

# **Campbell County Animal Disaster Response Plan**



**DATE: December 3, 2018**

**Developed by Campbell County Office of Emergency Management  
In cooperation with  
The Campbell County Animal Disaster Response Team**

**Version 1.3**



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# CAMPBELL COUNTY ANIMAL DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Campbell County recognizes a need for pro-active disaster planning for its agencies, farms, businesses, and individual citizens. This animal disaster plan has been developed primarily for the safety of Campbell County residents and visitors. It also supports the continuance of vital agriculture operations, promotes responsible animal care and companionship, and reduces harmful interactions between humans and non-domestic animals in the event of a disaster. It is intended to organize a system to allocate proper and pertinent resources.

Failure to plan for the animal population will affect the viability of 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 to first make preparations for animals they must leave behind. These refusals or delays begin a chain reaction that can seriously jeopardize the overall disaster plan.

Further, failure to plan for animals prior to a Disaster may lead to serious public health concerns during an incident. Injured, ill or, dead animals can pose disease and injury hazards to the public, which may add strain to an already over-taxed emergency medical system.

### 1.1 Purpose Statement

To protect the public health, the public food supply, domesticated and wild animal resources, the environment, the agricultural economy, and to ensure the humane care and treatment of animals in case of a Disaster, including floods, severe storms, tornadoes, drought, fire, explosion, building collapse, commercial transportation accidents, chemical spills, winter storms, power outages, or other situations that can cause animal suffering.

### 1.2 Scope

This plan is intended for use by Campbell County government, cities within Campbell County and private agencies as a guideline for implementing immediate action to provide care and control of animals, thereby minimizing animal suffering in the event of a significant Disaster. In the event of a Disaster, care and control measures outlined herein will apply to all animals, wild and domestic, regardless of ownership.

This plan addresses planning and response with regard to all-hazards, however incidents which are due to significant animal disease will require oversight by the Kentucky Department of Agriculture based on established laws and response plans. If incidents of this nature come to your attention, the Kentucky Department of Agriculture's State Veterinarians Office should be notified immediately. For your safety and for biosecurity reasons, do not attempt to move or handle sick or dead animals that may have been affected by an animal disease.

## 2.0 PARTICIPATING AGENCIES/RESPONSIBILITIES

### 2.1 County Animal Response Team

#### *Campbell County Office of Emergency Management*

Responsibilities: Coordinate support agencies to manage animal protection in emergencies. Activate the Emergency Operations Center, if necessary. Responsible for overall direction and control of the disaster incident.

#### *Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control*

*Composition of group: Campbell County Animal Shelter and City Dog Wardens and ESF11 Coordinator.*

Responsibilities: Provide and coordinate personnel and equipment to collect, rescue and shelter stray or aggressive companion animals. Assist in identifying, surveying, and maintaining a list of small animal sheltering facilities and transportation as part of the County Animal Response Team.

#### *Northern Kentucky Independent Health District*

Responsibilities: Provide services which address injuries/bites/diseases related to the protection of humans and animals. Assist the Kentucky Department of Agriculture in the disposal of dead animals that may impact the public health and in minimizing zoonotic disease outbreaks during a Disaster.

#### *Campbell County Extension Service*

Responsibilities: Assist in identifying and procuring additional resources, expertise, volunteers, personnel, equipment, and shelter as required to care for livestock and large companion animals during a Disaster. Assist in identifying, surveying, and maintaining a list of large animal and equine sheltering facilities and transportation as part of the County Animal Response Team.

#### *Kentucky Department of Agriculture- Division of Animal Health*

Responsibilities: Assist in providing information and direction whenever possible with regard to the general health of animals. Responsible for enforcement of state regulations concerning animal health and the movements of animals affected by those regulations.

#### *Campbell County Private Veterinarian(s)*

Responsibilities: Assist in providing information and direction with regard to the general health of animals within their expertise. Provide assistance with identifying needs of animals in shelter situations.

#### *Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control*

Responsibilities: Provide trained personnel (staff or volunteers) and equipment to assist in capture, daily care, transportation, reunification, the protection of animals during a Disaster, working in cooperation with animal control division.

#### *American Red Cross*

Responsibilities: Advise and work with Campbell County Emergency Management when planning locations for human shelters so that animal shelters can be co-located if possible. Advise on general issues related to human care and sheltering which may be impacted by animal care facilities.

**2.2 Resource Groups & Agencies** (Any of these may also be considered for the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control)

*Kentucky Veterinary Medical Association*

Provide information on local veterinarians. Encourage their involvement in local animal emergencies and disasters.

*Private Veterinarians and Veterinary Clinics*

In accordance with clinic policies, provide trained personnel, equipment, and shelter as required to care for pets from evacuated citizens and in cases when established animal shelters are filled or destroyed. Provide medical care within their area of expertise.

*Campbell County Farm Bureau*

Support Campbell County Extension Service, if requested, in providing and identifying facilities, equipment, and trained personnel to assist in the transportation and housing of farm livestock in an emergency shelter situation.

*Local Animal Rescue Groups*

Provide trained volunteers and equipment to assist in the rescue and sheltering of animals during a Disaster.

*US Forest Service at National Forests*

Provide confinement for displaced livestock in grazing areas.

*Private Farms, Kennels, and Stables*

Provide shelter and supplies to care for displaced livestock and / or domesticated animals.

*Kentucky Department of Natural Resources*

Provide resources necessary for protection of environment and water quality related to animal carcass disposal and decomposition.

*Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources*

Provide trained personnel and equipment as required to protect sick and/or injured non-domestic animals. Coordinate measures to minimize damage and danger to wildlife, as appropriate. Advise on issues related to licensed captive cervid facilities (deer and elk).

*Licensed Wild Animal Rehabilitators*

Provide housing and care to sick and/or injured non-domestic animals in cooperation with KyDFWR.

*USDA Farm Service Agency (County Office)*

Chairs and coordinates the activities of the USDA County Emergency Board which provides damage/loss assessment of local agricultural commodities; the USDA-CEB includes representatives of local USDA agencies.

*Northern Kentucky Horse Network*

Provide assistance with shelter and transportation of horses

Campbell County Cattle Association

Provide assistance with shelter and transportation of horses

### **3.0 PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS**

Through effective animal protection planning and organization, all disaster relief efforts will be more expedient.

The owners of household pets, exotics and livestock, when notified of an impending disaster, will take reasonable steps to shelter and provide for animals under their care and/or control. Owners of animals should make every effort to have all animals identified and to maintain records of this identification. Some livestock species require identification by law, and owners must keep these records.

Natural, technological, or manmade disasters could affect the well being of domesticated and / or non-domesticated animals. This, in turn can affect the county's overall disaster response plans.

Campbell County should plan for animal-related disaster situations and implement response and recovery operations utilizing local resources. State, federal, and private organizations may provide animal care and rescue assistance in emergencies, when requested.

Animal protection planning should ensure the proper care and recovery of animals impacted during a disaster. This should include measures to identify housing and shelter for animals, establish methods of communicating information to the public, collect stray or lost animals, procure necessary supplies for the care of the animals, and plan for animal release and return to owners or to natural habitat for non-domestic animals.

Public information statements, including locations where animals may be accepted during disaster situations, will be issued through various media outlets.

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

#### **3.1 Legal Considerations**

It is important to note that animals can be classified broadly into two categories: privately owned and publicly owned. Livestock and companion animals are private property; they belong to individuals or entities and have an economic value that may require compensation if those animals are ordered destroyed. Wildlife, both game and non-game species, belongs to the people of the State of Kentucky, and separate laws govern them. Federal and state laws govern how animals are cared for and handled. Some of the most important:

#### Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006

Amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq. to ensure that State and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.

#### Animal Industry

Prevention, control, and eradication of infectious, contagious diseases, or toxicological contamination of livestock and domesticated animals; importation and movement requirements; indemnification in some cases

#### Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Resources (KRS Chapter 150)

Wildlife and habitat conservation and management, including taking, possession, and protection

#### Animals Running at Large (Campbell County Ordinance 90.02 and 90.03)

Dog running at large and Escaped livestock running at large

#### Dangerous Animals (Campbell County Ordinance 90.08)

Confinement and destruction of dangerous animals; penalties

#### Disposal of Dead Animals. (KRS Chapter 263)

Disposal requirements for livestock

#### Dog Law (Campbell County Ordinance 90.12)

Licensing, regulating, destruction of dogs; payment for losses

Additionally, there are many other state laws, as well as federal laws and regulations that control the care and handling of animals. For additional guidance, contact the Kentucky Dept. of Agriculture, The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Kentucky Dept. of Natural Resources, or your local animal control official.

In a disaster situation, the Emergency Management Act (KRS 39) may be used, and depending on the circumstances, the laws and regulations governing both domestic and wild animals may be suspended as provided by law.

### **3.2 County Animal Populations**

Determining the number and type of animals in Campbell County is an important component of planning for a disaster. Ascertaining what livestock industries exist and how many animals those industries represent, as well as estimating the number of companion animals in the area, is crucial for resource planning.

