



Warren County Fair Emergency Plan

Updated July 16, 2003



WARREN COUNTY
— COMMUNITIES OF CHOICE —

Distribution List:

July 16, 2003

- 1 Warren County Fair Office
- 5 Warren County Fair Board
- 1 Warren County Communications Center
- 1 Warren County Emergency Management Agency
- 1 Indianola Fire & Rescue
- 1 Indianola Police Department

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|---------|
| General Purpose | Page 4 |
| Situation | Page 4 |
| Assumptions | Page 4 |
| Lines of Authority | Page 5 |
| Emergency Contact Information | Page 5 |
| Severe Weather - Thunderstorms | Page 6 |
| Severe Weather - Tornadoes | Page 7 |
| Emergency Shelter Information | Page 7 |
| Hazardous Materials Release | Page 8 |
| Extreme Heat Emergency | Page 8 |
| Civil Disturbance | Page 8 |
| Terrorism | Page 9 |
| Attachment 1 Heat Emergency Information | Page 10 |
| Attachment 2A Anthrax Information | Page 11 |
| Attachment 2B Foot & Mouth Information | Page 13 |
| Attachment 2C Monkey Pox Information | Page 15 |
| Attachment 2D West Nile Information | Page 16 |
| Attachment 3 – Map of Fair Grounds | Page 17 |

Warren County Fair Disaster Plan

General Purpose

The purpose for the formulation of this disaster plan is to prepare fair officials for either a natural or man-made disaster during the Warren County Fair in Indianola, Iowa. The Emergency Plan implemented in this document is hereby established in an effort to safeguard lives and properties in the event an emergency or incident occurs during the annual Warren County Fair event.

Situation

The Warren County Fair will bring many visitors, participants, and campers to the Indianola area. Due to the large concentrations of people, the effects of a disaster in Indianola would be greater than normally anticipated.

Assumptions

In the event of a natural or man-made disaster in Warren County, the areas emergency response capabilities and the mutual aid system would be overwhelmed within a short amount of time. Warren County would have to request assistance from the State of Iowa and other outside agencies to continue to offer emergency response to this disaster and to begin any recovery stages.

Because of the amount of publicity that an event such as the Warren County Fair draws, and due to the situation of the United States in regards to terrorism, and also due to the concentration of people in a small geographical area, any of the scheduled events or the fairgrounds itself should be considered a viable target for any group wishing to make a dramatic impact during a large media event.

The Warren County Fair is subject to numerous hazards. The most readily identifiable hazards are a severe weather event, a hazardous materials release, heat emergency, a civil uprising (riot), and a terrorist attack. This plan will focus on these five hazards but also realizes that there are many other identifiable hazards that this event is vulnerable to but the risk of an event occurring is slim. With any emergency response the appropriate agency would establish Incident Command and if the response overwhelms the agency the Warren County EOP will be utilized.

Lines of Authority / Order of Succession

Lines of authority / order of succession

If there is an absence, disability, or incapability of performing the duties and all authorities pertaining to the Warren County Fair and it’s premises, for an emergency, the line of succession as follows:

Including 24 hour contact information

1. Jo Ellen Reynolds, Secretary (w) 515-961-6300, (h) 515-961-4580)
2. Craig Amos, President (h) 515-961-5847, (cell) 515-238-9852
3. Larry McConnell, Vice President (w)961-3553, (h)961-6313, (c) 515-229-2009
4. Lance Hoffman, (c) 515-314-1321 or (h) 961-0236

The line of succession shall remain in affect until a senior member of the line of authority is present or a mutual agreement to release and accept command is made between the above listed fair officials.

Emergency Contact Information

The Warren County Communications Center will be utilized for all emergency contact information. The communications center has the ability to contact all law enforcement, fire, EMS, Public Health, and Emergency Management officials as needed.

Emergency – 911

Non–Emergency – 515-961-1122

Severe Weather Thunderstorms

Severe weather for this event will be defined as any tornado, severe thunderstorm watch or warning, or flood watch or warning. A **watch** means that conditions are favorable for the formation of a weather hazard. A **warning** means that a particular weather hazard has been identified or indicated in or around Warren County.

