

**Virginia Department of Agriculture
and
Consumer Services**

OPERATIONS PLAN
for
Foot and Mouth Disease

June 2001

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OPERATING PLAN

For

Foot and Mouth Disease

A Glossary of Terms used in this Operating Plan can be found on Page 18.

1. Implement the necessary plans and federal procedures, in coordination with other state agencies, to effectively prevent, detect, contain, and eradicate the disease among susceptible domestic and wildlife animals.

The primary contact in the Division of Animal Industry Services (DAIS) for a suspect or confirmed case of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in the Commonwealth of Virginia will be the State Veterinarian, or his designee.

In the event of a High Index of Suspicion case of FMD or a Laboratory Confirmation of FMD infection in the Commonwealth, all personnel in the DAIS will adhere to the procedures as established and outlined in the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Emergency Disease Guidelines, herein after referred to as the “FMD Red Book,” as prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), October 1991. (Tab 3)

DAIS personnel will also follow guidelines as outlined in the Commonwealth of Virginia, Emergency Action Plan for Foot and Mouth Disease, prepared and distributed in cooperation with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM). (Tab 1)

A FMD Sequence of Events flow chart can be found at Appendix A of this Plan. As noted on the chart, the State Veterinarian will receive a report of a ‘suspect’ animal either directly from a producer, private veterinarian, slaughter plant inspector, livestock market operator, individual, etc. or through VDACS regional personnel. In turn, the State Veterinarian will contact the USDA, [Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS), Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) and a Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD)] to initiate an epidemiological investigation and collect and submit the appropriate samples to the USDA’s, Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL) at Plum Island, New York.

If, in the opinion of the FADD handling the case, a clinical diagnosis does **not** indicate a high index of suspicion of FMD, the FADD will notify the AVIC and the State Veterinarian. An epidemiological investigation will begin and appropriate samples will be taken and submitted to FADDL. Instructions will be provided to the premise owner on recommended disinfection procedures and restrictions on the movement of animals, personnel and supplies until receipt of laboratory results, usually within 48 hours. A formal quarantine of the premise may or may not be written dependent upon information obtained during the epidemiological investigation.

Upon receipt of **negative** laboratory results from the USDA, FADDL, the AVIC and State Veterinarian will notify the federal and state personnel involved with the case to close the case. The State Veterinarian will also notify the Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner of the VDACS of the case disposition.

If, in the opinion of the FADD handling the case, a clinical diagnosis **does** indicate a **high index of suspicion** of FMD, the FADD will notify the AVIC and the State Veterinarian. The

premise will be immediately quarantined, and the area within a six-mile radius will be considered as the infected zone. The State Veterinarian will, in turn, notify the:

- a. Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner of VDACS, who will notify the Office of Communication and Media Relations (OCMR) and other Strategic Management Team (SMT) members;
- b. VDEM;
- c. Director, Wildlife Division, Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF); and
- d. Applicable livestock/product appraisers.

The State Veterinarian will consult and coordinate with the Commissioner on any decision to issue a statewide or general quarantine of an infected zone to include issues of animal movement.

Upon receipt of **laboratory confirmation** of **positive results** for FMD from the AVIC, the State Veterinarian will immediately notify the:

- a. Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner of VDACS who will notify the OCMR and SMT;
- b. VDEM with the request to activate the State Emergency Response Plan;
- c. Director, Wildlife Division, DGIF; and
- d. All other State Veterinarians.

Notification to the VDEM of **laboratory confirmation** of FMD will initiate the actions stated in the USDA's, FMD Red Book, (Tab 3, page 26, section 3.4.5), and the State Emergency Response Plan for Foot and Mouth Disease. (Tab 1)

2. Develop and disseminate public information guidance designed to educate the public and the agricultural and wildlife sector on the nature and characteristics of the disease, how to prevent its spread, and who to contact in the event animals exhibit symptoms.

The Office of Communication and Media Relations (OCMR) will provide the media and the public with accurate and timely information about FMD as it affects Virginia citizens and commerce in order to help prevent its introduction or spread; or to help eradicate it. Responsible personnel will include the Director, OCMR, the FMD Media Coordinator, the Public Relations Coordinator, the Web Manager, and the Web Assistant.

The Emergency Action Plan for the OCMR reflects the levels of activity and involvement dictated by four possible stages of FMD as it relates to the Commonwealth. The goal at every level is to provide accurate information on a timely basis. The four stages and the communication focus for each are indicated below.

The threat of FMD in Virginia or elsewhere in the United States

The main focus of the OCMR will be to educate the public and the agriculture community about the disease and its symptoms, how to prevent its introduction and spread, what to do if symptoms appear; and what state and federal officials are doing to keep it out of Virginia and the U.S. This will be accomplished by creating and distributing brochures, fliers, news releases, and media advisories; responding to media inquiries; updating the VDACS Web site; and assisting with design and production of signs, exhibits, and collateral materials for informational displays.

The OCMR will develop and disseminate public information guidance designed to educate the public and the agricultural and wildlife sector on the nature and characteristics of the disease, how to prevent its spread and whom to contact in the event animals exhibit

symptoms. The OCMR Contact Chart (pages 16-17) provides detailed information on the areas of responsibility and the position(s) responsible for anticipated actions.

Case of FMD suspected in Virginia or other state

It will be imperative to maintain public calm by quickly disseminating accurate information about any suspected case of FMD in Virginia or any other state. OCMR staff will strive to anticipate possible effects, and suggested responses, while at the same time continuing the initial education efforts about the disease and its prevention. Again, this will be accomplished by creating and distributing brochures, fliers, news releases, and media advisories; responding to media inquiries; updating the VDACS Web site; and working to organize one or more press conferences as an effective, efficient and speedy way to get the same message to many reporters at the same time and allow them the opportunity to ask questions.

As rapidly and accurately as possible, the OCMR will provide information to the media and to the public, and respond to the increased volume of media inquiries through the Commissioner as the designated spokesperson.

If a case of FMD is suspected in Virginia or another state, the media will want to know, among other things, has FMD been confirmed, when will test results be confirmed, what will it mean if the results are positive, where did animal(s) originate, what were the symptoms, what precautions are being taken at the site until the results are returned, and Virginia's involvement. The OCMR Contact Chart provides information on the area of responsibility and the position(s) responsible for anticipated actions.

Case of FMD confirmed in a state other than Virginia

The effect on Virginia will be influenced by the Commonwealth's proximity to and connection with the affected state. The focus remains the same as if the case were suspected in Virginia; however, because of the intensity and gravity of the situation, there will certainly be a significant increase in public and media interest, with a consequent increase in the need to keep current information flowing. The time frame for this stage could be very lengthy. The previously mentioned OCMR activities will continue

The OCMR's responsibility will remain much the same as stated in the 'suspect' case scenario. As rapidly and accurately as possible, the OCMR will provide information to the media and to the public – especially the agricultural sector – about the disease, its prevention, symptoms and consequences. Emphasis will be placed on the importance of contacting state or federal officials if animals show signs of the disease. Staff assignments in the event of a confirmed case of FMD in another state will be handled as shown on the OCMR Contact Chart.

Case of FMD confirmed in Virginia

If FMD is confirmed in Virginia, OCMR's main purpose will be to provide correct information to the public and the media as quickly as possible, gain and maintain public trust and confidence, gather information about FMD and its effects on the infected areas, and assist the news media. OCMR will use news releases, press conferences, news briefings, updated information on VDACS' Web site and educational materials to reinforce best practices for the agriculture industry and provide information to the public including additional precautions, continuing tourism opportunities, and other messages. The Commissioner would continue to be the spokesperson for the agency.

Staff assignments in the event of a confirmed case of FMD in Virginia will be handled as shown on the OCMR Contact Chart.

3. Develop the necessary procedures, protocols, and capabilities to initiate the assessment process and conduct sampling of susceptible domestic and wildlife animals once a suspected outbreak is reported.

The State Veterinarian and all assigned VDACS regional personnel will follow the procedures and protocols as established in the sampling protocol shown at Tab 5. These procedures specify the methods to be used to assess and sample affected domestic animals during a suspected and/or confirmed outbreak of FMD.

