

# **Animal Issues Plan**

## **APPENDIX 4**

### **Annex N Direction and Control**

---

Jurisdiction

This template was revised in August, 2004 and updated in March, 2013

## Approval and Implementation

### Appendix 4

#### ANNEX N

# ANIMAL ISSUES PLAN

---

Signature

---

Date

---

Signature

---

Date

**NOTE:** The signature(s) will be based upon local administrative practices. Typically, the annex is signed by the individual having primary responsibility for this emergency function in the first signature block and the second signature block is used by the Emergency Management Director or the Emergency Management Coordinator. Alternatively, each department head assigned tasks within the annex may sign the annex.

## ANIMAL ISSUES PLAN

### I. AUTHORITY

- A. Refer to Section I of the Basic Plan and to Annex N, Appendices 1 and 2.
- B. Panhandle Regional Foreign and Emerging Animal Diseases (FEAD) Support Annex

### II. PURPOSE

- A. Emergencies and disasters frequently involve animals as well as people. Consequently, preparation for, response to, recovery from, and mitigation of animal situations related to disasters should be an integral part of any emergency management activity.
- B. An important goal for direction and control activities related to any emergency or disaster situation is knowing who to contact and having the confidence that the individuals identified are fully prepared to provide advice for handling the situation.
- C. An animal issues committee is an integral part of our local emergency management team and is an essential asset to our community. This plan outlines the types of individuals that make up our animal issues team as well as some of the responsibilities they would have and the situations they may encounter.

### III. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

#### A. Acronyms and abbreviations

ACO	[City/County] animal control officer (could be called the “CAC”)
AHT	Animal health technician (federal government)
AIC	Animal Issues Committee
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA)
CAC	[City/County] animal coordinator (probably the same as the “ACO”)
CAFO	Concentration animal feeding operation
DPS	Department of Public Safety
EAD	Emerging animal disease
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (federal government)
FAD	Foreign animal disease
FEAD	Foreign and emerging animal disease
FSA	Farm Service Agency (USDA)
ICP	Incident command post
Noah’s Wish	Animal welfare organization for rescuing and sheltering animals
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)
PARIS	Panhandle Area Regional Information System
SITREP	Situation report
SPCA	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
TACA	Texas Animal Control Association
TAHC	Texas Animal Health Commission
TAMUS	Texas A&M University System
TCE	Texas Cooperative Extension (TAMUS)
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

TDA	Texas Department of Agriculture
TDCJ	Texas Department of Criminal Justice
TDH	Texas Department of Health
TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
TRACE	Texas Rural Awareness, Compliance, and Education (Program)
TSSWCB	Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board (see also NRCS)
TVMA	Texas Veterinary Medical Association
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VMO	Veterinary medical officer (federal)
VS	Veterinary Services (APHIS)
WS	Texas Wildlife Services (TCE)

## B. Definitions

1. Animal Control Officer (ACO) -The person who has the overall responsibility for animal-related issues within our jurisdiction. Sometimes this person may be referred to as the [city/county] animal coordinator (CAC).
2. Animal health inspector (livestock inspector) - An animal health technician assigned to the Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) who may work with our jurisdiction in his or her TRACE capacity to assist us in solving animal health and welfare issues (similar to a federal AHT).
3. Animal health technician - An individual, assigned to the federal government, who may work with our jurisdiction in his or her TRACE capacity to assist us in solving animal health and welfare issues [similar to a state (TAHC) animal health inspector].
4. Companion animals - A term used for pets such as dogs, cats, rabbits, mice, rats, pot-bellied pigs, reptiles, horses, and so forth that generally are raised in a domestic setting, oftentimes as “part of the family”.
5. Depopulation - A term used in the animal industry of the United States for the humane destruction of sick, exposed or at risk animals in a certain area to prevent the spread of a contagious animal or zoonotic disease.
6. Diagnosis - In regards to this appendix, a determination as to why animals are affected by disease, trauma, poisoning, drowning, etc.
7. Diagnostician - For this appendix, a veterinarian, toxicologist, pathologist, or other medically-trained person who examines animals and collects diagnostic specimens to determine why animals are sick or have died.
8. Emerging animal disease (EAD) - A new animal disease or a new form of an old disease.
9. Epidemiologist - For the purposes of this appendix, a veterinarian who is trained in identifying diseases of animals and can assist in determining why animals have died, how an animal disease was introduced into an animal population, how the disease spreads within the animal population, and what actions will be necessary to contain and eliminate the disease.

10. Field veterinarian - A veterinarian assigned to the TAHC.
11. Foreign animal disease (FAD) - A disease that does not currently exist within the borders of the United States. Once a disease become endemic to the U.S. (i.e., with little chance of it ever being totally eradicated), it no longer is considered a FAD.
12. Foreign and emerging animal diseases (FEADs):
  - a. Are usually, but not always, highly infectious and contagious and have the potential for rapid spread, irrespective of national borders.
  - b. Can have serious socio-economic or public health consequence and a major impact on the international trade of animals, animal products, and animal by-products.
13. Holding facility - A designated facility that may be used temporarily to house and feed animals during disaster evacuations or following the aftermath of a disaster event.
14. Pathologist - For this appendix, a scientist who interprets and diagnoses the changes caused by a disease in animal tissues and thereby assists in determining why an animal or group of animals are sick or have died.
15. Premises - The property where the animal is located.
16. TAHC-APHIS/VS/TX Memorandum of Understanding - The agreement by which federal TAHC veterinarians and inspectors work in a “seamless” relationship with APHIS-VS-TX veterinarians and inspectors (i.e., requests for animal health assistance to our jurisdiction may come from either state or federal personnel).
17. Texas Animal Health Commission - A state agency, separate from the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), which was created in 1893. Its mission and role is to assure the marketability and mobility of Texas livestock and to sustain and continue to make a vital contribution to wholesome and abundant supply of meat, eggs, and dairy products. TAHC makes and enforces regulations to prevent, control, and eradicate specific infectious and/or contagious animal diseases that endanger livestock.
18. Toxicologist - For the purposes of this appendix, a scientist who assists in determining why animals are sick or have died, especially if a hazardous substance is suspected.
19. TRACE representative - A TAHC or USDA/APHIS/VS/TX veterinarian, animal health technician, or animal livestock inspector assigned to our county to provide assistance for animal emergency management, public information, and educational purposes.

20. Veterinary medical officer (VMO) - A veterinarian employed by the federal government.
21. Zoonotic disease - A disease that is transmissible from animals to humans or vice versa.

#### **IV. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

##### **A. Situation**

1. Companion animals (i.e., pets), livestock, and non-domesticated (i.e., wild) animals may be affected by all types of natural and man-made emergencies and disasters.
  - a. Natural disasters that could affect animals in Texas include disease, floods, fires, lightning strikes, wind storms and tornadoes, hurricanes, drought, toxic forage, excessive heat, and winter storms.
  - b. Man-made disasters affecting animals result from a myriad of causes such as traffic and other accidents, poisoning, power outages, bioterrorism, hazardous material spills, explosions, radiation incidents, and other biological or chemical events.
2. Animals may be injured, lost, abandoned, or die during or after an emergency or disaster situation.
3. To enhance the welfare of animals during disaster situations, activities may involve many functions such as evacuation, search and rescue, capture, identification, sheltering, feeding, transporting, and medical assistance.
4. In other cases, the diagnosis and control of an animal disease, as well as the proper disposal of diseased animal carcasses, could be a significant issue.
5. A typical situation may be an FEAD outbreak which could occur naturally or as an act of terrorism. It could emerge from within the state or enter Texas from other states or countries via diseased livestock or wildlife, animal-related products, or livestock wastes.

##### **B. Assumptions**

1. There are individuals in our community who are knowledgeable and skilled in understanding and working with animals and responding to animal-related emergency situations.
2. These individuals may not know the personnel in our [city/county] government who respond to emergency events involving animals, or they may not understand their responsibilities.
3. Our [city/county] elected officials, emergency management personnel, and emergency responders may not be fully aware of how to handle certain situations

involving animals, and they also may not be aware of the existence of various types of animal experts in our community.

4. This community would benefit significantly by having a viable animal issues committee or team that could help [city/county] officials prepare for, respond to, recover from, and/or mitigate animal-related emergency situations.
5. An FEAD may be infectious or contagious, it may affect both farm and ranch animals and wildlife, and it may be extremely difficult to identify, isolate, control, and eradicate. Control and eradication will involve local, county, state, and federal agencies and industry, not just those associated with agricultural activities.

## **V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **A. General**

1. Our community will create an Animal Issues Committee (AIC) to plan for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against emergency or disaster situations involving animals.
2. The AIC will consist of government officials as well as private citizens who have an interest or skill in working with animals.
3. The AIC will have an animal-related mission which will vary depending on the needs of our community.
4. The AIC will prepare animal-related planning appendices to selected functional annexes of our local emergency management plan.
5. If appropriate, the AIC will ensure adequate training is provided for personnel who may respond to animal-related emergency or disaster situations as well as assisting during exercises related to animal issues involving disasters.
6. The AIC will develop, schedule, and conduct training classes for responders, law enforcement personnel, and other support personnel involved in FEAD traffic control, containment, decontamination (e.g., locally employed procedures for cleaning and disinfection), animal depopulation, and disposal operations.

