

# **The Maine Animal Emergency Disease and Disaster Plan**

## ***Initial Response Plan***

Revised September 25, 2002

Maine Department of Agriculture, Food & Rural Resources  
Division of Animal Health & Industry

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6. Disposal Methodology
7. National Park Services – Interim Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Response Plan - *IC and Section Chiefs maintain copies*
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9. Advise for Equine Owners During FMD Outbreak – *IC and Section Chief*

*maintain copies*

10. Standards for State Animal Health Emergency Management Systems –

*IC and Section Chief maintain copies*

## I. CONTACTS

### IMPORTANT TELEPHONE CONTACTS – AT A GLANCE

- **USDA Veterinary Services Emergency Programs:** 24-hour number: 1-800-601-9327
- **LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTACTS:**
  - USDA, Investigative and Enforcement Services  
Headquarters – 301-734-8684 or 240-381-0696 (nights and weekend)  
Eastern Region – 919-716-5618 or 919-349-9814 (nights and weekend)  
Western Region – 970-494-2536 or 405-203-5115 (nights and weekend)
  - **USDA, Office of Inspector General:** 202-720-7257
  - **FBI:** For threats involving bioterrorism against humans, animals, or agriculture:
    - Contact the **MAINE** FBI at (207) 774-9322 Jim Osterrieder  
**OR BOSTON** Russ Chisholm (617) 223-6223
    - FBI will convene an inter-agency threat assessment with subject matter experts to assess the situation and to notify appropriate response agencies.
- **FAD HOT LINE: for reporting suspect cases – PLUM ISLAND**

<b>8:00 a.m. - 5:00 a.m. EST</b>	<b>512-916-5552</b>
<b>Nights &amp; Weekends</b>	<b>800-550-8242</b>

#### Contacts in Appendix 1. Include:

- ◆ Department of Agriculture
- ◆ USDA Eastern READEO
- ◆ USDA Laboratory Special Requests and Advice
- ◆ Maine Bureau of Health
- ◆ Maine Emergency Management Agency and Emergency Response Team
- ◆ Large Animal Veterinarians
- ◆ Federally Inspected Slaughterhouses
- ◆ Foot-and-Mouth Task Force Members
- ◆ Maine Alternative Poultry Association Contacts
- ◆ Maine Association of Agricultural Fairs

Miscellaneous Contacts

## **II. MAINE STATUTORY AUTHORITY & RULES AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES**

7 M.R.S.A. Department of Agriculture, Food & Rural Resources Chapters 201 – 207; and, 301, 303, and 305

7 M.R.S.A. Animal Welfare Act

37-B M.R.S.A. Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management

01-001 Chapter 206: Prevention and Control of Certain Diseases of Domestic Animals and Poultry

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

U.S. Small Business Act, 15 U.S. C. 63 (b), (c), (f), pertaining to the disaster loan program.

USDA APHIS Title 9, Animal and Animal Products (9CFR53.2).

National Animal Health Emergency Management System Guidelines (September 2002).

**See Appendix 2. for documents**

### III. REPORTABLE DISEASES

1. The commissioner shall have the authority to quarantine any animals with a reportable disease and any animals having contact with the animals having a reportable disease for the time necessary to control the disease. The following diseases are to be reported immediately to the commissioner:

A) Bovine Diseases

- 1) Anaplasmosis
- 2) Anthrax
- 3) Bluetongue
- 4) Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
- 5) Brucellosis
- 6) Foot and Mouth Disease
- 7) Tuberculosis
- 8) Paratuberculosis (Johne's Disease)
- 9) Listeriosis
- 10) Salmonellosis
- 11) All other exotic or eradicated diseases

B) Equine Diseases

- 1) Equine Infectious Anemia
- 2) Equine encephalomyelitis
- 3) Potomac Horse Fever
- 4) Streptococcus Equi (Strangles)
- 5) All other exotic or eradicated disease

C) Porcine Diseases

- 1) Brucellosis
- 2) Pseudorabies
- 3) All other exotic or eradicated disease

D) Borcine Diseases

- 1) Brucellosis
- 2) Tuberculosis
- 3) Caprine arthritis encephalitis
- 4) Bluetongue
- 5) Listeriosis
- 6) Salmonellosis
- 7) Scrapie
- 8) Contagious ecthyma (Soremouth, orf)

- 9) Caseous lymphadenitis
- 10) All other exotic or eradicated diseases

E) Ovine Diseases

- 1) Bluetongue
- 2) Scrapie
- 3) Contagious ecthyma (Soremouth, orf)
- 4) Contagious Foot Rot
- 5) All other exotic or eradicated diseases
- 6) Ovine Progressive Pneumonia

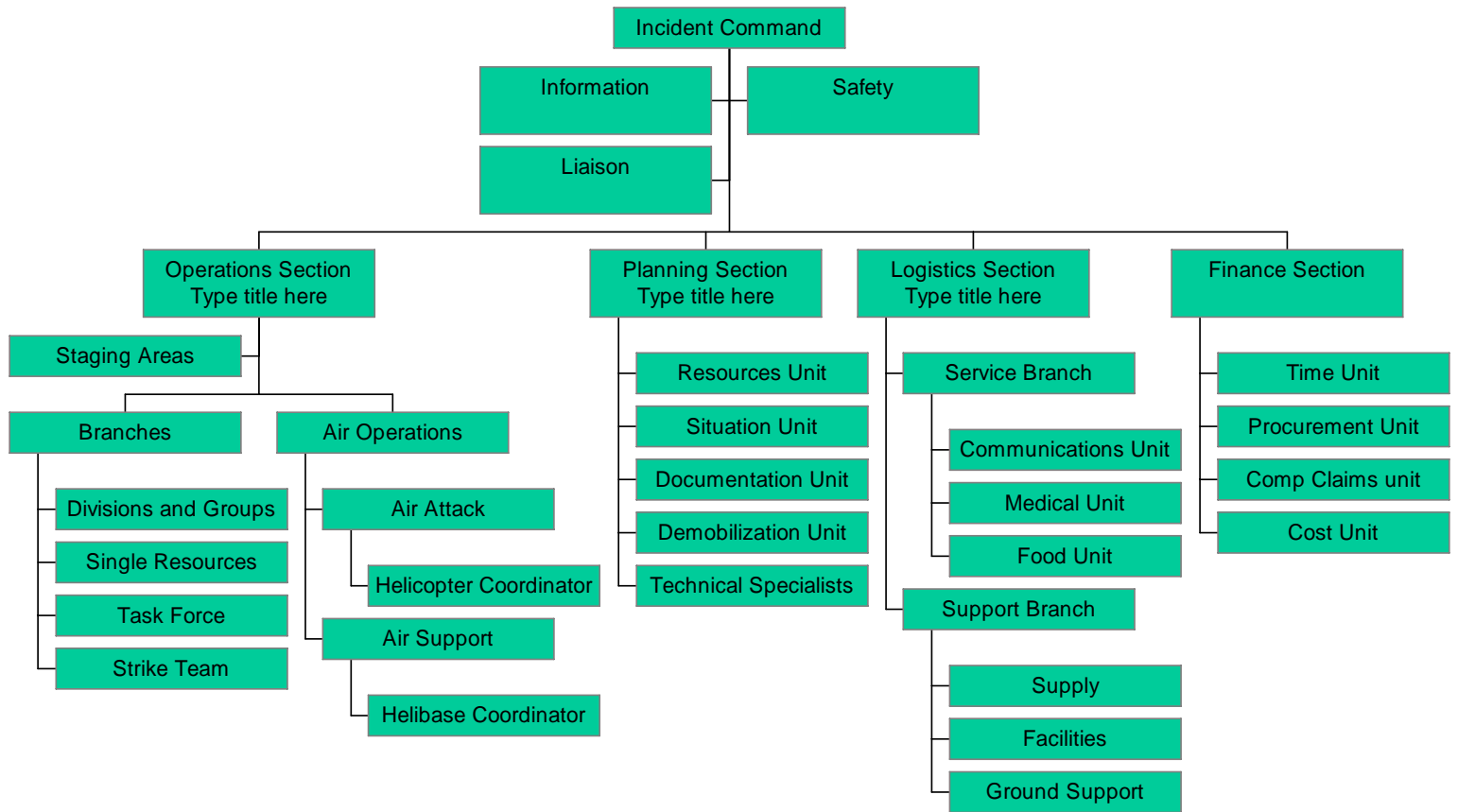
F) Poultry Diseases

- 1) Avian Influenza
- 2) Chlamydiosis
- 3) Duck Plaque
- 4) Fowl Cholera
- 5) Avian Pox
- 6) Velogenic Viserotropic Newcastle Disease (VVND)
- 7) Pullorum disease and Fowl Typhoid
- 8) Infectious Laryngotracheitis
- 9) Salmonellosis
- 10) MG - Mycoplasmosis
- 11) Fowl Typhoid
- 12) Infectious Coryza
- 13) All other exotic or eradicated diseases

G) Miscellaneous

- 1) Q-Fever
- 2) Lyme Disease
- 3) Toxic Substance Contamination
- 4) Rabies
- 5) Leptospirosis

# IV. INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM



## V. DEFINITIONS

**6-mile Infected Zone** - the 6-mile radius area identified by the Department of Agriculture around an infected farm or premises in which all FAD susceptible species will be depopulated and disposed of. The exact boundary will depend on weather conditions, type of farm, time of year, species affected and local geography and may be modified as new information is presented. Movement of vehicles and people within the zone will be restricted. The highest level of biosecurity measures will be implemented within this zone.

