KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
EMERGENCY
OPERATIONS PLAN

Annex Q: Emergency Pet Services Plan

November 2015

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
EMERGENCY PET SERVICES PLAN

Primary (lead) Departments:	Neighborhood and Housing Services: Animal Health and Public Safety Division
Secondary (support) Departments:	Kansas City Area Transportation Authority City Communications Fire Department Health Department Law Department Office of Emergency Management Office of Environmental Quality Police Department
Secondary (support) External Agencies:	Mutual Aid American Red Cross Animal Welfare Organizations City Contracted Shelter Operators (KC Pet Project) City "Contracted" Veterinarian(s) KC Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters KC Veterinary Medical Association Kansas City Zoo Local Animal Rescue Groups and Animal Response Teams Local and State Veterinarian Community Mid-America Regional Council Missouri Department of Agriculture The Salvation Army

I. INTRODUCTION

Kansas City, Missouri, recognizes the growing need to accommodate pet care needs during a disaster. While this Annex is intended to protect and ensure the safety and well-being of animals, it will also latently ensure the safety of Kansas City residents and visitors, especially for those who are pet owners. Growing research suggests that many pet owners will resist

authorities during a disaster to stay with or care for their animals, especially if their animals have no way of evacuating. Unfortunately, if people are not willing to comply with authorities, these actions will likely begin a chain reaction that will potentially jeopardize the safety and lives of the animal owners themselves and rescuers, which may seriously disrupt the overall disaster management process.

Contributing to the growing challenge of addressing animal issues during a disaster is that society today is undergoing unique changes in its attitudes toward animals. Of note, a few of the most significant cultural changes are: 1) society's increasing acceptance of companion animals as family members, 2) the understanding that service animals provide necessary assistance and should not be separated from their person with functional needs, and 3) the growing number of animal populations in rural areas. As such, there is growing dependence (i.e. both economic and emotional) and value placed upon animals in today's society. This human-animal bond, which is oftentimes ignored or not fully understood in context of disaster response, must be acknowledged in order to more readily mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from a disaster event impacting Kansas City, Missouri.

II. PURPOSE STATEMENT

The purpose of this Annex is to provide for the organization, coordination, and collaboration of local resources within a multi-agency/organizational framework in response to animal care and safety needs immediately before, during, and after a significant natural or man-made emergency, disaster, or catastrophe impacting Kansas City, Missouri. More broadly, this Annex will address concerns in four areas: emergency welfare and care of pets, public health and safety issues, emotional well-being of humans who share bonds with pets, and broader economic considerations.

III. SCOPE

The scope of this Annex is to address the overall management, coordination, collaboration, and prioritization of local resources that are available to support pets and animals in the event of an emergency, disaster, or catastrophe affecting Kansas City, Missouri. This Annex is intended for use by Kansas City, Missouri agencies/departments in conjunction with external organizations as a guideline for managing and implementing actions necessary to address animal needs during an incident. This Annex also describes how the primary and secondary departments, including external agencies and partners, will work together to address challenges related to animal care during an incident. This Annex will address the following key functions and activities: general preparedness, sheltering, feeding and care, animal search and rescue, evacuation, transportation, emergency medical care, tracking and reunification of animals with their owners, handling and disposal of deceased animals, and public information and messaging.

This Annex directly addresses emergency management issues for Kansas City, Missouri, related to companion animals/pets and service/assistance animals. This Annex will also indirectly address animal safety and care needs for non-native captive wildlife, native wildlife, livestock, and other animals.

Although this Annex is all-hazards, certain incidents may fall outside the purview of this Annex, such as agriculturally-related incidents associated to widespread animal disease or sickness. Such cases will likely be overseen by the Missouri Department of Agriculture.

IV. LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND CONSIDERATIONS

This section provides the legal considerations for emergency operations and activities pertinent to this Annex. This section of the Annex includes: lists of laws, statutes, ordinances, and regulations relevant to this Annex.

A. City of Kansas City, Missouri, Code of Ordinances

Chapter 14, Section 14-3, Duties of police department.

Chapter 14, Section 14-5, Impoundment generally; violation notice in lieu of impoundment; redemption of impounded animals.

Chapter 14, Section 14-7, Powers of director of health.

Chapter 14, Section 14-10, Entry on private property by animal health and public safety officers.

Chapter 14, Section 14-16, Abuse or neglect of animals.

Chapter 14, Section 14-34, Disposition of impounded animals.

Chapter 14, Section 14-37, Disposal of dead animals.

Chapter 14, Section 14-48, Rescue of animals left in vehicle under dangerous weather conditions.

Chapter 34, Article II, Section 34-71, Powers of the director of health regarding animal diseases.

B. Revised Statutes of Missouri (RSMo)

Chapter 269, Section 269.020, Disposal of dead animals, manner--on-site burials permitted, when--removal of hide authorized--composting, incineration--state veterinarian may enter premises in emergency situations or when nuisance exists, costs--court order requiring disposal--limitation on veto power of decisions.

Chapter 340, Section 340.287, Veterinarian giving emergency treatment to sick or injured animal, civil liability.

Chapter 340, Section 340.288, Animal deemed abandoned, when, disposal of--immunity--"abandoned" defined, effect--necropsy authorized, when, disposal of corpse--owner's financial obligation.

C. Federal Law

Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, Public Law 109-308
Amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act 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. Protected categories of pets include the following:

1. *Household Pet*. A domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes, can travel in commercial carriers, and be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.

2. *Service animal.* Per 28 CFR 35.104 Means any dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not service animals for the purposes of this definition. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the individual's disability. Examples of work or tasks include, but are not limited to, assisting individuals who are blind or have low vision with navigation and other tasks, alerting individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing to the presence of people or sounds, providing non-violent protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, assisting an individual during a seizure, alerting individuals to the presence of allergens, retrieving items such as medicine or the telephone, providing physical support and assistance with balance and stability to individuals with mobility disabilities, and helping persons with psychiatric and neurological disabilities by preventing or interrupting impulsive or destructive behaviors. The crime deterrent effects of an animal's presence and the provision of emotional support, well-being, comfort, or companionship do not constitute work or tasks for the purposes of this definition.

   28 CFR 35.136 allows exceptions for miniature horses individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability.

V. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

This Annex is based on the following assumptions:

A. Natural, technological, or manmade disasters will likely affect the well-being and safety of animals in Kansas City, Missouri.

B. A major emergency, disaster, or catastrophe in Kansas City, Missouri, may necessitate an immediate response from local personnel, agencies, and organizations. In some cases, additional State and Federal support may be needed.

C. Animal owners will risk danger, and even their own lives, to stay with their pets if they are not assured of their animals' well-being.[2,5,7]
   - Risk of evacuation failure in households without children is twice that for households with children.[6,7] Owning pets is considered to be the most significant reason why households without children fail to evacuate.[6,7] For every additional dog or cat owned, such households are nearly twice as likely to fail to evacuate compared with pet-owning households with children.[7]
   - Over fifty percent of pet owners may consider defying authorities during a disaster and may even stay with their pets if not allowed to evacuate with them.[3]

- Many pet owners would be willing to risk their lives to save their pets.[5,7]

D. Dog owners have an increased risk of evacuation failure due to logistical difficulties.[7] This is especially true for "outdoor dogs", which may be less tolerant to confinement needed for transportation. Many owners may not know where to take their dogs.

E. Some pet owners will leave their pets behind even if they are given advance notice to evacuate. This percentage is highest if the time between the notice and need to evacuate is short.
   - Pet owners who leave their pets behind typically have not taken their pets to a veterinarian nor have licensed them.

F. Pet owners are less likely to evacuate if they do not have animal carriers. This is especially true for cats.[7]

G. As is the case in most evacuation situations, most evacuees will typically stay with friends and family members.[7] According to some studies, animal owners have greater difficulty finding accommodations than do households without animals. As a result, about 10 percent of households with animals will stay in their vehicles or at campgrounds.[6,7]

H. In many cases, failure to evacuate will endanger both citizens and the emergency responders.
   - Approximately fifty to seventy percent of those who leave their pets behind will attempt to rescue them later.[5,]

I. Over seventy-five percent of pet owners will not have items assembled in a portable pet disaster kit in case of immediate evacuation.[3]

J. Over fifty percent of pet owners are not aware of or have a list of hotels or other facilities that accommodate pets.[3]

K. Over ninety percent of pet owners identify their pets as members of their family.[5]
   - One-third of dog owners feel closer to their dogs than to any human family member.[5]

L. The owners of livestock, when notified of an impending emergency, will generally take reasonable steps to provide for animals under their care and/or control.[6]

M. Most shelters will not accept pets and animals, especially those run by the American Red Cross, except for service animals.

N. In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, service animals will be treated as an extension of a person with functional and access needs and will receive all needed services during times of disaster. All service animals will be allowed into a shelter with their person with functional needs unless such an animal is causing a physical danger to others (i.e. acting aggressively, uncontrollable, in need of decontamination, etc.) or not housebroken.

O. While most owners of pets and livestock will take reasonable steps to provide for their animals, certain populations will not take adequate actions for the protection of their

animals due to functional and access needs, senior citizen issues, limited mobility, large numbers of animals in their possession, language, and/or cultural barriers.

P. In some cases, pet owners, livestock owners, animal advocacy and welfare groups, and other citizens may attempt to provide assistance in an uncoordinated fashion, hindering the capacity of responders to provide the most effective support and management of the incident.

Q. During a disaster, an overabundance of donated supplies and food will be sent to the stricken location, which will add to the congestion of the disaster area; and in many cases, the goods sent will be out-of-date and not usable.[6]

R. Not all types of animals will be affected equally by a disaster. In previous disasters, up to 90 percent of pets found have been cats.[6]

VI. SITUATION OVERVIEW

A. Pet and Animal Population Estimate Summary

The following calculations are provided to help anticipate possible needs for the following categories of animals during an emergency or major disaster. It should be noted that because a census of pet populations is not available nor conducted, these figures only suggest approximate values based on survey data and other sources.

1. Household Pets (**PETS Act Eligible Animals**)

Household Pets Estimates				
Pets	**National Pet Owners Survey**	**American Veterinary Medical Association Survey**	**KC Code Enforcement Registry**	**"Average" Total**
Dogs	154,946	124,493	101,709	**127,049**
Cats	168,471	140,321	121,427	**143,406**
Small Animal	29,526	N/A	N/A	**29,526**
Birds	28,050	22,146	N/A	**25,098**
Note: Statistics Based on Total Households: 196,859				**325,079**

2. Estimated number of pets that may need assistance

   a. Stray Pets
   In a typical community, stray cats make up approximately twenty percent of the total cat population and stray dogs make up approximately five percent of the dog population.[6] Because these animals are already abandoned, they may require care and sheltering during an emergency or disaster situation.

   - Approximate number of stray cats in Kansas City: **28,681**
   - Approximate number of stray dogs in Kansas City: **6,352**

   b. Household Pets
   Additionally, while most pet owners will care for their animals (e.g. evacuate with their pets), as a general rule, previous disasters have shown that approximately three percent of households impacted by a disaster will be unable or unwilling to provide emergency accommodations for their pets.[3] For example, during a hypothetical disaster in which the entire City is impacted by a catastrophic disaster, it may be possible to see the following scenario:

   - Approximate number of household cats that may need care in Kansas City (assuming an average of 2.2 cats per household minus the estimate number of stray cats): **3,442**

- Approximate number of household dogs that may need care in Kansas City (assuming an average of 1.7 dogs per household minus the estimate number of stray dogs): **3,620**

However, the total number of pets affected by an emergency or disaster will depend on a number of variables, and may vary significantly:

- *Type of disaster*. Disasters that require residents to evacuate will place the greatest strain on pets and their owners.
- *Size and magnitude of disaster*. Most emergencies and disasters in Kansas City will be limited to a specific geographic area; however, during an incident impacting the entire City, a large number of animals will be impacted.
- *Time of disaster*. If the incident takes place while most pet owners are at work, it is possible that many pets will be left at home during an evacuation situation in which access back into the impacted area is restricted.
- *Warning time*. The shorter the warning time to take specific actions such as evacuating, the less likely owners are to accommodate the needs of their pets.

3. Domesticated Livestock, Poultry, and Equine (Farm)

a. Currently, the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) only estimates the number of livestock and poultry at the county level. ***Due to the urban makeup of Kansas City, Missouri, it is likely that the majority of agriculturally-based animals reside outside City jurisdictional boundaries***. However, this does not exclude the City from potentially having to coordinate some response for these animals during an emergency or major disaster.

Livestock Estimates					
Livestock	**Cass County**	**Clay County**	**Jackson County**	**Platte County**	**Total**
Cattle	47,379	25,400	11,882	13,296	**97,957**
Hogs and Pigs	27,393	1,853	318	N/A	**29,564**
Sheep and Lambs	603	206	313	61	**1,183**
Goats	1,247	211	214	264	**1,936**
Horses and Ponies	3,319	1,888	2,241	1,081	**8,529**
Llamas	92	28	124	10	**254**
Mules, Burros, and Donkeys	167	120	92	109	**488**
Rabbits	78	99	N/A	N/A	**177**
Any Poultry	2,775	929	889	1,026	**5,619**
					145,707

Source: USDA NASS

B. Hazard Analysis Summary

The following hazard assessment relates only to the potential for a major incident affecting pets and animals in the Kansas City, Missouri, area.

HAZARD	Frequency	Likely to Affect Majority of City	Impact on Animal Population	RISK *Pets and Animals*
Natural Hazards:				
Drought	M	H	M	M
Earthquake	L	H	H	M
Flood (Flash Flood)	H	L	L	M
Flood (Riverine)	M	L	M	M
Heat Wave	M	H	L	M
Pandemic/Disease Outbreak	L	H	M	M
Tornado	H	L	H	H
Winter Storm (Blizzard/Ice)	M	H	M	H
Technological/Man-Made Hazards:				
Fire (Urban Fire)	L	L	L	L
Hazardous Materials (Fixed Facility)	M	L	M	M
Hazardous Materials (Highway)	H	L	L	L
Hazardous Materials (Pipeline)	M	L	M	M
Hazardous Materials (Rail)	H	L	M	M
Utility Interruption (Prolonged loss of water, power)	L	M	M	M
Criminal/Terrorist Action:				
Civil Disorder	L	L	L	L
Terrorist Attack	L	M	L	L

VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Departments within Kansas City and secondary external agencies/partners will fulfill the following responsibilities with regard to emergency pet operations (in alphabetical order):

A. American Red Cross (ARC)

The Greater Kansas City Chapter of the American Red Cross will provide a representative in the EOC, and will advise and work with the EOC when planning locations for human shelters so that animal shelters can be co-located, if possible; and will help to identify facilities that could be potentially utilized as animal shelters. The ARC will also advise on general issues related to human care and sheltering, and coordinate

overall shelter operations to address animal owners' needs, especially if animal shelters are not co-located with ARC shelters.

B. Animal Welfare Organizations (Commercial and Private Nonprofit)

Local Animal Welfare Organizations, such as animal shelters in the Kansas City area, may provide assistance by offering temporary shelter to pets and general animal welfare services during an emergency or major disaster. They may also assist by providing situational awareness, evacuation and transportation support, feeding, animal search and rescue, and mobilize trained volunteers.

C. City Communications

The City Communications Office will provide a representative in the EOC, and provide emergency public information concerning emergency pet operations.

D. City "Contracted" Veterinarian(s)

The City's "Contracted" Veterinarian(s) will work with the Animal Health and Public Safety Division by providing general emergency medical services for pets and animals; serve as a source of information for animal medical issues; provide information and direction with regard to the general health and welfare of animals following an incident; provide assistance with identifying needs of animals in shelter situations; provide vaccinations for animals, as appropriate; assist in the establishment of triage units for the care of injured animals; provide triage and immediate emergency care for animals; provide and/or procure emergency medical equipment and supplies for animals; and when appropriate, euthanize severely sick or injured animals.

E. City Manager

During an emergency or major disaster, the City Manager (or his/her designee) will authorize emergency pet operations.

F. Fire Department (KCFD)

The Fire Department will provide a representative to the EOC to coordinate fire and rescue services and public warning needs in the field. KCFD may also provide personnel and equipment resources to address animal welfare and rescue services during an emergency or major disaster, but only after human health and safety issues have been fully addressed. KCFD will coordinate with the Animal Health and Public Safety Division and other City animal rescue responders in the management of animal search, rescue, and evacuation operations.

