries are routinely tested for avian influenza.

5. During the order, are eggs able to be exhibited?

Yes, eggs can be exhibited. MDARD recommends eggs are washed, sanitized, and placed in new egg crate and all material be disposed of at the end of the fair/show.

6. Will the order impact exotic and/or display birds at fairs—such as peafowl, quail, parrots, parakeets, emus, and ostriches?

Yes. Even though some of the species listed above are not considered poultry, all birds would not be exhibited at fairs until the HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order ends.

7. Will the order include market birds at the fair?

While chickens and turkeys could still be raised and processed, they may not be exhibited live.

8. Can chicks, eggs, or other poultry still be sold through private sale?

The HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order will **NOT** affect sales and commerce. This includes movement to processors.

9. Are birds able to be sold at livestock markets and/or live bird markets?

Yes. Livestock auction markets licensed with MDARD are exempt. "Live bird markets" means a market that receives live birds and that are slaughtered and processed for the buyer. Anyone who visits these kinds of markets and has poultry or cattle at home must take necessary precautions to avoid bringing the disease either to or from the market.

10. What about on-farm and off-farm (traveling) petting zoos?

All poultry and dairy operations should practice enhanced biosecurity and limit or restrict visitors; operations with no poultry and no lactating dairy cattle are not part of this order. Currently, as the only restrictions for exhibition or exposition are for lactating dairy cattle and dairy cattle in the last two months of pregnancy, as well as all poultry, petting zoos must abide by these restrictions until such time the HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order is lifted.

11. How long will the order last? And, can the order be reinstated?

For poultry, the HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order will remain in place until the state of Michigan goes **30 days** without a new detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in domestic poultry.

For lactating cows, the HPAI Risk Reduction Response Order will remain in place until the state of Michigan goes **60 days** without a new detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in domestic cattle.

If the order is lifted and a new detection is subsequently found, the order could be reinstated. The circumstances surrounding each new detection would be analyzed to determine the appropriate level of response needed.

12. How can domestic animals best be protected from HPAI?

It is important to take every step possible to keep wild birds and their germs away from domestic animals. More information on these preventative measures can be found at michigan.gov/birdflu and on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's website. Strong biosecurity measures are the best defense against HPAI at this time.

Protect Yourself From H5N1 When Working With Farm Animals

H5N1 is a bird flu virus that could make you sick. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (PPE) when working directly or closely with sick or dead animals, animal feces, litter, raw milk, and other materials that might have the virus.

Wash hands with soap and water, then put on PPE in this order:

1. **Fluid-resistant coveralls**
2. **Waterproof apron, if needed for job task**
3. **NIOSH Approved® Respirator (e.g., N95® filtering facepiece respirator or elastomeric half mask respirator)**
4. **Properly-fitted unvented *or* indirectly vented safety goggles or face shield**
5. **Head cover or hair cover**
6. **Gloves**
7. **Boots**

Scan to learn how to put on and take off a respirator

While wearing PPE

- Use separate designated clean areas, one for putting on PPE and one for taking off PPE.
- Avoid touching your eyes, mouth, and nose after touching any contaminated material.
- Do not eat, drink, smoke, vape, chew gum, dip tobacco, or use the bathroom.

Follow these steps to safely remove PPE

1. Remove the apron, if worn
2. Clean and disinfect boots
3. Remove boots
4. Remove coveralls
5. Remove gloves
6. Wash hands with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub
7. Remove goggles or faceshield and then remove respirator
8. Remove head cover or hair cover
9. Wash hands again with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub

After removing PPE

- Shower at the end of the work shift.
- Leave all contaminated clothing and equipment at work.
- Watch for symptoms of illness while you are working with potentially sick animals or materials. Continue watching for symptoms for 10 days after finishing working. If you get sick, tell your supervisor and talk with a doctor.

Reusable and disposable PPE

- While removing PPE, dispose of all disposable PPE appropriately and set aside reusable PPE
- Clean and disinfect reusable PPE after every use

Scan to find more PPE and worker safety information

CDC NIOSH

April 2024

Protéjase del virus H5N1 si trabaja con animales de granja

El H5N1 es un virus de la influenza aviar que podría enfermarlo. Use el equipo de protección personal (EPP) recomendado cuando trabaje directamente o cerca de animales enfermos o muertos, heces de animales, arena de cajas sanitarias (*litter*), leche ıda y otros materiales que podrían tener el virus.

Lávese las manos con agua y jabón y luego póngase el EPP en este orden:

1. **Overoles resistentes a líquidos.**
2. **Delantal a prueba de agua, si es necesario para las tareas del trabajo.**
3. **Respirador aprobado® por NIOSH (p. ej., respirador con pieza facial filtrante N95® o respirador con media máscara elastomérica).**
4. **Gafas protectoras o protector facial que no tengan canales de ventilación o que tengan ventilación indirecta y se ajusten de manera adecuada.**
5. **Cubierta para la cabeza o el cabello.**
6. **Guantes.**
7. **Botas.**

Escanee para saber cómo ponerse y quitarse un respirador

Mientras tenga puesto el EPP:

- Use áreas designadas para el aseo separadas, una para ponerse el EPP y otra para quitárselo.
- Evite tocarse los ojos, la boca y la nariz después de tocar cualquier material contaminado.
- No coma, beba, fume, vapee, masque chicle, ni masque o chupe tabaco, ni use el baño.

Siga estos pasos para quitarse el EPP de manera segura:

1. Quítese el delantal, si lo usó.
2. Limpie y desinfecte las botas.
3. Quítese las botas.
4. Quítese el overol.
5. Quítese los guantes.
6. Lávese las manos con agua y jabón o use un desinfectante de manos a base de alcohol.
7. Quítese las gafas protectoras o la máscara protectora facial y luego quítese el respirador.
8. Quítese la cubierta para la cabeza o el cabello.
9. Lávese de nuevo las manos con agua y jabón o use un desinfectante de manos a base de alcohol.

Después de quitarse el EPP:

- Dúchese al final de la jornada laboral.
- Deje toda la ropa y los equipos contaminados en el trabajo.
- Esté atento a si presenta síntomas de enfermedad mientras trabaje con animales posiblemente enfermos o materiales contaminados. Siga atento por si presenta síntomas en los 10 días después de terminado el trabajo. Si se enferma, avísele a su supervisor y consulte a un médico.

EPP reutilizable y desechable:

- Mientras se quite el EPP, deshágase de todo lo que sea desechable de manera adecuada y ponga aparte el EPP reutilizable.
- Limpie y desinfecte el EPP reutilizable después de cada uso.

Escanee para encontrar más información sobre el EPP y la seguridad de los trabajadores

CDC NIOSH

Abril del 2024

HPAI in Michigan: Farm Worker Protection and What You Need to Know

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5N1, a type of bird flu, is a virus primarily spread by birds that can also be transmitted on vehicles, by people, and other means. HPAI causes illness in poultry, dairy cows, livestock, and other wildlife.

While risk to humans is low, poultry, dairy, and livestock farm workers may be at higher risk due to potential exposures to infected animals or contaminated materials at work.

Protect yourself by wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) when working with sick or dead animals, animal feces, litter, milk, or materials known to be or potentially contaminated with HPAI. These precautions reduce your risk of exposure and the likelihood of passing the virus onto unaffected animals.

Symptoms in humans: Fever, cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, muscle aches, redness/swelling in the eyes and eyelids, and diarrhea

- Workers should follow proper biosecurity procedures outlined by their facility.
- Use additional precautions if you must move farm to farm, or from a pen of affected animals to a pen of unaffected animals.
- If you are sick, seek immediate medical attention and report your symptoms to your local health department.

SCAN FOR UP-TO-DATE HPAI INFORMATION

MDARD Avian Influenza

MDHHS Avian Influenza

USDA APHIS Recommendations (PDF)

CDC Protection Working with Farm Animals (PDF)

Learn more about highly pathogenic avian influenza at michigan.gov/birdflu

Michigan Department of AGRICULTURE & Rural Development

What You Can Do To Prevent HPAI Transmission

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Wash hands with soap and water, then put on PPE in this order:

1. Fluid-resistant coveralls.
2. Waterproof apron, if needed for job task.
3. N95 filtering facepiece respirator or elastomeric half-mask respirator.
4. Safety goggles or face shield.
5. Head or hair cover.
6. Gloves.
7. Boots.

While wearing PPE:

- ☐ Use separate designated clean areas, one for putting on PPE and one for taking off PPE.
- ☐ Avoid touching your eyes, mouth, and nose after touching any contaminated material.
- ☐ Do not eat, drink, smoke, vape, chew gum, dip tobacco, or use the bathroom.

Follow these steps to safely remove PPE:

1. Remove the apron.
2. Clean and disinfect boots.
3. Remove boots.
4. Remove coveralls.
5. Remove gloves.
6. Wash hands with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub.
7. Remove goggles or face shield and then remove respirator.
8. Remove head cover or hair cover.
9. Wash hands again with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub.