**40-mile Surveillance Zone** – the 40-mile radius area identified by the Department of Agriculture around an infected zone. Initially set to be large, this distance may be reduced as the epidemiological information becomes available, but not less than 6 miles from the borders of the infected zone. Once the extent of the outbreak is understood, susceptible livestock can move freely within the surveillance zone, but to leave the zone they must have a permit. Non-susceptible livestock or poultry can move freely within and out of the zone with a Department of Agriculture Permit.

**ACP – Access Control Point.** A checkpoint manned by law enforcement officials on the perimeter of an infected premises that controls vehicular and foot traffic into or out of the premises. ACPs may include decontamination capability or other biosecurity measures

**APHIS - The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service** - of the USDA responsible for ensuring the health and care of animals and plants.

**AVIC - Area Veterinarian in Charge** - the lead Federal Veterinarian for APHIS Veterinary Services in an Area.

**Animal By-Products** – Meat products and products of animal origin (e.g. milk, eggs) for human consumption or for use in animal feeding

### **Case Classifications:**

- *Suspect* – Animal with clinical signs that may be consistent with an FAD
- *Presumptive positive (Index case)* – Animal with clinical signs consistent with FAD plus the following: 1) sample is positive on screening tests, and 2) other epidemiological information is indicative of the FAD
- *Presumptive positive (Secondary case)* – Animal with clinical signs consistent with FAD plus one or both of the following: 1) sample is positive on screening tests; and 2) other epidemiological information is indicative of the FAD
- *Confirmed positive* – Agent is isolated and identified from samples submitted for testing at an approved laboratory

**Dangerous contact premises** - Premises that contains a dangerous contact animal(s).

**Disease agent** – The organism that causes the disease

**Disposal** – Sanitary removal of animal carcasses and contaminated animal products by burial in compost, burial, incineration or some other process so as to prevent the spread of disease

**EOC** – Emergency Operations Center, Camp Keyes, Augusta, Maine

**FADD - Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician** -a licensed veterinarian who has been through the foreign animal disease training course at Plum Island and receives continuing education in Fads and animal health emergency management.

**FAD - Foreign Animal Disease** - is one designated as transmissible disease which has the potential for very serious and rapid spread, irrespective of national borders, which are capable of serious socioeconomic or public health consequences and which are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animals products.

**Highly Contagious Disease** – Rapidly spreading from animal to animal as well as herd-to-herd or flock-to-flock. Transmission can occur via direct and indirect modes; has above normal morbidity/mortality per unit time; could be based on species or production.

**ICP - Incident Command Post** – the location from which the Incident Commander oversees all incident operations. There is only one ICP for each incident or event.

**ICS - Incident Command System** – used to manage an emergency incident or a non-emergency event.

**IP – Infected Premises** - a defined area (which may be all or part of a property) in which FAD is believed to exist.

**MEERT – Maine Emergency Response Team**

**MEMA – Maine Emergency Management Agency** – Located at Camp Keyes, Augusta, Maine

**Movement Control Zone** – An area designated by the Maine State and Police in coordination with the Department of Agriculture and municipal law enforcement agencies that corresponds to the 6-mile infected zone or the 40-mile surveillance zone in and through which vehicular traffic is controlled by manned traffic control points or access control points.

**NVSL - National Veterinary Science Laboratory, Ames, Iowa**

**Producer** - farmer, animal owner or keeper of livestock or poultry

**Quarantine** – Legal restrictions imposed on a place, animal, vehicle or other thing limited movement

**Quarantine Zone** – The area comprising the Infected Zone and the Surveillance Zone.

**READEO - Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Organization**

**Sentinel animals** – Animals of known health status monitored for the purpose to detect the presence of a specific exotic disease agent.

**State Veterinarian** – The Maine veterinary officer in the Department of Agriculture and in charge of any FAD

**TCP – Traffic Control Point.** A checkpoint manned by law enforcement personnel on major highways and roads in or on the perimeter of the surveillance zone. TCPs divert vehicular traffic along alternate routes and enforce permit-only movement of livestock.

**Trace back** – The process of locating animals, persons or animal products that may be implicated in the spread of disease

**Vector** – A living organism (frequently an arthropod) that transmits an infectious agent from one host to another.

A *biological* vector is one in which the infectious agent must develop or multiply before becoming infective in a recipient host.

A *mechanical* vector is one that transmits an infectious agent from one host to another but is not essential to the life cycle of the agent.

**VMAT – Veterinary Medical Assistance Team.** A team of veterinarians, technicians and support personnel they can deploy within 24 to 48 hours to supplement local response efforts. VMATs are organized under the U. S. Public Health Service and can be required through FEMA as provided in the Federal Response Plan

**Zoonosis** – A disease that can be spread between animals and people

## **VI. INTRODUCTION**

A wide range of animal health emergencies in recent years illustrates the critical need for the Maine Department of Agriculture, Food & Rural Resources, the Maine Emergency Management Agency, and the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS VS) to develop emergency response plans to protect Maine's livestock and poultry populations from foreign and emerging animal diseases. These emergencies can devastate the livestock industries. In addition, natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, oil spills, radiological emergencies from nuclear power plants, and acts of bio-terrorism require action to protect and shelter threatened animals and appropriately dispose of those adversely affected.

The policies and procedures outlined in this plan provide a framework for coordinating state and federal initial response to these animal health emergencies, and establish a smooth transition should the event be declared a national or state emergency.

### **i. PURPOSE**

This plan is designed to establish a multifaceted and coordinated approach by the USDA APHIS Veterinary Services (hereafter VS), the Maine Department of Agriculture, Food & Rural Resources, and the Maine Emergency Management Agency for initial response to animal health emergencies. This plan will be coordinated by the Department of Agriculture and the Maine Emergency Management Agency.

This plan will:

- Identify roles and responsibilities of USDA APHIS Veterinary Services
- Identify roles and responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture, Food & Rural Resources
- Provide a directory of major contacts, support agencies, industry groups and organizations
- Provide a directory of state and federal employees potentially available to respond
- Provide a protocol for initial action plans to respond to animal health emergencies
- *Provide a protocol for initial action plans to respond to natural disasters threatening animals. This is currently underway in cooperation with the Bureau of Health and is not contained in this document.*

### **ii. STRUCTURE**

A. Legal basis:

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the State of Maine and the USDA will serve as a framework and basis for cooperative efforts for this plan. In addition, a MOU will be

drafted between the State of Maine and the Country of Canada. As of September 2002, neither document is available.

**B. Direction and Leadership:**

The State Veterinarian for the Division of Animal Industry and the Area Veterinarian in Charge for VS will jointly provide direction and leadership to animal health emergencies to the extent of each authority. The response will be under the Incident Command System.

**C. State Authorities:**

The State of Maine has statutes and regulations (7 M.R.S.A. §1301 - 1820) in place which define state authorities regarding animal disease and control measures which would be needed in times of emergencies. See Appendix 2.

**D. Response Teams:**

The Agricultural Maine Emergency Response Team consisting of personnel assigned by the Department of Agriculture and the USDA will be established. This team will be assigned full time to and be dedicated to the diagnosis, containment, and ancillary activities of an animal health emergency. This Response Team also will be established to provide assistance to local and state authorities during times of natural/manmade disasters.

Upon the recommendation of either the USDA or the State Veterinarian, USDA APHIS Veterinary Services' Early Response Team can be assigned to assist with veterinary diagnostic efforts to confirm infection with a foreign or emerging animal disease. They will assess and characterize the outbreak. The Maine team members will be assigned to assist USDA as necessary. The Area Veterinarian in Charge for VS will supervise the VS Early Response Team.

**iii. HUMAN RESOURCES**

Personnel from the USDA New England Area of Veterinary Services and the Department of Agriculture will compose the core of state and federal veterinarians and animal health technicians needed. In the event state agency personnel are exhausted, the Department of Agriculture shall request other state and federal employees from neighboring states. The State Veterinarian will make formal requests to states while the USDA will make formal request to the Eastern Regional office for assistance. Should those sources prove deficient, the Area Veterinarian in Charge for VS with the concurrence of the state veterinarian shall make a formal request to the Eastern Regional Director for additional personnel.

Other potential human and material resources shall include any and all members of the animal disease task force, Maine Emergency Management Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency, volunteer organizations, and Maine Federation of Humane Societies.

#### **iv. CATEGORIES OF DISEASES AND EMERGENCIES**

Emergency response strategies and protocols required in a situation are based first upon the species group involved, then, upon further investigation, the category of disease, as follows:

##### **1. Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) and/or Bio-terrorist Activity**

**DEFINITION:** An important transmissible disease in livestock or poultry believed not to exist in the United States and its territories. The disease has the potential to impact the economy of Maine's animal and poultry industries and/or be a disease of zoonotic importance potentially causing human illness or death. A foreign animal disease caused naturally or through bioterrorist activity, can significantly restrict the intrastate, interstate, and international movement of livestock, animal products, and germplasm; and may be listed in the Office of International Epizootic (O.I.E.) Disease Code List. A State and/or federal veterinarian who has completed or participated in the USDA training course at Plum Island, NY is part of each species task force.