G. Health Department

The Health Department can provide baseline animal bite treatment information as well as needed injury referral information to those citizens affected. In concert with Local, State and Federal animal health experts, the Health Department will assist in the coordination and development of specific treatment algorithms that may need to be developed to address specific injury/bites/diseases related to the protection of humans, such as providing recommendations for the vaccination of animal care workers. Specifically, the Health Department may advise on human health issues as they relate to animal bite prevention/ injuries and associated illnesses along with assisting in coordinating the efforts to minimize the impact of zoonotic disease outbreaks on the human population during an emergency or major disaster.

H. Kansas City Area Transportation Authority (KCATA)
The Kansas City Area Transportation Authority may provide a representative in the EOC, and will coordinate with the EOC to address the need to transport people and their pets to designated Evacuation Assembly Points, Red Cross shelters, and Animal Shelters.

I. Kansas City Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (KCVOAD)
The KCVOAD will indirectly assist with pet operations by informing community organizations of the City's animal welfare needs, and may be in a position to mobilize volunteers and donations, if necessary.

J. Kansas City Pet Project
KC Pet Project is a 501c3, nonprofit charitable organization contracted with the City of Kansas City to operate the Kansas City, Missouri Animal Shelter located at 4400 Raytown Rd, Kansas City, MO 64129. It will assist Kansas City, Missouri, to shelter displaced pets during emergencies and disasters.

K. Kansas City Veterinary Medical Association (KCVMA)
The Kansas City Veterinary Medical Association will serve as a conduit to connect with veterinarians and veterinary technicians throughout the greater Kansas City area. KCVMA will provide assistance by disseminating key information and requests pertaining to veterinary medical activities and needs following an emergency or major disaster to its general membership.

L. Kansas City Zoo
The Kansas City Zoo will provide expertise and assistance in the sheltering, capture, and control of wild and exotic animals. The Zoo may also assist with animal transportation, especially pertaining to situations that necessitate specialized equipment and/or expertise.

M. Law Department
The Law Department will advise the Mayor, City Manager, and Emergency Management Director concerning the legal basis of proposed actions pertaining to emergency pet operations.

N. Local Animal Rescue Groups and Animal Response Teams
Local Animal Rescue Groups and Response Teams, both within and outside the Kansas City region, may converge on the disaster-stricken area and provide volunteers, expertise, and equipment necessary to assist in the rescue and sheltering of animals during an emergency or major disaster. These groups and/or individuals will work within the City's Incident Command framework and work closely with City animal rescue responders.

O. Local Veterinarian Community
The Local Veterinarian Community will provide emergency medical care for animals during an emergency or major disaster.

P. Mayor/Mayor Pro-Tem
The Mayor (or in the absence of the Mayor, the Mayor Pro-Tem) is the principal political and legal authority of the City, and may authorize emergency pet operations.

Q. Mid-America Regional Council (MARC)

The Mid-America Regional Council will assist in coordinating emergency pet planning needs, and will assist in promoting regional participation and support, as needed.

R. Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA)

The Missouri Department of Agriculture will provide information and direction whenever possible with regard to the general health and welfare of animals. MDA is also responsible for the enforcement of state regulations concerning animal health and the movements of animals affected by those regulations. Specifically, MDA will coordinate with livestock owners and related businesses to address emergency management needs for their animals and operations.

S. Neighborhood and Housing Services: Animal Health and Public Safety Division (AHPSD)

During an emergency or major disaster, the Animal Health and Public Safety Division will provide and coordinate personnel and equipment to ensure the safety of residents from animals and animal-borne diseases; ensure the humane treatment and welfare of animals; enforce animal and fowl ordinances; and collect, rescue and shelter displaced pets and animals.

Specifically, the Neighborhood and Housing Services Department and/or the AHPSD will serve as a primary advisor to the EOC for the activation of this Annex; send a representative to the EOC, if appropriate; notify key partners of Annex activation; work with the EOC to assess the magnitude and impact of the incident on pets and animals, assess response strategies and activities, and status of resources; facilitate and/or coordinate evacuation and the transportation of animals to appropriate animal care facilities and shelters; assist City emergency response personnel with animal-related problems; coordinate animal search and rescue activities; staff City's emergency animal care facility(ies); and communicate and coordinate with external partners and organizations to ensure pet needs are being met throughout the City.

T. Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

The Office of Emergency Management will assist the Animal Health and Public Safety Division in the coordination of animal safety and welfare activities during an emergency or major disaster. OEM will also request resources when the capabilities of the City and local animal welfare and response organizations are exceeded; integrate the concepts of operation in this Annex into emergency management education, training, and exercises, as appropriate; and maintain, refine, distribute, and initiate improvements in this Annex.

U. Office of Environmental Quality

The Office of Environmental Quality will provide resources and expertise necessary for the protection of environment and water quality related to animal carcass disposal and decomposition.

V. Police Department (KCPD)

The Kansas City Police Department may provide personnel and equipment resources to address animal welfare and control issues during an emergency or major disaster, but only after human health and safety issues have been fully addressed. KCPD will coordinate with the Animal Health and Public Safety Division and other City animal rescue responders in the management of animal search, rescue, and evacuation operations.

Pursuant to Section 14-3 of the Kansas City Code of Ordinances, the police department will enforce and assist the Animal Health and Public Safety Division in addressing animal health and safety issues.

W. Private Farms, Kennels, and Stables

In the event that sheltering operations are overwhelmed or unavailable, the City may seek assistance from animal welfare organizations, private farms, kennels, and stables in the Kansas City region, which may, on a volunteer basis, provide shelter and supplies to care for displaced pets and livestock.

X. The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army (Kansas and Western Missouri Division) will indirectly assist with feeding, and may be able to provide assistance (i.e. food, carriers and pet supplies) with volunteer and donation management services.

VIII. DIRECTION, CONTROL AND COORDINATION

A. The City will determine when this Annex and its procedures will be activated and implemented.

B. Upon request, the Neighborhood and Housing Services Department and/or Animal Health and Public Safety Division will have a senior representative in the City's EOC and will become part of the City's Unified Command Team, if appropriate.

C. Primary and secondary departments, including external agencies/partners, will be expected to utilize and participate in the Incident Command System (ICS) when conducting on-scene pet field operations, such as animal search and rescue and evacuation. The Animal Health and Public Safety Division will typically operate under the Operations Section. However, if the situation is uniquely specific to animal welfare and safety needs, the Animal Health and Public Safety Division may assume command.

D. Primary and secondary departments, including external agencies/partners, will be expected to be self-sustaining during the initial phase of response operations. As additional resources are needed, resources should be requested through the on-scene Incident Commander or Unified Command Team/EOC, as appropriate.

E. In the event that the City's pet care resources, including private nonprofit and mutual aid resources, are exhausted, the Unified Command Team/EOC will request assistance through the State of Missouri to coordinate and request additional assistance at the State and Federal levels.

IX. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Annex Activation

1. Authority to Activate Annex:

The decision to activate this Annex shall be determined by the authorized City Official, or designee, which in most cases will be the City Manager or Emergency Management Director.

2. Activation Levels:

   a. **Level 1 (Event Monitoring):** During a Level 1 activation, the Animal Health and Public Safety Division will be at a heightened level of awareness, and will closely monitor and anticipate conditions within the City that may necessitate activities to address animal welfare and safety needs. The Animal Health and Public Safety Division and secondary departments, including external agencies/partners, will most likely operate within their normal scope of authority.

   b. **Level 2 (Major Emergency):** During a Level 2 activation, the Animal Health and Public Safety Division will be prepared to conduct limited animal rescue operations, accommodate pets and animals during small-scale evacuations, and provide other animal welfare services. During a Level 2 incident, the Animal Health and Public Safety Division will most likely operate within their normal scope of authority, but may be represented in the City's EOC (most likely by the Department Director of Neighborhood and Housing Services) if pet welfare and safety issues are a significant part of the incident. The secondary departments, including external agencies/partners, will most likely operate within their normal scope of authority, but may provide limited services and assistance, if requested.

   c. **Level 3 (Disaster):** During a Level 3 activation, the Animal Health and Public Safety Division will be prepared to conduct significant and immediate operations, and will require the use of extraordinary resources in accordance with this Annex. The Animal Health and Public Safety Division may be requested to provide a senior representative to the City's EOC (most likely the Department Director of Neighborhood and Housing Services) if pet welfare and safety issues are a significant part of the disaster. During a Level 3 activation, 24-hour operations (12-hour shifts) will likely be necessary. Assistance and coordination with secondary departments and external agencies/partners will also be necessary.

B. Notification

Notification procedures may vary depending on the scale, magnitude, timing, and severity of the actual or potential incident.

1. EOC/Unified Command Team Notification (City EOC):

   a. For Level 2 and Level 3 events, the City Manager or Emergency Management Director will determine if it is necessary to activate and notify the appropriate Primary Department, which for this Annex, is the Department of Neighborhood and Housing Services: Animal Health and Public Safety Division.

   b. Once activated, a representative from the Primary Department will initiate call-down procedures to notify both secondary departments and external

agencies/partners to advise them of the Annex's activation, and will request that secondary departments and external agencies/partners provide the Unified Command Team/EOC and Animal Health and Public Safety Division with real-time situational awareness.

c. If the situation necessitates operational support and resources beyond the capabilities or authority of the Department of Neighborhood and Housing Services: Animal Health and Public Safety Division, the Director, Division Manager, or designee will notify and request additional support and assistance from secondary departments and external agencies/partners, as appropriate, and in accordance with the National Incident Management System.

2. Incident Command Notification (Field/On-Scene):

a. During an emergency or major disaster, the on-scene Incident Commander (typically KCPD or KCFD) may notify and request the deployment of the Animal Health and Public Safety Division. Under these circumstances, the Animal Health and Public Safety Division will typically be dispatched by the EOC Communications Center, if activated.

b. If the situation necessitates operational support and resources beyond the capabilities or authority of the Animal Health and Public Safety Division, the Division Manager or designee, in close coordination with Incident Command, will notify and request additional support and assistance from secondary departments and external agencies/partners, as appropriate.

c. During situations or operations where the Animal Health and Public Safety Division assumes command, the Division's Incident Commander, in accordance with the Incident Command System, will notify and request additional support and assistance from secondary departments and external agencies/partners, as appropriate.

C. Rapid Needs Assessment

The ability of the City to perform a rapid situation assessment accurately and within the first few hours after an incident is critical to providing an adequate response to life-threatening situations and imminent hazards that may impact pet populations in the City.

1. Initial Assessment

a. All primary and secondary departments, including external agencies/partners, will directly or indirectly participate in the Initial Safety Assessment following an emergency and/or major disaster. This will consist of collecting, sharing, and analyzing information, which will allow Incident Command and/or the Unified Command Team/EOC the ability to prioritize response activities, determine available resources, allocate resources, and request mutual aid and State and Federal assistance, as necessary.

b. Under most circumstances, KCFD and KCPD will be dispatched to perform a rapid and immediate survey of the impacted area. Dispatched units will observe overall life/safety conditions and general damage patterns.

i. As part of their report, it will be determined if immediate pet welfare and safety needs should be addressed.
ii. Their assessment will determine immediate safety issues, such as whether or not entry into the impacted area will be permitted, if animals need rescue, or if evacuations should be ordered.

c. Depending on the scale of the incident, external agencies/partners (i.e. commercial and private nonprofit animal welfare organizations), the media, and the public will likely be invaluable conduits for information pertaining to the immediate animal and pet needs in the City.
   i. External agencies/partners should contact the Office of Emergency Management or Unified Command Team/EOC to provide real-time situational awareness and information (see ***Attachment: Rapid Assessment Information Sharing and Collection SOP***).

2. Ongoing Assessment(s)

   a. Throughout the duration of any incident involving pets and animals, the Animal Health and Public Safety Division will be responsible for monitoring the status of pet care response activities and for regularly reporting on the status of response activities and resources to Incident Command and/or the Unified Command Team/EOC.

   b. Other secondary departments and external agencies/partners involved in emergency animal care will keep Incident Command and/or the Animal Health and Public Safety Division informed of their ability to respond, the status of response activities, and their resources.

D. Animal Evacuation

1. General Evacuation Operations

   a. In a general evacuation, once an area has been vacated, emergency animal response personnel will only be allowed access with specific permission from the Incident Commander or Unified Command Team/EOC.
   b. The Incident Commander will be responsible for evaluating whether an evacuation is of a sufficient size and duration to warrant special provisions for animals. In such cases, the Incident Commander will coordinate with the Animal Health and Public Safety Division for planning and operational assistance.

      i. In most situations, KCPD and KCFD will not participate in the actual transport of animals during an evacuation.

2. Companion Animals/Pets
   a. Under most circumstances, companion animals/pets of evacuated citizens should be the responsibility of their owners, and may be sheltered at private boarding kennels and veterinary hospitals, at the owner's expense. (see ***Attachment: Kansas City Region Animal Kennels; Attachment: Kansas City Pet-Friendly Hotels***)

3. Service Animals

a. Service animals as defined under the Americans with Disabilities Act may be brought onto transports if the person is unable to provide their own transport. Service animals will have the same right to board any transportation provided as they would have non-emergency situations.
b. Service animals will be housed in human population shelters with their person with functional and/or access needs.

4. Livestock
   a. In most cases, equine, cattle, and other livestock should be sheltered-in-place. If not feasible, it will be the responsibility of the owners of the animals to evacuate them.

E. Animal Transportation

1. General Transportation Operations

   a. The Animal Health and Public Safety Division will coordinate the transportation of animals in the impacted area to designated animal shelters or other appropriate boarding/medical facilities, and will ensure that a tracking system is in place to unite sheltered pets with their rightful owners after the incident.
      - Secondary departments and external agencies/partners may be requested to assist in animal transportation operations, if necessary (see ***Attachment: Kansas City Pet Transportation Services; Attachment: Resource List***).

   b. KC Area Transportation Authority will allow pet owners to use KCATA services if the animal is a service animal or is secured in a small cage or enclosed container.
      - Transport of dangerous animals or those that are too large will be subject to discretion by the City and the responsibility of the owners.

2. The transportation of pet owners (residing in a “human-only” shelter) to and from designated animal shelters will be coordinated by the Unified Command Team/EOC.

   a. The Unified Command Team/EOC will coordinate with KC Area Transportation Authority to reroute services and schedules to address transportation needs to and from designated Red Cross and Animal Shelters, if necessary.

3. The Kansas City Zoo may serve as a resource for the transportation of exotic animals.

F. Animal Search and Rescue

In the event of an emergency or major disaster where animals are lost or otherwise stranded in a hazard area, the Animal Health and Public Safety Division will organize the efforts to search for and rescue pets in coordination with KCFD, KCPD, and other external agencies/partners.

Authorization for owners or animal rescue teams to enter impacted areas will be at the discretion of the Incident Commander.

G. Animal Control and Stray Animal Management

1. The Animal Health and Public Safety Division will ensure basic animal control functions are maintained during an emergency and/or major disaster.

    a. Immediately after an emergency and/or major disaster, unconfined animals may become a major problem. The Animal Health and Public Safety Division will be responsible for responding to these calls, as appropriate, and only if conditions allow.

2. Domesticated animals, such as dogs and cats that are lost, stray, incapable of being cared for by their owners, or are a danger to themselves or the public, will be the primary responsibility of the Animal Health and Public Safety Division during an emergency and/or major disaster. These animals will be sheltered, fed, and, if possible, returned to their owners. If the animals cannot be immediately returned to their owners, their disposition will be handled in accordance with established City ordinances (see City of Kansas City, Missouri, Code of Ordinances, Chapter 14, Section 14-34, Disposition of impounded animals).

    a. Disposing of Impounded Animals: Dogs after 5 days; Cats after 2 days.

    b. The decision to extend holding periods for impounded animals during an emergency and/or major disaster will be at the discretion of the Manager of Animal Health and Public Safety division. During major incidents, this may be necessary to allow for additional time to locate pet owners, or for pet owners to claim their animals.

    c. External partners, such as private nonprofit animal welfare organizations that are incorporated with the State, may coordinate with the Animal Health and Public Safety Division to transfer pets to their own respective facilities to help alleviate the burden of caring for these animals, and to avoid the euthanasia of animals impounded beyond the allowable timeframe.

H. Animal Care: Feed and Water

In general, pet owners will be responsible for the care and well-being of their animals.

1. Animal Shelter Feed and Water:

    a. The City will depend on established commercial and private nonprofit Animal Welfare and Shelter Organizations to maintain and acquire adequate food and supplies to care for the needs of the pets and animals in their respective facilities.
    b. The Animal Health and Public Safety Division, in coordination with external agencies/partners, will identify food and potable water sources for emergency (temporary) animal shelters.

c. Donations may be necessary for incidents that require the shelter and care of animals for a prolonged duration of time (see ***Attachment: Potential Donors and Pet Food Suppliers***).