### **B. Animal Issues Committee composition**

1. The AIC will consist of a group of individuals with varied backgrounds, experience, skills, and interests that are generally related to the care and/or welfare of companion animals, livestock, or wildlife.
2. Members of our AIC will consist of the following types of individuals: (The Committee will have as many or as few of the following individuals as deemed appropriate for the mission selected by the group and the needs of the jurisdiction.)
  - a. Animal control officer (ACO) and ACO personnel (*a key committee member*)

- b. Veterinarian(s) from private practice, industry, government, public health, the military, and/or the local or regional TVMA organization
- c. Veterinary technician(s) from local veterinary offices
- d. TAHC or USDA/APHIS/VS "TRACE" representative (to represent state animal health; one state or federal person assigned to each county)
- e. Public works representative (for traffic control and carcass disposal issues)
- f. County Extension agent for agriculture (TCE) (*for animal disease and non-disease issues*)
- g. Animal humane association or organization representative(s) [e.g., SPCA, TACA, Noah's Wish, etc.] (*for companion animal rescue and sheltering issues*)
- h. Emergency management coordinator and personnel
- i. Elected official [e.g., (judge/mayor), (commissioner/council member), etc.] (*as appropriate to the mission of the Committee*)
- j. Farm Bureau representative (if available; useful for animal disease issues)
- k. Local animal industry representative(s) from concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) (*as appropriate to the Committee's mission*)
- l. Allied agriculture industry representatives (e.g., feed stores, pet stores, feed mills, livestock markets, food production/processing facilities, slaughter and rendering plants, fuel outlets, equipment stores, animal boarding facilities such as kennels and stables, etc.) (*as appropriate to the Committee's mission*)
- m. Animal association representatives (e.g., cattlemen's, breeders, dairy, and exotic/alternative livestock groups to kennel clubs, horse clubs, and game bird fanciers) (*as appropriate to the Committee's mission*)
- n. Correctional facility representative (if the local prison(s) has an agriculture component) (TDCJ) (*as appropriate to the Committee's mission; can be useful for all aspects of handling livestock in an emergency*)
- o. Environmental representative (TCEQ, TSSWCB, NRCS, and/or EPA) (for carcass disposal and disinfection issues) (*for disease issues involving cleaning, disinfection, and carcass disposal*)
- p. USDA FSA representative (if available and appropriate for the mission of the Committee; can be useful for obtaining agriculture funds and other agricultural-related assistance)
- q. Vocational agriculture science teacher(s) (*as appropriate*)



- r. County fair representative (*as appropriate*)
- s. Law enforcement representative [city, county, and/or state (DPS)] (important for traffic control and quarantine enforcement in an animal disease situation)
- t. Private and/or public landfill representative (*important for carcass disposal issues*)
- u. Public information officer (*as appropriate*)
- v. Local media representative (*as appropriate*)
- w. Public health representative (veterinarian, epidemiologist, sanitarian, etc. from the local health department or TDH) (*as appropriate to the mission of the Committee*)
- x. Higher education representative who is associated with animals or animal husbandry (community college, university, etc.) (*if available, and as appropriate to the mission of the Committee*)
- y. Zoo representative (if available, and as appropriate to the mission of the Committee)
- z. TPWD and/or NPS wildlife representative (e.g., fish and game wardens) (*if available, and as appropriate to the mission of the Committee*)
- aa. TCE-WS representative (for predator and scavenger control) (if available, and as appropriate to the mission of the committee)
- bb. Volunteers interested in animal care and welfare (individuals and/or groups) (*as appropriate to the mission of the Committee*)
- cc. "Public at large" representative (as appropriate to the mission of the Committee)

## **VI. ORGANIZATION & ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **A. Organization**

1. The Animal Issues Committee (AIC) will meet as often as necessary at a time and place prescribed by the committee members, by the individual named in the paragraph VII.A. (below), or by his or her representative.
2. The chair of the committee will be either be the individual designated in paragraph VI.A.1 (above) or a person selected by the committee members.
3. The Committee will be an "advisory" group to help solve animal-related emergency or disaster issues within our community. It will not be a tasking (i.e., direction and control) organization.

4. Committee members may, however, in their own capacity or through their daily employment, supervise or participate in activities involving animals to include medical assistance, search and rescue, capture, evacuation, transportation, sheltering, donations management, carcass disposal, and disease eradication.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Our Animal Issues Committee will consider both non-disease and disease topics.

a. Our “non-disease issues” to be considered are:

- 1) Evacuation and transport of animals from actual or impending disaster locations
- 2) Sheltering and caring for animals during and after emergencies and disasters in holding facilities or other types of shelters
- 3) Search and rescue capabilities or teams
- 4) Capture and holding of stray or lost animals affected by a disaster
- 5) Animal identification and relocation activities
- 6) Medical care or humane euthanasia for animals injured in an emergency or disaster
- 7) Disposal of animal carcasses affected by an emergency or disaster situation to eliminate any disease spread from decaying animals and to eradicate any foul odors and unsightly views
- 8) Wildlife nuisance situations
- 9) Administration and logistical support for animal-related emergency or disaster activities (e.g., overturned livestock truck, hazardous materials accident in proximity to animals, etc.)
- 10) Development of county profiles (locations, types, sizes, and other agricultural demographics) of animal-related production, processing, marketing, and carcass disposal facilities/operations
- 11) Dissemination of public information regarding animal-related issues

b. Our “disease issues,” in which the AIC can lend support to state and federal authorities in a disease response situation, will include:

- 1) Quarantine and containment activities for disease situations
- 2) Coordination of cleaning and disinfection activities for disease eradication

- 3) Traffic control activities to include determination of traffic flow within and in proximity to the quarantine area; setting up signage and traffic barriers; establishment and operation of inspection, cleaning, and disinfection stations
- 4) Obtaining and using appropriate communications capabilities and equipment
- 5) Operations and communications of the local ICP for animal disease response activities
- 6) Obtaining appropriate equipment and vehicles for transportation of diseased animals and animal products from one location to another for slaughter and/or disposal
- 7) Zoonotic public health issues (e.g., rabies vaccinations, West Nile Virus prevention, etc.)
- 8) Identification of an appropriate labor force pool
- 9) Working depopulation and indemnification issues
- 10) Determination of the number and location of disposal sites in the local area that could be used in an emergency to dispose of diseased carcasses while minimizing the spread of disease
- 11) Dissemination of public information
- 12) Vector and scavenger control activities
- 13) Local economic impact issues
- 14) Developing county profiles (locations, types, sizes, and other agricultural demographics) of animal-related production, processing, marketing, and carcass disposal facilities/operations
- 15) Obtaining appropriate equipment, chemicals, and drugs for the capture, transportation, confinement, euthanasia, disposal, cleaning and disinfection, traffic control, and other operations related to disease control and eradication operations
- 16) Providing administration and logistical support for animal disease response and eradication activities

## **VII. DIRECTION & CONTROL**

- A. The Animal Issues Committee will provide support to and work under the auspices of the [city's/county's] [animal control officer/emergency management coordinator/other person].

- B. When an emergency or disaster situation arises, the AIC will respond as outlined in its plan(s). This will depend upon the situation and could include a meeting of all or only selected group members, either at a designated location or simply by phone or email.
- C. Generally the AIC will not perform as a response organization. It will function as an advisement group to assist government authorities in their decision-making process associated with animal-related emergency and disaster situations. In many cases, the success of the AIC will depend on the soundness of their pre-disaster planning and support activities provided to local government officials.
- D. The Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) has legislative authority to make and enforce regulations to prevent, control, and eradicate specific infectious animal diseases which endanger livestock in the State of Texas. Response to a FEAD is generally a “top down” provision of assistance rather than a “bottom up” request for assistance as seen in typical emergency management operations.

## **VIII. READINESS LEVELS FOR THE ANIMAL ISSUES COMMITTEE**

### **A. Readiness Level IV – Normal Conditions**

1. Meet on a regular basis
2. Develop appropriate plans, or maintain and periodically revise those already written
3. Develop animal-related “injects” for use during exercises and drills, and promote the use of these injects as well as the employment of the jurisdiction’s Animal Issues Committee in these events
4. Develop a contact list of committee members and local authorities
5. Develop equipment lists and maintain equipment readiness
6. Participate in local training and exercises
7. Participate in critiques of the jurisdiction’s exercises and drills where animal issues were involved
8. In conjunction with local environmental agencies and producer organizations, plan for the disposal of large numbers of diseased animals and animal products.
9. Identify appropriate disposal site(s) in the local area that will accept diseased and non-diseased animals and their products (e.g., eggs, milk, etc.).

### **B. Readiness Level III – Increased Readiness**

1. Review the personnel contact list for accuracy
2. Review animal-related response, traffic control, and carcass disposal plans
3. Check on availability of key committee personnel

4. Review the designated equipment list, know the whereabouts of the needed items, and ensure they are operable
5. Ensure appropriate medical information is available for care of animals

C. Readiness Level II – High Readiness

1. Test communications among committee members and key committee personnel
2. Check on availability and readiness of needed equipment and information

D. Readiness Level I – Maximum Readiness

1. Contact the [animal control officer/emergency management coordinator/other appropriate officials] to ensure they know that Animal Issues Committee personnel are available and how they can be reached.
2. Report, if needed, to the [city/county] emergency operating center (EOC) or other designated facility
3. Assemble the full committee, as needed

## **IX. ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT**

A. Resource Support and Readiness

1. Any resources (equipment, materials, and supplies) needed by the Animal Issues Committee or its members will be identified and listed.
2. Needed resources will be checked for availability and operability on a periodic basis to include at Readiness Level 3 (see para. VIII.B. above).

B. Communications

1. Communications between EOC and the Animal Issues Committee will be done through the notification system in the Panhandle Area Regional Information System (PARIS).
2. Animal Issues Committee members will keep their contact information current through their PARIS profile.

C. Key Facilities

1. The Animal Issues Committee will establish a facility or meeting location at which the group can convene on a periodic basis to consider the myriad of animal issues affecting the jurisdiction.
2. During exercises or activation of the jurisdictions EOC, the Animal Issues Committee will be notified to report to [EOC, county courthouse, other].

