

Jones County Animal Response Team Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG)

Revised 5/20/2009

Acknowledgments

The Jones County Office of Emergency Management wishes to acknowledge the members of the *County Animal Response Team* for their full participation and coordinated efforts, which will make this procedure viable. Membership of this multi-jurisdictional task force consist of the following persons and agencies:

County Animal Response Team Committee (CART)

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Vacant, North Carolina Wildlife Resource Commission
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Vacant, Farm Service Agency
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Allen McCoy, Retired Jones County Livestock Producer
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Major Chris Frye, Jones County Sheriff's Department

1.0 INTRODUCTION

There is little doubt that governments throughout the country now recognize a pro-active need for disaster planning throughout its agencies, other agencies, integrated companies, and individual citizens. This disaster planning is understandably developed with the safety of people in mind. It is only recently that disaster planners across the country have started to realize how drastically failure to plan for the animal population will affect the viability of their disaster plans for people. For instance, if the disaster warrants an evacuation, many people will not evacuate without their animals, or will delay their own evacuation in an attempt to make preparations for their animals left behind (livestock and companion animals) to their own detriment. These refusals or delays begin a chain reaction, which can seriously jeopardize or cause a total breakdown of the overall disaster plan.

In addition, failure to plan for animals creates serious public health concerns with injured or dead animals. Failure to plan for animals causes considerable public safety problems as animals roam unattended, causing automobile accidents and other injuries to people, which would add to an already over-taxed emergency medical system. Finally, failure to plan for animals will create a public relations nightmare for those agencies which the public perceives as "animal responsible" if animal issues are not properly addressed in the wake of the disaster.

1.1 PURPOSE STATEMENT

To protect wild and domesticated animal resources, the public health, the public food supply, the environment, and to ensure the humane care and treatment of animals in case of a large-scale emergency, including hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, wind driven water, drought, fire, explosion, building collapse, commercial transportation accidents, chemical spills, nuclear power plant accidents, or other situations that cause animal suffering.

1.2 SCOPE

This plan is intended for use by local government and agencies to take immediate action in providing a means of care and control to minimize animal suffering in the event of a large-scale emergency. This action will be aimed at all animals that may need help whether such animals are owned, stray, domestic or wild.

The Jones County Office of Emergency Management may place into effect, established plans and procedures, and direct both the emergency and recovery aspects of the incident. The office may deviate from these procedures when, in its judgment, immediate and direct action is necessary to protect public safety.

2.0 AFFECTED AGENCIES/RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 PRIMARY AGENCIES

- A. Jones County Emergency Management
 - Activate the Emergency Operations Center, if necessary.
 - Activate all county departments i.e. Water Department (equipment and employees)
 - Responsible for the overall direction of the emergency incident.

- B. Jones County Cooperative Extension
 - Coordinate support agencies to manage animal protection in large-scale emergencies. Provide and coordinate personnel, equipment and shelter as required to aid in the protection of livestock during an emergency situation.

- C. Jones County Soil and Water Conservation District
Provide personnel and support in locating displaced animals. Provide support for mortality disposal.
- D. Jones County Health Department
Provide guidance and support to ensure the safety of all citizens.
Coordinate support agencies to manage animal protection in large-scale emergencies.
- E. Jones County Sheriff Department
First responders to evaluate status of and communicate animal emergencies. Back to Emergency Management

2.2 SUPPORT AGENCIES

- A. State Animal Response Team (SART)
Provide volunteers, assistance, information, supplies and expertise in caring for animals.
- B. NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
Responsible for the enforcement of state regulations concerning livestock health and the movements of animals affected by those regulations. NCDA will also assist in providing information and direction whenever possible with regard to the general health of livestock in these areas.
- C. American Red Cross
Provide food and support to animal shelter volunteers.

2.3 ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- A. Jones County R.E.I.N.S
Provide personnel and services to relocate and care for animals.
(See Appendix A - Equine)
- B. Integrated Poultry and Livestock Companies
Provide personnel and equipment to protect, move, and relocate animals.
(See Appendix C)
- C. Veterinary Service, Provide veterinary care to equine
Dr.Kim Ipock and Dr. Rebecca Nealey (Appendix A)
- D. Private Farms
Provide shelter and supplies to care for displaced animals. (Appendix G)
- E. Private Veterinary Clinics
Provide veterinary care to animals and health status verification of displaced animals. (Appendix G)

- F. North Carolina Wildlife Commission
Provide personnel and equipment as required to protect wildlife or domestic animals. (Appendix F and K)
- G. North Carolina Forest Service
Provide personnel and equipment as needed to protect and care for animals. (Appendix D)
- H. North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association
Provide personnel to aid in the medical treatment of animals as able to (by request). Activate regional Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMAT) (Appendix B)
- I. Farm Service Agency
Provide support as able to (by request). (Appendix D and G)
- J. American Humane Association
Provide personnel and equipment as required to rescue and care for domestic animals on request through Jones County EMS. (Appendix B)
- K. Humane Society of the United States
Provide personnel and equipment as required to rescue and care for domestic and non-domestic animals. (Appendix G)

2.4 Sub-Committee Representatives

- A. Equine

Committee Members and Contacts, See Appendix A
- B. Domestic Pets (cats & dogs)

Committee Members and Contacts, See Appendix B
- C. Livestock

Committee Members and Contacts, See Appendix C
- D. Mortality Disposal

Committee Members and Contacts, See Appendix D
- E. Communications/Public Relations

Committee Members and Contacts, See Appendix E

F. Wildlife

Committee Members and Contacts, See Appendix F

G. Resources

Local Vet Clinics, Local Supply Warehouses, See Appendix G

3.0 PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

A. The owners of pets or livestock, when notified of an upcoming emergency, will take reasonable steps to shelter and provide for animals under their care and/or control.

B. Natural, technological or manmade disasters could affect the well being of domesticated or non-domesticated animals.

C. The county should plan for both emergency situations and to carry out response and recovery operations utilizing local resources. Outside animal care and rescue assistance would likely be available in most large-scale county emergencies.

D. Animal protection planning should ensure the proper care and recovery of animals impacted during an emergency. These plans may include measures to identify housing and shelter for animals, communicate information to the public and proper animal release.

E. Public information statements will be issued through the various media outlets. This information will include locations where domestic (including livestock) may be accepted during emergency situations.

F. A large-scale emergency in Jones County may warrant immediate response from state and local personnel, agencies and organizations. However, emergency situations may become compounded due to the nature of the emergency and also require activation of additional specialized agencies through mutual aid.

G. Through effective animal protection planning and organization, disaster relief efforts would be more expedient.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

4.1 GENERAL

- A. The primary and support agencies identified in the Standard Operating Guideline will manage and coordinate local animal protection activities. These agencies will use established animal protection and support organizations, processes and procedure. Responsibility for situation assessment and determination of resource needs in the event of a large-scale emergency lies primarily with Jones County Emergency Management in cooperation with the Jones County Cooperative Extension, Jones Soil and Water Conservation District, Jones County Health Department and local incident coordinators.
- B. Requests for animal protection assistance and resources such as food, medicine, shelter material, specialized personnel and additional veterinary medical professionals, will be transmitted through the Jones County Emergency Management Office to the North Carolina Emergency Management Office. Should the need for Federal or State resources exist, the State Emergency Operations Center will coordinate the requests for assistance.
- C. Animal protection operations will be managed under the Jones County Incident Command Master Plan (ICS). Public health concerns will be managed in accordance with appropriate Jones County plans and procedures.
- D. Animals included under the plan:
 - 1. The sheltering and protection of domestic animals and livestock are the responsibility of their owners.
 - 2. Domestic animals and livestock that are lost, strayed, incapable of being cared for by their owners, or in danger to themselves or the public may be sheltered, fed, and, if possible, returned to their owners.
 - 3. Wild animals should be left to their own survival instincts. Wild animals out of their natural habitats that are a danger either to themselves or the public will be the responsibility of N. C. Wildlife Resource Commission personnel, in cooperation with local officials, and will be returned to their natural habitat if possible. (Refer to Appendixes F and J)
- E. Agency Specific Plans
Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) should be developed to carry out responsibilities designated in the CART plan. Agency standard operating guidelines should be specific.
- F. Volunteers

Volunteers are critical to the success of any emergency operation. They will be needed for a variety of duties in a pet friendly shelter including set up, registration, caretaking, break down and clean up.

A list of volunteers must be maintained and updated annually to ensure a sufficient number of volunteers are available when needed. Documentation, including a Shelter Volunteer Release Form (Appendix J, Attachment 1), volunteer record (Appendix J, Attachment 2), and copies of applicable training certificates should be maintained.

Assign this responsibility to a CART Officer.

All volunteers must be screened and assigned to an area of responsibility (CART, Shelter, etc.). Volunteers should be supervised by the unit leader of the area assigned. A photo ID should be made and given to volunteers to wear at training and County sanctioned activities including responses.

