

COUNTY OF MONTEREY

OPERATIONAL AREA



EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX D | ANIMALS

MARCH 2019



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED BY A COLLABORATIVE, INTER-DISCIPLINARY TASK FORCE OF OPERATIONAL AREA (OA) PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WHOLE-COMMUNITY. THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATED IN THE PLANNING EFFORT.

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APPROVAL & PROMULGATION

THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE, PUBLIC HEALTH, IMPROVED PROPERTY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT ARE INHERENT RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL, STATE, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. ADDITIONALLY, HISTORY HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES MUST UNDERSTAND AND STRENGTHEN THEIR ORGANIZATION'S DISASTER FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND COST RECOVERY PROCEDURES BEFORE AND DURING TIMES OF DISASTER, TO MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE THEIR ULTIMATE CHARGE TO PRESERVE LIFE, PUBLIC HEALTH, IMPROVED PROPERTY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT. WHILE NO PLAN CAN COMPLETELY PREVENT ERROR, REASONABLE PLANS – CARRIED OUT BY KNOWLEDGEABLE AND WELL-TRAINED PERSONNEL - CAN MINIMIZE LOSS OF LIFE, INCREASE FINANCIAL STABILITY, AND REDUCE NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO PROPERTY AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

This Plan (or Plan), is a functional Annex to the Monterey County Emergency Operations Plan and establishes the emergency organization, assigns tasks, specifies policies and general procedures, and provides for coordination of planning efforts for respective staff.

This Annex is reviewed by all departments/agencies assigned a primary function in the County's Animals Annex. An approved Annex gives both the authority and the responsibility to organizations to perform their tasks; formalizes their responsibilities with regard to preparing and maintaining their own procedures/guidelines; and commits them to carrying out training, exercises, and plan maintenance necessary to support the Animals Annex.

A signature from the designated head of each department confirms that the department has read the Annex and has no conflicts with its content at the time of publishing. Upon review and written concurrence by the departments/agencies, the Annex is submitted to the Monterey County Operational Area (OA) Coordinating Council for review and approval. Upon approval by the Council, the Annex is officially adopted and promulgated by the County Board of Supervisors. A letter of promulgation is located in the front matter of this Plan, which validates the concepts, roles, and responsibilities and the emergency management system for the County.

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County Administrative Officer
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Date

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RECORD OF CHANGES

Any approved additions or modifications to this plan will be documented and noted in this section. The date of the change, the title of the person making the change, and a summary and reason for the modifications, will be inserted into this section of the plan.

If any major or significant changes to this plan need to be made, then the revised plan will be considered an update, and the cover page, promulgation page, and approval and implementation page should reflect that it is a new plan.

After any modification to this plan, the Emergency Services Planner will ensure that the updated version is distributed to all previously listed departments and agencies, and that the revised plan is uploaded to any share sites and/or webpages where this plan resides. Printed material will be available at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Personnel with a role in executive leadership, coordination and management, and operational implementation of emergency procedures are encouraged to have digital access to this plan, or a printed copy of this plan available to them at all times.

Change Number	Date of Change	Section	Summary of Change	Change Made By (Title or Name)
1				
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RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

The Monterey County Office of Emergency Services prepares, coordinates, publishes, and distributes this Plan and any revisions made to it. The Plan is distributed to all departments/agencies identified below. The Plan is also available upon request by the external organizations also identified below.

County Departments / Agencies	Local Governments / Special Districts	Other Organizations

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MONTEREY COUNTY'S VULNERABILITY TO DISASTERS IS WELL KNOWN. SINCE 2010, THE COUNTY HAS EXPERIENCED SEVENTEEN INCIDENTS THAT RESULTED IN EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. OF THOSE PROCLAMATIONS, THREE RESULTED IN STATE DISASTER DECLARATIONS, AND TWO ULTIMATELY RESULTED IN FEDERAL DECLARATIONS. MANY OF THESE INCIDENTS RESULTED IN THE NEED FOR EVACUATIONS AND PROVISION OF TEMPORARY MASS CARE AND SHELTER FOR AFFECTED RESIDENTS AND VISITORS.

DISASTERS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO OVERWHELM OPERATIONAL AREA (OA) EMERGENCY RESPONSE CAPABILITIES. THE COUNTY MAY NEED MASSIVE, RAPID SUPPORT FROM OPERATIONAL AREA (OA) LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTNERS, OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN CALIFORNIA, THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, OTHER STATES, AND NONPROFIT AND PRIVATE-SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE OPERATIONAL AREA (OA) RESPONSE WILL AFFECT THE LONG-TERM RECOVERY OF MONTEREY COUNTY'S COMMUNITIES AND ECONOMY. AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE WILL ONLY BE POSSIBLE IF COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING HAS TAKEN PLACE.

THIS PLAN IS AN ANNEX TO THE MONTEREY COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA (OA) EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)(2014).

The Monterey County Emergency Operations Plan - Animal Annex provides an overview of the policies and procedures that are necessary when the Monterey County Communities are preparing or dealing with the impact of a disaster on its citizens with pets or other animals that are in areas who need evacuation, care, and shelter. This Annex is intended for the Operational Area of Monterey County and the Governmental jurisdictions contained within; Provides an overview for which the county, cities, and other supporting agencies can develop standard operating procedures. The Scope of this Annex includes:

- Applicable to the response during the first 12 months of an incident.
- Describes the roles and responsibilities, communications, and response operations for animal sheltering.
- Coordinates with the plans and procedures of Monterey County Office of Emergency Services and other partner agencies in the role of animal care and sheltering.
- Describes the roles and responsibilities, communications, and response operations for responding to animal diseases and public health concerns.
- Coordinates with the plans and procedures of Monterey County Office of Emergency Services and other partner agencies in the role of public health.

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1 INTRODUCTION

CALIFORNIA IS HOME TO A WIDE ARRAY OF DISASTER POSSIBILITIES SUCH AS EARTHQUAKES, FLOODING, DROUGHT, EXTREME HEAT, SEVERE STORMS, AND WILDFIRES. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS STRATEGIES FOR PETS AND LIVESTOCK SAFETY MUST BE IN PLACE BEFORE A DISASTER OCCURS AND CAN MEAN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UNDUE LOSS AND SUFFERING OF ANIMALS, WHICH ADDS ADDITIONAL TRAUMA TO VICTIMS ALREADY SUFFERING FROM THE DISASTER. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE INCREASINGLY REALIZING THAT PLANNING FOR THE EVACUATION, CARE, AND SHELTERING OF ANIMALS IN ANY DISASTER IS ESSENTIAL TO THE WELL-BEING OF ALL RESIDENTS.

The Animal Response Annex was created by emergency services planners and the emergency animal response task force, a group representing the public, and non-profit animal care agencies throughout Monterey County. The task force provided guidance and resources for the development of this annex. As a support annex to the Monterey County Emergency operations Plan, the Monterey County Animal Response Plan is intended for the Operational Area the includes the County and all governmental jurisdictions contained within.

SUPERSESSION

The Monterey County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan – Annex D Animals is the first iteration, no plan supercedes it.

WHOLE COMMUNITY

Monterey County has embraced FEMA’s whole community approach to creating engaged and resilient communities by which residents, emergency management practitioners, community leaders, and government officials can understand and assess the needs of their respective communities and determine the best ways to organize and strengthen their assets, capabilities, and interests.

By engaging communities, we can understand the unique and diverse needs of a population including its demographics, values, norms, networks, and relationships.

Monterey County is committed to ensuring that considerations are made for persons with access and functional needs (AFN) at every stage of the emergency management process.