D. Reporting

1. During response operations (exercises or actual emergencies), if appropriate, situation reports (SITREPs) will be provided to the jurisdiction's emergency operating center (EOC) and/or incident commander (IC), as requested
2. If appropriate, a SITREP format will be developed that either meets the jurisdiction's requirements or, if no specific format is required, then one that most appropriately reports the Animal Issues Committee's activities, challenges, and achievements during a variety of situations.

E. Records

1. Meeting minutes – The Animal Issues Committee should keep a written record of each meeting in order to maintain an accurate accounting of items discussed and actions taken.
2. Activity logs – During exercises/drills and actual response events, the Committee should maintain a log of the various issues considered and actions taken.
3. Documentation of costs – If the Animal Issues Committee responds as a separate entity, then expenses incurred in carrying out the response operations for certain events may be recoverable from the responsible party, or from the state or federal governments, depending upon the situation. Therefore, records of supplies and equipment used/consumed as well as regular and overtime hours of committee members during a response or exercise operation should be recorded.
4. Written and cost documentation records, maintained by the Committee, should be protected and “duplicated/backed-up” to the maximum extent feasible to preclude them from being destroyed in an emergency or disaster situation.

F. Post Incident Review

1. An Animal Issues Committee representative(s) should participate in any after-action review of any emergency event response by the jurisdiction in which a member(s) from the Committee was involved.
2. A committee member(s) should also participate in any exercise critique where animal issues were a part of the exercise scenario.

**X. ATTACHMENT DEVELOPMENT & MAINTENANCE**

- A. The [(City/County) Animal Control Officer/Emergency Management Coordinator/Other] is responsible for developing and maintaining this appendix. Recommended changes to this appendix should be forwarded as needs become apparent.
- B. The appendix will be reviewed periodically and updated in accordance with the (Basic Plan/Annex N/other).
- C. Departments and agencies assigned responsibilities in this appendix are responsible for developing and maintaining SOPs covering those responsibilities.

## **XI. ATTACHMENTS**

- A. <County Name> County Animal Issues Committee Members
- B. Hazard Summary and Vulnerabilities Table
- C. External Notification List
- D. FEAD Incident Organization Chart
- E. Livestock and Agriculture Facilities
- F. Sheltering Livestock or Household Pets
- G. Veterinarians
- H. Animal Feed Stores/Veterinary Supply Stores/Mobile Supply Units
- I. Carcass Disposal (TAHC, 2009)
- J. Carcass Disposal Resource List
- K. Landfills and Carcass Disposal Sites
- L. Movement Control
- M. Summary of Movement Restriction Zones and Areas
- N. Movement Control Guidelines
- O. Traffic Control Notes
- P. Traffic Control Resource List

**Attachment A: <County NAME> County Animal Issues Committee Members**

Name / Job Title	Agency	Contact Information

Critical Industries throughout the Panhandle Region are entered into the Panhandle Area Regional Information System (PARIS) which is the database available to Emergency Management Coordinators and Emergency Management Directors in all of the counties of the region. The information within this system is also available to the Disaster District Chairman in Amarillo as well as all Regional Response Teams. The System is administered by the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission, the Council of Governments for the Texas Panhandle. In addition, detailed information is also contained in the Region’s Routes and Ports Tool and maintained at the PMACC and DDC.



**Attachment B: Hazard Summary & Vulnerabilities Table**

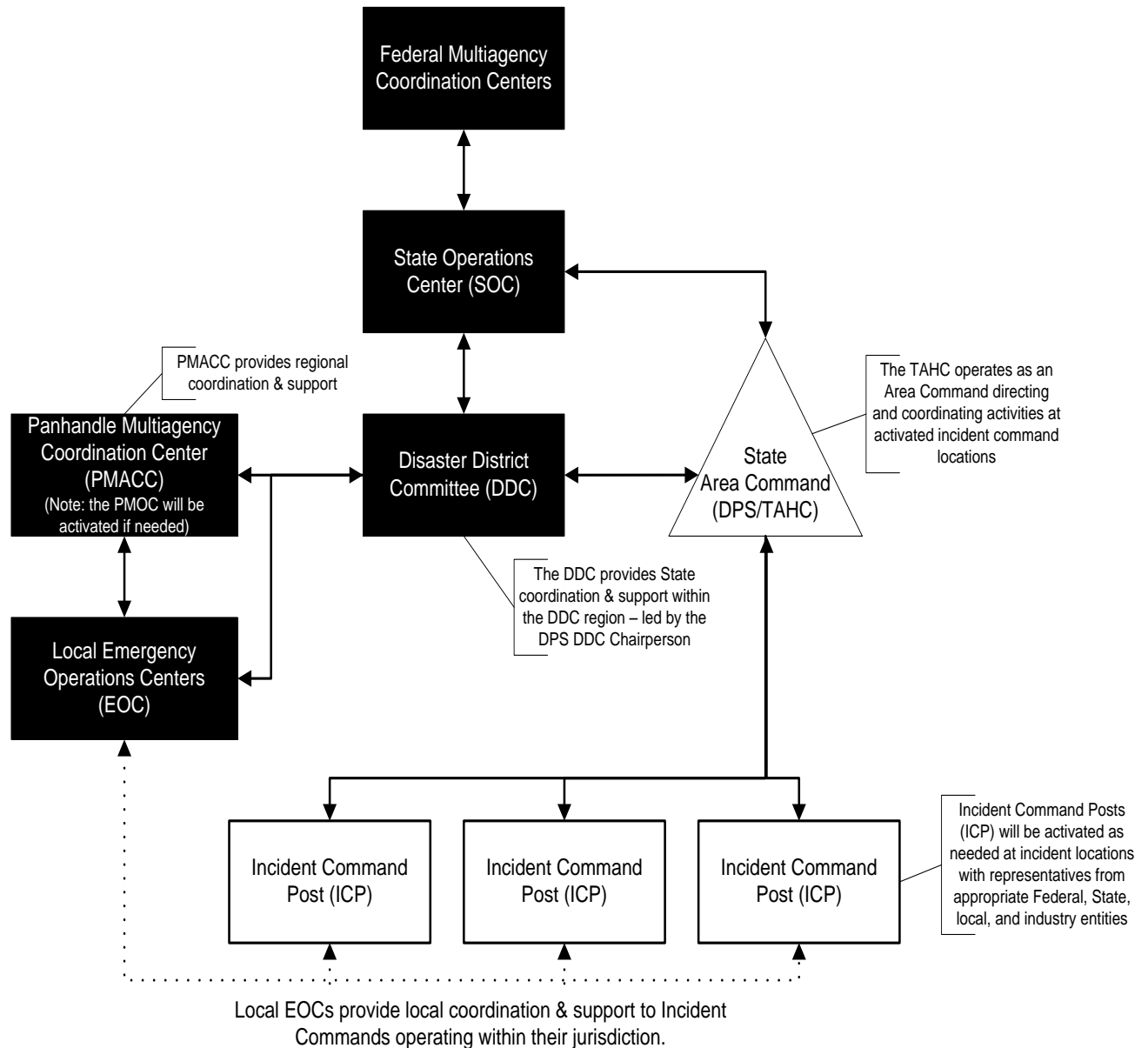
	Shelter	Evacuation	Rescue	Disposal	Security	Euthanasia
<b>Hazard Type</b>	<i>Likelihood of occurrence – Minimal, Moderate, High</i>					
Transportation Accidents						
Foreign Animal Diseases						
Tornados						
Floods						
Wildfires						
Winter Storm						
CBRNE						

**Attachment C: External Notification List**

Name	Title/Organization	24 Hour Contact Number
	Animal Issues Committee Chair	
	Emergency Management Coordinator	
	Animal Control Officer	
	Public Health Department	
	County Extension Agent	
	Farm Bureau Representative	
	Correctional Facility Representative	
	Texas Cattle Feeders Association	
	Texas Pork Producers Association	
	Texas Poultry Federation	
	Texas Association of Dairymen	
	Texas Animal Health Commission	
	TCEQ	512-463-7727
Joe Minshew	TDEM – District Coordinator	806-316-7632
Captain Tim Lite	DDC Captain - Amarillo	

### Attachment D: FEAD Incident Organization Chart

**NOTE:** The FEAD incident organization chart is based on a review of Federal & State planning guidance related to an FEAD incident. Based on NIMS principals the organization will adjust based on the objectives of the response, direction & control requirements, and policy direction, coordination, and support requirements.



The Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC), has legislative authority to make and enforce regulations to prevent, control, and eradicate specific infectious animal diseases which endanger livestock in the State of Texas. Regional and Local Jurisdictions may be asked to provide resources to aid in the coordination and control of a FEAD. Non-disease related events that affect animals within the jurisdiction will operate according to the direction and control contained in this plan.

**Attachment E: Livestock and Agriculture Facilities**

Industry Name	Industry Type	Contact Information

Critical Industries throughout the Panhandle Region are entered into the Panhandle Area Regional Information System (PARIS) which is the database available to Emergency Management Coordinators and Emergency Management Directors in all of the counties of the region. The information within this system is also available to the Disaster District Chairman in Amarillo as well as all Regional Response Teams. The System is administered by the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission, the Council of Governments for the Texas Panhandle. In addition, detailed information is also contained in the Region's Routes and Ports Tool and maintained at the PMACC and DDC.