Early Warning

The National Weather Service Office in Johnston, Iowa may issue watches and warnings for the above mentioned weather events. The Warren County Communications Center will be monitoring weather radar data and the Warren County Emergency Management Coordinator will be in radio contact via the MICRON System with the NWS to monitor the weather situation. If severe weather is approaching or threatening the Warren County Fair participants will be notified by fair officials using the following means:

P.A.: The fairgrounds public address system may be utilized to notify members of the public for a severe weather event.

Early warnings will be issued at the discretion of the Warren County fair officials.

Severe Thunderstorm Watch or Warning

If a severe thunderstorm watch or warning is issued for Warren County, fair officials shall use the above-mentioned means to alert the public. If emergency response personnel are on site they may assist fair officials. When warned, members of the public shall be instructed to seek shelter in a building or car. Fair officials will direct members of the public.

Directives to Public in the event of a Severe Thunderstorm

- Find shelter in a building or car. Keep windows closed and avoid cars with convertible tops.
- Avoid using cell phones, wire line phones, and hand washing/bathing during a thunderstorm.
- If you are caught outside during lightning:
 - * If you are near a wooded area, seek shelter near shorter trees
 - * Stay out of any body of water
 - * Go to a low lying place away from trees, metal poles or other metal objects. Make sure the area is not subject to flooding.
 - * Squat low to the ground with your head between you knees. Make yourself as small a target as possible.
 - * Do not lie flat on the ground, this will create a larger target.

Severe Weather Tornadoes

Tornado Watch or Warning

If a tornado watch or warning is issued for Warren County, fair officials shall use the above-mentioned means to alert the public. When warned, members of the public will be instructed to seek shelter immediately, and directed to the nearest shelter.

Directives to Public in the event of a Tornado

- Go immediately into a basement or nearby sturdy structure. Once inside, choose an area that will protect from flying glass and other debris
- If outside, lie flat in a ditch or low-lying area. Make sure that the area is not prone to flooding.
- *If in a vehicle, camper, or mobile home, evacuate immediately and seek shelter as directed above.*

Emergency Shelter Information

In the event that a situation arises that is or may potentially be hazardous to the health and safety of the visitors and participants of the Warren County Fair, fair officials shall direct affected persons to an emergency shelter.

The shelters shall be opened under the direction of the fair officials.

Emergency shelters are in the following locations:

On the Fair grounds property

Historical Museum basement

On the east side of the campgrounds

Key holder contact information:

Name: Max Morrison

Telephone Number: 515-961-5495

24-hour number:

Address: 614 S. "O" St. Indianola

Not located on the Fairgrounds property

Whittier Elementary - 1306 W. Salem

Indianola Fire Department has 24/7 access to school.

Key holder contact information:

Name: Jim Garrett

Telephone Number: 515-961-9590

24-hour number:

Address:

Hazardous Material Release

A hazardous materials release will be defined as any accidental or intentional release of a substance that is toxic to humans and poses a significant health risk.

If a hazardous materials incident occurs fair officials should attempt to keep people out of the affected area and call 911 immediately.

If a hazardous material incident occurs, all emergency response personnel shall follow the Warren County Emergency Operations Plan that pertains to hazardous materials (Annex P).

The local fire department will utilize the Incident Command System in the event of a hazardous materials release. The Incident Commander will be responsible for requesting any aid deemed necessary.

Extreme Heat Emergency

In the event that an extreme heat condition arises during the fair. The fair officials should review the information contained in **Attachment 1** and announce information to the public as needed.

Civil Disturbance (Riot)

In the event that a situation occurs that becomes violent, or has the potential to become violent toward members of the public and/or emergency responders, law enforcement will assume full operational command. Every effort will be made to protect the safety and property of the public.

Notification

If a civil disturbance is identified, law enforcement will be notified by using 911. Law enforcement will warn the public of the dangers associated with the disturbance and where the disturbance has been isolated or where it may be traveling. It will be the responsibility of law enforcement to request assistance from any outside agency in eliminating the disturbance.