4. Coordinate the epidemiological investigations that will determine the possible cause and potential scope of the FMD outbreak.

The USDA/APHIS/VS personnel assigned to Virginia, and the VDACS-DAIS personnel shown at Tab 9, have received the required training at the USDA, FADDL in Plum Island, New York, and may be contacted for epidemiological investigations associated with a FMD outbreak. All epidemiological investigations will be conducted in accordance with the procedures and protocols as outlined in the 'FMD Red Book' (Tab 3).

In the event of an outbreak of FMD in the Commonwealth, the Commissioner of the VDACS will utilize his authority under the Code of Virginia to direct all veterinarians in the employ of the Department to carry out the instructions of the State Veterinarian or his designee. (Tab 6, Sheet 4)

In addition, the State Veterinarian, under the provision of the Code of Virginia, §3.1-723, may deputize Virginia-licensed practicing veterinarians to perform the duties of an assistant veterinarian employed by the Commissioner of VDACS. (Tab 6, Sheet 5)

5. Implement the necessary protective measures (e.g., quarantine) to contain the disease.

In the event of a **high index of suspicion** case for FMD, the State Veterinarian or his designee will issue a Notice of Quarantine, VDACS-03021 (3-01) for the affected premises (Tab 6, Sheet 2). This quarantine will restrict the movement of personnel and animals on the stated premise or area as specified in the quarantine order.

In the event of a **laboratory confirmed** case of the disease, the State Veterinarian will continue the premise quarantine and may, after consultation and coordination with the Commissioner, issue a General Quarantine Order to halt movement of all livestock and poultry within the Commonwealth and further suspend all related activities involving livestock and poultry in the Commonwealth. The extent of such a General Quarantine Order will be made on a case-by-case basis unless mandated by the USDA.

The Commissioner, VDACS, will designate a Site Manager for each FMD infected farm/premise. (See Appendix B) The Site Manager will be responsible for coordinating and insuring the following sequence of events have occurred since FMD was diagnosed on the farm:

- a. Livestock, poultry, and property appraisals conducted prior to disposal.
- b. VDEQ recommendations and permits for disposal acquired for burial or burning locations on the infected farm/premise.
- c. Humane slaughter of animals conducted.
- d. Disposal conducted in accordance with b. above.
- e. Cleaning and disinfection of infected farm/premise conducted.

For livestock or poultry that must be moved from a quarantined premise or from within an infected zone, the USDA's VS Form 1-27, included at Tab 6, Sheet 3, will be used. This form/permit identifies restricted animals moved for quarantine/slaughter purposes. The information included on this form will identify disease infected/exposed animals that are moved to specific locations in order to control and prevent the spread of the disease in accordance with 9 CRF 71 through 85 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

For those animals that must be destroyed, the State Veterinarian or his designee will execute a Destruction and Disposal Order (Form VDACS-03025, Tab 6, Sheet 1). This form will be distributed as follows: Part A - To accompany shipment (if applicable); Part B – To Richmond DAIS Office; Part C – To Owner/Representative of animals, Part D – To issuing official.

Personnel in the VDACS-DAIS central and regional offices will maintain, to the extent possible, a listing of agricultural events scheduled throughout the Commonwealth (Tab 6, Sheet 6). This list will include, but not be limited to, fairs, shows, livestock market activities, special sales, and rodeos. In the event of a confirmed case of FMD, an Event/Activity suspension letter will be sent to the organizers of these events informing them of the extent of the cancellation and restrictions on all livestock movement and activity within the state.

6. Conduct surveillance visits to all livestock facilities within the infected zone until it is determined by laboratory results that it is/is not an FMD outbreak.

Pending receipt of laboratory results confirming a case of FMD, assigned VDACS-DAIS field personnel will immediately begin to conduct surveillance investigations at all livestock facilities within the infected zone.

Personnel assigned to the USDA, APHIS, VS Virginia Area Office will also be involved in these investigations.

7. Identify and coordinate with livestock appraisers that will evaluate the value of livestock, agricultural products, materials, and facilities that may need to be destroyed.

The Program Manager of the Division of Marketing, Office of Livestock Marketing Services (LMS), will act as team leader to coordinate the livestock marketing staff and assign this staff to assist FMD teams as the appraisal coordination arm. This staff will identify appropriate appraisers for the livestock, facilities or related cattle/hog production materials that must be appraised. They will identify and use all private and public resources available to VDACS for appraisal purposes.

The LMS team will monitor federal appraisal schedules as they are conceived and updated and will identify areas of possible controversy needing special attention as well as potential legal or financial exposure involved in the valuation of assets. This team will coordinate their efforts with Virginia Cooperative Extension as needed.

The Division of Marketing's Office of Commodity Services will supply back-up personnel and resources should the Livestock Marketing group need such assistance.

The full Division of Marketing staff will supply further staff resources to assist as needed in the event of an outbreak.

8. Develop and implement strategies to safely handle and dispose of contaminated animals, both domestic and wildlife, as well as any associated agricultural products and materials.

The State Veterinarian, or his designee, will issue a Destruction and Disposal Order (Form VDACS-03025) to implement the depopulation of and disposal of agricultural animals affected or exposed to FMD. These procedures will be accomplished in accordance with protocol outlined in the USDA 'FMD Red Book' (Tab 3, section 7.6, page 95). Disposal may involve the burying, burning or rendering of the affected animals.

The DGIF will accomplish the euthanasia and disposal of wildlife species in accordance with established procedures and protocol within an infected zone.

Disposal of Animal Feeds and Forage

The Division of Consumer Protection (DCP), Office of Product and Industry Standards (OPIS) will provide guidance for the disposal of animal feeds and forage to the State Veterinarian or his designee and farm managers. The following includes some of the basic instructions that would need to be observed:

- a. Permission for the treatment or use of any feed, grain, hay, straw or silage already produced and stored on the premises will be given by the State Veterinarian or his designee.
- b. Consider all feed and forage a source of contamination for up to 90 days. Do not remove feed or forage from a farm after FMD confirmation, unless directed by the State Veterinarian or his designee.
- c. Any feed or hay remaining after confirmation of FMD should be burned and the residue buried, unless acceptable alternatives are found and approved by the State Veterinarian or his designee.

NOTE: The OPIS Regional Supervisor is assigned the duty to conduct a trace back of all feed and forage deliveries, for a period of at least 14 days prior to the estimated date of infection. After this information is determined, the Regional Supervisor conducts a trace forward from the estimated date of infection to the present date. The forward and back trace determines potential sights for increased surveillance. Direct all collected data to the State Veterinarian or his designee.

Disposal of Manure and Slurries

The Division of Consumer Protection (DCP), Office of Product and Industry Standards (OPIS) will provide guidance for the disposal of manure and slurries to the State Veterinarian or his designee and farm managers. Slurries are defined as a manure and water mixture.

- a. The State Veterinarian or his designee will issue permission for the treatment and/or use of all manure and slurries stored on the premises.
- b. Consider manure and slurries a source of contamination for up to six months (dry feces-14 days, urine-39 days, and slurry-180 days). Do not remove manure and slurries, after confirmation of FMD, unless approved by the State Veterinarian or his designee.

Solid Waste

The preferred method of disposal is to bury solid waste after treating with an alkali (removal of optimal environment of a pH level of 7.2-7.6). If this is not an option, solid waste mixed with an equal amount of straw can be stacked to allow build up of heat. Turning the stack is required to ensure that temperatures in the center of stack are sufficient to destroy FMD virus*. Slurry "lagoons" i.e., large reservoirs containing mainly solid waste are not usually treated, but are sprayed with disinfectant and kept under restrictions for a minimum period of three months.

*The temperature required to kill the FMD virus in a stack of solid manure may be added when that temperature is determined.

Liquid Waste

To treat liquid waste, lower the pH for a sufficient time period to inactivate the virus. Lowering the pH with caustic soda (NaOH) or washing soda (Na₂CO₃) is usually the option of choice. Thoroughly mix slurry to ensure an even suspension, and then treat by adding acid solution or caustic soda to raise the pH above 10 or lower below 5, for a period of 7 days. As pH tends to fall during treatment, recommend an initial pH of more than 11. Dispose of treated slurry by burying or spraying on lands not intended for, or adjacent to, grazing animals. If only small amounts of slurry are to be treated, thorough mixing of an inactivant with a pH >11.5 or <5 for 30 minutes is sufficient. Any "wash off" from the cleaning process must be adequately treated before entering the lagoon.