**Attachment F: Sheltering Livestock or Household Pets**

Facility Name	Location	Capacity/Size	Additional Resources	Shelter Agreement

### Facility Setup for Livestock Shelter/Holding Facility

<b>Holding Facility Assessment</b>	Water and power	
	Adequate lighting for pens and/or stalls	
	Clear entrance and exit pathways of obstructions	
	Restroom facilities	
<b>Registration Area</b>	Locate near the facility entry point for checking in livestock	
	Take photograph of animal(s) with owner if possible.	
	Make a copy of inventory permit with ear tag list	
	Apply wristband to Owner/Agent for identification and subsequent entry	
<b>Volunteer Registration</b>	Volunteers will be managed under policies and procedures for spontaneous volunteers. (Annex T – Donations Management)	
<b>Cleaning Operations</b>	Clean stalls/pens at least daily and more frequently if needed.	
	Sanitize stall or pen surface areas, feed and water containers, etc. after removing animals and before other animals are placed in the stall or pen.	
	Make wheelbarrows, shovels/pitch forks and bedding material available to cleaning crews	
	Workers should wash hands and/or use hand sanitizer	

### Equipment and Supplies

Registration Area					
OH	Qty	Description	OH	Qty	Description
		Radios/Cell phone			Tables/chairs
		Camera			Portable fans
		Pens, marker, pads			Signage with stands
		Wristbands for Owners/Drivers			Human First Aid Kit
		Animal Care Form			Animal First Aid Kit
		Duct Tape			Additional ear tags
Stall/Pen Area					
OH	Qty	Description	OH	Qty	Description
		Water/feed buckets or containers			Clean water source
		Pitch fork, manure fork			Feed As needed
		Shovels			Bedding materials (wood shavings or straw)
		Wheelbarrows			

OH – On hand and available    Qty - Quantity

## **Intake/Discharge Process**

### **Intake Process**

Shelter workers and livestock owners/agents should complete registration forms as directed below.

1. Owner/Agent completes admission/discharge form. Verify information with their driver's license. Note date and time of arrival on form.
2. Provide Owner/Agent with wristband with Owner/Agent name and driver's license numbers.
3. For Owner/Agent with several animals with individual identification numbers, assign the animals to a numbered enclosure or enclosures as appropriate for the species and animal.
4. Record Owner/Agent, type of animal, and stall number.
5. Attach copy of load inventory with identification numbers to the admission/discharge form.
6. For owners/agents with several animals without identification numbers, have appropriate identification devices or methods applied before release to enclosure(s). Mane tags, numbers collars, crayon livestock markers or livestock back tags applied with back tag glue are examples of other identification methods that may be used. Application of ear tags in cattle will require sufficient restraint such as a squeeze chute.

### **Discharge Process**

1. To discharge an animal, the Owner/Agent must present driver's license and wristband ID to show proof of ownership and to locate admission form.
2. Livestock will be verified from admission form as they leave the shelter.

**Attachment G: Veterinarians**

<b>Name/Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Industry Type</b>	<b>Contact Information</b>

Critical Industries throughout the Panhandle Region are entered into the Panhandle Area Regional Information System (PARIS) which is the database available to Emergency Management Coordinators and Emergency Management Directors in all of the counties of the region. The information within this system is also available to the Disaster District Chairman in Amarillo as well as all Regional Response Teams. The System is administered by the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission, the Council of Governments for the Texas Panhandle. In addition, detailed information is also contained in the Region’s Routes and Ports Tool and maintained at the PMACC and DDC.



**Attachment H: Animal Feed Stores/Veterinary Supply Stores/Mobile Supply Units**

Store Name	Location	Primary Inventory	Contact Information

Critical Industries throughout the Panhandle Region are entered into the Panhandle Area Regional Information System (PARIS) which is the database available to Emergency Management Coordinators and Emergency Management Directors in all of the counties of the region. The information within this system is also available to the Disaster District Chairman in Amarillo as well as all Regional Response Teams. The System is administered by the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission, the Council of Governments for the Texas Panhandle. In addition, detailed information is also contained in the Region's Routes and Ports Tool and maintained at the PMACC and DDC.

## **Attachment I: Carcass Disposal (TAHC, 2009)**

### **A. Initiating Carcass Disposal Operations**

1. Determine if carcass disposal is needed, then assess the scope of the disposal operation and the circumstances around the event. This will help the community determine:
  - Amount of assets to activate (equipment and personnel needed)
  - How many carcasses are involved and what kind
  - How extensive the carcass disposal operation will be (visible from roadside, right-of-ways, private property assistance)
  - Duration of the activity (estimated time for completion)
  - If the event can be addressed by the local jurisdiction
  - When local assets will be exhausted
2. Provide responders with information about the carcass disposal operation. Information that should be provided to responders includes:
  - Details about the event affecting the community:
  - Number of carcasses located during the damage assessment process
  - Locations of carcasses to be removed
  - Plan to have regulatory representatives available to provide information to responders on actions that should be taken to properly dispose of carcasses according to the method of disposal selected
  - On the job training for the method of disposal in use
  - Procedures to follow to collect identification on carcasses
  - Information on where to take carcasses collected
  - Other safety related information

### **B. Other Considerations**

1. In the event that disposal operations are affected by zoonotic disease concerns, the local how to safely and effectively conduct disposal operations.

2. In the event that a community provides carcass disposal support to TAHC during a response to a Foreign Emerging Animal Disease (FEAD) outbreak, the state and federal responders will provide guidance on the appropriate disposal method to contain the FEAD.

### **C. Demobilization of Disposal Assets and Post Event Planning**

1. Plans to demobilize personnel and equipment from the operation must be initiated when the disposal operation begins. Tasks to consider include:
  - Estimating the length of time the disposal operation will be conducted
  - Estimating the amount of resources and time available to conduct the operation
  - Processing disposal equipment:
  - Inventorying equipment and supplies
  - Cleaning and disinfecting equipment
  - Returning equipment to storage or to the original owner
2. At the completion of the carcass disposal operations, discuss the events that occurred during the response with the responders.
  - Note processes that were successful and plan to sustain them.
  - Discuss processes that need improvement and plan to correct them.
  - Amend existing plans to show the corrections.
  - Ensure animal plans continue to coincide with existing emergency management plans in the community
3. Review and update carcass disposal plans, resource lists, and contact lists on a regular basis to ensure they are accurate when needed.

### Attachment J: Carcass Disposal Resource List

Rendering Plants, Slaughter Facilities, Commercial Carcass Removal Companies, Debris Contractors, Incinerators	Resource Type	Location	Contact Information
<p>Critical Industries throughout the Panhandle Region are entered into the Panhandle Area Regional Information System (PARIS) which is the database available to Emergency Management Coordinators and Emergency Management Directors in all of the counties of the region. The information within this system is also available to the Disaster District Chairman in Amarillo as well as all Regional Response Teams. The System is administered by the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission, the Council of Governments for the Texas Panhandle. In addition, detailed information is also contained in the Region’s Routes and Ports Tool and maintained at the PMACC and DDC.</p>			

## **Attachment K: Landfills and Carcass Disposal Sites**

### **1. Landfills**

a. Name:

- 1) Tier Rating:
- 2) Address:
- 3) Operated by:
- 4) Estimated capacity remaining (cubic yards):
- 5) Estimated daily processing capacity:
- 6) Normal operating schedule:
- 7) Restrictions:
- 8) Fees:
- 9) Other Factors:
- 10) GPS of location:

### **2. Carcass Disposal Site**

b. Name:

- 1) Tier Rating:
- 2) Address:
- 3) Operated by:
- 4) Estimated capacity remaining (cubic yards):
- 5) Estimated daily processing capacity:
- 6) Normal operating schedule:
- 7) Restrictions:
- 8) Fees:
- 9) Other Factors:
- 10) GPS of location:

**Attachment L: Movement Control**

<b>Permit Standard Operating Guide – Traffic Control Points Movement of Livestock During a Stop/Restricted Movement Order</b>		
Livestock must not be moved out of the Control Area unless permitted using VS Form 1-27 and they are moved directly to slaughter. Traffic Control Points will be used to enforce movement and will use following guide for managing permitting.		
Permit Is Required	Form /Permit Name	VS 1-27
Whom can issue Permit	VS 1-27 can only be issued by TAHC or their appointed delegate	
How is Permit Requested	Premise will request Movement Permit from TAHC ICP	
How is Permit Issued	<p>Request is made by facility/premise. TAHC or delegate will go to site of transport to conduct inspection, document livestock tags, and place seal tag on trailer. TAHC will indicate on the VS 1-27 whether trailer must have C&amp;D.</p> <p>TAHC will post the following information in WebEOC: VS 127 Permit #, Seal #, Premise Origin #, Premise Destination #, C&amp;D Required, ETD from Premise Origin. TAHC will load VS 1-27 into WebEOC for tracking via cell photo / <i>mobile WebEOC</i>.</p> <p>Driver will be given an approved VS 1-27 with an RFID sticker [if used]  <b>Note:</b> Premises will follow Permitting guidance provided in the Panhandle FEAD Support Annex and will refer to their facility Biosecurity Plans.</p>	
Resources Required <i>TAHC Responsibility</i>	VS 1-27, Seal Tags, RFID ear tags, RFID stickers, RFID Bluetooth Reader, Internet or Cell connection, Access to WebEOC. <i>Acquire C&amp;D Disinfectant/Equipment for Traffic Control Points if required</i>	
Resources Required <i>Local EOC Responsibility</i>	Request RFID readers or WebEOC cellular connection at pre-established Traffic Control Points (TCPs)	

**Traffic Control Procedures for managing Permitted Movement of Livestock during a Stop/Restricted Movement Order**

- Traffic Control Unit Leader will manage TCP and do the following:**
- Request VS 1-27
    - Refer to provided sample to insure all sections are completed correctly
    - If C&D was required and C&D box at bottom of form was not completed, TCP Unit Leader must immediately contact the ICP for instructions (vehicle must be held). Document on WebEOC the hold.
  - If all sections are completed, TCP Unit Leader will do one of the following:

**Traffic Control Procedures for managing Permitted Movement of Livestock during a Stop/Restricted Movement Order**

- Utilize WebEOC to document verification of load at the TCP
- If unable to connect to WebEOC, contact EOC upon arrival of load
- EOC will assist TCP Unit Leader in verifying load identifiers. If load is verified, EOC will verify load on the appropriate WebEOC post.