##### **2. Emerging Disease:**

**DEFINITION:** A new disease or a new emergence of an old disease that manifests itself within the State of Maine. A state and/or federal-employed veterinarian working with local veterinary practitioners and diagnostic laboratories will pursue any unknown disease in the animal and/or avian populations within Maine to diagnose, determine the origin, and propose eradication of the disease in question.

##### **3. Natural Disasters:**

**DEFINITION:** Any ecological or environmental event such as but not limited to hurricanes blizzards, ice storms, power outages, mud slides, chemical/oil spills that adversely affects or threatens animals. *A separate initiative is underway in cooperation with the MEMA and Bureau of Health.*

#### **v. Training and Exercises**

The Department of Agriculture in cooperation and coordination with MEMA will plan and conduct training activities and exercises to inform constituents and to practice implementation of their state FAD Response Plan.

#### **vi. Plan Development and Maintenance**

The Department, in coordination with MEMA and other appropriate agencies, shall develop a plan to address the following areas:

1. Organization and assignment of all office personnel to work on responding to the FAD problem.
2. Development and maintenance of an up-to-date fax and email list for all agencies involved in planning for an FAD outbreak.
3. An emergency after-hours call down list of persons responsible to organize and respond to an FAD outbreak. This should include security, epidemiological and logistic expertise.
4. A call down list of persons who may be asked to work as a volunteer during an animal health emergency.
5. A planning section to develop potential disposal sites on producers premises.
6. Develop a list of potential supplies and equipment needed and potential vendor sources. Purchase or arrange for immediate purchase and delivery of.
7. Develop permit system for movement of animals and persons during an outbreak
8. Develop ID system for outbreak personnel in order to secure site access (badge, photo ID or similar method)
9. Implement backup communication system, such as 800 megahertz or amateur radio emergency services that will be used to community with county emergency management agencies in the event telephone communication are disabled.
10. Develop a logistics section to oversee bringing required personnel and equipment to the scene in the required time frame to enable the operation to begin in a timely fashion.
11. Identify and pre-arrange expeditious purchase and delivery of personal protective equipment (PPE) for all persons entering the infected zone.

This plan shall be made available to the livestock and poultry community, state and federal agencies, and all other interested personnel. It shall be available in a printed version or on the Internet at [www.state.me.gov/agriculture](http://www.state.me.gov/agriculture).

## **VII. LEVEL ONE - Foreign Animal Disease in North America, US or New England**

USDA will contact the State through a FAX alert, conference call or direct contact when laboratory evidence confirms the presence of a foreign animal disease or a potential act of bioterrorism in North America, the United States or New England. The State Veterinarian and Division Director, Division of Animal Health, Maine Department of Agriculture are on their contact list. Either individual shall immediately notify the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. The State Veterinarian, acting as the Incident Commander (IC), may notify the Maine Emergency Management Agency at 626-4505 or 626-4503 who may notify the Emergency Response Team via its notification protocol. MEMA shall take its lead from the IC.

The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner shall notify the Governor, Legislative Leadership and Congressional Delegation. The Commissioner shall issue appropriate and timely information to the agricultural community, including a public health alert to Maine veterinarians. The Commissioner may impose import and export restrictions as dedicated by the state law or by the USDA. The Commissioner shall consider restricting animal movement within state boundaries. The Deputy Commissioner, serving as the Information Officer shall prepare appropriate press materials, and the Emergency Declaration. See Appendix 5.

The IC shall be in contact with USDA/APHIS on a regular basis, and shall receive up-to-date updates via email, FAX and/or conference call.

## **VII. LEVEL TWO–SUSPECT FARM IN MAINE**

Operations shall be run under the Incident Command System.

### **i. INITIAL NOTIFICATION**

The first line of defense in an emergency disease situation is early recognition of a potential problem. A licensed private veterinarian, laboratory technician, animal owner, meat/poultry inspector or market operator, will make the initial presumptive diagnosis and then contact the State or Federal veterinarian.

Under state law, 7 M.R.S.A. §1801, animal and bird owners or keepers who observe animals or birds exhibiting symptoms of a contagious or infectious disease must report the incident to the state veterinarian or federal veterinarian immediately. Any person knowing or having reason to suspect a contagious or infectious disease to exist among domestic animals must report the case to an animal control officer who, in turn, must report the occurrence immediately to the state veterinarian. Any veterinarian, owner or keeper of an animal or bird must report a clinical diagnosis of a reportable disease to the Office of the State Veterinarian immediately. The licensed veterinarian may, if need dictates, impose a temporary quarantine on that premises until State or Federal officials arrive. All diagnostic laboratories must report a diagnosis of a reportable disease in the animal populations located within Maine to the State Veterinarian immediately. A list of the reportable diseases is found in Maine rule Chapter 206, Prevention and Control of Certain Diseases of Domestic Animals and Poultry is found on Page 6.

The Reportable Disease Form located on [www.state.me.us/agriculture](http://www.state.me.us/agriculture) or may be faxed in.

#### **Initial Notification – Notification Tree – Front Cover**

- When the Department of Agriculture receives a call from a licensed veterinarian, livestock owner, university diagnostic laboratory or other, indicating suspect FAD in Maine, the Incident Commander is notified. The Director, Division of Animal Health & Industry, notifies USDA.
- Veterinary Services, Emergency Program 24-hour number: 1-800-601-9327
- Law Enforcement Contacts:
- USDA, Investigative and Enforcement Services  
Headquarters – 301-734-8684 or 240-381-0696 (nights and weekend)  
Eastern Region – 919-716-5618 or 919-349-9814 (nights and weekend)  
Western Region – 970-494-2536 or 405-203-5115 (nights and weekend)
- USDA, Office of Inspector General 202-720-7257
- For threats involving bioterrorism against humans, animals, or agriculture:

- Contact the **MAINE** FBI at (207) 774-9322 Jim Osterrieder  
OR **BOSTON** Russ Chisholm (617) 223-6223
- FBI will convene an inter-agency threat assessment with subject matter experts to assess the situation and to notify appropriate response agencies.

- **The FAD hot line for reporting suspect cases is as follows – PLUM ISLAND:**

<b>8:00 a.m. - 5:00 a.m. EST</b>	<b>512-916-5552</b>
<b>Nights &amp; Weekends</b>	<b>800-550-8242</b>

## **ii. INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM OVERVIEW**

The response shall be coordinated through the Incident Command System. The Incident Command Post shall be location dependent; the initial response may be established at the Deering Building, Augusta, Maine. The ICS is comprised of four units: Operations, Planning, Logistics and Administration/Finance. The Incident Commander (IC) oversees all. The IC shall be the State Veterinarian. The four units shall be lead as follows:

**Operations:** To be Determined  
**Planning:** To be Determined  
**Logistics:** To be Determined  
**Finance:** To be Determined

### **INCIDENT COMMANDER SHALL:**

The individual in charge at the incident.

- The IC shall notify the Commissioner/Deputy who shall notify MEMA at 626-4505 or 626-4503 to request the ERT assemble at the EOC, Camp Keyes.

### **INFORMATION OFFICER**

Establishes Joint Public Information Center, which will serve as the source of information regarding all incident activities. The Information Officer will coordinate closely with both the Governor’s and APHIS Public Information Center at the national level. The Information Officer will provide a forum for the coordinated release of information. The Department of Agriculture will serve as the lead information agency.

### **INFORMATION OFFICER SHALL:**

- Information Officer shall contact the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Philip Haines, Bureau of Health at 287-3290, and Mark Randlett, Assistant Attorney General at 626-8588.
- Information Officer shall notify Capital Security at 287-4153, prepare a clean zone at the Deering Building (two conference rooms), and impose biosecurity protocol at the Deering Building
- Information Officer shall contact Attorney General to review applicable statutes and rules and be prepared to promulgate appropriate emergency rules
- Information Officer shall notify the Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner who shall notify the Directors, Governor, Legislative Leadership and the Congressional Delegation
- ◆ Information Officer shall inform Directors to notify their personnel and “call in” their field staff immediately. Field personnel are required to adhere to the biosecurity protocol when leaving their field site. NO field clothing may be brought into the Deering Building. All field clothing shall be cleaned and disinfected by a commercial laundering facility or as otherwise arranged
- ◆ Information Officer shall establish briefing location and schedule (coordinated with Governor’s office)
- ◆ Notify FAD Task Force – key livestock industry personnel who serve as the conduit with their industry
- ◆ Prepare to disseminate informational packages
- ◆ Provides talking points to Governor which includes biosecurity protocol measures and Identifies the toll free number at MEMA, and identifies appropriate personnel to staff

## **OPERATIONS**

The IC will determine the need for a separate Operations Section. Operations develop the tactical organization and direct all resources to carry out the Incident Action Plan.