Methods exist to determine or estimate the number of large and small animals in your county. For farm animals, the Kentucky/National Agricultural Statistics Service provides numbers of farms and numbers of farm animals per county. Go to <http://www.nasda.org/cms/7195/8617/8777.aspx> and follow the "statistics" link.

Nationally, approximately 60% of households own companion animals, with most owning more than one animal. The American Veterinary Medical Association provides estimation formulas for dogs, cats, birds, and horses at: [www.avma.org/membshp/marketstats/formulas.asp](http://www.avma.org/membshp/marketstats/formulas.asp). Other web sites that may be helpful are the U.S. Census Bureau [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) and the American Pet Products Manufacturer's Association [www.appma.org](http://www.appma.org)

## 4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### 4.1 General

The primary and support agencies will manage and coordinate, or assist in coordinating, local animal protection activities. These agencies will use established animal protection and support organizations, processes, and procedures. Responsibility for situation assessment and determination of resource needs in the event of a large-scale disaster lies primarily with Campbell County Office of Emergency Management, the local incident commander, and Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control. Depending upon the nature of the disaster, other partners may assist as listed under primary and support agencies in section 2.0, 2.1, and 2.2 of this plan.

**When county resources and mutual aid agreements are insufficient, animal protection assistance and resources such as food, medicine, shelter material, specialized personnel, and additional veterinary medical professionals, will be requested from the State of Kentucky via processes outlined under the Kentucky Emergency Management Act,. Should the need for State or Federal resources arise, the State Emergency Operations Center will coordinate the requests for assistance.**

Animal protection operations will be managed using the Campbell County Comprehensive Emergency Plan and NIMS - the National Incident Management System. Public health concerns will be managed in accordance with appropriate Campbell County plans and procedures.

Animals included under the plan: Domestic and non-domestic.

The sheltering, protection, and identification of domestic animals (including livestock) are the responsibility of their owners. In times of emergency or disaster, public interests may take precedence with regard to sheltering, evacuation, and care of animals.

Domestic animals that are lost, stray, incapable of being cared for by their owners, or a danger to themselves or the public will be the responsibility of the Campbell County Animal Shelter. These animals will be sheltered, fed, and, if possible, returned to their owners. If the animals cannot be returned to their owners, their disposition will be handled in accordance with established animal control guidelines. The animal control guidelines regarding holding periods may need to be extended to provide time to locate owners during a time of disaster.

Non-domestic animals should be left to their own survival instincts. Non-domestic animals out of their natural habitats that are a danger either to themselves or the public will be the responsibility of the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources. These animals will be returned to their natural habitat if possible.

#### **4.2 Notification & Communications**

This plan and its procedures will be activated in the event of a disaster that results in a significant need for animal protection. Campbell County Emergency Management will determine when these procedures will be implemented and notify the appropriate primary, support, and mutual aid agencies. Campbell County Emergency Management will maintain a call down notification system.

Communications among the emergency management coordinator, the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control, and support agencies will occur primarily through telephone, facsimile, and cellular telephone transmission. Amateur radio will be used as a backup system if other communication is impossible due to the nature of the disaster situation. Campbell County Office of Emergency Management will maintain a list of radio and TV stations for the purpose of public notification when necessary.

Steps 1 – Emergency Management Director contacts the designated lead member of the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control who will work with the ESF 11 Coordinator who will serve as part of EOC structure.

Step 2 – The Lead Member of the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control initiates call-down procedure to members.

Step 3 – The lead member of the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control or his/her designee will contact additional support agencies as needed.

#### **4.3 Public Information**

The Campbell County Public Information Officer will be responsible for the coordination of all media activities and press releases associated with the protection of animals. Responsibilities may include:

- ❖ Notifying the public of appropriate shelters at which to leave lost/stray animals, animals that citizens cannot care for, or animals that need immediate medical assistance. (Appendix A)
- ❖ Delivering instructions to the public to prepare their pets or farm animals for an impending disaster. (Appendix A)
- ❖ Obtaining animal-related information from members of the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control and/or its support agencies.
- ❖ Promoting public awareness and instructing animal owners on how to prepare and react to all types of disasters through literature, community relations and/or seminars.
- ❖ Disseminating public messages for the purpose of recruiting of volunteers to assist where needed in the event of a disaster.

Steps:

1. The Public Information Officer will work with the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control prior to an animal incident to develop press release templates for anticipated animal emergencies.
2. During the response phase, the Lead Member of Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control will provide continued updates to the PIO on the animal response effort. This will include general information on the response and special instruction for the general public, as well as for pet owners, local veterinarians, kennels, agricultural producers, etc. as applicable.
3. The PIO will provide information to the media, public and key audiences as appropriate.

#### **4.4 Response**

The owners of pets or livestock, when notified of a disaster, will take all reasonable steps to evacuate, shelter, and care for animals under their control.

##### 4.4.1 Search and rescue procedures

###### *Equine, cattle, and other livestock*

Equine, cattle, and other livestock loose or in need of assistance due to the disaster will be the responsibility of the owner; or in the event of the death or evacuation of their owners, will become the responsibility of the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control. All reasonable steps will be taken to involve the owner in this process. However, the Northern Kentucky Horse Network or the Campbell County Cattle Association will assist in identifying key people who have animal handling training and understand the basic emergency management concepts (ICS training) to assist rescue efforts if needed.

Appendix B – Animal Care Resources

Appendix E – Animal Transportation Resources

Appendix I – Volunteer Resources

###### *Domestic pets*

Domestic pets loose or in need of assistance due to the disaster will be the responsibility of the owner. In the event of the death or separation from their owners, pets will become the responsibility of the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control. All reasonable steps will be taken by Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control to provide assistance under these circumstances. Prior to an incident, Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control will identify key people who have animal handling training and understand the basic emergency management concepts (ICS training) to assist rescue efforts.

Appendix B – Animal Care Resources

Appendix E – Animal Transportation Resources  
Appendix I – Volunteer Resources

Steps:

1. Identify trained individuals in animal search and rescue techniques prior to an incident. (Appendix I)
2. Incident commander identifies geographic areas requiring search and rescue efforts and activates team.
3. A representative of the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control determines that the livestock or companion animal is able to be cared for by its owner. If the owner is incapacitated or cannot be found, the animal becomes the responsibility of the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control.
4. Trained personnel assess and document medical condition and temperament of animal.
5. Apply triage on-site if necessary or move animal to treatment facility or shelter using pre-arranged methods of transportation.
6. Document all pertinent information and ensure that a tracking system is in place to return animals to owners.

*Wildlife*

Non-domestic animals out of their natural habitat that are endangering either themselves or the human population will be handled in accordance with Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife guidelines. If possible, non-domestic animals outside of their natural habitat will be transported back to their natural habitat. Licensed wildlife rehabilitators may be able to provide care and handling of wildlife that need to be relocated or are injured. A list of licensed wildlife rehabilitators can be found at on the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife page <http://www.kdfwr.state.ky.us/>.

4.4.2. Evacuation and sheltering of animals

*Evacuation / sheltering of equine, cattle, and other livestock*

In most cases, equine, cattle, and other livestock should be sheltered in place. If not feasible, animals will be transported to private or public facilities by the owner of the animals with assistance from the Northern Kentucky Horse Network and/or Campbell County Cattle Association. (NKHN/CCCA). Livestock owners should have evacuation plans, including multiple evacuation routes decided upon before the need to evacuate arises. Owners are expected to have official identification on all animals which require this (varies by species).

If needed, the Northern Kentucky Horse Network and/or Campbell County Cattle Association. (NKHN/CCCA) will provide assistance or facilitation in the transportation of evacuated livestock to a shelter or a medical care facility. The Northern Kentucky Horse

Network and/or Campbell County Cattle Association. (NKHN/CCCA) will assist in ensuring that a tracking system is in place to unite sheltered horses and livestock with their rightful owners. The Northern Kentucky Horse Network and/or Campbell County Cattle Association. (NKHN/CCCA), with direction from the Campbell County Animal Emergency Response Team will assist in cleaning and disinfection of transport vehicles. Transportation will be provided by individuals licensed as livestock haulers when possible. The livestock owner is expected to reimburse transport personnel. Every effort will be made to prevent the spread of communicable diseases during the shipping/sheltering period through prevention of co-mingling of animals and appropriate isolation, cleaning and disinfecting protocols. If practical, vaccination of animals and measures to control endo- and ectoparasites should be employed. These protocols should be established in consultation with a veterinarian.

If the need arises, the Northern Kentucky Horse Network and/or Campbell County Cattle Association. (NKHN/CCCA) will assist in identifying equine and/or livestock shelter. Strong consideration should be given to using the county fairgrounds as a large animal shelter. Mutual aid agreements with surrounding counties for the use of their fairgrounds should be considered. Private boarding barns or other privately owned facilities may also be considered for shelters with prior approval of the owner, pending the availability of liability insurance and biosecurity measures.