AUTHORITIES

LOCAL

- Monterey County Code of Ordinances Title 8 – Animal Control.
- Monterey County Code of Ordinances Title 10 – Health and Safety.
- Monterey County Code of Ordinances Chapter 8.16, Ord. 3629.

STATE

- California Emergency Services Act, California Government Code, Sections 8550-8668.
- AB450. Standardized Emergency Management System to Include Preparedness for Animals.
- State of California Emergency Plan
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)

FEDERAL

- Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act (H.R. 3858, Oct 6, 2006), an amendment to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
- FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.19
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990

2 OVERVIEW

RESIDENTS OF MONTEREY COUNTY LIVE WITH THE POTENTIAL FOR LARGE EMERGENCIES SUCH AS FLOODING, STORMS, EARTHQUAKES, DROUGHT, EXTREME HEAT, AND WILDFIRES. THE 2016 FIRE SEASON AND THE 2017 WINTER STORMS DEMONSTRATED THE COUNTY'S VULNERABILITY AND BROUGHT TO LIGHT CHALLENGES INVOLVING THE EMERGENCY EVACUATION, CARE, AND SHELTERING OF OUR ANIMALS. THE MONTEREY COUNTY ANIMAL RESPONSE ANNEX IS AN ANNEX TO THE COUNTY OF MONTEREY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN. THE ANNEX IS APPLICABLE WITHIN THE GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES OF MONTEREY COUNTY.

PURPOSE

The Monterey County Office of Emergency Services Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) - Animal Response Annex addresses the planned response to extraordinary emergency situations with disasters affecting animals and the Monterey community. The plan also addresses integration and coordination with other governmental, private, and non-profit agencies when required. This plan is not intended to address the normal day-to-day emergency or well-established emergency procedures. This plan accomplishes the following:

- Establishes the emergency management organization required to mitigate any significant emergency or disaster affecting animals, both wild and domestic and their guardians.
- Establishes the overall operational concepts associated with Monterey County Animal Care and Shelter Unit in the Op Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activities and the recovery process.
- Provides guidance to the County of Monterey and its cities on all matters involving animals during a disaster.
- Coordinates with other animal organizations on disaster issues.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This Annex is intended to provide guidance on the processes and procedures established for providing support to emergency animal response operations within the Monterey County Operational Area. The following are the goals and objectives of the Annex:

GOALS

- **GOAL 1:** Protect the health and safety of the community
- **GOAL 2:** Activate Animal Care and Shelter Unit Leader
- **GOAL 3:** Provide for the immediate care, control and safety of animals
- **GOAL 4:** Minimize animal suffering, loss of life, and potential disability by ensuring a timely and coordinated assistance.
- **GOAL 5:** Create an understanding of the roles and responsibilities of individuals, NGOs, private sector agencies, and governmental agencies in response to an incident.
- **GOAL 6:** Provide for the care of animals brought into shelters, housed in mobile shelters and/or other evacuation sites
- **GOAL 7:** Provide a system for returning animals to their owners



OBJECTIVES

- **OBJECTIVE 1:** Establish procedures for activating and deactivating this Annex;
- **OBJECTIVE 2:** Provide for the management of animal control services, facilities, activities, and resources in the disaster response and recovery;
- **OBJECTIVE 3:** Provide a framework for emergency animal response including command and control, communications, response coordination, resource management, and emergency animal response operations such as animal sheltering, evacuation, and field care services

ASSUMPTIONS

This section contains a description of the assumptions that were used in the development of this Plan. The general planning assumptions that will drive the response activities are:

- Depending on the type and scale of the incident, damage could include disruption of infrastructure, transportation, the ability for food and clean water to be delivered; Any one of these could result in an animal being displaced resulting in the need for evacuation, care, and sheltering for animals.
- Local resources within Monterey County will be very limited the first few days on a major disaster;
- Many residents assume governmental resources will be available to rescue them and their pets in an emergency;
- Most pet owners do not make evacuation plans and have not stockpiled resource and supplies to care for their pets;
- Most human evacuation shelters do not allow animals, other than service animals, in facilities. Animal owners requiring emergency shelter must choose between deserting their animals, refusing to evacuate; or evacuating their animals to a pre-determined site;
- Many pet owners will arrive at human care shelters with their pets;
- Some pet owners, especially livestock, will leave pets behind due to lack of transportation equipment;
- Only service animals are allowed in human shelters;
- All other pets and animals will not be allowed in human shelters;
- Many owners will be separated from their animals because of the disaster and animals will arrive at the shelter without any documentation or medical history.

CONSIDERATIONS

Animals play an integral role in society. In many homes, pets are considered to be members of the family. Working animals provide valuable services to the community and production livestock contribute millions to the economy. It is no wonder then, that when disaster strikes, citizens are intensely concerned about their animals. California is home to nearly 19 million domestic animals. Polls conducted in 2012 estimate that California is home to 6.7 million dogs and 7.1 million cats. The California Department of Food and Agriculture reported in 2012 that there are over 5.5 million cattle in California, 570,000 sheep, 141,000 goats, 670,000 horses, just over 100,000 hogs, and millions of chickens in the Golden State. Approximately one out of every three households in California owns a dog or a cat.

Due to the large volume of agriculture in the area, it is hard to make an accurate estimate of how many animals are in Monterey County. A possible estimation of the animals could be found using the link stated below:

Resource: <https://www.avma.org/KB/Resources/Statistics/Pages/US-pet-ownership-calculator.aspx>

TYPES OF ANIMALS

The California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES) defines “animals” as “affected commercial livestock, companion animals, exhibition animals, captive animals, and exotic pets.” This definition is used for state level response activities. The Urban Area Strategic Initiative (UASI) Animals Operations Guide recommends that dogs, cats, rabbits, birds, reptiles, horses, livestock, exotic pets, captive wildlife, and wildlife be considered in disaster planning. Service Animals, defined by the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) as guide dogs, signal dogs, and other animals trained aid individuals with disabilities are exempt from restrictions with regards to facility and transportation access.

For the purposes of the protocols outlined in this Annex, animals will be categorized by the following. Species or Types Used in the Bay Area SUASI Guide:

- Dogs and cats
- Rabbits/small mammals
- Reptiles/amphibians
- Domestic/exotic birds
- Horses/equine
- Chickens/other fowl
- Livestock/farm animals
- Other exotic pets

BIOSECURITY

Trying to maintain animal health following a disaster is extremely important, whether the disaster is a hurricane or a foreign animal disease. Biosecurity plans control the introduction and spread of disease by evaluating and addressing the primary routes of disease transmission. An effective biosecurity plan will control several diseases at one time. Contagious diseases such as bovine viral diarrhea (BVD) and Salmonella, as well as new or unexpected diseases such as foot and mouth disease, are minimized by assessing disease risks and implementing management steps.

The United State Department of Agriculture works closely with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide assistance and coordination during all-hazards emergencies, including natural disasters.

FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASES

Animal health officials define an exotic or foreign animal disease (FAD) as an important transmissible livestock or poultry disease believed to be absent from the United States and its territories that has a potential significant health or economic impact. Foreign animal diseases are considered a threat to the United States when they significantly affect human health or animal production and when there is an appreciable cost associated with disease control and eradication efforts. Diseases such as classical swine fever (hog cholera), foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), and highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) can cause high death rates or severe illness and production losses. The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) is the primary State agency responsible for developing emergency animal disease identification, containment, and removal procedures.