I. Animal Sheltering

1. General Shelter Management

The Animal Health and Public Safety Division and/or City's designated Animal Shelter Contractor will provide for or coordinate the overall daily management, direction, care, and staffing of the designated "Emergency" animal shelter(s) in the City.

a. Secondary External Agencies/Partners may also be utilized to provide pet sheltering services.
b. To the greatest extent possible, the owner(s) of the animal(s) will be expected to interact daily with their pet(s), and may serve as volunteers to assist in the overall care and maintenance of the facility, if appropriate.

2. Service Animals

Service Animals, as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act, will be allowed to remain with their person with functional needs in the shelter unless the animal constitutes a danger to the physical safety of the general population (ex. overly aggressive due to agitated state, not under the control of the person with functional and/or access needs, contaminated with toxins, etc.) or is not able to control its urination or defecation (i.e. not housebroken).

Sheltering procedures will take into account the potential presence of persons who, for health reasons, should not be in contact with certain types of animals. Per ADA standards, these individuals with health issues may be placed within different parts of a large room or within different rooms in the same facility as long as neither the individual with health issues related to animals nor the person with functional and/or access needs are denied any goods or services. Consultation with the American Red Cross should occur if any issues arise.

Service Animals in Shelters[1]:
The Red Cross welcomes service animals in shelters. Service animals are not considered pets; they perform specific tasks for the owner. No certification is necessary to prove an animal is a service animal and shelter staff may not require documentation. When it is not apparent that an animal is a service animal, shelter staff may ask only two questions to help determine whether an animal is a service animal:

1. Do you need this animal because of a disability
2. What work or tasks has the animal been trained to perform?

Shelter staff should direct any concerns about a service animal in a shelter to the shelter manager.

[1] Red Cross Connection 2010-010-Disaster Services-December 10, 2010 Page 5

The service animal's owner is responsible for the feeding, care and supervision of the service animal. The shelter staff should work with the service animal's owner to identify a relief area for the service animal and provide plastic bags, or other disposable containers for clean-up if needed. Shelter staff may also help connect these individuals with resources such as the local pet shelter or Humane Society to assist them in meeting the needs of the animal.

3. Emergency Animal Shelter Location(s)

The Office of Emergency Management and Animal Health and Public Safety Division will consult with the American Red Cross in the determination of potential animal shelter locations during an emergency and/or major disaster (see ***Attachment: Animal Shelter Site Selection SOG***).

When possible, co-located animal shelters adjacent to human shelters will be preferred.

Location of animal shelters will depend on which part(s) of the City is/are affected by the incident or event. Potential shelters include:

- Boarding Facilities
- Fairgrounds
- Farms
- Livestock Facilities
- Race Tracks
- Arenas
- Airports
- Abandoned Warehouses
- Lots
- Veterinary Clinics

J. Medical Care

1. General Medical Care

a. Under most circumstances, pet owners will be responsible for the costs associated with the emergency medical care and treatment of their animals.

i. During circumstances that pose a certain health and safety risk to the animals and humans, and when communication with the animal owner is not achievable, the City will make all reasonable efforts to provide the necessary medical services for those pets/animals brought to or cared for in the City's designated Congregate Household Pet Shelter(s) during an emergency or disaster. These services may include:

- Veterinary diagnosis, triage, treatment and stabilization.
- Provisions of first aid, including materials.
- Medicine

- Vaccinations administered to protect the health and safety of congregate shelter pets for transmissible or contagious diseases.

ii. If and when the pet/animal owner is identified, the owner will then be responsible for those medical costs, which will be determined according to Chapter 14 (Animals) of the Municipal Code of Ordinances. However, owners will only be assessed the actual cost of reasonable, documented, and accurate medical care.

b. The City's "Contracted" Veterinarian(s) will work with the Animal Health and Public Safety Division by providing general emergency medical services and expertise.

c. All emergency medical and first aid procedures should be done under the direct supervision (on-site) of a licensed Veterinary Specialist(s) and Animal Technician(s).

d. The Unified Command Team/EOC may utilize the Kansas City Veterinary Medical Association to reach out to local veterinarians and to assess conditions.

2. Temporary Clinics

In order to ensure basic veterinary medical services are offered, the City, in coordination with external agencies/partners, may consider establishing temporary clinics during and following an emergency or major disaster. Temporary clinics may be established using veterinarians and technicians who agree to volunteer their services or receive contracts/agreements to provide such services.

K. Wildlife/Exotic Animals

1. Non-Domesticated Animals Not in Captivity

a. Wildlife and exotic animal shelter and rescue are not a main focus of this Annex and are the responsibility of the many regulatory agencies that oversee the well-being and possession of wildlife and exotic animals in the State of Missouri. Coordination with the Missouri Department of Conservation will be essential when addressing wildlife issues.

b. As a general policy, non-domesticated animals should be left to their own survival instincts before, during, and after an emergency and/or major disaster. However, non-domesticated animals out of their natural habitats that are in danger either to themselves or to the public will be the responsibility of the Animal Health and Public Safety Division, in cooperation with the Missouri Department of Conservation, when appropriate.

i. Animal Health and Public Safety Division may be requested to capture and remove nuisance wildlife such as snakes, opossums, and raccoons from homes and businesses (especially during floods as these animals will seek high ground).

ii. When possible, non-domesticated animals should be returned to their natural habitat.

c. The Kansas City Zoo may be a resource to the City in the capture, transportation, and temporary care of non-domesticated animals.

2. Non-Domesticated Animals in Captivity (Kansas City Zoo)

The Kansas City Zoo will activate emergency procedures and protocols in the event an emergency or disaster impacts the Zoo.

L. Animal Mortality and Disposal Management

1. Euthanasia

In disaster response, euthanasia is most often to end suffering of severely ill or injured animals that are beyond recovery, feral, or those that pose a significant threat to the health or safety of the public, handlers, or other animals.

Euthanizing animals will follow the policies and procedures of the Animal Health and Safety Division and the recommendations in the American Veterinary Medical Association Guidelines on Euthanasia
(see http://www.avma.org/issues/animal_welfare/euthanasia.pdf).

Euthanasia of animals in response to an emergency or major disaster impacting pets and animals should be under the direction of a licensed veterinarian, when possible. Other first responders may exercise discretion for euthanasia according to the threat to human life and public health. Each establishment (veterinarian clinic, commercial or private nonprofit animal shelter, etc.) should follow established procedures and protocols in the humane and responsible euthanization of animals.

2. Disposal of Deceased Animals

Under most conditions, the Animal Health and Public Safety Division is the designated authority to remove and dispose of dead animals, and will be responsible for the removal and disposal of small dead animals found within the City following an emergency or major disaster.

Animal hospitals, commercial establishments (i.e. Animal Shelters) and other similar places will coordinate with the Animal Health and Public Safety Division in the removal of deceased animals.

If there are more animal carcasses than can be adequately handled by the Animal Health and Public Safety Division, a request for assistance will be sent through the EOC. The City may potentially work with other commercial/private nonprofit establishments and/or the State to safely and adequately dispose of the animal carcasses.

The disposal and removal of large dead animals (i.e. livestock) will be the responsibility of the owner or proprietor of the premise. If the owner is unable or unwilling to remove the animal(s), the Animal Health and Public Safety Division will remove and dispose of the animal(s) pursuant to Section 14-37 of the City's Code of Ordinances.

Under extreme conditions in which mass disposal of deceased animals is deemed necessary, the Animal Health and Public Safety Division will coordinate with appropriate City and State departments in the selection of the disposal site and mass disposal procedures (see ***Attachment: Kansas City Incinerators***; ***Attachment: Animal Carcass Disposal SOG***).

M. Public Information

1. General Public Messaging

   Designated PIOs will be responsible for releasing to the public locations of co-located shelters or animal-only shelters. They will also be responsible for detailing instructions on proper procedures for pick-up and drop-off of animals, care of animals at shelters and care of animals that must be left behind. They will work closely with the primary and secondary departments to obtain the information necessary to ensure the safety of the public as well as the animal population (see ***Attachment: Public Information Messaging***).

2. Pre-Incident (Routine Operations)

   Although the Office of Communications will serve as the primary point of media contact on most matters (especially if they are controversial in nature) most Departments will handle their own routine department-specific information needs.

   Secondary external agencies/partners are not under the direction of the City and therefore will manage their own public information and education programs.

3. Emergency Public Information

   a. On-Scene

      Animal-related public information will be provided by the on-scene public information officer to the joint information center.

   b. Unified Command Team/EOC

      During a Level 2 activation, all emergency animal-related information intended for dissemination to the public should follow these guidelines:

      i. If the Animal Health and Public Safety Division has “Direct Responsibility” for the incident, they may issue public information messages as long as it pertains exclusively to the mission of the department/Division. Copies should be provided to the Unified Command Team/EOC’s PIO.

      ii. If the Animal Health and Public Safety Division or any secondary departments do not have direct responsibility for the incident, they may release public information related to the incident, but must send a draft to the EOC’s PIO for interdepartmental coordination and approval prior to release.

      During a Level 3 activation, all emergency animal-related information will be addressed in the following way:

- The Unified Command Team/EOC will assume responsibility for the coordination and dissemination of all off-scene incident related public information pertaining to pets and animals.

X. COMMUNICATIONS

Communications between departments within the City of Kansas City and with external agencies/partners will occur primarily through two-way radios, cell phones, telephone, e-mail, and/or facsimile. During incidents in which traditional means of communications (i.e. telephone, cell phone, and e-mail) are not operable, two-way radios and amateur radios, in addition to the City's redundant communication systems, will be utilized. Volunteer amateur radio operators and Mobile Communication Vehicles, at the discretion of Incident/Unified Command, may be strategically placed at designated locations to assist in communications, such as animal shelters and/or related facilities.

Although communications with external partners will occur primarily through cell phone, telephone, e-mail, and facsimile, on-scene incident operations utilizing external partners may necessitate issuing two-way radios to facilitate communications. The decision to establish temporary radio communications on-scene with external agencies will be determined by Incident/Unified Command and the Animal Health and Public Safety Division, as appropriate.

During emergencies and/or major disasters requiring extensive coordination, a senior representative (most likely the Director) from the Department of Neighborhood and Housing Services and/or Animal Health and Public Safety Division will be assigned to the City's EOC in order to facilitate communications, coordination, and information flow, especially when animal issues are a significant element of an incident.

A. Secondary Departments and External Agencies/Partners

Secondary departments and external agencies will maintain appropriate contact with Incident Command, the City's EOC/Unified Command Team, and the Animal Health and Public Safety Division.

- Kansas City EOC Telephone Number (Emergency Number): **[REDACTED]**
  Note: Upon annex activation, additional telephone lines at the EOC may be activated.
- Animal Health and Public Safety Telephone Number (This number is not for the General Population): **[REDACTED]**
- Animal Health and Public Safety Emergency Telephone Number: An emergency line will be activated as needed.
- Animal Health and Public Safety Division Manager (Direct Line): **[REDACTED]**
- Animal Health and Public Safety Division Manager (Cellular Line): **[REDACTED]**

B. General Public

During an emergency and/or major disaster, the general population will be advised to call the following numbers in order to request City services and community support agencies related to pet welfare and safety issues.

- General questions and requests (non-life threatening) for the City: dial 311
- Emergency: dial 911
- Community resources: dial 211

XI. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

A. Finance

1. Any costs or expenditures associated with this Annex will be the responsibility of the primary and secondary departments and external agencies/partners unless otherwise stated and agreed upon by the City Manager and/or Unified Command Team/EOC.
2. Unless requested by the City, any service that is provided by or assumed by contractors or private nonprofits shall not be deemed reimbursable. In such cases, contractors or private nonprofits must have a competitively awarded or written agreement (i.e. MOU or contract) affirming that it is performing operations on the City's behalf.

B. Records

During an incident in which this Annex is activated, each organization with responsibilities listed in this Annex will be responsible for maintaining records of expenditures for equipment, supplies, services, overtime costs and related expenses for response and recovery actions.

Each organization should, at a minimum, maintain the following documents:

- Time sheets of staff, including careful documentation of overtime
- Itemized invoices and/or receipts for all items including, but not limited to, clear descriptions of items purchased (e.g., serial numbers, or other identifying information), costs, dates, vendors, and invoice/receipt numbers.
- Equipment Hours/Logs
- Mileage
- Documentation of Damages to Equipment and Supplies
- Volunteer Hours
- Copies of all Contracts, Statements, and/or Agreements
- Records of requested work providing clear descriptions of work performed, location of work performed, and dates of work performed.

C. Memoranda of Understanding and Emergency Contracts

Agreements and understandings with other local jurisdictions, other levels of government, and other agencies/partners may be utilized to supplement local resources should an emergency situation exhaust the capabilities of the City. Requests for such assistance will be made through the Office of Emergency Management in accordance with established mechanisms and procedures, and/or negotiated mutual aid agreements, memoranda of understanding (MOUs), and/or contracts. (see ***Attachment: Sample Memorandum of Understanding***).

XII. REFERENCES

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8. Irvine, L. (2004). Providing for pets during disasters: An exploratory study. *Natural Hazards Center*, Quick Response Research Report 171.

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ATTACHMENT Q-1
KANSAS CITY REGION ANIMAL KENNELS

KANSAS CITY, MO KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Amity Woods Animal Hospital	9300 NW 87th Terr Kansas City, MO 64153	(816) 880-6650
Animal Clinic of Kendallwood	2770 NE 60th St Kansas City, MO 64119	(816) 453-0700
American Pet	8141 N Oak Trfy Kansas City, MO 64118	(816) 436-8513
Antioch Dog & Cat Hospital	5200 NE Vivion Rd Kansas City, MO 64119	(816) 453-7272
Armstrong Ronald D DVM	5901 NW 72nd St Kansas City, MO 64151	(816) 741-8600
Arrowhead Veterinary Services & Country Kennels	10014 E 47th St Kansas City, MO 64133	(816) 353-5675
Country Kennels	10014 E. 47th St. Kansas City, Mo 64133	(816) 353-5675 (816) 353-0336
Countryside Animal Clinic	8131 Holmes Rd Kansas City, MO 64131	(816) 333-5050
Crest Animal Hospital	11516 Hickman Mills Dr Kansas City, MO 64134	(816) 763-1313
Daiger Dog Training LLC	505 W 116th St Kansas City, MO 64114	(816) 799-6760
Deogi Pointe	2308 NW 108th St Kansas City, MO 64154	(816) 734-2857
Dog House At Noah's Ark	6309 Main St Kansas City, MO 64113	(816) 361-6822
Dog's World of Fun	1220 W. 31st Street Kansas City, MO 64108	(816)-931-5822
Foxwood Animal Hospital	4704 NE Vivion Rd Kansas City, MO 64119	(816) 453-2154
Gladstone Animal Clinic	7027 N Oak Trfy Kansas City, MO 64118	(816) 436-1100
Hecker Animal Clinic	7240 Wornall Rd Kansas City, MO 64114	(816) 333-4330
Hickman Mills Animal Hospital	10600 Blue Ridge Blvd Kansas City, MO 64134	(816) 761-2304
Kansas City Veterinary Care LC	7240 Wornall Rd Kansas City, MO 64114	(816) 333-4330
Kate’s Canine Resort	2823 Main Street Kansas City, MO 64108	(816)-753-4188

Noah's Ark Animal Clinic	6305 Main St Kansas City, MO 64113	(816) 361-6822
Pampered Paws Grooming	7238 Wornall Rd Kansas City, MO 64114	(816) 333-2522
Parkville Animal Wellness	6444 NW Crooked Rd Kansas City, MO 64152	(816) 505-5500
Pawsitive Petcare	7301 NW Davis Ct Kansas City, MO 64152	(816) 679-9534
Pete and Mac's Recreational Resort for Pets	5860 N.W. Prairie View Rd. Kansas City, MO 64151	(816) 587-3900
Pet Motel	1101 E Blue Ridge Blvd Kansas City, MO 64146	(816) 942-5628
Picture Hills Pet Hospital	6519 N Cosby Ave Kansas City, MO 64151	(816) 587-3300
Platte Woods Animal Hospital	5901 NW 72nd St Kansas City, MO 64151	(816) 741-8600
Red Bridge Kennel	11135 Locust St Kansas City, MO 64131	(816) 942-6800
Shoal Creek Pet Lodge	8850 NE Flintlock Rd Kansas City, MO 64157	(816) 476-4048
Swift & Henry Order Buying Company Inc.	1600 Genessee St Kansas City, MO 64102	(816) 842-4666
Williams' Elkhound Ranch Kennels	9205 N. Brooklyn Kansas City, MO 64155	(816) 734-2526
Winding River Kennel	1101 E Blue Ridge Blvd Kansas City, MO 64146	(816) 942-0971
BELTON, MO KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Animal Urgent Care of Cass County	1308 N Scott Ave Belton, MO 64012	(816) 331-3120
Belton Animal Clinic And Exotic Care Center	1308 N Scott Ave Belton, MO 64012	(816) 331-3120
Belton Veterinary Center	1001 E North Ave Belton, MO 64012	(816) 331-0061
Man's Best Friend Pet Resort	329 S Mullen Rd Belton, MO 64012	(816) 331-4364
BLUE SPRINGS, MO KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Blue Springs Animal Hospital and Pet Resort	1201 SW US Highway 40 Blue Springs, MO 64015-4611	(816) 229-1544
GRANDVIEW, MO KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Grandview Animal Hospital	1006 Main St Grandview, MO 64030	(816) 761-5071