Appendix B – Animal Care Resources

Appendix C – Animal Holding Areas

Appendix E – Animal Transportation Resources

Appendix F – Emergency Housing and Care for Equine, Cattle and Other Livestock.

Steps:

1. Attempt to shelter livestock in place. If the farm is threatened (e.g., rising flood waters), inform livestock owners of the need to evacuate their animals.
2. Determine if there is a need to activate livestock shelters at pre-determined sites. Contact partners with whom mutual aid agreements have been made to activate sites.
3. Determine type and quantity of resources needed. Contact pre-arranged suppliers to have resources delivered to distribution location.
4. Activate volunteer resources for care of animals.
5. Provide information to livestock owners about the locations in which animals may be sheltered.
6. Provide information to owners on what items should be taken with the animals (tack, feed, water, medications, records, etc.).
7. Provide assistance in obtaining transport of livestock, if requested by owner.
8. Ensure that livestock haulers are using effective protocols for maintaining biosecurity when transporting animals.

9. Ensure that a tracking system is in place to reunite animals with their owners after the incident. For large livestock, this should include identification that can be easily seen from a distance.
10. Maintain strict biosecurity protocols at the livestock shelters to prevent transfer of communicable diseases between animals as well as between animals and the people caring for them.

#### *Evacuation / sheltering of domestic pets*

If the need arises, the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control may open a pet shelter. The shelter will be at a location that can provide effective confinement and provision of basic animal care needs such as food, water, and bedding, and will be located as close as possible to the evacuated citizen shelter. Prior to an event, it should be determined if public transportation resources will allow companion animals to accompany their owners during an emergency evacuation. An area at the citizens' evacuation center should be available to provide directions to the pet shelter. This shelter should provide housing and care for common household pets, including dogs, cats, ferrets, rabbits, guinea pigs, etc. For exotic species which require specialized housing or care, the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control may refer owners of these animals to shelters specializing in the care of these species, if such shelters are available. Owners of exotic animals requiring specialized care should be encouraged to plan for evacuation and sheltering of their animals.

Domestic pets of evacuated citizens may be sheltered at private boarding kennels and veterinary hospitals, at the owner's expense.

Owners are encouraged to have a means of proving identification and ownership of pets. This may include microchips, photographs of the owner with the pet, licensing information, medical records, etc. Each of the citizens' evacuation shelters will have an animal caretaker on the premises. This caretaker will be experienced in or otherwise qualified to evaluate the medical and temperament needs of animals brought to the facility. Recommendations will be made for treatment and/or sheltering provisions, possibly on a case-by-case basis. Pets with significant injuries or illnesses will be transported to a designated animal hospital or provided with medical treatment on-site by veterinary professionals.

A representative of the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control and support organizations will provide assistance in the transportation of the evacuated pets to either the shelter facility or hospital and ensure that a tracking system is in place to reunite sheltered pets with their rightful owners. Every effort will be made to prevent the spread of communicable diseases during this transportation/sheltering period through prevention of co-mingling of animals and appropriate isolation, cleaning, and disinfecting protocols. If practical, all animals admitted to the shelter should be vaccinated and measures to control endo- and ectoparasites should be taken. These protocols should be established in consultation with a veterinarian.

Citizens with special needs (individuals with mental or physical challenges who require evacuation assistance) may also require assistance in evacuating their pets. Therefore, in the interest of public safety, animal owners may be assisted with finding shelter and care for their animals during a public emergency. Upon arrival at the shelter, pets not trained

specifically to assist the individual (e.g. seeing-eye dogs) will be transported to a private boarding facility or other animal evacuation facility.

Appendix B – Animal Care Resources

Appendix C – Animal Holding Areas

Appendix E – Animal Transportation Resources

Appendix G – Emergency Housing and Care for Household Pets and Exotics

Steps:

1. Inform owners of the need to evacuate their animals.
2. Determine if there is a need for Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control to activate companion animal shelters at pre-determined sites. Contact partners with whom mutual aid agreements have been made to arrange use of these sites.
3. Determine type and quantity of resources needed. Contact pre-arranged suppliers to have resources delivered to distribution location.
4. Activate volunteer resources for care of animals in the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control shelters.
5. Provide information to pet owners about the locations in which animals may be sheltered, including information on what items should be taken with the animals (food, water, medications, records, etc.).
6. Set-up information center at human evacuation shelters to direct pet owners to animal evacuation shelters.
7. Provide assistance in obtaining transport of pets, if requested by owner.
8. Ensure that a tracking system is in place to reunite animals with their owners after the incident.
9. Maintain strict biosecurity practices at the pet shelters to prevent, as much as possible, the transfer of communicable diseases between animals as well as from animals to people caring for them.

4.4.3. Stray / lost animal procedures

*Equine, cattle, and other livestock*

Stray and lost animals will be returned to the owners and/or transported according to the plans outlined in item 4.4.1 and 4.4.2

Appendix B – Animal Care Resources

Appendix C – Animal Holding Areas

Appendix E – Animal Transportation Resources

Appendix F – Emergency Housing and Care for Equine, Cattle and Other Livestock.

### *Domestic Pets*

Stray and lost animals will be transported and sheltered according to the plans outlined in item 4.6.1 and 4.6.2.

Appendix B – Animal Care Resources

Appendix C – Animal Holding Areas

Appendix E – Animal Transportation Resources

Appendix G – Emergency Housing for Household Pets and Exotics

#### 4.4.4. Incapacitation of Shelters

If the primary animal shelter is incapacitated, mutual aid or alternative plans will be implemented.

#### 4.4.5. Shelter Staff & Supplies

##### 1. Staff

The Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control will be responsible for prearranged staffing of both the large and small animal sheltering facilities they establish.

Private boarding kennels and veterinary hospitals, if utilized, will be responsible for staffing their own boarding facilities and will be compensated by the animal owners according to established policies.

##### 2. Supplies

For shelter facilities established by the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control will be responsible for pre-identifying sources for critical supplies, for example: potable water, food, medical, cleaning and other shelter supplies. In the event of a disaster, the suppliers will be asked to deliver the needed items to a delivery point, which will serve as a storage center and a distribution center for the shelter.

Private boarding kennels, animal shelters and veterinary hospitals are encouraged to pre-identify sources for critical supplies.

If the need arises, resource agencies (e.g., humane groups, pet stores, pet food companies, etc.) may be asked to donate cages and other various shelter supplies.

Appendix B – Animal Care Resources

Appendix H – Veterinary Resources

Appendix I – Volunteer Resources

#### 4.4.6. Medical Assistance

##### *Animal Treatment Facilities*

The Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control will coordinate resources to establish a medical facility for domestic animals that require medical care due

to illness or injury. This medical care area may be in the same location or near the animal shelter area for convenience. The Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control will identify private veterinary hospitals and other locations that may serve as alternate medical facilities and/or shelters as space permits.

#### *Staff*

Under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian, trained volunteers may assist in providing care in these medical shelters. Depending upon the extent of the disaster situation, volunteer veterinarians and technicians or Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMAT) from the American Veterinary Medical Association may be requested to assist in the treatment of domestic and non-domestic animals.

Appendix H – Veterinary Resources

Appendix I – Volunteer Resources

#### Steps:

1. If animals that are the responsibility of the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control are in need of medical care, transport them to participating private veterinary medical facilities. (Appendix H)
2. If these facilities resources have become overwhelmed, the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control should establish a temporary animal medical treatment center.
3. Request assistance from veterinary professionals and trained volunteer resources to care for animals. (Appendix H and I)
4. Notify pre-identified suppliers of veterinary medical resources to request delivery.
5. Arrange for shelter of animals requiring treatment, giving consideration to separating animals that show symptoms of contagious disease.
6. Ensure that a tracking system is in place to reunite animals with their owners.

#### 4.4.7. Bites/Disease Control

In the event of a bite or scratch to a person by an animal with unknown rabies status, measures will be in place to quarantine the animal according to the Kentucky Department for Public Health guidelines. People who have been bitten or scratched should be directed to their private physicians for treatment or in a temporary shelter situation, be cared for by medical personnel at the site.

### **4.5 Recovery**

#### 4.5.1. Recovery of Companion Animals with Owners:

Campbell County Animal Shelter will support efforts to identify owners of stray/lost animals. If owners cannot be found, disposition of animals that cannot be placed in adoptive care or sold, will be handled in accordance with established animal control guidelines. The animal control guidelines regarding holding periods may need to be extended to provide time to locate owners during a time of disaster.

#### 4.5.2. Disposal of Animal Carcasses:

Disposal of deceased animals will be coordinated by the Kentucky Department of Agriculture (KRS 257.160), in cooperation with the Northern Kentucky Health District. Refer to KRS 257.160 (<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/KRS/257-00/160.PDF>)

##### 1. Livestock or cattle farm planning

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

- a. Equipment to move dead animals
- b. Identify on site designated land for burial
- c. Determine a contact person with Kentucky State University Extension or USDA County Emergency Board to report damages and request assistance and/or indemnity.