AGROTERRORISM

The increasing rate of emerging and reemerging animal diseases, along with threats and attempts by those with nefarious intent to attack food and agriculture, point to the need to reduce the biological risk to America's food and agricultural sector. The Food and Agriculture (F&A) critical infrastructure sector produces, processes, and delivers the systems and commodities that feed billions of people and animals throughout the United States and globally. In 2015, the agriculture, food, and related industries contributed \$992 billion (5.5%) to U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), making it one of the largest sectors of the U.S. economy. Given its critical importance to food safety and availability in the United States and around the world, protecting this sector is a matter of national security.

Among the biological threats for which the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has issued a Material Threat Determination, all but one (smallpox) are zoonotic, meaning the disease can move between animals and people. Many major infectious disease outbreaks over the last 10 years (e.g., Ebola, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)) have originated in animals. Three-quarters of emerging infectious diseases are, in fact, zoonotic in nature. While most of these originate in wildlife, livestock can also act as conduits for infection. The recent U.S. avian influenza outbreaks did not affect humans, but other avian influenza strains in Asia have infected thousands of people; the H7N9 strain alone has infected more than 1,300 people since 2013.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Monterey County is subject to a range of hazards capable of causing significant, wide-spread, emergency impacts. The Monterey County Threat/Hazard Inventory and Risk Assessment identifies the following natural and man-made hazards that may result in the need for emergency animal response.

HAZARD MATRIX

THREAT	DOGS AND CATS	RABBITS / SMALL MAMMALS	REPTILES / AMPHIBIANS	DOMESTIC / EXOTIC BIRDS	HORSES / EQUINE	CHICKENS / OTHER FOWL	LIVESTOCK / FARM ANIMALS	WILDLIFE	MARINE WILDLIFE	ZOOLOGICAL
Earthquake	X	X	X	X						X
Wildfire	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Flood / Severe Storms	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Landslide / Debris Flow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Urban Fire	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Tsunami	X	X	X	X					X	X
Utility outages	X	X	X				X			X
Hazardous incidents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyberattack										X
Terrorism	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Disease	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Drought	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Extreme Heat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X

3 PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The Animal Response Annex was created by emergency services planners and the emergency animal response task force, a group representing the public, and non-profit animal care agencies throughout Monterey County. The task force provided guidance and resources for the development of this annex.

As a support annex to the Monterey County Emergency operations Plan, the Monterey County Animal Response Plan is intended for the Operational Area the includes the County and all governmental jurisdictions contained within. Copies of this plan, when complete, will be distributed to all Monterey County Operational Area response partners and stakeholders with roles in animal care and shelter operations in the County.

ANNEX TASK FORCE

The following agencies and organizations are responsible for planning, deploying the resources, and managing the activities of the Emergency Animal Response Annex:

- Monterey County Office of Emergency Services (MCOES)
- Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for Monterey County (SPCAMC)
- Monterey County Health Department
- Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau
- Monterey County Animal Services
- Monterey County Resource Management Agency
- Monterey County Resource Management Agency, Department of Public Works and Facilities
- American Red Cross
- Monterey County Agricultural Commissioner's Office

PLAN DISTRIBUTION

As a support annex to the Monterey County Emergency Operations Plan, the Monterey County Animals Annex is intended for the Operational Area (OA) that includes the County and all governmental jurisdictions (cities/special districts) contained within. Copies of this plan, when complete, will be distributed to all Monterey County Operational Area (OA) response partners and stakeholders with roles in emergency services for animals in the County.

PLAN UPDATES

The Monterey County Office of Emergency Services (OES) will review and update this plan every three years following its adoption and after plan activations/exercises. Changes will reflect improvements identified from activations/exercises, and/or to correlate this plan with changes that are made to the County's Emergency Operations Plan or Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Standard Operating Procedures during the prior years.

PLAN TESTING, TRAINING, AND EXERCISES

Monterey County conducts drills and exercises pertaining to all-hazards relevant to the Monterey County Operational Area (OA). To the extent practical, elements of this Plan may be incorporated into those drills and exercises that include a animal element.

AFTER-ACTION REVIEW

Monterey County conducts all after-action reviews of drills and exercises in compliance with the FEMA Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program.

4 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEMS, ALL LOCAL JURISDICTIONS (CITIES, COUNTY OF MONTEREY) WITHIN THE MONTEREY COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA (OA) ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING THEIR EMERGENCY ANIMAL RESPONSE NEEDS DURING AN INCIDENT. IF LOCAL RESOURCES ARE OVERWHELMED, A REQUEST FOR SUPPORT CAN BE SENT BY LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS WITHIN THE OA TO THE MCOES, WHO WILL ACTIVATE AS THE OA TO COORDINATE ASSISTANCE TO THE AFFECTED LOCAL JURISDICTION(S).

IF ASSISTANCE IS NOT AVAILABLE THROUGH THE MCOES AND ITS LOCAL PARTNERS, MCOES WILL REQUEST ADDITIONAL RESOURCES THROUGH THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (CAL OES) REGIONAL OPERATIONS CENTER (REOC). THE REOC THROUGH THE STATE OPERATIONS CENTER (SOC) COORDINATES ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES FROM OTHER OUT-OF-AREA JURISDICTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS AS AVAILABLE. THE OPERATIONAL AREA WORKS CLOSELY WITH WHOLE-COMMUNITY PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS TO PLAN AND PROVIDE EMERGENCY ANIMAL RESPONSE SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE DISASTER CYCLE. THIS PLAN ADDRESSES PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING OPERATIONS:

- ANIMAL CARE AND SHELTER
- SERVICE ANIMALS
- FAMILY REUNIFICATION
- OIL SPILLS AND MARINE LIFE
- IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE
- ZOOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
- LIVESTOCK
- EUTHANASIA
- CARCASS DISPOSAL

ANIMAL CARE AND SHELTER OPERATIONS

It has become widespread knowledge from past disasters that often people will not evacuate their home unless they can bring their pets and livestock with them. For many people, pets are considered a member of the family. No one wants to leave animals behind, and when asked to do so, many owners will risk their own lives and the lives of others to save their animals. When people are unwilling to enter a shelter, or refuse to evacuate during an emergency they remain at risk, could be arrested, and place rescue workers at risk. Additionally, many who own livestock are not prepared with specialized transport and holding areas, which may be difficult or impossible to arrange during a sudden disaster.

While owners are ultimately responsible for the care and welfare of their animals, during an emergency the responsibility for supporting animal owners in these activities falls on the local government, the Office of Emergency Services of Monterey County, SPCA for Monterey County, and any other partnered agencies. Field level temporary shelters may need to be established at a variety of locations to meet the needs of animals requiring care and shelter in a disaster.

The SPCA for Monterey County will provide temporary animal care and shelter for any owned animal in the County of Monterey and work with local animal enforcement agencies to provide services for animals.

SHELTER TYPES

In cooperation with the American Red Cross, SPCA for Monterey County emergency pet shelters are generally co-located on sites with human shelters allowing animal owners to have convenient access to care for their pets. There are three identified animal sheltering models that have been utilized previously. For more information on animal shelter locations, reference the *Monterey County Mass Care and Shelter Plan*.

Types of Sheltering Models

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CAPABILITY
Co-located Shelter	<i>A Co-Located Shelter is when both human and animal sheltering has occurred on the same property or facility that has been approved or is most suitable.</i>	A list of shelters that have the capability to support animal sheltering can be found in the Monterey County Mass Care and Shelter Plan.
Proximate Shelter	<i>A Proximate Shelter means that co-location is not possible at the facility, but the animal shelter would be close by at an offsite location that is suitable for the need.</i>	Where co-location is not possible, animal sheltering is provided in a location as close as possible to human shelters, or at the SPCAMC shelter facility.