INDEPENDENCE, MO KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Hidden Valley Animal Hospital	17501 Hidden Valley Rd Independence, MO 64057	(816) 795-7387
Jackson County Animal Hospital	629 E 23rd St S Independence, MO 64055	(816) 252-7111
Old Town Animal Hospital	13717 E 39th St S Independence, MO 64055	(816) 461-5556
Three Trails	600 W 23rd St Independence, MO 6405	(816) 252-5105
LEES SUMMIT, MO KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Colbern Road Animal Clinic	1701 NE Colbern Rd Lee's Summit, MO 64086	(816) 246-7387
Lakewood Animal Health Center	5001 NE Lakewood Way Lee's Summit, MO 64064	(816) 373-1098
Pete and Mac's Recreational Resort for Pets	600 N.E. Pavestone Lees Summit, MO 64064	(816) 246-1116
Pet Pamper-Lee's Summit	3806 NE Independence Ave Lee's Summit, MO 64064	(816) 246-4393
LIBERTY, MO KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Northside Animal Clinic	1540 N Church Rd Liberty, MO 64068	(816) 781-3900
Veterinary Center of Liberty	1127 W Kansas St Liberty, MO 64068	(816) 781-0778
PECULIAR, MO KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Precious Paws Pet Sitting	15107 East 200th Street Peculiar, MO 64078-9195	(816) 322-7297
RAYMORE, MO KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Raymore Veterinary Center	411 Remington Plaza Ct Raymore, MO 64083	(816) 331-2626
RAYTOWN, MO KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Animal Companion Pet Sitting	9207 Vaughn Ave Raytown, MO 64133	(816) 737-5555
Raytown Gregory Animal Health Center	7037 Raytown Rd Raytown, MO 64133	(816) 353-6681
RIVERSIDE, MO KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**

Eagle Animal Hospital	4825 NW Gateway Ave Riverside, MO 64150	(816) 741-2345
KANSAS CITY, KS KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Animals	5445 Parallel Pkwy Kansas City, KS 66104	(913) 596-1000
Ani-pals Pet Resort	248 S 110th St Kansas City, KS 66111	(913) 422-8108
Bethel Animal Hospital & Kennel	7100 Leavenworth Rd Kansas City, KS 66109	(913) 334-2792
Global Kennel Club	1526 S 102nd St Kansas City, KS 66111	(913) 441-1352
Midwest Canine Training Ests	1526 S 102nd St Kansas City, KS 66111	(913) 441-1352
Shampooch Pet Grooming	9100 Leavenworth Rd Kansas City, KS 66109	(913) 299-7297
Stewarts Lake Kennels	8700 Kansas Ave Kansas City, KS 66111	(913) 334-0974
FAIRWAY, KS KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Hideaway Pet Services	6014 Mission Rd Fairway, KS 66205	(913) 831-3111
LEAWOOD, KS KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Camelot Court Animal Clinic	4320 W 119th S Leawood, KS 66209	(913) 469-9330
Hawthorne Animal Hospital	11966 Roe Ave Leawood, KS 66209	(913) 345-8147
Mission Road Animal Clinic	9420 Mission Rd Leawood, KS 66206	(913) 649-0552
LENEXA, KS KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Country Hill Animal Clinic	15535 W 87th Street Pkwy Lenexa, KS 66219	(913) 888-8110
Falcon Valley Animal Hospital	10111 Stevenson St Lenexa, KS 66220	(913) 764-7387
Home Buddies	11944 W 95th St # 213 Lenexa, KS 66215	(913) 948-6626
Pete & Mac's Recreational Resort for Pets	8809 Monrovia St Lenexa, KS 66215	(913) 888-8889
MISSION, KS KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Critter Care Pet Svc	5628 Reeds Rd Mission, KS 66202	(913) 384-3888

Woof's Play & Stay	6465 Frontage Rd Mission, KS 66202	(913) 403-9663
OLATHE, KS KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Barnes Jed DR	12770 S Pflumm Rd Olathe, KS 66062	(913) 768-6688
Bradford Pet Hospital	12770 S Pflumm Rd Olathe, KS 66062	(913) 768-6688
OVERLAND PARK, KS KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Cherokee Animal Clinic	9630 Antioch Rd Overland Park, KS 66212	(913) 649-0440
College Boulevard Animal Hospital	11733 College Blvd Overland Park, KS 66210	(913) 469-5869
Fox Hill Veterinary Clinic	4454 W 107th St Overland Park, KS 66207	(913) 381-2500
Heartland Animal Clinic	7821 Marty St Overland Park, KS 66204	(913) 648-1662
Johnson County Animal Clinic	9425 W 75th St Overland Park, KS 66204	(913) 642-2714
Metcalf 107 Animal Clinic	6881 W 107th St Overland Park, KS 66212	(913) 642-1077
Nall Hills Animal Hospital	9610 Nall Ave Overland Park, KS 66207	(913) 341-8836
Pawz At Play	11200 Mastin St Overland Park, KS 66210	(913) 451-7299
PetSmart	11501 Metcalf Ave Overland Park, KS 66210	(913) 338-5544
Petworks Veterinary Hospital	9232 Metcalf Ave Overland Park, KS 66212	(913) 381-3131
Puppy's Playpen Grooming Salon	5205 W 95th St Overland Park, KS 66207	(913) 648-3647
Tomahawk Animal Hospital	6301 W 75th St Overland Park, KS 66204	(913) 341-1030
ROELAND PARK, KS KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Roeland Park Veterinary Center	5162 Roe Blvd Roeland Park, KS 66205	(913) 432-2050
SHAWNEE, KS KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
Broadmore Kennels	20614 W 47th St Shawnee, KS 66218	(913) 441-5026
Loyal Companion Inc.	6208 Richards Dr Shawnee, KS 66216	(913) 631-0600

Petite Paws Bed & Bark Inn	6657 Woodland Rd Shawnee, KS 66218	(913) 441-9800
WESTWOOD, KS KENNELS		
NAME OF KENNEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE NUMBER**
FMA Animal Hospital	4755 Rainbow Blvd Westwood, KS 66205	(913) 262-1600
Westwood Animal Hospital	4820 Rainbow Blvd Westwood, KS 66205	(913) 362-2512

ATTACHMENT Q-2
KANSAS CITY HOTELS THAT ALLOW PETS

For a National Database of Pet-friendly Hotels, Campgrounds, Restaurants, and Services, refer residents to http://www.gopetfriendly.com

KANSAS CITY, MO HOTELS			
HOTEL	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE**	**PET ALLOWANCES**
1812 Overture Bed and Breakfast	1812 Washington St Kansas City, MO 64108	816-645-2405	Two dogs of any size for no fee.
Americas Best Value Inn and Suites Kansas City Downtown	3240 Broadway Kansas City, MO 64111-2426	816-531-9250	Up to 2 dogs under 50 lbs. for a fee of $10/night each.
Baymont Inn and Suites Kansas City South	8601 Hillcrest Kansas City, MO 64138	816-8227000	Dogs of any size for $10/night each.
Best Western Country Inn – North	2633 Ne 43rd St Kansas City, MO 64117-1674	816-459-7222	2 Dogs Per Room under 80 lbs. Additional Pet Types (Cats, Birds, Etc.) May Be Accepted At The Hotel's Discretion. $10 Per Day.
Best Western Plus Seville Plaza Hotel	4309 Main Street Kansas City, MO 64111	816-561-9600	2 Dogs Per Room under 80 lbs. Additional Pet Types (Cats, Birds, Etc.) May Be Accepted At The Hotel's Discretion. $10 Per Day.
Candlewood Suites Kansas City Northeast	4450 North Randolph Road, Kansas City, MO	816-886-9311	$75 nonrefundable fee (1-2 nights) or $150 nonrefundable fee (3+ nights). 80 lb. limit.
Candlewood Suites Kansas City Airport	11110 NW Ambassador, Kansas City, MO 64153	816-886-9700	$20 per night. 2 pets per room 50 lb. or less.
Chase Suite Hotel Kansas City	9900 NW Prairie View Road Kansas City, MO 64153	816-891-9009	2 dogs under 55 lbs. for a fee of $10/night.
Clarion Hotel Airport	11828 NW Plaza Circle Kansas City, MO 64153	877-424-6423	$30 per stay. 2 pets per room.
Clarion Hotel Kansas City	4011 Blue Ridge Cut Off Kansas City, MO 64133	816-353-5300	2 pets under 20 lbs. for $25/stay.
Comfort Inn At Worlds and Oceans of Fun	7300 NE Parvin Road Kansas City, MO 64117	816-454-3500	1 pet under 30 pounds for $10/night.

Comfort Inn Kansas City / Airport	11100 NW Ambassador Dr. Kansas City, MO 64153	877-424-6423	1 pet under 30 pounds for $10/night.
Courtyard by Marriott Kansas City Country Club Plaza	4600 JC Nichols Parkway Kansas City, MO 64112	816-285-9755	Pets allowed. Call for details.
Crossland Economy Studios Kansas City Northeast	4301 Corrington Avenue Kansas City, MO 64117	816-413-0060	Dogs for $10/night each. No weight limit or other restrictions.
Days Inn Kansas City International Airport	11120 Ambassador Drive Kansas City, MO 64190	816-746-1666	One dog of any size for $15/night.
Drury Inn and Suites Kansas City Airport	7900 Tiffany Springs Parkway Kansas City, MO 64153	816-880-9700	One dog of any size for $10/night.
Drury Inn and Suites KC Stadium	3830 Blue Ridge Cutoff Kansas City, MO 64133	816-923-3000	One dog of any size for no fee. Two small pets may be allowed; call for approval.
Econo Lodge Airport	11300 Northwest Prairieview Kansas City, MO 64153	816-464-5082	Only pets under 30 lbs. allowed for $10/day per pet.
Econo Lodge Inn & Suites Downtown	3240 Broadway Kansas City, MO 64111-2426	877-424-6423	$10/day per pet, up to 50 lbs.
Econo Lodge Kansas City	2232 Taney Street Kansas City, MO 64116	816-421-6000	2 pets per room under 40 lbs. for a fee of $10/night per pet.
Embassy Suites Kansas City Airport	7640 NW Tiffany Springs Parkway Kansas City, MO 64153	816-891-7788	2 dogs under 25 lbs. for a fee of $10/night.
Extended Stay America KC-airport	11712 Northwest Plaza Circle Kansas City, MO 64153	816-270-7829	Dogs for $10/night each. No weight limit or other restrictions.
Extended Stay America KC-south	550 East 105th Street Kansas City, MO 64131	816-943-1315	Up to 3 dogs of any size for a fee of $25/night each.

Fairfield Inn N Suites by Marriott Liberty	8101 North Church Road Kansas City, MO 64158	816-792-4000	Up to 2 dogs of any size for a fee of $75/each.
Four Points by Sheraton Kansas City Airport	11832 Plaza Ct Kansas City, MO 64153	816-464-2345	Up to 2 dogs under 50 lbs. for a fee of $89/night each.
Hilton Kansas City Airport	8801 NW 112th Street Kansas City, MO 64153	816-891-8900	Up to 2 pets (75 lbs. or less) per guest room for an additional fee of $75.00 per stay.
Hilton President Kansas City	1329 Baltimore Kansas City, MO 64105	816-221-9490	Up to two pets (75 lbs. or less) for an additional fee of $75 per stay.
Holiday Inn Airport	11728 North Ambassador Drive Kansas City, MO 64153	816-801-8400	$30 nonrefundable deposit per stay. 50 lb. weight limit.
Holiday Inn At the Plaza	One East 45th Street Kansas City, MO 64111	816-753-7400	2 dogs of any size for a fee of $25/each.
Holiday Inn Coco Key Sports Complex	9103 East 39th Street Kansas City, MO 64133	816-737-0200	No deposit is charged at check-in.
Holiday Inn Express Westport	801 Westport Road Kansas City, MO 64111	816-931-1000	2 dogs for a one-time $25 fee. No very large dogs.
Holiday Inn Northeast	7333 Parvin Road Kansas City, MO 64117	816-455-1060	2 pets for $20. 3 or more pets for a fee of $20 per pet. Pet deposit is $20 per stay.
Homestead KC-airport	9701 North Shannon Avenue Kansas City, MO 64153	816-891-8500	Dogs for a fee of $25/night each. There is no weight limit, but several large dogs won't be allowed to share the same room.
Homestead KC-country Club Plaza	4535 Main Street Kansas City, MO 64111	816-531-2212	One dog of any size for a fee of $25/night, with a $75 max.
Homewood Suites Kansas City Airport	7312 North Polo Drive Kansas City, MO 64153	816-880-9880	Pets for a $50 non-refundable fee, plus an additional $10/night for each dog. No weight limit or other restrictions.

Intercontinental Kansas City	401 Ward Parkway Kansas City, MO 64112	816-756-1500	Up to 2 dogs under 25 lbs. for a fee of $25/night.
La Quinta Inn and Suites Kansas City Airport	6901 NW 83rd Street Kansas City, MO 64153	816-587-6262	Up to two pets of any size are allowed in each room for no additional fee or deposit.
Microtel Kansas City Airport	11831 NW Plaza Drive Kansas City, MO 64153	816-270-1200	$25 per stay.
Motel 6 Kansas City Southeast	6400 E 87Th St Kansas City, MO 64138	816-333-4468	Pets stay for free, and there is no weight limit or restriction on the number of dogs per room.
Motel 6 Kansas City North - Airport	8230 NW Prairie View Rd Kansas City, MO 64151	816-741-6400	Pets stay for free, and there is no weight limit or restriction on the number of dogs per room.
The Q Hotel And Spa	560 Westport Road Kansas City, MO 64111	816-931-0001	Pets allowed. Call for details.
Quality Suites Airport	11951 NW Ambassador Dr. Kansas City, MO 64153	877-424-6423	2 pets per room 20 lbs. or less for a fee of $25/stay.
Radisson Hotel Kansas City Airport	11828 NW Plaza Circle Kansas City, MO 64153	877-424-6423	2 pets per room 20 lbs. or less for a fee of $20/night.
Red Roof Inn Kansas City North - Worlds of Fun	3636 NE Randolph Road Kansas City, MO 64161	816-452-8585	1 dog under 85 lbs. for a fee of $15/night.
Residence Inn by Marriott Kansas City Airport	10300 North Ambassador Drive Kansas City, MO 64153	816-741-2300	2 dogs under 30 lbs. for a fee of $75/stay each.
Residence Inn by Marriott Kansas City Country Club Plaza	4601 Broadway Kansas City, MO 64112	816-753-0033	1 dog for a one-time $75 fee.
Residence Inn By Marriott Kansas City Downtown Union Hill	2975 Main Street Kansas City, MO 64108	816-561-3000	2 dogs of any size for a fee of $75/stay.