Evacuation

In areas that are affected by the disturbance, efforts will be made to ensure the public's safety as well as the safety of the emergency responders. Affected residents and campers that are not participants in the unrest will be evacuated to the nearest accessible shelter for the duration of the event. If evacuation is not the safest alternative, as determined by law enforcement, then residents and campers will be instructed how to best secure their property via the notification systems mentioned previous. Campers and residents will not be allowed back into their homes or campsites until law enforcement has deemed the area safe.

Terrorism

The Warren County Fair is an event that creates its own media draw due to the number of participants and supporting personnel. This puts quite a few prime elements together that may appear beneficial to a group, either foreign or domestic, that would do harm to U.S. citizens. A small geographical area containing an above average amount of people, along with a large animal population that may seem like the perfect target for any number of potential terrorist or extremist groups. The portion of this plan dealing with terrorism is meant to be more of an awareness of the potential threat rather than a practical plan to mitigate against or respond to a terrorist attack. Because terrorism is a crime in the State of Iowa, and investigation of crimes will be done by a certified law enforcement agency in this state, the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction will assume command during a terrorist incident.

Awareness

Fair officials are encouraged to notice and pay attention to any situation that seems unusual, even during the light atmosphere of the fair. If any scene looks extremely suspicious, fair officials should report the suspicious activity to the fair office, which will notify the Warren County communications center. The communications center will relay that information to the appropriate agency, which will determine the level of threat each situation brings.

For any animal disease outbreak the official fair vet should notify the fair office and all appropriate public health agencies including the Warren County Environmental Health Director and or Warren County Health Services Director. The Warren County health officials can be contacted by utilizing the Warren County Communications Center's non-emergency number 515-961-1122.

Evacuation

In the event that suspicious activity has occurred that has been determined it to be a credible threat to the immediate health and safety of the public, evacuation of the affected area will be performed under the direction of the law enforcement incident commander.

Animal Disease Information

Minimal information has been provided concerning a limited number of animal disease outbreaks that could occur in Iowa or that otherwise may pose a threat to Iowa. Private practice veterinarians handle many such outbreaks routinely. All suspected cases of disease should be immediately reported to your local veterinary service and the Warren County Public Health (Environmental and Health Services). See **Attachment 2**

Heat Emergency Information

A **HEAT ALERT** is announced when the afternoon Heat Index has been at least 105 degrees for two days and when weather forecasts call for continued high stress conditions for at least 48 hours over a large portion of the state.

A **HEAT EMERGENCY** is announced when extensive areas of the state are experiencing high and sustained levels of heat stress (105 degrees for three days), there are heat-related deaths and the National Weather Service predicts the hot, humid conditions will continue for several days.

HOW TO HELP YOURSELF!

Seek air conditioning. If you do not have air conditioning, during the day fans should be placed near open windows and pointed outward to move hot air outside. At night, when temperatures are cooler, turn the fan inward to the room to move cooler air inside.

During the summer, the elderly, handicapped and children are at greatest risk from a heat emergency. Remember to drink plenty of liquids, avoid strenuous activity, avoid direct sunlight, stay in the coolest location possible, take frequent cool baths or showers, wear loose clothing and avoid intake of alcohol.

Ration your summer sun worshipping to 5 to 10 minutes the first day, and then gradually add time. Sunburns are painful - If there is headache, temperature, swelling, or blistering following these rules. Lie in a cool place; soak the sunburn in cool water. For mild sunburn, apply a water-soluble sunburn remedy. If symptoms are severe or persist, consult a physician.

Strenuous activity in the heat often results in painful muscles spasms in fingers, arms, legs or stomach. Signs of **Heat Cramps** also include dilated pupils, cold, clammy skin or there may be heavy sweating. In the case of heat cramps, go into air conditioning or in the shade were a breeze is available. Apply firm pressure on the cramping muscles with wet towels. Drink plenty of liquids and eat healthy foods to replenish nutrients to your body. If symptoms are severe or persist consult a physician.