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CAPABILITY
Shelter -in-Place	<i>A Shelter in Place means when an agency seeks shelter in a place, building, or area that a person occupies, rather than evacuating the area or seeking out an offsite emergency shelter.</i>	The SPCA for Monterey County, with the support of the Office of Emergency Services and local law enforcement, will also provide field rescue for animals that were not able to be evacuated by their owners or provide care (including food and other needed services) “in place” to animals that are not able to safely be removed from the property where they reside during the disaster.

ESTIMATED SHELTER NEEDS

It is difficult to estimate the number of people who would bring animals with them to shelters during an evacuation even if they knew there were facilities for animals available. A 1997 study conducted by Purdue University among victims of large-scale disasters that involved mass evacuations found that of the 20% of persons who failed to evacuate, 80% were pet owners. The study also estimated that 30.5% of people did not evacuate because of their pets.

It is difficult to estimate the number of people who would bring animals with them to shelters during an evacuation even if they knew there were facilities for animals available. The following table estimates the number of animals in Monterey County needing temporary housing during an evacuation based on the number of people needing temporary housing.

Estimated Number of Pets Needing Temporary Housing Based on the Number of People Needing Temporary Housing

PERCENT BRINGING PETS	NUMBERS OF PEOPLE NEEDING TEMPORARY HOUSING							
	250	1,000	2,000	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
0.5%	2	5	10	25	50	125	250	500
1%	3	10	20	50	100	250	500	1,000
2%	5	20	40	100	200	500	1,000	2,000
5%	13	50	100	250	500	1,250	2,500	5,000
10%	25	100	200	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
20%	50	200	400	1,000	2,000	5,000	10,000	20,000

ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

Monterey County Office of Emergency Services recognizes that no two disasters are ever the same; yet, virtually all incidents disproportionately affect individuals with access and functional needs (AFN) (i.e. people with disabilities, seniors, children, limited English proficiency, and transportation disadvantaged).

There are both practical and legal implications for disability inclusive planning. Local government has an obligation under Title II of the American's with Disabilities Act of 1990, and other Civil Rights laws to ensure that people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy government services, benefits, facilities, and activities. This includes access to emergency communication and disaster services such as accessible shelters and transportation, reasonable modifications to shelter policies and procedures, and the right to remain united with service animals. The policies and procedures contained within this document are consistent with State and Federal Law.

SERVICE ANIMAL POLICY

Service animals must be allowed to accompany the individual with the disability in all areas of the disaster shelter where the public is allowed including dormitories, case management offices, dining room etc., unless the animal is out of control or behaves inappropriately.

Currently the updated 2010 Federal ADA standards define a service animal as a dog of any breed or size, or a miniature horse that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, or other mental disability. Examples of work or tasks include, but are not limited to, guiding 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, assisting an individual during a seizure, alerting individuals to the presence of allergens, 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. Under the law, these dogs are allowed entry into the shelter when the prospective shelter resident with a disability reports to staff that: "this is my service / assistance/ disability dog".

In situations where it is not obvious that the dog is a service animal, staff may ask only two specific questions: (1) is the dog a service animal required because of a disability? and (2) what work or task has the dog been trained to perform?"

All animals admitted into the shelter due to an individual's disability must be trained to behave appropriately and remain under the owner's control at all times in order to remain in the shelter. In alignment with the American Red Cross Service Animal Policy, service animals allowed in Op Area supported shelters are to be accommodated, including feeding, watering, and providing access to a relief area.

OIL SPILL AND MARINE LIFE

Depending on the type of incident either a local, state, federal, private, or a nonprofit response agency will assume authority of the incident and provide guidance on any needs or services required in the Monterey County Op Area.

Resource: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/OSPR/Science>, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oil Spill Prevention and Response

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Wildlife generally has no significant problems during natural disasters. The following information should be considered as exceptional circumstances.

- In wild land fires, wildlife will flee and the fire usually consumes those that don't. Wildland Urban Interface fires will have a significant impact on most wildlife; wildlife that cannot outrun the fire will be consumed by it.
- Wildlife fleeing the area can become a traffic hazard if they choose to use the streets, although this has not been reported as a problem in past fires.
- Wildlife are often unaffected by earthquakes.
- If flooding is rapid and water does not recede quickly, wild animals that cannot flee the water will most likely be forced to share dry areas (roof tops, trees, etc.) with people and domestic animals or drown.
- If flooding advances slowly, an increase in animals retreating away from the flooding may occur. Nocturnal animals may move about during the day.

SPCA Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Center is the only full service wildlife rehabilitation center serving Monterey County.

ZOOLOGICAL

In order to be accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, companies in possession of animal collections, such as The Monterey Bay Aquarium, are required to have an integrated emergency management and response system, combining zoo/aquarium personnel and appropriate local agencies in any incident management planning and response.

Resource: <https://zahp.aza.org/incident-command-system/>

LIVESTOCK

The Monterey County Op Area EOC Operations Section Care and Shelter Branch, Animal Care and Shelter Unit, in conjunction with the Planning Section, will be responsible for identifying appropriate responses to the care and shelter of livestock.

For livestock reunification, the Monterey County Op Area EOC and Monterey County Animal Services, and SPCA for Monterey County will work with the State Appointed Brand Inspector to determine the ownership of livestock, cattle or horses through inspection of their brands.

SURPLUS REAL PROPERTY AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USE

- Agency: General Services Administration (GSA)
- Federal real estate properties that are no longer needed by the federal government may be made available for public uses to state and local governments, regional agencies, or nonprofit organizations.

EUTHANASIA

For guidance on the ethical euthanasia of stray animals in animal shelters and facilities operated in the Monterey County Operational Area during disasters, refer to SPCA for Monterey County Euthanasia Policies.

For additional guidance review the Monterey County Code of Ordinances Chapter 8.16, Ord. 3629.

CARCASS DISPOSAL

The presence of animal carcasses are a public health and safety risk. Decaying carcasses can contaminate water sources or lead to outbreaks of diseases such as cholera or anthrax. Timely carcass removal is critical. The methods for environmentally acceptable disposal of animal carcasses are limited and become particularly difficult and expensive when there are many large animal carcasses.

The Monterey County Health Officer, or designee, is responsible for the identifying appropriate and regulatory methods for disposal of mass quantities of animal carcasses.

According to the California Environmental Protection Agency and California Department of Food and Agriculture the Central Coast Region - Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties – experience large watershed drains into reservoirs and the ocean this region making this region environmentally sensitive. The primary livestock production activity in this region is grazing, with over 211,000 cattle and a combined 27,000 sheep and goats on pasture. There are no rendering facilities located in the region, and access to landfills for carcass disposal is also limited.

Monterey County does not maintain a plan or guidance for the emergency disposal and decontamination of animals. Monterey County does not have a policy in place or contingency MOU for mass carcass disposal with any company.

Monterey County will follow the guidance set forth by the California Environmental Protection Agency and California Department of Food and Agriculture the Central Coast Region *Emergency Animal Disease: Regulatory Guidance for Disposal and Decontamination*; and *Challenges to Disposal of Livestock and Poultry Mortalities and Animal By-Products in California*.

For the disposition of animal carcasses, every resident, occupant or operation of any real property situated in the County shall, upon reasonable notice given by the Health Officer, follow County guidance of the disposal of all carcasses of dead animals which have died or are upon any part of such real property. Monterey County does not recover any dead marine mammals (whales, etc.) washed onto any beaches in the Monterey County Operational Area. Beach property owners or the State of California are responsible for recovery of all dead marine mammals on their respective beaches.

Resource: See Attachment 2 for the CAL/EPA Emergency Animal Disease: Regulatory Guidance for Disposal and Decontamination.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Cities, the County, and the SPCA for Monterey County may provide resources and services such as communications, animal care services, or volunteer coordination to assist with County wide response efforts.