Sheraton Suites Country Club Plaza	770 West 47th Street Kansas City, MO 64112	816-931-4400	Dogs with a $25 refundable deposit. No weight limit or other restrictions.
Sleep Inn Airport	7611 Northwest 97th Terrace Kansas City, MO 64153	816-891-0111	Dogs for a fee of $10/night each. No weight limit or other restrictions.
Su Casa B&B	9004 E. 92nd Street Kansas City, MO 64138	816-965-5647	$15 per dog, $25 per horse. Accommodates dogs and horses.
Super 8	6900 Northwest 83 Terrace Kansas City, MO 64152	816-587-0808	$20/pet, per day
Super 8	11900 NW Plaza Circle Kansas City, MO 64153	816-464-2002	$25/pet
The Westin Crown Center Kansas City	1 Pershing Road Kansas City, MO 64108	816-474-4400	2 dogs (40 lbs. or less) for no additional fee. For larger pets, the hotel charges a non-refundable fee of $50.00 per stay.
BELTON, MO HOTELS			
Econo Lodge	222 Peculiar Dr. Belton, MO 64012	816-322-1222	$10 per night
CAMERON, MO HOTELS			
Comfort Inn	1803 Comfort Lane Cameron, MO 64429	816-632-5655	Pets allowed. Call for details.
Econo Lodge	220 E. Grand Cameron, MO 64429	816-632-6571	Max 2 pets per room, up to 50 pounds for a fee of $10/pet per night.
Super 8	1710 N Walnut Street Cameron, MO 64429	816-632-8888	Pets Welcome with Permission in Smoking Rooms with a fee.
GRANDVIEW, MO HOTELS			
Rodeway Inn	15201 S. US Hwy 71, Grandview, MO 64030	816-331-0300	1 pet under 20 lbs. per room for $15/night and a $50 deposit.
HARRISONVILLE, MO HOTELS			
Comfort Inn & Suites	2304 S. Commercial Street, Harrisonville, MO 64701	816-884-4124	1 pet up to 10 lbs. with a fee of $10/night.
HIGGINSVILLE, MO HOTELS			

Super 8	I-70 and Hwy 13 Exit 49 Higginsville, MO 64037-0306	660-584-7781	$10/night per pet.
INDEPENDENCE, MO HOTELS			
Comfort Suites	19751 E. Valley View Parkway Independence, MO 64057	816-373-9880	3 pets for a fee of $25/night per pet.
Holiday Inn Express	19901 E Valley View Pkwy Independence, MO 64057	1 800 315 2621	$25/night per pet.
Quality Inn & Suites East	4200 South Noland Rd , Independence, MO 64055	816-373-8856	2 pets up to 50 lbs. for a fee of $10/night per pet with a $50 refundable deposit.
Staybridge Suites Kansas City-Independence	19400 E. 39th Place South Independence, Mo 64057	1 800-225-1237	$75 per stay (1-6 nights) $150 per stay (7+ nights). Must weight 80 lbs. or less.
Super 8	4032 S Lynn Court Dr Independence, MO 64055-3360	816-833-1888	$10/night per pet with a $50 refundable pet deposit.
KEARNEY, MO HOTELS			
Comfort Inn	400 S. Platte Clay Way, Kearney, MO 64060	816-628-2288	1 pet for $10/night (25 lbs. or under).
Econo Lodge	505 Shanks Ave., Kearney, MO 64060	816-628-5111	$12/night (Small Dogs ONLY).
Quality Inn	601 Centerville Avenue, Kearney, MO 64060	816-628-5000	2 pets under 40 lbs. for a fee of $10/night per pet.
Super 8	210 Platte Clay Way Kearney, MO 64060-7564	816-628-6800	$10 Fee
LEES SUMMIT, MO HOTELS			
Comfort Inn	607 SE Oldham Parkway, Lees Summit, MO 64081	816-524-8181	2 pets up to 25 lbs. for a fee of $25/stay per pet.
Comfort Inn & Suites	3701 N.E. Ralph Powell Rd, Lees Summit, MO 64064	816-554-6688	1 pet under 30 lbs. for $25 per stay.
Quality Inn & Suites	4825 NE Lakewood Way , Lees Summit, MO 64064	816-795-6400	2 pets 25 lbs. or less for $35/ night per pet.
LIBERTY, MO HOTELS			

Super 8	I-35 exit 16 (Hwy 152) Liberty, MO 64068-1052	816-781-9400	Pets allowed.
OAK GROVE, MO HOTELS			
Econo Lodge	410 S.E. 1st. St., Oak Grove, MO 64075	816-690-3681	$10/night per pet.
PLATTE CITY, MO HOTELS			
Super 8	I-29 and Hwy 92 Platte City, MO 64079-7602	816-858-2888	$20/night per pet.
RICHMOND, MO HOTELS			
Super 8	888 Slumber Lane Richmond, MO 64085	816-776-8008	Pets Welcome with Permission (fee)
RIVERSIDE, MO HOTELS			
Super 8	800 NW Argosy Parkway Riverside, MO 64150	816-505-2888	$15/night per pet
SMITHVILLE, MO HOTELS			
Super 8	112 Cuttings Dr Smithville, MO 64089-0342	816-532-3088	Pets Welcome with Permission (fee)
ST JOSEPH, MO HOTELS			
Super 8	4502 SE US Hwy 169 St. Joseph, MO 64507	816-232-2345	$15/night per pet.

ATTACHMENT Q-3
KANSAS CITY INCINERATORS

KANSAS CITY REGION			
NAME OF COMPANY	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE**	**COMMENTS**
Amos Family Funeral Home	10901 Johnson Dr., Shawnee, KS 66203	(913) 631-5566	Retail Pet Cremation Services
Animal Health & Public Safety Animal Shelter	4400 Raytown Rd, Kansas City, MO 64127	(816) 513-9801	High Volume Capacity – 2 incinerators
Pet Cremation Services	13508 Oak St Kansas City, MO 64145-1456	(816) 941-2009	High Volume Capacity
Rolling Acres Memorial Gardens for Pets	12200 N. Crooked Road, P.O. Box 12073, Kansas City, MO 64152	(816) 891-8888	High Volume Capacity
Wayside Waifs	3901 Martha Truman Road Kansas City, MO 64137	(816) 761-8151	High Volume Capacity

ATTACHMENT Q-4
KANSAS CITY PET TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

(NOTE: This list only represents commercial pet transportation providers. To see a list of key external partners that have the capability to assist in transport operations, please see the Attachment: Resource List.)

KANSAS CITY REGION			
COMPANY	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE**	**SERVICES PROVIDED**
Creature Comforts	105 South Jefferson Street, Kearney, MO 64060	(816) 645-8713	Local Pet Taxi
Critter Sitter Connection	400 West Pershing Road, Kansas City, MO 64108	(816) 454-8862	Local Pet Taxi
Guardian Pet Care & Massage	P.O. Box 26566 Overland Park, KS 66225	(913) 538-1548	Local Pet Taxi
Happy Tails of Johnson County	6211 W 155th Place, Overland Park, KS	(913) 706-3146	Local Pet Taxi
Pet Air	1527 Grand Blvd. Kansas City, MO 64108	(816) 471-2412	Long distance ground transport, local ground transport, and air transport

ATTACHMENT Q-5
POTENTIAL DONORS AND PET FOOD SUPPLIERS

(NOTE: see American Veterinary Medical Association for additional donors)

NATIONAL		
COMPANY	**ADDRESS**	**CONTACT INFORMATION**
American Feed Industry Association	Arlington, VA	(703) 524-0810 www.afia.org
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA)	424 E. 92nd St New York, NY 10128	(212) 876-7700
Animal Charities of America	1100 Larkspur Landing Circle, Suite 340, Larkspur, CA 94939	(800) 626-5892 www.animalcharitiesofamerica.org
Del Monte Foods	San Francisco, CA	(415) 247-3000 www.delmonte.com
Evanger's Dog and Cat Food Company	Wheeling, IL	(847) 537-0102 www.evangersdogfood.com/
Farmers Warehouse Company	Keyes, CA	(209) 632-2333 www.farmerswarehouse.com/
Hill's Pet Nutrition, Inc.	P.O. Box 148 Topeka, KS 66601	(800) 445-5777
The Humane Society of the United States	2100 L St., NW Washington, D.C. 20037	(202) 452-1100
Iams Company	Dayton, OH	(800) 675-3849 (800) 525-4267 http://www.iams.com
Natural Life Pet Products	Girard, KS	(800) 367-2391 (620) 724-8012 http://www.nlpp.com/
Nestlé Purina	St. Louis, MO	(314) 982-1000 (800) 778-7462 www.purina.com
Pedigree		(800) 525-5273 www.pedigree.com
PETCO Foundation	7262 North Rosemead Blvd. San Gabriel, CA 91775	(858) 453-7845
Petsmart Charities	19601 N 27th Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85027	(800) 423-7387
Walmart Home Office	702 SW 8th Street Bentonville, Arkansas 72716	(800) 925-6278 www.walmartfoundation.org

Whole Foods – Midwest Regional Office	3241 N. Lincoln Ave Chicago IL 60657-1110	(773) 755-1500

ATTACHMENT Q-6
PUBLIC INFORMATION MESSAGING

The following pre-crafted public information messages can be modified and adapted to fit the needs of the incident. For additional information and messaging strategies, see ready.gov or fema.gov.

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http://www.kcmo.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
[INSERT DATE]

CONTACT:
[INSERT NAMES AND NUMBERS]

[AREA AFFECTED] RESIDENTS URGED TO TAKE PETS WITH THEM AS [DISASTER] PROMPTS EVACUATIONS

KANSAS CITY, MO — *Introduction Paragraph explaining disaster situation, which areas are at risk and urging those people to take their pets with them in case of evacuation.*

Quote from local official urging residents to plan ahead for their pets in an emergency, providing specific local information, etc.

Standard emergency preparedness language:

All pet owners are urged to keep a pet emergency supply kit, which should include the following:

- Three-or-more-day supply of food in airtight, water proof container and drinking water.
- Bowls for food and water and can opener.
- Current photos and physical description of your pets, including details on markings.
- Medications, vaccination records (stored in a waterproof container) and first aid pet supplies.
- Comfort items such as a toy and blanket.
- Small garbage bags.
- For dogs —include a leash, harness and a sturdy carrier large enough to use as a sleeping area.
- For cats include a litter box and litter, as well as a sturdy carrier large enough for transport.
- Information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems and the name and number of your veterinarian in case you have to foster or board your pets.

If officials call for an evacuation, pet owners should be aware that many evacuation shelters do not accept pets, and they must plan their destination in advance. Many hotels, motels, campsites and other facilities around the country now allow pets. Hotels and motels may be willing to lift "no pet" restriction in an emergency. Friends and family members living outside the area may be able to provide shelter, too. (Please check with your local animal shelter or emergency management office to determine if a pet-friendly emergency shelter will be set up in your location.)

For more tips on preparedness plans that include your pets, visit www.ready.gov.
Media inquiries about [INSERT] should be directed to [INSERT NAME] at [INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION].

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http://www.kcmo.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
[INSERT DATE]

CONTACT:
[INSERT NAMES AND NUMBERS]

EMERGENCY PET SHELTER ACTIVATED

KANSAS CITY, MO — The City of Kansas City, Missouri [and its local partners] will open and operate an Emergency Pet Shelter at [INSERT LOCATIONS].

Under FEMA guidelines, this shelter will only accept household pets, such as cats, dogs, birds, rabbits, and rodents. Exotic animals, reptiles, insects, amphibians, and fish will be accepted at [INSERT ORGANIZATION]. Large animals/live stock should be taken to [INSERT LOCATION].

However, we are urging all residents to make their own arrangements for their pets and animals by asking for the assistance of friends and family who can help house and care for their pets.

For more information about where you can take your animal, please contact [INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION].

Media inquiries about [INSERT] should be directed to [INSERT NAME] at [INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION].

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http://www.kcmo.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
[INSERT DATE]

CONTACT:
[INSERT NAMES AND NUMBERS]

DON'T LEAVE YOUR PETS BEHIND
Your Pet Needs You to Be Prepared for Disasters

KANSAS CITY, MO — In preparation for your evacuation from [type of emergency] plan to take your pets with you. The single most important thing you can do to protect your pets is to take them with you when you evacuate. In a disaster animals left behind can easily be injured, lost or killed. Animals left inside your home can escape through windows or walls damaged in a disaster. Animals left tied up outside or turned loose to fend for themselves will be very

vulnerable to exposure, starvation, contaminated food or water, and other hazards. Your pet's lifeline is you.

Items to bring for your pet: enough water and food for three days, travel cage and leashes or harnesses, required medications, medical history forms, a current photo of your pet, and your pet's favorite toy.

If you become separated from your pet, please contact the [INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION]; you will be expected to describe what your pet looks like. If you find that your pet was brought to an emergency animal shelter, you should bring a photo and any additional documentation for positive identification to retrieve your pet.

Media inquiries about [INSERT] should be directed to [INSERT NAME] at [INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION].

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http://www.kcmo.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
[INSERT DATE]

CONTACT:
[INSERT NAMES AND NUMBERS]

HOMELESS PETS

What to Do If You Find an Abandoned Pet

KANSAS CITY, MO — Pet owners may have either left their pets behind or become separated from their pets during the evacuation from [type of emergency]. If you find an abandoned pet, the City's Animal Health and Public Safety Division advises that you call them immediately and do not attempt to capture the animal yourself. In times of distress, animals may become fearful and display acts of aggression toward strangers. To avoid injury and the possible spread of disease, do not touch the animal and call the Animal Health and Public Safety Division as soon as possible. Please call the following number:

[INSERT CONTACT NUMBER FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND PUBLIC SAFETY]

Media inquiries about [INSERT] should be directed to [INSERT NAME] at [INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION].

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http://www.kcmo.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
[INSERT DATE]

CONTACT:
[INSERT NAMES AND NUMBERS]

LOCATING YOUR PET

What To Do If You've Been Separated from Your Pet

KANSAS CITY, MO — The bond formed between pets and their owners represents an important connection between humans and animals. If you have been separated from your pet, please contact the [INSERT ORGANIZATIONS] at [(###) ### - ####].

When calling the [INSERT ORGANIZATIONS] please be prepared to describe what your pet looks like. If you find that your pet was brought to an emergency animal shelter, you should bring a photo and any additional documentation for positive identification to retrieve your pet.

Media inquiries about [INSERT] should be directed to [INSERT NAME] at [INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION].

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http://www.kcmo.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
[INSERT DATE]

CONTACT:
[INSERT NAMES AND NUMBERS]

CITY OFFICIALS URGE FLOOD PREPARATION FOR PETS

KANSAS CITY, MO — The City of Kansas City, Missouri offers the following evacuation tips for pet owners in the event of a flood:

- Do not leave your pets behind.
- As rescue officials may not allow you to take your pets if you need to be rescued, do not wait until the last minute to evacuate.
- Securely fasten a current identification tag to your pet's collar. It's a good idea to include a phone number of a friend or family member so someone who finds your pet will be able to reach someone who knows you.
- Carry a photo of you and your pet for identification purposes.
- Transport pets in secure pet carriers and keep pets on leashes or harnesses.
- Because most emergency shelters do not admit pets, call hotels in a safe location and ask if you can bring your pets. Ask the manager if a no-pet policy can be lifted during the disaster.
- If you and your pets cannot stay together, call friends, family members, veterinarians or boarding kennels in a safe area to arrange foster care.
- Be sure to pack your pet's emergency supply kit filled with at least a three-day supply of food, water and other supplies, such as medical records, owner's documentation, cat litter and other necessary sanitary items and medication.
- Keep a list of emergency phone numbers (veterinarian, local animal control, animal shelters, Red Cross, etc.).

Media inquiries about [INSERT] should be directed to [INSERT NAME] at [INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION].

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http://www.kcmo.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
[INSERT DATE]

CONTACT:
[INSERT NAMES AND NUMBERS]

CITY OFFICIALS REMIND RESIDENTS ABOUT CARING FOR YOUR PETS IN HOT WEATHER

KANSAS CITY, MO — As the summer heat approaches, here are some preparedness tips to consider when caring for your pets:

- Never leave pets in a car, even with the windows down. The inside of a car can reach temperatures in excess of 150 degrees in a matter of minutes.
- If possible, pets should be kept indoors during excessive heat.
- If keeping a pet outside, make sure that pets have adequate shelter from the sun and plenty of fresh water at all times.
- Plan outside activities with your pets during the cooler parts of the day: early morning and evening. Limit the outside activity of your pets during the heat of the day.
- During hot weather, sidewalks and pavement radiate excessive amounts of heat and can be too hot for the pads of your pet's paws. Consider that if the sidewalk is too hot for you to walk barefoot, it is too hot for your pet to walk on.
- Allow access to the coolest part of your home. If you don't have air conditioning, or you turn it off while at work, make sure your pet can get to a cool place, such as a basement.
- Take extra precautions in hot weather for dogs that are elderly, overweight or snub-nosed.
- Always have a disaster plan in place for you, your family, and your pets.

Additional pet safety information can be accessed through [insert local information]

Media inquiries about [INSERT] should be directed to [INSERT NAME] at [INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION].

