

# What to Expect in a National Movement Standstill

## Following the first finding of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in the U.S.



### WHY WOULD THIS HAPPEN?

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is the most contagious disease of two-toed (cloven-hooved) animals. USDA could issue a National Movement Standstill if FMD infection is found in domestic or feral animals. Stopping animal movement is one way to slow or stop the spread of this contagious disease.

Infected animals develop blisters on their feet, teats, and in their mouth. They do not want to walk, eat, and produce less milk. Young animals may die from FMD. Stopping movement also could protect animals from getting sick or dying.

### WHO WOULD IT AFFECT?

Live cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, bison, elk, deer, and their germplasm (semen, embryos, oocytes) are subject to the Movement Standstill. They could all get infected with FMD if exposed.

A USDA standstill notice would **NOT** include any products produced from a USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)-inspected facility (meat for human consumption, non-edibles for rendering, pelts/skins/hides, etc.). It would **NOT** include milk moving to processing. To learn more about FMD, visit [www.securebeef.org](http://www.securebeef.org) for videos and facts.

### WHEN WOULD IT START AND HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

A set start and stop time for the national standstill would be announced (e.g., 5:00 pm EST). Officials may issue a 12-hour grace period before the standstill “starts”. This allows livestock and germplasm (semen, embryos, oocytes) already on the road to arrive.

The standstill could last 24, 48, or 72-hours or longer in some areas. The length of time is to find other infected or suspected livestock. This depends on how quickly the owner or manager of the infected animals can provide movement records. Stopping spread will require finding out what animals, people, or equipment may have had contact with infected animals.

### WHERE WOULD THE STANDSTILL OCCUR?

The standstill would be nationwide at first. An infected animal in California for example, will subject cattle moving in Colorado, Tennessee, and Florida to a standstill. Livestock haulers already on the road will need to talk with dispatch or the animals’ owner. They will decide if it is safer to continue on or return to the origin. Officials may waive or extend current transportation hour limits. This will be communicated by USDA, State Officials, and livestock organizations like the National Cattlemen’s Beef Association (NCBA).



## WHAT WOULD OR WOULD NOT HAPPEN DURING THIS TIME?

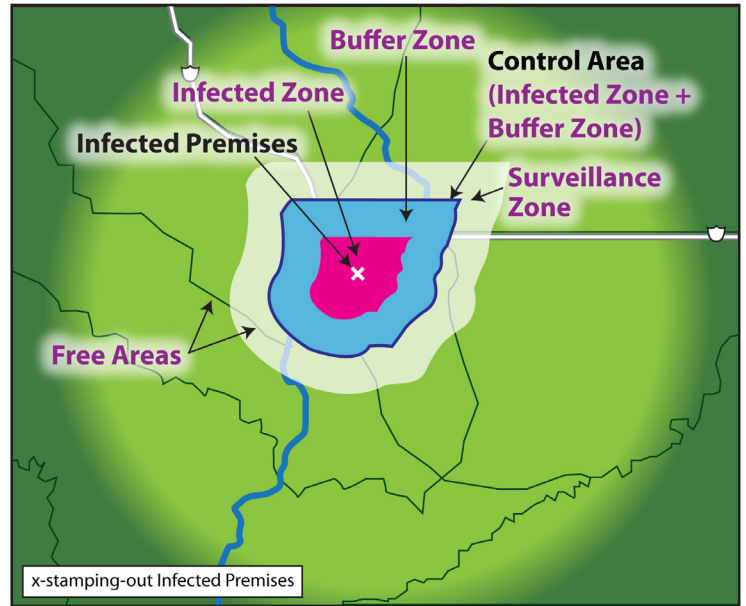
All livestock movements that are in progress when a standstill is announced should continue to their destination or return to their origin. Livestock haulers or transporters should contact dispatch or the owner and follow their guidance.

Livestock must be cared for. They should not be abandoned in trailers, at livestock markets, buying stations, or other areas where long-term feeding, watering, and caretaking are not available. Animals at harvest facilities should be processed if they pass FSIS ante- and post-mortem inspection. No new movements of animals should start until the standstill is lifted.

Officials will set up a Control Area around the infected premises during the standstill. All livestock that could get FMD in this area will be put under quarantine. No animals will be allowed to move even after the standstill lifts unless they have an outbreak movement permit. Each State will set the permit criteria.

Producers will need to provide information to the State to show their animals are at low risk of spreading FMD. Only animals that have no evidence of FMD infection will be allowed to move. Livestock haulers and transporters will need a copy of the permit when moving cattle.

The Secure Beef Supply Plan at [www.securebeef.org](http://www.securebeef.org) has outbreak movement permitting guidance. The resources will prepare producers, livestock haulers/transporters, and packers to maintain business continuity during an outbreak.



Source: USDA APHIS FMD Response Plan

## WHAT CAN PRODUCERS AND HAULERS DO TO PREPARE?

Visit [www.securebeef.org](http://www.securebeef.org) for guidance. Producers can start by getting a Premises Identification Number (PIN) for their farm, ranch or feedlot. They can also keep movement records and write an enhanced biosecurity plan.

Producers and haulers can make a “what if” or contingency plan for a movement standstill. Livestock owners should find places for their livestock in case they cannot return. Planning before the chaos of an outbreak can help protect cattle and provide business continuity options.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Development of this material was made possible, in part, through a grant provided to the National Cattlemen’s Beef Association from the USDA APHIS through the National Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Program (NADPRP). It may not necessarily express USDA APHIS’ views. It was reviewed by representatives from the cattle industry, state and federal agencies, veterinary practice, and academia.

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The Secure Beef Supply website has additional resources available at: [www.securebeef.org](http://www.securebeef.org)