

Preparing for Your Pets Makes Sense. Get Ready Now.

If you are like millions of animal owners nationwide, your pet is an important member of your household. The likelihood that you and your animals will survive an emergency such as a fire or flood, tornado or terrorist attack depends largely on emergency planning done today. Some of the things you can do to prepare for the unexpected, such as assembling an animal emergency supply kit and developing a pet care buddy system, are the same for any emergency. Whether you decide to stay put in an emergency or evacuate to a safer location, you will need to make plans in advance for your pets. Keep in mind that what's best for you is typically what's best for your animals.

If you must evacuate, take your pets with you if possible. However, if you are going to a public shelter, it is important to understand that animals may not be allowed inside. Plan in advance for shelter alternatives that will work for both you and your pets.

Make a back-up emergency plan in case you can't care for your animals yourself. Develop a buddy system with neighbors, friends and relatives to make sure that someone is available to care for or evacuate your pets if you are unable to do so. Be prepared to improvise and use what you have on hand to make it on your own for at least three days, maybe longer.

Preparing for the unexpected makes sense.
Get Ready Now.

This information was developed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in consultation with:

American Kennel Club, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, American Veterinary Medical Association, and The Humane Society of the U.S.



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUBSM

ASPCA[®]

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS



**THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Ready

Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.



**Preparing
Your Pets for
Emergencies
Makes Sense.**

**Get Ready
Now.**

Distributed by:

Calif. Dept. of Food & Ag. Animal Health and Food Safety Services, Animal Health Division
Emergency Preparedness & Support Unit:
(916) 651-0399

Animal Health Branch: (916) 654-1447

www.cdffa.ca.gov



Ready

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**Homeland
Security**

www.ready.gov

1 Prepare

Get a Pet Emergency Supply Kit.

Just as you do with your family's emergency supply kit, think first about the basics for survival, particularly food and water. Consider two kits. In one, put everything you and your pets will need to stay where you are. The other should be a lightweight, smaller version you can take with you if you and your pets have to get away. Plus, be sure to review your kits regularly to ensure that their contents, especially foods and medicines, are fresh.

Food. Keep at least three days of food in an airtight, waterproof container.

Water. Store at least three days of water specifically for your pets in addition to water you need for yourself and your family.

Medicines and medical records. Keep an extra supply of medicines your pet takes on a regular basis in a waterproof container.

First aid kit. Talk to your veterinarian about what is most appropriate for your pet's emergency medical needs. Most kits should include cotton bandage rolls, bandage tape and scissors; antibiotic ointment; flea and tick prevention; latex gloves; isopropyl alcohol and saline solution. Include a pet first aid reference book.

Collar with ID tag, harness or leash. Your pet should wear a collar with its rabies tag and identification at all times. Include a backup leash, collar and ID tag in your pet's emergency supply kit. In addition, place copies of your pet's registration information, adoption papers, vaccination documents and medical records in a clean plastic bag or waterproof container and also add them to your kit. You should also consider talking with your veterinarian about permanent identification such as microchipping, and enrolling your pet in a recovery database.

Crate or other pet carrier. If you need to evacuate in an emergency situation take your pets and animals with you provided that it is practical to do so. In many cases, your ability to do so will be aided by having a sturdy, safe, comfortable crate or carrier ready for transporting your pet. The carrier should be large enough for your pet to stand, turn around and lie down.

Sanitation. Include pet litter and litter box, if appropriate, newspapers, paper towels, plastic trash bags and household chlorine bleach to provide for your pet's sanitation needs. You can use bleach as a disinfectant (dilute nine parts water to one part bleach), or in an emergency you can also use it to purify water. Use 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. Do not use scented or color safe bleaches, or those with added cleaners.

A picture of you and your pet together. If you become separated from your pet during an emergency, a picture of you and your pet together will help you document ownership and allow others to assist you in identifying your pet. Include detailed information about species, breed, age, sex, color and distinguishing characteristics.

Familiar items. Put favorite toys, treats or bedding in your kit. Familiar items can help reduce stress for your pet.