### **OPERATIONS SHALL PROVIDE:**

The State or Federal Veterinarian will be assigned immediately to conduct a complete investigation of the situation in a timely manner. The licensed veterinarian, working with a FADD or State/Federal veterinarian, shall furnish the following:

- Name, address and telephone number of owner and/or premises manager;

- Directions to suspect premises;
- Species, breed or type, and number of animals on premises;
- Approximate number of animals affected;
- Nature of the disease reported;
- Date and time when owner/manager first noticed condition;
- Clinical signs detail;
- Known disease outbreak history; and
- Name, address and phone number of veterinarian reporting the disease.

**The Department shall commence the investigation:**

- The FADD shall go to a suspect location, following departmental biosecurity protocol and conduct all necessary tests, collect samples and do an initial epidemiological survey. The FADD shall complete the FAD or EDI Initial Investigation Reporting form (loaded on his/her laptop) once in a “clean” environment. The FADD shall carry appropriate biosecurity materials/supplies in his/her vehicle at all times. In addition, his/her laptop shall have access to the USDA FAD/EDI Initial Investigation Reporting Database, all other permits and notifications. All permits and documentation shall be issued on-site.
- No cell phones, cameras, laptops, etc. shall be allowed at the index or any other suspected site until determined otherwise by the IC.
- The FADD will leave contaminated clothing and gear on suspect farm and follow biosecurity protocol and will not go on any other farms of unknown or negative status or return to the Deering Building for 24-hours. If the presumptive diagnosis is positive, the FADD shall not go on another farm of unknown or negative status for a length of time consistent with the disease in question and its mode of transmission as determined by the appropriate USDA disease guidelines. See Appendix 4.
- As a result of the initial investigation at a suspect location, the FADD shall classify the assessment as “unlikely”, “possible” or “highly likely.” A DOA employee who shall meet the FADD at the end of the farm road shall pick up samples collected. The DOA employee shall adhere to biosecurity protocol and either delivers the samples to USDA, Plum Island, New York or FEDEX the samples from the nearest FEDEX location. Support staff will relay this information to the DOA employee via cell phone. Appropriate shipping materials shall be maintained in the State Federal Diagnostic Laboratory in Augusta, Maine, and given to the DOA employee by the most efficient manner. The DOA employee shall not return to the Deering Building for a 24-hour period. All clothing shall be commercially laundered or as otherwise determined.
- Until confirmation of no disease present, the location/farm will be quarantined. Signs will be posted and a notice of quarantined will be delivered by the DOA employee picking up the samples. FADD will stay with farmer to list to record all potential individuals who have access to farm. The FADD and farmer shall establish on-site biosecurity protocol. All off farm visits shall be curtailed within reason.

- With the assistance of GIS, all neighboring farm within the high-risk zone will be identified and called by DOA employees. Employees will have a script of factual information and be connected with Division of Animal Health personnel if appropriate.
- A high-risk zone will be established with the radius to be determined by the disease in question within which movements are restricted using the National Animal Health Emergency management System Guidelines.
- Law enforcement shall provide assistance to maintain security at the suspect location/farm. Execution of emergency rules will allow the Department to restrict the movement of people, livestock, and other products and materials.
- **Crime Scene**
  1. All responders to the scene should be aware that the outbreak might be a criminal act or possibly agri – or bio-terrorism. Care should be taken that evidence is preserved and that actions involving chain of custody considerations are considered at all times. Only safety of human life will take higher priority.
  2. If there is suspicion the outbreak was caused by criminal activity, the USDA Office of Inspector General will work closely with the responding USDA and Region Veterinarians for the proper handling, packaging and shipment of samples to the appropriate laboratory for testing and forensic analysis. OIG will conduct any subsequent criminal investigation.
- Dependent upon the transmissibility of the disease in question and if the suspect location/farm is a dairy farm, the milk shall be disinfected with Vercon or citric acid supplied by the FADD, and disposed of appropriately on the farm. The IC and FADD shall oversee the disinfect ion and disposal of the milk. For recommendation for appropriate disinfections see Section VIII.

### **iii. CONFIRMATION OF A DIAGNOSIS**

A conference call between the Laboratory, State Veterinarian, AVIC, and FADD, will occur. The conference call will outline action steps; some of which are outlined above and below.

- The USDA shall issue a declaration of extraordinary emergency.
- The Governor will activate the Emergency Response Team under the Incident Command System
- Upon receiving a request from the IC, Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, MEMA will contact the FEMA.

### **FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION**

The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for managing all financial aspects of an incident.

## **FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SHALL PROVIDE:**

- **Communications, Information and Public Relations**
- **Finance**
- **Regulations and Permitting Process**

### 1. Communications, Information and Public Relations

- ◆ Establish toll-free informational line
- ◆ Establish central spokes person
- ◆ Establish protocol for disseminating information
- ◆ Initiate the process to request a Governor's Declaration of Emergency thus implementing the State Emergency Response Plan
- ◆ Maintain communications with the Governor

### 2. Finance

- ◆ Establish indemnification payment plan in accordance with USDA if appropriate.
- ◆ Work with Bureau of Purchases to expedite ordering of supplies

### 3. Regulations/Permitting Process

- ◆ Provide copies of regulations, develop emergency rules
- ◆ Provide technical assistance on animal health rules and permitting processes

## **LOGISTICS**

Logistics manages all incident logistics including ordering, receiving, processing and storing all incident-related resources. They set-up, maintain and demobilize all incident support facilities. They are also responsible for the maintenance, services and fueling of all mobile equipment and vehicles. In addition, the communications unit develops plans for the use of incident communications equipment and facilities including maintenance and distribution of communication equipment. If necessary, establish a food unit for the entire incident, including all remote locations. They will also be responsible for the medical unit that develops procedures for managing major medical emergencies; and provides medical aid.

## **LOGISTICS SHALL PROVIDE:**

- **Resources**

- **Mapping**
- **Procurement, Supplies, Housing and Other Logistics**
- **Vehicles**

Resources

- ◆ ID resource needs and sources
  - ◆ provide forms to field operations
4. Mapping/SWIMS/USDA Emergency Management Response System

- ◆ Ensure field operations have sufficient location maps and data

Procurement, Supplies, Housing & Other Logistics

- ◆ Order all supplies as needed, and ensure speedy delivery and proper storage
- ◆ Identify and make housing arrangements for out-of-state personnel

8. Vehicles

- ◆ Work with Central Fleet to identify available vehicles
- ◆ Work with MEERT on use of vehicles
- ◆ Work with Maine Motor Transport, if appropriate

**OPERATIONS Shall Provide:**

- **Diagnosis and Inspection**
- **Coordinate Veterinarian Activities/Planning**
- **Appraisal and Depopulation**
- **Cleaning and Disinfectant of Facilities and Vehicles**
- **USDA Animal Health Technicians**
- **Hiring Farmers to Assist**
- **Vaccination, if appropriate**
- **Disposal/Animal Welfare**
- **Environmental Impact**
- **Security**
- **Regulations Enforcement**

**1. Diagnoses and Inspection**

- a. **Establish Quarantine Areas**

- ◆ Establish a High Risk zone as directed by the National Animal Health Emergency Management System Guidelines. (Appendix 3). Additional buffer zones will be established as required.
- ◆ Establish and maintain high risk zone - using local and county law enforcement, State Police and/or other resources
- ◆ FAD signs posted at all locations/farms
- ◆ Implement movement restrictions
- ◆ Education and procedural guidance and materials will be provided to law enforcement, local responders, and other municipal officials and others detailing how zones will be maintained - *informational materials and restriction forms to be developed. Some forms supplied by USDA.*

#### Cleaning and Disinfectant Facilities - For Protocol see Section IX

- ◆ Supervise cleaning and disinfection of affected farms
- ◆ Supervise cleaning and disinfection of all vehicles, equipment and personnel on/off the Location

#### USDA Animal Health Technicians

- ◆ Educate
- ◆ Identify specific roles and locations to conduct their work

#### Personnel Issues

- ◆ Listen to farmers
- ◆ Provide farmers with technical support
- ◆ Provide mental health support - critical incident stress teams

#### Animal Welfare

- ◆ Ensure that 7 MRSA Animal Welfare Act statutes are not violated

#### Environmental Impact

- ◆ Coordinate any and all potential impacts through the Maine Department of Environmental Protection

#### Security

- ◆ State Police to assist with quarantine
- ◆ County and municipal officials to assist with quarantine
- ◆ Federal Bureau of Investigation if suspected threat of bioterrorism

#### Regulations Enforcement

- ◆ Ensure that all regulations are complied with

### Epidemiological Evaluation

- ◆ Sample Submission, Testing and Disease Reporting

The state and/or federal veterinarians, working with the producer, will trace all animals that have been moved to and from the affected premise within a time designated by the state veterinarian and AVIC. They will do a complete evaluation of the animals' movements, current location(s) and present health status. The presence and proximity of other animals in the area will be considered. If any animal or avian species at another location is found sick, the same protocols as for the primary infection site will be followed. Conduct Epidemiology and trace backs.

The Area Epidemiology Officer (AEO) for APHIS VS in New England will be assigned the immediate task to provide epidemiological support, analysis, and follow up as part of the response team in dealing with disease investigations and outbreaks.