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http://www.kcmo.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
[INSERT DATE]

CONTACT:
[INSERT NAMES AND NUMBERS]

CITY OFFICIALS REMIND RESIDENTS ABOUT CARING FOR YOUR PETS IN COLD WEATHER

KANSAS CITY, MO — Winter can be a season of bitter cold and numbing wetness. Help your pets remain happy and healthy during the colder months by following these simple guidelines.

- Don't leave dogs outdoors when the temperature drops. Most dogs, and all cats, are safer indoors, except when taken out for exercise. Regardless of the season, shorthaired, very young, or old dogs and *all* cats should never be left outside without supervision. Short-coated dogs may feel more comfortable wearing a sweater during walks.
- No matter what the temperature, wind-chill can threaten a pet's life. A dog or cat is happiest and healthiest when kept indoors. If your dog is an outdoor dog, however, he/she must be protected by a dry, draft-free doghouse that is large enough to allow the dog to sit and lie down comfortably, but small enough to hold in his/her body heat. The floor should be raised a few inches off the ground and covered with cedar shavings or straw. The house should be turned to face away from the wind, and the doorway should be covered with waterproof burlap or heavy plastic.
- Pets that spend a lot of time outdoors need more food in the winter because keeping warm depletes energy. Routinely check your pet's water dish to make certain the water is fresh and unfrozen. Use plastic food and water bowls rather than metal; when the temperature is low, your pet's tongue can stick and freeze to metal.
- Warm engines in parked cars attract cats and small wildlife, which may crawl up under the hood. To avoid injuring any hidden animals, bang on your car's hood to scare them away before starting your engine.
- The salt and other chemicals used to melt snow and ice can irritate the pads of your pet's feet. Wipe the feet with a damp towel before your pet licks them and irritates his/her mouth.
- Antifreeze is a deadly poison, but it has a sweet taste that may attract animals and children. Wipe up spills and store antifreeze (and all household chemicals) out of reach.
- Always have a winter disaster plan in place for you, your family and your pets.

Additional pet safety information can be accessed through [insert local information here]

Media inquiries about [INSERT] should be directed to [INSERT NAME] at [INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION].

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQS)
(Provide in e-mails, newsletters, and articles)

Why is pet preparedness important?
Disaster can strike anywhere and at any time. House fires, flooding, tornadoes, wildfires, earthquakes, hazardous material spills and acts of terrorism may all force you and your family from your home – temporarily or maybe permanently. Responding to and recovering from such events requires advanced planning. All members of your family must be taken into account in these plans, including pets. Knowing what supplies to have available, how to evacuate with your pet, where your pet will stay, and how you will meet your pet’s needs throughout the disaster are all critical questions that must be addressed.

Is this a community-wide concern?
Definitely. Most communities have a significant number of families with pets. Not only is the welfare of the pets important, the lack of planning for pet issues during disaster can have a direct effect on the safety of the human population. Pets are integral members of many families, and a community's lack of planning for pet issues may cause families to delay evacuation or avoid seeking assistance until they are sure their pet's needs are met. Additionally, first responders may be put at risk when confronted by frightened or displaced animals left behind. If the disaster has caused an intermingling of wild and domesticated animals, diseases like rabies could become a serious threat to humans and animals.

What can I do to protect my pets BEFORE a disaster?
A disaster can hit your area with or without notice, that's why it is very important for a family to be prepared in case such an event should occur. The best preparation is a family household disaster plan, and this plan should always include your pets. There are several things a family should do before a disaster approaches to better prepare. Contact your veterinarian, local animal shelter, humane society, or emergency management office for information on caring for pets in an emergency. Find out if there are any shelters set-up to take pets in an emergency, but keep in mind that shelters are usually full even without a disaster so any space would be very limited. Check with your veterinarian to see if he can board your pet or if there is someone he could recommend in the area or town you have designated as your family evacuation site. If you decide to take your pet with you, have a carrier that allows your pet to stand up and turn around inside. Put familiar items such as the pet's normal bedding and favorite toys inside. Train your pets to become comfortable with the carrier beforehand by using it as its "room". Keep a list of hotels that will accept pets, and be sure to ask if there are any size restrictions.

When assembling emergency supplies for the household, include items for pets such as extra food, kitty litter, bowls, and extra medication. Pets should have their vaccines current, and records kept in a plastic, sealable bag. If your pet gets separated from you, proper identification may be its only way home, so make sure it has a properly fitted collar or harness that includes current license, identification and rabies tags. Microchips are also a good way for your pet to be identified, but not every shelter and clinic has access to a microchip scanner, and not all scanners read all chips.

What can I do to protect my pets DURING a disaster?
During a disaster, bring your pets inside immediately. Animals have instincts about severe weather changes and may isolate themselves or try to escape, especially if they are afraid. Never leave a pet outside or tied up during a storm or disaster event. You may need to separate dogs and cats, because even if your pets normally get along, the anxiety of an emergency situation can cause pets to act unreasonably. If you decide to evacuate during a disaster, plan to take your pets with you. Do not leave your pet at home during a disaster because you never know what will happen when you are gone, or when you will be able to get back. Remember to take your pet's medical records and medicines with your emergency supplies. If you have a bird, make sure the bird is caged and you have a thin cloth or sheet to cover the cage. The stress of moving and the anxiety of the disaster may stress the bird, and being in a covered cage may help alleviate some of this. Not all evacuation facilities will accept animals. It is usually better for you to evacuate early with your pet to a previously identified safe location than to wait until it is too late. If you wait to be evacuated by emergency personnel, they may not allow you to bring your animal.

What can I do to protect my pets AFTER a disaster?

Just because a disaster has passed, do not assume that the worst is over. Do not let your pets loose in the house or yard until you have had the chance to examine everything very carefully. It is possible, especially with flooding, that there may be damage to your home which could hurt you or your pet. Carefully walk the yard to verify the fence is intact and there is nothing new and dangerous in the yard, particularly snakes or other dangerous animals which may have come into your yard during flooding.

If your pet was placed in a shelter or boarding facility, contact them as soon as possible to verify your pet is fine and let them know when you will be able to come get it. If your pet is lost during a disaster, check with your area shelters every day since strays only have to be held for a certain number of days before being considered unclaimed and put to sleep.

Don't be surprised if your pet is more anxious or fearful after a disaster. Familiar scents and landmarks may look different and your pet may become confused and lost. Normally quiet and friendly pets may become defensive and aggressive. It's very important to observe your pets closely after a disaster, and give them extra attention, if necessary. They won't understand everything that just happened, and will look to you to provide some stability and comfort.

ATTACHMENT Q-7
RAPID ASSESSMENT INFORMATION SHARING AND COLLECTION SOP

(NOTE: Disseminate this to External Partners)

RAPID IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM

Emergency Pet Services Plan

OVERVIEW:

Rapid Impact Assessments are conducted to collect information about the impacts on residential and community assets to inform both the response and recovery processes.

As a valued partner in the City's efforts to ensure pets and animals are cared for in an emergency or disaster, it will be imperative that your organization assist the City in understanding the true scope and magnitude of the situation. Therefore, your organization will play an important role in ensuring that the most accurate and timely information is gathered, analyzed, and utilized during disaster operations.

PROCEDURES:

During an emergency or disaster in which pets and animals are affected, please contact the Office of Emergency Management to assist in the City's initial assessment of the incident, and to assist the City in determining the needs of the community, especially as it relates to pets and animals.

Contact Information

Under most emergency and/or disaster situations, please contact the City's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). However, during small-scale incidents, you may be instructed to contact the Animal Health & Public Safety Division.

Kansas City, MO Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

- Kansas City EOC Telephone Number (Emergency Number): (866) 417-6400
- E-mail: gene.shepherd@kcmo.org
- Fax: (816) 784-9055

Kansas City, MO Animal Health & Public Safety Division

- Animal Health & Public Safety Telephone Number: (816) 513-9801
- Animal Health & Public Safety Division Manager (Direct Line): (816) 513-9803
- Animal Health & Public Safety Division Manager (Cellular Line): (816) 719-0615
- E-mail: animalcontrol@kcmo.org

Rapid Assessment Information Collection

Please be prepared to provide the following information. Depending on the availability of communication methods, please call, fax, or e-mail the City EOC and/or Animal Health & Public Safety Division.

Date: _____

Time: _____

Your Organization	
Name/Point of Contact	
Contact Info (Phone, Fax, E-mail)	

Please identify if your observations/assessments are:

- ☐ First-hand (i.e. visual) observations by you or someone from your organization
- ☐ Word-of-Mouth (i.e. information from someone outside your organization)

Type of Incident	
Time of Incident	
Location of Incident	

Please identify the geographical areas most heavily impacted by the disaster (or most vulnerable to the imminent disaster).

If possible, please estimate the number of pets/animals that may need assistance (i.e. sheltering, transport, medical care, etc.).

Please provide any immediate life-safety issues that need to be addressed right away.

If possible, please identify any animal facilities (animal shelters, zoo, animal hospitals, etc.) that may have been affected (or will be affected) by the emergency or disaster. Also, include an estimate of animal assets/facilities that may still be usable.

Please identify any immediate concerns and/or needs that the City should be aware of in response to this

incident. Please recommend immediate response needs and priorities.

Please provide, if possible, an evaluation of the extent of pet/animal injuries and/or fatalities.

Please identify what actions have already been taken and by whom.

Please identify the current capabilities and needs of your organization in supporting disaster operations.

Please provide any additional information that may be helpful in ensuring pet and animal needs are being addressed.

Please attach extra sheet(s) if necessary.

ATTACHMENT Q-8
ANIMAL SHELTER SITE SELECTION SOG

The City of Kansas City, Missouri may establish temporary emergency animal shelter(s) or work with established animal shelter organizations to receive and provide care for pets and animals during an emergency or disaster. This standard operating guide (SOG) only discusses the selection criteria for temporary emergency animal shelters. For a listing of established animal shelter organizations and kennels, please see Attachment: Kansas City Region Animal Kennels, Attachment: Resource List, or relevant MOUs.

When selecting temporary emergency animal shelter(s), these shelters should be located near human shelters when possible. Temporary shelters using military grade tents may also be an option, which could be set up in close proximity to human shelters. This will allow owners to help with the care of their pets and may reduce the stress level of the animals and their owners.

Location of temporary animal shelters will depend on which part(s) of the City is/are affected by the incident or event. Potential temporary shelter locations may include:

- Fairgrounds
- Livestock Facilities
- Race Tracks
- Arenas
- Airports
- Abandoned Warehouses
- Empty Lots
- Churches
- Community Centers

POTENTIAL TEMPORARY EMERGENCY CONGREGATE HOUSEHOLD PET SHELTERS IN KANSAS CITY, MO:
While many factors will determine whether or not a facility or site will be used as a temporary animal shelter, the following sites may serve as suitable options for the City, and should be considered (see Shelter Site Selection Matrix):

- **American Royal Center**
  1701 American Royal Court
  Kansas City, MO 64102

- **City-owned Community Centers (Parking Lots) and Convention Centers**

- **Memorial Missionary Baptist Church**
  11424 Hickman Mills Drive
  Kansas City, MO 64134

TEMPORARY EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTER SELECTION CRITERIA & CONSIDERATIONS:

Size and Estimated Capacity

The space required will likely be based on the number of small, medium, and large carriers/cages to temporarily house pets and animals. As a general rule, it is estimated that the amount of space needed per large cage is 10 square feet. Small and medium size carriers/cages can be stacked on the larger cages to house more animals in the same space.

	10 Large Carriers/Cages	**40** Large Carriers/Cages	**100** Large Carriers/Cages	**250** Large Carriers/Cages
Estimated Space Needed	100 sq. feet	400 sq. feet	1,000 sq. feet	2,500 sq. feet

Also, when possible, any building/facility structure should only represent **25 percent** of the site. This will ensure there is plenty of room for expansion, parking, and room for animals to exercise.

Parking
Sites should have sufficient parking space to accommodate animal owners, staff, volunteers, and emergency personnel.

Accessibility
One of the most important considerations when selecting a temporary emergency animal shelter is that it is both visible and easily accessible to the public. For example, sites on steep sloping grounds can make it difficult to utilize sidewalks and roadways, especially for those with physical impairments. Potential sites should also be accessible and in close approximation to major roadways and public transportation routes/stops.

Also, because these sites will likely necessitate supplies and additional resources, sites should be easily accessible to large vehicles, such as semi-trucks and trailers.

Essential Utilities
Under most situations, sites must have access to essential utilities, such as: electricity, ventilation, heat/air conditioning, water, waste water system, and trash removal.

Equipment
When possible, select sites that have existing equipment that can be utilized for shelter operations. Equipment may include, but is not limited to:

- Functional refrigerator for vaccines and medicine
- Freezer
- Copy machine for record-keeping and documentation.
- Computers
- Animal equipment and supplies (i.e. cages)
- Tables and chairs

Basic Accommodations
When possible, choose sites that have the following accommodations or features:

- Functioning restrooms
- Showers
- Non-carpeted floors
- Impervious flooring
- Open space for animals to walk/exercise

- Separate rooms to shelter different types of animals
- No known adjacent property owner/neighborhood opposition

Safety & Security
Temporary emergency animal shelter sites must be able to be secured as much as possible. Safety considerations are also critical, especially following a major disaster in which the site may have been damaged. Once a site is selected, conduct a thorough damage assessment to ensure it is safe.

Storage
When possible, select sites with existing storage equipment and space that can accommodate secure and vector free storage space for equipment, feed/food, and supplies. This will be especially important for shelter medical staff, which will need a secure storage area for controlled drugs and vaccinations to treat injured and sick animals.

Site Meets all Government Regulations
Ensure that the site meets local, state, and Federal requirements and regulations. These may include:

- Local zoning regulations

- Occupational Safety and Health Agency (OSHA) Requirements
  - Eye washing stations
  - Noise pollution
  - Air quality
  - Controlled access to hazardous materials

- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
  - Ensure the site facilitates reasonable and immediate access and use to the building/site for the public, volunteers, and staff

Existing Vulnerabilities
Before selecting a site, ensure that the site is not vulnerable to the immediate and/or cascading hazards that could immediately or potentially impact the functionality of the facility and its operations.

ATTACHMENT Q-9
ANIMAL CARCASS DISPOSAL SOG

Effective disposal of animal carcasses and materials is a key component to any disaster operation in which animals have perished. The overall goal of disposal operations is to eliminate in a timely, safe, bio secure, aesthetically acceptable, and environmentally responsible manner, all animal carcasses that result from an incident. In discussing disposal activities during emergencies and disasters, this standard operating guide focuses on the selection of optimal disposal procedures, and if necessary, the evaluation of disposal sites.

DISPOSAL STRATEGIES, PROCEDURES, & SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

Disposal strategies, including both on-site and off-site disposal methods, may be necessary under certain circumstances. In other cases, carcasses may need to be stored temporarily until conditions are more amenable to disposal activities.

GENERAL DISPOSAL GUIDELINES

In most situations, the most expeditious method of animal carcass disposal is that of burial at a single on-premises site, especially in such cases where livestock or large quantities of animals in a single location are deceased. Compared to other disposal methods, burial is simpler, more expeditious and economical, and, depending on the seasonal high water table level and soil conditions, less likely to cause adverse environmental effects.

General considerations in planning for disposal operations may include:

- Public health or environmental protection laws, including fire codes and other regulations. Local authorities must be consulted as to the need for permits as well as for general advice and recommendations.
- Availability of alternative disposal sites (e.g., nearby commercial landfills).
- The number and species of carcasses and the amount and type of other material in need of disposal.
- The amount and size of rocks and the type of soil in the potential disposal site.
- Roads or open areas that can provide large trucks and other vehicles with access to the disposal site.
- The seasonal high water table at the proposed site. Local authorities must be consulted about the minimum permissible distance between the seasonal high water table and the bottom of the burial pit.
- The distance between the proposed site and water reservoirs and wells. Local authorities must be consulted about the minimum permissible distance between the wells and water reservoirs and the bottom of the burial pit.
- Proximity to high-density housing or other public areas (particularly if incineration is to be used).
- The location of underground and overhead utility structures (e.g., septic tanks and equipment for water, gas, electricity, telephone, and sewage).
- Climatic and weather factors (e.g., the direction of the prevailing winds) and seasonal conditions (e.g., wet or frozen ground).
- The intended use of the site after disposal activities are completed.
- Availability of the necessary equipment for the type of disposal method to be used.

- Availability of the necessary supplies for the type of disposal method to be used (e.g., fuel for incineration).