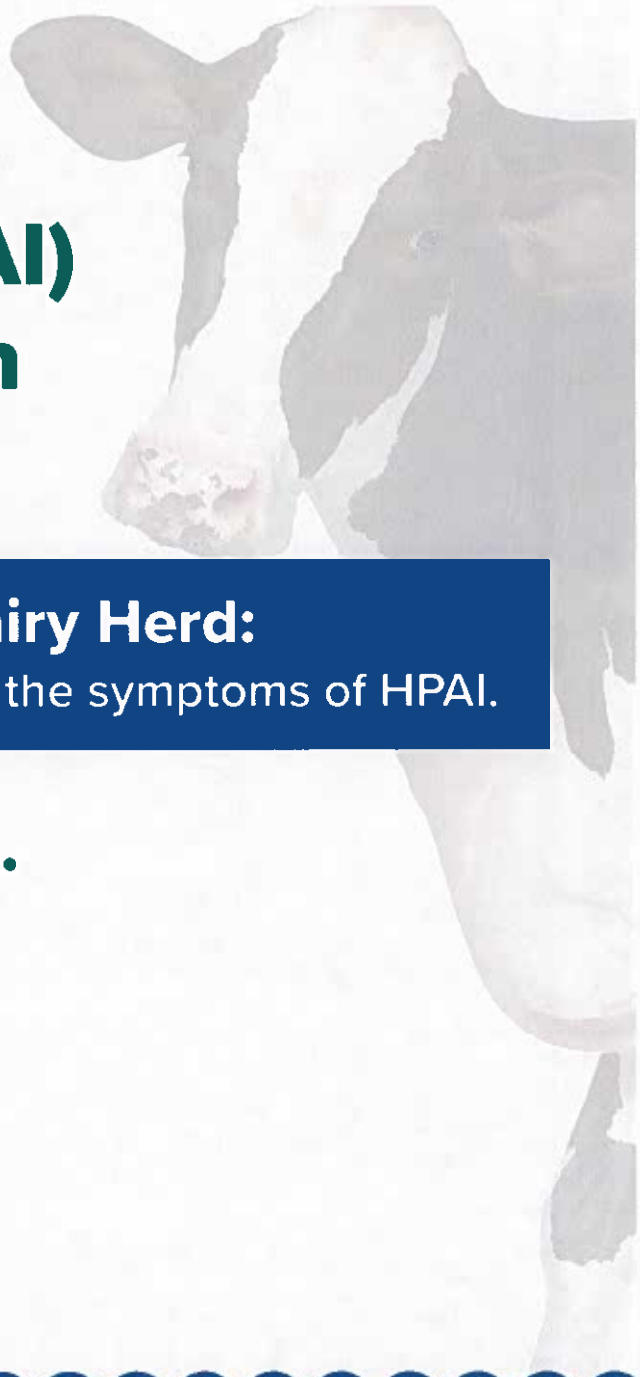
After removing PPE:

- ☐ Shower at the end of the work shift.
- ☐ Leave all contaminated clothing and equipment at work.
- ☐ Watch for symptoms of illness while you are working with potentially sick animals or materials.
- ☐ If you get sick during or within 10 days after, tell your supervisor and talk with a doctor.

Reusable and disposable PPE:

- ☐ While removing PPE, dispose of all disposable PPE appropriately and set aside reusable PPE.
- ☐ Clean and disinfect reusable PPE after every use.

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) has been detected in Michigan.



How to Recognize a Sick Dairy Herd:

It's important to be able to recognize the symptoms of HPAI.

Sick herds may experience...

- Decreased lactation
- Low appetite
- Abnormal milk
- Abnormal, tacky, or loose feces

Michigan Department of AGRICULTURE & Rural Development

Detection of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (H5N1) in Dairy Herds: Frequently Asked Questions

Updated April 24, 2024

**Please note: A more detailed version of this FAQ is in development and will be posted in the next few days.*

Since late March 2024, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Drug Administration, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and state veterinary and public health officials have been investigating the detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza in dairy cows, with one human infection. USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service is maintaining resources, including a list of detections in cattle to date as well as biosecurity information for farmers, veterinarians and farmworkers at Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (H5N1) Detections in Livestock | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

This is a rapidly evolving situation and USDA, as well as state and federal partners, are committed to sharing updates as information becomes available. Here, we are answering some of the most frequently asked questions about these detections.

What is the appropriate nomenclature for this virus, now that it has appeared in dairy cows?

From USDA's perspective, highly pathogenic avian influenza or H5N1 are the most scientifically accurate terms to describe this virus. This is also consistent with what the scientific community has continued to call the virus after it has affected other mammals. As a reminder, genomic sequencing of viruses isolated from cattle indicates there is no change to this virus that would make it more transmissible to or between humans, and the CDC considers risk to the public to be low at this time. However, people with more exposure to infected animals do have a greater risk of infection. Since the virus is not highly pathogenic in mammals, H5N1 is the most fitting of the two scientifically correct options. It is important to note that "highly pathogenic" refers to severe impact in birds, not necessarily in humans or cattle.

How did these cattle contract H5N1?

Wild migratory birds are believed to be the original source of the virus. However, the investigation to date also includes some cases where the virus spread was associated with cattle movements between herds. Additionally, we have similar evidence that the virus also spread from dairy cattle premises back into nearby poultry premises through an unknown route.

As a reminder, analysis sequences of viruses found in cattle thus far have not found changes to the virus that would make it more transmissible to humans and between people. While cases among humans in direct contact with infected animals are possible, CDC believes that the current risk to the public remains low.

Is this the same virus that has been in circulation among wild and commercial flocks in recent months, or is this a different virus?

Tests so far indicate that the virus detected in dairy cows is H5N1, Eurasian lineage goose/Guangdong clade 2.3.4.4b. This is the same clade that has been affecting wild birds and commercial poultry flocks and has caused sporadic infections in several species of wild mammals, and neonatal goats in one herd in the United States. A full list can be found here.

How is a case of H5N1 in cattle confirmed by USDA?

USDA encourages producers to work with their veterinarians to report cases of sick cattle to State Animal Health Officials and their APHIS Veterinary Services Area Veterinarian in Charge. Veterinarians should submit samples to a National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) laboratory for initial testing. Samples with non-negative test results are then submitted to the National Veterinary Service Laboratories in Ames, Iowa for confirmatory testing.

USDA considers a positive test result from testing performed by the NVSL as confirmation, and NVSL carries out viral genome sequencing.

What types of samples from cows have been tested?

USDA and our NAHLN partner laboratories have tested unpasteurized milk samples from affected cows, as well as swabs and tissue samples.

Should we assume that other cattle that are showing similar symptoms, including decreased lactation, have also contracted H5N1?

Producers should work with their veterinarians to pursue testing if their herds are demonstrating clinical signs of H5N1. Federal and state agencies continue to test samples from animals and conduct viral genome sequencing, to assess whether H5N1 or another unrelated disease may be part of the clinical picture.

How is this cattle illness affecting the nation's overall milk production? What effect might this have on consumer prices?

At this point, we are not aware of impact on milk supply or consumer prices. Based on information available at this point, we do not anticipate that this will impact the availability or the price of milk or other dairy products for consumers.

What are the latest trends in H5N1 detections and virus mitigation?

Recent detections of H5N1 in poultry have slowed. As of April 24, 2024, there have been 30 detections of H5N1 in commercial poultry facilities in 2024, which is just slightly higher than the number in January-April of 2023 (19 detections). Both years are showing significant decreases in the number of detections compared to 2022, when we saw 165 detections in the January-April period, indicating that biosecurity practices and virus management have played a significant role in reducing impacts to commercial flocks.

What is the species of deceased wild birds that were found on the Texas farms?

At this time, three species have been identified among these cases: pigeons, blackbirds, and grackles.

Will the H5N1 detection require herds to be depopulated, as is the case with detections in poultry flocks?

At this stage, we do not anticipate the need to depopulate dairy herds. Unlike HPAI (H5N1) in birds which is typically fatal, little to no mortality has been reported and the animals are reportedly recovering. The affected cows on the dairy farms are currently being isolated from other animals. We are continuing to learn more about the situation. Transparency and collaboration with and by dairy producers will be important to mitigate broader potential impacts to the industry.

Has this impacted beef cattle or the beef supply?

So far there have been no detections in commercial beef herds. USDA is confident that the meat supply is safe. USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) veterinarians are present at all federal livestock slaughter facilities to inspect animals prior to slaughter and ensure sick animals are prevented from entering the food supply. As always, we encourage consumers to properly handle raw meats and to cook to a safe internal temperature. Cooking to a safe internal temperature kills bacteria and viruses in meat.

We will continue to monitor the impact of H5N1 on supply and prices, while working with state and industry partners to ensure our nation's food supply remains safe.

What signs of illness should farmers look out for in their herds?

Producers should report animals with the following clinical signs to their state veterinarian immediately: Decreased herd level milk production; acute sudden drop in production with some severely impacted cows experiencing thicker, concentrated, colostrum-like milk; decrease in feed consumption with a simultaneous drop in rumen motility; abnormal tacky or loose feces, lethargy, dehydration, and fever. Initial cases indicated older cows in mid-lactation may be more likely to be severely impacted than younger cows and fresh cows or heifers. Additional data indicates younger cattle have been affected; more data and reporting from impacted producers will help to clarify the range of animals affected.

Will there be a milk recall?

Based on the information and research available to us at this time, a milk recall is not necessary. Because products are pasteurized before entering the market, at this time there is no concern about the safety of the commercial milk supply, or that this circumstance poses

a risk to consumer health. Pasteurization has continuously proven to inactivate bacteria and viruses in milk.

Could the consumption of raw milk from these states impact human health?

FDA's longstanding position is that unpasteurized, raw milk can harbor dangerous microorganisms that can pose serious health risks to consumers, and FDA is reminding consumers of the risks associated with raw milk consumption in light of the H5N1 detections. Food safety information from FDA, including information about the sale and consumption of raw milk, can be found here.

On its website that tracks updates in poultry flock detections, APHIS discloses a total number of birds affected. For dairy herds, APHIS discloses the number of herds, but not the number of individual animals. Why is there a difference in reporting?

H5N1 in poultry flocks is highly contagious, rapidly progressing, and typically fatal. APHIS reports the number of birds affected in a flock because farmers can be paid for the birds that die during an outbreak, and the county in which an outbreak occurs because it has implications for our export trade. The clinical signs observed in dairy cattle are relatively mild, and infected animals recover after about 7-10 days. At this time, there is less of a need to count affected animals—which may be at different stages of illness and recovery—and there is no impact on export markets that would require localizing herds to a specific county. USDA continues to share information with states, veterinarians, producers, and dairy farm workers so that they can understand the disease and take appropriate steps to protect themselves and their herd.

Has USDA confirmed at this point that cow-to-cow transmission is a factor?

Yes, although it is unclear exactly how virus is being moved around. We know that the virus is shed in milk at high concentrations; therefore, anything that comes in contact with unpasteurized milk, spilled milk, etc. may spread the virus. Biosecurity is always extremely important, including movement of humans, other animals, vehicles, and other objects (like milking equipment) or materials that may physically carry virus. USDA APHIS is continuing to examine herds that have diagnosed cows to better understand the mode of transmission. To date, we have not found significant concentration of virus in respiratory related samples, which indicates to us that respiratory transmission is not a primary means of transmission.

What is standard protocol for ensuring animals going to slaughter are safe to enter the food supply?

USDA is confident that the meat supply is safe and has a strong food safety system in place. Cattle must pass inspection and be clinically healthy to enter the food supply. FSIS veterinarians are trained to identify cattle exhibiting any sign of sickness that are presented for slaughter and prevent these animals from entering the food supply.

Is USDA monitoring for spread to beef cattle? Has there been any testing for H5N1 in beef cattle herds?