##### 2. County-wide plan

- a. Identify all premises containing large populations of animals.
- b. Identify local animal response team member for administering dead animal emergencies.
- c. Identify commercial clean out crews (people to remove dead animals and wet/destroyed bedding material).
- d. Identify equipment for handling/hauling dead animals
- e. Make arrangements with other counties or solid waste disposal facilities for resources and land space.

##### 3. Carcass disposal methods (Subject to change during an infectious disease outbreak and or P.A. 239.):

- |              |                       |                 |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a. Rendering | c. On-site composting | e. Incineration |
| b. Landfill  | d. Burial             |                 |

## **5.0 REVIEW AND UPDATE**

On a regular basis, this procedure will be reviewed and updated as appropriate by the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control, Campbell County Office of Emergency Management, and other affected agencies. This procedure will be periodically tested by an appropriate exercise method.

Effective Date: June 3, 2011

**6.0 APPROVAL**

**6.1 County Animal Response Team\***

CAMPBELL COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

CAMPBELL COUNTY ANIMAL SHELTER REPRESENTATIVE

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

NORTHERN KENTUCKY INDEPENDENT HEALTH DISTRICT

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY EXTENSION SERVICE

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE –DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

PRIVATE VETERINARIAN

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

NORTHERN KENTUCKY ANIMAL CONTROL REPRESENTATIVE

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

AMERICAN RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\* Approval list should include all members of the County Animal Response Team

## 7.0 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A - PUBLIC EDUCATION MESSAGES

#### *Domestic Pets*

- ✓ If you evacuate your home, **DO NOT LEAVE YOUR PETS BEHIND**. Pets cannot survive on their own and 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 in a disaster. 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 current and securely fastened to your pet's collar. If possible, attach the address and/or phone number of your evacuation site or an out-of area emergency contact. Microchipping is recommended as a permanent form of identification. Have a current photo of you and your pet or microchip information for identification purposes.
- ✓ For pets requiring licenses, have proof of a current license.
- ✓ Have a copy of your pet's medical records, including vaccination status, and place one in your vehicle. If you are unable to return to your home right away, you may need to board your pet. Most boarding kennels, veterinarians, and animal shelters require that your pet's vaccinations be current.
- ✓ If it is impossible to take your pet with you to a 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.

#### Suggested supplies for an animal disaster kit:

- ❖ a secure, portable pet carrier
- ❖ collar (with current identification tag) and leash or harness
- ❖ pet food (nonperishable) and a can opener if necessary
- ❖ bottled water
- ❖ Pet waste clean-up supplies and a small litter box and litter for cats
- ❖ your pets updated medical records
- ❖ important phone numbers such as veterinarian, kennel, emergency clinic, hotels which accept pets.
- ❖ medications your pets may require
- ❖ recent photo of you and your pet

#### *Equine, cattle, and other livestock*

Attempt to shelter equine, cattle, and other livestock in place if possible, or evacuate if necessary. Evacuation routes, including alternates, should be pre-determined. The evacuation sites should already have or be able to readily obtain, food, water, veterinary care, handling equipment and

containment 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. Food and water should be available for the animals whether they are left in a shelter or outdoors. All animals should have some form of identification that will help facilitate their return.

### *Wildlife*

Never attempt to capture a non-domestic animal unless you have the training, protective clothing, restraint equipment and caging necessary to perform the job. Often, during natural disasters, mosquitoes and dead animal carcasses can be sources of disease and outbreaks of zoonotic diseases may occur. Contact your local emergency management office or KDF&W office for help.

### *Further assistance*

If you see an injured or stranded animal in need of assistance, or if you have any other questions or concerns about animal protection during a disaster situation, contact the Campbell County Office of Emergency Management, Campbell County Animal Shelter and/or the Northern Kentucky Independent Health District.

## APPENDIX B - ANIMAL CARE RESOURCES (FEED, BEDDING, AND CONFINEMENT)

Consider the following businesses for obtaining these resources: pet supply stores, tack shops, feed elevators, farm equipment supply stores, hardware stores, grocery stores, pharmaceutical and medical supply companies or distributors. Large private farms may also have needed resources. These suppliers should be contacted in advance of an incident and pertinent information should be periodically updated. Make copies of this sheet to accommodate all information.

Business Name: PetSmart Charities

Business Address: Emergency Relief Waggin' trailers @ various PetSmart locations throughout the US

Phone number: 1-800-423-7387

Supplies available: care for up to 500 pets: crates, bowls, leashes and collars, litter, food, tents, fans, a generator and other emergency related items

Business Name: Code 3 Associates

Business Address 1530 Skyway Drive, Longmont, CO 80504

Contact person (owner/manager): Kurt Cruickshank

Phone number: 303-772-7724

Alternate phone in case of emergency: home: \_\_\_\_\_ cell: \_\_\_\_\_

Supplies available: Animal Rescue Team: A team of professionally trained men and women who are able to respond to all types of natural and manmade disasters providing additional resources to those affected areas

Business Name: Southern States Coop

Business Address: 2 South Jefferson Street, Alexandria, KY 41001

Contact person (owner/manager): \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number: 859-635-2104

Alternate phone in case of emergency: home: \_\_\_\_\_ cell: \_\_\_\_\_

Supplies available Source for agricultural and farm supplies

Business Name: K & M Farm Supply

Business Address: 9302 Alexandria Pike, Alexandria, KY 41001

Contact person (owner/manager): \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number: 859-448-0101

Alternate phone in case of emergency: home: \_\_\_\_\_ cell: \_\_\_\_\_

Supplies available Animal feeds and supplies

Business Name: Tractor Supply Company

Business Address: 7910 Alexandria Pike, Alexandria, KY 41001

Contact person (owner/manager): \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number: 859-448-0936

Alternate phone in case of emergency: home: \_\_\_\_\_ cell: \_\_\_\_\_

Supplies available: Animal Feed and supplies

Business Name: Jack's Pets and Aquarium

Business Address: 325 Crossroads, Cold Spring, KY 41076

Contact person (owner/manager): \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number: 859-442-0201

Alternate phone in case of emergency: home: \_\_\_\_\_ cell: \_\_\_\_\_

Supplies available: Pet food and supplies



**APPENDIX C - ANIMAL HOLDING AREAS FOR CAMPBELL COUNTY**

1. Livestock care and holding facilities

Attempt to shelter animals in place if possible. Consider the following alternatives for housing livestock: county fair locations in Campbell and adjacent counties, livestock auction facilities, university farms, licensed riding stables and animal shelters, state or federal land (DNR), private farms. Also identify resources for erecting temporary facilities with items such as tents and portable stalls and gates.

Facility Name: Alexandria Fair Grounds  
Facility Address: 100 Fairground Rd., Alexandria, KY  
Contact Name (owner/manager): \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone number: 859-635-2667 Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Home: \_\_\_\_\_  
Species which can be accommodated and capacity: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Facility Name: A. J. Jolly Equestrian Barn  
Facility Address: KY 824 Race Track Rd., Alexandria, KY  
Contact Name (owner/manager): \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone number: 859-635-4423 Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Home: \_\_\_\_\_  
Species which can be accommodated and capacity: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Facility Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Facility Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact Name (owner/manager): \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Home: \_\_\_\_\_  
Species which can be accommodated and capacity: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Facility Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Facility Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact Name (owner/manager): \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Home: \_\_\_\_\_  
Species which can be accommodated and capacity: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Facility Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Facility Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact Name (owner/manager): \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Home: \_\_\_\_\_  
Species which can be accommodated and capacity: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Companion animal holding facilities

Consider the following types of businesses and facilities for housing companion animals: private veterinary hospitals/kennels, registered animal shelters (county run and private, non-profit), and county fairgrounds. Shelters which specialize in caring for exotic species should also be identified. Locate resources for erecting temporary facilities with items such as tents and portable pens and cages.