In general, a single centrally located disposal site is preferable to multiple sites for reasons of disease containment (e.g., to minimize the chances of multiple-site and/or groundwater contamination and potential disease spread by feral animals). An additional consideration is the time and effort required to secure required permissions and approvals for multiple sites.

Safety Concerns — Consultation with local, county, State, and Federal environmental officials will be necessary to obtain specific information on a number of the above factors.

Use of a Common Disposal Site — A single on- or off-site disposal location generally is preferable to multiple on- or off-site disposal locations. Material from more than one affected premises may be disposed of at a common site if necessary or convenient.

BURIAL

The digging of the burial pit should begin as soon as possible, especially if disease is a concern. The advice of a soil scientist as to site feasibility should be sought early in the planning stage. Selection of a burial site involves many considerations, including:

- The need to obtain permits and clearances from the appropriate authorities to proceed with the burial.
- The accessibility of pit-digging and carcass/material delivery equipment to the site.
- The amount of surface area needed. Sufficient surface area should be allowed for the burial site and for surrounding work areas.
- The distance from the proposed site to spaces used by humans (e.g., houses, roads, or other areas of public view).
- Prevailing winds (important in odor control and management).
- Avoidance of site disturbance and/or erosion. The use of flood plains or land that slopes at an angle greater than 5 percent should be avoided.
- Space requirements for the temporary storage of backlog accumulations of carcasses awaiting disposal.
- Soil conditions, including the need for stable soils capable of withstanding the weight of equipment used to construct and fill pits.
- Avoidance of rocky areas. Digging in rocky areas may require special equipment and is likely to increase digging time and labor costs.
- Avoidance of underground and overhead utilities.
- The use of fences to protect the site from animals and unauthorized individuals, both while the pit is being prepared and filled and after it is closed. If possible, fences should be maintained for at least one year after carcass disposal.
- Environmental factors such as the location of the site in relation to pit drainage and to waterways, reservoirs, wells, and water-table levels. Diversion banks and/or ditches should be built as needed to prevent surface water runoff from entering the pit. Similar diversion banks and/or ditches should be constructed to prevent liquid from leaving the burial site.

Burial Equipment — An excavator is typically used to dig and/or fill burial pits. This large, backhoe-type machine, mounted on tracks, sometimes is referred to as a track hoe. Among the machine's advantages is its ability to (a) construct a long, deep, straight-sided pit efficiently; (b)

store topsoil separately from subsoil; (c) fill a pit with carcasses or other materials and close it without disturbing the carcasses or other material in the pit; and (d) cause comparatively little site disturbance.

Loaders, bulldozers, road graders, and backhoes (for small jobs) also may be used. With the exception of the backhoe, however, these pieces of equipment tend to be less efficient and to involve continual movement over the site while the pit is being dug, causing relatively greater damage to the site.

Because excavators and backhoes remain essentially in a fixed position while digging, they move the soil faster and with less damage to the site surrounding the pit. Most excavators have an attachable hammer for use with rock.

Burial Pit Dimensions — The dimensions of the burial pit will depend on site characteristics (e.g., soil conditions and available area), the equipment and method of excavation to be used, and the size and amount of carcasses and other material slated for disposal. The pit should have vertical sides and should be as deep as is feasible considering the nature of the soil, the water-table level, and the capabilities of the equipment.

Although the pit should be as wide as possible, it is important that it not be so wide as to limit the evenness of carcass distribution in the pit. If a bulldozer is used, for example, the pit's width should be no greater than the width of one blade — approximately 10 ft. Otherwise the equipment operator may find it difficult to push carcasses into the pit from one side and to fill the pit evenly. The length of the pit will depend on the size and amount of the carcasses and other material slated for disposal. It is important to avoid situations in which the carcasses must be moved after they are placed in the pit.

Depending on soil conditions and water-table level, burial pits that are 7 ft. wide and 9 ft. deep are usually acceptable. If equipment and soil conditions permit, it may be desirable to dig deeper (12-20 ft.) and wider burial pits (especially if large animals such as livestock need to be buried).

Local authorities must be consulted about the minimum permissible distance between the seasonal high water table and the bottom of the burial pit. After the burial pit is filled, it should be covered with 6 ft. of soil, including 3 ft. of soil mounded over the burial site starting at ground level.

- After the burial pit is filled, it should be covered with 6 ft. of fine, dry soil to hold carcasses down and absorb fats, gases, and decomposition products. (Wet, loose soil tends to allow leakage, thereby enabling carcasses to rise more easily.)

Care should be taken to ensure that the land's contour and vegetation are restored as closely as possible to their original characteristics.

The Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates of each burial site should be recorded.

Gas Production —The production of gas from decomposition within unopened carcasses may result in carcass expansion within the burial pit and cracking and heaving of the surface of the pit after it is closed. Depending on the volume of biomass, the pit may bubble and leak fluids, and carcasses may even emerge from the surface of the pit.

A track hoe or other equipment can be used to crush the carcasses in such a manner that opening of individual carcasses will be unnecessary. If this is infeasible, however, large animal carcasses (e.g., cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and goats) should be opened to permit the escape of gas.

Note: In cases of certain zoonotic diseases, special precautions must be taken during such procedures to protect personnel from contact with the disease agent. The opening of carcasses should be done at ground level, near the side of the burial pit. Workers should stay out of the burial pit at all times because of the potential instability of the walls as well as the difficulty of being seen by heavy equipment operators.

Site Management — The burial site must be inspected regularly after closure to detect seepage or other problems and any appropriate action must be taken (e.g., the building of diversion banks or ditches). The overall objective is to allow the site to return as much as possible to its original contour and condition.

The soil covering the site will probably need to be replenished periodically during the first year as the carcasses decompose and the soil settles into a depression. Depressions should be avoided because they can collect surface water that may increase percolation through the burial site and into groundwater. Inspections should occur as necessary for several months following pit closure. Because the burial site is a contaminated area, a security fence that excludes people and animals should be maintained for a year.

INCINERATION

Dead animals may also be disposed of by using a commercial incinerator. Incineration may be the most sanitary means of disposal of small animals. Incinerators are biologically safe but are slow and expensive to operate and can result in odors from the emissions. The incinerator and the methods used must be approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and by the State. Operation of the incinerator must be in accordance with the owner's manual. Proper operation of the incinerator according to manufacturer's recommendations should result in minimal smoke or odor.

If commercial animal incinerators are at capacity or unavailable, a number of alternative incineration methods may be utilized:

1. Open Burning

The aim of open burning is to accomplish carcass disposal through efficient combustion – with maximum fire temperatures and minimum burning time. Carcasses should be placed on top of sufficient combustible material, and fuel and carcasses should be arranged to allow sufficient amounts of air to enter the burn pile from underneath the combustible material.

Selection of a Burn Site — The burn site should be selected with care. It should be located on a flat area, away from public view but readily accessible to heavy vehicles. Selection of a site for burning requires consideration of many factors, including the following:

- *Accessibility*. The site should be readily accessible to heavy vehicles hauling materials and other equipment used to build the fire bed and maintain the fire.
- *Aesthetics*. The prevailing wind direction should be considered to prevent unnecessary quantities of smoke and objectionable odors from blowing toward populated areas.

- *Environmental considerations*. Local firefighting officials should be consulted for general advice (e.g., on planning a firebreak around the burn pile; information on procedures for obtaining burning permits, if required; and verification of the availability of firefighting equipment if needed). Local and State environmental authorities also should be consulted about air pollution regulations.
- *Efficient burning*. The fire will burn better if the fire bed is constructed at a right angle to the prevailing wind.
- *Protection of adjacent structures*. The fire should be kept well away from houses and other buildings or combustible materials. It also should be kept away from roads and utilities (e.g., overhead electric and telephone cables and underground pipes and gas mains).

Fuel — It is important to obtain sufficient quantities of suitable incendiary materials for use as fuel. Significant quantities may be needed in order to accomplish complete incineration. Sufficient fuel should be assembled at the site, ready for use, before the burning begins. The types of fuel used should be evaluated in terms of their impact on the environment when burned. For example, some forms of pressure-treated wood must not be used because they may emit toxic environmental contaminants during incineration.

When the carcasses have been arranged on the fire bed, a liquid fuel should be poured or sprayed over the fire bed using buckets or sprinkling cans. (Caution: Do not use gasoline!) If a pump is available, the fuel can be sprayed over the pile. Rags or other material soaked in kerosene or liquid fuel can be placed about every 30 ft. and used as points of ignition.

After making sure that all other humans, equipment, and supplies are located well away from the burn pile, the fire can be started using a torch that will burn for several minutes. It will be necessary to tend the fire, stirring it occasionally and promptly replacing carcass pieces that drop off the pile (a front-end loader can be used for this purpose).

If weather conditions are favorable, the bulk of the carcasses should burn within 48 hours. When all the carcasses have been burned completely and the fire has died, the ashes should be buried and the area cleaned up and restored as closely as possible to its original condition.

Fuel Requirements —The type and amount of fuel used for incineration will be influenced by local fuel availability and conditions. For effective burning, solid fuel should be as dry as possible.

2. Mobile Incinerator

If a mobile incinerator is used, the incinerator should be placed downwind of any populated areas. Ashes should be removed before each firing to assure proper performance, reduce needed maintenance, and maximize the life of the incinerator unit. The incinerator should be protected from weather when not in use if it is a mobile unit, preferably in a block house structure with a roof. There should be a distance of at least four feet between the smoke stacks and wooden structures or trees, including overhanging tree branches. The incinerator should be at least 100 feet from any well, spring or surface water. A mobile unit should be located on a concrete slab to reduce the possibility of grass fires.

Many mobile incinerators are mounted on a wheelbase for transport by a flatbed truck. These can be set up anywhere and can operate in a totally self-sufficient way. The incinerators will result in a complete reduction of volume and rapid oxidation to carbon and water. They are environmentally safe but an air permit may be required depending on local ordinances.

Stringent biosecurity measures must be taken with regard to cleaning and disinfection of the unit. The incinerator must be emptied, cleaned, and thoroughly disinfected before it enters or leaves the premises. Regular maintenance must be performed because the burners may wear out. Soot must be scrubbed out regularly to prevent stack fires.

This means the operation of the incinerator requires a dedicated operator thoroughly familiar with the unit. Many of these units take at least an hour to reach operating temperatures. The ash produced after each firing must be removed to maintain performance and improve incinerator life. The ash produced from these mobile units is not sterile and has no fertilizer potential and should not be placed on land for food agriculture. A plan should be in place to dispose of the ashes generated by incineration.

These units work extremely well for the disposal of poultry and companion animals, but only a few large animals may be incinerated at a time, depending on the size of the unit, limiting their use for mass disposal of large breeds of livestock such as horses and cattle.

3. Air Curtain Incinerator

To handle the disposal of larger animals or large quantities of animals, a better means of incineration would be an air curtain burner. Many construction companies will also have these to dispose of construction debris. High velocity air is introduced into the burning chamber in such a way that over-oxygenation of the fire is accomplished, resulting in temperatures of about 1,500ºC (2,000 to 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit). The resulting particulate matter is trapped under the air curtain and effectively combusted.

They are totally portable for quick and easy deployment to disaster areas and can be readily moved from site to site. They arrive fully assembled and, with the right kind of trailer, require no crane, just a winch, for loading and unloading. Some units are powered by a Diesel engine, and require no external electric power or natural gas to achieve combustion, as they feed on the very waste that is introduced into them. Operation as near as 100 yards to occupied dwellings is usually permitted, as the menace from smoke and emissions are very controlled. It is the extremely high temperature that causes most particulates to be rapidly combusted within the chamber.

Emergency management agencies have used air curtain burners in support of hurricane disaster recovery efforts in Florida and the Carolinas. The units are easily set up on site. They can dispose of large quantities of waste and debris in a short amount of time with low emission rates. They are long lasting and require little operator skill and can be operated several days at a time.

Air curtain burners can perform animal carcass disposal on site or at a central processing location or rendering facilities. The high temperature incineration produces 100% combustion with minimal escaped particulates and virtually eliminates smoke. The high temperatures of 1,500ºC can be maintained for many hours. The residual ash that results from use of the air curtain burner is sterile and can be safely applied to the land and is extremely beneficial for certain clay-like soils. Once the burner has achieved operating temperature a 450-pound animal can be reduced to ash in about 15 minutes. The time can be affected by the number of cadavers burned, the fat and water content of the carcass, the pit temperature, and type of wood waste used to fuel the burners. The amount of carcasses processed per hour can be up to 14 tons per hour, but more practically will probably burn about 5-6 tons of carcasses an hour.

In the event of a catastrophic event or potential introduction of a foreign animal disease, the use of an air curtain burner would probably be of greater benefit for the disposal of large livestock.

COMMERCIAL LANDFILLS

Perhaps the most significant advantage to landfills for carcass and material disposal is the fact that the infrastructure already exists and the capacity (depending on the landfill) can be relatively large. Landfill sites, particularly Subtitle D landfills, will have been evaluated for suitability and the necessary environmental precautions designed and implemented. Landfills therefore pose little risk to the environment. In the event of an emergency or catastrophic event, time is a very important factor and landfills offer preexisting sites for disposal of carcasses/materials with the necessary equipment, personnel, procedures, and containment systems. It is important to note that some landfills might have a limited capacity because of the particular containment system used, especially small arid landfills that rely on natural processes to manage waste byproducts. The other advantage to landfills is the wide geographical dispersion. A majority of locations do have a landfill site in relatively close proximity. There can be situations, however, where large volumes cannot be disposed in the closest landfill. The cost of landfilling carcasses can be equivalent or favorable to alternative methods of carcass disposal.

Even though disposal by landfill is an allowed option, a suitable landfill or one that can handle the necessary capacity might not be located in the proximity of the incident. For a variety of reasons, some landfill operators may not be willing to accept animal carcasses. Often there is public opposition to landfilling large volumes of animal carcasses. The public information component needs to be addressed early and often when landfills are used for mass carcass disposal especially when an infectious disease is involved.

Development of a landfill can be and often is a lengthy, difficult, and expensive proposition, so landfill operators and planning authorities are sometimes not willing to use domestic waste space for large volumes of animal carcasses. Often landfill sites are not accessible when needed or when convenient. Special arrangements can be made, but may increase disposal costs.

When landfills are to be used for carcass disposal, there must be coordinated efforts with the landfill management. A time schedule for delivery of carcass/material for landfilling needs to be coordinated, so that prior to delivery, the landfill operators can excavate the trenches that will be used to bury the carcasses or other materials. It is also necessary to have personnel available at the time of delivery to immediately cover the carcasses (preferably with dirt); however solid municipal waste is also acceptable. The same standards for burial in the ground should be followed for burial in landfills. A C&D station must be set up near the landfill exit so that all trucks or any other delivery vehicles can be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected as they leave the landfill site.

Obstacles to using commercial landfills may include opposition by local authorities and by people living near the landfills. The movement of carcasses to a landfill poses some additional risk of spreading a disease agent.

ALKALINE HYDROLYSIS

Alkaline hydrolysis tissue digesters originally were developed to dispose of radioactive animal carcasses generated from biomedical and pharmaceutical research and development. Recent

advances in technology and equipment development have made this method of carcass disposal an option in situations in which more common disposal methods are infeasible.

In alkaline hydrolysis, sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide is used as the agent that—under heat and pressure—digests carcass tissue, leaving only liquid effluent and the mineral portion of bone and teeth. The effluent has a pH level ranging from 11.4 to 11.7 and therefore, in most cases, can be discharged into municipal sewage systems. If potassium hydroxide is used, the effluent can be dehydrated and used as fertilizer. The bone and teeth easily can be crushed into a fine powder and sent to a landfill.

Although alkaline hydrolysis involves a low operational cost per pound of tissue disposed, the equipment is expensive to purchase. Therefore, this method of carcass disposal would have limited application in a disaster. The commercially available equipment for alkaline hydrolysis is designed for permanent installation in a building with a temperature-controlled environment. Portable units are expanding the options for use of this disposal method.