4.2 Notification:

This plan and implementing procedures will be activated in the event of a large-scale emergency causing a significant need for animal protection. Jones County Emergency Management will determine when these procedures will be implemented and notify the appropriate primary, support, and mutual aid agencies. A call down notification system will be maintained by Jones County Emergency Management.

NOTE: The Large Animal Committee recognizes the absolute necessity for the following three subparagraph actions (4.3, 4.4 and 4.5) to be coordinated by one person or that persons designated representative to avoid misinformation.

4.3 Communications:

Communications between support agencies will occur primarily through telephone, facsimile and cellular telephone transmission.

4.4 Public Relations:

The Jones County Manager, Jones County Health Department Director and Jones County Extension Director will be responsible for the coordination of all media activities and press releases associated with the protection and disposal of animals. Public Relation responsibilities may include:

1. Promote public awareness and inform animal owners how to prepare and react to all types of disasters through literature, community relations and/or seminars.
2. Recruit volunteers to assist where needed in the event of a disaster. See

Appendix E – Communications/Public Relations

4.5 Public Information:

The Jones County Manager, Jones County Health Department Director and Jones County Extension Director will be responsible for the coordination of all media activities and press releases associated with the protection of animals. For large animals, the primary focus will be to insure that producers are aware of impending events that could harm or destroy their livestock.

***The Jones County Public Information Officer (PIO) or designee will have final approval on all press releases.**

1. Notifying the public of appropriate shelters to drop lost/stray animals, animals that they cannot care for, or animals that need immediate medical assistance.
2. Delivering instructions to the public to prepare their pets for an impending emergency.

4.6 Response: (*) Indicates that information has not yet been obtained. The owners of pets or livestock, when responding to an emergency, will take all reasonable steps to shelter and provide for animals under their control.

Animal sheltering during a disaster is provided as a service to animal owners/caretakers in the event of a declared disaster. The onsite shelter manager has the responsibility for the overall safety of the animals, shelter and people within. Therefore, the shelter manager has ultimate authority to refuse entry, evict, or move animals in the shelter as they deem necessary

A. Equine

Note: Any equine moved to facilities other than the owners must meet all animal health/disease prevention measures.

1. Search and Rescue

Equine loose or in need of assistance due to the emergency or the death or evacuation of their owners will be the responsibility of the Equine committee (in so much as all reasonable steps will be taken to provide assistance).

Identify key people to assist rescue efforts in field who have animal handling training and understand the basic emergency management concepts

(ICS training). Appendix A
Identify transportation, equipment and enclosures. Appendix G.
Identify sources for animal restraint equipment lead lines, halters.
Appendix G.

2. Evacuated Equine

- a. Private Resources:
Equine from evacuated citizens may be sheltered at private facilities, at the owner's expense.

The Equine Committee will maintain and update a list of participating shelters and veterinary clinics in Appendix A – Equine.

A representative of the Equine committee may provide assistance in the transportation of the evacuated livestock to either the shelter facility or veterinary hospital and ensure tracking of the animal. The equine owner is expected to reimburse the transporter for transportation expenses. Other private horse owners may also be available to assist with transport.

- b. Equine Evacuation Shelter: If the need arises, the CART may open an Equine shelter. Equine will be evacuated and sheltered by the owner or the owner may request assistance from the CART committee. Horses should have the following items before movement to a private farm:
- (1) a current Coggins test results
 - (2) a list of any vices or strange habits
 - (3) a list of any health problems and special medications needed
 - (4) owners must sign a liability release form.
 - (5) Vaccination Records (ie: Eastern/Western Equine Encephalitis, West Nile, Rabies, Tetanus)

Evacuated equine would need to have shelter at private boarding barns or a state facility. The list of facilities would be kept but could/would change according to available space. Feed, hay, bedding, etc. may be obtained through resources listed in Appendix G – Resource List. Additional supplies, including corrals and panels may be requested from SART. Equine committee volunteers, CART personnel and private

individuals may be trained in equine management and may help maintain facilities. Eastern/Western Equine Encephalitis, West Nile, Rabies, Tetanus and Current Coggins test (current within one year).

3. Stray/Lost Equine

Due to the size of most equine and the inability to transport large numbers of equine, owners are expected to develop shelter and/or evacuation plans for their own animals.

Private farms located throughout the county may be used as shelter facilities for equine.

In the event of an emergency situation, the Equine committee will contact prearranged farms and request their assistance in the sheltering operation. Appendix A - Equine

The owner will be expected to reimburse the private farms for all expenses incurred during sheltering of equine.

A list of statewide evacuation facilities will be maintained by CART volunteers. All vendors providing resources will be subject to enforcement of state gouging laws.

If necessary SART may be contacted for boarding assistance of equine at possible locations. See Appendix A – Equine for a list of locations.

4. Recovery

The Jones C.A.R.T. and the NC S.A.R.T and private organizations will support efforts to identify owners of stray/lost animals.

B. Domestic Pets:

1. Search and Rescue

The domestics committee may take responsibility for pets loose or in need of assistance due to the declared disaster. (in so much as all reasonable steps will be taken to provide assistance).

*Identify key people to assist rescue efforts in the field who have animal handling training and understand the basic emergency management concepts (ICS training). Appendix C

*Identify transportation equipment and enclosures. Appendix C and G

*Identify sources for animal restraint equipment: muzzles, leather gloves, rabies poles, leashes, etc. Appendix C and G

2. Evacuated Domestic Pets

- a. Private Resources:
Domestic pets from evacuated citizens will be sheltered at private boarding kennels and veterinarian hospitals as close to the evacuation shelters as possible, **at the owner's expense.**

Upon the activation of evacuation shelters for citizens, a representative of the Jones County CART will be contacted by the shelter manager and requested to initiate the opening of prearranged animal shelter.

*Maintain a list of participating shelters and vet clinics.

The citizens' evacuation shelter will have an available animal caretaker volunteer on the premises to register the pets. Pets with significant injuries or illnesses may be transported to an animal hospital designated for the medical treatment of animals **at the owners expense.**

*Maintain a list of participating shelters and vet clinics.

A representative of the Jones County CART may provide assistance in the transportation of the evacuated pets to either the shelter facility or hospital and in ensuring that a tracking system is in place to unite sheltered pets with their rightful owners.

*Transportation assistance from local breeders, local 501(c)3 rescue groups, or kennel clubs.

- b. Domestic Animal Evacuation Shelter:
If requested by Jones County Emergency Management, the CART may assist with a co-location shelter.
- *The shelter may be located at the Jones County Civic Center.
 - *Cages will be requested from SART or other providers
 - *Food and supplies shall be obtained through owners.
 - *Volunteers for coordinating the shelter may be either CART volunteers or pet owners.
- Volunteers will be trained by SART or Veterinary Response Corps (VRC) members. See Appendix I for pet tracking Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG)

Domestic vaccines:

Dogs and Cats are required to have rabies. It is recommended that dogs have the following: Bordetella (kennel cough) and DA2LPP (distemper, adenovirus, lepto, parainfluenza, and parvo). It is recommended that cats have the following: FVRCP (rhinotracheitis, calici virus, panleukopenia).

- c. Evacuated Citizens with Special Needs
Citizens with special needs (individuals with mental or physical handicaps) may require assistance in evacuating their pets. In the event that the Disaster Evacuation and Evaluation Sheltering Center, (also known as the community college initiative) is activated these citizens should evacuate to the designated site as directed by the CRES-SOG. If people from the special needs population arrive at a general population shelter in Jones County and the animal is not trained specifically to assist the individual (e.g. Seeing Eye dogs) they may be transported to a private boarding facility or other appropriate facility. **Boarding will be provided at owner's expense.**
- 3. Stray/Lost Domestic Pets
Will be handled according to county policy.
- 4. Recovery
Will be handled according to county policy

C. Large Animals

Note: The large animal section of the Jones C.A.R.T. should develop and prioritize a plan for rapid restoration of power to rendering facilities, feed mills and processing plants and the reopening of roads to livestock facilities to avoid unnecessary deaths.

- 1. Search and Rescue
Livestock loose or in need of assistance due to the emergency or to the death or evacuation of their owners may be the responsibility of the Livestock committee (in so much as all reasonable steps will be taken to provide assistance)

Identify key people to assist rescue efforts in field who have animal handling training and understand the basic emergency management concepts (ICS training). Appendix C
Identify transportation equipment and enclosures. Appendix C and G
Identify sources for animal restraint equipment halters, leather gloves, panels, chutes. Appendix C and G
- 2. Evacuated Livestock
 - a. Private Resources:
Livestock from evacuated citizens may be sheltered at private facilities, at the owner's expense. Appendix C
A representative of the Livestock committee or authorized volunteer may provide assistance in the transportation of the evacuated

livestock to either the shelter facility or veterinary hospital and ensure that a tracking system is in place to reunite sheltered livestock with their rightful owners. Appendix C

b. Livestock Evacuation Shelter:

If the need arises, the CART may open a livestock shelter. Livestock will be evacuated and sheltered by the owner or the owner may request assistance from the livestock committee. A shelter or non-occupied livestock facility is difficult to find and maintain for an emergency only basis. **A possible shelter location may be the shelter behind the Jones County Senior Center or behind Jones Sr. High School.** Evacuated livestock will need to have shelter at private boarding barns or with private individuals. This list of people would be kept but could/would change according to available space. Feed, hay, bedding, etc. may be obtained through resources listed in Appendix G. Additional supplies, including corrals and panels may be requested from SART. Livestock committee volunteers, SART personnel and private individuals will be trained in livestock management and will help maintain facilities.