2 Plan

What You Will Do in an Emergency.

Be prepared to assess the situation. Use whatever you have on hand to take care of yourself and ensure your pet's safety during an emergency. Depending on your circumstances and the nature of the emergency the first important decision is whether you stay put or get away. You should understand and plan for both possibilities. Use common sense and the information you are learning here to determine if there is immediate danger.

In any emergency, local authorities may or may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. However, watch TV, listen to the radio or check the Internet for instructions. If you're specifically told to evacuate, shelter-in-place or seek medical treatment, do so immediately.

Create a plan to get away. Plan how you will assemble your pets and anticipate where you will go. If you must evacuate, take your pets with you if practical. If you go to a public shelter, keep in mind your animals may not be allowed inside. Secure appropriate lodging in advance depending on the number and type of animals in your care. Consider family or friends willing to take in you and your pets in an emergency. Other options may include: a hotel or motel that takes pets or a boarding facility, such as a kennel or veterinary hospital that is near an evacuation facility or your family's meeting place. Find out before an emergency happens if any of these facilities in your area might be viable options for you and your pets.

Develop a buddy system. Plan with neighbors, friends or relatives to make sure that someone is available to care for or evacuate your pets if you are unable to do so. Talk with your pet care buddy about your evacuation plans and show them where you keep your pet's emergency supply kit. Also designate specific locations, one in your immediate neighborhood and another farther away, where you will meet in an emergency.

Talk to your pet's veterinarian about emergency planning.

Discuss the types of things that you should include in your pet's emergency first aid kit. Get the names of vets or veterinary hospitals in other cities where you might need to seek temporary shelter. You should also consider talking with your veterinarian about permanent identification such as microchipping, and enrolling your pet in a recovery database. If your pet is microchipped, keeping your emergency contact information up to date and listed with a reliable recovery database is essential to your being reunited with your pet.

Gather contact information for emergency animal treatment. Make a list of contact information and addresses of area animal control agencies including the Humane Society or SPCA, and emergency veterinary hospitals. Keep one copy of these phone numbers with you and one in your pet's emergency supply kit. Obtain "Pets Inside" stickers and place them on your doors or windows, including information on the number and types of pets in your home to alert firefighters and rescue workers. Consider putting a phone number on the sticker where you could be reached in an emergency. And, if time permits, remember to write the words "Evacuated with Pets" across the stickers, should you flee with your pets.

3 Stay Informed

Know About Types of Emergencies.

Some of the things you can do to prepare for the unexpected, such as assembling an emergency supply kit for yourself, your family and your pets, is the same regardless of the type of emergency. However, it's important to stay informed about what might happen and know what types of emergencies are likely to affect your region as well as emergency plans that have been established by your state and local government. For more information about how to prepare, visit www.ready.gov or call 1-800-BE-READY.

Be prepared to adapt this information to your personal circumstances and make every effort to follow instructions received from authorities on the scene. With these simple preparations, you can be ready for the unexpected. Those who take the time to prepare themselves and their pets will likely encounter less difficulty, stress and worry. Take the time now to get yourself and your pet ready.

Preparing for Your Pets Makes Sense. Get Ready Now.



**REPORT FROM MONTEREY ON DISASTER PLANNING &
ANIMAL SENSITIVITY**

**THERE ARE MANY THINGS THAT OUR CITY SHOULD KNOW ABOUT
DISASTER PLANNING WITH ANIMALS AND THE LATEST LEARNING
PROCESS WAS FROM KATRINA.**

**THE BILL AB450 PASSED THIS MEANS WE ARE REQUIRED TO HAVE
DISASTER PLANS INCLUDING OUR ANIMALS.**

**THE STATEMENT "IF THEY GO WE GO" IS WHAT PEOPLE SHOULD NOW
BE AWARE OF.**

**44% OF THE PEOPLE THAT STAYED BEHIND IN KATRINA DID SO
BECAUSE THEY DID NOT WANT TO LEAVE THEIR PETS; THIS CREATES
SLOW RECOVERY PROCESSES...**

WHY SHOULD A DISASTER PLAN INCLUDE ANIMALS?

