

FAD PReP/NAHEMS Tactical Topics:

Quarantine & Movement Control

Information is based on the **Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PReP)/National Animal Health Emergency Management System (NAHEMS) Guidelines: Quarantine and Movement Control (2014)** to be used in training or during an animal health emergency. References to the Guidelines sections are provided in parenthesis for more detail.

Introduction/Overview: Quarantine and movement control (QMC) are essential to help prevent the transmission of a disease agent to non-infected livestock. Restrictions are imposed on entering or leaving an area where disease is suspected or known to exist, such as a regulatory Control Area. State authority focuses on intrastate movement. Federal authority, except in a declared Extraordinary Emergency, usually focuses on interstate and international movement.

FOR QUESTIONS REGARDING QUARANTINE AND MOVEMENT CONTROL PROCEDURES: Contact your immediate supervisor. Follow chain of command.

Responsibilities within the ICS – Animal Movement and Permits Group (4.3) and (8)

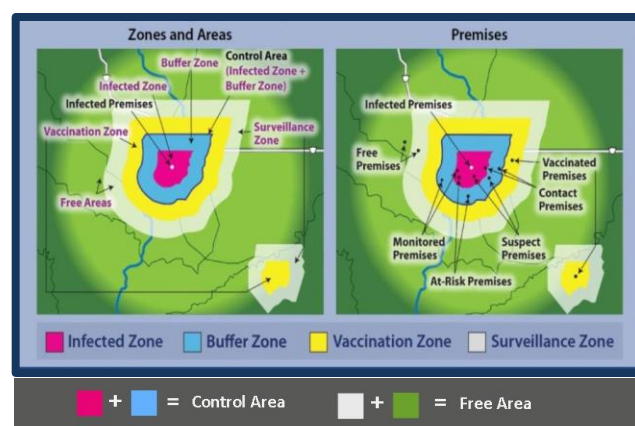
- Incident Commander (IC): Holds ultimate responsibility for QMC practices. Complex QMC activities may include establishing and enforcing a premise quarantine or area quarantine, preventing unauthorized movements, or issuing and tracking permits for authorized movement.
- As part of the Operations Section, Disease Support Branch, the Animal Movement and Permits Group personnel may be assigned as Teams to tasks such as notification and on-site security of a quarantined premises, enforcement of restricted movement at checkpoints, or administration of the permit process.

Definitions (1.1)

- Quarantine: broadly prohibits the movement of animals, animal products, and fomites (e.g. equipment, vehicles, clothing, footwear) from a specified premises, area, or region.
- Hold order: temporary prohibition of movement by state authority, typically to allow for further investigation.
- Standstill notice: temporary prohibition of the initiation of any new movement of the susceptible species in a defined area, usually implemented at a Federal level.
- Movement control: controlling the movement of animals, animal products, and fomites in a regulatory Control Area. These movements are usually from non-infected premises, require permits, and based on specific criteria.
- Continuity of business: specific type of movement control known as managed movement. Typically focuses on a specific commodity and is intended to mitigate the economic effects of a regulatory Control Area.

Zone, Area, and Premises Designations (3)

- Know the Zones, Areas and Premises designations specific to the incident.
- Stay current as disease status, designation of premises, and extent of boundaries may be modified based on epidemiological and tracing information.
- Infected, Contact, and Suspect Premises are subject to individual quarantine; At-Risk and Monitored Premises are subject to movement controls.



General Considerations

- Understand the legal authorities for QMC related activities: issuing, lifting, and enforcing quarantine, biosecurity, permitting, and enforcing traffic control, maintaining roads and road signage.
- Coordinate with other responding agencies (federal, state, local, and private industry) to implement QMC.
- Anticipate limited resources. Attempt to mitigate competing priorities. Report violations to the proper officials.
- Document, manage and analyze data in the USDA Emergency Management Response System (EMRS) 2.0.

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Quarantines (5)

Individual Premises Quarantine (Typically State Quarantine) (5.1)

- Implement a quarantine by notifying individuals with immediate control of the animals or of the premises where the animals are located. Verify that notification has been received.
- Secure the premises to ensure prohibited movement on and off the premises does not occur. Conduct a census of animals; use signage to warn of restricted access. Law enforcement may be available as a resource.
- Work with the Biosecurity Team to implement biosecurity procedures. Establish Work Zones and a Decontamination Corridor to restrict access through control points. Maintain a log of all authorized movement. Ensure all C&D protocols are followed. Ensure appropriate PPE and disinfectants are available.
- Develop contingency plans to provide emergency aid to persons who are injured or ill.
- Restrict movement of animals, people and fomites as specified in the quarantine notice.
- Prepare for essential movements of people and equipment to ensure appropriate animal welfare is maintained.

Area or Region Quarantine (Typically Federal Quarantine) (5.2)

- Applied to a Control Area. May exist in addition to individual premises quarantines under State authorities.
- May be implemented simultaneously with a standstill notice, and under an Extraordinary Emergency.
- Follow incident-specific protocols that may be issued in a State authorized area quarantine.

Releasing Quarantine (5.4)

- Typically release individual premises from quarantine prior to the release of the Federal area quarantine.
- Release of individual premises quarantine may be authorized after the follow activities occur:
 - Depopulation and disposal of animals and contaminated products and materials
 - Appropriate disposition of non-susceptible animals
 - Complete cleaning and disinfection
 - Verification of the health status of the animals on the premises
 - Laboratory confirmation that there is no evidence of the disease agent
 - Period of restocking, where disease surveillance occurs

Movement Control (6)

General Guidance for Moving Into, Out of, and Within a Control Area (6.1)

- Prohibit movement from Infected, Contact, and Suspect Premises unless a specific permit is issued by Incident Command for essential movement.
- Allow authorized movements granted by a permit involving At-Risk and Monitored Premises (also called a blanket permit when used for common movements).
- Enforce criteria involving continuity of business (managed movement) for commodities. Producers voluntarily participate in management movement plans, but are required to meet specific criteria to gain a permit to ensure negligible risk of disease spread. Science-based criteria may require surveillance, cleaning and disinfection, biosecurity measures, and epidemiological information.

Checkpoints (6.3)

- Enforce movement control requirements at locations determined by Incident Command.
- Follow guidance for implementing checkpoints, including inspection procedures, permit verification, necessary documentation, biosecurity requirements, and information to clearly communicate to the driver of the vehicle.

Permitting (7)

- Issue movement permits based on science and risk, as determined by Incident Command.

Hazards (8.5)

- Maintain responder safety. Attend briefings that cover safety precautions, hygiene requirements and PPE.
- Prevent disease spread. Comply with all biosecurity protocols. Understand pathogen transmission. Properly clean and disinfect all people, equipment, vehicles and other essential articles during all movements.
- Avoid confrontation, and report non-cooperative or threatening owners/producers to the supervisor.