INCORPORATED CITIES/TOWNS

Local government is often the first point of contact for residents needing help or services in an emergency. Local government may have limited capacity or resources to meet the needs of evacuating and sheltering animals in a disaster. Most of the jurisdictions in Monterey County are contracted with prepared animal control agencies.

Local jurisdictions will request assistance with setting up temporary animal shelters, helping with animal evacuations and care through the Operational Area and the SPCA for Monterey County.

SPCA for Monterey County contracts with several cities to provide animal care and shelter services; Animal control services are the responsibility of the individual incorporated jurisdictions.

MONTEREY COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA

As the Operational Area, the Monterey County Office of Emergency Services is responsible for coordinating and managing resources in the County during a disaster. It is the primary point of contact for allocating resources within the jurisdictions of Monterey County and requesting resources from the state. The Operational Area includes all cities and special districts such as schools, water, and reclamation. Both within the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and at the scene of the disaster, the Incident Command System (ICS) will be used to manage response activities.

The County has partnered with the SPCA for Monterey County, which will act as the lead animal rescue agency to mitigate animal suffering or abandonment because of a disaster.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS FOR MONTEREY COUNTY (SPCAMC)

The primary animal support organization in the Operational Area is the SPCA for Monterey County, which coordinates animal rescue, care, and sheltering operations during emergencies; SPCA for Monterey County provides small and large animal evacuation assistance or field care support when evacuation is not feasible. During a response, this organization may request the activation of this Annex in support of local response efforts. The SPCA for Monterey County, with the support of the Office of Emergency Services and local law enforcement, will also provide field rescue for animals; SPCA for Monterey County will coordinate recovery efforts, such as the reunification of animals and their owners.

During disasters, the SPCA for Monterey County will, within the County of Monterey, act as the lead animal rescue agency to mitigate animal suffering or abandonment as a result of a disaster.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross provides shelter and mass care services to residents throughout Monterey County. American Red Cross generally assumes the responsibility to help government with care and shelter operations.

Initially in a disaster, some shelters may be opened by American Red Cross and some may be opened by the city or county staff and then turned over to ARC as additional resources become available to help with local response. American Red Cross will have a liaison in the Monterey County Op Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and provide coordination with other agencies. American Red Cross maintains their respective care and shelter policies, specifically regarding pets and services animals.

American Red Cross communicates with the Animal Care and Shelter Unit Leader to co-locate animal shelters with human shelters when possible.

MONTEREY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Monterey County Health Department staffs the Monterey County Operational Area Emergency Operations Center Medical/Health Branch.

Monterey County Health Department Health Officer or designee is responsible for enforcing biosecurity measures during emergencies.

MONTEREY COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH BUREAU

The Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau receives their authority and charter from the Monterey County Code of Ordinances Title 10 – Health and Safety.

Environmental Health responsibilities regarding animals in disasters include:

- Support public health services in animal shelters to include inspections, sanitation and environmental health concerns.
- Provide services to control injuries, bites, and diseases related to the protection of animals.
- Maintain Hazardous Materials Emergency Response capability within the unincorporated area of Monterey County and incorporated cities of Monterey County.

Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau staffs the Monterey County Operational Area Emergency Operations Center Environmental Health Unit.

MONTEREY COUNTY ANIMAL SERVICES

Monterey County Animal Services is a division of Monterey County Department of Health Environmental Health Bureau. During disasters Monterey County Animal Services is responsible for response to potentially rabid animals, to dangerous/aggressive domestic animals when no owner is present, to injured domestic animals, and to animal bites; Animal Services has a responsibility to reunify domestic pets and their owners throughout recovery. Mandated responsibilities are outline in the Monterey County Code of Ordinances Title 8 – Animal Control.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The Monterey County Resource Management Agency maintains a Solid Waste Management Plan addressing disposal of mass quantities of animal carcasses.

MONTEREY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

California’s County Agricultural Commissioners serve as the primary local enforcement agents for State agricultural laws and regulations. Their primary duties were related to the control and eradication of pests harmful to agriculture. Agricultural Commissioners have a unique and important role in the promotion of agriculture, farm worker health and safety, the protection environmental resources, and the assurance of a fair marketplace.

Monterey County’s Agricultural Commissioner’s Office is not a regulatory agency for foreign animal diseases or zoonotic diseases impacting livestock or poultry; however, due to the nature of their relationship with the agriculture and farming community, they may assist in coordination with stakeholder groups, such as cattle farmers.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

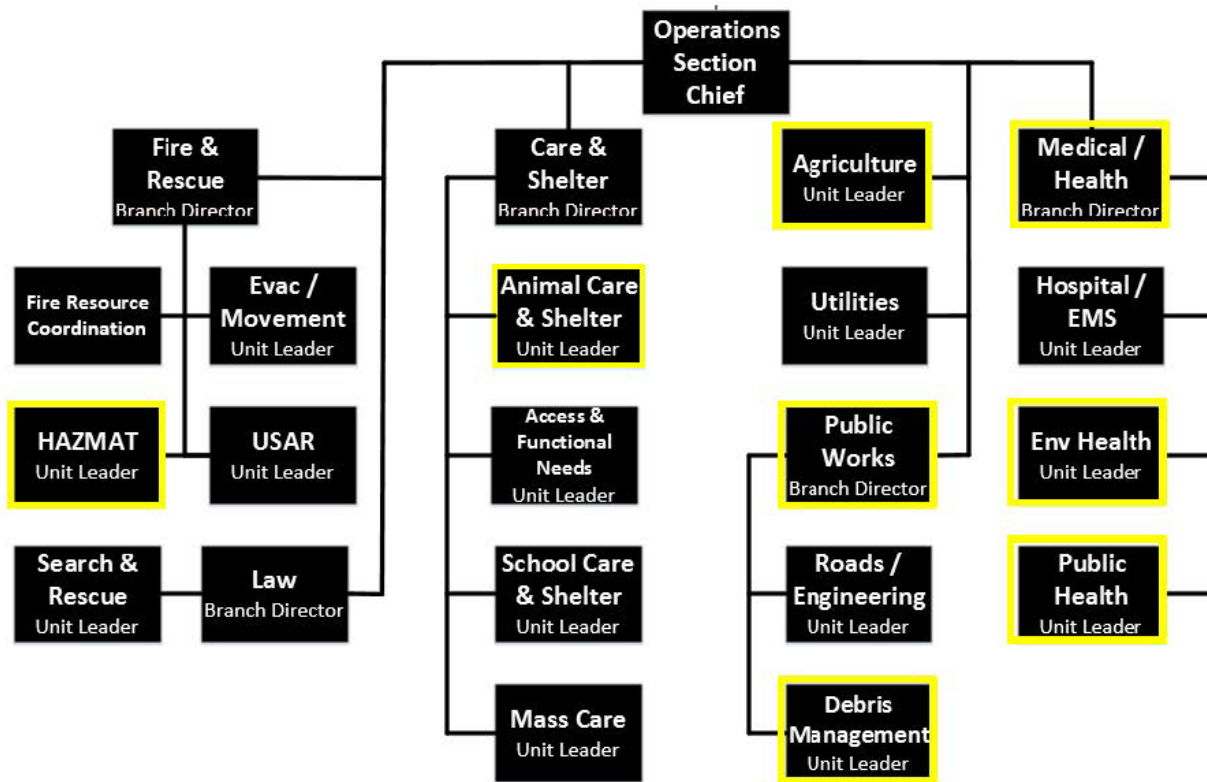
The Monterey County Op Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated when a disaster occurs to coordinate resource management and information sharing for the Operational Area. The Op Area EOC is staffed by County employees with the emergency responsibilities, as well as liaison representatives from other agencies and jurisdictions.