## **PLANNING**

The Planning Section collects, evaluates, processes, and disseminates information for use at the incident. The four units include: Resources, Situation, Documentation, and Demobilization. The develop the Incident Action Plan on a daily basis.

## **PLANNING SHALL PROVIDE**

### 1. Education and Training

- ◆ Develop educational plan with University of Maine Cooperative Extension Service
- ◆ State public information professionals as well as APHIS LPA specialists will work with the state veterinarian and federal veterinarian in charge to establish and implement informational and educational training programs for veterinarians and livestock owners and livestock dealers. These may include but are not limited to fact sheets, videos, and other materials. The goal is to educate. Programs may consist of various media, including practical materials, videos, seminars, workshops, radio and television.

### 2. Coordinate Incident Orientation Training

- ◆ Educate participating veterinarians and animal health technicians

## **iv. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTNERS**

### **The AVIC Shall:**

- ◆ Notify AVICs in region of the presence of an FAD and its known Epidemiology
- ◆ Give the READEO/ICS team members notice to be prepared for deployment

### **The AVIC shall notify:**

- ◆ Eastern Region Office for VS
- ◆ Legal and Public Relations
- ◆ APHIS Agencies including PPQ, WS, IES, FSIS
- ◆ Farm Services Agency State Executive Director
- ◆ Neighboring state veterinary diagnostic laboratory directors
- ◆ Neighboring states and Canadian provinces
- ◆ Major/affected industry groups and organizations
- ◆ All livestock markets, slaughter establishments and animal concentration points.

### **The USDA/APHIS Shall:**

- ◆ Assign all available field VMO's, AHT's, the area's EO and AIC to assist with diagnostic and containment efforts
- ◆ Provide laboratory testing reagents, equipment, and shipping containers
- ◆ Submit samples overnight or direct courier to NVSL or FADDL for prompt laboratory testing
- ◆ Provide clerical support from Sutton office and elsewhere as feasible to prepare reports, gather information, to provide ancillary support
- ◆ Request human and material resources from Eastern Region and headquarters for a measured response to the existing animal health emergency
- ◆ Provide epidemiological support and analysis for outbreak to ensure state and federal agencies have current and up to date information
- ◆ Ensure that communications remain open with the Department and Industry Task Force in all relevant matters for the disease emergency.
- ◆ Recommend to both state and federal officials any actions and resources needed to ensure appropriate, timely, and efficient response.
- ◆ Conduct isolation and typing of the highly contagious FAD agent
- ◆ Initiate National and North American Communication Plans
- ◆ Place National READEO leaders on high alert or coordinate with National READEO
- ◆ Alert USDA Crisis Management Staff
- ◆ Activate APHIS Emergency Operation Center
- ◆ Institute active case finding based on suggestive clinical signs in all States, to include the State Veterinarians, FSIS, Extension Agents, Industry partners, and public awareness campaigns

### **Industry Representatives Shall:**

- ◆ Communicate with their constituencies
- ◆ Support State and National response efforts

### **Maine Emergency Management Agency Shall:**

- ◆ Activate the State Emergency Response Plan
- ◆ Request a Governor's Declaration of Emergency
- ◆ Support county and local Emergency Management System efforts at the site of the outbreak
- ◆ Enforce movement controls within the State
- ◆ Evaluate the need for a request for a Presidential Declaration of Emergency thus implementing the Federal Response Plan

### **Maine State Police Shall:**

- ◆ Provide security assistance for county and municipal officials at quarantine sites and farm locations
- ◆ Assist in the enforcement and surveillance of movement control zones
- ◆ Act as lead agency for crisis management activities in coordination with the FBI if FAD is determined to be an act of terrorism
- ◆ Provide protection and decontamination procedures for all State Police personnel and vehicles enforcing the quarantine zone
- ◆ Take personal protective equipment measures as necessary for all personnel visiting impacted farm locations

### **Department of Environmental Protection Shall:**

- ◆ Provide technical assistance advice in carcass disposal
- ◆ Take personal protective equipment measures as necessary for all personnel visiting impacted farm locations

### **Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Shall:**

- ◆ Provide operational and logistical assistance as necessary
- ◆ Serve as liaison with wild herd affiliations and organizations

- ◆ Prepare appropriate safeguards to minimize risk of wildlife involvement, including surveillance, diagnostic sample collection and disposal of susceptible and mechanical vector species
- ◆ Enlist the support of USDA Wildlife Services if needed to support response
- ◆ Provide assistance from regional office for plan development and execution
- ◆ Take personal protective equipment measures as necessary for all personnel visiting impacted farm locations

**Department of Marine Resources Shall:**

- ◆ Provide assistance in the enforcement and surveillance of established movement control zones
- ◆ Provide assistance from regional office for plan development and execution

**Department of Attorney General Shall:**

- ◆ Coordinate with the Maine Bar Association and local bar associations to provide aid to those persons affected by the emergency so that they might avail themselves of the programs and assistance offered by state agencies assigned to deal with the emergency
- ◆ Provide legal review and advise to the Incident Manager
- ◆ Conduct surveillance and investigation nor assist in the conduct of surveillance and investigation of potential or reported fraud associated with financial disaster assistance
- ◆ Conduct appropriate action designed to assure effective consumer protection during the disaster situation, particularly in the recovery phase

**Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Shall:**

Provide public health advice during the declared disaster emergency

- ◆ Report to MEMA any public health hazards, actual and potential, and recommend actions required to either minimize or eliminate such hazards
- ◆ Provide a listing of local resources for appropriate medical/health support for all response personnel in the quarantined areas, to include prescription drugs
- ◆ Provide assistance from regional offices for plan development and execution

- ◆ Coordinate with County and Municipal health providers to provide assistance for plan development and execution
- ◆ Support Safety Officer
- ◆ Provide medical screening of emergency response personnel
- ◆ Take personal protective equipment measures as necessary for all personnel visiting impacted farm locations

**Department of Transportation Shall:**

- ◆ Provide assistance in the enforcement and surveillance of established movement control zones, within the department’s capability and in coordination with law enforcement agencies
- ◆ Assist with the designation of routes for emergency movement of people around the infected zone
- ◆ Provide assistance in obtaining equipment for disposal operations
- ◆ Provide assistance from regional office for plan development and execution
- ◆ Provide appropriate disposal guidance to personnel responsible for clearance of animal debris from highways
- ◆ Take personal protective equipment measures as necessary for all personnel visiting impacted farm locations

**Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services**

- ◆ Provide professional mental health and special care advice and assistance to state, county and municipal counseling programs for disaster assistance
- ◆ Develop and implement specialized state mental health and human care programs designed to alleviate the unusual disaster relief and recovery programs associated with the FAD control and eradication program
- ◆ Take personal protective equipment measures as necessary for all personnel visiting impacted farm locations

**Department of Economic and Community Development Shall:**

- ◆ Provide policies, procedures and educational information to mitigate against the transmission of the FAD by tourists visiting high risk areas
- ◆ Act as liaison with tourism industry
- ◆ Provide assistance in the development and execution of the plan

**State Planning Office Shall:**

- ◆ Provide a supporting role to assist in the development of macroeconomic studies and to collaborate with the Department of Agriculture to report to the Governor, affected parties, Legislature and Maine citizens, regarding the economic impacts attributable to the effects of the FAD outbreak

**Department of Labor Shall:**

- ◆ Assist in the economic recovery of the disaster area, particularly in the payment of unemployment compensation

**Department of Conversation Shall:**

- ◆ Maine Forest Service has offered to provide ICS implementation training and assistance to Department of Agriculture and other team members
- ◆ Provide assistance in the enforcement and surveillance of established movement control zones
- ◆ Identify sources and provide equipment as needed
- ◆ Provide assistance in the development and execution of the plan

**Department of Administration and Finance Shall:**

- ◆ Provide assistance in the area of procurement, personnel hiring, and information services
- ◆ Provide assistance in the development and execution of the plan

**Department of Education Shall:**

1. Provide policies, procedures and educational information to mitigate against the transmission of the FAD by school faculty and students visiting high risk areas

**County Emergency Management Agencies Shall:**

2. Provide assistance in the development and execution of the plan
3. Assist in locating necessary resources, e.g. heavy equipment and operators, fuel sources, decontamination equipment and personnel, and emergency communications systems

## **IX. BIOSECURITY PROTOCOL**

All personnel conducting any sort of fieldwork will be required to adhere to this protocol. Biosecurity protocol will be reviewed as part of your initial training.

### **Cleaning and Disinfecting**

**GOAL:** To curtail the spread and eradicate the disease through proper cleaning and disinfection. Cleaning and disinfection is the combination of physical and chemical processes that remove or kill pathogenic microorganisms. C&D is vital for disease eradication. Thorough C&D involves close cooperation between property owner and all personnel involved in C&D procedures. Effective C&D will reduce the period of time between slaughter and restocking on contaminated properties.

### **Disinfectants**

#### **I. Selection, Use, and Responsibilities**

**A.** The choice of a disinfectant is governed by several factors: the type of surface to be disinfected, cleanliness of the surface, effectiveness (approval list), and time. Allow sufficient time for the disinfectant to act on the agent.

