

Appendix B

Quarantine and Movement Controls.

Quarantine

All premises identified by the epidemiology team as infected premises (IPs) and contact premises (CPs) will be quarantined. All premises adjacent to IPs or CPs will be quarantined. The quarantine will specify to “hold” and “segregate” all avian species. Quarantine may be initiated under a Hold Order or Official Quarantine.

Actions that may be taken by ICS Personnel

- Provide advice and recommendations to Incident Command and general staff in the planning of premises, area, State, and Federal quarantines.
- Notify owners or operators of Infected or Contact (potentially exposed) Premises of the placement of quarantines on their property.
- Coordinate closely with the Biosecurity Unit to ensure that biosecurity measures associated with area and premises quarantines are enforced strictly.
- Provide advice and recommendations to Incident Command and general staff on the formulation of rules for permits and allowable movements.
- Issue permits to provide movement control vis-à-vis allowable movements of animals, animal products, vehicles, equipment, and other materials.
- Provide personnel to supervise quarantine checkpoints.

Initial Movement Restrictions

Swift action in the 48 hours following announcement of a diagnosis of HPAI is critical to the effectiveness of disease eradication and control efforts. Under Oregon law, the ODA can place an immediate quarantine or hold order on a premises at the request of a foreign animal disease diagnostician (FADD) if the FADD has conducted an investigation and the presence of an FAD appears highly likely. Initially, the quarantine or hold order can take the form of a verbal quarantine if the FADD conducting the investigation does not have quarantine forms. As soon as a written quarantine order can be written and signed, a regulatory officer should present it to the owner or manager of the premises.

- **Guidance for Defining Quarantine Areas**—If HPAI is found within Oregon’s borders, the whole state initially may be quarantined in its entirety. If the disease site is near (i.e., within 50 miles of) another State border, the adjacent State(s) may be quarantined as well.
- **Enlisting Local Law Enforcement**—Oregon has the authority to enlist local law enforcement to help maintain and enforce an ODA-ordered quarantine.

Premises Designations

To assist in making premises designations for declaration of areas and zones, the Incident Commander may wish to appoint and convene an internal staff advisory group. This group makes recommendations as to these designations based on epidemiological and other information. The group typically will review aspects of the situation such as:

- The recent history of a premises related to pathogen transmission.
- Information from movement control records and other records may be helpful. Observations and notes from the FADD concerning diagnostic visits.
- The results of laboratory analysis of all samples taken on a premises.

The Incident Commander (s) will make final decisions on premises designations.

Premises may be designated as an Infected, Contact, or Suspect Premises or may remain in a nonregulated status:

- ***Infected Premises***—The declaration of a premises as an Infected Premises requires careful consideration in that the designation has legal as well as operational implications.
- ***Contact Premises***—A Contact Premises is a premises that is related to known Infected Premises by sound epidemiological evidence but on which H5 or H7 AIV has not been diagnosed.
- ***Suspect Premises***—A Suspect Premises is a premises on which it is reasonable to believe that some exposure to H5 or H7 AIV may have occurred.
- ***At-Risk-Premises***—A premises within the Buffer-Surveillance Zone that has clinically normal susceptible birds. Surveillance on an At-Risk Premises will consist of a minimum of two inspections of animals one week apart.

Control Area and Zone Designations

The designation of one or more Control Areas and various Zones is essential to successful quarantine and movement control activities.

- ***Control Area***—The Control Area consists of the Infected Zone and a Buffer- Surveillance Zone. The Control Area may be 2 miles (3.3 kilometers) in radius from infected premises. Movement will be restricted within this area.
- ***Infected Zone***—The Infected Zone initially will encompass the perimeter of all presumptive positive and confirmed positive premises and will include as many of the Contact Premises as the situation requires logistically or scientifically. The boundary of the Infected Zone initially will

be at least 1 mile (1.6 kilometers) from infected and contact flocks. If the risk for disease spread changes, the infected zone will be adjusted accordingly.

- **Buffer-Surveillance Zone**—The zone immediately surrounding the Infected Zone is the Buffer-Surveillance Zone, which with the Infected Zone comprises the Control Area. Initially the Buffer-Surveillance Zone will be at least 1 mile (1.6 km) beyond the Infected Zone.
- **Adjustment of Buffer-Surveillance Zone Boundaries**—The perimeter of the Buffer-Surveillance Zone will be adjusted appropriately as epidemiological information becomes available and the extent of the outbreak becomes better known.
- **Buffer-Vaccination Zone**—If emergency vaccination is used to slow the spread of H5 or H7 AIV, it will be implemented strategically to create a “firebreak” ahead of the spread of the virus. The area where vaccination is being—or has been—practiced will be known as a Buffer-Vaccination Zone. The Buffer-Vaccination Zone will border the Infected Zone and be surrounded by a Buffer-Surveillance Zone.
- **Free Zone**—A Free Zone is a zone in which the absence of AIV has been demonstrated by the meeting of requirements for disease-free (or “free”) status as specified in the OIE *International Animal Health Code*.
- **Surveillance Zone**—A Surveillance Zone should be established within and along the border of a Free Zone, separating the Free Zone from the Buffer-Surveillance Zone within a Control Area. Initially the Surveillance Zone will extend at least 6 miles (10 km) beyond Control Area. Surveillance in the Surveillance Zone will focus on premises determined to be at the highest risk of infection.