**UNAUTHORIZED REENTRY ATTEMPTS 50% -70% OF PEOPLE LEAVING
THEIR PET BEHIND WILL**

**ATTEMPT TO RE-ENTER A SECURE SITE IN A DISASTER ZONE TO
RESCUE THEIR PETS**

**RESULTS: INCREASED RISK TO EMERGENCY SERVICE PERSONNEL
AND RESCUING HUMANS AND PETS...AS WELL AS DEVIATIONS FROM
SERIOUS SITUATIONS**

DEVELOP A PLAN TO INCLUDE ANIMALS

**PLANNING COMMITTEE- USE LOCAL VETS FOR SOURCES
EVALUATE THE COMMUNITY-TO CARE TO THE NEEDS FOR HERMOSA
CONDUCT AN ANIMAL CENSUS- INVENTORY WHAT TYPE OF ANIMALS
ARE IN HERMOSA**

**CREATE A SUCCESSFUL PLAN- PREPARING FOR ARRIVAL OF ANIMALS
WITH OWNERS**

SHELTER FOR THEM

TRIAGE

PUBLIC INFORMATION

CREATE A LOCAL COMMITTEE TO ASSIST:

RESOURCES-VETS, ANIMAL HOSPITALS

LOCAL VOLUNTEERS

RESOURCES FOR THIS REPORT ARE FROM:

**CALIFORNIA DEPT OF FOOD AND AG. ANIMAL HEALTH & FOOD SAFETY
SERVICES**

ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & SUPPORT UNIT:

1-916-651-0399

ANIMAL HEALTH BRANCH: 1-916-654-1447

**JAYNA KARPINSKI-COSTA COUNCILMEMBER FOR THE CITY OF CITRUS
HEIGHTS**

1-916-599-3647

Emergency Preparedness Resources

FEMA : Federal Emergency Management Assistance

For free training in Incident Command System: IS 100, IS 200, National Response Plan IS-800

National Incident Management System IS.700

<http://www.fema.gov/>

<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/EMICourses/EMICourse.asp>

VMAT: Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams

Extensive training is offered through this volunteer organization. When deployed by FEMA you become a federal employee for the period you are deployed.

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

<http://www.avma.org/disaster/vmat/default.asp>

CVMA: California Veterinary Medical Association

Become a Disaster Response Program: Veterinary County Coordinator

<http://www.cvma.net/>

<http://www.cvma.net/doc.asp?ID=1728>

OES: Governors Office of Emergency Services

Check the situation reports on current emergencies within the state of California.

<http://www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/1?OpenForm>

Review the Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program. (click on Plans and Publications to the right)

[http://www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/PDF/Disaster%20Service%20Worker%20Volunteer%20Program%20\(DSWVP\)%20Guidance/\\$file/DSWguide.pdf](http://www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/PDF/Disaster%20Service%20Worker%20Volunteer%20Program%20(DSWVP)%20Guidance/$file/DSWguide.pdf)

United States Department of Homeland Security

Information on emergency preparedness for people and their pets, businesses, and an excellent section for kids and teachers, that includes games and comic books

<http://www.ready.gov>

USDA/VS: United States Department of Agriculture/Veterinary Services

Join the National Animal Health Emergency Response Corp (NAHERC) as a Veterinary Medical Officer (The purpose is to serve in the event of a foreign animal disease outbreak or other animal disease event (Look under Job Openings-listed under jobsearch.usajobs.opm.gov USA JOBS-see direct link below)

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/>

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/>

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ep/>

http://jobsearch.usajobs.opm.gov/getjob.asp?JobID=44077141&AVSDM=2006-06-17+12:40:04&Logo=0&pg=5&jbf574=AG34&FedEmp=Y&sort=rv&vw=d&ss=0&brd=3876&FedPub=Y&caller=/agency_search.asp