3. Stray/Lost Livestock

Due to the size of most livestock and the inability to transport large numbers of farm animals, owners are expected to develop shelter and/or evacuation plans for their own animals.

Private farms located throughout the county may be used as shelter facilities for livestock.

In the event of an emergency situation, the Livestock committee will contact prearranged farms and request their assistance in the sheltering operation. The owner will be expected to reimburse the private farms for all expenses incurred during sheltering of livestock.

***Extension will maintain a list of volunteering farms, their capacity and health requirements.**

If necessary SART may be contacted for boarding assistance of livestock at possible locations such as: veterinary hospital at the NCSU College of Veterinary Medicine or the Craven or Lenoir Fairgrounds or the Lenoir Livestock Arena.

4. Recovery Livestock:

Local volunteers will support efforts to identify owners of stray/lost animals.

Animals for which no owners can be found and which cannot be placed in adoptive care or sold will be disposed of in accordance with NC general statutes. (See Appendix I)

5. Diseased or dead animals. See protective clothing and equipment list in Appendix H. ***Only trained personnel should be conducting decontamination of diseased or contaminated animals.**

D. Wildlife

1. Search and Rescue

Wild Animals out of their natural habitat that are endangering either themselves or the human population will be handled in accordance with NC Wildlife Resource Commission guidelines. A list of Wildlife Rehabilitators, Permitted Fawn Rehabilitators and Damage Control Agents can be found in Appendix J.

2. Stray/Lost and Stranded Wildlife

If possible, wild animals outside of their natural habitat endangering the public will be transported back to their natural habitat by NC Wildlife Resource Commission. If the responsible agency is unable to transport the animal back to its natural habitat due to the nature of the emergency or to injuries that the animal may have sustained, the situation will be handled in accordance with North Carolina Wildlife Resource Commission guidelines.

E Other Animals

Other animals may be handled on an individual basis at the discretion of the onsite shelter manager.

4.7 Sheltering Information

A. Additional Aid

In the event that Jones County Animal Response Team's resources are unable to meet the need for search and rescue personnel, the Jones County Animal Response Team may request search and rescue assistance from Jones County

Emergency Management who may request assistance from State Animal Response Team.

***A Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) for shelter operations is located in Appendix I and will be ultimate guidance for animal sheltering operations.**

B. Incapacitation of Shelters:

In the event that established shelters are destroyed or incapable of functioning due to the nature of the emergency situation, assistance from: private boarding kennels, veterinarian hospitals, stables, adjacent county facilities and state facilities may be requested, to open as boarding and/or medical facilities. In some cases, during large-scale emergencies, animals may be moved outside Jones County for care and protection.

C. Shelter Staff & Supplies:

1. Staff:

Private boarding kennels and veterinarian hospitals will be responsible for the staffing of their own boarding facility and will be compensated by the citizens who use the animal shelter according to the established policies of the animal shelter.

Remaining animal shelters and hospitals will be staffed with available personnel from Jones County Volunteers, assistance from SART and associated agencies.

Each individual animal shelter will be responsible for developing the work schedules for employees and volunteers.

2. Supplies:

All supplies will be coordinated through Jones County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Supplies obtained without EOC authorization may not be reimbursed. Each animal shelter will identify resources for potable water, food, medical, cleaning and shelter supplies in advance of an emergency situation. Prearranged domestic and nondomestic animal food companies, medical

suppliers, water suppliers and cleaning product suppliers will be contacted and requested to begin the shipment of supplies to an established delivery point. The delivery point will serve as a storage center and a distribution center for the various shelters and hospitals.

If the need arises, resource agencies (e.g. kennel clubs) may be requested to donate cages and other various shelter supplies.

D. Medical Assistance:

1. Animal Hospitals:

The Domestic committee will coordinate the resources for a medical facility for domestic animals and equine, which cannot be accommodated by the various shelters due to the animals' injuries. Private veterinary hospitals and other locations that may serve as alternative medical facilities and medical shelters as space permits will be identified.

2. Staff:

Volunteers from the NCSU College of Veterinary Medicine and others will assist in providing the medical care in these medical shelters. Depending on the extent of the emergency situation, volunteers or Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMAT) from the American Veterinary Medical Association may be requested to assist in the medical treatment of domestic and nondomestic animals.

E. Bites/Disease Control:

All bites will be reported to the shelter manager. Individuals who have been bitten are responsible for seeking treatment through their private physician, emergency department, or emergency services.

Animals that have bitten a person, regardless of vaccination status, will be quarantined a total of 10 days, in accordance with NC General Statute 130a-196 (see Appendix I).

F. Shelter Disclaimer

The owner will be expected to reimburse all expenses incurred during sheltering. All sheltering services will be available on a first come first serve basis. All vendors involved will be subject to enforcement of state gouging laws. Documentation must be kept and approved for all reimbursement.

4.8 Recovery:

State procedures on animal burial may be used to expedite the disposal process. All burials must meet State and Federal guidelines. (See Attachment B)

A. Disposal of Animal Carcasses:

Disposal of deceased animals will be coordinated by the Mortality Disposal

Committee. They will arrange for disposal of:

- Euthanized animals
- Animals killed in the emergency situation

1. Farm Plan

Each producer should have a disaster plan that consists of the following:

- a. Identify evacuation route and equipment to move animals
- b. Identify on site designated land for burial
 1. Site needs to be adequate size and depth to accommodate population
 2. Site should be accessible by trucks (i.e. culverts over ditch)
 3. **Spray fields can be used, but spraying can't resume until foliage has covered burial site.**
- c. Determine a contact person to report damages and requests assistance
 - County Cooperative Extension
 - Company representative
 - Emergency management coordinator.

2.

County Plan

- a. Identify all premises containing large populations of animals.
- b. Identify county contact person for administering dead animal emergencies:
 - County health director
 - County Extension Livestock agent
 - County Ag. Cost Share Technician, DS&W
 - Other emergency management person
- c. **In regards to all supplies, contracting and equipment: Contracting must be consistent with Jones County's accepted policies. Documentation must be kept and approved by the Jones County Emergency Operations Center for reimbursement.**
- d. Identify commercial clean out crews (people to remove dead animals and wet/destroyed bedding material). They typically have supplies such as bobcats, loaders, spreaders and dump trucks. Appendix D
- e. Identify equipment for handling/hauling dead animals (Examples: Bobcats, Front-end loaders, backhoe, trackhoes, sealable or leakproof trucks for transporting dead, plastic for lining trucks, latches for sealing trucks or large incinerators for burning the dead.) Appendix D
- f. Make arrangements with other counties for resources and land space.

3. Priority on how to handle dead:

- 1st** consider rendering
- 2nd** consider burial
- 3rd** consider composting
- 4th** consider incineration

- a. Rendering
Must be done rapidly (24-48 hrs) following disaster.
- b. Burial
See Attachment B: Animal Burial Guidelines During A
Declared Emergency, May 2000
- c. Composting
Primarily for poultry
High maintenance
Possible used for cover until burial arrangement could be made.
- d. Incineration
Worked poorly in the past
Consider last option due to past track record of improper fuel,
costly, create logjam, air quality problem, inefficient, poorly
trained personnel and ash disposal.
Plan for rapid restoration of power to rendering facilities, feed
mills and processing plants.

5.0 Review and Update

On a regular basis, this procedure will be reviewed and updated as appropriate by the primary agencies listed below.

This procedure will be periodically tested by an appropriate exercise method.