*If Truck/Trailer has been stopped while in transit and requests a movement Permit:*

- Truck/trailer will remain in place until TAHC arrives or will follow directions from TCP should loads be asked to divert to shelters
  - Contact EOC, ICP, or TAHC personnel to initiate permit approval process

*Note: TAHC personnel may require load to disembark to check ear tags*
- If permit is approved, TAHC will dispatch to TCP and place seal lock on trailer and complete the VS 1-27 Permit
  - Map indicating route to destination will be provided to Driver
  - If C&D is required, Truck/Trailer will be escorted to closest C&D location

**EOC will do the following:**

- Identify all TCP with unique number (ex. Moore TCP 1) and location and post to WebEOC incident board
- Ensure TCP unit leaders have access to WebEOC and have received training
- Provide Traffic Control toolkit to each unit:
  - Traffic Control Guidelines
  - Permitted Movement Guidelines
  - Sample Forms
  - WebEOC Instructions
- Monitor WebEOC for movement of livestock within their jurisdiction
- Notify TCP of anticipated movement of a permitted or diverted trailer within their jurisdiction
- Assist TCP in updating movement data if traffic control point is unable to document load

Coordinate with TAHC for documentation procedures to include posting load to WebEOC

## VS Form 1-27, Permit for Movement of Restricted Animals

This permit identifies restricted animals moved for quarantine/slaughter purposes. The information is needed to identify disease infected/exposed animals that are moved to specific locations in order to control and prevent spread of the disease (9 CFR 71 through 85). See reverse side for additional information.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE VETERINARY SERVICES <b>PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF RESTRICTED ANIMALS</b>		FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0575-0051 <b>No. Example</b>
USE A SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH SPECIES		5. STATE WHERE ISSUED TX
1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SHIPPER OR CONSIGNOR (Include Zip Code) PRPC EXAMPLE 123 SOMEWHERE RD PANHANDLE CITY, TX 79000		6. MOVEMENT TO BE <input type="checkbox"/> INTERSTATE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INTRASTATE
2. CONSIGNEE (Destination Name and Address, include Zip Code) PACKING HOUSE 1 1 PACKING HOUSE RD LUBBOCK, TX		7. MOVEMENT FOR <input type="checkbox"/> QUARANTINE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SLAUGHTER
3. MOVED FROM (Name and Location of Premises if other than item 1 above)		8. DISEASE FMD
4. NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER AT TIME CONDITION DIAGNOSED PRPC EXAMPLE 123 SOMEWHERE RD PANHANDLE CITY, TX 79000		9. STATUS OF ANIMALS No. Reactor    No. Exposed    No. Other (Specify) 50                      50
10. STATUS OF HERD OF ORIGIN EXPOSED		11. STATUS OF AREA OF ORIGIN EXPOSED
12. NO. ANIMALS IN THIS SHIPMENT 50		13. SPECIES (One only) BOV
14. TRANSPORTATION VEHICLE LICENSE NO. OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION NO. TX 1234		15. SEAL NO. 12345678910
16. VEHICLE REQUIRED TO BE CLEANED AND DISINFECTED AT DESTINATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (If Yes, Items 32, 33, and 34 are Applicable)		

17. ANIMALS TO BE MOVED									
COMPLETE EAR TAG NO.	BREED	SEX	DISEASE BRAND	OTHER IDENTIFICATION (Complete No.)	COMPLETE EAR TAG NO.	BREED	SEX	DISEASE BRAND	OTHER IDENTIFICATION (Complete No.)
EXAMPLE 1 74AAA0001	BX	S			EXAMPLE 17 74AAA0017	BX	S		
EXAMPLE 10 74AAA0010	BX	S			EXAMPLE 18 74AAA0018	BX	S		
EXAMPLE 11 74AAA0011	BX	S			EXAMPLE 19 74AAA0019	BX	S		
EXAMPLE 12 74AAA0012	BX	S			EXAMPLE 2 74AAA0002	BX	S		
EXAMPLE 13 74AAA0013	BX	S			EXAMPLE 20 74AAA0020	BX	S		
EXAMPLE 14 74AAA0014	BX	S			EXAMPLE 21 74AAA0021	BX	S		
EXAMPLE 15 74AAA0015	BX	S			EXAMPLE 22 74AAA0022	BX	S		
EXAMPLE 16 74AAA0016	BX	S			EXAMPLE 23 74AAA0023	BX	S		

I certify that I have inspected the animals described on this permit and find them eligible to move in accordance with the requirements of State and Federal regulations.

18. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR	19. DATE ISSUED	20. TIME ISSUED	VOID AFTER	
			21. DATE	22. TIME

**WARNING TO OWNER, SHIPPER AND TRUCKER - LIVESTOCK MUST BE DELIVERED TO CONSIGNEE WITHOUT DIVERSION**  
 I understand that it is a violation of Federal law to move the animals identified herein interstate except in accordance with the provisions of applicable Federal Regulations. I also understand that such animals must comply with existing state laws and regulations governing movement of livestock and poultry. I have arranged or will arrange for a copy of this permit to accompany the interstate shipment and be delivered with the above described animals.

23. SIGNATURE OF OWNER OR SHIPPER	24. TITLE <input type="checkbox"/> OWNER <input type="checkbox"/> SHIPPER	25. DATE SIGNED
-----------------------------------	--	-----------------

I certify that the animals described on this permit were received and slaughtered/quarantined in accordance with the requirements of the State and Federal regulations on the date indicated in item 29.

26. PLACE ANIMALS RECEIVED	27. DATE ANIMALS ARRIVED	28. NO. ANIMALS RECEIVED	29. DATE SLAUGHTERED/QUARANTINED
30. DATE AND TIME SEALS BROKE	31. AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE	32. DATE CLEANED AND DISINFECTED (if required)	33. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR
			34. DATE SIGNED



**DRAFT – Guidance for commodities/feed reentry or permitted movement is under development.**

**Traffic Control Procedures for managing Permitted Movement of Commodities during a Stop/Restricted Movement Order**

**Traffic Control Unit Leader will do the following when stopping trucks:**

- Review map (provided to driver) indicating route to destination
- Request Letter of Approval
  - Refer to provided sample to insure all sections are completed correctly
  - If all sections are completed, TCP Unit Leader will do one of the following:
    - Scan QR Code upon arrival and contact EOC to document verification of load
    - EOC will assist TCP in verifying load identifiers. If load is verified, EOC will verify load on the appropriate post using WebEOC.
- If Truck/Trailer stopped while in transit requests Letter of Approval:
  - Truck/trailer will remain in Hold order further directions from TCP Unit Leader
  - TCP Unit Leader will contact EOC, ICP, or TAHC personnel
  - TAHC Personnel will follow documentation procedures to include posting for tracking if required
  - Map indicating route to destination/drop off point will be provided to Driver
  - If C&D is required, Truck/Trailer will be escorted to closest C&D location at TCP

**Permit Standard Operating Guide – Traffic Control Points**

**Movement of Commodities During a Stop/Restricted Movement Order**

Delivery of commodities (i.e., feed) into the Control Area must not occur without a Letter of Approval. Traffic Control Points will use this guide to manage approval for entry and enforce movement of feed trucks into and out of the Control

Entry Approval Required	Letter of Approval	City/County - Commodities Movement
Whom can issue Letter	City/County Judge and EMC (in coordination with TAHC)	
How is Letter Requested	Premise or Vendor (i.e., trucking company) can make the request via the online application located on Livestock Industries Exchange: <a href="http://www.i-INFO.com/go/lipx">www.i-INFO.com/go/lipx</a>	
How is Letter Issued	<p>Request is made by facility/premise or vendor. Once request has been approved by TAHC, Premise or Vendor will receive a registration link to register their company if this was not already done. Once registered, Premise or Vendor will receive a link that will allow them to upload driver and truck information to the system.</p> <p>Letters of Approval will be issued and must be printed for each driver and will contain a QR code with driver information and route map for delivery of feed. Driver must have document available to show at all Traffic Control Points (TCPs). Driver will be notified if C&amp;D is required at TCP.</p>	
Resources Required <i>EMC/Mayor Responsibility</i>	Coordinate with TAHC to approve/disapprove Letter of Approval applications	
Resources Required <i>TAHC Responsibility</i>	Capability to receive and approve/disapprove Letter of Approval applications <i>Acquire C&amp;D Disinfectant/Equipment for Traffic Control Points if required</i>	
Resources Required <i>Local EOC Responsibility</i>	QR Code scanner (cell phone App) at pre-established TCPs Support with ordering personnel as determined and managed by TAHC	



# Nueces County

Issued By  
City of Robstown



## Tier 2 Level Essential Personnel

This document certifies that Acme Engineering Company has been granted permission to provide this authorization letter to the person identified below requiring reentry into City of Robstown as defined in the Nueces County Hurricane Reentry Plan. This letter is based solely on the list of recognized critical and essential personnel submitted by Acme Engineering Company.

In addition to possession of the letter, the person listed is required to have and may be required to provide appropriate agency identification and the valid driver's license or photo ID corresponding to the number referenced below. All personnel are expected to abide by all applicable rules and curfews as they are established for specific restricted areas as directed by local officials.