ACTIVATION

The activation of this Annex shall be authorized by the Activation Authorities outlined in the Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan at the request of the SPCA for Monterey County, Monterey County Health Officer, Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau, Monterey County Animal Services, State and Federal regulatory agencies.

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

FIGURE 1 - OP AREA EOC: OPERATIONS SECTION ORGANIZATION CHART



POSITION ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

MASS CARE AND SHELTER BRANCH

The Animal Care and Shelter Unit is housed under the Care and Shelter Branch in the Operations Section; The Animal Care and Shelter Unit is activated when the EOC is fully activated.

ANIMAL CARE AND SHELTER UNIT

Monterey County recognizes the critical importance of coordinating animal evacuation, care, and sheltering services during the response to an incident or disaster. Since the County does not have the resources, requests for resources to support animal care and shelter will come through the Op Area EOC Animal Care & Shelter Unit Leader to determine availability and the allocation of the agency resources in response to the request. The Animal Care and Shelter Unit Leader will serve as the single point of contact on all animal issues in the Op Area.

The Animal Care and Shelter Unit Leader is activated by the Care and Shelter Branch Director. This position is staffed by the SPCA for Monterey County.

MEDICAL HEALTH BRANCH

Trying to maintain animal and human health following a disaster is extremely important, whether the disaster is an earthquake or a foreign animal disease.

The Medical Health Branch in the Operations Section is responsible for the evaluation of and coordination of response to biosecurity hazards.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT

The Environmental Health Unit is housed under the Medical / Health Branch in the Operations Section. The Environmental Health Unit is responsible for assisting coordination of response to hazardous materials incidents involving permitting, ensuring compliance with regulations, and inspecting facilities that handle solid waste, such as animal carcasses, animal shelters, landfills, transfer stations, and compost facilities.

MUTUAL AID SYSTEM

In accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, local and state emergency managers have responded in support of each other under a variety of plans and procedures, including a coordinated emergency management concept called the Emergency Management Mutual Aid (EMMA) system. EMMA provides a valuable service during the emergency response and recovery efforts by providing a mechanism to deploy emergency managers and other technical specialists not covered by Law Enforcement or Fire Mutual Aid plans in support of emergency operations and response throughout California. Technical specialists can include support for operations providing care and shelter for animals, such as an Animal Control Officer.

The Monterey County Emergency Services Manager should be notified if any county resource (equipment, strike teams) is deployed to other counties through mutual aid.

DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

This section describes the framework for all direction, control, and coordination activities. It identifies who has tactical and operational control of response assets. Additionally, the section explains how multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency coordination systems support the efforts of organizations to coordinate efforts across jurisdictions while allowing each jurisdiction to retain its own authorities.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

In the event of an animal health emergency and, an immediate response is necessary to protect both animals and people, coordinated through the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center, a Health Emergency may be Proclaimed.

During a disaster the Operational Area EOC Medical Health Branch or DOCs, at the direction of the Health Officer, or designee, has the authority to direct staff and civilian responses in the Operational Area, and to settle questions of authority and responsibility regarding response to animal health emergencies.

While a considerable amount of animal response efforts will be concentrated in animal care and shelter, the Monterey County Operational Area has a wide range of partners and stakeholders that are responsible for niche animal response considerations. This section provides an overview of relevant response operations that may require coordination and collaboration through the Monterey County Operational Area EOC.

COORDINATING WITH FIELD-LEVEL INCIDENT COMMAND POSTS

Field-level responders organize under ICS and coordinate with their local government DOCs or EOCs depending on the jurisdiction. For Monterey County, ICS functional positions at the field level coordinate with the applicable DOC and OA EOC Units, such as Health Department Operations Center, Environmental Health Unit, and Animal Care and Shelter Unit.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE (HMMS)

The Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau maintains a Hazardous Materials Management Service (HMMS) providing response to emergency incidents requiring Health Department oversight. The Level II Hazardous Materials Emergency Response team response to hazardous materials releases and spills; Decontamination; Environmental crimes; Bioterrorism; Food poisoning incidents.

MONTEREY COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY PUBLIC WORKS AND FACILITIES DIVISION

Monterey County Resource Management Agency Public Works and Facilities Division, which staffs that Public Works Branch of the Op Area EOC Operations Section, is the primary division responsible for the safe transportation of animal carcasses to identified destinations.

EOC/IMT INTERFACE

The Monterey Operational Area EOC serves as the county multi-agency coordination center for Monterey County providing the architecture to support coordination of or incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The Op Area EOC Animal Care and Shelter Unit or Medical / Health Branch do not command the tactical response to the incident or events. Rather the Op Area EOC, such as the Animal Care and Shelter Unit, supports the on scene Incident Commanders with information and resources. Communication and coordination between the Incident Management organization and the EOC is essential for ensuring a common operating picture; efficient logistical ordering of resources and sharing of public information strategies through a joint information system.

COORDINATING WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT EOCs

When activated, the Monterey County Operational Area EOC coordinates with local governments through their activated EOC to facilitate the request and acquisition of resources and to share information.

COORDINATING WITH THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES) will coordinate resources and decisions once an incident escalates to a state-level emergency. As a county or local area exhausts its resources, it will contact Cal OES through the Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) to request assistance for additional resources and to make decisions on how best to respond. The REOC will coordinate with California Department of Food and Agriculture to identify and approve requested resources. This is all part of the response strategies of CARES as organized within the structure of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

COORDINATING WITH NONGOVERNMENTAL/PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS

Nongovernmental organizations and private-sector businesses that provide resources and services in response to a disaster are encouraged to provide liaisons to the EOC. The Monterey County EOC has designated space to facilitate the support of these liaisons. These organizations and businesses will comply with ICS and SEMS standards.

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5 INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

OBTAINING SITUATIONAL AWARENESS IS ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL TASKS FOLLOWING AN INCIDENT OR CATASTROPHIC DISASTER. INFORMATION COLLECTION CONSISTS OF THE PROCESSES, PROCEDURES, AND SYSTEMS TO COMMUNICATE TIMELY, ACCURATE, AND ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION ON THE INCIDENT'S CAUSE, SIZE, AND CURRENT SITUATION TO THE PUBLIC, RESPONDERS, AND ADDITIONAL STAKEHOLDERS (BOTH DIRECTLY AFFECTED AND INDIRECTLY AFFECTED). INFORMATION MUST BE COORDINATED AND INTEGRATED ACROSS JURISDICTIONS AND ACROSS ORGANIZATIONS; AMONG FEDERAL, STATE, TRIBAL, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS; AND WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND NGOs.

INFORMATION COLLECTION

Information is collected during and after an incident or catastrophic disaster to gain situational awareness. Information is gained from field-level responders, windshield surveys, and status calls and situation reports from human and animal shelters, 2-1-1/United Way hotline, and other agencies at all levels of government and other critical service providers.

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

During an emergency, the EOC Director convenes briefings on a regular basis. The Op Area EOC Animal Care and Shelter Unit will attend the briefings and provide verbal and/or written summaries of existing problems, actions taken, priorities, timetables, and the potential for new issues that need to be incorporated into the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

ANALYSIS

All information acquired by Monterey County Op Area EOC Animal Care and Shelter Unit should be analyzed and confirmed prior to disseminating it further and prior to providing direction to staff or making other decisions based on the information. As part of the analysis information should be dated, given a credibility rating, and compared to other information collected for the same or similar subject matter.

DISSEMINATION

Once information is gathered and its accuracy confirmed, it can be shared with response partners and released to the public when appropriate. The key County internal policies that govern how OES interacts with other organizations and the public during a crisis are outlined in the crisis communications plan. The Operational Area EOC serves as the Joint Information Center (JIC) for the County.