We are making sure beef producers have the same information about illness symptoms that we have shared with dairy producers, and similarly are encouraging ranchers and veterinarians to report symptoms and collect samples if needed. To date, we have received no reports of symptoms in beef herds.

What is the latest status of poultry vaccine for H5N1? Can it be used on cattle?

Vaccinations are one potential line of defense against H5N1. Recognizing this and the need for a response in case of wide-spread outbreak, USDA is exploring the possibility of developing a poultry H5N1 vaccine to stock and use in an emergency. Similar to USDA's stock of vaccinations against, for example, foot and mouth disease (FMD), this would bolster U.S. agriculture's biosecurity readiness. Vaccinating poultry against H5N1 comes with challenges, including responding to the latest strain, deployment within flocks, and cost. Further, there are trade restrictions, many with key trading partners, that prohibit the sale of vaccinated poultry meat, eggs, etc. overseas. USDA is exploring these questions while developing the science.

USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) began testing candidate vaccines for H5N1 in poultry in 2023. ARS scientists evaluated one H5N1 vaccine developed in-house by USDA and four commercial HPAI vaccines. These studies showed that the five vaccines reduced oral and cloacal virus shedding significantly and provided near 100% clinical protection in chickens; however, they continue to rely on a two-dose regimen, which can be impractical for distribution to flocks.

ARS has begun to assess the potential to develop an effective vaccine for H5N1 in bovine. It is difficult to

predict how long development might take, as many outstanding questions remain about the transmission to cattle, characterizations of the infection, etc.

We are aware that vaccine manufacturers have expressed interest in development in new vaccines for HPAI in poultry and in bovine. We will continue to engage with these developers to better understand their vaccine development, the efficacy of potential vaccines, as well as the cost of development and production.

HPAI ALERT –#Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in New Michigan Dairy Herds#

Today, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Director Tim Boring announced the detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in dairy herds in Allegan, Clinton, Gratiot, Ingham counties and an additional herd in Isabella. The Michigan State University Veterinary Services Laboratories confirmed these detections. Samples have been sent to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Veterinary Services Laboratory for additional confirmatory testing.

Regardless of species, biosecurity remains the best tool available to combat HPAI. On May 1, 2024, Director Boring issued the "Determination of Extraordinary Emergency HPAI Risk Reduction and Response" Order. In addition to other protocols, the order requires all dairy operations in Michigan to adopt enhanced biosecurity measures, collectively reducing the risk of introducing this virus on to farms. On May 3, 2024, additional guidance was issued to help producers enact these requirements, which went into effect on May 8, 2024.

In addition to these requirements, following a few key steps can also be fundamental to protecting the health and vitality of Michigan's dairy cattle:

- Delay or stop incoming or returning animals from herds with unknown or suspect health status.
- Isolate all animals that are new or returning to your farm.
- Monitor the health of your animals daily.
- Contact your veterinarian if there are ever any animal health-related concerns or if you would like to develop a secure food supply plan.
- Sick animals should have dedicated equipment and be cared for after tending to healthy animals first.
- Clothing, footwear, and equipment worn/used around sick animals should not be worn/used around other animals until they are cleaned and disinfected. Use an EPA-registered disinfectant effective against avian influenza.
- Do not share tools, equipment, trailers, etc. with other farms.
- Clean and disinfect the interiors of trailers used to haul animals from other operations.
- Limit non-essential visitors to your farm.
- If individuals have recently been on a poultry farm, they should not visit a dairy operation, and vice versa.
- Require or provide clean clothing and footwear to those entering your farm.
- Use hand-washing stations and provide gloves to those working on your farm.

As part of the disease response, MDARD is working with the herd's veterinarian to monitor the health of the animals and conduct trace investigations. MDARD continues diligently working with local, state, and federal partners to quickly respond to reports of HPAI to mitigate the spread of the disease and provide outreach.

###

*Subscribe to receive email notifications by visiting MDARD's website and clicking on the **Avian Influenza** link. After entering a valid email address, subscribers will receive updates and alerts regarding the status of avian influenza in Michigan whenever there are new developments to report. Additional resources can also be found at Michigan.gov/BirdFlu.*

For more information on the detections of HPAI in cattle, please visit the U.S. Department of Agriculture's website.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
LANSING

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

ELIZABETH HERTEL
DIRECTOR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 30, 2024

CONTACT: Chelsea Wuth
517-241-2112
WuthC@michigan.gov

Additional influenza A (H5) case detected in Michigan

Risk to general public remains low

LANSING, Mich. – The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) is announcing an additional case of influenza A (H5) in a Michigan farmworker, who worked closely with influenza A (H5) positive cows. This worker was employed at a different farm than the case announced on May 22. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) continues to highlight that the risk to the public remains low; this farm worker was quickly provided antivirals and is recovering from respiratory symptoms.

This virus has been associated with the ongoing multistate outbreak of influenza A (H5N1). As part of the ongoing response, state and local public health are closely monitoring for potential human cases, which can occur sporadically in individuals with close contact to infected animals. It is not unexpected that comprehensive testing is identifying sporadic human infections in farm workers.

"Michigan has led a swift public health response, and we have been tracking this situation closely since influenza A (H5N1) was detected in poultry and dairy herds in Michigan. Farmworkers who have been exposed to impacted animals have been asked to report even mild symptoms, and testing for the virus has been made available," said Dr. Natasha Bagdasarian, chief medical executive. "With the first case in Michigan, eye symptoms occurred after a direct splash of infected milk to the eye. With this case, respiratory symptoms occurred after direct exposure to an infected cow. Neither individual was wearing full personal protective equipment (PPE). This tells us that direct exposure to infected livestock poses a risk to humans, and that PPE is an important tool in preventing spread among individuals who work on dairy and poultry farms. We have not seen signs of sustained human-to-human transmission, and the current health risk to the general public remains low."

"In Michigan, we continue to respond to influenza A (H5N1) with a one-health approach, working closely with our federal, state, and local partners to address human and animal health," said Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Director Tim Boring. "Proper use of personal protective equipment is the best tool we have to protect farm workers. MDARD is currently offering assistance to dairy farms in need of additional protective equipment. MDARD has and will continue to take bold actions to assist farms impacted by this disease."

MDHHS recommends seasonal flu vaccination for people working on poultry or dairy farms. It will not prevent infection with avian influenza viruses, but it can reduce the risk of coinfection with avian and flu viruses.

MDHHS will be posting additional case identifications at **Michigan.gov/influenzaA.**

###

PPE Order Form for Licensed Michigan Dairy Farms

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has updated recommendations for worker protection and use of personal protective equipment to reduce exposure to novel influenza A viruses. The CDC has recommended making a provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) available to dairy farm, poultry farm, and slaughterhouse workers. This initiative would result in the distribution of PPE from existing state and federal stockpiles to requesting farms, facilitated by both the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) and the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS).

PPE can be made available to the following:

1. dairy farms known to have positive or presumptive herds with Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI),
2. dairy farms with submitted samples for pre-movement PCR testing,
3. dairy farms with no evidence of positive herds or any tests awaiting results, and
4. poultry farms and slaughterhouses.

Receiving sites agree to a distribution of requested PPE and agree to make it available to workers.

Instructions: Complete the fields below and return to MDARD, P.O. Box 30017, Lansing, MI 48909 or to your dairy inspector.

Date of Request:

Facility Name:

Address 1:

Address 2:

City: **State:** **Zip Code:**

Requestor Name/Point of Contact:

POC Email:

POC Phone Number:

Facility Hours of Operations:

Monday:

Tuesday:

Wednesday:

Thursday:

Friday:

Saturday:

Sunday:

Total worker census at facility?

Quantity of PPE requested:

Face shields:

Small Disposable Gloves (pair):

Medium Disposable Gloves (pair):

Large Disposable Gloves (pair):

Goggles:

N95 Respirators:

Elastomeric Half-Mask Respirators:

Resources:

Current H5N1 Bird Flu Situation in Dairy Cows (CDC):
https://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/mammals.htm

Interim Recommendations for Worker Protection and Use of PPE (CDC):
https://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/h5/worker-protection-ppe.htm

*****Complete and return form to MDARD or your dairy inspector*****

HPAI in Michigan: Farm Worker Protection and What You Need to Know

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5N1, a type of bird flu, is a virus primarily spread by birds that can also be transmitted on vehicles, by people, and other means. HPAI causes illness in poultry, dairy cows, livestock, and other wildlife.

While risk to humans is low, poultry, dairy, and livestock farm workers may be at higher risk due to potential exposures to infected animals or contaminated materials at work.

Protect yourself by wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) when working with sick or dead animals, animal feces, litter, milk, or materials known to be or potentially contaminated with HPAI. These precautions reduce your risk of exposure and the likelihood of passing the virus onto unaffected animals.

Symptoms in humans: Fever, cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, muscle aches, redness/swelling in the eyes and eyelids, and diarrhea

- Workers should follow proper biosecurity procedures outlined by their facility.
- Use additional precautions if you must move farm to farm, or from a pen of affected animals to a pen of unaffected animals.
- If you are sick, seek immediate medical attention and report your symptoms to your local health department.

SCAN FOR UP-TO-DATE HPAI INFORMATION

MDARD Avian Influenza

MDHHS Avian Influenza

USDA APHIS Recommendations (PDF)

CDC Protection Working with Farm Animals (PDF)

Learn more about highly pathogenic avian influenza at michigan.gov/birdflu

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

What You Can Do To Prevent HPAI Transmission

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Wash hands with soap and water, then put on PPE in this order:

1. Fluid-resistant coveralls.
2. Waterproof apron, if needed for job task.
3. N95 filtering facepiece respirator or elastomeric half-mask respirator.
4. Safety goggles or face shield.
5. Head or hair cover.
6. Gloves.
7. Boots.

While wearing PPE:

- ☐ Use separate designated clean areas, one for putting on PPE and one for taking off PPE.
- ☐ Avoid touching your eyes, mouth, and nose after touching any contaminated material.
- ☐ Do not eat, drink, smoke, vape, chew gum, dip tobacco, or use the bathroom.

Follow these steps to safely remove PPE:

1. Remove the apron.
2. Clean and disinfect boots.
3. Remove boots.
4. Remove coveralls.
5. Remove gloves.
6. Wash hands with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub.
7. Remove goggles or face shield and then remove respirator.
8. Remove head cover or hair cover.
9. Wash hands again with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub.