Facility Name: Captain Dog Kennels  
Facility Address: 3489 Fender Road, Melbourne, KY 41059  
Contact Name (owner/manager): Duvall  
Phone number: 859-448-0058 Cell: 859-240-0489 Home: 859-448-9174  
Species which can be accommodated and capacity: Dogs Capacity:

Facility Name: Robinwood Kennel  
Facility Address: 102 Robin Lane, Highland Heights, KY 41076  
Contact Name (owner/manager): Joe Pitzer  
Phone number: 859-781-2352 Cell: 859-8027544 Home: 859-441-0519  
Species which can be accommodated and capacity: Dogs and cats Capacity: 42

Facility Name: Campbell County Animal Shelter  
Facility Address: 1989 Poplar Ridge Road, Melbourne, KY 41059  
Contact Name (owner/manager): Lisa Bowman  
Phone number: 859-635-2819 Cell: 859-991-2322 Home: 859-694-1762  
Species which can be accommodated and capacity: Dogs and Cats \*\*Can Set up temporary shelters and tents in the neighboring field

Facility Name: Sundance Pet Resorts  
Facility Address: 5100 Oliver Road, Independence, KY 41051  
Contact Name (owner/manager): Deanna Scott  
Phone number: 859-356-7900 Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Home: 859-356-9784  
Species which can be accommodated and capacity:

Facility Name: Highland Heights Animal Hospital-Pet Wow  
Facility Address: 2717 Alexandria Pike, Highland Heights, KY 41076  
Contact Name (owner/manager): Aaron Stamper  
Phone number: 859-781-2577 Cell: 859-393-0317 Home:  
Species which can be accommodated and capacity: Dogs and Cats, Capacity:

## APPENDIX D – HOTELS / MOTELS ACCEPTING ANIMALS

Hotels / motels that accept pets in the Campbell County Area (Note: Some hotels and motels will ease pet restrictions during an emergency situation)

Hotel/motel name: Comfort Inn  
Address: 640 Donaldson Road, Erlanger, KY 41018  
Phone number: 859-727-3400 Number of rooms:  
Types of animal allowed: \$10 per pet per night

Hotel/motel name: Motel 6  
Address: 7937 Dream Street, Florence, KY 41042  
Phone number: 859-283-0909 Number of rooms:  
Types of animal allowed:

Hotel/motel name: Super 8 Motel-Florence  
Address: 7928 Dream Street, Florence, KY 41042  
Phone number: 859-289-1221 Number of rooms: 92  
Types of animal allowed: any - \$5 fee per pet per stay

Hotel/motel name: Holiday Inn Express Cincinnati West  
Address: 6500 Hern Road, Cincinnati, OH 45248  
Phone number: 800-543-3018 Number of rooms: 197  
Types of animal allowed: any - \$10 per stay pet fee

Hotel/motel name: Millenium Hotel Cincinnati  
Address: 141 West 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202  
Phone number: 513-352-2100 Number of rooms: 412  
Types of animal allowed: allows pets up to 100 pounds, pets cannot stay in rooms-must be kenneled, one pet per room unless both are small, \$35 per stay pet fee for each pet

Hotel/motel name: Residence Inn by Marriott Cincinnati  
Address: 506 East 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202  
Phone number: 513-651-1234 Number of rooms: 134  
Types of animal allowed: dogs and cats, \$100 per stay pet fee

Hotel/motel name: The Westin Hotel Cincinnati  
Address: 21 East 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202  
Phone number: 513-621-7700 Number of rooms: 450  
Types of animal allowed: allows dogs up to 40 pounds, up to 2 pets per room, dogs must not be left unattended, no pet fee

Hotel/motel name: Best Western Motel Clermont Cincinnati  
Address: 4004 Williams Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45255  
Phone number: 513-528-7702 Number of rooms: 96 rooms, no elevator  
Types of animal allowed: up to 35 pounds, \$20 per stay pet fee

Hotel/motel name: Days Inn East Cincinnati  
Address: 4056 Mount Carmel-Tobasco Road, Cincinnati, OH 45255  
Phone number: 513-528-3800 Number of rooms: 93  
Types of animal allowed: dogs and cats, \$10 per night for each pet

Hotel/motel name: Hampton Inn Eastgate Cincinnati  
Address: 858 Eastgate North Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45245  
Phone number: 513-752-8584 Number of rooms: 120  
Types of animal allowed: any, not pet fee

Hotel/motel name: Holiday Inn I-275 Eastgate Cincinnati  
Address: 4501 Eastgate Blvd., Cincinnati, OH 45245  
Phone number: 513-752-4400 Number of rooms: 241  
Types of animal allowed: pets up to 25 pounds, must be in a crate when left unattended, no pet fee

Hotel/motel name: Clarion Inn and Suites Cincinnati  
Address: 8870 Governors Hill Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45249  
Phone number: 513-683-3086 Number of rooms: 68  
Types of animal allowed: \$25 per stay pet fee

Hotel/motel name: Towneplace Suites by Marriott Northeast Cincinnati  
Address: 9369 Waterstone Blvd., Cincinnati, OH 45249  
Phone number: 513-774-0610 Number of rooms: 94  
Types of animal allowed: any, \$100 non-refundable per stay pet fee, 2 pets per room

Hotel/motel name: LaQuinta Inn and Suites  
Address: 11029 Dowlin Drive, Sharonville, OH 45241  
Phone number: 513-771-0300 Number of rooms: 150  
Types of animal allowed: dogs, cats and birds, no pet fee

## APPENDIX E - ANIMAL TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES

The Kentucky Department of Agriculture licenses livestock haulers. A list of licensed livestock haulers can be obtained by contacting 502-564-3956. In the event of an incident, additional resources may be needed.

Name of Livestock Hauler: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone (Home): \_\_\_\_\_ (Cell) \_\_\_\_\_ (Alt) \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of vehicle/animal species hauled/capacity: \_\_\_\_\_

---

Name of Livestock Hauler: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone (Home): \_\_\_\_\_ (Cell) \_\_\_\_\_ (Alt) \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of vehicle/animal species hauled/capacity: \_\_\_\_\_

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Name of Livestock Hauler: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone (Home): \_\_\_\_\_ (Cell) \_\_\_\_\_ (Alt) \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of vehicle/animal species hauled/capacity: \_\_\_\_\_

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Name of Livestock Hauler: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone (Home): \_\_\_\_\_ (Cell) \_\_\_\_\_ (Alt) \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of vehicle/animal species hauled/capacity: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Non-Licensed Haulers:**

Name of Livestock Hauler: Alan Ahrman  
Address: 708 Kenton Station Road, Alexandria, KY  
Phone number: Cell: 859-322-0539 Home: 859-635-5674 Alt: \_\_\_\_\_  
Animal Care Experience: Beef cattle producer, animal care and cattle handling

Name of Livestock Hauler: Tom Hounshell  
Address: 741 Losey Road, Alexandria, Ky  
Phone number: Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Home: 859- 635-2679  
Animal Care Experience: Beef cattle producer animal care and cattle handling

Name of Livestock Hauler: Steve Martin  
Address: 11806 Wesley Chapel Road, California, KY  
Phone number: Cell: 859-322-6642 Home: 859- 635-5919 Alt 859-635-5900  
Animal Care Experience: Beef cattle producer animal care and cattle handling

Name of Livestock Hauler: Ron McCormick  
Address: 10180 AA Highway California, KY  
Phone number: Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Home: 859-635-2745  
Animal Care Experience: Beef cattle producer animal care and cattle handling:

## **APPENDIX F - GUIDELINES FOR HANDLING HORSE AND CATTLE DURING EMERGENCIES**

### **Guidelines for Horses During Emergencies**

*Adapted from the American Veterinary Medicine Association Disaster Preparedness and Response Guide*

Free roaming horses will naturally group together and move as a group. Many horses will allow themselves to be caught, especially if they are encouraged with grain. Catching a horse can be done by first placing a rope loosely around its neck, and then fitting on a halter. If a large group of horses avoid capture, they should be rounded up in small groups and corralled into smaller confinements. If the horses cannot be rounded up and have not suffered any obvious injuries, they may be kept fenced in and fed without further human contact.

When moving horses into an unfamiliar environment, the handler should allow them time to investigate their new surroundings. Not all horses are familiar with being tied to a stationary object. If horses must be tied, use a quick release knot. Many horses have only been kept in wooden fenced paddocks. If wire fencing is all that is available, tie 2" x 24" cloth strips to the top wire every 6 to 10 feet.

### **Identification**

Many horses are permanently identified with a tattoo on the inside of their upper lip, freeze brands under the mane, and brands on the outsides of their hind limbs. These are helpful in recording the identification on a horse. Other methods for identification that can be used include neck banding, microchip injection, painting or etching the hooves, and describing all whorls of the horses' coats. Photographs of the right and left sides of the body, medial and lateral aspects of the lower legs, and the face of a horse are helpful in matching owners' descriptions when trying to locate misplaced animals.

### **Behavior**

Most horses are familiar with people and are used to being handled. Horses will seek to establish hierarchy when first grouped together. If this occurs under confined conditions, horses may become violent resulting in serious injuries to each other and to people handling them. Horses show signs of aggression toward people by pinning their ears back, extending their necks to bite, or turning their rear quarters toward an approaching person. Special care should be taken to avoid standing between mares and their foals, and when handling stallions (adult un-castrated males).

Ideally, horses should be kept in small herds at pasture or in individual stalls. If this is not possible, allow horses plenty of room to reduce aggression. Never place two or more stallions together. If at all possible, observe horses for the first few hours after placing together in a herd.

### **Methods of restraint**

Horses can be dangerous. Restraint and handling of horses should be done by people with equine experience. Most horses will cooperate once they have a halter and lead rope on. If sedation is required for restraint, authorized personnel will perform the sedation. Injured horses should not be worked on until they are fully sedated. This usually takes 5 — 10 minutes after intravenous injection. Sedated horses may still kick if abrupt movements or sounds startle them.

## Health concerns

Dietary changes predispose horses to colic, laminitis, and hyperlipemia. Mixing of horses from various sources predisposes them to contagious respiratory disease. Vaccinating all horses against Equine Herpes Virus, Equine Influenza, Eastern and Western Equine Encephalitis, Tetanus, and West Nile Virus, can minimize the spread of contagious disease. Any horse that will be spending more than a few days grazing on shared pasture should be dewormed with a paste dewormer. A fly spray or insect repellent approved for use on horses should be applied to them to decrease the spread of vector-borne diseases.