Effective Date: ____/____/____

6.0 Approval

6.1 Primary Agencies:

Jones County Manager

Jones County Emergency Management

Jones County Sheriff

Jones County Soil and Water Conservation District

Jones County Health Department

Jones County Cooperative Extension

6.2 Support Agencies:

NC Wildlife Resource Commission

NC Forest Service

Coastal Carolina Chapter – American Red Cross

ATTACHMENT A

Jones County Disaster Planning Tips For Pets, Livestock, and Wildlife

Domestic Pets

- If you evacuate your home, **DO NOT LEAVE YOUR PETS BEHIND**. Pets most likely cannot survive on their own, and if by chance they do, you may not be able to find them when you return.
- For public health reasons, many emergency shelters cannot accept pets. Find out which motels and hotels in your area allow pets. Include your local animal shelter's number in your list of emergency numbers-they will be able to provide information concerning pets during a disaster.
- Make sure identification tags are up to date and securely fastened to your pet's collar. If possible, attach the address and/or phone number of your evacuation site.
- Make sure you have a current photo of your pet for identification purposes.
- Make sure you have a secure pet carrier, leash or harness for your pet so that if the animal panics, it cannot escape.
- Take pet food, bottled water, medications, veterinary records, cat litter/pan, can opener, food dishes, first aid kit and other supplies with you in case they are not available later.
- Make sure you have a copy of your pets medical records. If you are unable to return to your home right away, you may need to board your pet. Boarding kennels, veterinarians, and animal shelters require that your pets vaccinations be current.
- If it is impossible to take your pet with you to temporary shelter, contact friends, family, veterinarians, or boarding kennels to arrange for care. Make sure medical and feeding information, food, medicine and other supplies accompany your pet to its foster home.

Livestock

Evacuate livestock whenever possible. The evacuation sites should have or be able to readily obtain food, water, veterinary care, handling equipment and facilities. If evacuation is not possible, a decision must be made whether to move large animals to available shelter or turn them outside. This decision should be determined based on the type of disaster and the soundness and location of the shelter. All animals should have some form of identification that will help facilitate their return.

Attachment A, continued

Wildlife

Wild animals often seek higher ground which, during floods, eventually become submerged (i.e., island) and the animals become stranded. If the island is large enough and provides suitable shelter, you can leave food appropriate to the species. Animals have a flight response and will flee from anyone approaching too closely. If the animal threatens to rush into the water, back away from the island.

Wildlife often seek refuge from flood water on upper levels of a home and may remain inside even after the water recedes. If you meet a rat or snake face to face, be careful but don't panic. Open a window or other escape route and the animal will probably leave on its own. Never attempt to capture a wild animal unless you have the training, protective clothing, restraint equipment and caging necessary to perform the job.

Beware of an increased number of snakes and other predators who will try to feed on the carcasses of reptiles, amphibians and small mammals who have been drowned or crushed in their burrows or under rocks.

Often, during natural disasters, mosquitoes and dead animal carcasses may present disease problems. Outbreaks of anthrax, encephalitis and other diseases may occur. Contact your local emergency management office for help.

Further Assistance

If you see any injured or stranded animal in need of assistance, or if you have any other questions or concerns about animal protection during an emergency situation, contact the **Jones County Emergency Management at 252-448-1221** or the **Jones Co. Health Department at 252-448-9111**.

ATTACHMENT B

Animal Burial Guidelines During A Declared Emergency State Animal Response Team, May 2000

Introduction

Hurricane Floyd on September 15, 1999 combined with the weather conditions before and immediately after this hurricane resulted in the most severe flooding and devastation in North Carolina history. The flooding caused an estimated \$813 million in agricultural losses affecting 32,000 farmers. In addition to crop loss, there was significant loss of livestock including 2,860,827 poultry, 28,000 swine, and 619 cattle. Disposal of dead animals was a significant problem. Proper burial and disposal will prevent potential public health problems resulting from large numbers of dead and decaying animals include the spread of harmful pathogens, ground and surface water contamination, and pest control. In certain situations, burial of dead animals may be the best alternative for immediate disposal. These guidelines are designed to insure burial is done in a safe and effective manner.

Legal Authority

North Carolina General Statute 106-403 (NCGS) Disposition of dead domesticated animals states that is the responsibility of the owner or person in charge of his domesticated animals to bury dead animals appropriately within 24 hours after knowledge of the death. It is the responsibility of the municipal or county government to designate appropriate persons to dispose of any domestic dead animals whose owner cannot be identified. (See attached copy of NCGS 106-403 and companion opinion from the Attorney General's Office dated June 8, 1984). The NC Department of Agriculture - Veterinary Division is the lead state agency to oversee animal disposal as regulated under existing Administrative Rules, specifically, Subchapter 52C - Control of Livestock Diseases: Miscellaneous Provisions, Section .0100 - Diseased and Dead Animals (See Attached)

The State Health Director and by extension the Local Health Director in each county is charged with preventing health risks and disease and promoting a safe and healthful environment according to NCGS 130A, Articles 1-20. To the extent that dead animals become a threat to human health, the State and Local Health Director has broad authority to investigate and act on matters to protect health.

The Environmental Management Commission protects the groundwater quality in the State of North Carolina through rules established in 15A NCAC Subchapter 2L "Classifications and Water Quality Standards Applicable to the Groundwaters of North Carolina." These rules establish groundwater quality standards that may not be exceeded without a permit issued under the authority of the Commission. The Groundwater Section of the Division of Water Quality is responsible for the administration and enforcement of these rules. Any surface or subsurface activity that has the potential to cause groundwater standards to be exceeded is subject to the regulatory authority of the Commission.

Attachment B, Continued

Scope

While it is recognized that there are multiple types and degrees of emergencies that could create the need for dead animal burial, these guidelines focus on the most common cause and the most recent experience, flooding and electrical outages. For example, guidelines for managing dead animals during a foreign animal disease emergency may differ and would be managed through the State Veterinarian. These guidelines are intended to address dead animal disposal during a declared emergency and therefore do not take the place of the dead animal disposal that occurs under the normal permitted operation of a farm. The Governor can declare a state of emergency in North Carolina with or without a federal declaration of the same.

Emergency Planning

Each farm operation shall make specific plans for animal disposal in the event of an emergency. When burial is determined to be the disposal method of choice, an attempt should be made first to bury the dead animals according to guidelines on the owner's farm. If proper burial is not possible on the farm then plans should be made for alternative sites.

Burial Standards

1. The bottom of the hole where dead animals are to be buried should be 3 feet above the seasonal high water table and must be at least 12 inches above the seasonal high water table in an area of well-drained soil. (Farm owners may contact the local NRCS agency or the local health department for assistance in determining the seasonal high water table.)
2. Standing water in the hole does not preclude animal burial as long as the bottom of the hole is at least 12 inches above the seasonal high water table, not in an area of standing water, and the other conditions for proper burial are met.
3. There must be at least 3 feet of soil covering any buried animal. This can be interpreted to mean soil mounded over the animals above the adjacent ground level.
4. The burial site must be at least 300 feet from any existing stream or public body of water.
5. The burial site must be at least 100 feet from any existing well.
6. The burial site must be at least 300 feet from any existing public water supply well.
7. The burial site cannot include any portion of a waste lagoon or lagoon wall.
8. In the case where the burial site is in a waste disposal spray field, the burial site is not available for subsequent waste spraying until a new viable crop is established on the site.
9. The burial site shall be located so as to minimize the effect of stormwater runoff.
10. Burial is not permitted in the tiled area of an underdrained field.
11. A record of the location of the approved site (GPS latitude and longitude coordinates if available), the burial history of each burial site to include the date, species, head count and age must be kept by the owner and reported to the Local Health Director who will in turn will report this information to the appropriate State agency – DENR, Division of Water Quality, Groundwater Section.
12. Farm owners and operators are encouraged to consider measures that could be taken prior to an eminent emergency that could reduce the impact on the farm and the environment.

Attachment B, Continued

Collective Burial Site

A collective burial site may be designated to serve one or more counties in the event of a large-scale emergency whereby individual farm sites are not available. The responsibility for disposal of dead animals remains with the owner, lessee, or person in charge of any land upon which any domesticated animals die. The county or municipality should identify an appropriate burial site(s) with the capacity to bury up to 5% of the steady state live weight of livestock in that jurisdiction. The use of an existing county or municipal landfill as a dead animal burial site is legal and preferred.

Burial Site Approval

Best farm practices suggest that a burial site with the capacity to handle the type and number of animals most likely to be needed during an emergency for each farm operation be identified and pre-approved prior to the emergency. It is recommended that the emergency burial contingency plan be incorporated into the farm's existing Farm Support Agency (FSA) plan and duly reported to the appropriate state and local agency.