After removing PPE:

- ☐ Shower at the end of the work shift.
- ☐ Leave all contaminated clothing and equipment at work.
- ☐ Watch for symptoms of illness while you are working with potentially sick animals or materials.
- ☐ If you get sick during or within 10 days after, tell your supervisor and talk with a doctor.

Reusable and disposable PPE:

- ☐ While removing PPE, dispose of all disposable PPE appropriately and set aside reusable PPE.
- ☐ Clean and disinfect reusable PPE after every use.

HPAI en Michigan: Protección del trabajador de granja y lo que tiene que saber

La influenza aviar altamente patógena (HPAI, por sus siglas en inglés) H5N1, un tipo de gripe aviar, es un virus propagado principalmente por pájaros que también puede transmitirse en vehículos, por personas y por otros medios. El HPAI provoca enfermedades en aves, vacas lecheras, ganado y otros animales salvajes.

Aunque el riesgo para los seres humanos es bajo, los trabajadores de granjas de aves, vacas lecheras y ganado pueden correr un riesgo mayor debido a la posible exposición a animales infectados o materiales contaminados en el trabajo.

Protegerse llevando equipo de protección personal (EPP) cuando se trabaje con animales enfermos o muertos, heces de animales, basura, leche o materiales que se sepa que están o pueden estar contaminados por el HPAI. Estas precauciones reducen el riesgo de exposición y la probabilidad de transmitir el virus a animales no afectados.

Síntomas en humanos: Fiebre, tos, dificultad para respirar, dolor de garganta, dolores musculares, enrojecimiento/inflamación de ojos y párpados y diarrea.

- Los trabajadores deben seguir los procedimientos de bioseguridad adecuados indicados por su instalación.
- Tomar precauciones adicionales si hay que desplazarse de una granja a otra, o de un grupo de animales afectados a otro de animales no afectados.
- Si está enfermo, busque atención médica inmediata e informe de sus síntomas al departamento de salud local.

ESCANEAR PARA OBTENER INFORMACIÓN ACTUALIZADA SOBRE HPAI

MDARD Influenza aviar

Influenza aviar - Problemas asociados a enfermedades emergentes de Michigan

Recomendaciones del USDA APHIS (PDF)

Protección de los CDC al trabajar con animales de granja (PDF)

Conozca más sobre la influenza aviar altamente patógena en michigan.gov/birdflu

Michigan Department of AGRICULTURE & Rural Development

Qué puede hacer para prevenir la transmisión del HPAI

Según el Centro para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC, por sus siglas en inglés)

Lavarse las manos con agua y jabón, después ponerse el EPP en este orden:

1. Overoles resistentes a los fluidos.
2. Delantal impermeable, si es necesario para la tarea.
3. Mascarilla de respiración con filtro N95 o mascarilla de respiración elastomérica de media máscara.
4. Gafas de protección o protector facial.
5. Cubrecabeza o pelo.
6. Guantes.
7. Botas.

Mientras utilizan el EPP:

- ☐ Utilizar zonas limpias separadas, una para ponerse el EPP y otra para quitárselo.
- ☐ Evitar tocarse los ojos, la boca y la nariz después de tocar cualquier material contaminado.
- ☐ No comer, beber, fumar cigarrillo o cigarrillo electrónico, mascar chicle, mojar tabaco ni ir al baño.

Siga estos pasos para quitarse el EPP de forma segura:

1. Quitar el delantal.
2. Limpiar y desinfectar las botas.
3. Quitar las botas.
4. Quitar el overol.
5. Remove gloves.
6. Lavarse las manos con agua y jabón o con alcohol.
7. Quitar las gafas o el protector facial y luego quitarse el respirador.
8. Quitar el cubrecabeza o el cubrepelo.
9. Lavarse de nuevo las manos con agua y jabón o con alcohol.

Después de quitarse el EPP:

- ☐ Ducharse al final del turno de trabajo.
- ☐ Dejar en el trabajo toda la ropa y el equipo contaminados.
- ☐ Estar atento a los síntomas de enfermedad mientras se trabaja con animales o materiales potencialmente enfermos.
- ☐ Si se pone enfermo durante o en los 10 días siguientes, informe a su supervisor y hable con un médico.

EPP reutilizables y desechables:

- ☐ Mientras que se quita el EPP, disponer adecuadamente de todo el EPP desechable y dejar a un lado el EPP reutilizable.
- ☐ Limpiar y desinfectar los EPP reutilizables después de cada uso.

Protéjase del virus H5N1 si trabaja con animales de granja

El H5N1 es un virus de la influenza aviar que podría enfermarlo. Use el equipo de protección personal (EPP) recomendado cuando trabaje directamente o cerca de animales enfermos o muertos, heces de animales, arena de cajas sanitarias (*litter*), leche cruda y otros materiales que podrían tener el virus.

Lávese las manos con agua y jabón y luego póngase el EPP en este orden:

1. **Overoles resistentes a líquidos.**
2. **Delantal a prueba de agua, si es necesario para las tareas del trabajo.**
3. **Respirador aprobado® por NIOSH (p. ej., respirador con pieza facial filtrante N95® o respirador con media máscara elastomérica).**
4. **Gafas protectoras o protector facial que no tengan canales de ventilación o que tengan ventilación indirecta y se ajusten de manera adecuada.**
5. **Cubierta para la cabeza o el cabello.**
6. **Guantes.**
7. **Botas.**

Escanee para saber cómo ponerse y quitarse un respirador

Mientras tenga puesto el EPP:

- Use áreas designadas para el aseo separadas, una para ponerse el EPP y otra para quitárselo.
- Evite tocarse los ojos, la boca y la nariz después de tocar cualquier material contaminado.
- No coma, beba, fume, vapee, masque chicle, ni masque o chupe tabaco, ni use el baño.

Siga estos pasos para quitarse el EPP de manera segura:

1. Quítese el delantal, si lo usó.
2. Limpie y desinfecte las botas.
3. Quítese las botas.
4. Quítese el overol.
5. Quítese los guantes.
6. Lávese las manos con agua y jabón o use un desinfectante de manos a base de alcohol.
7. Quítese las gafas protectoras o la máscara protectora facial y luego quítese el respirador.
8. Quítese la cubierta para la cabeza o el cabello.
9. Lávese de nuevo las manos con agua y jabón o use un desinfectante de manos a base de alcohol.

Después de quitarse el EPP:

- Dúchese al final de la jornada laboral.
- Deje toda la ropa y los equipos contaminados en el trabajo.
- Esté atento a si presenta síntomas de enfermedad mientras trabaje con animales posiblemente enfermos o materiales contaminados. Siga atento por si presenta síntomas en los 10 días después de terminado el trabajo. Si se enferma, avísele a su supervisor y consulte a un médico.

EPP reutilizable y desechable:

- Mientras se quite el EPP, deshágase de todo lo que sea desechable de manera adecuada y ponga aparte el EPP reutilizable.
- Limpie y desinfecte el EPP reutilizable después de cada uso.

Escanee para encontrar más información sobre el EPP y la seguridad de los trabajadores