NOTE: A thorough trace back of applications of manure and slurries as a fertilizer, for a period of at least 14 days prior the estimated date of infection will be conducted. The trace back will determine potential sights for increased surveillance. This task will be carried out as assigned by an OPIS Regional Manager. All data collected will be directed to the State Veterinarian or his designee.

Eggs

The Division of Consumer Protection, Office of Dairy and Foods (ODF), will provide guidance for the disposal of eggs to the State Veterinarian or his designee and to consumers. Eggs may present no more risk of spreading the FMD virus than the vehicle used to transport them. The risk increases if personnel handling eggs also work with cloven-hoofed animals or associated products, or if there is a rodent or wild bird control problem on the farm. Until the risk can be evaluated, eggs will not leave the farm within an infected zone. In the United Kingdom, the Food Standards Agency has advised that citric acid may be used to disinfect eggs destined for human consumption. (Citric acid BP in 0.2% solution. 20g of crystals dissolved in 10 liters of water.)** In the event that the Commonwealth is placed under a General Quarantine Order, eggs will not leave the area covered by the Order.

****Guidance on egg management has been sought from USDA/APHIS. Changes may be made to this section.**

Disposal of Milk

The ODF will provide guidance for the disposal of milk to the State Veterinarian or his designee, dairymen, milk haulers, managers of processing facilities and consumers. The FMD virus ***is*** shed in the milk of infected animals and is a source for spreading the disease to other farms and animals. To prevent the spread of the disease, dairy herds within an infected zone will not be allowed to market their milk. Stopping the sale of milk from these dairy farms will prevent the virus from being spread by the milk pickup trucks that would otherwise travel to each farm to pickup milk for marketing.

Inspection personnel in the ODF will be responsible for:

- a. Identification of all dairy farms within the infected zone. Dairy inspectors responsible for the territories included in the infected zone will identify the individual dairy farms in the zone, produce and fax a list of the farms to the Richmond Office.
- b. Notification to milk haulers to discontinue the pick-up of milk at the affected farms and not to drive through the infected zone. Dairy inspectors responsible for the territories included in the infected zone will identify each milk hauler who picks up milk from any of the dairy farms within the infected zone. Each Dairy inspector will immediately call each milk hauler who picks up milk on a dairy in the infected zone and tell them to discontinue making milk pickups at those farms until further notice. Each Dairy inspector will also inform each milk hauler to avoid traveling on any roads in the infected zone. Each Dairy inspector will supply their

regional manager with a list of all affected milk haulers in their territory. The regional manager will compile a complete list of all milk haulers affected and fax this information into the Richmond Office.

- c. Informing dairy farmers of how to dispose of milk on their farms to prevent the spread of FMD. Dairy inspectors will contact each affected dairy farm and let them know they should comply with the following to prevent the spread of FMD:
- (1) Milk in bulk tanks should be emptied into manure pits where possible or the milk may be spread on pasture or cropland that has a good grass cover. If milk is to be spread on pasture or cropland, no livestock should have access to these areas for 30 days and the amount of milk spread should not exceed the amount the grass cover can absorb. Under no circumstance should milk be spread near any body of water or where the milk could runoff the land into any body of moisture.
 - (2) Milk from suspect or infected herds should not be fed to any other species on the farm, especially cloven-hoofed animals.
 - (3) Absolutely no milk from suspect or infected herds should be moved off the farm to another location or stored in containers of any type for future use.

Slaughter/Processing Operations in a FMD Infected Zone

Animals will not move from farms within the infected zone; therefore, slaughter/processing facilities within the infected zone will **not** operate.

Slaughter/Processing Operations in the General Quarantine Area

The Division of Consumer Protection, Office of Meat and Poultry Services (OMPS) will provide guidance to managers of slaughter/processing plants under VDACS inspection. USDA personnel will notify those plants under USDA inspection.

- a. A designated veterinarian will inspect all animals on the premises before they are killed. Plant management will obtain a permit for slaughter valid for that day only. A slaughter pin card, signed by the OMPS veterinarian, may be used for this purpose.
- b. The Inspector-in-Charge (IIC) will ensure that only enough animals for one day's operations will be allowed on the establishment's premises. All animals on the premises must be slaughtered by the close of operations each day.
- c. The IIC will ensure that animals from different origins are slaughtered as separate lots. Carcasses will be identified by origin.
- d. The IIC will ensure that carcasses are chilled and not frozen and remain in the plant for a minimum of three (3) days.
- e. Slaughter/processing plant employees and OMPS inspection personnel who own or have contact with livestock will have their herds placed under quarantine with a 21-day surveillance of all such animals.
- f. An appropriate cleaning and disinfecting system will be used by all personnel and on all equipment (including transport vehicles) leaving the plant. Plant Management and the IIC will monitor this system.
- g. The IIC will ensure that offal and waste products removed from the plant for rendering are moved in a closed leak-proof vehicle.
- h. Products from any plant operating under a General Quarantine Order must be marketed within the area covered by the General Quarantine Order unless deboned and heat processed. OMPS and ODF personnel will coordinate a review of records within appropriate distribution facilities as needed to ensure compliance.

Slaughter Plant Operations - Discovery of a Suspected or Confirmed Case of FMD within the Plant

If a suspected case of FMD is discovered inside a slaughter plant, the IIC will immediately notify the OMPS veterinarian. After verification of the suspect status, the OMPS veterinarian will notify the State Veterinarian who will dispatch a FADD to the site.

The OMPS veterinarian assigned to the slaughter plant will ensure that this suspected case and any animals or carcasses from the associated lot will be isolated from other production and not be moved until released by OMPS personnel. If a FADD confirms the case, the IIC will immediately stop all operations at the plant.

Plant personnel and all affected OMPS personnel will shower with soap and change clothing before leaving the premises. Clean clothing may have to be brought to the establishment from the employee's home. Work clothing should remain at the establishment for future use and may be laundered with 1 oz./gallon H₂O of household bleach (5.25%).

Employees and OMPS inspection personnel who own or care for susceptible livestock will be identified (name, address, and telephone number) and arrangements will be made for veterinary inspection of animals on their premises.

The IIC and Plant Management will identify any product shipped in commerce that may be contaminated and initiate recall procedures as directed. OMPS and ODF personnel will coordinate on oversight of recall activities at the wholesale and retail levels.

IIC and Plant Management will coordinate the disposal of infected and exposed animals, carcasses, meat, and meat products to include, but not be limited to burial, burning, rendering, and salvage for human consumption. On-site disposal may be an option to consider. Special consideration must be given to the method in which these items are transported. Vehicles must be leak-proof, covered (ideally airtight), and able to be cleaned and disinfected between shipments and before leaving contaminated premises.

With concurrence from the State Veterinarian, the IIC may allow the slaughter/processing establishment to resume operations after cleaning and disinfecting under the following conditions:

- a. Operate under veterinary inspection only.
- b. Use no pens that contained infected animals. Infected pens will remain under seal for 90 days after cleaning and disinfecting and should be completely cleaned and disinfected just prior to use.
- c. All other pens, after completion of cleaning and disinfecting, may be utilized to hold animals.
- d. Permit only animals for one day's slaughter on the premises
- e. Slaughter all animals prior to the close of each day's operation.
- f. Chill all carcasses and retain them for a minimum of five (5) days. Do not freeze carcasses.

FMD in a livestock market or other public livestock concentration point

Anyone in a livestock market or other public livestock concentration point may suspect Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in an animal and report their observations to a representative of the VDACS. The VDACS representative should confirm the report, have the lot or pen with the suspect animal(s) isolated and restrict animal and human movement around the area.

The State Veterinarian, in coordination with the USDA, APHIS, VS, Area Veterinarian-in-Charge (AVIC), will have a FADD veterinarian go to the site immediately to investigate the suspected disease.