**B.** When using disinfectants:

- thoroughly rinse all surfaces with clean water before applying a disinfectant.
- do not mix one disinfectant with another
- take proper precautions with all disinfectants and apply at the recommended dilutions
- proper protective equipment should always be worn

#### **II. Precautions**

All disinfectants must be used with care to avoid occupational injuries or health problems. Persons responsible for the disinfection operations must be familiar with the characteristics of the disinfectant they are using. It is essential to brief workers and the owner/manager on safety aspects before beginning cleaning and disinfection operations, including the potentially harmful effects of chemicals on animals, humans and the environment. First aid kits must be available on every infected premises or where hazardous chemicals are being used.

The use of any chemical or equipment should conform to the manufacturer's instructions and safety standards. All disinfectant label directions and precautions must be followed.

All officers and workers must carry out their duties in accordance with current health and safety laws.

When diluting concentrated chemicals, the concentrate should always be added to water, never water to concentrate. Do not mix acid with alkaline disinfectants. Apart from the resulting chemical reaction, the effectiveness of both chemicals is nullified. Contact with concentrates on exposed skin may cause severe burning. All workers engaged in mixing or applying disinfectants must wear rubber boots, overalls, goggles and head covering for protection. Avoid the danger of inhalation by NOT applying a mist spray.

If contact occurs:

- Immediately wash with copious amounts of water
- Refer for hospital treatment if necessary
- Eye contact should be irrigated copiously with clean wash and referred a Doctor
- Disinfectant concentrate should be stored in one place on the property away from the main area of work in order to remove the danger of containers being ruptured inadvertently. Inventory should be checked each day for spillage of concentrate.

A disinfectant whose action is based upon its acidity is rendered useless if sprayed upon highly alkaline material, conversely, if the action is based upon the disinfectants alkalinity it is rendered useless when sprayed on highly acid material.

Disinfectants have poor penetration properties. It is important that surfaces be thoroughly cleaned of organic matter prior to application.

The amount of disinfectant necessary for a particular job can vary considerably. It is most important to remember that, after having cleaned a surface, the time of contact is of critical importance. For most applications, disinfectants must flood the surface and keep it thoroughly wet for a least 10 minutes.

### **III. Kinds of Disinfectants**

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registers (licenses) disinfectants for use against bacteria, viruses, and other microorganisms. USDA/APHIS has secured FIFRA Section 18 quarantine exemptions from EPA that allow the use of the following disinfectants, known to be effective at inactivating the Foot-and-Mouth virus, by any individual in the United States:

Oxy-Spet 333

Oxine

Sodium hypochlorite (3% solution) (three parts household bleach mixed with 2 parts water)

Acetic acid (4% solution) (vinegar)  
Virkon-S

Special Note for Foot-and-Mouth (FMD) Disease

The FMD virus is very susceptible to both low and high pH. The use of Milk organic acids and alkaline compounds are effective disinfectants. Both USDA and EPA expect that additional disinfectants may be registered for use against the FMD virus such as citric acid, sodium carbonate (4%), sodium carbonate (4%) plus sodium silicate (0.1%), and sodium hydroxide (2%). Before a product can be approved for use, EPA must review efficacy data that proves that the product effectively inactivates the FMD virus. The state lead agency may apply for a Section 18 emergency exemption for the product of interest. EPA will require valid efficacy data (testing and proof that the product effectively controls the virus) prior to approval of a Section 18 exemption request.

If a state wishes to apply for a Section 18 exemption for sodium carbonate, sodium carbonate plus sodium silicate hydroxide, it may rely upon the efficacy data submitted by USDA/APHIS on those compounds to satisfy the efficacy data requirements.

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Disinfectant	Percent	Mix Ratio
Sodium Hydroxide (lye)	2 percent	13 ½ ox. can to 5 gallons water
Sodium carbonate (soda ash)	4 percent	1 lb. to 3 gallons warm water (monitored to ensure effectiveness of the working solution)
Acetic acid	2 percent	2 parts glacial acetic acid to 98 parts water or vinegar used at full strength
Virkon-S	1 percent	Mix 1.3 ounces in gallon of water
Metasilicate	4 percent	1 lb. to 3 gallons water
Sodium hypochlorite (household bleach)	3 percent	3 parts household bleach mixed with 2 parts water

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## Disinfection Procedures

### A. Personal Decontamination

The aim of personal decontamination is to safely remove any contamination on the body or clothing. When properly carried out, personal decontamination procedures permit the safe movement of personnel from property to property. These procedures must be rigorously applied.

Heavy personal contamination may occur while working on an IP/DCP or when active disease is found by diagnostic and surveillance teams. The heaviest contamination will occur:

- When living infected animals are physically inspected;
- When slaughtered animals are physically inspected and diagnostic samples taken;
- At the slaughter site on an IP or DCP;
- At the site of carcass disposal; and
- When removing manure, bedding and debris from buildings which houses infected animals

### **1. Personal Decontamination Site**

A personal decontamination site (PDS) will be established near the exit point from each IP or DCP. The Site Supervisor in consultation with the C&D Foreman and owner/manager will be responsible for selecting the area. Section criteria will include:

- The PDS must be places as far from previous animal activity as practical. (Critical inspection and questioning of the owner/manager of the property will determine the extent of property contamination with regard to animal and manure contact).
- It should allow for future expansion and may be in use over a considerable period of time
- It must be located in an area such that it is possible to leave the IP or DCP directly from the PDS without becoming recontaminated.
- Once the site for the PDS has been located, the area should be overspread with a disinfectant.
- The PDS should be on an impervious surface inside a building or temporary shelter with an adequate water supply and adequate drainage.
- If no impervious surface is available a heavy sheet of plastic (10 yards by 10 yards) may be used.

### **2. Personal Decontamination Procedure for PDS**

There are no antiviral disinfectants known to be effective against the FMD virus that are approved for use on human skin. Therefore, warm soapy water is recommended for washing face, hair, skin, etc. Alternatively, the pH of the washing solution can be lowed (by adding acetic acid) to enhance antiviral action. If other skin decontaminants are used, care must be taken to ensure they are effective against FMD.

Each person working on an IP/DCP should have:

- A clean change of clothes and shoes stored in the personal vehicle, a pair of disposable outerwear coveralls, pair of washable, waterproof or disposable innerwear coveralls, knee high, shoeless rubber boots, rain gear; and winter wear.
- Each person entering/exiting an IP/DCP or any quarantined area that is grossly contaminated must pass through the PDS. The following PDS procedures will apply to ALL personnel:
- Disposable items (coveralls, gloves, and equipment) are placed in heavy gauge plastic garbage bags and left on site (buried in compost) or appropriately disposed of.
- Industrial hard hats must be scrubbed with disinfectant.
- Visibly contaminated clothing must be disinfected, the skin washed and clean pair of clothes used to leave the site.
- Rubber boots are scrubbed down paying particular attention to the soles.
- Raingear disinfected and hung up to dry at the Command Post.
- C&D procedures after leaving the IP/DCP and before entering the personal vehicle;
- Boots are disinfected a second time at the personal vehicle
- Disposable boots are disinfected a second time at the personal vehicle
- Disposable inner coveralls and other disposables/trash are placed in a heavy mil plastic bag and stored in the vehicle trunk.
- Rubber boots removed, disinfected and placed in a boot tray in the vehicle trunk.
- Workers change into shoes not worn on the IP.

Upon completing personal disinfection at the IP/DCP, personnel should return to the IC and:

- Conduct vehicle C&D. A vehicle washing station will be established for each field operation as appropriate.
- Properly dispose of any trash generated, obtain needed supplies, and attend briefings.

If a person leaves an IP or DCP for other duties they must not have contact with susceptible animals for a period of time as directed by the IC.

### **3. Personal decontamination on Suspected Premises**

**Visitors who have to leave a suspect property:**

It is possible that when a disease is suspected on a property, there will be visitors or private veterinarians present. A person and their vehicle should undergo disinfection if they wish to leave the SP. The following products are recommended for use when no other approved disinfectant is available:

- soap (or household detergent) and hot water for scrubbing; and
- acetic acid (household vinegar) use undiluted

## **B. Property decontamination**

The IP Site Supervisor and C&D Supervisor must ensure effective property decontamination, including decontamination of people, equipment and vehicles. The Site Supervisor and C&D Supervisor will coordinate the following:

- Inspect the IP or DCP and prepare a map of the property.
- maintain a logbook to record all events and recordings.
- Indicate areas requiring specific decontamination action (consult with the official in charge of slaughter, disposal, and epidemiology).
- Indicate areas NOT requiring special decontamination action.
- List the actions to be taken in chronological order within each area.
- Estimate a time frame to complete C&D.
- Implement the agreed upon C&D plan.
- C&D Supervisor submits a daily progress report to the IC.

A property decontamination program will include a:

- detailed property assessment
- preliminary disinfection
- first clean-up
- first disinfection.
- first inspection
- second disinfection
- final inspection

Continuous, close communication with the owner/manager is essential to achieve an effective decontamination program.