Contact Information

N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Division of Water Quality/Groundwater Section
Arthur Mulberry - Section Chief
1636 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1636
(919)733-3221

N.C. Department of Health and Human Services
Division of Public Health/Epidemiology and Communicable Disease Section
Dr. Steve Cline - Section Chief
1902 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1902
(919)733-3421 SART (State Animal Response Team)

NC Veterinary Medical Association
1611 Jones Franklin Road, Suite 108
Raleigh, NC 27606-3376
Tel: (800) 446-2862 / (919) 851-5850
Fax: (919) 851-5859

Appendix A Equine

Primary Contacts

Dr. Kim Ipock
Dr. Michelle Bouchey
Institute Mobile Vet Services
4717 Wheat Swamp Rd
LaGrange, NC 28551
Phone: 252-566-5041
Pager: 252-520-1779

Golanda Howard
Phone: 910-324-5702
Cell: 252-559-5676
Address: 463 Weyerhaeuser Road
Trenton, NC 28585

Dr. Rebecca Nealey
Dr. Emily Gilmette
Equine Express Mobile Vet Services
3405 Trent Rd. #2
New Bern, NC 29562
Phone: 252-670-1110
Nights & Emergency

Additional Contacts

REINS
Iron Mine Branch Quarter Horses
Robert & Gina Cox
Phone: 252-448-4241
Address: 1850 Old Kinston-Trenton Hwy
Trenton, NC 28585

Charlie & Becky Oliver
1278 Mill Creek Rd
Pollocksville, NC 28573
Cell: 252-229-8123

Foscue Farms
Nancy or Amanda Foscue
Phone: 252-448-6501
Address: 3398 Ten Mile Fork Road
Trenton, NC 28585

Matt & Stella Downs
1566 Ten Mile Fork Rd
Trenton, NC 28585
252-448-7511
252-259-1077

Allen Mallard
Phone: 252-448-2951
3401 Ten Mile Fork Road
Trenton, NC 28585

Connie Carlton & Steve Carlton
208 Pleasant Hill Rd.
Trenton, NC, 28585
Home Phone: (252)448-9841

Franky & Gloria Wiggins
Ruby & Jim Scheer

Tammy & Donald Howard
314 Lewis-Coombs Lane
Trenton, NC, 28585
Cell: 252-527-0761

Appendix A - Equine (Continued)

Equine Emergency Evacuation Site Information:

Emergency Equine Sheltering information can be found at the following website:

www.ncagr.gov/markets/livestock/horse

- Pioneer's Harness Track, Southern Pines 910-692-8640
- NCSU Vet Equine Research Center (VERC), Southern Pines 910-692-8640
- Senator Bob Martin Eastern Agriculture center, Williamston 252-792-5802
- Gov. Hunt Horse Complex, Raleigh 910-821-7400 or 919-733-2145

Steve Lathrop – Equine

(Hank to check with Steve and get with Amy)

Appendix B Domestics

I. PRIMARY CONTACTS

Carolina Animal Protection Society of
Onslow, Inc.
522 Odum Drive
Hubert, NC 28539
910-326-3311

Animal Care Center
Dr. Donald Campbell, DVM
Dr. Steve Stelma, DVM
Dr. Cathy Farrer, DVM
Dr. MaryAnn Leslie, DVM
Dr. Curtis Williamson, DVM
P.O. Box 14075
4385 Hwy 17 South
New Bern, NC 28561
Phone: 252-636-5040
Fax: 636-2472
nbanimalcarecenter@earthlink.net
Nights & Emergencies: 252-444-1399

Safe Harbor Animal Shelter
Dr. Lynne Swanson
PO Box 493
12099 US Hwy 17
Maysville, NC 28555

Bullock Animal Hospital
Dr. George P. Bullock, DVM
637-6161
2603 Trent Rd
New Bern, NC

The Pet Hospital
Dr. Robert W. Ridgeway, DVM
Dr. Gus Keel, DVM*
1804 S. Glenburnie Rd
633-1204
Fax 633-0501
New Bern, NC

Colonial Capitol Humane Society
PO Box 326
New Bern, NC 28562
252-633-0146

Craven Animal Hospital
Dr. Bobbie Griffith, DVM
1003 Hwy 70E
637-4541
Fax 637-3658
New Bern, NC
Dr. Alexis Vidaurri, DVM
Dr. Stacey Manczka, DVM
cravenahvets@suddenlinkmail.com

Havelock Animal Hospital
Dr. William McCleese, DVM,
Dr. Larry Paul, DVM,
Dr. Kenneth Tappley, DVM
415 Miller Blvd
447-7119
Havelock, NC
Fax 447-7444

Neuse Veterinary Clinic
Dr. Fred Knowles, DVM
2819 Neuse Blvd
637-7128
Fax 635-2118
New Bern, NC

70 West Veterinary Hospital
Dr. Jeffrey Ward, DVM
310 W. Main St
Havelock, NC
447-9525
Fax 447-6485

Appendix B – Continued

NC Veterinary Medical Association
1611 Jones Franklin Road, Suite 108
Raleigh, NC 27606-3376
Tel: (800) 446-2862 (919) 851-5850
Fax: (919) 851-5859

II. Additional Contacts

Earle Johnson
Beaulaville
298-8188

Clair Lynn Brock
Eddie Banks
Ellis Banks
Sellhorn Fox Preserve
Delbert Howard

New Port Animal Clinic
P.O. Box 1090
New Port, NC 28570
Phone: 252-223-5115
Nights & Emergencies: 252-444-1399
Neil Andrews
Mike Sutton
Kinley Andrews

Marvin Roth

*Add hunting club presidents here

**Appendix C
Large Animals**

I. PRIMARY CONTACTS

Keith Metts
Jones County SWCD NCACS Technician
PO Box 40
Trenton, NC 28585
252-448-2731 ext.3
Amy Andrews

Extension Livestock Agent
Amy_Andrews@ncsu.edu
300 Industrial Drive
New Bern, NC 28562
Phone: (252) 633-1477

II. ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

Allen McCoy
2001 Johnson Field Lane
Trenton, NC 28585
252-448-0271

Timmy Coward
1181 Henderson Road
Trenton, NC, 28585
Home Phone: 252-448-1650

Dennis Lee
1437 Kingfield Rd
Trenton, NC, 28585
Work Phone: (252) 671-1737

Franklin Andrews
899 Stroud Road
Trenton, NC 28585
252-448-5377

Lee Futreal
214 Futreal Lane
TRENTON, NC, 28585
Home Phone: 448-1015

BILLY MILLS
149 Lee-Mills Rd
TRENTON, NC, 28585
Home Phone: (910)324-1031

ALEX TOODLE
406 WYSE FORK ROAD
TRENTON, NC, 28585
252-448-8871

Ronnie Mills

Don Phillips
4095 Hwy 58 N
TRENTON, NC, 28585
252-448-5331

Brian Hargett

Robert Cox
1006 Old Kinston-Trenton Hwy
TRENTON, NC, 28585
Home Phone: (252)448-4241

Franky Wiggins

Brent Riggs
4731 WHITE OAK RIVER RD
MAYSVILLE, NC, 28555
252-514-8512

Mike Sutton
2287 TEN MILE FORK ROAD
TRENTON, NC, 28585
Home Phone: (252)448-1193

Jonathan & Karen Pike
353 Eubanks Ext. Rd
Trenton, NC, 28585
Home Phone: 252-448-1956

Appendix C, continued

III. Integrated Livestock and Poultry Production Companies.

Goldsboro Milling Co. (Hogs and turkeys)
PO Box 10009
Goldsboro, NC 27530
919-778-3130

Cargill, Inc. Swine Division
PO Box 7115
Wilson, NC 27893
252-237-8228

Murphy-Browns (Hogs and turkeys)
Corporate Headquarters, Warsaw
910-293-3434
Murphys Division
PO Box 759
Rose Hill, NC 28458
910-289-6439
Browns of Carolina Division,
PO Box 487, Warsaw, NC 28398
910-296-1800

JC Howard Farms
1373 Davis Mill Road
Deep Run, NC 28525
252-568-4204

Premium Standard Farms (Lundys) (Hogs)
PO Box 49
Clinton, NC 28328
910-592-2104

Neuhoff Farms
Dr. Marius Cristea
PO Box 158
Richlands, NC 28574
910-324-3632 ext 30 (office)
910-330-0481 (mobile)
910-324-1762 (home)

Prestage Farms (Hogs and turkeys)
PO Box 438
Clinton, NC 28329
910-592-5771

Bunting Swine Farms
Rt 1, Box 144B
Pinetops, NC 27864
252-827-4342

**Appendix D
Mortality Disposal**

I. PRIMARY CONTACTS

Keith Metts
Jones County SWCD NCACS Technician
PO Box 40
Trenton, NC 28585
252-448-2731 ext 3

Jones County DOT
Clifton Mills
448-3711

Amy Andrews
Livestock Agent
Craven & Jones Counties
NC Cooperative Extension
300 Industrial Drive, New Bern, NC
New Bern, NC 28562
252-633-1477 (Craven Office)
252-448-9621 (Jones Office)
252 671-7326 (work cell)

II. ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

NC Forest Service
Wayne Bell
3614 Wyse Fork Rd
Dover, NC 28526
252-448-5531
Cell: 252-229-1439

Farm Service Agency
Lewis Humphrey
PO Box 125
Trenton, NC 28585
252-448-2341

Dr. James Kittrell
NCDA & CS Veterinary Division
PO Box 26026
Raleigh, NC 27611-6026
Greenville: 252-753-5751
Raleigh: 919-733-7601
Cell: 919-740-8733 Nichols Earthmoving