If the FADD veterinarian suspects the disease is FMD, he/she will contact the State Veterinarian and/or USDA, AVIC. If there is agreement the symptoms warrant a FMD tentative diagnosis, quarantine will be placed on the livestock market to include all livestock, people and vehicles. Samples will be collected by the FADD veterinarian for submission to the FADD Laboratory at Plum Island, NY.

The State Veterinarian will notify the Commissioner of the VDACS and the VDEM. The VDEM will be requested to provide assistance for State Police enforcement of the quarantine and the cleaning and disinfection spray equipment for the vehicles of personnel at the livestock market.

Individuals at the livestock market will be advised in biosecurity precautions to take upon leaving the market, i.e., shower, change clothes, stay away from their own livestock, etc. After individuals are briefed, their vehicles will be cleaned and disinfected prior to their departure from the facility. State Police will obtain the name, address and telephone number of all individuals prior to their departure from the premises for future FMD surveillance.

If samples submitted to the USDA, FADDL test positive for FMD, all animals at the livestock market will be appraised, humanely euthanized and properly disposed. Prior to depopulation, a burial site will be selected, preferably on the livestock market premises. If this is not possible, the animal carcasses must be transported to the disposal site in leak-proof vehicles. After all animals are removed, the premises must be cleaned and disinfected. Epidemiological tracebacks to determine the origin and surveillance for disease spread will be conducted.

For more details, see pages 61-63, paragraph 6.5 through 6.5.1.3 in the USDA 'Red Book.'

9. Develop the necessary biosecurity and sanitary measures and the capability to quickly implement them in and around the quarantine area.

To aid in the prevention of the introduction and/or transmission of FMD to Virginia livestock operations, all VDACS personnel routinely use the biosecurity procedures as outlined in Commissioner Courter's memorandum of June 15, 2001, found at Tab 8. In addition, all VDACS personnel will follow strict sanitary procedures and disinfection procedures as outlined in the "FMD Red Book" (Tab 3, section 7.4, page 91) when conducting epidemiological investigations on suspect FMD premises.

10. Identify sources of uncontaminated food and water for animals that may be at risk, as required.

The Market News Office will be the lead office for coordinating in-state and out-of-state sources of uncontaminated food and water.

The movement of feed and/or water into or within a contaminated area is subject to the guidelines established by the State Veterinarian.

The Domestic Marketing Office Staff will assist the Market News group by coordinating with local resources (individuals, companies, associations, etc.) within their respective regions to identify demand for and/or supplies of uncontaminated feed and water.

The Virginia Cooperative Extension Service and the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation will be enlisted to complement and supplement the staff resources of VDACS to identify supply and demand for uncontaminated feed and water.

A hot-line telephone service will be activated to receive supply and demand information directly from producers and/or suppliers.

All supply and demand information will be collected, organized and distributed by the Market News Office through mail, fax, E-mail, newspaper, and other appropriate communications.

Staff in the Market News Office will not undertake transportation for uncontaminated feed and water, only the identification of potential feed and water resources.

All Division of Marketing staff will be enlisted to provide additional staff as needed by the Market News Office to accomplish this task.

11. Develop and maintain a resource list that will be required to effectively carry out the prevention, detection, containment, and eradication strategies developed.

In the event of an outbreak of FMD, the VDEM will coordinate activities with the agencies as identified in the VDEM, Emergency Action Plan for Foot and Mouth Disease.

All VDACS personnel involved with the detection, containment and eradication strategies developed in this Agency Action Plan are to avail themselves of the contact information as stated in the VDEM Emergency Action Plan (Tab 1). In addition, information has been developed to include possible sources for biosecurity/sanitation products as indicated at Tab 8.

VDACS-DAIS personnel have been identified for the initial euthanasia of FMD affected animals. (Tab 10) If an extensive outbreak occurs in the Commonwealth, additional resources will be required to humanely euthanize and dispose of all affected animals.

12. Assist the Secretary of Commerce and Trade and the Governor in obtaining available state and federal assistance for the agricultural sector working with appropriate state and federal agencies.

Federal assistance available to the agricultural sector through existing federal programs will be activated by declarations by the President of the United States and/or the Secretary of Agriculture. Circumstances may require that additional aid be established and/or appropriated through Congressional action. State assistance made available to the agricultural sector will require the Governor's Declaration of Emergency. Special legislative action may also be necessary.

VDACS will formally recommend to VDEM that conditions warrant the issuance of a state Declaration of Emergency from the Governor and will work with VDEM and the Office of the Attorney General to prepare this document for review by the Secretary of Commerce and Trade and approval and execution by the Governor.

VDACS will work with VDEM in preparing correspondence to the Secretary of Agriculture advising the USDA of Virginia's need for federal assistance to respond to the economic devastation of the FMD outbreak. This draft will be reviewed with the Secretary of Commerce and Trade (SCT) and presented by the Secretary to the Governor for review, approval and transmission. (If the Secretary of Agriculture has already declared a national emergency because of an outbreak in neighboring states, Virginia's Governor should still notify the Secretary of the Commonwealth's immediate need for all available assistance the resources of USDA can provide.)

VDACS will confer with the VDEM and the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture on the advisability of having the Governor seek a Presidential Declaration of Emergency and the timing of that request if it is determined that worsening conditions warrant this. Any request for Presidential Declaration will be reviewed with the SCT and will be submitted by the SCT to the Governor for approval and transmission.

VDACS will assist the SCT in briefing the Governor on the availability of federal indemnity funds to cover potential losses and the projected need for state cost-share funds to help farmers in coping with the loss of animals destroyed in the state's response to FMD.

VDACS will meet periodically with representatives of Virginia Cooperative Extension (VCE), USDA (including but not limited to the Farm Service Agency and the Risk Management Agency) and VDEM to share information about the availability of state and federal assistance, identify and assess unmet needs and develop strategies for meeting those immediate and long-term needs.

VDACS will meet with representatives of Virginia agriculture periodically to brief them on the availability of federal and state assistance and to seek their input on the assessment of the immediate and long-term needs of the industry for recovering from the FMD losses.

VDACS will recommend to the SCT actions the Governor may take including communicating with Congress and federal officials to seek additional federal aid to help meet the immediate and long-term assistance needs of Virginia agriculture in recovering from the FMD outbreak. In development of such recommendations, VDACS will confer with the State Liaison Office, VCE, USDA and VDEM.

VDACS will advise the SCT on the need for the Governor to call a special session of the General Assembly to appropriate funds or pass special emergency legislation relating to FMD, including cost-share funds for FMD.

VDACS will work with the Office of the Attorney General in drafting any special legislation that may be identified as necessary to permit the state to provide emergency assistance to Virginia agriculture.

13. Develop standards pertaining to the safety of agricultural and dairy products for consumption and to prevent the spread of FMD. In cooperation with the Virginia Department of Health (VDH), implement inspections to ensure food safety and to prevent the spread of FMD.

Delivery of Feed to Farms under FMD Restrictions:

The DCP, OPIS will provide guidance for the delivery of feed to farms in the FMD infected zone to the State Veterinarian or his designee, as well as to farm and feed mill managers.

- a. Under a General Quarantine Order for the Commonwealth, no feed will move into or out of the Commonwealth. Feed may be moved freely within the Commonwealth except within the infected zone. No animal feed or ingredients are to be moved from the infected zone except as permitted by the State Veterinarian or his designee. Of farm animals, pigs shed the most virus. The State Veterinarian or his designee will not grant permission to move feed from infected zone farms with pigs on the premises.
- b. OPIS personnel will coordinate the provision of animal feed and ingredients to animals within the infected zone.
- c. The State Veterinarian or his designee will permit feed movements from an infected zone farm only when the destination is within the infected zone. Feed entering an infected zone farm, although it remains on the truck, may not go onto a non-infected zone farm or back to depot. Cleaning and disinfecting all delivery vehicles before leaving each location is mandatory.
- d. Wherever possible, deliveries to infected zone farms should be the last farms visited. However, due to some regional locations it may be extremely difficult to comply with this recommendation.
- e. Unload all feed deliveries at the boundary of the infected zone farm for collection. This will avoid the need for the delivery vehicle to enter the farm premises. Delivery drivers should ensure that, when unloading, to disconnect the discharge pipes and eliminate feed from the assembly. This eliminates residual discharge at another location.