CDC NIOSH

Abril del 2024

Health Department	Address	Phone 1	Fax	Jurisdiction
Allegan County Health Department	3255 122nd Ave, Suite 200, Allegan, MI, 49010	(269) 673-5411	(269) 673-4172	Allegan
Barry-Eaton District Health Dept.	1033 Health Care Dr., Charlotte, MI, 48813	(517) 543-2430	(517) 543-7737 or (517	Barry, Eaton
Bay County Health Department	1200 Washington Avenue, Bay City, MI, 48708	(989) 895-40218	(989) 895-4014	Bay
Benzie-Leelanau District H. D.	6051 Frankfort Highway, Ste. 100, Benzonia, MI, 49616	(231) 882-4409	(231) 882-2204	Benzie, Leelanau
Berrien County Health Department	2149 E. Napier Ave., P.O. Box 706, Benton Harbor, MI, 49022	(269) 926-7121	(269) 926-8129	Berrien
Branch-Hillsdale-St. Joseph Community H	Human Services Building, Coldwater, MI, 49036	(517) 279-9561	(517) 278-2923	Branch, Hillsdale, St. Joseph
Calhoun County Health Dept.	190 E. Michigan Avenue, Battle Creek, MI, 49014	(269) 969-6370	(269) 969-6470	Calhoun
Central Michigan District Health Dept	2012 E. Preston Avenue, Mt. Pleasant, MI, 48858	(989) 773-5921	(989) 773-4319	Arenac, Clare, Gladwin, Isabella, Osceola, Roscommon
Chippewa County Health Dept.	508 Ashmun Street, Suite 120, Sault Ste. Marie, MI, 49783	(906) 635-1566	(906) 635-1701	Chippewa
City of Detroit Health Department	100 Mack Avenue -3rd Floor, Detroit, MI, 48201	(313) 876-4307	(313) 877-9244	City of Detroit
Public Health Delta & Menominee Countie	2920 College Avenue, Escanaba, MI, 49829-9597	(906) 786-4111	(906) 786-7004	Delta, Menominee
Dickinson-Iron District Health Dept.	601 Washington Avenue, Iron River, MI, 49935	(906) 265-9913	(906) 265-2950	Dickinson, Iron
District Health Department #2	630 Progress St., West Branch, MI, 48661	(989) 345-5020	(989) 343-1899	Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw, Oscoda
District Health Department #4	100 Woods Circle, Alpena, MI, 49707	(989) 356-4507	(989) 356-3529	Alpena, Cheboygan, Montmorency, Presque Isle
District Health Department #10	521 Cobbs Street, Cadillac, MI, 49601	(231) 775-9942	(231) 775-4731	Crawford, Kalkaska, Lake, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Missaukee, Newaygo, Oceana, Wexford
Genesee County Health Dept.	630 S. Saginaw Street, Suite 4, Flint, MI, 48502-1540	(810) 257-3612	(810) 257-3147	Genesee
Grand Traverse Co. Health Dept.	2600 LaFranier Rd., Suite A, Traverse City, MI, 49686	(231) 995-6100	(231) 995-6109	Grand Traverse
Huron County Health Department	1142 S. Van Dyke, Bad Axe, MI, 48413	(989) 269-9721	(989) 269-4181	Huron
Ingham County Health Department	5303 S. Cedar Street, P.O. Box 30161, Lansing, MI, 48909-7661	(517) 887-4311	(517) 887-4310	Ingham
Ionia County Health Department	175 East Adams Street, Ionia, MI, 48846	(616) 527-5341	(616) 527-5361	Ionia
Jackson County Health Department	1715 Lansing Avenue, Suite 221, Jackson, MI, 49202	(517) 788-4420	(517) 788-4373	Jackson
Kalamazoo County Health and Communit	311 E. Alcott St., Kalamazoo, MI, 49001	(269) 373-5200	(269) 373-5363	Kalamazoo
Kent County Health Department	700 Fuller Avenue, Grand Rapids, MI, 49503	(616) 632-7100	(616) 632-7083	Kent
Lapeer County Health Department	1800 Imlay City Road, Lapeer, MI, 48446	(810) 667-0391x7	(810) 245-4525	Lapeer
Lenawee County Health Department	1040 S. Winter, Suite 2328, Adrian, MI, 49221-3871	(517) 264-5205	(517) 264-0790	Lenawee
Livingston County Health Dept.	2300 East Grand River, Suite #102, Howell, MI, 48843-7578	(517) 546-9850	(517) 546-6995	Livingston
Luce-Mackinac-Alger-Schoolcraft District	14150 Hamilton Lake Road, Newberry, MI, 49868	(906) 293-5107	(906) 293-5453	Alger, Luce, Mackinac, Schoolcraft
Macomb County Health Dept.	43525 Elizabeth Road, Mt. Clemens, MI, 48043	(586) 469-5235	(586) 469-5885	Macomb
Marquette County Health Dept.	184 U.S. Hwy 41 East, Negaunee, MI, 49866	(906) 475-9977	(906) 475-9312	Marquette
Mid-Michigan District Health Dept.	615 N. State Road, Suite 2, Stanton, MI, 48888	(989) 831-5237	(989) 831-5522	Clinton, Gratiot, Montcalm
Midland County Health Department	220 W. Ellsworth Street, Midland, MI, 48640-5194	(989) 832-6380	(989) 832-6628	Midland
Monroe County Health Department	2353 S. Custer Road, Monroe, MI, 48161	(734) 240-7800	(734) 240-7815	Monroe
Public Health – Muskegon County	1903 Marquette Ave, Muskegon, MI, 49442	(231) 724-6246	(231) 724-6674	Muskegon
Health Dept. of Northwest Michigan	220 W. Garfield, Charlevoix, MI, 49720	(231) 547-6523	(231) 547-6238	Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, Otsego
Oakland County Health Division.	1200 N. Telegraph Road, Dept.432, Pontiac, MI, 48341-0432	(248) 858-1280	(248) 858-5639	Oakland
Ottawa County Department of Public Hea	12251 James Street, Suite 400, Holland, MI, 49424	(616) 396-5266	(616) 393-5643	Ottawa
Saginaw County Department of Public He	1600 N. Michigan Avenue, Saginaw, MI, 48602	(989) 758-3800	(989) 758-3750	Saginaw
St. Clair County Health Department	3415 28th Street, Port Huron, MI, 48060	(810) 987-5300	(810) 985-2150	St.
Sanilac County Health Department	171 Dawson Street, Suite 123, Sandusky, MI, 48471	(810) 648-4098	(810) 648-2646	Sanilac
Shiawassee County Health Dept.	149 E Corunna Ave., 2nd Floor, Corunna, MI, 48817	(989) 743-2318	(989) 743-2357	Shiawassee
Tuscola County Health Department	1309 Cleaver Road, Caro, MI, 48723-8114	(989) 673-8114	(989) 673-7490	Tuscola
Van Buren-Cass District Health Dept	260 South Street , Lawrence, MI, 49064	(269) 621-3143	(269) 621-2725	Van Buren, Cass
Washtenaw County Health Dept.	555 Towner, P.O. Box 915, Ypsilanti, MI, 48197-0915	(734) 544-6700	(734) 544-6705	Washtenaw
Wayne County Department of Health, Hur	33030 Van Born Road, Wayne, MI, 48184	(734) 727-7006	((734) 727-7043	Wayne
Western Upper Peninsula Health	540 Depot, Hancock, MI, 49930	(906) 482-7382	(906) 482-9410	Baraga, Gogebic, Houghton, Keweenaw, Ontonagon

Agriculture and Rural Development

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Clinton County Dairy Herd

May 28, 2024

Author:

Jennifer Holton

MDARD Media Contact

HoltonJ@Michigan.gov

517-284-5724

Chelsea Lewis-Parisio

MDARD Media Contact

LewisC31@Michigan.gov

517-331-1151

Today, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Director Tim Boring announced the detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in an additional dairy herd from Clinton County. Testing through the Michigan State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory initially detected this case. Samples have been sent to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Veterinary Services Laboratories for additional confirmatory testing.

Regardless of species, biosecurity remains the best tool available to combat HPAI. On May 1, 2024, Director Boring issued the Determination of Extraordinary Emergency HPAI Risk Reduction and Response Order. In addition to other protocols, the order requires all dairy operations in Michigan to adopt enhanced biosecurity measures, collectively

reducing the risk of introducing this virus on to farms. On May 3, 2024, additional guidance was issued to help producers enact these requirements, which went into effect on May 8, 2024.

In addition to these requirements, following a few key steps can also be fundamental to protecting the health and vitality of Michigan's dairy cattle:

- Delay or stop incoming or returning animals from herds with unknown or suspect health status.
- Isolate all animals that are new or returning to your farm.
- Monitor the health of your animals daily.
- Contact your veterinarian if there are ever any animal health-related concerns or if you would like to develop a secure food supply plan.
- Sick animals should have dedicated equipment and be cared for after tending to healthy animals first.
- Clothing, footwear, and equipment worn/used around sick animals should not be worn/used around other animals until they are cleaned and disinfected. Use an EPA-registered disinfectant effective against avian influenza.
- Do not share tools, equipment, trailers, etc. with other farms.
- Clean and disinfect the interiors of trailers used to haul animals from other operations.
- Limit non-essential visitors to your farm.
- If individuals have recently been on a poultry farm, they should not visit a dairy operation, and vice versa.
- Require or provide clean clothing and footwear to those entering your farm.
- Use hand-washing stations and provide gloves to those working on your farm.

As part of the disease response, MDARD is working with the herd's veterinarian to monitor the health of the animals and conduct trace investigations. MDARD continues diligently working with local, state, and federal partners to quickly respond to reports of HPAI to mitigate the spread of the disease and provide outreach.

###

Additional resources can on HPAI also be found at Michigan.gov/BirdFlu. For more information on the detections of HPAI in cattle, please visit the U.S. Department of Agriculture's website.

MI Newswire Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

HPAI

USDA, HHS Announce New Actions to Reduce Impact and Spread of H5N1

Fact Sheet
Release No. 0082.24

Contact: USDA/HHS
Email: press@usda.gov
media@hhs.gov

On March 25, 2024, immediately following the first detection of H5N1 in dairy cattle in the Texas panhandle region, USDA and HHS began their work to understand the origin of the emergence and its potential impact in bovines and humans. USDA experts also took swift action to trace animal movements, began sampling to assess the disease prevalence in herds, and initiated a variety of testing activities to confirm the safety of the meat and milk supplies alongside federal partners. On April 1, 2024, Texas reported the first and only confirmed human H5N1 infection associated with this outbreak, after confirmation by CDC. On April 24, 2024, USDA issued a Federal Order, that took effect on April 29, to limit the movement of lactating dairy cattle and to collect and aggregate H5N1 test results to better understand the nature of the outbreak.

Since the detection of H5N1 in dairy cattle, the Federal response has leveraged the latest available scientific data, field epidemiology, and risk assessments to mitigate risks to workers and the general public, to ensure the safety of America's food supply and to mitigate risk to livestock, owners, and producers. Today, USDA is taking a series of additional steps to help achieve these goals and reduce the impact of H5N1 on affected premises and producers, and HHS is announcing new actions through the CDC and FDA to increase testing and laboratory screening and testing capacity, genomic sequencing,

and other interventions to protect the health and safety of dairy and other potentially impacted food items.

USDA

Today, USDA is announcing assistance for producers with H5N1 affected premises to improve on-site biosecurity in order to reduce the spread. In addition, USDA is taking steps to make available financial tools for lost milk production in herds affected by H5N1. Building on the Federal Order addressing pre-movement testing, these steps will further equip producers with tools they can use to keep their affected herds and workers healthy and reduce risk of the virus spreading to additional herds.

Protect against the potential for spread between human and animals. Provide financial support (up to $2,000 per affected premises per month) for producers who supply PPE to employees and/or provide outerwear uniform laundering, for producers of affected herds who facilitate the participation of their workers in USDA/CDC workplace and farmworker study.

Complementary to USDA's new financial support for producers, workers who participate in the study are also eligible for financial incentives to compensate them for their time, regardless of whether the study is led by federal, state, or local public health professionals.

Support producers in biosecurity planning and implementation. Provide support (up to $1,500 per affected premises) to develop biosecurity plans based on existing secure milk supply plans. This includes recommended enhanced biosecurity for individuals that frequently move between dairy farms – milk haulers, veterinarians, feed trucks, AI technicians, etc. In addition, USDA will provide a $100 payment to producers who purchase and use an in-line sampler for their milk system.

Provide funding for heat treatment to dispose of milk in a bio secure fashion. This will provide producers a safe option for disposal of milk. Heat treatment performed in accordance with standards set by FDA is the only currently available method considered to effectively inactivate the virus in milk. If a producer establishes a system to heat treat all waste milk before disposal, USDA will pay the producer up to $2,000 per affected premises per month.

Reimburse producers for veterinarian costs associated with confirmed positive H5N1 premises. This provides support to producers to cover veterinary costs necessarily incurred for treating cattle infected with H5N1, as well as fees for veterinarians to collect samples for testing. This can include veterinary fees and/or specific supplies needed for treatment and sample collection. Veterinary costs are eligible to be covered from the initial date of positive confirmation at NVSL for that farm, up to $10,000 per affected premises.

Offset shipping costs for influenza A testing at laboratories in the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN). USDA will pay for the cost of shipping samples to NAHLN labs for testing. USDA will pay actual shipping costs, not to exceed $50 per shipment for up to 2 shipments per month for each affected premises. Testing at NAHLN laboratories for samples associated with this event (e.g., pre-movement, testing of sick/suspect animals, samples from concerned producers) is already being conducted at no-cost to the producer.

Taken together, these tools represent a value of up to $28,000 per premises to support increased biosecurity activities over the next 120 days.