### Acme Engineering Company

517 E Main Ave  
Robstown, TX 78380

Access Authorized for:

David Creedy

DL/ID#: 22146723

**EXPIRES: 07/12/2012**

-----  
Org Contact: James Smithson

Phone: (361) 387-4500



SCAN TO VALIDATE

In the event of attempts to misuse this document, it will immediately be confiscated by designated authorities and returned to the issuing agency.

Danielle M Hale  
Nueces County EMC  
Phone: (361) 533-2355

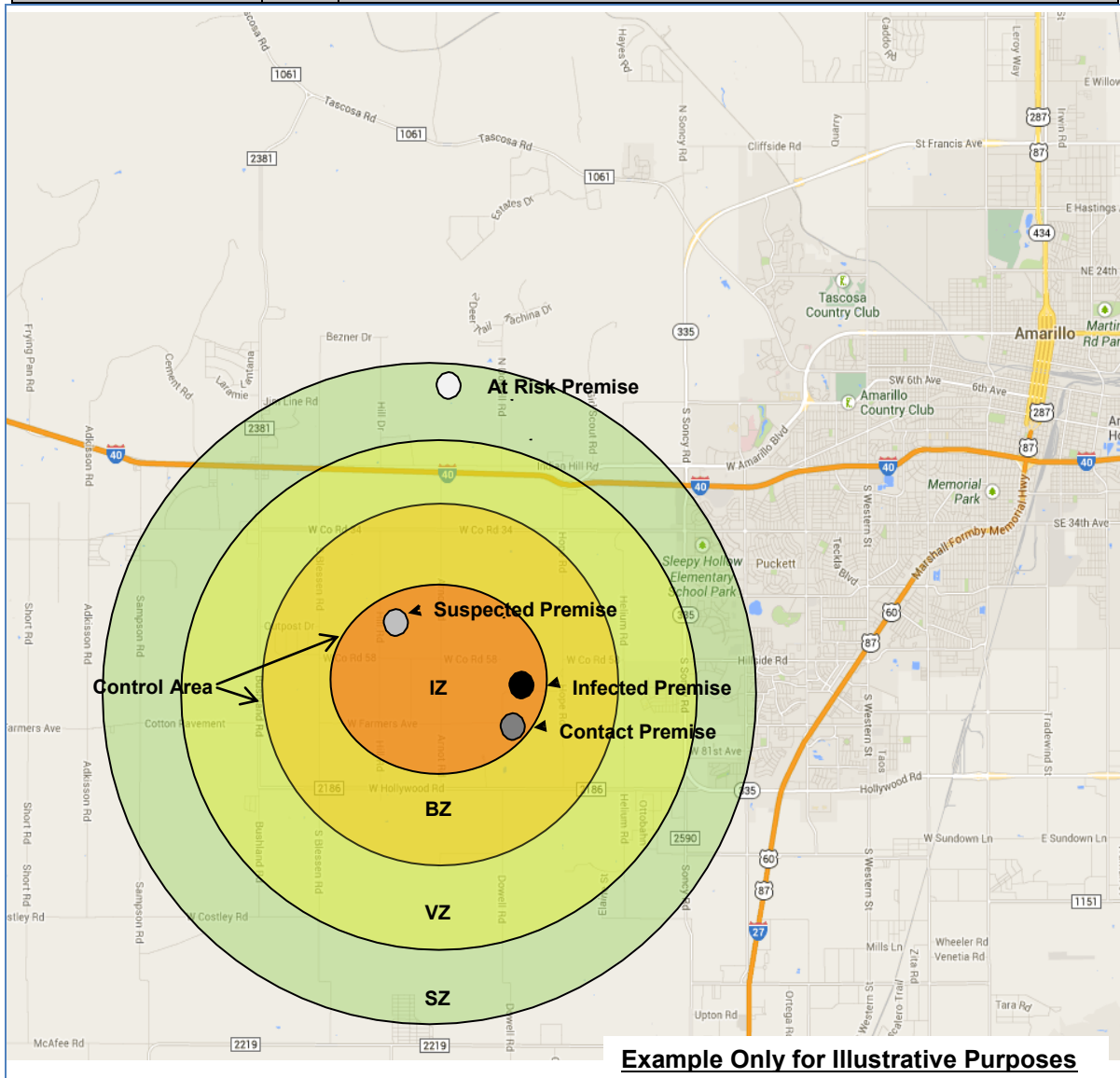
*Rodrigo Ramon Jr.*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Rodrigo Ramon Jr.  
Mayor

06/12/2012  
Date Activated


**Example** – this letter of approval is for hurricane reentry. Letter format and process for commodities / feed reentry or permitted movement is under development.


**Attachment M: Summary of Movement Restriction Zones and Areas**


<b>Infected Zone</b>	<b>IZ</b>	Zone that immediately surrounds an Infected Premise Perimeter should be 3km (1.86miles) beyond the Infected Premise
<b>Buffer Zone</b>	<b>BZ</b>	Zone that immediately surrounds an Infected Zone or a Contact Premise Perimeter should be 7km (4.35miles) beyond the Infected Zone
<b>Control Area</b>	<b>CA</b>	Consists of an Infected Zone and a Buffer Zone Perimeter should be 10km (6.21miles) of the Infected Premise
<b>Surveillance Zone</b>	<b>SZ</b>	Zone outside and along the Control Area
<b>Free Area</b>	<b>FA</b>	Area not included in the Control Area
<b>Vaccination Zone</b>	<b>VZ</b>	A protection vaccination zone typically outside the Control Area



## Attachment N: Movement Control Guidelines

Movement into Control Area from Outside Control Area to Specific Premises					
Moving within a Control Area from a/an	Infected Premise 	Suspect Premise	Contact Premise	At-risk Premise	Monitored Premise
Susceptible animals	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the ICP, such as slaughter.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the ICP, such as slaughter.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the ICP, such as slaughter.	Allowed to move by permit approved by the ICP; surveillance, diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk assessment may be required for permit.	Allowed to move by permit approved by the ICP; surveillance diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk assessment may be required for permit.
Other animals (non-susceptible livestock) from premises with susceptible species	Prohibited unless specific permit granted by ICP and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Prohibited unless specific permit granted by ICP and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Prohibited unless specific permit granted by ICP and appropriate biosecurity measures.	Allowed to move by permit approved by the ICP; surveillance, diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk assessment may be required for permit.	Allowed to move by permit approved by the ICP; surveillance, diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk assessment may be required for permit.

<b>Movement within a Control Area</b>					
<b>Moving out of a Control Area from a/an</b>	<b>Infected Premise</b> 	<b>Suspect Premise</b>	<b>Contact Premise</b>	<b>At-risk Premise</b>	<b>Monitored Premise</b>
Susceptible animals	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the ICP, such as slaughter.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the ICP such as slaughter.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the ICP such as slaughter.	Allowed to move by permit approved by the ICP; surveillance, diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk assessment may be required for permit.	Allowed to move by permit approved by the ICP; surveillance, diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk assessment may be required for permit.
Other animals (non-susceptible livestock) from premises with susceptible species	Prohibited unless specific permit granted by ICP and appropriate biosecurity measures	Prohibited unless specific permit granted by ICP and appropriate biosecurity measures	Prohibited unless specific permit granted by ICP and appropriate biosecurity measures	Allowed to move by permit approved by the ICP; surveillance, diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk assessment may be required for permit.	Allowed to move by permit approved by the ICP; surveillance, diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk assessment may be required for permit.

<b>Movement from Inside a Control Area to Outside a Control Area from Specific Premises</b>					
<b>Moving out of a Control Area from a/an</b>	<b>Infected Premise</b> 	<b>Suspect Premise</b>	<b>Contact Premise</b>	<b>At-risk Premise</b>	<b>Monitored Premise</b>
Susceptible animals	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the ICP.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the ICP.	Prohibited, except under certain circumstances as determined by the ICP.	At-Risk Premises must become Monitored Premises to move susceptible livestock out of a Control Area.	Allowed to move by permit approved by ICP; surveillance, diagnostic tests, premises biosecurity, and risk assessment may be required for permit.
Other animals (non-susceptible livestock) from premises with susceptible species	Prohibited unless specific permit approved by ICP and appropriate biosecurity measures and risk assessment.	Prohibited unless specific permit approved by ICP and appropriate biosecurity measures and risk assessment.	Prohibited unless specific permit approved by ICP and appropriate biosecurity measures and risk assessment.	Allowed to move by permit approved by ICP; surveillance and diagnostic tests for susceptible animals on premises, premises biosecurity, and risk assessment may be required for permit.	Allowed to move by permit approved by ICP; surveillance and diagnostic tests for susceptible animals on premises, premises biosecurity, and risk assessment may be required for permit.
<b>Note:</b> Information derived and amended from: FMD Response Plan (THE RED BOOK), USDA APHIS, June 2012 (draft).					