### **1. Property assessment**

A property assessment team consisting of the Site Supervisor, C&D Foreman, Disposal Foreman and owner/manager will conduct an initial property assessment, (assessment packet). This assessment will be used to determine and identify those buildings, equipment and areas of animal movement which will be cleaned and disinfected or prepared for disposal. The assessment will identify:

- the areas and amount of manure to be removed for disposal or composting.
- structures and articles that cannot be effectively decontaminated such as wooden buildings, floors, doors, linings, roof insulation etc.,
- degree of contamination of non-animal areas; machine sheds, workshops, graineries etc.
- disposition of animal feed; open feed bags, loose grain, hay and straw, especially if in close proximity to animal activities,
- overhead electric power poles and lines, underground cables, telephone lines, fuse boxes, meters, water supply outlets and underground water lines,
- specialty electrical and electronic equipment requiring special decontamination,
- locate and mark all drains. All drains must be blocked and allowed to run only when the effluent has been thoroughly mixed with disinfectant
- water flow/drainage patterns. Water will be diverted if necessary,
- a materials and equipment unloading area located outside the decontamination area so that vehicles will not need decontaminating,
- An onsite location where the workforce will eat or have breaks should be identified away from the decontamination work area.

The assessment team will estimate the degree of contamination within the HOME and its immediate surroundings. Special attention will be paid to any porch, mudroom, office etc. If possible, decontamination procedures to allow the household to safely move off and on the premises will be identified.

## **2. Preliminary Disinfection (overspray)**

The goal of preliminary disinfection is to rapidly reduce the amount and distribution of the FMD virus on the IP or DCP. Preliminary disinfection should begin as soon as possible after animals are slaughtered. All areas known to be contaminated, including euthanized animals, should be oversprayed with disinfectant, thus reducing the chances of inadvertent spread of the virus.

## **3. First Clean-up**

- All manure, litter and bedding identified in the property assessment must be removed and either composted, burned or buried. After animal buildings have been cleared of manure, a more detailed cleaning (pressure washing) of the building is required, moving from the roof, working down to and including the floor.
- All loose insulation material (polystyrene, fiberglass and pressboards) should be removed for burial or burning unless sound, impervious surfaces can be effectively decontaminated.
- All rotting wood, unsound walls or ceilings and other structures that cannot be effectively disinfected should be removed for burning or burying.
- All material destroyed must first be valued.
- Contaminated feedstuffs identified during the assessment must be removed and buried, burned or composted after valuation.
- Feed and water troughs must be emptied and cleaned out and either disinfected, burned or buried.

- Fixtures and fittings should be dismantled and stacked for cleaning and disinfection.
- Delicate electronic equipment must be protected (covered with plastic) for later disinfecting.

#### **4. First full disinfection**

The goal of the first disinfection is to inactivate the FMD virus by removing all organic matter down to an impervious surface using physical and chemical agents. The recommended order of cleaning is: roof, wall, floor.

Care must be taken to ensure that areas already disinfected are not recontaminated by people or machinery. An effective cleaning and disinfection program will include the use of a high pressure washer and hot water together with a detergent and approved disinfectant and applied in such a manner as to kill the FMD virus but not destroy the surface being cleaned. After the first full disinfection, cleaned surfaces are allowed to dry to reveal any residual organic matter that will be removed in the second cleanup.

#### **5. First Inspection**

The goal of the first inspection is to ensure that all tasks detailed on the property assessment have been performed. The First Inspection will be conducted by the C&D Site Supervisor and C&D Supervisor.

Important aspects to be evaluated include:

- all contaminated materials not able to be cleaned and disinfected have been properly disposed;
- all fixtures and fittings have been dismantled where appropriate so that no organic material remains; and
- there is no observable organic matter on any exposed surface;
- all contaminated feedstuffs have been destroyed, and remaining feedstuffs disinfected if appropriate.
- all grossly contaminated sites (slaughter and disposal) have been effectively cleaned and disinfected;
- all liquids that have been disinfected have been properly managed;
- the conditions of quarantine, especially at exit/entry points, and warning notices are being maintained.
- all liquids that have been disinfected have been properly managed; and
- the conditions of quarantine, especially at exit/entry points, and warning notices are being maintained.

#### **6. Second full power wash and disinfection**

The second disinfection is a repeat of the first and concentrates activities on areas with a build-up of organic matter.

#### **7. Final Inspection**

The final inspection is made by a veterinarian and is documented in the premises records. All equipment and personnel are finally disinfected at the decontamination site before removal. If the final inspection is satisfactory, reconstruction work can begin. The premises is left empty for a prescribed time before restocking with sentinel animals.

### **C. Vehicle and Machinery Decontamination**

Contaminated vehicles, heavy equipment, machinery and their drivers may carry a disease dissemination risk. No vehicle or person may leave the IP or DCP without thorough decontamination. A vehicle and machinery C&D station will be established at each decontamination site. There must be sufficient equipment, water supply, materials and adequate drainage to decontaminate the expected number of vehicles. Runoff water from the C&D station must not flow from the area. If drainage is inadequate, a drainage ditch must be dug to ensure no effluent escapes beyond the decontamination site.

#### **1. Cars**

Personal vehicles should remain off IPs or DCPs. Site workers should park their vehicles on the road. These and other vehicles should be power washed and the interiors wiped down with disinfectant. An area with an asphalt/concrete surface with proper drainage and an adequate water supply may be designated as a regional vehicle disinfection station. A carwash facility is ideal for decontamination of vehicles if one is conveniently located.

#### **2. Livestock trucks**

All organic matter; manure, bedding and feed must be removed from the vehicle. This material should be burned, buried or composted. All surfaces must be cleaned and scrubbed down to bare metal and then soaked with disinfectant.

If the vehicle is known to have carried diseased or suspect stock, tracing is required to identify livestock and/or materials transported.

#### **3. Milk trucks**

Milk trucks may become contaminated and disseminate the virus in the following ways:

- picking up infected milk from a dairy farm while the disease is incubating;
- allowing contaminated aerosols to be released; and
- mechanical means (by vehicle and driver).

All dairy plants have a truck washing port. Milk trucks must be cleaned and disinfected at the end of each day (inside and out), using an approved disinfectant against the FMD virus. Disinfectants used within the tank must not leave a residue or they must be completely rinsed from the tank.

When picking up milk in a surveillance zone, it is recommended that milk trucks be disinfected before leaving the farm. Attention must be paid to wheels and hose inlets. The trucks exhaust vent must be fitted with hydrophobic membrane-type filter elements rated at 0.2 µm. The filter elements must allow air displacement flow rates during tanker emptying and filling without exceeding tanker vessel design pressures. Filter housings should be selected to permit cleaning and decontamination in place. Filter housing outlets should be protected against the ingress of rain, hose down water and insects.

Each driver must carry C&D equipment and supplies. Any spilled milk must be disinfected. They must disinfect themselves off each property within the surveillance zone. If it is determined that the tanker is carrying infected milk, the volume of milk is determined, the milk mixed with the correct strength of disinfectant, agitated, left standing for one hour and then properly disposed. The interior of the tanker must be decontaminated along with all hoses and fittings. Principles of vehicle decontamination discussed previously must be observed.

#### **4. Feed trucks**

If tracing determines that a feed truck has been on an IP or DCP, the driver should be notified and take appropriate decontamination actions.

If it is necessary on a mixed animal enterprise to allow a feed truck onto an IP or DCP, the route within the IP or DCP should be specified to the driver so as to minimize contamination of the vehicle. The vehicle and driver must be thoroughly decontaminated before leaving the property. Wherever practical, animal feed should be delivered to the outer limits of the property and then transferred to the animals without the vehicle or driver of the delivery vehicle becoming contaminated.

#### **5. Vehicles at alternative disposal sites**

Under extraordinary circumstances, carcasses and other contaminated material may have to be moved off the IP or DCP for disposal elsewhere. BAH has permit procedures in place for the transport of carcasses in sealed trailers. When the vehicle is loaded the carcasses or contaminated material will be oversprayed with disinfectant. The driver and vehicle body, wheels and undercarriage must be decontaminated thoroughly before departure.

#### **6. Disposal site closure**

On abandoning the burial site:

- all vehicles and equipment will be decontaminated off the site;
- the areas of disposal will be soaked in disinfectant; and
- the quarantine will remain in force for a period to be determined by the IC.

### **B. AREAS OF SPECIAL CONSIDERATION**

Decisions concerning C&D on the following areas of special concern will be made during the initial site assessment.

#### **A. Solid/semi-solid manure**

- If appropriate, previous manure spreading will be identified to determine disease risk.
- Manure removed from buildings and yards will be stockpiled and oversprayed with disinfectant and either composted or field spread when determined safe.

#### **B. Slurry**

If appropriate, previous manure spreading will be identified to determine disease risk.

- The amount of spare space in a manure pit/lagoon will govern the course of action.

#### **Safety**

Manure pits/lagoons present their own special safety issues which will be addressed in the FMD health and safety plan.

#### **C. Dairy equipment**

There may be varying amounts of milk in bulk tanks on the IP or DCP. Milk can be rendered safe by adding a disinfectant and agitation. The milk should then held for 1 hour and then discharged to the manure storage system or properly disposed. The bulk tank must be disinfected.

#### **D. Animal feed**

There may be varying amounts of animal feed on the IP or DCP. Some may be unaffected, some safely decontaminated, and other feed may have to be destroyed. Decisions on disposition will be made during the initial assessment.