TRANSPORTING ANIMAL CARCASSES

When transporting animal carcasses to off-site locations, special procedures must be followed to prevent the spread of disease. Such procedures include the following:

- Prior to loading, carcasses should be sprayed thoroughly with a disinfectant, if necessary.
- Carcasses should be transported in a large-capacity vehicle (e.g., truck or dumpster) that is leak proof or that has been made leak proof by caulking the spaces around the tailgate and any other points of access via the side walls.
- The truck box or dumpster must be lined with a tough (3 mil or more) disposable polyethylene plastic sheet and sealed at the top. The plastic sheet must be large enough to cover the carcasses and to be secured to the sides and ends of the box or dumpster. A layer of absorbent material (e.g., wood shavings or sawdust) should be placed on top of the plastic liner to prevent punctures.
- The bottom of the container must have a layer of wood shavings, sawdust, hay, or straw that is at least 1 ft. thick to absorb fluids. The handling of carcasses should be kept to a minimum.
- Carcasses must be loaded into the truck box or dumpster carefully to avoid tearing the plastic lining.
- In loading the vehicle, ample space must be left for the expansion of carcasses. At least 2 ft. of space -- depending on the air temperature and the distance to be traveled -- should be left between the carcasses and the top, sides, and ends of the truck box or dumpster. *To minimize leakage, carcasses should not be opened before loading.*
- After the carcasses are loaded, they must be sprayed with an appropriate disinfectant.
- After the carcasses have been sprayed with disinfectant, they should be covered with the plastic sheet, which should be attached to the sides and end of the truck box or dumpster in such a manner as to prevent leakage (double-sided tape may be used).
- The top of the plastic sheet must be sprayed with a disinfectant.
- After the top of the plastic sheet has been sprayed with disinfectant, a heavy tarp must be put over the entire container and secured.
- While the carcasses are being transported, speeds must be kept to a minimum.
- The vehicle operator must observe biosecurity measures upon entering and leaving the premises.

- After the carcasses are unloaded, all vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected before they leave the disposal site.

TEMPORARY STORAGE

Prompt carcass disposal may be impossible for a variety of reasons, especially in a major disaster involving a large number of animals. In such situations, carcasses and other items awaiting disposal should be secured to prevent unauthorized access and potential spread of disease. Disease transmission can occur via humans, domestic pets, wild animals, birds, fomites (inanimate objects or materials on which disease-producing agents may be conveyed), and other disease vectors such as insects and vermin.

One option for temporary storage involves piling carcasses in a closed building. Another option involves piling the carcasses outdoors, spraying them thoroughly with an appropriate disinfectant, and covering them securely with a tarpaulin. A third approach is to use earth-moving equipment to arrange the carcasses in one or more piles and then to cover them with at least 3 ft. of soil. Control measures for insects and other fomites and vectors also should be considered.

A security guard on duty might well prevent unwanted dissemination of carcasses and parts. Methods should be put in place to discourage scavengers from entering the site.

***Source**: USDA: National Animal Health Emergency Management System Guidelines – Operational Guidelines, Disposal (2005)*

ATTACHMENT Q-10
RESOURCE LIST

CONTACT INFORMATION

- Kansas City EOC Telephone Number (Emergency Number): **[REDACTED]Primary Department:**

Organization	Point of Contact	Address	Office Telephone	Mobile Telephone	E-mail
Neighborhood and Housing Services: Animal Health and Public Safety Division	Patrick Egberuare, Division Manager	2534 Prospect Ave. Kansas City, MO 64127	(816) 513-9803	(816) 719-0615	patrick.egberuare@kcmo.org

Secondary External Agencies:

Organization	Point of Contact	Address	Office Telephone	E-mail
Wayside Waifs	Cynthia Smith, President	3901 Martha Truman Road Kansas City, MO 64137	(816) 986-4400	csmith@waysidewaifs.org
Humane Society of Greater Kansas City	Charles Vreeland, President	445 Parallel Parkway Kansas City, KS 66104	(913) 596-1000 ext. 125	charles@hsgkc.org
Humane Society of Missouri	Brian Williams	1201 Macklind Ave. St. Louis, MO 63110	(314) 646-5643	bwilliams@hsmo.org
Heartland SPCA	Courtney Thomas, CEO	9800 W. 67th St. Merriam, KS 66203	(913) 742-7307	cthomas@heartlandspca.org.
Spay and Neuter Kansas City	Michelle Dormandy-Rivera, President	1116 E. 59th Kansas City, MO 64141	(816) 353-0940 ext 12	mdor956252@aol.com
KC Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (KCVOAD)	Gary Thurman		**[REDACTED]**	**[REDACTED]**

Organization	Point of Contact	Address	Office Telephone	E-mail
Mid-America Regional Council	Justin Sorg	600 Broadway, Suite 200 Kansas City, MO 64105-1659	(816) 474-4240	[REDACTED]
Kansas City Zoo	Liz Harmon	6800 Zoo Dr, Kansas City, MO 64132-1711	(816) 595-1234	[REDACTED]
American Red Cross: Greater Kansas City Chapter		211 W. Armour Blvd, Kansas City, MO 64111-2094	(816) 841-5240	
The Salvation Army	Dee Smith, Director of Emergency Disaster Services	3637 Broadway, Kansas City, MO 64111	(816) 471-4337	[REDACTED]
Missouri Department of Agriculture		1616 Missouri Blvd., Jefferson City, MO 65101	(573) 751-4211	
KC Veterinary Medical Association		P.O. Box 12468 Shawnee Mission, KS 66282-2468	(913) 381-7823	

RESOURCES OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Capabilities and Services	Animal Health & Public Safety Division	Wayside Waifs	Humane Society of Greater KC	Spay and Neuter KC	Kansas City Zoo	Heartland SPCA
Capabilities and Services						
Sheltering of Pets	Yes (200-250)	Yes (700-800)	Somewhat capable	Yes (100)	No	
Sheltering of Livestock	No	No	No	No	No	
Sheltering of Exotic Animals	No	Somewhat capable	No	Somewhat capable	Yes	
Feeding of	Somewhat	Yes	Somewhat	Yes	Somewhat	

Capabilities and Services	Animal Health & Public Safety Division	Wayside Waifs	Humane Society of Greater KC	Spay and Neuter KC	Kansas City Zoo	Heartland SPCA
Animals	capable		capable		capable	
Animal Search & Rescue	Somewhat capable	Somewhat capable	Somewhat capable	Yes	No	
Animal Evacuation	Somewhat capable	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat capable	
Animal Transportation Services (i.e. transport of animals to shelters)	Somewhat capable	Yes	Somewhat capable	Yes	Somewhat capable	
Medical and Preventative Care for Animals	Somewhat capable	Yes	Somewhat capable	Somewhat capable	Somewhat capable	
Emergency Medical Care for Animals	No	Somewhat capable	Somewhat capable	Somewhat capable	Somewhat capable	
Tracking & Reunification of Animals with their Owners	Somewhat capable	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Handling and Disposal of Dead Animals	Somewhat capable	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Public Information and Messaging for Pet and Animal Owners	Somewhat capable	Somewhat capable	Somewhat capable	Yes	No	

Manpower	Animal Health & Public Safety Division	Wayside Waifs	Humane Society of Greater KC	Spay and Neuter KC	Kansas City Zoo	Heartland SPCA
Manpower						
Full-time Staff	22	35	18	10	100	
Part-time Staff	14	30	10	1	1	
Volunteers	20	500	150	50	70	

Manpower	Animal Health & Public Safety Division	Wayside Waifs	Humane Society of Greater KC	Spay and Neuter KC	Kansas City Zoo	Heartland SPCA
Full or Part-time Employees to Staff Warehouse(s)		X		X		
Full or Part-time Employees to Staff Animal Shelter(s)	X	X		X	X	
Full or Part-time Employees to Staff Animal Hospitals/Clinics		X	X	X		
Volunteers to Staff Warehouse		X	X	X		
Volunteers to Staff Animal Shelters	X	X	X	X	X	
Volunteers to Staff Animal Hospitals/Clinics		X		X		
Mobile Veterinary Response Team		X		X		

Facilities	Animal Health & Public Safety Division	Wayside Waifs	Humane Society of Greater KC	Spay and Neuter KC	Kansas City Zoo	Heartland SPCA
Facilities						
Animal Shelter	X	X		X		
Animal Hospital/Clinic		X	X	X		
Warehouse		X		X		
Livestock Facility						

Equipment	Animal Health & Public Safety Division	Wayside Waifs	Humane Society of Greater KC	Spay and Neuter KC	Kansas City Zoo	Heartland SPCA
Equipment						
Animal Control Vehicles	X			X		
Trailers				X	X	
Boats						
4WD Vehicles						
Generator		X				
Large-capacity Refrigeration/Freezer Unit(s)		X		X		
Tents						
Tarps and Supplementary Equipment to Raise Temporary Shelter						

Supplies	Animal Health & Public Safety Division	Wayside Waifs	Humane Society of Greater KC	Spay and Neuter KC	Kansas City Zoo	Heartland SPCA
Supplies						
Leashes	X	X	X	X		
Muzzles	X	X	X	X		
Carriers		X		X	X	
Leads and Halters	X	X		X	X	
Traps	X	X	X	X	X	
Animal Graspers						
Pole Nets	X			X		
Animal Evacsaks						
Gloves	X	X		X	X	
First Aid Supplies	X	X		X		
Medicine/Vaccines	X	X	X	X	X	
Animal Stretchers	X			X		
Tags for Small,	X	X		X		

Medium and Large Animals						
Leg Tags for Birds and Reptiles						
Cage/stall Identification Tags				X		
Record Sheets, Pencils and Supplies for Recording Info Vaccination, History, etc.	X	X		X		
Portable Cages and Fencing	X	X				
Climate Controlled Cages						
Transfer Cages	X	X		X	X	
Water	X	X		X	X	
Pet Food	X	X	X	X		
Food for Livestock						
Food for Exotic Animals					X	
Feeding Containers						
Cleaning Kits				X		
Animal Disposal Bags		X		X		
Fans						

ATTACHMENT Q-11
SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

THE CITY OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

AND

WAYSIDE WAIFS

September X, 2011 to September X, 2013

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE CITY OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
AND
WAYSIDE WAIFS

PREAMBLE

This Memorandum entered into by the City of Kansas City, Missouri (hereafter "City") and Wayside Waifs, a local animal welfare organization (hereafter "AWO"), has as its purpose, during major community disasters, the collaborative evacuation and sheltering of household pets, service animals, and stray domesticated animals.

STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING

The following represents the understanding between the City and the AWO. The AWO recognizes that the City's primary mission is to ensure and protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the inhabitants of Kansas City in accordance with the Charter as adopted by the citizens of Kansas City; that the City is under the general control and management of the City Council and the City may deem necessary for the purpose of fully carrying out its mission, which includes but is not limited to, the planning for, preparation for, response to, recovery from, and mitigation of disasters. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend to such areas of discretion and policy as the mission of the City, its organization, or the technology that performs its work may require.

The parties agree that this Memorandum as finally approved shall govern the relationship of the parties, and the parties will cooperate to the fullest extent in working for its proper implementation.

ARTICLE I - RECOGNITION

Section 1.1 The City recognizes that the AWO has highly specialized and substantial resources and expertise for the rescue, sheltering, and care of pets, and the City lacks sufficient capacity to recover the potential quantity of stray and abandoned pets during a disaster.

Section 1.2 The City and the AWO recognize that, during a disaster, other agencies, AWO's, and citizen groups may participate in assistance to pets.

Section 1.3 The City will provide the emergency operations center (EOC), which will be the leading authority and administration during a disaster. All response and recovery tasks will be subject to the direction of the EOC.

ARTICLE II – SCOPE OF SERVICE

Section 2.1 the emergency management director or designee in the EOC will assign the lead managing AWO for the duration of the disaster response.

Section 2.2 The AWO will serve as a collaborative partner with the City for the City's mission to ensure and protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the inhabitants of Kansas City in accordance with the Charter as adopted by the citizens of Kansas City.

Section 2.3 During a disaster in which the AWO is assigned as lead manager, the AWO, under the direction of the EOC, may utilize its maximum ability to rescue, shelter, provide medical care to, and reunify pets with their owners.

Section 2.4 The lead managing AWO will coordinate services, supplies, and information between the City and all other AWO's and groups that may offer assistance.

Section 2.5 The City will identify the scope of services to be performed by the AWO and provide this scope within seven (7) days of notification when reasonable. It is the responsibility of the AWO to ensure that the scope of work performed is consistent with the written statement from the City.

Section 2.5.1 it is the responsibility of the AWO to document, maintain, and provide to the City, if appropriate, all records of expenditures associated with the sheltering and rescuing of household pets and service animals.

Section 2.5.2 The City is not obligated to pay for any work performed that is outside the intent of this MOU or the assigned scope of services issued in writing by the City to the AWO.

Section 2.5.3 If the nature of the event or the need of the community causes the AWO to perform work outside of the agreed upon scope of service, the AWO will be required to provide the City with written notification within forty-eight (48) hours of the description of the out-of-scope work, the reason for the out-of-scope work, when the out-of-scope was performed, and the estimation of when the out-of-scope work is to be completed. The City will determine if the out-of-scope work performed is associated with the sheltering and rescuing of household pets and service animals, and therefore essential to the City's response and/or recovery activities. If the City approves the out-of-scope work, the City will provide to the AWO an addendum to the original scope of services within seven (7) days.

ARTICLE III - DURATION OF MEMORANDUM

Section 3.1 The term of this Memorandum will be for two years, beginning September X, 2011, and ending September X, 2013. Not sooner than six (6) months prior to its expiration, the parties may negotiate the possible extension and determine to extend, in writing, this Memorandum up to two additional years.

ARTICLE IV - NOTICES

All notices to the parties will be in writing and sent by U.S. postal mail, postage prepaid, or commercial overnight courier to the following addresses:

City: City of Kansas City
Office of Emergency Management
635 Woodland Avenue, Suite 2107

Kansas City, Missouri 64106
Telephone (816) 513-8640

Wayside Waifs: Wayside Waifs
3901 Martha Truman Road
Kansas City, MO 64137
Telephone (816) 761-8151

ARTICLE V – COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

Section 5.1 The parties will act in good faith under this Memorandum and comply with all local, state, and federal laws, statutes, ordinances, and regulations.

Section 5.2 "Good Samaritan" laws allow for legal trespass solely for life-threatening rescue of humans and not for animals. The AWO understands that this Memorandum allows only rescue from and response in the public right of way, public facilities, and public spaces.

Section 5.3 The parties will, in good faith, act in accordance with the Pets Act, an amendment to the Stafford Act, which defines federal standards of disaster response for pets.

Section 5.3.1 An allowable pet is a domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes, can travel in commercial carriers, and be housed in temporary facilities.

Section 5.3.2 Allowable pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.

Section 5.3.3 Service animals are any guide dog, signal dog, or other animal individually trained to provide assistance to an individual with a disability including, but not limited to, guiding individuals with impaired vision, alerting individuals with impaired hearing to intruders or sounds, providing minimal protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, or fetching dropped items.

ARTICLE VI - COMMUNICATIONS

Section 6.1 The City will provide through its EOC the primary communication for disaster response and will use the EOC for direct communication with the lead managing AWO.

Section 6.2 The AWO will receive direction from and provide field information to the EOC regarding disaster response for pets.

Section 6.3 The City alone will administer and release all communication to the media, elected officials, other jurisdictions, state and national authorities, and City crews.

Section 6.4 The City and AWO will utilize the communications structure of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

ARTICLE VII – RELEASE OF RELATIONSHIP

Section 7.1 The AWO, by its sole volition, may determine not to participate in a disaster response and, therefore, may not agree to act under this Memorandum.

Section 7.2 The City, by its sole volition, may determine not to utilize the AWO in a disaster response and, therefore, would not require any term of this Memorandum.

Section 7.3 The City, by its sole volition, may release the AWO from this Memorandum if the City determines any of the following: 1) the AWO has failed to accept and follow the direction of the EOC, 2) the AWO has failed to comply with any terms of this Memorandum, 3) the AWO has failed to peacefully collaborate with community partners in response to a disaster, or 4) the AWO has become a defunct and inactive entity.

ARTICLE VIII – NOT A CONTRACT

Section 8.1 This Memorandum is not a binding contract.

Section 8.2 The AWO acts willingly and independently while assuming full legal liability for its assistance to the public.

Section 8.3 This Memorandum is not assignable to any third party.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Section 9.1 The City, its officials, and staff will not knowingly participate with the AWO in disaster response in a manner that would personally profit any member thereof.

Section 9.2 The AWO, its administration, staff, and volunteers will not knowingly participate with the City in disaster response in a manner that would personally profit any member thereof.

Section 9.3 the parties will not act in a manner that would mutually benefit either or both at the expense or neglect of the health, safety, and general welfare of the inhabitants of Kansas City.

IN WITNESS HEREOF, THE PARTIES HAVE SET THEIR HANDS IN COMMON UNDERSTANDING THIS ___ DAY OF SEPTEMBER OF 2011.

Wayside Waifs

By: _____

Title: _____

City of Kansas City, Missouri

By: _____

Title: _____

Approved as to form:

_____
Assistant City Attorney