C DFA: California Department of Food and Agriculture

<http://www.cdafa.ca.gov>

http://www.cdafa.ca.gov/ahfss/ah/disaster_preparedness.htm

Disaster Planning, County Animal Disaster Preparedness and Response Planning Guide, downloadable disaster brochures, Disaster service Worker liability information. California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES) Plan

http://www.cdafa.ca.gov/ahfss/ah/animal_care.htm

Emergency euthanasia of livestock

<http://www.cdafa.ca.gov/ahfss/ah/permits.htm>

Quick Permit information for animals entering California can be accessed here. Permits for movement of livestock into the state of California Some animals may require permit and health requirements to enter California. **Permits can only be issued during normal business hours. Call the Animal Health Branch at 916-654-1447** between the business hours of 8-5 pm pacific time (Monday through Friday) for all calls regarding **horses, dogs, cats, camelidaes, rabbits, pet birds, ratites, and wild animals. For weekend shipments call prior to or on the next business day for permits.** For all other permit and health requirements, call 916-651-6278. Please also check our permit assist and link to pasture-to-pasture permits.

~~File~~ 916-599-3647
JANA

Disaster Planning And Animal Sensitivity

Jayna Karpinski-Costa, D.V.M., J.D.
Councilmember, City of Citrus Heights

*Presented to
Mayors and Council Members Executive Forum
& Advanced Leadership Workshops
July 25, 2007
Monterey, California*

Why Should A Disaster Plan Include Animals?

1. Evacuation failures: if I go, they go
--- 44% of people who stayed behind in Katrina did so because they did not want to leave their pets!
2. Slows Recovery Efforts



AVMA Survey 2005

93% humans will risk their life for their pet
84% acquired their pet for companionship
83% refer to themselves: mom/dad to pet
59% celebrate their pets birthday
62% regard their pets as family
Behold the Human-Animal Bond!!

Why Should A Disaster Plan Include Animals?

3. Unauthorized reentry attempts –
-- 50-70% of people leaving animals behind will attempt to re-enter a secure site in a disaster zone to rescue their pets
-- Result: Increased risk to emergency service personnel rescuing humans and pets



Animals left behind puts everyone at risk.....



Why Should A Disaster Plan Include Animals?

4. Evacuation of pets with people is a public health/mental health issue: it saves human lives (they will evacuate) and helps maintain human mental stability in a time of extreme loss
5. 1st priority is saving human lives – promoted by ensuring pets will be cared for

HW 3/25/08
BIV

Why Should A Disaster Plan Include Animals?

- 6. Potential huge economic losses
 - > In the 1997 Yuba County floods 218 dairy cows drowned, creating substantial cleanup costs
- 7. Financial Incentives

Financial Incentives : FEMA

- Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (HR 3858)
- Amends Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act to require FEMA to ensure 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

Federal Law – con't

Provides for rescue, care, shelter and essential needs to individuals with household pets and service animals AND to such pets and animals

www.fema.gov/pdf/about/stafford_act.pdf (125 pp)

Allows FEMA to fund state and local efforts used for animal emergency preparedness purposes, including the procurement, construction, leasing or renovating of emergency shelter facilities and materials

Why Should A Disaster Plan Include Animals?

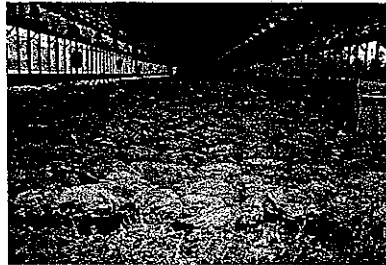
- 8. Misuse/misappropriation of Donations



Why Should A Disaster Plan Include Animals?

- 9. Public health and safety risks caused by animal carcasses
 - > disposal challenges
 - > increased spread of disease (anthrax, E.coli, rabies, salmonella)

Disposal Challenges Entire Facilities/Large and Small



Disposal Challenges



Disposal Challenges Composting Poultry



Disposal Challenges



Why Should A Disaster Plan Include Animals?

10. Public health and safety risks caused by animals at large
11. Contamination of water supplies



Why Should A Disaster Plan Include Animals?