Cleaning and disinfecting all delivery vehicles before leaving each location is mandatory.

- f. In situations not allowing for boundary deliveries, direct deliveries to an infected zone farm will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Implementation of direct deliveries will only be considered as the last alternative. All movement, cleaning and disinfecting of delivery vehicles before leaving each location will be under the direct control and supervision of the State Veterinarian or his designee.

Milk

- a. Milk from FMD infected herds poses little, if any, risk to humans. FMD does not readily infect humans. Milk from FMD infected herds will spread the disease as the virus is shed in the milk of infected animals. Pasteurization and ultra-pasteurization will not inactivate the FMD virus. Temperatures of 298° F are necessary to destroy the FMD virus. Commercial pasteurization in dairy processing plants seldom exceeds 167° F.
- b. To prevent the spread of FMD, the following actions will be implemented as soon as any infected zone is announced:***
 - (1)The Dairy Services Program Supervisor will ensure that each milk processing plant in Virginia is informed of the outbreak or suspected outbreak of FMD.
 - (2)Each milk processing plant will be required to implement a farm pickup and transport tank-sanitizing program for all milk trucks that enter their grounds. Each plant will designate a separate area of their parking lot away from the receiving area in which vehicles can be spray washed and sanitized prior to entering the receiving area of the milk plant. This area should also preclude sanitized trucks from traveling over any route previously traveled prior to sanitizing.
 - (3)The Dairy Services Program Supervisor will coordinate with the VDH to arrange for VDH plant inspectors to visit each plant to approve their truck and trailer-sanitizing program and to ensure that it has been implemented.
 - (4)Equipment necessary to wash and sanitize the trucks and trailers consists of a high-pressure washer with chemical storage tank. An appropriate sanitizer will be used to fill the chemical storage tank so that the high-pressure washer will siphon the chemical out of the tank when the washer is operating. Plant personnel will first wash all dirt and debris off the trucks and trailers and then sanitize the trucks and trailers. Once sanitized, the trucks and trailers may proceed to the unloading area of the plant.
 - (5)Sanitizers shall be used at concentrations designed for heavily contaminated equipment. Recommended sanitizers and strengths are as follows:

<u>Sanitizer</u>	<u>Solution</u>
Chlorine (household bleach)	2 parts bleach to 3 parts water
Virkon-S	1.3 oz./gal. H ₂ O

- (6)Inspections: VDH personnel will visit each plant within 24 hours after an outbreak to determine if they are complying with the above requirements. Written reports will be forwarded by fax to the appropriate VDH and VDACS offices.
- (7)In addition, any and all dairy products manufactured from milk received from within any infected zone prior to declaration will not be allowed to be sold unless it can be shown that those dairy products were manufactured from milk from herds that are found to be FMD negative, that the processing plant has implemented appropriate biosecurity control procedures, and that the products pose negligible risk for the spread of the FMD virus. Cheese, butter, cream, and other dairy products made from the milk of FMD infected animals represents a source from which FMD can be spread. Dairy inspectors will contact each dairy product processor in any infected zone to instruct the operators not to sell any product or allow product to be moved from the facility. A determination as to the disposition of these dairy products will be

made based on whether a herd supplying any milk used to manufacture the dairy products is subsequently found to be FMD positive.

******This guidance will reduce the chance of FMD virus spread from trucks that left the infected zone shortly before that zone was established. It will also be useful if the decision is made that milk from non-infected herds within the infected zone may be picked-up.***

Meat and Poultry Products

During the period the Commonwealth is under a General Quarantine Order, products from plants must be marketed within the area covered by the General Quarantine Order unless deboned and heat processed. OMPS and ODF personnel will coordinate a review of records within appropriate distribution facilities as needed to ensure compliance with intrastate shipment requirements.

- a. Fresh, chilled, and frozen deboned meat and meat products from normal cattle, swine, sheep, and goats, even those considered exposed to FMD virus, should be marketed for human consumption only within the region under the General Quarantine Order.
- b. Meat and meat products cooked sufficiently to be shelf-stable at room temperature in sealed metal or plastic containers, under official inspection, should be marketed without restriction within the General Quarantine Order area. All meat products sold as shelf-stable should be processed at an USDA/FDA approved cannery located within the FMD General Quarantine Order area.

14. Resources of the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

In the event of a FMD outbreak in the U.S. and/or Virginia, the Commissioner will utilize the resources within the Agency to assist in the management and control of FMD in the State. Accordingly, the Commissioner may utilize staff and resources from any VDACS Division/Office for various FMD responsibilities and tasks.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA RELATIONS
Contact and Reference Chart

UNDER THREAT OF FMD IN VIRGINIA OR OTHER STATES

Responsibility	Assigned to
Serve as point of contact for media inquiries about FMD, referring all reporters to the Commissioner for response	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator
Keep the Secretary's Office informed about media queries and requests and the responses given if the Commissioner has not done so.	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator
Based on information provided by the Division of Animal Industry Services or other reliable resource, write, route for approval and distribute to news media statewide news releases that offer specific information about the disease and its characteristics as well as actions which will help prevent its introduction	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator
Using the same procedure, write and distribute news releases that inform the public about updates and changes in policy or procedure to assist in the prevention of FMD	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator
Write, design and print collateral materials such as fliers, signs, brochures, etc. as needed to amplify the message about FMD	Director, OCMR Web Manager FMD Media Coordinator
Establish a section on the Department's Web site devoted to FMD; update it with additional information as needed and provide links to news releases and other informative Web sites	Web Manager Web Assistant
Maintain contact with, and update as needed, public information personnel at affected agencies including the Department of Emergency Management, Game and Inland Fisheries and Cooperative Extension	FMD Media Coordinator

CASE OF FMD SUSPECTED IN VIRGINIA OR OTHER STATE

Responsibility	Assigned to
Determine a designated source of reliable information – within VDACS or in the suspected FMD-infected state – so that there is no confusion about what is accurate and true; double check information with alternate source before acting on it. Continue to inform media and public, using fax service for immediate distribution.	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator Public Relations Coordinator
Serve as point of contact for media inquiries about FMD, referring all reporters to the Commissioner for response	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator
Keep the Secretary's Office informed about media queries and requests and the responses given if the Commissioner has not done so.	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator
Based on the level of interest, the volume of inquiries and the substance and amount of news, consider setting up a press conference. Determine who should deliver the news (Commissioner, Secretary, Governor?). Put together information packets for attendees, including fact sheets on FMD, actions to be taken. Set time for press conference as soon as possible after major incident or at least two hours before afternoon news deadlines.	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator Web Assistant
Maintain contact with, and update as needed, public information personnel at affected agencies including the Department of Emergency Management, Game and Inland Fisheries and Cooperative Extension	FMD Media Coordinator

CASE OF FMD CONFIRMED IN A STATE OTHER THAN VIRGINIA

Responsibility	Assigned to
Closely monitor information from FMD-infected state(s); establish relationship with PR person there to ensure accurate information.	Director, OCMR
Continue to issue releases and advisories about the disease, its prevention and symptoms, emphasizing the importance of farmers' contacting officials if signs of the disease appear in livestock; and the importance of the public's following prevention strategies.	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator Public Relations Coordinator
Serve as point of contact for media inquiries about FMD, referring calls to the Commissioner. Keep the Secretary's office informed about media queries.	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator Public Relations Coordinator
Continue press conferences if news warrants them.	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator
Continue to update the Web site with current information.	Web Manager Web Assistant
Maintain contact with, and update, as needed, public information personnel at other affected agencies.	FMD Media Coordinator

CASE OF FMD CONFIRMED IN VIRGINIA

Responsibility	Assigned to
As needed, assist the Governor's Press Office with the release and press conference announcing the disaster declaration. Distribute release to weekly papers and ag media.	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator
Closely monitor information from FMD-infected area(s); set up briefings once or twice per day, as indicated by the volume and gravity of the news, to keep media sources in the Richmond area informed.	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator
Summarize the information in the briefings and distribute it to weekly papers and ag media that do not have representation in Richmond.	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator
Serve as point of contact for media inquiries about FMD, referring calls to the Commissioner. Keep the Secretary's office informed about media queries.	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator Public Relations Coordinator
Continue to issue releases and advisories about the disease, its prevention and symptoms, emphasizing the importance of farmers' contacting officials if signs of the disease appear in livestock; and the importance of the public's following prevention strategies.	Director, OCMR FMD Media Coordinator Public Relations Coordinator
Continue to update the Web site with current information.	Web Manager Web Assistant
Maintain contact with, and update, as needed, public information personnel at other affected agencies.	FMD Media Coordinator

GLOSSARY

“Buffer zone, surveillance zone, or movement control zone” means an area surrounding the high risk or infected zone that may extend out from the infected farm or premise in a 15 or more mile radius.