The Animal Care and Shelter Unit Leader is responsible for working with the Op Area Emergency Operations Center Public Information Officer to coordinate all media activities and press releases in association with animal response activities.

OP AREA PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

Information for the public is disseminated through several mechanisms under the control and advice of the Chief Public Information Officer (PIO). The PIO handles inquiries from the media, the public, and elected officials, emergency public information and warnings, rumor monitoring and response, media monitoring, and other functions required to gather, verify, coordinate, and disseminate accurate, accessible, and timely information related to the incident, particularly regarding information on public health, safety, and protection. The specific responsibilities of the PIO and are listed in the EOC position checklists contained in the EOC SOPs document. Public information specific to animals in disasters can include:

PROVIDE PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION CONCERNING PET EVACUATION.

- Delivering instructions to the public to prepare their pets for an impending emergency and instruction for minor medical responses (first aid) for injured pets.
- Notifying the public of appropriate animal or pet friendly shelters—locations, regulations, contact personnel, etc.
- Initiating a system to direct inquiries on lost pets to appropriate shelters.

- Other information appropriate to the emergency and recovery operations.

Public and media inquiries for information or reporting of incidents involving animals are to be directed to the Animal Care and Shelter Unit.

MESSAGE DEVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL

Messages intended to be disseminated to the public or to other agencies or organizations may be developed by in collaboration with the Medical / Health Branch, Environmental Health Unit, and Animal Care and Shelter Unit and/or subject matter experts working in support the County's response efforts.

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APPENDIX A | GLOSSARY

The following key terms, acronyms and definitions are used throughout this plan.

ANIMAL – For the purposes of responding to animal issues during emergencies, Monterey County defines “animals” as – “affected commercial livestock, companion animals, exhibition animals, captive wildlife, and exotic pets.” This definition does not include feral animals or non-captive wildlife.

ANIMAL CARE & SHELTER UNIT LEADER (ACSUL)- Is the individual activated to provide communication and and coordinate resources when a disaster or incident occurs in the Monterey County Area.

COUNTY OF MONTEREY – The local political subdivision responsible for providing government services to the unincorporated areas of Monterey County. Typical government services include public works management, public health programs, public safety and emergency services, parks and recreation programs, and animal services.

DISASTER CYCLE – As used in this plan the disaster cycle describes the continuum of emergency management activities that include: planning, preparedness, prevention/mitigation, response, and recovery.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) – An EOC is a facility designated for emergency incident support activities at the local, OA, State levels. In Monterey County, local EOC’s (city, County of Monterey) through their Incident Management Teams (EOC Staff) coordinate local jurisdiction response efforts. When an incident exceeds the capabilities of local resources, the Monterey County Office of Emergency Services activates and staffs the County EOC in the role of OA EOC to provide support and coordination of local government assistance from the OA, State, and Federal governments.

GOVERNOR’S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (CA OES) – Cal OES is the State level agency responsible for emergency management throughout the disaster cycle at the State level.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT – Local governments include cities, counties, and special districts. In accordance with State law and the SEMS, local governments manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction.

MONTEREY COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (MCOES)– The Monterey Co. Office of Emergency Services, under the County Administrative Officer’s office, is the agency responsible for the coordination of emergency management activities for the County of Monterey throughout the disaster cycle. During large scale emergencies MCOES serves as the coordinating entity for the Monterey County Operational Area through the OA Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

MONTEREY COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA (OA) – The Monterey County Operational Area is established under the Standardized Emergency Management System adopted by the State of California. Under the SEMS the operational area is an intermediate level of the state’s emergency management organization which encompasses the County of Monterey and all political subdivisions located within the County including cities and special districts.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) – The National Incident Management System describes the incident management structure used by the Federal government for response to disasters. It includes the Incident Command System (ICS), as well as programs and frameworks for managing emergencies throughout all phases of the disaster cycle.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS FOR MONTEREY COUNTY (SPCAMC) –SPCAMC is an independent, Monterey County-based organization providing a wide range of animal services to the Monterey County community. Services include public education, animal rescue, animal adoptions, and emergency animal response, sheltering, and care.

STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SEMS)
 – Adopted by the State of California under Government Code Section 8607(a), the SEMS provides guidance on the response to emergencies and the sharing of resources across multiple jurisdictions and agencies. SEMS consists of five operational levels which include: field response; local government; operational area; regional; and the State.

B

APPENDIX B | REFERENCES

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Zoo and Aquarium All Hazards Preparedness, Response and Recovery (ZAHP) Fusion Center.

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APPENDIX C | OP AREA EOC ANIMAL CARE AND SHELTER UNIT LEADER JOB ACTION SHEET

If an event should occur and the SPCAMC is unable to staff the Operational Area EOC Animal Care and Shelter Unit Leader position, it is the responsibility of the EOC to fill the position with a qualified trained representative from an animal services organization. This person will act as the single point of contact for management decisions relating to responding to the needs of animals during a disaster.

- Establish communications with SPCAMC
- Ensure establishment of field animal shelters (as needed)
- Assign coordinator to make outside agency contacts
- Respond to requests from city EOCs and field units
- Provide support services for designated field animal shelters
- Responding Organizations should maintain communications with County Op Area EOC Animal Care and Shelter Unit Leader and/ or Incident Commander

RESPONSIBILITIES

- Coordinate the animal field services division responsible for law enforcement and public safety functions:
- Assess the status of the Operational Area animal shelters and communicate needs for additional temporary animal sheltering:
- Communicate the need for animal care and veterinary services:
- Develop a plan for meeting Operational Area animal/welfare needs for the duration of the emergency.

- ❑ Coordinate as necessary with the Medical/ Health Branch Coordinator and the other EOC positions on animal care and welfare issues and legal requirements.
- ❑ Coordinate rescue and recovery efforts in the field and the operations of designated animal organizations

ACTIVATION PROCEDURES

- ❑ Check in with the personnel unit (in logistics) upon arrival at the Monterey County Op Area EOC.
- ❑ Report to Care and Shelter Branch Leader, or other assigned supervisors.
- ❑ Set up your work station and review your position responsibilities.
- ❑ Establish and maintain a log which chronologically describes your actions.
- ❑ Determine your resource needs, such as a computer, phone, plan copies, maps, and any other reference documents.

RESPONSE

- ❑ Establish and maintain your login and files.
- ❑ Contact all field Animal Service officers/ Representatives and any off-duty personnel to determine their status and ability to function.
- ❑ Determine the extent of damage to, and the operational capacity of animal shelter facilities
- ❑ Obtain the current level of staffing and anticipated needs for additional personnel (including volunteers).
- ❑ Provide the Operations Section Chief and the Planning/Intelligence section with an overall summary of the Animal Services Branches/Organizations Operations periodically during the operations period or when requested.
- ❑ Work with the Logistics Section to determine locations and the status of major incidents involving a threat to or from animals.
- ❑ Provide estimate of the emergency's impact on area animals, and the need for animal control/organizations and the care needed when requested.
- ❑ Participate in EOC planning meetings, as required.
- ❑ Contact Operational Area animal welfare organizations (public and private) and determine their status and ability to provide aid.
- ❑ Representatives will coordinate with logistics on the transfer of overflow domestic pets and livestock from our permanent and temporary shelters to approved public and private animal rescue organizations.
- ❑ Activate an inquiry registry services to reunite pets and families.
- ❑ Assist in the transition planning from our temporary pet friendly animal shelters to our permanent facilities.
- ❑ Complete and maintain the animal care and shelter status reports
- ❑ Prepare objectives for the animal care and shelter division for the subsequent operation periods and provide them to the Care and Shelter Branch Leader prior to the end of the shift and the next Action Planning Meeting.