12. Public relations considerations
13. Control of Convergent volunteers
 - Additional law enforcement challenges
 - Disruptive
 - Untrained



Developing a Plan to Include Animals

1. Create an Animal Disaster Planning Committee
2. Evaluate the Community
3. Conduct an Animal Census
4. Develop the Plan: Elements
5. Characteristics of a Successful Plan

Does Henmosa have?

Developing a Plan to Include Animals

6. Determine Special Needs/Services
 - Volunteers
 - Services
 - Equipment
 - Public health & Safety Issues
7. Do Public Outreach and Education
8. Educate Animal Owners

Create an Animal Disaster Planning Committee: WHY

- Need working relationships between govt. agencies (fire dept, law enforcement, humane societies, animal control agencies, support agencies, animal care professionals, private individuals)
- Need to assign specific roles
- Should be a community project

Create an Animal Disaster Planning Committee: WHO

- Emergency Management people
- County Emergency Services
- County Agricultural Commissioner
- County Health Department
- County and City Fire/Rescue
- Law Enforcement (City, County, CHP)



Alice Vet

Create an Animal Disaster Planning Committee: WHO

- Animal Control Services (City and County)
- Humane Society/ SPCA
- Veterinarians/AHTs/local VMAs
- Veterinary Schools
- Universities/Colleges

Create an Animal Disaster Planning Committee: WHO

- Animal Groups/Clubs (breeders, rescue groups, ferret rescue, bird clubs, horse associations, etc)
- Cooperative Extension (4-H, FFA)
- Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitators
- Farriers
- Boarding stables

Create an Animal Disaster Planning Committee: WHO

- Pet Supply Industry (Feedstores, Pet Supply places)
- Livestock Associations/Farm Bureaus
- Fairgrounds/Rodeo grounds
- Zoo/Wildlife parks
- Neighborhood Assns/Homeowner Assns
- Media
- Ham Radio Operators

Alice

Create an Animal Disaster Planning Committee: WHO

- American Red Cross Chapter ✕
- Salvation Army
- National Guard
- Parks and Recreation Depts
- Solid Waste collectors
- Utilities
- Foodbanks - *walmart*
- Big Box Franchise Associations

Animal Disaster Planning Committee - 1

- ♦ Outline mission of committee
- ♦ Establish short and long term goals of the committee
- ♦ Enumerate tasks that need to be accomplished to develop a good plan
- ♦ Determine what role each organization or agency will play in developing the plan
- ♦ Find individuals with special skills (bilingual, experiences with wild or exotic animals, etc.)

Animal Disaster Planning Committee - 2

- ♦ Appoint a lead agency to manage the development of the plan (this varies from community to community)
 - Local SPCA, local animal control, county agricultural commissioner

Animal Disaster Planning Committee - 3

- ♦ Develop cooperative agreements
 - All govt. agencies in local and surrounding jurisdictions (incl all animal shelters in state & bordering areas)
 - Renew contact periodically to make sure personnel changes do not result in breakdown of communications
 - Nonprofit emergency relief agencies
 - State and national animal protection organization
 - Local veterinarians

Animal Disaster Planning Committee - 4

- ♦ Form Subcommittees (SC)
 - Temporary animal Shelter/Pet Friendly SC
 - Recovery Site SC (locate sites for emergency veterinary care centers and for receiving and storing animal supplies and feed)
 - Animal Care SC – recruit, screen, train volunteers who will provide hands-on care for animals

Animal Disaster Planning Committee - 5

- Animal Rescue SC – team should be highly skilled and trained in animal handling and disaster response
- Volunteer Coordination SC – recruit, screen, train and place volunteers in appropriate jobs (pre & post disaster)
- Supply SC – procure supplies, eg. Leashes, bowls, collars, water, blankets, towels, cleaning supplies, bleach