Merlin Nichols
Ayden, NC
252-244-0510

Nichols Construction
Reiferd Nichols
Grifton, NC
252-524-3418

Harvey Yancey Trucking Co. Inc.
1007 Main Street
Maysville, NC
910-743-4186

Jimmie L. Morris & Sons
207 Vance Street
Vanceboro, NC
252-244-1515

Yoder Excavating LLC (Henry)
Grifton, NC
252-244-1223

NC Dirt Removal
Nelson Glick
Vanceboro, NC
252-244-0874

R. D. Westons Dozer Works
Ducy Weston
Rt. 1, Pink Hill, NC
910-289-3889

Garner Construction Co.
5970 Hwy 70
New Port, NC

Potter Trucking
6455 Hwy 55 East
New Bern, NC 28560
252-745-4671

Appendix D -continued

Bobby Cahoon Trucking
PO Box 257
Grantsboro, NC 28529
252-249-1617
1-800-347-0652

Trader Construction Co.
2500 US Hwy 70 East
New Bern, NC
252-633-2424

Charles Blythe Equipment Co. Inc.
Hwy 41 East
Trenton, NC
252-448-9181

Larry Unruh
Riverside Road
Grifton, NC
252-524-5184

III. Heavy Equipment Owners/Operators

Chance Construction Co. Inc
245 Parker Road
New Bern, NC
Phone: 252-637-4294
Fax: 252-637-1834

Coastal Plains Earth Moving
Stanley Esau
Ayden, NC
252-746-2967

IV. Poultry CLEAN OUT CREWS

2007 Clean Out Crews

John Bradley 252.568.4834
351 Bryce Hardison Road
Deep Run, NC 28525

cell 919.222.8508
643 Mt. Carmel Church Rd.
Pikeville, NC 27863
S & H Spreading Service 910.289.4384
Harvey Sholar
answering machine 910.289.2685
Jan 910.289.3918
P. O. Box 910
Rose Hill, NC 28458

McCullen Litter Service
Chad McCullen 919.658.9266
Trent McCullen 919.658.6539
2616 NC HWY 55 E
Mt. Olive, NC 28365

Singleton Litter Service 919.778.6636
Sherwood Singleton
1967 S. NC Hiway 111
Goldsboro, NC 27530

Timmy Hairr 910.594.1095
3601 Rosin Hill Road
Newton Grove, NC 28366

Singleton Litter Service
Johnny Singleton 919.580.5557
1995 S. NC Hiway 111
Goldsboro, NC 27530

Larry Kornegay 919.658.0300
1061 Tram Road
Mt. Olive, NC 28365

John Lynch 919.778.4541
310 Lynch Road
La Grange, NC 28551

J. T. (Rabbit) Smith 919.778.7037
1252 Mark Edwards Road
Goldsboro, NC 27534

Dale Perry 919.735.3743

Limestone Farms, Inc.
Tony Miller 910.298.5186
127 Miller Road
P. O. Box 838
Beulaville, NC 28518

Appendix D -continued

Limestone Farms, Inc.
Scott Thigpen 910.298.3930
536 Penny Road
Beulaville, NC 28518

Alan Raynor 910.285.5048
539 River Road
Wallace, NC 28466

Vince Weaver 919.689.3414
cell 919.222.3637
319 Sambo Lambert Road
Goldsboro, NC 27530

Mike Thomas Farm & Poultry House
Cleaners
Mike Thomas 910.298.4882
218 Sand Ridge Road
Beulaville, NC 28518
cell 910.271.2884
fax 910.298.6272

Ray Cavanaugh 910.285.6851
cell 910.381.5928
P. O. Box 711
Wallace, NC 28466

Kevin Davis 910.428.3895
240 Tarry Church Road
Star, NC 27356

David Wallace 910.296.0366
cell 910.290.0693
2337 Hallsville Road
Rose Hill, NC 28458

Jeff English 910.285.3887
580 Willie Hatcher Road
Chinquapin, NC 28521

Dougie Bond 910.259.7474
805 NC HWY 50S
Wallace, NC 28466

Hank Bond 910.285.3557
260 Batchelor Bay Road
Wallace, NC 28466

Pate's Litter Service 910.298.6172
Anthony Pate cell 910.340.0683
273 Kirby Thigpen Road
Pink Hill, NC 28572

Carolina Spreading Co.
Tommy Bradshaw 910.289.2613
4172 US 117 Hwy
Rose Hill, NC 28458

Appendix E
Communications/Public Relations

I. PRIMARY CONTACTS

Kristen Richmond-Hoover
Local Health Director
Jones County Health Department
P.O. Box 216
Trenton, NC 28585
Phone: 252-448-9111
Fax: 252-448-1443
kristen.hoover@ncmail.net

Ivy Reid
Jones County Extension Director
Ivy_Reid@ncsu.edu
PO Box 218
Trenton, NC 28585
Phone: 252-448-9621

Sheriff John Hall
Major Frye
PO Box 267
Trenton, NC 28585

Franky Howard
Jones County Manager
PO Box 266
Trenton, NC 28585
252-448-7571
252-229-1411

Carol Tyndall
Emergency Management Coordinator
PO Box 26
Trenton, NC 28585
252-448-1021
252-671-5073

Amy Andrews
Livestock Extension Agent
Craven & Jones Counties
300 Industrial Drive
New Bern, NC 28562
252-633-1477 (Craven Office)
252-448-9621 (Jones Office)
252-671-7326 (work cell)

II. ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

Coastal Carolina Chapter-American Red Cross
Carol Hardy
1916 South Glenburnie
New Bern, NC 28562
Work: 637.3405
Home: 636.1507

Keith Metts
Jones County SWCD NCACS Technician
PO Box 40
Trenton, NC 28585
252-448-2731 ext 3

Doug Haas
Area 4 Coordinator
NC Div of Emergency Management
5401 Cross Creek Road
Wilmington, NC 28403
Office: 910-791-5304
Emergencies: 1-800-858-0368
Mobile: 910-604-2111
dhaas@ncem.org

Appendix F Wildlife

I. PRIMARY CONTACTS

Mark Ray
Wildlife Enforcement Officer
NC Wildlife Resources Commission
828-582-9019

Steve Long
Master Officer
NC Wildlife Resources Commission
(252) 636 – 2545

II. ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

Appendix G Resources

I. LOCAL VETERINARY CLINICS

Dr. Kim Ipock
Institute Mobile Vet Services
Phone: 252-566-5041
4717 Wheat Swamp Rd
LaGrange, NC 28551

Kelly McDonald
Animal Care Center
P.O. Box 14075 - 289561
4385 Hwy 17 South
New Bern, NC 28562
Phone: 252-636-5040
Nights & Emergencies: 252-444-1399

Farm Service Agency
Lewis Humphrey
P.O. Box 125
Trenton, NC 28585
252-448-2341

LOCAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSES

Trenton Hardware Inc.
123 Jones Street
Trenton, NC 28585
252-448-2176

Town & Country
Richlands

Countryside Bait & Tack
Joyce Kinsey
Lenoir County 252-559-3813

Onslow Feed & Grain Co.
West Hargett Street
Richlands, NC 28574
910-324-5212

Dr. Rebecca Nealey
Dr. Emily Gilmette
Equine Express Mobile Vet Services
3405 Trent Rd. #2
New Bern, NC 29562
Phone: 252-670-1110
Nights & Emergencies:

Earl Johnson
Small Animals
298-8188
Beaulaville, NC

Dr. Ivy Heath

Dr. Garren

Williams Farm, Garden & Nursery Center
1309 Old Cherry Point Road
New Bern, NC 28560
252-638-1983

Big Blue Store
701 N McLewean Street
Kinston, NC 28504
252-523-0929

II. Livestock Transportation

III. Restraint Equipment
(lead lines, halters, feed, hay, bedding,
NCDA Panels requested through EM etc.)

Appendix H. Protective Clothing and Equipment

Only trained personnel should be conducting decontamination of diseased or contaminated animals.

List prepared by Dr. Jim Kittrell, DVM, and an NCDA VMO.

Outerwear:

Tyvek type disposable suit (repel dust and some moisture but very hot). If not hooded, and dust type hats.

Rain suit with hood - allows disinfecting between farms, but also very hot.

Normal cloth coveralls - much cooler and can be laundered or left at the farm. FMD Plan will call for showers to be provided at foreign animal disease work sites by state or federal contracts.

Dust masks - some have recommended the two strap type with small charcoal filter. They are more expensive, but seem to do a better job. Respirators have also been recommended due to disinfectants or protection from possible diseases that affect animals and people, but the \$\$ of purchase and paying to have them professionally fit to the individuals has been seen as too much.

Hard hats - would be useful for those involved with large scale carcass handling or slaughter; not likely to be a CART function.

Rubber boots - hard sole, preferably steel toed. Should be easily disinfected, not something with leather or cloth.

Gloves - rubber exam gloves for handling carcasses; if handling other equipment such as bolt guns or hog snares, washable cloth with rubber grips.

Face shields - work well for splash guard or impact. Can be worn with glasses, and fog up less than goggles.