Long periods of high temperature, too much sun or physical activity can result in profuse sweating, weakness, vertigo and muscle cramps which could lead to **Heat Exhaustion**. If heat exhaustion occurs, seek a cool place; take a cool shower and rest. Drink plenty of liquids and eat healthy foods to replace the body's depleted nutrients. If symptoms are severe or persist consult a physician

Heat Stroke or Sun Stroke is particularly dangerous for elderly people. Watch for these signs: Nausea, weakness, headaches, cramps, hot & dry skin, high blood pressure, rapid pulse, delirium and ashen skin. Seek immediate medical attention. While waiting for medical assistance, use cold/wet towels to reduce the temperature until the pulse rate lowers.

If you are concerned about current health problems and how the heat may affect you, please consult your physician.

Anthrax

November 2001

Anthrax, a disease of mammals and humans, is caused by a spore-forming bacterium called *Bacillus anthracis*. Anthrax has an almost worldwide distribution and is a zoonotic disease, meaning it may spread from animals to humans. All mammals appear to be susceptible to anthrax to some degree, but ruminants such as cattle, sheep, and goats are the most susceptible and commonly affected, followed by horses, and then swine.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) main diagnostics laboratory in Ames, Iowa, the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL), maintains small quantities of anthrax to use as reference material in making confirmatory anthrax diagnoses in animals. USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) maintains that laboratory as part of fulfilling its mission to protect American agriculture.

Disease Epidemiology

Anthrax is endemic to the United States, occurring sporadically throughout the country as environmental conditions allow. The Del Rio, Texas, region has reported ongoing outbreaks of anthrax in deer and livestock this summer. The most recent outbreak there occurred on Sept. 21, 2001. Other recent outbreaks include an outbreak in cattle and horses in Minnesota in June-July 2000; in cattle, horses, and bison in North Dakota in August 2000; and in cattle in Nebraska in January 2001.

During their vegetative stage, cells of the anthrax agent multiply in the lymph nodes of susceptible animals, including humans. When cells of *B. anthracis* escape from the animal's body and are exposed to oxygen, they form spores. These spores are highly resistant to heat, cold, chemical disinfectants, and long dry periods. *B. anthracis* spores are reported to survive for years in the environment. Environmental persistence may be related to a number of factors, including high levels of soil nitrogen and organic content, alkaline soil (a pH level higher than 6.0), and ambient temperatures higher than 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

The anthrax organism may be spread within an area by streams, insects, wild animals and birds, and contamination from wastes of infected animals. Anthrax may be perpetuated in nature by hosts such as a wildlife reservoir, which in turn spills over into the livestock population. Animals are usually infected by ingesting soil borne spores, such as in contaminated food or water. Spores can be picked up directly from the soil through grazing or from feed grown on infected soil.

When periods of drought cause livestock to forage much closer to the ground, animals may ingest spores in soil they accidentally eat along with forage. After flooding, the concentration of spores caught in standing water increases when preexisting or transitory ponds begin to evaporate.

Although rare, it is possible for animals to inhale dust harboring anthrax spores. Bites from flies and other insects that may harbor vegetative anthrax have also been reported to be vehicles for mechanical transmission.

Clinical Signs

Disease occurs when spores enter the body, germinate, multiply, and release toxins. The incubation period of natural infection in animals is typically 3 to 7 days with a range of 1 to 14 days, or more.

In cattle and sheep, the course of illness may last about 1 to 2 hours. Clinical signs, such as fever up to 107 degrees Fahrenheit, muscle tremors, respiratory distress, and convulsions, often go unnoticed. After death, there may be bloody discharges from the natural openings of the body, rapid bloating, a lack of rigor mortis, and the presence of unclotted blood. This failure of blood to clot is due to a toxin released by *B. anthracis*.

Anthrax in horses and related animals is acute and can last up to 96 hours. Clinical manifestations depend upon how the infection occurred. If due to ingestion of spores, as in cattle, septicemia, fever, colic, and enteritis are prominent. Anthrax due to insect bite introduction (mechanical transmission) is characterized by localized hot, painful, edematous, and subcutaneous swellings at the bite location that spread to the throat, lower neck, and floor of the thorax, abdomen, prepuce, and mammary glands. These horses may have a high fever and dyspnea due to swelling of the throat or colic due to intestinal involvement.