Animal Disaster Planning Committee - 6

- Equipment SC– acquire items that are durable/reusable (cages, carriers, traps, generators, fencing material, ropes, signs, chainsaw, tools, tractor, lights, fans, tarps)
- Transportation SC – get trailers, transp equipment for evacuation to move injured or lost animals and supplies
- Identification SC – to id all workers and volunteers, plus track and identify animals

Animal Disaster Planning Committee - 7

- Communications SC – important
 - ham operator should be at every major relief center
- Public Relations/Education SC – educate the media and public about disaster planning for pets and other animals
 - Develop public awareness seminars
 - Develop brochures, PSAs

Developing The Plan: Evaluate the Community

- List disaster potentials (large and small scale)
 - Natural events (fire/smoke/heat, flood, earthquake, wind, tornado, landslides)
 - > Floodplain maps
 - > storm surge maps in coastal communities
 - Manmade (fire in facility, hazardous material spills, terrorism)
 - > Local fire department can identify hazard sources
 - > Location of rail yards, highways

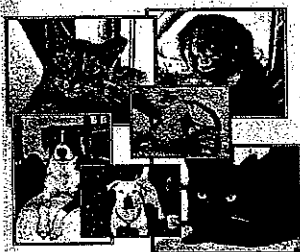
Developing The Plan: Evaluate the Community

- Relationship of your community to surrounding communities – consider impacts
- Urban? Rural? mixture?
- Likelihood of disruption of communication, transportation, feed delivery

Developing the Plan: Conduct an Animal Census

- Numbers
- Types
- Locations

Something to believe in...



Conduct an Animal Census Numbers

- Actual inventory
- Small animal licenses
- Veterinarians, feed stores, pet stores, etc. may be able to estimate – sell animals or supplies
- Estimate – 1992 AVMA study for companion animals – to estimate the number of each species in a community

Estimating Numbers of Pets

- Determine # households in community
- Determine # households that own each species
- Multiply those nos. by average of each species owned per household
Eg: community has 100,000 households

Estimating Numbers of Pets (Chart)

	%households owning a pet	# pets per household	# pets in 100K community
Dogs	36.5	1.52	55,480
Cats	30.9	1.95	60,255
Birds	5.7	2.16	12,312
Horses	2.0	2.54	5,080

Conduct an Animal Census Types

- Dogs, cats, birds, horses
- Non-traditional exotic pets: reptiles, ferrets
- Pocket pets: gerbil, hamsters, guinea pigs
- 1. Laboratory animals
- Livestock/agricultural animals (dairy, poultry hogs, cattle, sheep, goats, llamas, ostriches, rheas, emus, geese ducks)
 - Cooperative extension service, animal-industry agencies (Dept Agriculture, CDFA, Horseman Assns)

Conduct an Animal Census Types - 2

- Exotic wildlife – can get loose and be dangerous (zoos, individuals, game farms) – encourage their involvement with your plan – resources, personnel, cages, etc.
- Native wildlife
 - Fish & Game
 - Wildlife Rehabilitation services
 - Veterinarians specializing in wildlife

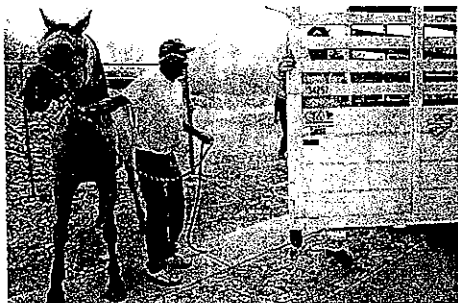
Conduct an Animal Census Location

- Animal shelters, veterinary clinics, breeders, boarding kennels, pet stores
- Make list with contact names, addresses, bus & home numbers, emergency contact numbers
- Facilities should have a written disaster plan incl. evacuation plans
- Your plan should include a post-disaster contact to check for damages, animal injury, death