“FMD Site Manager” means an individual who will be responsible for coordinating FMD activities.

“High-risk or infected zone” means a six (6) mile radius from an infected farm or infected premise.

“Infected farm/premise” means a premise on which a case of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) has been diagnosed.

“Quarantine area” means an area to include the quarantined/infected site, the high-risk/infected zone and the buffer/surveillance/movement control zone. Until the extent of the outbreak can be determined, the quarantine area may include the entire state or two or more states.

“Quarantined or Infected site” means a farm where FMD has been diagnosed and a quarantine has been issued.

Key Contacts

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Animal Industry Services
And

USDA, Animal & Plant Health Inspection Services, Veterinary Services, Virginia

State Veterinarian, Richmond

Dr. William M. Sims, Jr.
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Pager: 804-759-5999

Office of Veterinary Services, Richmond

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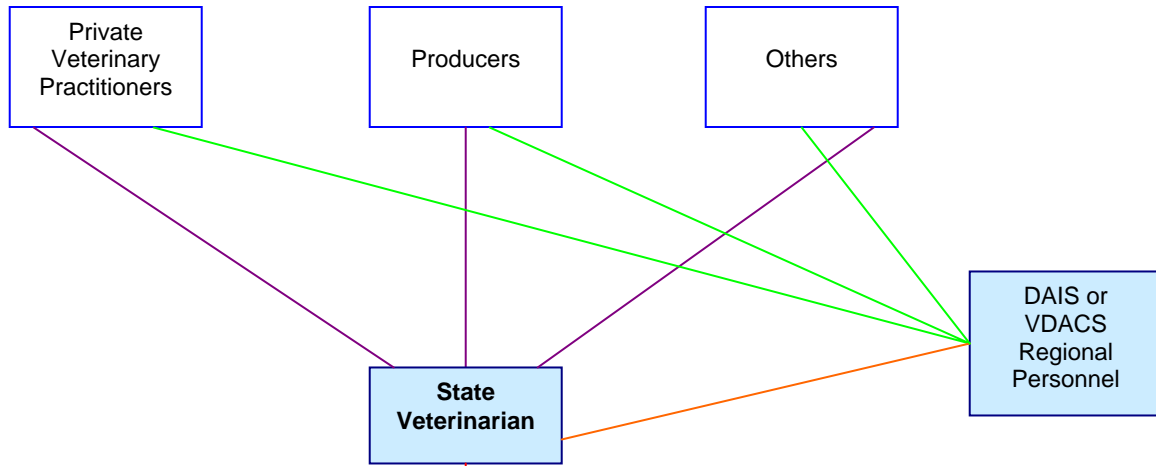
Foot and Mouth Disease Disinfectants Field Use

Product	Dilution	Mixing Instructions	Notes
5.25% Sodium Hypochlorite (NaOCl) (household bleach)	3%	Add 3 gallons of chlorine bleach to 2 gallons of water – mix thoroughly	
Acetic acid*	4 - 5%	Add 6.5 ounces of glacial acetic acid to 1 gallon of water – mix thoroughly	Vinegar is a 4% solution of acetic acid
Potassium Peroxymonosulfate and Sodium Chloride (i.e., Virkon-S)	1%	Follow label directions	Virkon-S
Sodium Carbonate (soda ash)*	4%	Add 5.33 ounces of sodium carbonate to 1 gallon of hot water (or 1 pound to 3 gallons of hot water) – mix thoroughly	This solution is mildly caustic, but can dull paint and varnished surfaces.
Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH) (lye)*	2%	Add 1/3 cup of NaOH pellets (2.7 ounces of the lye) to 1 gallon of cold water – mix thoroughly	This solution is highly caustic. Use protective rubber clothing, gloves and safety glasses. WARNING: Always add the lye to the water. Never pour the water over the lye.

**Section 18 application submitted and EPA approval is pending.*

Information from the USDA, APHIS executive summary for guidance for a response to a highly contagious animal disease, updated March 30, 2001.

Foot and Mouth Disease Sequence of Events

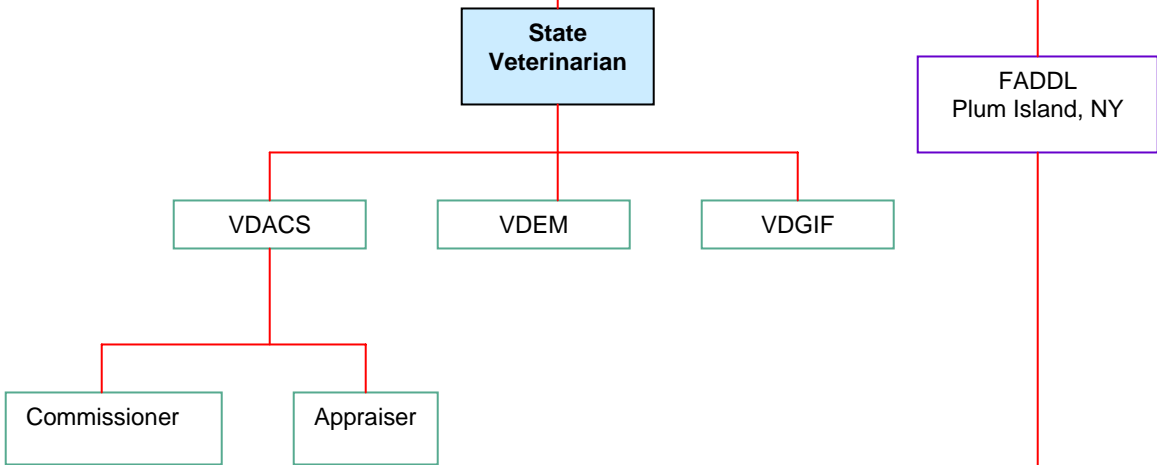


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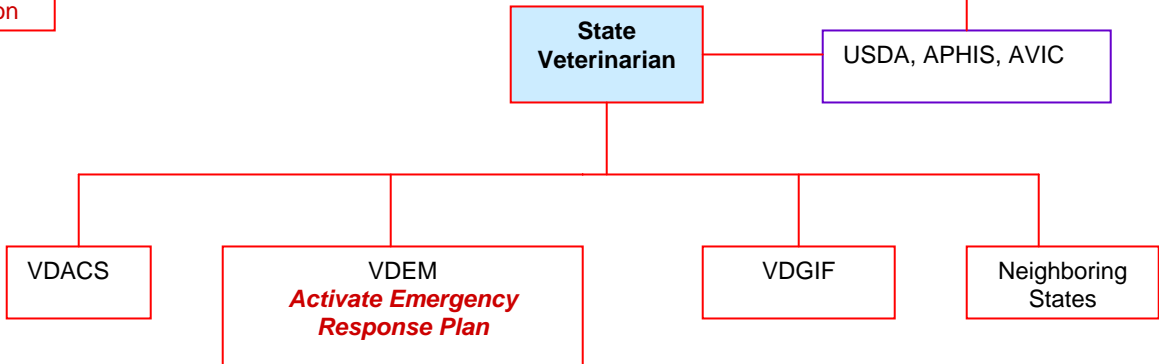
High Index of Suspicion

Samples



Laboratory Confirmation

Positive Results



FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE SITE MANAGER RESPONSIBILITIES

A Site Manager will be appointed for each foot and mouth disease infected farm or premise. The State Veterinarian will make these appointments from Division of Animal Industry Services resources. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services will make appointments when notified by the State Veterinarian that Animal Industry Services' resources have been exhausted.