Goggles - less expensive than face shields.

Ear protection - around captive bolts, firearms, heavy machinery - foam type work well and less \$ and disposable; ear muffs better protection (or combination) but must be a type that can be disinfected easily.

Bucket, brush, soap, +/- disinfectant - good for other disasters, when personnel must clean up for meals, etc. Likely with a foreign animal disease other personnel on scene would provide some of this, especially the disinfectants.

Hazmat teams in the area will have much of the specialized PPE supplies in the event of biological disasters, and the ability to use them.

Other things we list as good to have a source for in the event of an emergency:

First aid kits

Drinkable water

Plastic trash bags

Duct tape

Rope

Cold packs or wearable cooling device - head band

Cell phones

GPS unit

Appendix I Shelter Guidelines

Animal sheltering during a disaster is provided as a service to animal owners/caretakers in the event of a declared disaster. The onsite shelter manager has the responsibility for the overall safety of the animals, shelter and people within. Therefore, the shelter manager has ultimate authority to refuse entry, evict, or move animals in the shelter as they deem necessary

General Statutes

§ 130A-185. Vaccination of all dogs and cats.

(a) The owner of every dog and cat over four months of age shall have the animal vaccinated against rabies. The time or times of vaccination shall be established by the Commission. Rabies vaccine shall be administered only by a licensed veterinarian or by a certified rabies vaccinator.

(b) Only animal rabies vaccine licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture and approved by the Commission shall be used on animals in this State. (1935, c. 122, s. 1; 1941, c. 259, s. 2; 1953, c. 876, s. 2; 1973, c. 476, s. 128; 1983, c. 891, s. 2.)

§ 130A-196. Confinement of all biting dogs and cats; notice to local health director; reports by physicians; certain dogs exempt.

When a person has been bitten by a dog or cat, the person or parent, guardian or person standing in loco parentis of the person, and the person owning the animal or in control or possession of the animal shall notify the local health director immediately and give the name and address of the person bitten and the owner of the animal. All dogs and cats that bite a person shall be immediately confined for 10 days in a place designated by the local health director. However, the local health director may authorize a dog trained and used by a law enforcement agency to be released from confinement to perform official duties upon submission of proof that the dog has been vaccinated for rabies in compliance with this Part. After reviewing the circumstances of the particular case, the local health director may allow the owner to confine the animal on the owner's property. An owner who fails to confine his animal in accordance with the instructions of the local health director shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. If the owner or the person who controls or possesses a dog or cat that has bitten a person refuses to confine the animal as required by this section, the local health director may order seizure of the animal and its confinement for 10 days at the expense of the owner. A physician who attends a person bitten by an animal known to be a potential carrier of rabies shall report within 24 hours to the local health director the name, age and sex of that person. (1935, c. 122, s. 17; 1941, c. 259, s. 11; 1953, c. 876, s. 13; 1957, c. 1357, s. 9; 1977, c. 628; 1983, c. 891, s. 2; 1985, c. 674; 1989, c. 298; 1993, c. 539, s. 950; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c).)

§

§ 68-15. Term "livestock" defined.

The word "livestock" in this Chapter shall include, but shall not be limited to, equine animals, bovine animals, sheep, goats, llamas, and swine. (Code, s. 2822; Rev., s. 1681; C.S., s. 1841; 1971, c. 741, s. 1; 1997-84, s. 2.)

§ 68-16. Allowing livestock to run at large forbidden.

If any person shall allow his livestock to run at large, he shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. (Code, s. 2811; 1889, c. 504; Rev., s. 3319; C.S., s. 1849; 1971, c. 741, s. 1; 1993, c. 539, s. 536; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c).)

§ 68-17. Impounding livestock at large; right to recover costs and damages.

Any person may take up any livestock running at large or straying and impound the same; and such impounder may recover from the owner the reasonable costs of impounding and maintaining the livestock as well as damages to the impounder caused by such livestock, and may retain the livestock, with the right to use with proper care until

such recovery is had. Reasonable costs of impounding shall include any fees paid pursuant to G.S. 68-18.1 in order to locate the owner. (Code, s. 2186; Rev., s. 1679; C.S., s. 1850; 1951, c. 569; 1971, c. 741, s. 1; 1991, c. 472, s. 3.)

§ 68-18. Notice and demand when owner known.

If the owner of impounded livestock is or becomes known to the impounder, actual notice of the whereabouts of the impounded livestock must be immediately given to the owner and the impounder must then make demand upon the owner of the livestock for the costs of impoundment and the damages to the impounder, if any, caused by such livestock. (Code, s. 2817; Rev., s. 1680; C.S., s. 1851; 1971, c. 741, s. 1.)

§ 68-18.1. Notice when owner not known.

If the owner of the impounded livestock is not known or cannot be found, the impounder shall inform the register of deeds that he has impounded the livestock and provide the register of deeds with a description of the livestock. The register of deeds shall record the information in a book kept for that purpose, and shall charge the impounder a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00). The register of deeds shall immediately publish a notice of the impoundment of the animal by posting a notice on the courthouse door. The notice on the courthouse door shall be posted for 30 days, and shall contain a full description of the livestock impounded, including all marks or brands on the livestock, and shall state when and where the animal was taken up. The impounder shall publish once, in some newspaper published and distributed in the county, a notice containing the same information as the notice posted by the register of deeds. The fees for publishing the notice shall be paid by the impounder. (1874-5, c. 258, s. 2; Code, s. 3768; Rev., s. 2833; C.S., s. 3951; 1991, c. 472, s. 2.)

§ 68-19. Determination of damages by selected landowners or by referee.

If the owner and impounder cannot agree as to the cost of impounding and maintaining such livestock, as well as damages to the impounder caused by such livestock running at large, then such costs and damages shall be determined by three disinterested landowners, one to be selected by the owner of the livestock, one to be selected by the impounder and a third to be selected by the first two. If within 10 days a majority of the landowners so selected cannot agree, or if the owner of the livestock or the impounder fails to make his selection, or if the two selected fail to select a third, then the clerk of superior court of the county where the livestock is impounded shall select a referee. The determination of such costs and damages by the landowners or by the referee shall be final. (Code, s. 2186; Rev., s. 1679; C.S., s. 1850; 1951, c. 569; 1971, c. 741, s. 1.)

§ 68-20. Notice of sale and sale where owner fails to redeem or is unknown; application of proceeds.

If the owner fails to redeem his livestock within three days after the notice and demand as provided in G.S. 68-18 is received or within three days after the determination of the costs and damages as provided in G.S. 68-19, then, upon written notice fully describing the livestock, stating the place, date, and hour of sale posted at the courthouse door and three or more public places in the township where the owner resides, and after 10 days from such posting, the impounder shall sell the livestock at public auction. If the owner of the livestock remains unknown to the impounder, then, 30 days after publication of the notice required by G.S. 68-18.1, the impounder shall post at the courthouse door and three public places in the township where the livestock is impounded a written notice fully describing the livestock, and stating the place, date, and hour of sale. After 20 days from such posting, the impounder shall sell the livestock at public auction. The proceeds of any such public sale shall be applied to pay the reasonable costs of impounding and maintaining the livestock and the damages to the impounder caused by the livestock. Reasonable costs of impounding shall include any fees paid pursuant to G.S. 68-18.1 in an attempt to locate the owner of the livestock. The balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the livestock, if known, or, if the owner is not known, then to the school fund of the county where the livestock was impounded. (Code, s. 2817; Rev., s. 1680; C.S., s. 1851; 1971, c. 741, s. 1; 1991, c. 472, s. 4.)

§ 68-21. Illegally releasing or receiving impounded livestock misdemeanor.

If any person willfully releases any lawfully impounded livestock without the permission of the impounder or receives such livestock knowing that it was unlawfully released, he shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. (Code, s. 2819; 1889, c. 504; Rev., s. 3310; C.S., s. 1853; 1971, c. 741, s. 1; 1993, c. 539, s. 537; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c).)

§ 68-22. Impounded livestock to be fed and watered.

If any person shall impound or cause to be impounded any livestock and shall fail to supply to the livestock during the confinement a reasonably adequate quantity of good and wholesome feed and water, he shall be guilty of

a Class 3 misdemeanor. (1881, c. 368, s. 3; Code, s. 2484; 1891, c. 65; Rev., s. 3311; C.S., s. 1854; 1971, c. 741, s. 1; 1993, c. 539, s. 538; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c).)

§ 68-23. Right to feed impounded livestock; owner liable.

When any livestock is impounded under the provisions of this Chapter and remains without reasonably adequate feed and water for more than 24 hours, any person may lawfully enter the area of impoundment to supply the livestock with feed and water. Such person shall not be liable in trespass for such entry and may recover of the owner or, if the owner is unknown, of the impounder of the livestock, the reasonable costs of the feed and water. (1881, c. 368, s. 4; Code, s. 2485; Rev., s. 1682; C.S., s. 1855; 1971, c. 741, s. 1.)