Challenges of Different Species



**Challenges of
Different Species**



**Challenges of
Different Species**



**Challenges of
Different Species**



**Challenges of
Different Species**

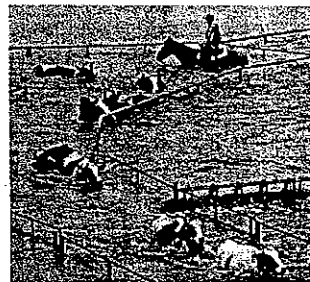


Missyui Poyan

**Challenges of
Different Species**



**Challenges of
Different Species**



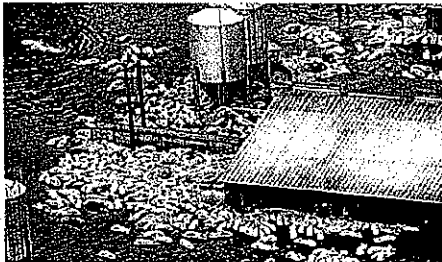
**Challenges of
Different Species**



**Challenges of
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**Challenges of
Different Species**



**Challenges of
Different Species**



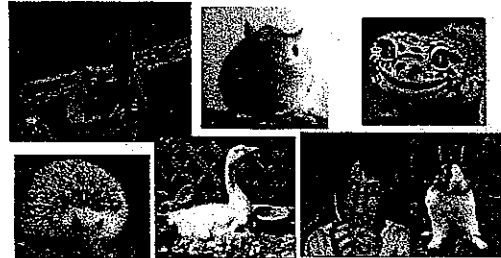
**Challenges of
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**COME ON BABY
AND RESCUE ME!**



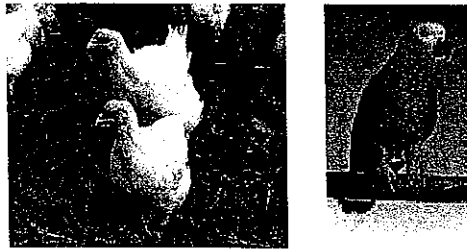
**Challenges of
Different Species**



Challenges of Different Species



Challenges of Different Species



Challenges of Different Species



Challenges of Different Species



Challenges of Different Species



Elements Of A Plan

- ◆ Mitigation
 - Preparing properties or facilities to eliminate or minimize impact of disasters
 - > Eg. Requiring private plans
- ◆ Preparation
 - Acquiring equipment (or arrange for access)
 - Training volunteers
 - Finding sites for temporary animal shelters
 - Partnerships with other communities

Elements of A Plan

- ◆ Response – taking action
 - Activate animal rescue teams
 - Open shelters
 - Distribute feed/supplies
 - Operate emergency veterinary clinics
 - Evacuation

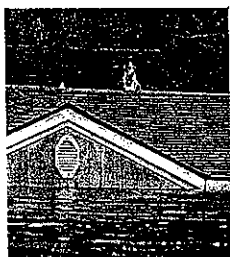


Elements of a Plan

- ◆ Recovery
 - › Set guidelines for helping community return to pre-disaster state (to whatever extent possible)
 - › Long and short term goals (what will take place over days? Weeks? Months?)
 - Eg. Fostering, help finding housing
 - Animal carcass disposal
 - Environmental issues – disposal challenges

Some Challenges

- Challenges with Companion animals and Agricultural animals
 - › Road closures
 - › Carcass disposal
 - › Rescue and long-term housing
 - › Care of survivors
 - › Reunification



Challenge: Care and Shelter



Characteristics of a Successful Plan -- 1

- ◆ Involves preparation and cooperation
- ◆ Brainstorming
- ◆ Getting supplies and equipment
- ◆ Recruiting and training volunteers
- ◆ Preparing for Evacuation
- ◆ Maintaining interagency communication and networking
- ◆ Public outreach and education
- ◆ Flexible

Characteristics of a Successful Plan -- 2

- ◆ Clear mission statement with defined goals and objectives
- ◆ Policies for activating and de-activating a plan
- ◆ Clear system of Management
- ◆ Command structure with a designated lead agency
- ◆ Includes cooperative agreements

Characteristics of a Successful Plan -- 3

- ◆ Sets policies and procedures (eg. emergency euthanasia, wildlife rescue)
- ◆ Important to involve state and local agencies in the plan
 - Is mutual aid available
 - Are formats available?