## Typical weights and heights

Horses are measured in "hands," one hand being equal to 4 inches. Horse's heights are measured at the highest point of the shoulder (withers). Typical weights and sizes of horses are:

	Adult weight (#)	Newborn weight (#)	Approx. Height
Giant Breeds	1,500 – 2,000	150 - 200	17+ hands
Full Size	750 - 1,200	75 -100	15 -17 hands
Pony	500 - 750	50 – 75	< 15 hands
Miniature	200 - 400	20 - 40	< 40 inches

## Typical feeding requirements of horses

Ideally, horses should be fed individually or in small groups. They should be fed twice a day at regular intervals. If horses are fed in groups, the most aggressive ones should be fed first. If that is not possible, observe horses at feeding time to ensure that all horses allow each other access to feed and water.

Under resting conditions and when ambient temperatures are above 40° F, horses should consume about 2% of their body weight per day in dry matter. About 75% of this should be derived from forages (hay) and 25% from grain. 12% protein horse pellets and sweet feed are the preferred grains. Total feed intake depends on body size. For example, a 1,000 lb horse will require 7.5 lb (approximately 1 /5 of a rectangular bale) of hay and 2.5 lb of grain at each feeding. This amount should be fed in the morning and in the evening. In addition, horses require about 2% of their body weight in fresh water per day, and 1 -2 oz of loose salt. All of the feeding requirements should be doubled for lactating mares and increased if ambient temperatures fall below 40° F.

To estimate the amount of feed required for a horse herd, calculate the biomass of the horses by estimating the approximate weight of all the horses and adding the weights together. Multiply this figure by the feed requirements listed above to calculate the amount of hay, grain, water, and salt needed for the herd.

## Sheltering and housing

Ideally, horses should be kept in small herds at pasture or in individual stalls. The amount of bedding required depends on the type of flooring. Porous flooring with plenty of lime mixed into it requires the least additional bedding. Concrete flooring requires the most. The approximate amount of bedding that will be required is one bale of straw per 12 x 12 ft stall.

Straw is the preferred bedding under emergency conditions, as it is likely to be available, is space efficient, and is most degradable. Alternatively, 2 bales per stall of conifer wood shavings or shredded newspapers can be used. Black walnut and exotic wood shavings cannot be used.

Fencing materials that are free of projections should surround paddocks for horses. Barbed wire is not suitable for fencing horses. Electric wire fencing can be used, but it must be made visible to horses by 2" x 24" strips of cloth every 6 to 10 feet.

### **Sanitation**

Horses will produce about 0.5% of their body weight of manure per day. Manure should be removed from stalls at least once a day. Manure from horses on pasture should be collected once per week if possible. Manure should be stacked in neat piles, with minimal surface area, to promote composting and reduce fly hatching. To further reduce fly burdens, the manure pile can be sprayed every 3 days with fly spray.

Horses void about 0.5% of their body weight as urine each day. Urine is a major attractant to stable flies. Completely remove the stall bedding at least every third day to reduce fly problems. The total amount of manure and bedding that will accumulate can be calculated from the number of horses, the average amount of manure produced, plus the number of straw bales used. Manure piles should be located at least 200 yards from the stabling facilities.

### **Zoonoses**

Zoonoses are diseases which can be transmitted from animals to people and from people to animals. Salmonella is endemic in many horse populations. Stressed horses, such as those surviving a major disaster, are most likely to suffer from clinical salmonellosis and develop fulminant diarrhea. Horses that develop diarrhea may have a guarded to poor prognosis and are a potential source of infection to other horses and personnel. For these reasons, serious consideration should be given to euthanasia, especially if the horse can only be maintained by compromising the level of care to other horses.

### **Euthanasia and disposal**

Disposal must be considered prior to euthanasia. If at all possible, it is easiest to walk the horse to the site where the carcass will be buried, rather than transport dead horses to a disposal site. Euthanasia will be done under supervision of qualified personnel. Records will be kept of all dead horses.

## **Guidelines for Cattle During Emergencies**

Cattle are grazers and browsers by nature and are easily adaptable to new environments. They are gregarious animals that follow herd instincts, but may be excited and frightened by new persons, predators, and dogs in their midst. Because of their gregarious nature, individual cows become anxious in situations that lead to their isolation from the herd. They have keen eyesight and hearing and can detect something unusual at distances of several hundred yards.

### **Behavior during the disaster event**

Cattle normally will move away from fire and flood, but in an excited state they may actually move into such a disaster. Herding and driving cattle during a disaster is made more difficult because herding instinct is overridden by survival reaction. Injuries, especially to the younger animals, are much more probable during a disaster.

### **Behavior during the immediate aftermath**

Most cattle, if given hay, water, and a space to stand or lie down, will acclimate well in their new surroundings. The more antisocial animals, especially bulls, may not become content as quickly and may attempt to escape. There is also a problem with establishment of social dominance within

a group if new numbers are added. This is particularly true with bulls, and though cows usually settle down soon, the bulls may continue the struggle for dominance for a protracted period. Bulls are dangerous. They should be penned separately and handled only by people with experience.

### **Capture, containment and restraint**

Dairy cattle are used to caretakers, are socialized to human beings, and are easily penned. Beef cattle commonly are fed hay and grain in or around a barn or corral, which can aid in penning. If a preexisting structure is not in place, a temporary corral can be built with portable gate panels. Avoid barbed wire and woven wire fencing because of the danger of injury to excited animals and animals unfamiliar with fences. Portable corrals may be used to make runways and chutes for restraint. To load cattle into a trailer, portable gate panels can be made progressively smaller from the corral into a narrow alley, which ends at the truck. Avoid creating tight turns and have a way of blocking the entrance of the alleyway so that animals cannot back up into the corral rather than go forward to the truck.

The most common and available method of restraint is the lariat and halter. This restraint is dependent on having something to which the animal can be secured. For particularly fractious animals, application of a nose lead in combination with a rope halter provides additional distractions and approved restraint.

The most desirable restraint device is the portable cattle chute with a head restraint. Diagnosis and treatment are much easier and safer with this equipment. Tranquilization or sedation of injured animals may be necessary. Tranquilization will be done under supervision of qualified personnel.

If evacuation from the home premise is necessary, bumper-pull or fifth wheel type stock trailers, with a recommended length of 12' or longer should be used. The low bed with a low center of gravity allows easier loading and unloading and is more stable in winds and water.

### **Animal identification methods**

Permanent identification of dairy cattle is usually numerical by means of an ear tag, ear tattoo, brand, microchip, or numbered neck chain. Animals may be temporarily identified through use of livestock marking crayons. All cattle are required to be officially identified prior to leaving a premise in Kentucky. Contact the Kentucky Department of Agriculture's Animal Industry Division with specific questions about official ID.

### **Typical weights**

Dairy cattle – Holsteins are the largest and most common of the 5 major breeds of dairy cattle. Holsteins are black and white and cows weigh an average of 1,500 lbs., mature bulls can tip the scales at more than a ton. Jersey dairy cattle are the smallest, with mature cows weighing approximately 1,000 lb. and bulls near 1,500 lb. Weigh tapes for measuring heart girth provide a fairly accurate estimate of weight in dairy cattle.

Beef cattle – There are wide variations among and within beef breeds. Weights can range from an 850 lb. British crossbred female to 2,500 lb. Charolais male. A weight tape for beef cattle, which measures heart girth, is fairly accurate.

### **Nutritional requirements**

Cattle are grazing animals and can be maintained adequately on a variety of grasses on pasture. Care should be taken in selecting the site to pen cattle, because ornamental plants, which may be appealing to hungry ruminants, can be extremely toxic if consumed by cattle.

Beef cattle and yearling cattle require only grass hay and water for survival. Calves less than 3 months old require milk or milk replacer along with grass hay.

Lactating dairy cattle have different needs. Some important feeding recommendations for lactating dairy cows during a disaster situation are discussed here. The first priority is to provide feed to keep the cows healthy; providing feeds which support milk production is secondary. Hay is the best feed choice to keep the cows healthy. Provide all the hay the cows will consume. An individual mature dairy cow will consume about 30-40 pounds of hay. Younger dairy cattle (heifers) will consume about 15-20 pounds per day per animal. Hay quality is not highly important, although the hay should be clean and not moldy. Small square bales or large round or square bales may be used and can be placed on the ground if feed bunks or bale feeders are not available. Spread the hay around the paddock so that all cows have access to the hay. Hay silage can be fed if dry hay is not available. Corn silage should not be the first choice since it contains grain, which can make cows sick if they consume too much.

Water is very important and must be provided. A dairy cow will need about 25-30 gallons of water per day. Some type of large water trough will be needed for the cows to drink from.