Swine, dogs, and cats usually show a characteristic swelling of the neck secondary to regional lymph node involvement, which causes dysphagia and dyspnea following ingestion of the bacteria. An intestinal form of anthrax with severe enteritis sometimes occurs in these species. Many carnivores apparently have a natural resistance, and recovery is not uncommon.

Suspected cases of Anthrax should be immediately reported to your local veterinary service and the Warren County Environmental Health Department.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

January 2002

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a severe, highly communicable viral disease of cattle and swine. It also affects sheep, goats, deer, and other cloven-hooved ruminants. FMD is not recognized as a zoonotic disease.

This country has been free of FMD since 1929, when the last of nine U.S. outbreaks was eradicated.

The disease is characterized by fever and blister-like lesions followed by erosions on the tongue and lips, in the mouth, on the teats, and between the hooves. Many affected animals recover, but the disease leaves them debilitated. It causes severe losses in the production of meat and milk.

Because it spreads widely and rapidly and because it has grave economic as well as clinical consequences, FMD is one of the animal diseases that livestock owners dread most.

What Causes It

The disease is caused by a virus. The virus survives in lymph nodes and bone marrow at neutral pH, but destroyed in muscle when in pH<6.0 i.e. after rigor mortis. The virus can persist in contaminated fodder and the environment for up to 1 month, depending on the temperature and pH conditions.

There are at least seven separate types and many subtypes of the FMD virus. Immunity to one type does not protect an animal against other types.

Signs

Vesicles (blisters) followed by erosions in the mouth or on the feet and the resulting excessive salivating or lameness are the best known signs of the disease. Often blisters may not be observed because they easily rupture, leading to erosions.

Some of these other signs may appear in affected animals during an FMD outbreak:

- Temperatures rise markedly, then usually fall in about 2 to 3 days.
- Ruptured vesicles discharge either clear or cloudy fluid and leave raw, eroded areas surrounded by ragged fragments of loose tissue.
- Sticky, foamy, stringy saliva is produced.
- Consumption of feed is reduced because of painful tongue and mouth lesions.
- Lameness with reluctance to move is often observed.
- Abortions often occur.
- Milk flow of infected cows drops abruptly.
- Conception rates may be low.

Meat animals do not normally regain lost weight for many months. Recovered cows seldom produce milk at their former rates. FMD can lead to myocarditis (inflammation of the muscular walls of the heart) and death, especially in newborn animals.

Confusion With Other Diseases

FMD can be confused with several similar, but less harmful, diseases, such as vesicular stomatitis, bluetongue, bovine viral diarrhea, and foot rot in cattle, vesicular exanthema of swine, and swine vesicular disease. Whenever mouth or feet blisters or other typical signs are observed and reported, laboratory tests must be completed to determine whether the disease causing them is FMD.

Prevention and Control

FMD is one of the most difficult animal infections to control. Because the disease occurs in many parts of the world, there is always a chance of its accidental introduction into the United States.

Animals and animal byproducts from areas known to be infected are prohibited entry into this country.

Livestock animals in this country are highly susceptible to FMD viruses. If an outbreak occurred in the United States, this disease could spread rapidly to all sections of the country by routine livestock movements unless it was detected early and eradicated immediately.

If FMD were to spread unchecked, the economic impact could reach billions of dollars in the first year. Deer and wildlife populations could become infected rapidly and could be a source for re-infection of livestock

What You Can Do

You can support U.S. efforts against FMD by:

- Watching for excessive salivating, lameness, and other signs of FMD in your herd; and
- Immediately reporting any unusual or suspicious signs of disease to your veterinarian, to State or Federal animal disease control officials, or to your county agricultural agent.

If FMD should appear in your animals, your report will set in motion an effective State and Federal eradication program.

Your participation is vital. Both the early recognition of disease signs and the prompt notification of veterinary officials are essential if eradication is to be carried out successfully.