Characteristics of a Successful Plan -- 4

- ◆ Delineate roles and responsibilities of all participating groups and personnel
 - Communications
 - Field operations
 - Triage
 - Transportation
 - Sheltering
 - Public Information

Role of Volunteers

- ◆ Need to be properly screened, trained or can create additional management problems (first aid, CPR, basic animal handling, safety training)
- ◆ Must be aware of policies and procedures
- ◆ Should have written disaster plan for their own home, family and pets
- ◆ Provide them with IDS – color of badge can designate duties

Role of Volunteers -- 2

- ◆ Services that will Need to be provided
 - Organizing animal rescue teams
 - Picking up lost or injured animals
 - evacuating animals
 - Organizing temporary and pet-friendly animal shelters
 - Developing foster pet care programs
 - Provide for pets of special needs people

Role of Volunteers -- 3

- ◆ Provide emergency veterinary care
- ◆ Record keeping
- ◆ Public information
- ◆ Procuring and distributing animal food and water
- ◆ Managing offers of donated goods and services

Role of Individual Pet Owner -- 1

- ◆ Should be encouraged to have their own disaster plan to include an evacuation plan
- ◆ Identify resources for evacuation (trailers, carriers)
- ◆ Assemble a disaster kit : pet supplies, pet medical records, photos, contact numbers

Role of Individual Pet Owner – 2

- ❖ Animal should be identified (microchips, collars, tags, esp. horses)
- ❖ Should be educated that their animals should not be left behind



Office of Emergency Services (OES)

- ❖ Responsible for assuring state is ready to respond to and recover from disasters and emergencies
- ❖ Oversees and coordinates the emergency activities of all state agencies when there is a state emergency
- ❖ Assists local governments and state agencies in developing their emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation plans

Standardized Emergency Response Systems (SEMS)

- ❖ Coordinates state and local emergency response
- ❖ Facilitates the flow of emergency information and resources (incident command, mutual aid, multi-interagency cooperation)

AB 450 Update

- ❖ Office of Emergency Services shall approve and adopt, and incorporate the CARES program developed under the oversight of CDFA into the SEMS system. (CA law)
- ❖ CDFA entered into an MOU with OES Jan 31, 2007
- ❖ CARES document is still in draft form
- ❖ No funding for program
- ❖ Staff at OES and CDFA have been actively engaged in dialogue

California Animal Response in Emergency System (CARES)



CARES --
Formed to coordinate at the State level the response to animal issues during emergencies

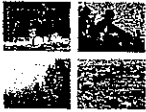
Committee Members: State agencies, UC Extension, non-profits, community-based organizations, county Animal Coordinator, and animal protection groups

California Animal Response Emergency System

- ❖ Public outreach activities
 - Awareness
 - Preparedness
- ❖ County Animal Disaster Prep Response Planning Guide
- ❖ www.cdfa.ca.gov/AHFSS/ah/county_response_guide.htm



County Animal Disaster Preparedness and Response Planning Guide



Animal Health and Food Safety Service

CDFA Vet Med Officers available as needed for the counties

Training materials
Forms
Specific species needs

CDFA Role in Preparedness, Response, Mitigation, Recovery

- ♦ Animal Health Branch Veterinary Medical Officers - Assist counties with small and large animal evacuation and large animal disease response plans
- ♦ Fairs and Expos - Assist with providing fairs for sheltering humans and animals
- ♦ Coordinate resources through the CARES system to assist local governments when resources are overwhelmed in emergency

CDFA Fairs and Expo

- ♦ 78 total fairs available for animal and human sheltering
- ♦ 54 are District Ag Associations - CDFA
- ♦ 23 are County Fairs - CDFA assists
- ♦ 1 is the State Fair at Cal Expo

CDFA CALIFORNIA FAIRS



Resources

- ♦ FEMA -- www.fema.gov
- ♦ OES -- www.oes.ca.gov
- ♦ CDFA -- www.cdfa.ca.gov



- ♦ SEE HANDOUT

Questions?

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