## Attachment O: Traffic Control Notes

- Level 3:**      **Road closures- Roads are barricaded and all traffic movement is stopped.**
- Location:**      Road closures should be located near intersections. There should be good sight distance to the closures at least equal to the braking distance at the posted speed limit.
- Personnel:**      Generally at least one person should be located near a road closure to hand out information sheets and to describe detour routes. A law enforcement officer should patrol road closures and respond quickly if needed. Possible law enforcement personnel who could be utilized include: local sheriff's Deputy Officers, state patrol troopers, local police, game and parks officers, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association Officers, Department of Criminal Justices Officers and the National Guard.
- Equipment:**      The following equipment should be provided for each road closure:
- **Barricades** - standard Type III barricades supplemented with plastic fence are preferred, but other available materials such as hay bales, gates, or regular fence can be substituted.
  - **Signage** - at least one advance warning sign is required on each side of the road block. The advance sign should be 100 to 500 feet in advance of the road closure. Detour routing signs should be installed and Biohazard signs should be used.
  - **Personal protective equipment (PPE)** - All personnel working at road closures, including law enforcement personnel, should wear safety apparel. Especially at night, personnel may need apparel meeting the performance standard for Class 3 risk exposure. Other PPE may be required at road closures depending on the specific disease including respiratory protection, as well as eye, face, and head protection in accordance with OSHA regulations.
  - **Shelter** - Personnel at road closures may use work or personal vehicles for shelter.
  - **Lighting** - Warning lights may be mounted on barricades and warning signs used for road closures. Vehicles used in traffic control, should display high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights. Road barricades that are not retro reflective should be well-lit at night.
  - **Communications** - Each person stationed at road closures should be provided with a means of communication with the emergency operations center. This may include the use of portable radios, pagers, cellular phones, or citizen-band radios.
  - **Portable sanitary facilities** - These should be provided for personnel.
  - **Maps** - personnel stationed at road closures should have maps showing the quarantined area with detours highlighted.
- Reference:**      NCHRP Report 525, A Guide to Traffic Control of Rural Areas in an Agricultural Emergency, 2008

**Level 2:** **Traffic Control Points – Vehicles are screened and those related to agriculture are returned to their places of origin or holding sites, or they are allowed to proceed under permit.**

**Location:** Control Points should be located on road sections that are relatively straight and flat and well removed from potential sight restrictions so that stopped vehicles are visible from either approach. Diversion points should be available so that traffic can turn around or wait for further instructions.

**Personnel:** At least one law-enforcement officer with a cruiser should be stationed at each traffic check point. On roads with traffic of 1,000 vehicles per day, two or more officers may be needed to ensure that delays are not excessive.

Possible law enforcement personnel include: local sheriff's staff, state patrol troopers, local police, game and parks officers, Texas Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association Officers, and Department of Criminal Justices Officers. In the initial stage, a police cruiser with high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights may be used for advance warning of a traffic check point.

For long-term operations, two or more non-law-enforcement personnel with vehicles should be stationed at traffic check points to assist officers and to upgrade traffic control devices. Non-law-enforcement personnel who can be utilized include county road department staff, state DOT personnel, and state conservation staff. Counties can also utilize citizen corps or other volunteer organizations.

**Equipment:** The following equipment should be provided for each traffic check point:

- **Signage** - After initial stages, at least one advance warning sign is required for each direction of travel. The advance sign should be 100 to 500 feet in advance of the traffic stop. Biohazard signs should be used when available.
- **Personal protective equipment (PPE)** - All personnel working at road closures, including law enforcement personnel, should wear safety apparel. Especially at night, personnel may need apparel meeting the performance standard for Class 3 risk exposure. Other PPE may be required at traffic check points depending on the specific disease including respiratory protection as well as eye, face, and head protection in accordance with OSHA regulations.
- **Shelter** - Personnel at traffic check points should be provided with shelter from temperature extremes, winds, and precipitation.
- **Lighting** - Street or portable lighting should be provided near traffic stops. Warning lights may be mounted on warning signs used in advance of traffic stops. Vehicles used in traffic control, should display high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights. Police cruisers should also display flashing lights.
- **Communications** - Each law enforcement officer stationed at road closures should be provided with a means of communication with the Emergency Operations Center. This communications method may include the use of portable radios, pagers, cellular phones or citizen band radios.
- **Portable sanitary facilities** - These should be provided for personnel stationed at traffic check points.

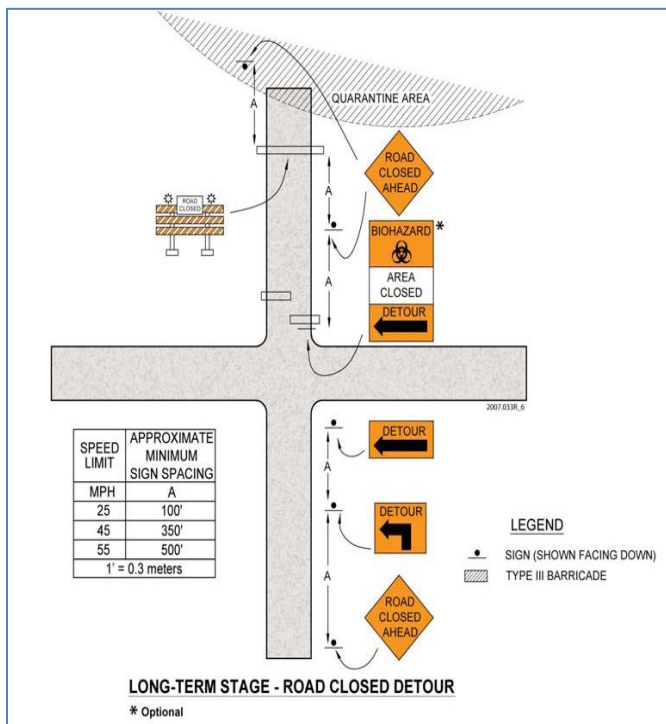
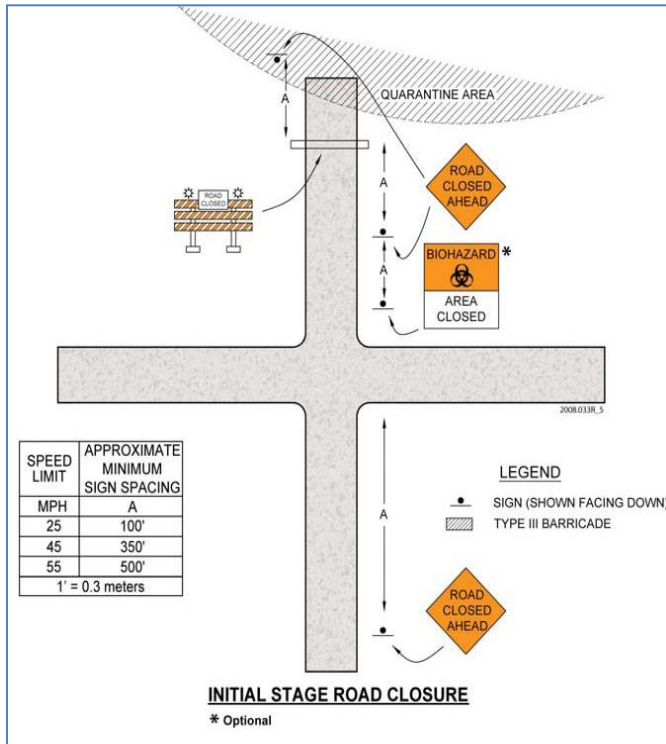


- **Maps** - personnel stationed at traffic check points should have maps showing the quarantined area with detours highlighted.

- Level 1:** **Traffic Control Points can prevent the spread of disease by ensuring traffic is controlled and only authorized vehicles are allowed to move in or out of the quarantine area. Level 1 Control Points are used with the added provision of a station to clean and disinfect vehicles and equipment and to disinfect individuals exiting a quarantine zone. In an agricultural emergency, the quarantine applies directly to plants or animals, but individuals and vehicles may spread the disease if disinfection efforts are not utilized.**
- Location:** Cleaning and disinfection stations should be located in areas away from moving traffic. Check points should be located on either side of the cleaning and disinfection station in the middle of road sections that are relatively straight and flat so that stopped vehicles are visible from either approach to the check point. Diversion points should be available so that traffic can turn around or wait for further instructions.
- Personnel:** At least two law-enforcement officers with cruisers should be stationed at each traffic check point with a cleaning and disinfection station. On roads with traffic of 1,000 vehicles per day, three or more officers may be needed.
- Possible law-enforcement personnel include: local sheriff's staff, State patrol troopers, local police, game and parks officers, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association Officers, and Department of Criminal Justices Officers. If available, two or more non-law-enforcement personnel with vehicles should be stationed at traffic check points to assist officers and to upgrade traffic control devices. Additional personnel will be needed to operate the cleaning and disinfection station.
- Non-law-enforcement personnel who can be used may include county road departments, state DOT personnel, National Guard, and state conservation staff. Counties can also utilize citizen corps or other volunteer organizations.
- Equipment:** The following equipment should be provided for each traffic check point with a cleaning and disinfection station:
- **Signage** - At least one advance warning sign is required for each direction of travel. The advance sign should be 100 to 500 feet in advance of the traffic stop. Biohazard signs should be used.
  - **Personal protective equipment (PPE)** - All personnel working at traffic check points, including law enforcement personnel, should wear safety apparel. Especially at night, personnel may need apparel meeting the performance standard for Class 3 risk exposure. Other PPE may be required at traffic check points depending on the specific disease including respiratory protection as well as eye, face, and head protection in accordance with OSHA regulations.
  - **Shelter** - Personnel at traffic check points should be provided with shelter from temperature extremes, wind, and precipitation.
  - **Lighting** - Street or portable lighting should be provided near traffic stops. Warning lights may be mounted on warning signs used in advance of traffic stops. Vehicles used in traffic control, should display high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights. Police cruisers should also display flashing lights.