The site manager will be responsible for coordinating and insuring the following sequence of events have occurred since foot and mouth disease (FMD) was diagnosed on the farm:

Livestock, poultry, and property appraisals conducted prior to disposal

Primary Contact: Division of Marketing, Livestock Marketing Services (804-786-3935)
Alternates: Division of Marketing Director's Office (804-786-6530)

VDEQ recommendations/ permits for carcass disposal locations on the infected farm/premise.

Primary Contact: VA Dept. of Emergency Management, Emergency Operations Center
(804-674-2400 or 800-468-8892)

Humane slaughter of animals and disposal of carcasses

Primary Contact: Division of Animal Industry Services – State Veterinarian (804-786-2481)
Alternate: Division of Animal Industry Services –Veterinary Services (804-786-2483)

Cleaning and disinfection of infected farm/premise

Primary Contact: VA Dept. of Emergency Management, Emergency Operations Center
(804-674-2400 or 800-468-8892)

Disposal of meat, milk, eggs, feed, manure and slurries as required

(Dispose with carcasses as stated above or in conjunction with cleaning & disinfection of premise)

Primary Contact:

Meat – Meat and Poultry Services (804-786-4569)
Milk – Dairy Services (804-786-1452)
Eggs – Food Inspection (804-786-3520)
Feed, Manure and Slurries – Product & Industry Services (804-786-2476)

VDEQ permits as necessary for disposal of commodities identified above.

(Dispose with carcasses or in conjunction with cleaning and disinfection of premise)

Primary Contact: VA Dept. of Emergency Management, Emergency Operations Center
(804-674-2400 or 800-468-8892)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Operations Plan for Foot and Mouth Disease

Upon confirmation of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in Virginia, the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) will notify the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM), the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF), and neighboring states.

The VDEM will be requested to activate the Commonwealth's Emergency Action Plan, including establishing an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The VDGIF will initiate their action plan for wildlife. It is anticipated that neighboring states will prohibit movement of livestock, poultry and animal products from the Commonwealth into their states. It is also anticipated that Virginia State agencies will work in coordination with the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, Veterinary Services (USDA/APHIS/VS), and actions proposed in this plan will be compatible with USDA actions. Depending upon the USDA resources available and the time required for response, the Commonwealth may take unilateral actions. If there is conflict in these plans and the USDA, the USDA plans will prevail in order that indemnity can be paid. The USDA has stated they will pay indemnity for all animals euthanized as a result of a FMD outbreak.

The site(s) or farm(s) where FMD has been diagnosed will be placed under a quarantine that will affect all movement of animals, people, materials and products from the premise. An area of approximately a six-mile radius from the FMD infected location will be identified using defined landmarks such as roads, rivers, etc. This area will be identified as an infected zone. **All movement of agricultural animals, related products such as milk and eggs, and materials such as feed will be restricted and moved only with approval by the VDACS and the USDA.** The VDEM will coordinate arrangements for the enforcement of the restricted movements in the infected zone and the FMD infected premise(s) quarantine.

The State Veterinarian, or Commissioner of the VDACS, will appoint a Site Manager to oversee operations at the FMD infected premise to assure the requirements of this plan are carried out in the proper sequence. The Site Manager will also provide information to the VDACS and the EOC as requested. Statewide, all agricultural animal related events such as fairs, rodeos, livestock market operations and other livestock movement, will be suspended until the scope of the FMD outbreak can be determined.

At the FMD infected premise, the following actions, in this sequence, will be taken:

- All infected and susceptible animals, poultry, feed and other materials that will be destroyed will be appraised for fair market value.
- The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) will identify the preferred method of disposal (i.e., burial or burning) and the site on the premise if possible.
- All infected and susceptible animals and poultry on the premise will be humanely euthanized.
- Euthanized animals and other materials will be promptly and properly disposed.
- Premise will be cleaned and disinfected.

Thirty (30) days after the last FMD activities in the Commonwealth, the previously infected site(s) may place sentinel animals on the premise. If these animals remain uninfected 30 days after placement, the premise quarantine will be removed.

ANIMAL AND PRODUCT MOVEMENT

During the period when FMD eradication efforts are ongoing, producers and animal agricultural industry groups can request approval for animal and animal product movements in the infected zone. These requests can include the movement of milk to dairy processing plants and the movement of poultry to slaughter plants. Working with producers and industry groups, evaluations will be made to determine the biosecurity risk for making the requested movement without spreading the FMD virus.

The following considerations will be taken into account in approving movement requests:

- Species of animal involved for FMD susceptibility;
- Purpose and need for movement, i.e., slaughter, product processing, etc.;
- Distance from the FMD infected premise;
- Number of FMD infected premises;
- Status of FMD outbreaks, i.e., static or spreading;
- Movement route; and
- Actions or practices taken by applicant that may decrease the risk of disease spread.

CONTINGENCIES FOR POULTRY

CONSIDERATIONS FOR POULTRY INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES RELATIVE TO MOVING POULTRY OUT OF A FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE INFECTED ZONE

All movement of agricultural animals, related products such as milk and eggs, and materials such as feed will be restricted and moved only with approval by the VDACS and the USDA.

Poultry are not infected by the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) virus, but can serve as mechanical vectors (carriers) for the virus. Therefore, movement of poultry must be restricted in the infected zone until an evaluation can be made and the risk of spreading the FMD virus by the movement of poultry can be determined.

Poultry located on a farm where FMD has been diagnosed will not be moved and must be humanely euthanized and properly disposed of. All litter, feed and other materials likely to be contaminated with the virus will also be destroyed if it cannot be adequately cleaned and disinfected. Poultry companies will be expected to assist with the euthanasia and disposal of affected poultry.

Poultry located on a farm with susceptible species adjacent to the infected farm will be treated as an infected farm and the above conditions will apply unless susceptible species are adequately separated by distance and physical barriers from the poultry.

Poultry located on a farm without susceptible species but adjacent to an infected farm, and poultry located in the infected zone may be evaluated for movement to slaughter. If the determination is made to allow movement, the following procedures must be followed:

- The truck and cages must be cleaned, disinfected and issued a permit by the VDACS prior to arrival at the farm for collecting the poultry.
- Only one farm visit will be allowed per permit.
- The catch crew must be provided clean clothing for each farm visit and will be required to shower between visits.
- The loaded truck will be cleaned and disinfected on the wheels and undercarriage prior to leaving the infected zone.
- Prior to arrival at another farm for poultry collection, the truck and cages must again be cleaned, disinfected and issued a permit by the VDACS prior to arrival at the farm.

Feed and litter will not be allowed to move from any farm during the FMD outbreak. Re-stocking of feed and day-old chicks will be allowed following appropriate biosecurity procedures.

CONTINGENCIES FOR CATTLE

CONSIDERATIONS FOR CATTLE INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES RELATIVE TO MOVING CATTLE OUT OF A FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE INFECTED ZONE

All movement of agricultural animals, related products such as milk and eggs, and materials such as feed will be restricted and moved only with approval by the VDACS and the USDA.

Cattle in the infected zone will **not** be allowed to move.

CONTINGENCIES FOR SWINE

CONSIDERATIONS FOR SWINE INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES RELATIVE TO MOVING SWINE OUT OF A FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE INFECTED ZONE

All movement of agricultural animals, related products such as milk and eggs, and materials such as feed will be restricted and moved only with approval by the VDACS and the USDA.

Swine are highly susceptible to FMD and present a high risk of disease spread. Any movement of swine in an infected zone will only be allowed for market hogs shipped directly to slaughter. If evaluation of the movement request indicates there is any risk of FMD virus spread, movement will not be permitted.

CONTINGENCIES FOR EQUINE AND COMPANION ANIMALS
CONSIDERATIONS FOR EQUINE INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES
AND COMPANION ANIMAL OWNERS
RELATIVE TO MOVING EQUINE AND/OR COMPANION ANIMALS OUT OF
A FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE INFECTED ZONE

All movement of agricultural animals, related products such as milk and eggs, and materials such as feed will be restricted and moved only with approval by the VDACS and the USDA.