Your warning may prevent FMD from becoming established in the United States, or, if it does spread, reduce the time and money needed to wipe it out.

Suspected cases of FMD should be immediately reported to your local veterinary service and the Warren County Environmental Health Department.

**INTERIM GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT OF POTENTIAL OR
CONFIRMED EXPOSURE TO MONKEYPOX.** JUNE 12, 2003

Exposure Guidelines

Exposure can be defined as:

- Persons having direct physical contact with sick prairie dogs acquired since April 15
- Persons who have had such contact within the past 2 weeks
- Persons who, within the past 2 weeks, have had close contact likely to have resulted in exposure to this environmentally hardy virus in respiratory secretions or through fomites on contaminated surfaces.

As general guidance, for purposes of smallpox exposure, close contact has been defined as >3 hours of direct exposure within 6 feet and this is reasonable guidance for Monkey Pox exposure in veterinary settings as well.

Asymptomatic and possibly exposed:

1. Wash hands thoroughly. This includes the individual and those living or having close contact with an individual who may possibly be exposed.

Asymptomatic and exposed:

1. Travel should be limited to the area surrounding the individual's residence for 21 days.
2. Watch for signs and symptoms including:
 - Fever (100.5° F or greater)
 - Sore throat
 - Lesions

If symptoms develop, encourage individuals to call ahead to their healthcare provider and the medical professionals should then notify the Iowa Department of Public Health or your county Health Department.

Symptomatic:

1. Contact the Iowa Department of Public Health or your local County Health Department.
2. Recommended Personal Protective Equipment:
 - Gown
 - Gloves
 - N95 masks
 - Eye protection
 - Negative pressure room, if available
3. Home isolation for 21 days at onset of symptoms

The above information was based on information contained in CDC Alert 00146 - Interim Guidance for the Prevention and Treatment of Monkeypox Infections

Suspected cases of Monkey Pox should be immediately reported to your local veterinary service, the Warren County Environmental Health Department and the Warren County Health Services Department.

West Nile Virus

March 2003

West Nile is a mosquito-borne virus that was first detected in the United States in 1999. The virus, which causes encephalitis, or inflammation of the brain, has been found in Africa, Western Asia, the Middle East, the Mediterranean region of Europe, and, most recently, in the United States.

Mosquitoes acquire the West Nile virus (WNV) from birds and pass it on to other birds, animals, and people. While humans and horses may be infected by the virus, there is no documentation that infected horses can spread the virus to uninfected horses or other animals. Migrating birds appear to play a role in spreading the disease.

How You Can Protect Your Animals

You can decrease the chances of your animals being exposed to WNV by decreasing their exposure to adult mosquitoes. The best way to do this is by removing any potential sources of water in which mosquitoes can breed. Dispose of any water-holding containers, including discarded tires. Drill holes in the bottom of containers that are left outside. Clean clogged roof gutters on an annual basis. Turn over wading pools or wheelbarrows when not in use, and do not allow water to stagnate in birdbaths. Aerate ornamental pools or stock them with fish. Clean and chlorinate swimming pools that are not in use and be aware that mosquitoes can breed in water that collects on your property; mosquitoes can breed in any puddle that lasts more than 4 days. Thoroughly clean livestock-watering troughs on a monthly basis. Local mosquito-control authorities can help in assessing the mosquito-breeding risks associated with your property.

Pet birds can also be protected by limiting their exposure to mosquitoes. In areas reporting large numbers of wild bird deaths, investigations are conducted and samples collected to determine the cause of deaths. People finding dead wild birds should notify local health officials.

No treatment is currently available for WNV; however, VS is working to assist all companies interested in producing a vaccine. On August 1, 2001, USDA issued a conditional license to Fort Dodge Animal Health of Fort Dodge, IA, a division of Wyeth, for a vaccine intended to aid in the prevention of disease in horses caused by WNV. In November 2002, a full license was granted for this product. Use of the vaccine is restricted to licensed veterinarians.

Suspected cases of West Nile Virus should be immediately reported to your local veterinary service and the Warren County Environmental Health Department.