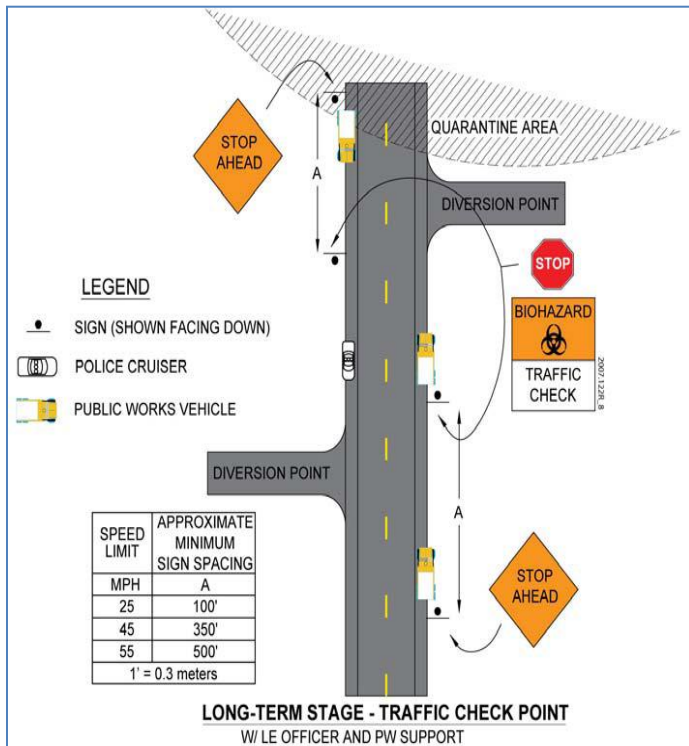
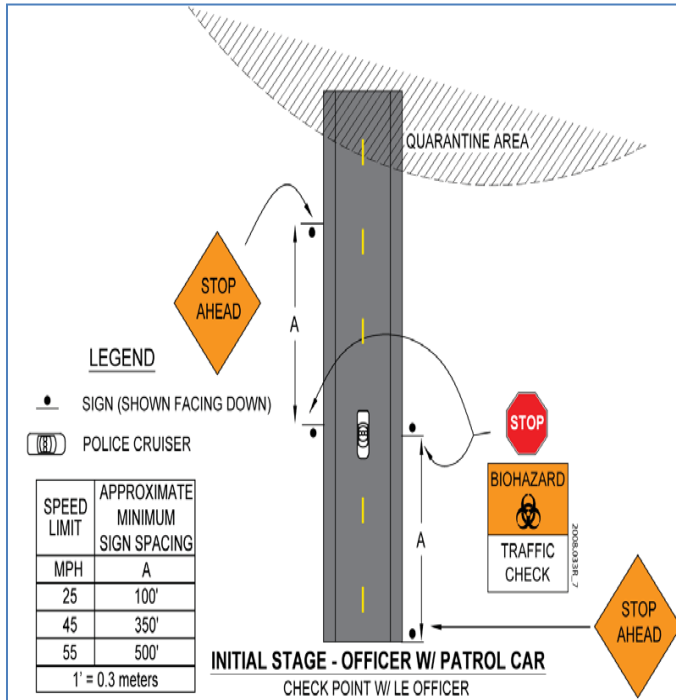
- **Communications** - Each law enforcement officer stationed at a traffic check point should be provided with a means of communication with the EOC. This communication method may include the use of portable radios, pagers, cellular phones, or citizen band radios.
- **Portable sanitary facilities** - These should be provided for personnel stationed at traffic check points.
- **Maps** - Personnel stationed at traffic check points should have maps showing the quarantined area and with the detours highlighted.

### Road Closure Traffic Control – Without Law Enforcement (Initial Stage and Long Term Stage)



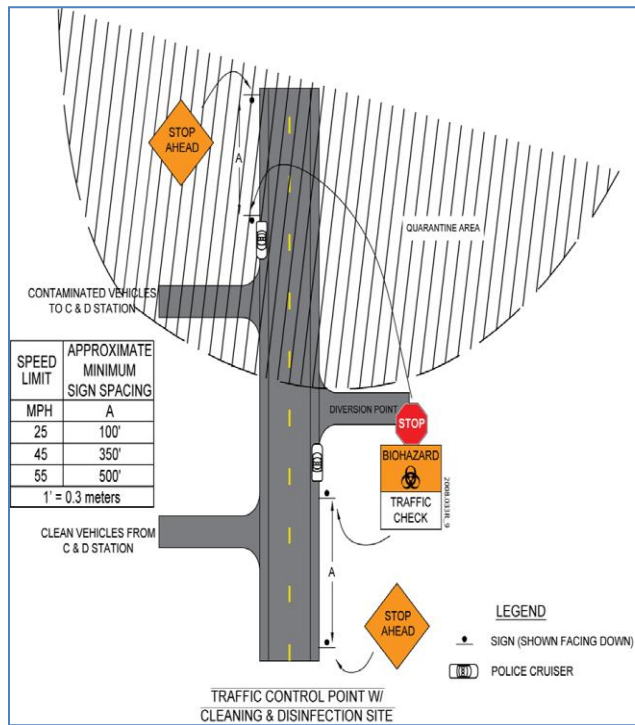
QTY	SIGNS
	Stop ahead
	Road closed
	Detour
	Arrows
	US/State route numbers
	Road name signs
	Biohazard signs
	Variable message signs
	<b>BARRICADES</b>
	Portable barricades
	Gates
	Hay Bales, Cones, Barrels
	<b>VEHICLES</b>
	Police cruiser
	Trucks with sign capacity
	Trucks with towing/hauling capacity
	Other safety vehicles with flashers
	<b>MAPS</b>
	State and County road maps
	Property and Land-use maps
	<b>SAFETY EQUIPMENT</b>
	Reflective vests
	Flares
	Personal Protective Equipment
	<b>COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT</b>
	Radio with spare batteries
	<b>SHELTER</b>
	Lighting
	Portable Sanitary facilities

### Road Closure Traffic Control – With Law Enforcement (Initial Stage and Long Term Stage)



QTY	SIGNS
	Stop ahead
	Road closed
	Detour
	Arrows
	US/State route numbers
	Road name signs
	Biohazard signs
	Variable message signes
	<b>BARRICADES</b>
	Portable barricades
	Gates
	Hay Bales, Cones, Barrels
	<b>VEHICLES</b>
	Police cruiser
	Trucks with sign capacity
	Trucks with towing/hauling capacity
	Other safety vehicles with flashers
	<b>MAPS</b>
	State & County road maps
	Property and Land-use maps
	<b>SAFETY EQUIPMENT</b>
	Reflective vests
	Flares
	Personal Protective Equipment
	<b>COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT</b>
	Radio with spare batteries
	<b>SHELTER</b>
	Lighting
	Portable Sanitary facilities

**Traffic Control – For Traffic Checkpoint (With Cleaning and Disinfection Station)**



QTY	SIGNS
	Stop ahead
	Road closed
	Detour
	Arrows
	US/State route numbers
	Road name signs
	Biohazard signs
	Variable message signs
	<b>BARRICADES</b>
	Portable barricades
	Gates
	Hay Bales, Cones, Barrels
	<b>VEHICLES</b>
	Police cruiser
	Trucks with sign capacity
	Trucks with towing/hauling capacity
	Other safety vehicles with flashers
	<b>MAPS</b>
	State and County road maps
	Property and Land-use maps
	<b>SAFETY EQUIPMENT</b>
	Reflective vests
	Flares
	Personal Protective Equipment
	<b>COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT</b>
	Radio with spare batteries
	<b>SHELTER</b>
	Lighting
	Portable Sanitary facilities

**Basic C&D Team Equipment and Supplies List  
For a Team of Ten Members**

Individual Equipment		Power Tools & Equipment	
Coveralls – cloth	1 PR	Generator	1 EA
Coveralls – disposable	2 PR	Power spray unit and tank	1 EA
Coat – waterproof	1 EA	Spray nozzle	2 EA
Pants – waterproof	1 EA	Safety can 5 gallon w/ gas	1 EA
Hat – waterproof	1 EA	Hose (3.4 inch x 50 foot)	5 EA
Gloves - heavy gauntlet rubber	1 PR		
Gloves - surgical rubber	5 PR	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
Masks – surgical (if needed)	3 EA	Rubber gloves	10 PR
Respirator (if needed)	1 EA	Safety goggles	4 EA
		Tub plastic 10 gallon	2 EA
<b>Hand Tools</b>		Cans metal 10 gallon	2 EA
Claws hammer	2 EA	Can garbage galvanized 30 gallon	2 EA
Pliers	2 EA	Bag plastic (8 mil 50) gallon for debris 100 count	1 EA
Screwdriver	2 EA	Bag plastic (4 mil 30 gallon) for clothes 50 count	1 EA
Phillips screwdriver	2 EA	First Aid Kit with eye wash	1 EA
Crescent wrench 12 inch	2 EA	Water bottled 1 gallon per person	1 EA
Crowbar	2 EA	Sports drink 1 quart per person	1 EA
Hatchet	2 EA		
Wire brushes w/scraper nose	2 DZ	<b>Chemicals</b>	
Fiber brushes long handle	2 DZ	Detergent Virkon®S 1 gallon	1 EA
Pails 12-14 quart	6 EA	Bleach 100 lbs for 300 gallons working solution or (Ultra bleach- 1 gallon diluted in 9 gallons of water)	1 EA
Sponges	2 DZ	Soda Ash (anhydrous sodium carbonate [Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> ]) 4%w/v=1 lb./3gallons water 50 lbs for 300 gallons working solution	
Tent or other shelter	1 EA	Lye (sodium hydroxide [NaOH]) 2%w/v=1 lb./6 gallons water)	
Axe	2 EA	Test strips for disinfectant concentration	
Shovels	2 EA		
Fork manure	2 EA		
Brooms heavy	3 EA		
Hoes	4 EA		
Rakes garden	2 EA		
Scrapers long handle	2 EA		
Post-hole digger	2 EA		
Hose ¾ inch x 25 feet	3 EA		
Vacuum shop	1 EA		
Electrical cord 12 gage 100 feet	1 EA		

**Attachment P: Traffic Control Resource List**

<b>Qty Needed</b>	<b>Traffic Control Point Resources</b>	<b>Qty Avail.</b>	<b>Location</b>