#### **E. Hay and straw**

Contaminated bales identified during the initial assessment must be composted, burned or buried or may be used by the disposal team, if appropriate.

#### **F. Grain storage**

If no underlying contamination exists in an open storage area, remove approximately 6 inches of exposed grain and overspray the new surface with disinfectant. The removed grain and scrapings should be buried, burned or composted.

### **G. Bagged feed**

Opened bags and porous bags (burlap) of feed should be destroyed by burning, burial or composting. Unopened paper bags can be wiped with disinfectant and stored in an area, which has been disinfected.

### **H. Silage bunker/bag**

Remove 6 inches of the exposed face of the silage bunker or bag and spray the newly exposed surface with disinfectant. The removed material should be composted or disposed of.

### **I. Radios, tape recorders and cameras on IPs/DCPs**

This equipment should be held in plastic bags and disinfected when removed from the site.

### **J. Captive-bolt pistols and firearms**

Captive-bolt pistols, firearms and other euthanasia equipment must be cleaned and disinfected and maintained as appropriate.

### **K. Wool**

There are three situations in a disease outbreak where wool and wool bales may cause problems:

- disease diagnosed at shearing;
- disease diagnosed after shearing; and
- disease diagnosed when wool bales have left the property and are in store.

C&D and or disposal decisions will be made during the initial site assessment.

## **Equipment checklist**

### **Personal equipment**

- ◆ Industrial hard hat
- ◆ Knee length rubber boots
- ◆ Disposable overalls
- ◆ Waterproof jacket and trousers
- ◆ Cotton overalls
- ◆ Flashlight and batteries
- ◆ Gloves -industrial disposable
- ◆ Scrub brushes
- ◆ Boot tray or bucket
- ◆ Ear protection
- ◆ Heavy-duty plastic garbage bags
- ◆ Spare clothing

### **Decontamination sites — IP or DCP**

- ◆ plastic sheeting
- ◆ portable shower units
- ◆ Water tanks to 1500 gallons
- ◆ Water supply
- ◆ High pressure power washers
- ◆ Hoses (spray attachments)
- ◆ Disinfectant supplies
- ◆ Scrub brushes
- ◆ Boot trays
- ◆ Buckets
- ◆ Heavy duty plastic garbage bags
- ◆ Disposable overalls

### **Property decontamination**

- ◆ Water supply
- ◆ Portable pumps
- ◆ Hoses
- ◆ High pressure power washers
- ◆ Fiberglass water tanks of sizes up to 1500 gallons
- ◆ Universal indicator strips
- ◆ Soap and detergent
- ◆ Fuel for pumps and engines
- ◆ Generators

- ◆ Portable lighting
- ◆ Electric lead and connectors
- ◆ Backhoes
- ◆ Bulldozers
- ◆ Tractor and trailers
- ◆ Front-end loaders
- ◆ Vehicle-mounted sprayer
- ◆ Shovels
- ◆ Brooms
- ◆ Forks
- ◆ Crowbars
- ◆ Hand tools
- ◆ Plastic sheeting
- ◆ Industrial gloves
- ◆ Respirators
- ◆ Face shields
- ◆ Ear protection
- ◆ Backpack sprays

#### **Supply of disinfectant registered for use in Maine**

- ◆ acetic acid, (undiluted vinegar)-EPA Section 18
- ◆ sodium hypochlorite, mixed three parts with two parts of water-EPA Section 18
- ◆ Oxy-Sept, (peroxyacetic acid and hydrogen peroxide) EPA Reg. No. 1677-129, made by Ecolab
- ◆ Oxine, (chlorine dioxide) EPA Reg. No. 9804-1, made by Biocide International
- ◆ Virkon-S (Potassium Peroxymonosulfate) EPA Reg. No. 62432-1 made by Antec

#### **Vehicle decontamination at FOC, Road control points, Road and rail transport**

- ◆ Water supply and tanks for storage
- ◆ Buckets
- ◆ Detergent and brushes
- ◆ Supply of approved disinfectants
- ◆ Sponges
- ◆ Shovels, hand brushes, scrapers
- ◆ High pressure power washers
- ◆ Hand sprayers
- ◆ Fuel for pump engines
- ◆ Face shields
- ◆ Personal equipment
- ◆ Lifting gear for crates

*The equipment above will vary with specific circumstances.*

**Suppliers and distributors of disinfectants**

**To be identified.**

## X. QUARANTINE AND MOVEMENT CONTROLS

### Quarantine and Movement Controls

<b>Movement Restrictions</b>	<b>Infected Premises DCP</b>	<b>Infected Zone</b>	<b>Surveillance Zone</b>
Susceptible Animals	Quarantined All Euthanized Disposal on Site	Quarantined No Movement Intense Surveillance	Suspend Imports, Sales and  Exhibitions High Level of Biosecurity  Movement to Slaughter Subject to Market Conditions
Other Animals/Poultry	Quarantined  No Movement	Quarantined  Movement by Permit	High Level of Biosecurity
People	Permit #3	High Level of Biosecurity	High Level of Biosecurity
Vehicles and Equipment	Disposal on Site	No Movement	High Level of Biosecurity
Semen and Embryos	Disposal on Site	No Movement	High Level of Biosecurity
Carcasses, Meat, Milk, Feed, Other Personal Property, Waste From Susceptible Animals	Disposal on Site	Disposal on Site or Disinfection  High Level of Biosecurity	High Level of Biosecurity

### Permits

# 1 – Animals moved for slaughter - Permit is for shipment of quarantined animals to a slaughter facility. Use VS Form 1-27; Permit for Movement of Restricted Animals.

# 2 – Animals moved into control zones - Permits for the movement of susceptible animals into the SZ should be issued only in exceptional circumstances. Although such movements may pose no risk of spreading infection, compensation would be payable if these animals become infected. VS Form 1-27.

#3 - People, other animals and vehicles - Movement of people, other animals, vehicles and equipment off IPs, should be restricted and subject to strict quarantine and decontamination procedures to prevent mechanical spread of FMD virus.

Within the IZ, people who regularly travel from farm to farm and come into contact with susceptible animals must clean and disinfect hands, clothing, tools and vehicles between properties and keep detailed records of their movements. Dogs are to be confined or tied up.

Within the SZ, less stringent control procedures may be required.

## **XI. APPRAISAL, DEPOPULATION AND INDEMNIFICATION**

This will all be done with consultation with the USDA and Industry representatives.

### **1. Appraisals and Valuation**

#### **GOAL:**

Provide fair market value indemnity payment to owners of animals and materials requiring destruction to prevent the spread of a highly contagious disease agent within 72 hours of destruction.

#### **GUIDELINES:**

9 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 53 (under revision at date of printing) describes the policies for providing indemnity to an owner of animals as well as the owner of materials requiring destruction.

Fixed rate valuation as described in 9 CFR Part 53 will be used in most instances requiring a calculation of the fair market value for animals or materials requiring destruction. However, appraisal may be offered in special instances.

Distribution of indemnity funds to owners that meet the criteria listed in 9 CFR Part 53 will be paid through local offices of USDA's Farm Services Agency (FSA).

APHIS will establish and maintain an interagency agreement with FSA to provide the above service.

### **2. Euthanasia**

**GOAL:** Euthanize animals as humanely as possible under the prevailing conditions and circumstances. Minimize the emotional and psychological impact on animal owners and caretakers, and their families.

#### **GUIDELINES:**

Euthanasia of animals must be performed as rapidly and humanely as possible using agents and methods determined to be acceptable by the American Veterinary Medical Association's Panel on Euthanasia (JAVMA, Vol. 218, No.5, pp. 669-696; March 1, 2001).

Consideration must be given to the owners and caretakers, and their families, during this process. All should be provided with a complete explanation of what to expect. Psychological

supportive services from the Department Behavioral and Developmental Services must be offered.

## **XII. ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

This will be completed as the response unfolds.

### **XIII. APPENDICES**

#### **1. Contacts**

**2. Laws and Rules** –*IC and Section Chiefs maintain complete set*

**3. Memorandum of Agreement with the USDA and Memorandum of Agreement with the County of Canada**

**4. National Animal Health Emergency Management Systems**

**Guidelines** –*IC and Section Chiefs maintain copies*

**5. Communication/Informational Materials**

a. Declaration of Emergency

b. Press Release – Level Two – Suspect Farm in Maine

c. Press Release – Confirmation of Disease

d. Press Release – Maine Initiates Foot-and-Mouth Disease Response

e. Foot-and-Mouth Fact Sheet – Producer

f. Foot-and-Mouth Fact Sheet - Consumer

g. Press Release – Identifies Key Players in Response

**6. Disposal Methodology** – *IC and Section Chiefs maintain copies*

**7. Interim Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Response Plan**

**National Park Services** – *IC and Section Chiefs maintain copies*

**8. Interstate Movement of Poultry and Procedures During an FMD**

**Outbreak** – *IC and Section Chiefs maintain copies*

**9. Advise for Equine Owners During FMD Outbreak** – *IC and Section*

*Chief maintain copies*

**10. Standards for State Animal Health Emergency Management**

**Systems** – *IC and Section Chief maintain copies*