Compensate producers for loss of milk production. USDA is taking steps to make funding available from the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-raised Fish Program (ELAP) to compensate eligible producers with positive herds who experience loss of milk production. While dairy cows that have been infected with H5N1 generally recover well, and there is little mortality associated with the disease, it does dramatically limit milk production, causing economic losses for producers with affected premises. USDA can support farmers with the ELAP program to offset some of these losses. This compensation program is distinct from the strategy to contain the spread.

Work with states to limit movement of lactating cattle. Additionally, USDA will work with and support the actions of States with affected herds as they consider movement restrictions within their borders to further limit the spread of H5N1 between herds to reduce further spread of this virus.

USDA will make $98 million in existing funds available to APHIS to fund these initiatives. If needed, USDA has the authority, with Congressional notification, to make additional funds available.

These additional measures build on a suite of actions USDA has taken to date. This includes implementation of the Federal Order to limit spread of the disease, coordinating with federal partners to share expertise and lab capacity, doubling down on our work with producers to practice good biosecurity measures, continuing to conduct investigations to determine how the virus is spread within and between farms, and analyzing and sharing sequences alongside validated epidemiological information.

The U.S. government is addressing this situation with urgency and through a whole-of-government approach. USDA is working closely with federal partners at FDA, which has the primary responsibility for the safety of milk and dairy products, by assisting with conducting lab testing at USDA labs. USDA is also working closely with federal partners at CDC, which has the primary responsibility for public health, by encouraging producer and industry cooperation with public health officials to get vital information necessary to assess the level of risk to human health.

Additional details on how producers can access and apply for the financial tools is forthcoming.

HHS

Today, HHS announced new funding investments through CDC and FDA totaling $101 million to mitigate the risk of H5N1 and continue its work to test, prevent, and treat H5N1. Although the CDC's assessment of the risk of avian influenza infection for the general public continues to remain low at this time, these investments reflect the Department's commitment to prioritizing the health and safety of the American public.

Public and animal health experts and agencies have been preparing for avian influenza outbreak for 20 years. Our primary responsibility at HHS is to protect public health and the safety of the food supply, which is why we continue to approach the outbreak with urgency. We stood up a response team which includes four HHS agencies – CDC, FDA, NIH and ASPR – which are working closely with USDA to:

- Ensure we keep communities healthy, safe, and informed;
- Ensure that our Nation's food supply remains safe;
- Safeguard American agriculture and the livelihood and well-being of American farmers and farmworkers; and

- Monitor any and all trends to mitigate risk and prevent the spread of H5N1 among both people and animals.

Some examples of this work include:

- CDC monitoring of the virus to detect any changes that may increase risk to people, and updated avian flu guidance for workers to ensure people who work with dairy cows and those who work in slaughterhouses have the guides and information they need in both English and Spanish.
- CDC's ongoing discussions with multiple states about field investigations and incentives for workers who participate in these on-site studies. CDC has also asked health departments to distribute existing PPE stocks to farm workers, prioritizing those who work with infected cows. To help states comply with CDC recommendations, ASPR has PPE in the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) available for states to request if needed.
- FDA's close coordination with USDA to conduct H5N1 retail milk and dairy sample testing from across the country to ensure the safety of the commercial pasteurized milk supply. NIAID – a part of NIH - is also providing scientific support to this entire effort through six U. S. based Centers for Excellence for Influenza Research and Response, known as CEIRRs.

Today, in light of HHS' ongoing commitment to ensure the safety of the American people and food supply, HHS announced additional resources to further these efforts through CDC and FDA:

CDC announced it has identified an additional $93 million to support its current response efforts for avian influenza. Building on bipartisan investments in public health, this funding will allow CDC to capitalize on the influenza foundation that has been laid over the last two decades, specifically where CDC has worked domestically and globally to prevent, detect, and respond to avian influenza.

These investments will allow CDC to bolster testing and laboratory capacity, surveillance, genomic sequencing, support jurisdictions and partner efforts to reach high risk populations and initiate a new wastewater surveillance pilot.

- $34 million in Testing and Laboratory Capacity to:

- Develop and optimize assays that can be used to sequence virus independent of virus identification.
- Assess circulating H5N1 viruses for any concerning viral changes, including increased transmissibility or severity in humans or decreasing efficacy of diagnostics or antivirals.
- Support the ability of STLT Public Health Labs throughout the country to surge their testing abilities, including support for the additional costs of shipping human avian influenza specimens, which are select agents.
- Through the International Reagent Resource (IRR), support manufacture, storage, and distribution of roughly one thousand additional influenza diagnostic test kits (equaling nearly around one million additional tests) for virologic surveillance. The IRR would also provide influenza reagents for research and development activities on a global scale. This is in addition to current influenza testing capacity at CDC and in STLT public health and DOD labs, which is approximately 490,000 H5-specific tests.
- Address the manufacturer issue detected with current avian flu test kits.
- Initiate avian flu testing in one commercial laboratory.

- $29 million in Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Data Analytics to:
  - Scale up existing efforts to monitor people who are exposed to infected birds and poultry to accommodate workers at likely many more poultry facilities, as well as potentially workers at other agricultural facilities and other people (e.g., hunters) who may be exposed to species that pose a threat.
  - Scale up contact tracing efforts and data reporting to accommodate monitoring of contacts of additional sporadic cases.
  - Support the collection and characterization of additional clinical specimens through established surveillance systems from regions with large numbers of exposed persons to enhance the ability to detect any unrecognized cases in the community if they occur.
  - Expand respiratory virus surveillance to capture more samples from persons with acute respiratory illness in different care settings.

    - Support continuation and possible expansion of existing respiratory surveillance platforms and vaccine effectiveness platforms.
- $14 million in Genomic Sequencing to:
    - Provide bioinformatics and data analytics support for genomic sequencing at CDC that supports surveillance needs for enhanced monitoring.
    - Expand sequencing capacity for HPAI in state-level National Influenza Reference Centers (NIRCs), Influenza Sequencing Center (ISC), and Pathogen Genomic Centers of Excellence.
- $8 million in Vaccine Activities to:
    - Analyze circulating H5N1 viruses to determine whether current Candidate Vaccine Viruses (CVVs) would be effective and develop new ones if necessary.
- $5 million in STLT Jurisdiction/Partner Funding to:
    - Support partner efforts to reach high risk populations.
- $3 million in Wastewater Surveillance to:
    - Initiate wastewater pilot to evaluate the use case for HPAI in up to 10 livestock - adjacent sites in partnership with state and local public health agencies and utility partners.
    - Implement a study to evaluate the use of Influenza A sequencing in wastewater samples for highly pathogenic avian influenza typing. Initiate laboratory evaluation for HA typing and examine animal-specific markers in community wastewater to assess wildlife and livestock contribution and inform interpretation of wastewater data for action.

Additionally, the FDA is announcing an additional $8 million is being made available to support its ongoing response activities to ensure the safety of the commercial milk supply. This funding will support the agency's ability to validate pasteurization criteria, conduct surveillance at different points in the milk production system, bolster laboratory capacity and provide needed resources to train staff on biosecurity procedures. Additionally, these funds will help support H5N1 activities in partnership with state co-regulatory partners, who administer state programs as part of the

federal/state milk safety system. It may also allow the FDA to partner with universities on critical research questions.

Additional Information:

To learn more about USDA's response to H5N1 in dairy cattle, visit www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/avian/avian-influenza/hpai-detections/livestock.

To learn more about CDC's response to H5N1, visit www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/mammals.htm.

To learn more about FDA's response to H5N1, visit www.fda.gov/food/alerts-advisories-safety-information/updates-highly-pathogenic-avian-influenza-hpai

#

USDA Expands Support for Producers to Stop the Spread of H5N1 in Dairy Cattle

USDA announces additional details to compensate producers for loss of milk production

Press Release
Release No. 0097.24

Contact: USDA Press
Email: press@usda.gov

WASHINGTON, May 23, 2024 -- Since the detection of H5N1 in dairy cattle in March, USDA has worked swiftly and diligently to assess the prevalence of the virus in U.S. dairy herds and to use the latest scientific data to learn about the virus and to quickly contain the disease event. As part of this multifaceted approach, on May 10, USDA announced several financial assistance options for producers with affected herds.

Today, USDA is announcing the expansion of some of these support options to include dairy producers whose herds have not tested positive for H5N1. USDA listened to feedback from state partners and industry stakeholders and is building on the Federal Order addressing pre-movement testing by further equipping producers with tools they can use to keep their herds and workers healthy and reduce risk of the virus spreading to additional herds. These financial tools include:

Support biosecurity planning and implementation. USDA will now provide financial support (up to $1,500 per premises) to any producer to develop and implement a biosecurity plan based on existing secure milk supply plans. This includes recommended enhanced biosecurity for individuals that frequently move between dairy farms – milk haulers, veterinarians, feed trucks, AI technicians, etc. In addition, USDA

will provide a $100 payment to producers who purchase and use an in-line sampler for their milk system.

Reimburse producers for veterinary costs associated with sample collection for H5N1 testing. USDA is supporting producers by covering fees for veterinarians to collect samples for H5N1 testing. Veterinary sample collection costs are eligible to be covered from April 29, 2024 (the date the Federal Order went into effect), up to $2,000 per premises.

Offset shipping costs for influenza A testing at laboratories in the National Animal Health Laboratory Network. USDA will pay for the cost of shipping samples to NAHLN labs for testing, not to exceed $50 per shipment for up to 2 shipments per month for each premises. USDA is already providing no-cost testing at NAHLN laboratories for samples associated with this event (e.g., pre-movement, testing of sick/suspect animals, samples from concerned producers).

Interested producers should contact the APHIS Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) to enroll.

For those producers with H5N1 affected herds, USDA is announcing additional details about how farmers will be compensated for the milk their cows do not produce because of illness.

Compensate producers for loss of milk production. USDA will soon issue a rule making funding available from the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-raised Fish Program (ELAP) to compensate eligible producers with positive herds who experience loss of milk production. While dairy cows that have been infected with H5N1 generally recover well, and there is little mortality associated with the disease, it does dramatically limit milk production, causing economic losses for producers with affected premises. USDA can support farmers with the ELAP program to offset some of these losses. USDA anticipates that its forthcoming rule will specify that farmers will receive payments at 90 percent of lost production per cow, for a set period of time retroactive to the date of the confirmation of their positive herd status, starting with the first herd that tested positive in March 2024.