The control area will be designated by signage on all public roads other than interstates. Signs for roadside posting shall be large enough to read from a moving vehicle and shall include contact information and the disease and species affected.

Following placement of roadside signs, neighborhoods shall be canvassed from door to door to determine the presence of poultry, conduct surveillance and inform non-commercial poultry owners of the presence of the disease. Highest priority shall be given to premises with reports of disease and then to the premises closest to the affected farm.

Additional signage will be placed on poultry facilities quarantined for HPAI infection.

In the event of control area violations (movement of poultry, prohibited poultry products, and/or improperly disinfected poultry equipment), local law enforcement officers may be called upon to enforce the quarantine.

ODA will seek additional recommendations from the USDA's Standard Operating Procedures HPAI Task Force Manual and the National Avian Influenza Response Plan, April 2006.

Movement Restrictions Controlled Movement of Birds, Other Animals, and Their Products

Permits for Movement

Federal and State authorities may issue an official permit for movement of birds and other animals and their products to allow their movement from a premises or a geographic area described in a quarantine order. A request for a movement permit must be supported by a risk assessment, and may be granted according to the following guidelines.

Permits for Movement within a Control Area

Permits to move birds and other animals and materials from premises to premises within a control area may be issued if:

- No birds and other animals on that premises have shown clinical signs of HPAI for 42 days;
- No susceptible species were added to the premises of origin for 42 days;
- The origin and destination premises are not under quarantine;
- The premises of origin is not an infected premises, contact premises, or suspect premises, and there is no detectable evidence of HPAI; and
- Transport conveyances for the birds and other animals and product meet acceptable biosecurity standards.

Permits for Movement to Slaughter Within a Control Area

Permits to move to slaughter (for human food use) or processing (e.g., eggs and egg products) may be issued if (a) the birds and other animals or products meet the requirements of USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service for food use; and (b) the birds and other animals or products are eligible for a permit for movement from premises to premises or for movement directly to slaughter.

Permits for Movement Out of an Infected Zone

No susceptible animal species or products posing a risk of AI transmission may leave the infected zone unless they are (a) going directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter facility established in the buffer surveillance zone; (b) going directly to a processing facility in the buffer surveillance zone; and/or (c) meet criteria described on a permit. No materials posing risk of AI transmission may leave the infected zone except by permit.

Movement Within an Infected Zone

During the initial phase of an incident, no shipments of birds or other animals, products,

or materials posing a risk of AI transmission should be allowed to move within an infected zone except at the discretion of the Incident Command.

Permits for Movement Within the Buffer Surveillance Zone or Surveillance Zone

Birds may be moved within the buffer surveillance zone or surveillance zone under permit if the birds are not known to be infected with or exposed to HPAI and show no signs of other communicable diseases.

Movement Out of the Buffer Surveillance Zone or Surveillance Zone

Birds may be moved out of the control area in accordance with the HPAI standard operating procedures, “Policy on Intrastate Movement of Commercial Pet Birds” and “Policy on Intrastate Movement of Noncommercial Pet Birds.” Commercial poultry may be moved out of the control area in accordance with the HPAI standard operating procedures, “Protocol for Permitting Commercial Poultry Movements.”

Permits for Movement of Nonsusceptible Animals

Movement of nonsusceptible animals out of the control area requires a permit as prescribed by HPAI Incident Command.

Premises Designations

To assist in making premises designations for declaration of areas and zones, the Incident Commander may wish to appoint and convene an internal staff advisory group. This group makes recommendations as to these designations based on epidemiological and other information. The group typically will review aspects of the situation such as:

- The recent history of a premises related to pathogen transmission.
- Information from movement control records and other records may be helpful. Observations and notes from the FADD concerning diagnostic visits.
- The results of laboratory analysis of all samples taken on a premises.

The Incident Commander (s) will make final decisions on premises designations.

Premises may be designated as an Infected, Contact, or Suspect Premises or may remain in a nonregulated status:

- ***Infected Premises***—The declaration of a premises as an Infected Premises requires careful consideration in that the designation has legal as well as operational implications.
- ***Contact Premises***—A Contact Premises is a premises that is related to known Infected Premises by sound epidemiological evidence but on which H5 or H7 AIV has not been diagnosed.
- ***Suspect Premises***—A Suspect Premises is a premises on which it is reasonable to believe that some exposure to H5 or H7 AIV may have occurred.
- ***At-Risk-Premises***—A premises within the Buffer-Surveillance Zone that has clinically normal susceptible birds. Surveillance on an At-Risk Premises will consist of a minimum of two inspections of animals one week apart.

Control Area and Zone Designations

The designation of one or more Control Areas and various Zones is essential to successful quarantine and movement control activities.