Milk production in dairy cattle will increase or decrease according to nutrient intake. Grass hay can be fed to dairy cattle for several days and they will suffer only temporary milk production loss when put back on their full production level ration. By reducing the caloric intake, a cow will reduce its milk production. Decrease in milk production may not be rapid enough to prevent mastitis. If the disaster causes electric power outages or cattle are moved to a location without milking facilities, milking even a small number of cows becomes an unrewarding and difficult task. However, having portable milkers and generators or pre-determined evacuation sites with milking equipment available is an important planning consideration for dairy producers and emergency managers.

### **Providing safe drinking water for animals**

Because contaminated water may contain pathogenic organisms, treat it with chlorine to make it safer. Ideally, the water should be tested, but during a disaster this may not be possible. Treating water with sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) will be beneficial. The following treatments should be followed when treating water:

16 drops of bleach for 1 gallon of water

1 Tablespoon of bleach for 15 gallons of water

½ cup of bleach for 120 gallons of water

When treating water, use unscented bleach. Allow the water to stand for 30 minutes after treatment to allow the bleach to mix thoroughly with the water.

### **Health concerns**

Disaster conditions that lead to the commingling of animals from various operations increase the risk of infectious disease. This can be caused by a multitude of enteric and respiratory pathogens. In light of the difficulty imposed by attempting individual treatment, mass medication may be considered for treatment and control of infection. Large ruminants are frequently affected with bloat, diarrhea, and pneumonia during prolonged unusual events.

Prevention of most bloat and diarrhea can be accomplished through nutritional management. Pneumonia can be partially prevented through vaccination against respiratory pathogens and providing rest and fresh air during the disaster. Even the best managed cattle will contract some stress-related pneumonia and a treatment center should be set up for care of sick cattle.

Severe traumatic injuries will require individual examination and treatment. Lacerations and fractured bones may be detected in cattle during the aftermath of a disaster. The lacerations can be treated but fractures are difficult to manage in cattle and euthanasia may be required. Qualified personnel will conduct drug administration and pain management.

### **Housing and sanitation**

Dairy cattle should be kept clean, dry and comfortable. If the disaster occurs during the hot and humid season, shade must be provided if it does not exist in the area of confinement. Avoid total enclosure, but shelter animals with shade cloth or plastic tarp from the extremes of heat or cold stress. Cattle should be moved with care if the ambient temperature exceeds 30° C (86° F) in order to avoid heat stress. The comfortable range in temperature for dairy cattle is between 41° and 78° F. Beef cattle requiring medical care might be housed in a confined area to expedite treatment, but healthy cattle do better in pastures or paddocks, and they tend to settle down quicker when put in an environment similar to where they had been maintained prior to the disaster. In addition, the open air will help disperse respiratory pathogens.

Provision for manure removal is important. Cattle excrete about 5% of their body weight in manure and urine daily. Straw should be used for bedding, when required, because it will be easier to obtain and dispose of during times of disaster.

### **Zoonoses concerns**

Zoonoses are diseases which can be transmitted from animals to people and from people to animals. The greatest risks are from enteric pathogens such as salmonella, cryptosporidia, campylobacter, and giardia. Adult cattle maintained in questionable sanitary conditions can transfer these diseases without becoming clinically ill. Calves and yearlings will usually become sick and require treatment. Contaminated water can be a source of pathogens for the cattle, therefore caretakers should use caution when handling cattle with diarrhea and never consume water from an unapproved source.

### **Euthanasia and disposal**

Disposal must be considered prior to euthanasia. If at all possible, it is easiest to herd the animals to the site where the carcass will be buried, rather than transport dead animals to a disposal site. The recommended method of euthanasia is with an appropriate chemical injection. Euthanasia will be performed under the supervision of qualified personnel. Records will be kept of all dead animals. Disposal of dead cattle can create a problem due to the potential health hazard and great volume of carcasses. Methods such as deep burial or burning can be done if local air and water quality regulations permit. Refer to Kentucky Compiled Laws Act 239, Public Acts 1982, "Bodies of Dead Animals" and the Kentucky Department of Agriculture's Mass Carcass Disposal Plan for disposal requirements.

### **Guidelines for Other Livestock during Emergencies**

Information on handling, nutrition and transport of other livestock may be obtained from: KSU department of animal science

<http://www.kysu.edu/landGrant/coopextensionprogram/agricultureNaturalResources/animalscience.htm>.

UK department of animal and food sciences: 859-257-2686  
<http://www.uky.edu/Ag/AnimalSciences/>. KY Department of Agriculture  
<http://www.kyagr.com/>.

## **APPENDIX G— EMERGENCY HOUSING AND CARE OF HOUSEHOLD PETS AND EXOTICS**

### **Background**

For purposes of public shelter, "pets" are defined as dogs and cats, service animals, and exotics such as small mammals, small reptiles and caged birds. Some exotic species require highly specialized care and housing; in this case, the Campbell County Animal Shelter may assist owners in finding alternative shelters for these animals. Many humane groups, animal shelters and rescue groups can provide trained care and housing for exotic species.

While the sheltering and protection of companion animals are the owners' responsibility, studies show that up to 60% of the population may refuse to evacuate without their animals. In addition, citizens with special needs (individuals with mental or physical challenges who require evacuation assistance) may require assistance in evacuating their pets. Therefore, in the interest of public safety, animal owners may be assisted in finding shelter and care for their animals during a public emergency.

Domestic pets of evacuated citizens may be sheltered at private boarding kennels and veterinary hospitals as close to the evacuation shelters as possible, or other facilities designated by the Campbell County Animal Shelter. Upon activation of evacuation shelters for citizens, the Campbell County Animal Shelter may initiate the opening of temporary animal boarding facilities. A representative of the Campbell County Animal Shelter will be assigned to evaluate the animal's health and condition, and assist in transporting pets to these shelters. They will also ensure that a tracking system is in place to identify the rightful owners of sheltered pets. All reasonable steps will be taken to prevent the spread of communicable and/or zoonotic diseases during this time.

Domestic animals that are lost, stray, incapable of being cared for by their owners, or a danger to themselves or the public will be the responsibility of the Campbell County Animal Shelter/Northern Kentucky Animal Control. These animals will be sheltered, fed and, if possible, returned to their owners. If the animals cannot be returned to their owners, their disposition will be handled in accordance with established animal control procedures.

### **Behavior during the disaster event**

Capturing pets during a disaster is made more difficult because the pet's normal behavior may be overridden by survival instincts. Injuries, especially to young animals, are much more likely during a disaster. In the event that animals cannot be rescued due to the disaster, food and water may be delivered to the animals by the appropriate agency when possible.

### **Behavior during the immediate aftermath**

Most pets, if given food, water and a cage in which they are able to stand or lie down, will acclimate well with their new surroundings. The more antisocial animals, especially cats, may be calmed by providing them with a box in which to hide inside the cage or by covering the cage with a towel or blanket.

### **Capture, containment, and restraint**

Human life will not be risked to capture loose animals. However, many pets are socialized to human beings, and are easily caught. Offering food may allow capture of loose, hungry dogs and cats. In many disasters, there is too much noise and commotion during the day, and displaced pets

(especially cats) will stay hidden. Baited traps placed at night in the cat's home territory are very effective. Dogs are not trapped as frequently as cats, as they tend to move around whereas cats are often found in their home territory.

The most common and available method of restraint of dogs is the muzzle and leash. Cats that can be caught may be subdued by wrapping tightly in a large heavy towel with only the head extended. Slip nooses can be used with traumatized, aggressive animals.

Tranquilization or sedation of injured animals may be necessary. Tranquilization will be done under supervision of qualified personnel.

### **Animal identification methods**

Pet identification methods consist of microchips (shown to be most effective animal ID/tracking method during a disaster), collar and tags, or tattoos on the inside of the ear, the lip, or the inside of the hind leg. Every animal should have some form of identification on it when it comes into a designated shelter. Animals without prior identification may be temporarily identified by affixing an identifier to the animal. A corresponding numbered animal description sheet will be filled out on all animals entering a designated shelter.

### **Nutritional requirements**

Qualified personnel will supervise dietary needs so that a nutritious and appropriate diet is provided for each species. Clean water should be provided daily at the rate of 1/2 gallon for average-sized dogs and 1 pint for cats. Because contaminated water may contain pathogenic organisms, chlorine may be used to make it safer. Sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) at the rate of 1/2 cup per 100 gallons of water will be beneficial. Ideally, the water should be tested, but during a disaster, this may not be possible. Alternatively, bottled water may be used.

### **Health concerns**

Disaster conditions that lead to commingling of animals from different locations increases the potential for spread of infectious disease. Some of the greatest risks to dogs and cats are canine parvovirus, canine distemper, feline infectious peritonitis, feline leukemia virus, feline panleukopenia, and internal and external parasites. Unvaccinated puppies and kittens will often become sick and require treatment. Even the best managed facility will contract some stress-related respiratory disease and a treatment center or separate area should be set up to care for sick pets.

Severe traumatic injuries will require individual examination and treatment. Lacerations and fractured bones are some of the injuries that may occur in a disaster. Qualified veterinary personnel will supervise treatment and pain management.