Equine and companion animals are not susceptible to Foot and Mouth Disease. However, if located on a FMD infected premise, these animals can serve as mechanical vectors (carriers) for the virus. Therefore, equine and companion animals must be confined on the premise if located on a farm where FMD has been diagnosed and not allowed to roam.

NOTE: For the purposes of this Executive Summary and VDACS Operations Plan, potbellied pigs are considered livestock and not companion animals.

**CONTINGENCIES FOR OTHER SUSCEPTIBLE ANIMAL SPECIES
CONSIDERATIONS FOR OWNERS OR INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES
RELATIVE TO MOVING OTHER SUSCEPTIBLE ANIMALS SPECIES OUT OF
A FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE INFECTED ZONE**

All movement of agricultural animals, related products such as milk and eggs, and materials such as feed will be restricted and moved only with approval by the VDACS and the USDA.

Other susceptible animals include, but are not limited to camelids, bison, sheep, goats, and captive raised deer.

These species, if infected or located on an infected premise or a premise adjacent to an infected premise, will be humanely euthanized and properly disposed.

CONTINGENCIES FOR FEED AND ANIMAL WASTES

CONSIDERATIONS FOR FEED INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES AND RENDERING INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES RELATIVE TO MOVING FEED AND ANIMAL WASTES OUT OF A FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE INFECTED ZONE

All movement of agricultural animals, related products such as milk and eggs, and materials such as feed will be restricted and moved only with approval by the VDACS and the USDA.

The plan addresses disposal and periods of time that feed and animal wastes are considered sources of contamination for the FMD virus.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Considered Contaminated for</u>
Feed and Forage	90 days
Manure and Slurries	180 days
Dry Feces	14 days
Urine	39 days

When a case of FMD is diagnosed, the VDACS, Office of Product and Industry Standards personnel will conduct a 14-day trace back on the movement of feed and waste products from the infected premise.

It is anticipated that USDA or other states will take action to prevent feed from moving out of the general quarantine order area. The requirements on trucks that subsequently leave the general quarantine order area may impact the movement of feed into the area. There will probably be a need to move feed into the infected zone for non-susceptible species and perhaps for susceptible species.

CONTINGENCIES FOR EGGS

CONSIDERATIONS FOR EGG INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES RELATIVE TO MOVING EGGS OUT OF A FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE INFECTED ZONE

All movement of agricultural animals, related products such as milk and eggs, and materials such as feed will be restricted and moved only with approval by the VDACS and the USDA.

The risk of disease transmission posed by eggs will be evaluated. An egg is an object on which the virus could be deposited. However, if employees also have contact with susceptible animals, or there is a wild bird or rodent problem on the farm the risk increases.

CONTINGENCIES FOR MILK

CONSIDERATIONS FOR MILK INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES RELATIVE TO MOVING MILK OUT OF THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE INFECTED ZONE

All movement of agricultural animals, related products such as milk and eggs, and materials such as feed will be restricted and moved only with approval by the VDACS and the USDA.

Milk will not be moved unless it is exposed to an approved "viricidal treatment,"* and containers, vehicle and associated personnel are treated in accordance with an approved cleaning and sanitizing protocol. Approved procedures for milk will include protocols to prevent the spread of the FMD virus during transport and cross-contamination of milk pick-up trucks at milk plants. This will include sanitizing trucks prior to entry into the receiving area of the milk plant.

* The viricidal treatment for milk may be administered after it leaves the infected zone if there is no opportunity for the foot and mouth disease virus to escape the milk's container and the milk is segregated until the viricidal treatment is administered. Normal pasteurization (161° F for 15 seconds) does not deactivate the FMD virus. Current scientific knowledge on the steps necessary to deactivate the FMD virus in milk is not conclusive. The International Dairy Foods Association (IDFA), the National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) are working together to develop plans in case FMD strikes the United States.

The FMD virus may be excreted in the milk of infected cows for up to four days before the onset of clinical disease. If milk was picked up at a farm positive for FMD, industry needs a way to quickly identify where the truck(s) involved have been in the days before and after the farm was identified as positive for FMD, where it is currently located, and how it will be sanitized. This information will identify farms that may have been exposed to the FMD virus.

Industry needs to be making plans to provide enough capacity for disposal of the milk on the farms where it is produced:

- in farm manure storage pits;
- on sufficient land suitable for spreading of the milk; or
- other storage or disposal options within the infected zone.

Dairies positive for FMD will not be allowed to move milk off of the farm. Dairies suspected of having FMD or located within the infected zone may not be allowed to move milk off of the farm. Many small dairies do not have enough land to spread their own milk on, nor do they all have manure storage pits.

Milk marketing cooperatives need to be ready to change their milk pickup routes in order to avoid the infected zone entirely or to pick up selected producers if this is allowed during an outbreak. Milk haulers will follow a route that minimizes contact with other farms.

Milk marketing cooperatives need to address how they will supply milk to plants that have a short supply because milk may not be allowed to leave the infected zone. It is likely that other states will not allow milk to move freely between them and any state with a positive case of FMD.

All personnel visiting farms including the milk haulers and dairy industry field personnel need to develop procedures for biosecurity between farms. These precautions should be in effect now and continue after current concerns for FMD have passed.

Milk pickup and transport tanks will need to be equipped with filters capable of blocking the passage of the FMD virus to prevent the virus from escaping into the air as milk is loaded into the tank and during transport.

Milk haulers will need to implement cleaning and sanitizing procedures to prevent the spread of FMD if they are picking milk up from farms within the infected zone. Procedures should include disinfecting the milk hauler's clothes, milk hose, and vehicle between farms.

Procedures for disinfecting the milk truck and trailer before it leaves the infected zone and again at the milk processing plant should be established to prevent the spread of FMD.

Milk processors will need to institute procedures to prevent the cross contamination of milk tank trucks delivering to them. Additional procedures will also be needed to periodically clean and sanitize any area of the plant where raw milk is received, handled, or processed. Filters will need to be installed on silos capable of preventing the passing of the FMD virus to prevent the virus from escaping into the air.

CONTINGENCIES FOR RED MEAT
CONSIDERATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS
AND
SLAUGHTER AND PROCESSING PLANT MANAGERS
OPERATING IN THE INFECTED ZONE

The plan provides guidance for the operation of slaughter plants under a general quarantine order area and within the infected zone. Guidance is also provided for required actions when a suspected or confirmed case of FMD is discovered at a slaughter facility.

When authorized by USDA APHIS and the State Veterinarian, slaughter and processing establishments may operate within the Infected Zone subject to the following guidelines:

- Vehicles leaving farms should be cleaned and sanitized prior to loading the animals. The delivery vehicle should take the most direct route to the slaughter establishment, while also avoiding infected farms.
- The establishments will first slaughter species originating from within the Infected Zone before slaughtering animals from outside sources. A thorough cleaning and disinfecting of the establishment, subject to verification and approval by the IIC, will be performed prior to slaughtering animals originating outside the Infected Zone. This procedure is performed in addition to those outlined in the establishment's SSOP.
- Additional processes will be required to clean and disinfect personnel, vehicles, equipment, and other items leaving the premises. The establishment must consider how it will implement these procedures. Considerations for adequate facilities, water, and run-off control will need to be made. Processes will be subject to approval and verification.
- Waste disposal may be a problem and may be a rate-limiting factor for slaughter operations. Offal and other waste generated during authorized slaughter operations must be disposed of in a manner approved by the State Veterinarian, or his designee. At a minimum, these materials must be transported in a closed, leak proof container. Offal and other waste products will not be allowed to accumulate on premises to an extent deemed unacceptable by the IIC. The IIC will cease slaughter operations if this is found to be the case.
- Finished product movement will be slow and thus will strain storage capacities. Markets for meat and meat products within the affected area may be declining. Plants must chill (not freeze) meat and meat products for a minimum 72-hour period before shipment from the premises. Inadequate refrigeration storage capacities will also be a rate-limiting factor for slaughter operations.
- Boxes containing meat items received by processing plants within the Infected Zone and originating from outside the zone, will be cloth wiped with a solution of the sanitizer Virkon-S, at the receiving dock. The solution of Virkon-S will be prepared in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions