Welcome to the second unit in the Animal Care Introduction to Animal Emergency Management Course. My name is ___________________ and I will be facilitating this session today.

You should have received a pdf document containing the materials to accompany this course. The materials are divided by unit. Please be sure to check the course materials before starting each unit of the course. The materials also contain a list of acronyms used in the course, a link to FEMA’s Acronym Reference List and references.

(Please tell participants about how the Webinar System works, how to ask questions, etc.)

Before we get started, are there any questions?

Prior to today, you should have viewed Unit 1 on the web. It provides an overview of the importance of animal emergency management, the statutory and regulatory framework underlying animal emergency management and USDA APHIS’ role in animal emergency management.

Today we are going to discuss: State and local roles in pet planning and response and APHIS Animal Care’s role in emergency management including a brief discussion of the animal emergency response areas Before we get started, are there any questions?

These are the learning objectives for this session. By the end of this session, you should be able to do the following:

1. List core state and local roles in the emergency management of pet issues
2. Describe APHIS Animal Care’s role in animal emergency management
3. Identify key documents that help frame APHIS Animal Care emergency preparedness and response
4. List and describe the animal emergency response mission areas

I think if we change 3-4 to the #3 above, we can briefly describe:

- NRF
- Mob Guide
- Employee development plan (still under revision)
- AC COOP plan
State and local governments play a key role in emergency preparedness and response. Emergency responses should be managed at the lowest possible jurisdictional, organizational or geographic level. The majority of emergencies in the U.S. are handled at the local level. Local governments have the responsibility for assessing the hazards in their communities, identifying available resources and developing a plan for emergency management.

Photo: FEMA, Bob McMillan

Some federal laws affect state emergency planning. The Pet Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act and Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) amended the Stafford Act. These laws mandate that state and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency. The Stafford Act now requires that state and local plans address the rescue, care, shelter, and essential needs of individuals and their pets and service animals.

The PETS Act authorizes the FEMA administrator to provide funding to States, but it does not provide specific funding. This means that current FEMA grant programs can fund household pet projects within the broader spectrum of emergency management projects.

State statutes may mandate local political subdivisions to have plans. This map shows the states which have included language in their statutes requiring state and local emergency plans to include plans for pets and service animals. Eleven states plus the District of Columbia have enacted statutes. Additionally, Oregon also requires emergency plans include plans for the evacuation of livestock. A list of the states and their statutes is found in the course materials. (Illustration: Dani Ausen, ISU)

Now we are going to discuss USDA’s role in emergency management. Although there are many more agencies within USDA, we have included three, including APHIS, as examples.
Under the National Response Framework, USDA and the Department of Interior have been assigned specific roles under Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF 11) which address the protection of agricultural and natural resources. This slide shows USDA’s ESF 11 responsibilities. APHIS is responsible for the first two items on the list:

- Monitoring and responding to animal/plant pest and disease situations – Veterinary Services and Plant Protection and Quarantine and
- Providing for the safety and well-being of household pets – Animal Care

The other duties are assigned to other organizations within USDA:

- Offering nutrition assistance – Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)
- Ensuring the safety and security of the Nation’s commercially produced meat, poultry, and egg products – Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)

Many other USDA agencies have roles in response and recovery, but APHIS, FSIS, and FNS are specifically described in the NRF.

Now we are going to move into a discussion of APHIS’ role in animal emergency management, paying specific attention to Animal Care’s role in Supporting APHIS’ ESF 11 responsibilities.

USDA APHIS’ principal mission is to protect the health and value of U.S. agriculture and natural resources. In order to carry out this mission, APHIS must be prepared to respond to events which could threaten U.S. agriculture and natural resources. Animal welfare is an element of animal health.

USDA APHIS is an emergency response agency and many APHIS employee are potential emergency responders. This means that APHIS employees may be called on to deploy to the site of an emergency, work irregular hours, and perform duties which are beyond their normal duties.

Next we are going to talk about what APHIS has done to support its mission and role.

These are screen shots of APHIS’ ESF 11 web page. This page includes a lot of information about ESF 11 and links to a number of ESF 11 resources. I’d like to highlight a few of the links found here.

The ESF 11 Quarterly report lists activations, training opportunities, exercises and other information about APHIS’ ESF 11 functions. The current guidance section contains links to Standard Operating Procedures, plans, laws, regulations and policies. The ESF 11 Learning Center has links to training resources. The link to this page is provided in the course materials.
USDA Departmental Regulation 1800 and corresponding manual describe USDA emergency response policies and processes, including ESF 11.

The APHIS Emergency Mobilization Guide describes how APHIS employees are activated and deployed into either program emergencies or through ESF 11.

EQS provides an APHIS framework for tracking employee’s qualifications and previous disaster response experience. Currently, the AC EP Employee Development Plan is being revised and will be available soon.

For non-APHIS personnel viewing this material, it’s important to seek out comparable information for your agency or organization, including:
- Authorities, missions, and emergency plans
- Operating procedures, including credentialing and mobilization
- Training programs utilized by your jurisdiction or organization

Now we are going to discuss Animal Care’s role in emergency management.

Animal Care is tasked with support of the safety and well-being of household pets mission under ESF 11. Animal Care brings its technical support and subject matter expertise to this mission.

It is important to note that Animal Care’s mission is not typically that of tactical response operations for medical care and sheltering of pets. Tactical response is first a local, then a State mission.

Additionally, AC has provided expertise and awareness pertaining to disaster effecting AWA regulated facilities.
Animal Care has provided ESF 11 support during a variety of events including hurricanes, floods and other disasters.

  - Provided Parish Pickup Point support and shelter assessment teams in Louisiana 2008
  - Supported JFO and Agricultural EOC in Texas (2008, 2010) and Louisiana in 2008
  - Sent field assessment teams to SE Texas 2008
  - Provided support during Hurricanes Irene and Sandy (2011-12)
  - Provided expertise on regulated facilities (exotic wildlife) to Los Angeles County and State of California in 2009 Station Fire
  - Deployed AC SMEs to FEMA IMAT at Joplin, MO in 2011
  - Deployed AC SMEs to Midwest and ND during major flooding incidents 2008-2011
  - Deployed AC personnel to act as ESF 11 Desk Officers or assistant Desk Officers (general ESF 11) in 2008, 2010

*Photo: FEMA, Adam Dubrowa*

Animal Care Emergency Programs has been assigned the role of developing programs to meet USDA’s ESF 11 responsibilities for providing for the safety and well-being of pets. ACEP “envisions a nation working together to protect the public through ensuring the safety and well-being of animals during disasters. Emergency Programs maintains consistency with Animal Care’s traditional regulatory goals, in that we advocate for animal safety and well-being, which improves safety and well-being for people.”

ACEP has established the following goals:

- To have employees with the competencies, knowledge and personal characteristics to be available for immediate mobilization to support animal issues during emergencies, and
- To have enough people with the right skills to meet critical staffing needs in one or multiple emergencies on a national basis.

Animal Care Emergency Programs has identified 6 critical mission areas for our program. The next section will discuss these mission areas.
Briefly, these 5 mission areas are to:

- Establish and sustain effective working relationships with States, Territories, and Tribal Nationals
- Establish and sustain effective national working relationships with Federal and NGO communities
- Prepare Animal Care (AC) personnel
- Support national policy-making efforts
- Promote and support science and technology that improves animal emergency management capabilities.

The next few slides are going to discuss these mission areas in greater detail and provide you with some examples of what AC Emergency Programs has done to support these missions.

Mission one: Establish and sustain effective working relationships with States, Territories, and Tribal Nationals

The first mission area is building relationships with States, Tribes, Territories in partnership with FEMA, ESF 11 and other critical partners. AC EP has developed a framework document and tools for this mission. Many AC personnel already have working relationships with specific states and we want to build upon these relationships and develop new relationships where appropriate. This mission will include actions such as attending planning meetings, conferences, training and exercises where appropriate and within AC’s travel resources. The recent AWA Contingency Planning regulation should provide another area of potential collaboration with State partners.

Mission two: Establish and sustain effective national working relationships with Federal and NGO communities

In support of NGOs, AC has provided support for a national meeting of States, NGOs and Federal partners through the National Alliance of State Animal and Agricultural Emergency Programs. The National Animal Rescue and Sheltering Coalition has worked with a broad group of NGOs and professional associations to better coordinate both preparedness and response. The American Veterinary Medical Association collaborates with both NASAAEP and NARSC and helps anchor veterinary collaborative efforts. AC EP staff have been active in helping to empower such collaborative efforts, including funding 3 of 4 National Summits on Animal Emergency Management, funding Best Practice Working Groups through Iowa State University and NASAAEP and funding the Zoo Animal Health Network in collaboration with AZA.

Mission three: Prepare AC personnel

The third mission is to deliver training to support effective animal safety and well-being in the management of animals during disasters.

Examples of activities conducted by ACEP in support of this mission include:

- Incident Command System Training;
- Introduction to Animal Emergency Management Course – the course you are currently taking,
- AC Employee Development Plan – which will be discussed in detail later in this webinar,
- NASAAEP Summits,
- Other conferences and trainings
Animal Care has provided input to the formation of APHIS, USDA, and national policies, plans, and other processes. This includes broad documents such as the National Response Framework (and the four other frameworks), resource typing efforts, and other plans, including mass evacuation, catastrophic planning, and radiological response.

Animal Care’s development of the AWA Contingency Planning requirement will also have a significant national impact on preparedness.

Animal Care has been involved with practices of mass poultry depopulation (in partnership with APHIS VS), avian influenza surveillance in zoos, and other investigations into identifying best technologies and appropriate practices in animal disease emergencies and other disasters. In addition, AC provides one member for the Radiological Advisory Team on Environment, Food, and Health, which is a joint effort of CDC, EPA, FDA, and USDA and provides coordinated protective action recommendations during nuclear or radiological incidents.

In order to fulfill AC’s ESF 11 responsibilities and carry out the missions discussed above, Animal Care Emergency Programs has developed an Employee Development Plan. The next section will discuss ACEP’s Employee Development Plan.

This plan:
- Establishes a highly trained cadre of AC personnel to provide technical assistance, resource management and response assistance
- Provides cutting-edge animal emergency management training
- Refines the roles and responsibilities of AC personnel and their partners
AC personnel need a variety of skills to be effective during emergency response.

*Photo: USDA APHIS, Scott Bauer*

**Skills needed by AC responders**

- Technical assistance on the care and management of animals
- Evaluate animal well-being
- Prepare reports, advise officials
- Provide on-site leadership when appropriate
- Resource coordination and support
- Provide conflict resolution

**Potential deployments include:**

- ESF 11 location
  - Field, Regional or National
- State, Territorial, or Tribal location
- Coordination missions
- Technical subject matter expert missions

**Animal Care Program Response Team**

- Provides Incident Command System expertise
  - Train in detail for various ICS positions
  - Statutory incidents under the AWA – confiscations
  - Missions assigned through FEMA (secondary purpose)
- Flexible and scalable response
  - Individuals, partial team, full team

**Training for non-APHIS personnel**

- Critical to work with jurisdictional authority to:
  - Identify potential missions
  - Identify skills needed to perform these missions
  - Identify who will perform
  - Identify what training will be needed
  - Identify credentialing mechanisms
  - Create a plan to provide and document such training

Those participating in this course who are not from APHIS Animal Care should check with their organizational or jurisdictional leadership to identify what training they should seek based on the expected missions that the individual, team, organization, or agency would be asked to perform.

**Next we will learn about the critical animal emergency response missions.**

Animal Emergency Response Missions are typically performed at the local level and are supported by the State. Federal agencies might be asked to support these missions, based on the needs of State and local jurisdictions.
Six major Animal Emergency Response Missions have been identified. As I mentioned previously, most of these missions are performed at the local level, but in order to support these missions, AC personnel must have basic competencies in the key mission components and issues. I’d like to provide you with a brief introduction to the mission areas in this session. The next webinar will go into more detail.

Photo: USDA APHIS, Scott Bauer

Rapid Needs Assessment is an initial survey of the situation identifying resources and services needed immediately to sustain and support an affected human and animal population as well as identifying the need for continued monitoring and assessment throughout the disaster.

Photo: FEMA, George Armstrong

Examples of animal-related issues assessed during a Rapid Needs Assessment include:

- Health and safety needs
- Evacuation and transportation needs
- Sheltering needs
- ASAR needs
- Livestock operations
- Carcasses
- Veterinary care needs
- Decontamination needs
- Animal facility assessment (veterinary facilities, shelters, kennels, biomedical facilities, zoos, farms, stables, etc.)

Photo: USDA APHIS, Scott Bauer

The Evacuation and Transportation mission supports owners evacuating their animals, evacuates pets for owners who rely on public transportation, supports the expedient evacuation of animal facilities, and provides suitable transportation for groups of evacuated animals.

Photo: USDA APHIS, Scott Bauer

The Animal Sheltering mission is responsible for emergency pet and animal sheltering operations as well as supporting shelter-in-place operations and assisting with pet-owner reunions.

The next few slides describe some of the terms used to describe different types of sheltering facilities.

Photo: USDA APHIS, Scott Bauer
Emergency Household Pet Shelter: A very broadly defined operation in which pets from various sources (typically households) are sheltered in one facility. The facility may or may not be collocated near a congregate shelter for people.

Example: A local animal shelter is accepting pets from the public during a disaster. *(Photo: FEMA, Leif Skoogfors)*

Collocated Emergency Household Pet Shelter: shelter located in reasonable proximity to a congregate shelter for people. Animal owners provide a substantial amount of care for their own pets.

Example: People housed in a high school gymnasium; pets housed in the nearby bus barn.

Stand-Alone Emergency Household Pet Shelter: pet shelter located away from a congregate shelter for people and distant enough that owners are not able to participate in pet care.

Example: People housed in the high school; pets housed at the fairgrounds several miles away; no pre-arranged shuttle service between facilities.

Cohabitational Pet/Animal Shelter: congregate shelter with people and animals sharing the same spaces.

Example: Fairgrounds where people and their pets are camped out. People’s horses and other livestock housed in the barns at the fairgrounds.

Pet friendly is a term that is often been used to refer to shelters with collocated pet facilities. This term is more appropriately used when referring to hotels with policies allowing pets.

Illustration: Andrew Kingsbury, ISU
This mission supports urban search and rescue (USAR) efforts under ESF 9, and is responsible for primary animal search and rescue operations, technical animal rescue, animal control and management of strays, documentation and disposal of dead animals.

Photos: FEMA, David Saville (bottom); FEMA, Jocelyn Augustino (top)

Urban search and rescue (USAR): Urban search-and-rescue (USAR) involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces.

Animal search and rescue (ASAR): Broad category of emergency response operations encompassing support of USAR operations to handle and extract animals, technical animal rescue, and the recovery of stray, stranded, or abandoned animals in the incident zone. ASAR blends indistinctly with initial evacuation support operations.

Technical animal rescue (TAR): Animal extraction from confined spaces, water, or other hazardous environments where responders need specific skills related to extraction and transportation (ice rescue, water rescue, rope rescue, etc.)

Photo: FEMA, Bob McMillan

This response mission conducts veterinary triage, provides veterinary clinical care and veterinary euthanasia and also provides a response to veterinary health and public health issues which may arise during the incident.

Veterinary Triage is the decision making process used to identify the most seriously injured or ill animals. This does not involve treatment.

Veterinary clinical care involves diagnosing and treating individual animals or groups of animals.

Veterinary euthanasia: The act of intentionally and humanely ending an animal’s life.

Veterinary animal and public health response operations involve veterinary professionals working to prevent and protect animals and the public from infectious diseases and other health risks during an emergency incident.

Photo: FEMA, Michael Rieger

The Animal Decontamination Mission involves cleaning animals that have been exposed to hazardous substances as a result of a disaster. Decontamination limits the amount of time an animal is exposed to harmful substances and minimizes the further spread and distribution of the substances through the animal’s movements.

Photo: Heather Case
In addition to these six major mission areas, there are several other emergency response areas where Animal Care Emergency Programs will be involved.

Animal Care’s expertise in dealing with facilities with large animal populations may be useful in disasters, whether or not facilities are regulated under the Animal Welfare Act. For Example:

- Pet facilities – kennels, breeding, boarding, veterinary hospitals
- Agricultural – farms and ranches, CAFOs, stables, performance facilities
- Zoos, wildlife – regulated and non-regulated
- Biomedical research

AC Field staff may need to engage in needs assessment for their licensees after a disaster. A protocol for performing such assessments has been distributed to all AC personnel. In some cases, facilities may ask for help in assessing risks prior to a predictable disaster, such as a hurricane, or may seek input from AC on contingency planning efforts. For this reason, all APHIS AC personnel should understand basic emergency management concepts and local response missions.

AC’s mission during an Animal Health Emergency Response encompasses a variety of situations from an outbreak of a Foreign Animal Disease to operations to control endemic diseases.

Examples of recent animal disease emergencies which APHIS has responded to include:

- Foot and mouth disease, Great Britain – 2000-2001
- Low-path avian influenza – Virginia – 2002
- Exotic Newcastle disease – California, Nevada, 2003
- High-path avian influenza – surveillance plan – present

In the past, some AC personnel, typically veterinary medical officers and animal health technicians, have deployed to assist Veterinary Services in an animal health emergency. AC may provide personnel for general service according to their education, or may provide personnel to assess animal welfare concerns. Currently, the job of the Animal Welfare Officer in an animal disease emergency is not well defined. AC and VS are beginning discussions on how to better develop this position and provide appropriate training for those filling this position.
Wildlife in disasters present many challenges. In some situations, the response may involve handling or managing wildlife affected by the disaster. Local agencies and State wildlife agencies typically have jurisdiction and responsibilities.

AC has funded a Zoological Best Practice Working Group in partnership with the Lincoln Park Zoo and the Association of Zoos and Aquariums. The Zoo BPWG includes stakeholders in wildlife rehabilitation and wildlife agencies and should provide some information that will be useful in planning for wildlife issues. All AC field personnel will have access to this materials when it is released.

Photo: FEMA, Andrea Booher

In a large scale incident, APHIS AC personnel might have two general roles:

AC’s **responsibilities** include statutory roles such as: Checking on the status of facilities in the disaster area that are regulated under the Animal Welfare Act and potentially supporting local response in connection with these facilities.

AC’s **capabilities** include its role under the National Recovery Framework. Animal Care personnel might be deployed through a mission assignment given to ESF 11 from FEMA. In that case, AC personnel might engage in a number of support missions for household pets, regulated facilities, or other missions in accordance with our capabilities.

This webinar should have provided you with information regarding:
- The core state and local roles in pet planning and response,
- The role of APHIS Animal Care in animal emergency management,
- Information about the APHIS Mobilization Guide and the
- Animal Care Emergency Programs Development Plan and an understanding of major animal emergency response missions.

Questions?

- Please address questions to:
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• USDA, APHIS, and AC’s role in animal emergency management
• APHIS AC Employee Development
• Understand the core general animal emergency response missions