- ***Control Area***—The Control Area consists of the Infected Zone and a Buffer- Surveillance Zone. The Control Area may be 2 miles (3.3 kilometers) in radius from infected premises. Movement will be restricted within this area.
- ***Infected Zone***—The Infected Zone initially will encompass the perimeter of all presumptive positive and confirmed positive premises and will include as many of the Contact Premises as the situation requires logistically or scientifically. The boundary of the Infected Zone initially will

be at least 1 mile (1.6 kilometers) from infected and contact flocks. If the risk for disease spread changes, the infected zone will be adjusted accordingly.

- **Buffer-Surveillance Zone**—The zone immediately surrounding the Infected Zone is the Buffer-Surveillance Zone, which with the Infected Zone comprises the Control Area. Initially the Buffer-Surveillance Zone will be at least 1 mile (1.6 km) beyond the Infected Zone.
- **Adjustment of Buffer-Surveillance Zone Boundaries**—The perimeter of the Buffer-Surveillance Zone will be adjusted appropriately as epidemiological information becomes available and the extent of the outbreak becomes better known.
- **Buffer-Vaccination Zone**—If emergency vaccination is used to slow the spread of H5 or H7 AIV, it will be implemented strategically to create a “firebreak” ahead of the spread of the virus. The area where vaccination is being—or has been—practiced will be known as a Buffer-Vaccination Zone. The Buffer-Vaccination Zone will border the Infected Zone and be surrounded by a Buffer-Surveillance Zone.
- **Free Zone**—A Free Zone is a zone in which the absence of AIV has been demonstrated by the meeting of requirements for disease-free (or “free”) status as specified in the OIE *International Animal Health Code*.
- **Surveillance Zone**—A Surveillance Zone should be established within and along the border of a Free Zone, separating the Free Zone from the Buffer-Surveillance Zone within a Control Area. Initially the Surveillance Zone will extend at least 6 miles (10 km) beyond Control Area. Surveillance in the Surveillance Zone will focus on premises determined to be at the highest risk of infection.

The control area will be designated by signage on all public roads other than interstates. Signs for roadside posting shall be large enough to read from a moving vehicle and shall include contact information and the disease and species affected.

Following placement of roadside signs, neighborhoods shall be canvassed from door to door to determine the presence of poultry, conduct surveillance and inform non-commercial poultry owners of the presence of the disease. Highest priority shall be given to premises with reports of disease and then to the premises closest to the affected farm.

Additional signage will be placed on poultry facilities quarantined for HPAI infection.

In the event of control area violations (movement of poultry, prohibited poultry products, and/or improperly disinfected poultry equipment), local law enforcement officers may be called upon to enforce the quarantine.

ODA will seek additional recommendations from the USDA's Standard Operating Procedures HPAI Task Force Manual and the National Avian Influenza Response Plan, April 2006.

Movement Restrictions Controlled Movement of Birds, Other Animals, and Their Products

Permits for Movement

Federal and State authorities may issue an official permit for movement of birds and other animals and their products to allow their movement from a premises or a geographic area described in a quarantine order. A request for a movement permit must be supported by a risk assessment, and may be granted according to the following guidelines.

Permits for Movement within a Control Area

Permits to move birds and other animals and materials from premises to premises within a control area may be issued if:

- No birds and other animals on that premises have shown clinical signs of HPAI for 42 days;
- No susceptible species were added to the premises of origin for 42 days;
- The origin and destination premises are not under quarantine;
- The premises of origin is not an infected premises, contact premises, or suspect premises, and there is no detectable evidence of HPAI; and
- Transport conveyances for the birds and other animals and product meet acceptable biosecurity standards.

Permits for Movement to Slaughter Within a Control Area

Permits to move to slaughter (for human food use) or processing (e.g., eggs and egg products) may be issued if (a) the birds and other animals or products meet the requirements of USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service for food use; and (b) the birds and other animals or products are eligible for a permit for movement from premises to premises or for movement directly to slaughter.

Permits for Movement Out of an Infected Zone

No susceptible animal species or products posing a risk of AI transmission may leave the infected zone unless they are (a) going directly to slaughter at an approved slaughter facility established in the buffer surveillance zone; (b) going directly to a processing facility in the buffer surveillance zone; and/or (c) meet criteria described on a permit. No materials posing risk of AI transmission may leave the infected zone except by permit.

Movement Within an Infected Zone

During the initial phase of an incident, no shipments of birds or other animals, products,

or materials posing a risk of AI transmission should be allowed to move within an infected zone except at the discretion of the Incident Command.

Permits for Movement Within the Buffer Surveillance Zone or Surveillance Zone

Birds may be moved within the buffer surveillance zone or surveillance zone under permit if the birds are not known to be infected with or exposed to HPAI and show no signs of other communicable diseases.

Movement Out of the Buffer Surveillance Zone or Surveillance Zone

Birds may be moved out of the control area in accordance with the HPAI standard operating procedures, “Policy on Intrastate Movement of Commercial Pet Birds” and “Policy on Intrastate Movement of Noncommercial Pet Birds.” Commercial poultry may be moved out of the control area in accordance with the HPAI standard operating procedures, “Protocol for Permitting Commercial Poultry Movements.”

Permits for Movement of Nonsusceptible Animals

Movement of nonsusceptible animals out of the control area requires a permit as prescribed by HPAI Incident Command.