### **Housing and sanitation**

Dogs and cats and other legal domestic companion animals will be housed at the animal shelter or other specialized shelters. Animals should be housed individually and separated by species and sex. Bedding should be provided when appropriate. Animal enclosures should be kept clean and dry. Portable cages may be used to provide temporary shelter. Temporary dog runs may be created using chain link panels obtained from construction companies or businesses that rent temporary fencing. The chain link panels should be 6 to 8 feet long with no gap along the bottom. Manure disposal will be in accordance with county and state regulations.

**Zoonoses concerns**

Zoonoses are diseases which can be transmitted from animals to people and from people to animals. Some of the risks from domestic pets are: internal and external parasites, leptospirosis (which can be shed in urine), enteric pathogens such as cryptosporidia and giardia, and rabies. Careful handling and disposal of animal wastes is important. Contaminated water can be a source of pathogens, therefore caretakers should use caution in handling animals with diarrhea and never consume water from an unapproved source. Any animal bites should be reported and handled with the utmost of precaution by appropriate medical personnel.

**Euthanasia and disposal**

The recommended method of euthanasia for dogs and cats is with an appropriate chemical injection or by other acceptable methods. Qualified personnel will perform euthanasia. Because of the mass injuries that can occur in a disaster, the volume of chemical euthanasia solution or other euthanasia compounds on hand may be exhausted early. Should this occur, acceptable alternate euthanasia methods will be used (see the American Veterinary Medical Association's Panel on Euthanasia report). Records will be kept on all euthanized animals. Citizens who are missing an animal will have access to those records which may help identify their animal. Animal carcasses will be disposed of according to established Animal Control procedures. Refer to Kentucky Compiled Laws Act 239, Public Acts 1982, "Bodies of Dead Animals" and Kentucky Department of Agriculture's Mass Carcass Disposal Plan for disposal requirements.

**APPENDIX H - VETERINARY RESOURCES**

**PRIVATE VETERINARIANS**

**Office of the Kentucky State Veterinarian**

Veterinarian(s)name(s): Robert C. Stout, DVM., Executive Director

Address: 100 Fair Oaks, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Frankfort, KY 40601

Clinic phone: 502-564-3956 emergency phone: 502-229-4407

Species treated (check all that apply)

Companion  Avian  Exotic  Equine  Livestock  Cervid  Other

**State Public Health Veterinarian**

Veterinarian(s)name(s): John Poe, DVM, MPH

Address: 275 East Main St., HS2GWC, Frankfort, KY 40621

Clinic phone: 502-564-3418

Species treated (check all that apply)

Companion  Avian  Exotic  Equine  Livestock  Cervid  Other

Veterinary Clinic Name: Heineke Animal Hospital

Veterinarian(s)name(s): Barry Heineke

Address: 5 Orlando Drive, Alexandria, KY 41001

Clinic phone: 859-635-3783 emergency phone: 513-305-7809

Species treated (check all that apply)

Companion  Avian  Exotic  Equine  Livestock  Cervid  Other

Veterinary Clinic Name: Highland Heights Animal Hospital –Pet Wow

Veterinarian(s)name(s): Aaron Stamper

Address: 2717 Alexandria Pike, Highland Heights, KY 41076

Clinic phone: 859-781-2577 emergency phone: 859-393-0317

Species treated (check all that apply)

Companion  Avian  Exotic  Equine  Livestock  Cervid  Other

Veterinary Clinic Name: Ft. Thomas Animal Hospital

Veterinarian(s)name(s): Dr. Jean Pritchard, DVM

Address:1133 South Ft. Thomas Avenue, Ft. Thomas, KY 41075

Clinic phone: 859-781-7387 emergency phone:\_\_\_\_\_

Species treated (check all that apply)

Companion  Avian  Exotic  Equine  Livestock  Cervid  Other

Veterinary Clinic Name: Grants Lick Veterinary Hospital

Veterinarian(s)name(s): Steve Ensweiler

Address:13169 Alexandria Pike, Butler, KY 41006

Clinic phone: 859-635-4138 emergency phone:\_\_\_\_\_

Species treated (check all that apply)

Companion  Avian  Exotic  Equine  Livestock  Cervid  Other

**APPENDIX I – VOLUNTEER RESOURCES (Note: emergency management should seek and use volunteers who are animal care professionals and/or credentialed animal responders. The use of non-trained people may result in increased numbers of injuries, animal losses and animal mishandling and should therefore be avoided)**

Name: Alan Ahrman  
Address: 708 Kenton Station Road, Alexandria  
Phone number: Cell: 859-322-0539 Home: 859-635-5674 Alt: \_\_\_\_\_  
Animal Care Experience: Beef cattle producer, animal care and cattle handling

Name: Tom Hounshell  
Address: 741 Losey Road, Alexandria  
Phone number: Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Home: 859- 635-2679  
Animal Care Experience: Beef cattle producer animal care and cattle handling

Name: Steve Martin  
Address: 11806 Wesley Chapel Road, California  
Phone number: Cell: 859-322-6642 Home: 859- 635-5919 Alt 859-635-5900  
Animal Care Experience: Beef cattle producer animal care and cattle handling

Name: Ron McCormick  
Address: 10180 AA Highway California  
Phone number: Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Home: 859-635-2745  
Animal Care Experience: Beef cattle producer animal care and cattle handling:

## APPENDIX J - COUNTY ANIMAL RESPONSE TEAM

### County Emergency Management Director

Name: William Ray Turner  
Address: 8774 Constable Drive, Alexandria, KY 41001  
Phone: (Work) 859-547-3150 (Cell) 859-743-4134  
E-mail address: [wturner@campbellcountyky.org](mailto:wturner@campbellcountyky.org)

### Northern Kentucky Animal Control

Name: Terri Baker  
Address: 326 W. 9<sup>th</sup>, Newport, KY 41071  
Phone: (Work) 859-468-6618 (Cell) 859-391-1234 (Home) 859-581-7635  
E-mail address: [bakertkb@fuse.net](mailto:bakertkb@fuse.net)

### State Veterinarian

Name: Robert C. Stout, DVM  
Address: 100 Fair Oaks, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Frankfort, KY 40601  
Phone: (Work) 502-564-3956 (Cell) 502-229-4407 (Home) 859-873-8825  
E-mail address: [robert.stout@ky.gov](mailto:robert.stout@ky.gov)

### University of Kentucky Extension Service

Name: Don Sorrell  
Address: 3500 Alexandria Pike, Highland Heights, KY 41076  
Phone: (Work) 859-572-2600 (Cell) 859-250-6665  
E-mail address: [dsorrell@uky.edu](mailto:dsorrell@uky.edu)

### Northern Kentucky Independent Health District

Name: Steve Divine, RS  
Address: 610 Medical Village Drive, Edgewood, KY 41017  
Phone: (Work) 859-341-4151 (Cell) 859-743-3372  
E-mail address: [steve.divine@nkyhealth.org](mailto:steve.divine@nkyhealth.org)

### Private Veterinarian

Name: Dr. Barry Heineke  
Address: 5 Orlando Drive, Alexandria, KY 41001  
Phone: (Work) 859-635-3783 (Cell) 513-305-7809  
E-mail address: [doc6iron@hotmail.com](mailto:doc6iron@hotmail.com)

### Campbell County Animal Shelter Representative

Name: Lisa Kruppen  
Address: 110 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, Silver Grove, KY 41085  
Phone: (Work) 859-635-2819 (Cell) 859-816-4013  
E-mail address: [isabella523@msn.com](mailto:isabella523@msn.com)

**Tri-State Cart Representative**

Name: Bonnie Morrison, Executive Director  
Address: PO Box 158, Harrison, OH 45030  
Phone: (Work) 513-702-8373 (Cell) 513-604-5509  
E-mail address: [dancnfeet@hotmail.com](mailto:dancnfeet@hotmail.com) or [cartcaptain@gmail.com](mailto:cartcaptain@gmail.com)

**American Red Cross Representative**

Name: Greg Holigan  
Address: 2111 Dana Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45207  
Phone: (Work) 513-579-3959 (Cell) 513-240-8933  
Email address: [holigan@cincinnatiaredcross.org](mailto:holigan@cincinnatiaredcross.org)

**OTHER ANIMAL RESPONSE CONTACTS/ADVISORS (AS NEEDED)****ANIMAL DISASTER RESPONSE TRAINING****Kentucky Humane Society**

Offering animal disaster response training in conjunction with several national organizations.  
For information: 1-866-MHUMANE (866-648-6263)

**WEB RESOURCES**

Kentucky Humane Society

<http://www.kyhumane.org/>

American Humane Society

<http://www.americanhumane.org/?gclid=CNuR-pj3l74CFYtDMgodyjUAJA>

Kinship Circle

<http://www.kinshipcircle.org/>

ASPCA

<http://www.aspca.org/>

FEMA

<http://www.fema.gov/plan/prepare/animals.shtm>

American Red Cross

<http://www.redcross.org>

Kentucky Veterinary Medical Association

<http://www.kvma.org/>