The U.S. government is addressing this situation with urgency and through a whole-of-government approach. USDA is working closely with federal partners at FDA, which has

the primary responsibility for the safety of milk and dairy products, by assisting with conducting pasteurization testing at USDA labs. USDA is also working closely with federal partners at CDC, which has the primary responsibility for public health, by encouraging producer and industry cooperation with public health officials to get vital information necessary to assess the level of risk to human health.

To learn more about USDA's response to H5N1 in dairy cattle, visit www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/avian/avian-influenza/hpai-detections/livestock.

#

HPAI en Michigan: Protección del trabajador de granja y lo que tiene que saber

La influenza aviar altamente patógena (HPAI, por sus siglas en inglés) H5N1, un tipo de gripe aviar, es un virus propagado principalmente por pájaros que también puede transmitirse en vehículos, por personas y por otros medios. El HPAI provoca enfermedades en aves, vacas lecheras, ganado y otros animales salvajes.

Aunque el riesgo para los seres humanos es bajo, los trabajadores de granjas de aves, vacas lecheras y ganado pueden correr un riesgo mayor debido a la posible exposición a animales infectados o materiales contaminados en el trabajo.

Protegerse llevando equipo de protección personal (EPP) cuando se trabaje con animales enfermos o muertos, heces de animales, basura, leche o materiales que se sepa que están o pueden estar contaminados por el HPAI. Estas precauciones reducen el riesgo de exposición y la probabilidad de transmitir el virus a animales no afectados.

Síntomas en humanos: Fiebre, tos, dificultad para respirar, dolor de garganta, dolores musculares, enrojecimiento/inflamación de ojos y párpados y diarrea.

- Los trabajadores deben seguir los procedimientos de bioseguridad adecuados indicados por su instalación.
- Tomar precauciones adicionales si hay que desplazarse de una granja a otra, o de un grupo de animales afectados a otro de animales no afectados.
- Si está enfermo, busque atención médica inmediata e informe de sus síntomas al departamento de salud local.

ESCANEAR PARA OBTENER INFORMACIÓN ACTUALIZADA SOBRE HPAI

MDARD Influenza aviar

Influenza aviar - Problemas asociados a enfermedades emergentes de Michigan

Recomendaciones del USDA APHIS (PDF)

Protección de los CDC al trabajar con animales de granja (PDF)

Conozca más sobre la influenza aviar altamente patógena en michigan.gov/birdflu

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

Qué puede hacer para prevenir la transmisión del HPAI

Según el Centro para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC, por sus siglas en inglés)

Lavarse las manos con agua y jabón, después ponerse el EPP en este orden:

1. Overoles resistentes a los fluidos.
2. Delantal impermeable, si es necesario para la tarea.
3. Mascarilla de respiración con filtro N95 o mascarilla de respiración elastomérica de media máscara.
4. Gafas de protección o protector facial.
5. Cubrecabeza o pelo.
6. Guantes.
7. Botas.

Mientras utilizan el EPP:

- ☐ Utilizar zonas limpias separadas, una para ponerse el EPP y otra para quitárselo.
- ☐ Evitar tocarse los ojos, la boca y la nariz después de tocar cualquier material contaminado.
- ☐ No comer, beber, fumar cigarrillo o cigarrillo electrónico, mascar chicle, mojar tabaco ni ir al baño.

Siga estos pasos para quitarse el EPP de forma segura:

1. Quitar el delantal.
2. Limpiar y desinfectar las botas.
3. Quitar las botas.
4. Quitar el overol.
5. Quítese los guantes.
6. Lavarse las manos con agua y jabón o con alcohol.
7. Quitar las gafas o el protector facial y luego quitarse el respirador.
8. Quitar el cubrecabeza o el cubrepelo.
9. Lavarse de nuevo las manos con agua y jabón o con alcohol.

Después de quitarse el EPP:

- ☐ Ducharse al final del turno de trabajo.
- ☐ Dejar en el trabajo toda la ropa y el equipo contaminados.
- ☐ Estar atento a los síntomas de enfermedad mientras se trabaja con animales o materiales potencialmente enfermos.
- ☐ Si se pone enfermo durante o en los 10 días siguientes, informe a su supervisor y hable con un médico.

EPP reutilizables y desechables:

- ☐ Mientras que se quita el EPP, disponer adecuadamente de todo el EPP desechable y dejar a un lado el EPP reutilizable.
- ☐ Limpiar y desinfectar los EPP reutilizables después de cada uso.

HPAI en Michigan: Protección del trabajador de granja y lo que tiene que saber

La influenza aviar altamente patógena (HPAI, por sus siglas en inglés) H5N1, un tipo de gripe aviar, es un virus propagado principalmente por pájaros que también puede transmitirse en vehículos, por personas y por otros medios. El HPAI provoca enfermedades en aves, vacas lecheras, ganado y otros animales salvajes.

Aunque el riesgo para los seres humanos es bajo, los trabajadores de granjas de aves, vacas lecheras y ganado pueden correr un riesgo mayor debido a la posible exposición a animales infectados o materiales contaminados en el trabajo.

Protegerse llevando equipo de protección personal (EPP) cuando se trabaje con animales enfermos o muertos, heces de animales, basura, leche o materiales que se sepa que están o pueden estar contaminados por el HPAI. Estas precauciones reducen el riesgo de exposición y la probabilidad de transmitir el virus a animales no afectados.

Síntomas en humanos: Fiebre, tos, dificultad para respirar, dolor de garganta, dolores musculares, enrojecimiento/inflamación de ojos y párpados y diarrea.

- Los trabajadores deben seguir los procedimientos de bioseguridad adecuados indicados por su instalación.
- Tomar precauciones adicionales si hay que desplazarse de una granja a otra, o de un grupo de animales afectados a otro de animales no afectados.
- Si está enfermo, busque atención médica inmediata e informe de sus síntomas al departamento de salud local.

Para obtener información actualizada, visite:

- Influenza aviar (gripe de las aves) - MDARD
- Influenza aviar - MDHHS
- Recomendaciones del APHIS para los trabajadores en relación con el virus H5N1 de influenza aviar altamente patógena (HPAI, por sus siglas en inglés) en el ganado para los trabajadores - USDA APHIS (PDF)
- Protegerse del virus H5N1 cuando se trabaja con animales de granja - CDC (PDF)

Conozca más sobre la influenza aviar altamente patógena en michigan.gov/birdflu

Michigan Department of AGRICULTURE & Rural Development

Qué puede hacer para prevenir la transmisión del HPAI

Según el Centro para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC, por sus siglas en inglés)

Lavarse las manos con agua y jabón, después ponerse el EPP en este orden:

1. Overoles resistentes a los fluidos.
2. Delantal impermeable, si es necesario para la tarea.
3. Mascarilla de respiración con filtro N95 o mascarilla de respiración elastomérica de media máscara.
4. Gafas de protección o protector facial.
5. Cubrecabeza o pelo.
6. Guantes.
7. Botas.

Mientras utilizan el EPP:

- ☐ Utilizar zonas limpias separadas, una para ponerse el EPP y otra para quitárselo.
- ☐ Evitar tocarse los ojos, la boca y la nariz después de tocar cualquier material contaminado.
- ☐ No comer, beber, fumar cigarrillo o cigarrillo electrónico, mascar chicle, mojar tabaco ni ir al baño.

Siga estos pasos para quitarse el EPP de forma segura:

1. Quitar el delantal.
2. Limpiar y desinfectar las botas.
3. Quitar las botas.
4. Quitar el overol.
5. Remove gloves.
6. Lavarse las manos con agua y jabón o con alcohol.
7. Quitar las gafas o el protector facial y luego quitarse el respirador.
8. Quitar el cubrecabeza o el cubrepelo.
9. Lavarse de nuevo las manos con agua y jabón o con alcohol.

Después de quitarse el EPP:

- ☐ Ducharse al final del turno de trabajo.
- ☐ Dejar en el trabajo toda la ropa y el equipo contaminados.
- ☐ Estar atento a los síntomas de enfermedad mientras se trabaja con animales o materiales potencialmente enfermos.
- ☐ Si se pone enfermo durante o en los 10 días siguientes, informe a su supervisor y hable con un médico.

EPP reutilizables y desechables:

- ☐ Mientras que se quita el EPP, disponer adecuadamente de todo el EPP desechable y dejar a un lado el EPP reutilizable.
- ☐ Limpiar y desinfectar los EPP reutilizables después de cada uso.

HPAI en Michigan: Protección del trabajador de granja y lo que tiene que saber

La influenza aviar altamente patógena (HPAI, por sus siglas en inglés) H5N1, un tipo de gripe aviar, es un virus propagado principalmente por pájaros que también puede transmitirse en vehículos, por personas y por otros medios. El HPAI provoca enfermedades en aves, vacas lecheras, ganado y otros animales salvajes.

Aunque el riesgo para los seres humanos es bajo, los trabajadores de granjas de aves, vacas lecheras y ganado pueden correr un riesgo mayor debido a la posible exposición a animales infectados o materiales contaminados en el trabajo.

Protegerse llevando equipo de protección personal (EPP) cuando se trabaje con animales enfermos o muertos, heces de animales, basura, leche o materiales que se sepa que están o pueden estar contaminados por el HPAI. Estas precauciones reducen el riesgo de exposición y la probabilidad de transmitir el virus a animales no afectados.

Síntomas en humanos: Fiebre, tos, dificultad para respirar, dolor de garganta, dolores musculares, enrojecimiento/inflamación de ojos y párpados y diarrea.

- Los trabajadores deben seguir los procedimientos de bioseguridad adecuados indicados por su instalación.
- Tomar precauciones adicionales si hay que desplazarse de una granja a otra, o de un grupo de animales afectados a otro de animales no afectados.
- Si está enfermo, busque atención médica inmediata e informe de sus síntomas al departamento de salud local.

ESCANEAR PARA OBTENER INFORMACIÓN ACTUALIZADA SOBRE HPAI

MDARD
Influenza aviar

MDHHS
Influenza aviar

Recomendaciones del USDA APHIS
(PDF)

Protección de los CDC al trabajar con animales de granja
(PDF)

Conozca más sobre la influenza aviar altamente patógena en michigan.gov/birdflu

Michigan Department of AGRICULTURE & Rural Development

Qué puede hacer para prevenir la transmisión del HPAI

Según el Centro para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC, por sus siglas en inglés)

Lavarse las manos con agua y jabón, después ponerse el EPP en este orden:

1. Overoles resistentes a los fluidos.
2. Delantal impermeable, si es necesario para la tarea.
3. Mascarilla de respiración con filtro N95 o mascarilla de respiración elastomérica de media máscara.
4. Gafas de protección o protector facial.
5. Cubrecabeza o pelo.
6. Guantes.
7. Botas.