§ 68-24. Penalties for violation of this Article.

A violation of G.S. 68-16, 68-21 or 68-22 is a Class 3 misdemeanor. (1971, c. 741, s. 1; 1993, c. 539, s. 539; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c).)

§ 68-25. Domestic fowls running at large after notice.

If any person shall permit any turkeys, geese, chickens, ducks or other domestic fowls to run at large on the lands of any other person while such lands are under cultivation in any kind of grain or feedstuff or while being used for gardens or ornamental purposes, after having received actual or constructive notice of such running at large, he shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.

If it shall appear to any magistrate that after three days' notice any person persists in allowing his fowls to run at large in violation of this section and fails or refuses to keep them upon his own premises, then the said magistrate may, in his discretion, order any sheriff or other officer to kill the fowls when they are running at large as herein provided. (C.S., s. 1864; 1971, c. 741, s. 1; 1993, c. 539, s. 540; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c).)

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Next, Shelter Forms

Appendix I, Attachment 1 Shelter Registration and Agreement

Animal Owner Signature _____

Date _____

Animal Owner Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Home Phone _____

Cell Phone _____ Do you have your phone available now? _____

Emergency Contact Name (not in shelter) _____ Phone _____ - _____ - _____

Emergency Contact Person in Shelter _____

(This person would provide care for your pets in the event an emergency would occur)

Name of person in charge of animals care (**must be staying in the shelter**):

Name of animal	Color	Sex	Breed	Age
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

(Only animals crated together on one sheet)

Are your pets on any medication? _____

Would you be evacuating if a pet friendly shelter was not available? Yes No

Photo taken of pet with owner

SIGNATURE BELOW INDICATES THAT THE OWNER OR GUARDIAN HAS CLEANED THEIR PETS CAGE, RECEIVED THEIR PET, BELONGINGS AND IS CHECKING OUT OF THE SHELTER.

OWNER SIGNATURE _____

DATE AND TIME CHECKED

OUT _____

STAFF NAME _____ **STAFF**

INITIALS _____

Appendix I, Attachment 2
Appendix I, Attachment 3

Appendix I, Attachment

4

**Pet Sheltering:
Reference Guidelines in
Concert with General
Human Sheltering
Operations**



When Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf Coast, a significant number of citizens put themselves in danger when they refused to evacuate their flooded and destroyed homes because they didn't want to abandon their pets. Many others were forced to leave without their pets, adding to the anguish for these hurricane victims who had already lost so much.

North Carolina human sheltering agencies and organizations understand the importance of pets to their owners and are working with public and private organizations and individuals dedicated to animal care in local communities to assist concerned pet owners during disasters. In addition to community-based organizations, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services-Emergency Programs Division as well as NC SART (State Animal Response Team) have assumed responsibilities for pet evacuation and sheltering coordination within the State of North Carolina.

In 2006, Congress passed the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards , requiring state and local governments to incorporate people's pets and service animals into disaster planning. This unique legislation provides a wonderful opportunity for sheltering responsible agencies and groups to join local community partners in preparing for the entirety of a disaster response. The success of this initiative depends on proper coordination between agencies and a full understanding of roles and responsibilities.

The following document and tables offer some general suggestions on the role of human sheltering agencies and organizations in this important relief work. Disaster response is a local effort. As such, it should be designed locally in collaboration with NC DA&CS and NC SART. North Carolina human sheltering agencies and organizations must be actively involved in developing, practicing, and implementing disaster pet care initiatives.

ARC, DSS AND OTHE SHELTERING AGENCY ROLES

The mission in providing disaster sheltering is to provide for as many people as possible in a safe environment. Due to health and safety concerns, the human sheltering agencies and organizations do not allow animals other than

service animals in the human occupied portion of hurricane evacuation shelter areas nor do they assume primary responsibility for providing alternative arrangements for them. The state's primary sheltering agencies, however, recognize and appreciate the importance of pets to their owners, and the sense of responsibility and interdependence that pet owners feel toward their pets, especially in times of disaster. Their role, as the sheltering service provider to the general public, is to ensure that pet sheltering initiatives and plans developed at the local, county, or state level are integrated to the greatest extent possible into the local disaster shelter service delivery. Although general population sheltering agencies and organizations cannot physically host pets in the human occupied portion of shelters they can support the proper local agencies that specialize in animal care in their role to shelter and ensure the safety of pets through two key areas: communication and mass care.

Communications

When a disaster strikes shelters become central hubs for information, citizens will turn to the Red Cross, DSS and other responsible sheltering agencies and organizations for information on any kind of disaster relief. These sheltering organizations and agencies must be prepared to provide the best and most accurate data possible. DSS, Red Cross and other informed sheltering agencies and organizations can provide peace of mind to stranded travelers and displaced families searching for a place to protect their family pet through simple resources planned in advance in cooperation with local agencies and state government. Each county sheltering agency or organization should work with the NC EM Coordinator to become knowledgeable concerning such plans and distribute comprehensive resource listings for animal welfare, boarding sites, and/or local veterinarians to provide information or referrals to pet owners that come in contact with these agencies during the sheltering process.

Red Cross Mass Care for Pet Sheltering Responsible Agencies and Organizations:

The Red Cross provides mass care (sheltering and feeding) to those impacted by disaster and first responders. In situations where animal care organizations need support with feeding staff, the Red Cross will work with those pet oriented organizations to provide mass care support. This could include providing mobile feeding or meal availability, loaning cots for the duration of a pet sheltering event, or providing comfort kits. In any case, this effort will require coordination with designated and authorized county and state Pet Sheltering agencies or organizations and the NC county EOC to stay abreast of those locations needing support. The Red Cross will be proactive in offering that support.

CONTINUED RED CROSS and DSS SUPPORT EFFORTS

Although the Red Cross and DSS do not admit pets in shelters, both are committed to an ongoing effort to assist pet owners in arranging for adequate shelter for their pets in time of disaster. Additionally, Red Cross and DSS should actively seek those county partnerships that will enhance that community's ability to develop effective plans for the care and feeding of pets or companion animals. Innovative solutions such as co-located sheltering options have proven successful during prior hurricane events; however, human sheltering agencies and organizations must be clear of their boundaries in service delivery. Through partnerships and planning with local animal and pet organizations, these pets can be sheltered in a facility co-located (i.e. within the same facility), but separate from the emergency shelter area for persons.

SUGGESTED CONSIDERATIONS FOR ANIMALS OWNERS THAT ARE ADVISED TO EVACUATE:

(Information source is North Carolina Animal Disaster Sheltering Resources)

1) Owner evacuation to accommodations other than public emergency shelters:

* Owners should make arrangements to stay with family, friends, or other accommodations some distance away that will accept owners and their pets. Though hurricanes can cause widespread damage, rarely is more than half of the state affected to the degree that shelter cannot be found, usually within 200 miles.

*Owners should have their pet's micro chipped (by Veterinarians) to aid in the identification of their animals should the owner and animal be separated.

*Owners should plan how they will transport their animals taking into consideration that traffic and delays may mean longer than expected travel times. Travel kennels, pet carriers, trailers etc. should be used to safely confine animals while traveling. Sufficient food and water should be carried in order to cover an evacuation time of at least one week.

2) North Carolina first used Co-located shelters during Hurricane Isabel in 2003. Co-located shelters are shelters that offer housing arrangements for humans and animals on the same facility grounds. (Co-located does not mean that the animals stay with their owners but that the animals are housed nearby in the same facility or its grounds. An example would be a school where humans are sheltered in the gym and animals would be sheltered in an adjacent field house/locker room. Co-located shelters may allow or require owners to participate in the care of their animals in these shelters according to shelter policy. If available, County or Regional Emergency Plans will designate co-located shelter sites or animal only shelter sites. Owners can find information about shelter locations by contacting their County Emergency Management Offices either before or during an event.

*Owners, if they choose to use a co-located shelter, should bring to the shelter a travel kennel or appropriate cage to house their animals while staying at the shelter. Other necessities for their pets include:

- collar with id tag, leash, food, and water for 7 days.
- documentation of rabies and other vaccinations
- medications and health records including microchip id

Animal Disaster Sheltering Square Footage Guidelines

Collapsible crates are preferred instead of the airline carriers that were used in Florida. Collapsible crates are easier to clean and don't require industrial fans for ventilation. Florida lined one wall with large carriers and the other with medium size carriers. The largest crate is 30 inches wide. Adding 3 inches on each side of the crate (so they aren't right next to each other), would make a 36 inch or 3 foot space. We could stack those 2 high easily so to house 50 animals would require 75 feet. Assuming a 3 foot aisle/walkway and the largest crate having a depth of 48 inches – to have one row of cages would require (75 feet x 7 feet) 525 square feet. If we wanted to have cages on 2 sides of the hallway we would need (75 feet x 11 feet) 825 square feet.



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Appendix K – Wildlife