Mientras utilizan el EPP:

- ☐ Utilizar zonas limpias separadas, una para ponerse el EPP y otra para quitárselo.
- ☐ Evitar tocarse los ojos, la boca y la nariz después de tocar cualquier material contaminado.
- ☐ No comer, beber, fumar cigarrillo o cigarrillo electrónico, mascar chicle, mojar tabaco ni ir al baño.

Siga estos pasos para quitarse el EPP de forma segura:

1. Quitar el delantal.
2. Limpiar y desinfectar las botas.
3. Quitar las botas.
4. Quitar el overol.
5. Remove gloves.
6. Lavarse las manos con agua y jabón o con alcohol.
7. Quitar las gafas o el protector facial y luego quitarse el respirador.
8. Quitar el cubrecabeza o el cubrepelo.
9. Lavarse de nuevo las manos con agua y jabón o con alcohol.

Después de quitarse el EPP:

- ☐ Ducharse al final del turno de trabajo.
- ☐ Dejar en el trabajo toda la ropa y el equipo contaminados.
- ☐ Estar atento a los síntomas de enfermedad mientras se trabaja con animales o materiales potencialmente enfermos.
- ☐ Si se pone enfermo durante o en los 10 días siguientes, informe a su supervisor y hable con un médico.

EPP reutilizables y desechables:

- ☐ Mientras que se quita el EPP, disponer adecuadamente de todo el EPP desechable y dejar a un lado el EPP reutilizable.
- ☐ Limpiar y desinfectar los EPP reutilizables después de cada uso.

Surveillance Zones vs. Control Areas

If highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is detected in a Michigan flock, the affected flock will be placed under quarantine, and it will prompt the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to establish a surveillance zone and/or a control area around the affected flock to manage the disease and limit its spread. These zones and areas can be changed by the USDA at any time.

Surveillance Zone: A 10 km (6.2 mi) circle around an affected non-commercial backyard flock. If no additional affected premises are found within the zone, the surveillance zone will be removed after 28 days.

If you have a **non-commercial backyard flock** and are in a surveillance zone, this means . . .

- **Outreach:** If your premises is known to MDARD, you will be contacted by one of their staff who will inform you of the surveillance zone and the need for enhanced biosecurity.
- **Personal Surveillance:** Monitor your flock for unusual deaths or other signs of HPAI.
- **Enhanced Biosecurity & Reporting:** Take every step possible to keep wild birds and their germs away from your flock and immediately contact MDARD if HPAI is suspected.
  - Testing birds for HPAI involves a MDARD or USDA veterinarian swabbing the throat and mouth of live birds or collecting birds that have already died.

If you have a **commercial flock** and are in a surveillance zone, this means . . .

- **Outreach:** If your premises is known to MDARD, you will be contacted by one of their staff who will inform you of the surveillance zone and the need for enhanced biosecurity.
- **Personal Surveillance:** Monitor your flock for unusual deaths or other signs of HPAI.
- **Enhanced Biosecurity & Reporting:** Take every step possible to keep wild birds and their germs away from your flock and immediately contact MDARD if HPAI is suspected.
  - Testing birds for HPAI involves a MDARD or USDA veterinarian swabbing the throat and mouth of live birds or collecting birds that have already died.

Control Area: A 10 km (6.2 mi) circle that will be established around an affected commercial flock. If no additional affected premises are found within the area, the USDA will set a date for when the control area is removed.

If you have a **non-commercial backyard flock** and are in a control area, this means . . .

- **Outreach:** If your premises is known to MDARD, you will be contacted by one of their staff who will inform you of the control area and the next steps to take.
- **Personal Surveillance:** Monitor your flock for unusual deaths or other signs of HPAI.
- **Permitting:** To move poultry or poultry products onto or off a premises, permitting protocols need to be followed.
- **Enhanced Biosecurity & Reporting:** Stringent biosecurity protocols must be followed and immediately contact MDARD if HPAI is suspected.

If you have a **commercial flock** and are in a control area, this means . . .

- **Outreach:** If your premises is known to MDARD, you will be contacted by one of their staff who will inform you of the control area and the next steps to take.
- **Mandatory Surveillance**: Undergo surveillance in accordance with USDA protocols.
- **Permitting:** To move poultry or poultry products onto or off a premises, permitting protocols need to be followed.
- **Enhanced Biosecurity & Reporting:** Stringent biosecurity protocols must be followed and immediately contact MDARD if HPAI is suspected.

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

If HPAI is suspected in domestic birds, contact the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) immediately at 800-292-3939 (daytime) or 517-373-0440 (after-hours).

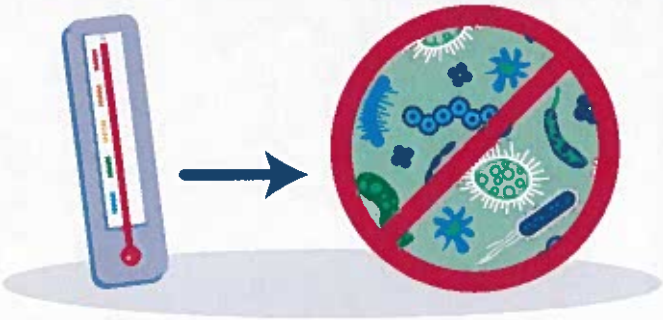
MDHHS
Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

Raw Milk Risks

Eating or drinking raw (or unpasteurized) milk products can make you sick because the milk can contain harmful germs.

We advise you to avoid eating or drinking unpasteurized milk products.

Pasteurized milk has a proven track record of safety and has undergone a heating process that kills disease-causing germs like Campylobacter, E. coli and Salmonella.



Raw milk can get contaminated in many ways. People who consume raw milk or other dairy products created from raw milk are at risk for a variety of illnesses.

While good safety practices can reduce the chance of germs getting in raw milk, they cannot eliminate risk.

Take the following steps to reduce risk:

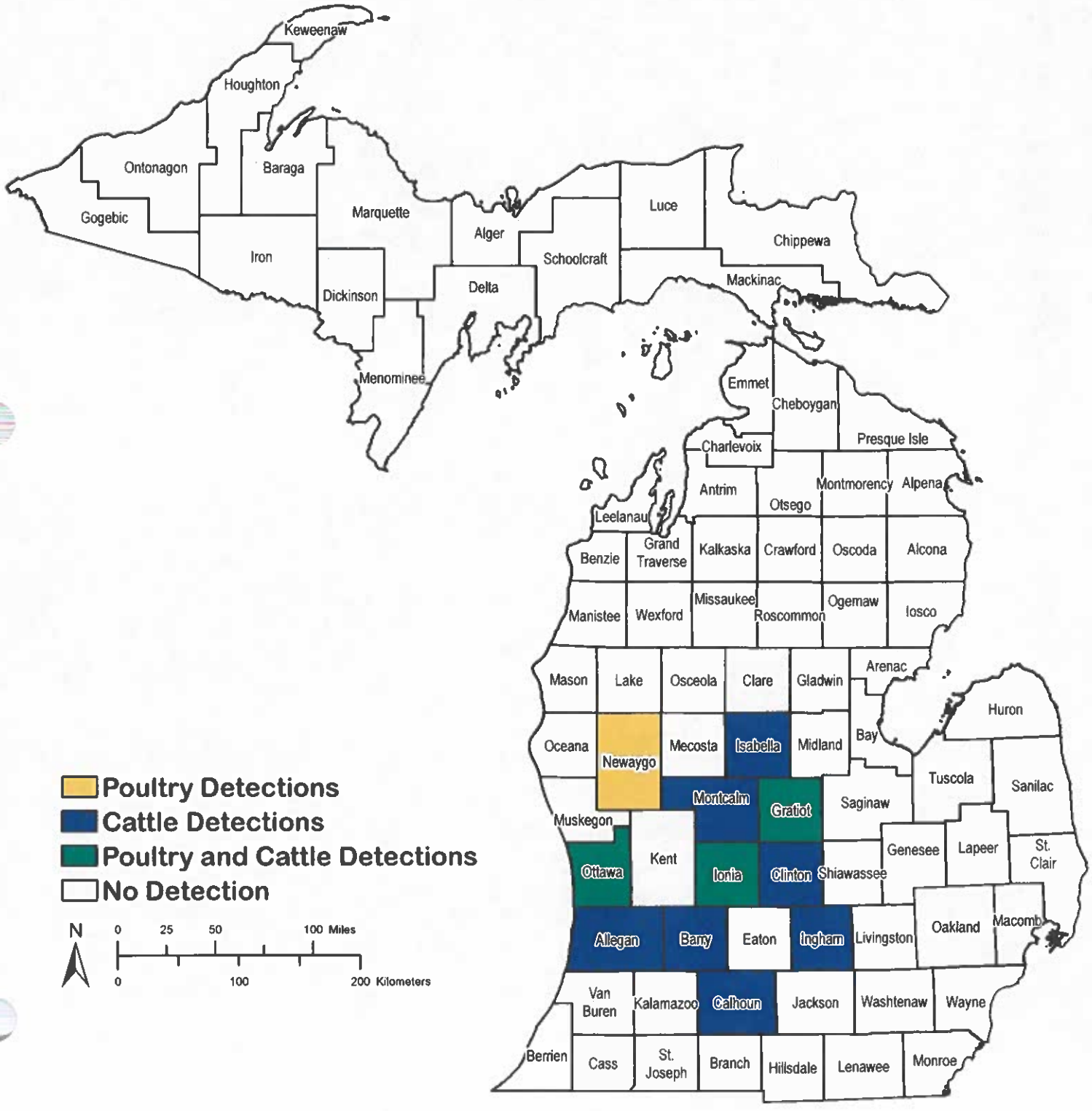
- Choose pasteurized milk and dairy products.
- Refrigerate milk, dairy products and other perishable food at 40°F or colder.
- Throw away expired food, including milk and dairy products.

For more information, visit CDC.gov/foodsafety/rawmilk.

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

2024 HPAI Detections by County

Published: 05/24/2024



*Includes detections in all species of domestic animals