- Refer all contacts with the media to the Animal Care and Shelter Unit Leader
- Thoroughly brief all relief staff before you leave your work station.

DEMOBILIZATION

- Deactivate your assigned position and close out logs when authorized by the EOC Director/Manager.
- Complete all required forms, reports, and other documentation. All forms should be submitted through your supervisor to the Planning/Intelligence Section, as appropriate, prior to your departure.
- Be prepared to provide input for the after-action report.
- Clean up your work area before you leave.
- Leave a forwarding phone number where you can be reached.

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APPENDIX D | ZOOONOTIC DISEASES IN SHELTERS

A ZOOONOTIC DISEASE IS AN INFECTION THAT IS NATURALLY TRANSMITTED FROM VERTEBRATE ANIMALS TO HUMAN BEINGS. POTENTIAL ZOOONOTIC AGENTS INCLUDE BACTERIA, VIRUSES, FUNGI, INTERNAL PARASITES AND ARTHROPODS. THERE ARE MANY FACTORS COMMON IN ANIMAL SHELTERS THAT MAKE ZOOONOTIC DISEASE A PARTICULAR CONCERN IN THIS ENVIRONMENT. FOR THE PROTECTION OF SHELTER STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS AS WELL AS THAT OF THE PUBLIC, IT IS CRITICAL THAT ANIMAL SHELTER PROFESSIONALS AND VOLUNTEERS BE FAMILIAR WITH THE MOST COMMON ZOOONOTIC THREATS IN A SHELTER ENVIRONMENT, AND THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTING TRANSMISSION OF ZOOONOTIC DISEASE.

THIS APPENDIX IS INTENDED TO FAMILIARIZE SHELTER PROFESSIONALS AND VOLUNTEERS WITH SOME OF THE GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS IN PREVENTING ZOOONOTIC DISEASE. VIRTUALLY ALL SPECIES CAN BE CARRIERS OF ZOOONOTIC DISEASE, AND UNUSUAL DISEASES MAY ALSO BE SEEN IN THE MORE COMMON SPECIES SEEN IN SHELTERS. THIS APPENDIX IS BY NO MEANS EXHAUSTIVE.

FACTORS IN A SHELTER ENVIRONMENT THAT INCREASE THE RISK OF ZOOONOTIC DISEASE

An animal shelter is unlike virtually any other environment in which animals are maintained, and poses unique challenges for the control of infectious disease in general and zoonotic disease in particular. There is often a high degree of turnover of the population of animals in a shelter, meaning that there is always a new group of animals at risk of contracting disease.

Stress, poor nutrition, and presence of concurrent disease or parasitic infestation are common problems that increase the risk of transmission of infectious disease and the likelihood that infected animals will shed significant amounts of disease causing agents into the environment. Many shelters struggle to care for animals in older facilities that may be difficult to properly sanitize, and may be characterized by poor ventilation, overcrowding, and uncomfortable temperature extremes, all of which contribute to the ready spread of infection. Treatment with antibiotics, common at many shelters for such conditions as kennel cough and upper respiratory infection, further reduces animals' resistance to some gastrointestinal infections, and can increase the spread of such zoonotic infections as salmonellosis.

In addition to the general difficulties of controlling infectious disease in a shelter environment, certain factors common in sheltered animals specifically increase the risk of various zoonotic diseases. Animals frequently enter shelters without a history of proper veterinary care or vaccination. Zoonotic diseases more likely to occur in unvaccinated animals include rabies and leptospirosis.

Many animals in shelters have a history of roaming outdoors, hunting or scavenging. This increases the risk of infection with such zoonotic conditions as echinococcosis, leptospirosis, salmonellosis, and rabies. Animals that have spent time outdoors and received minimal care are more likely to be infested with external parasites. Some external parasites can be directly transmitted to humans (i.e. scabies, cheyletiella), or they can serve as vectors for zoonotic disease such as Lyme disease and Rocky Mountain spotted tick fever.

Finally, animals entering shelters are often frightened, disoriented, and of unknown temperament. Staff handling these animals are at increased risk of being bitten or scratched. Besides the injury and infection that can occur due to the wound itself, this can serve as a means of transmitting zoonotic diseases such as rabies and cat scratch fever.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ZOOONOTIC DISEASE IN A SHELTER ENVIRONMENT

Many animals infected with and potentially shedding a zoonotic disease show minimal or no clinical signs. Diseases for which animals are usually or commonly asymptomatic include toxocariasis, salmonellosis, leptospirosis, cat scratch fever, and toxoplasmosis. In addition to the existence of clinically unapparent diseases, many animals will continue to shed infectious agent for some time after recovery from clinically apparent disease, as can be the case for ringworm, salmonella, leptospirosis and others. It is imperative, therefore, that shelter staff realize the potential for any animal to be a potential source of infection, and maintain protective measures as a matter of routine, not just when disease is recognized.

General principles of sanitation and infectious disease control apply to control of zoonotic diseases.

- A fomite is any inanimate object that can spread disease. Fomites include hands, dishes, and tools such as grooming implements and poop scoopers. Hands should be washed and disinfected after animal contact, including indirect contact from cleaning cages, handling dishes or litter pans. Toys, blankets and dishes should be machine washed or discarded between animals, or should go home with newly adopted animals.
- Special attention should be paid to incoming animal processing areas and exam rooms. Exam surfaces should be cleaned between each animal, and the whole area cleaned thoroughly at least once a day. Areas that multiple animals pass through each day, such as "getting acquainted" areas where animals and adopters meet, should be cleaned after each use and thoroughly disinfected at least once a day.
- Feces should be cleaned up at least once a day from runs and cages, and should be removed immediately from common play areas and disposed of properly.
- Feces should be cleaned up at least once a day from runs and cages, and should be removed immediately from common play areas and disposed of properly.
- Dirt and grass play yards, while aesthetically pleasing, can serve as a reservoir for resistant agents such as roundworm. It is particularly important that puppy and kitten play areas be readily cleaned and disinfected, as these young animals are most likely to be affected by many infectious agents.
- Routine disinfection should be performed using agents effective against most bacteria and viruses. Acceptable choices include bleach (diluted at 1:32) and quaternary ammonium compounds. Shelter staff should be aware of agents, such as ringworm and many parasitic infestations that require more rigorous or specific disinfection procedures.
- Animal flow and handling order should be planned to reduce spread of infectious disease.

CARE AND TREATMENT OF SYMPTOMATIC ANIMALS

Many animals with zoonotic conditions show no outward signs. However, when zoonotic diseases do cause signs, they often present with vague signs similar to other common infectious conditions in shelters. Therefore, extra precautions should be taken whenever handling sick animals. Such preventive measures protect the shelter population as well as human health.

- Sick animals should be housed in isolation, and the number of staff caring for these animals should be limited.
- Staff handling sick animals should wear protective clothing, which should be removed after leaving isolation wards.
- Appropriate diagnostics should be performed when zoonotic disease is suspected.
- It may not be practical or warranted to isolate animals with mild conditions such as diarrhea, but these animals should be clearly identified as suffering from a possibly infectious condition and should not be walked or socialized in common areas that can't be easily cleaned.
- Volunteers should be trained to perform a visual health check before socializing with any animal, and notify shelter staff before handling the animal if any sign of disease is noted.
- When a zoonotic condition is specifically diagnosed or suspected, the animal's cage should be clearly posted with the name of the condition and any precautionary measures (such as protective clothing or special cleaning procedures) required.

PARASITE AND PEST CONTROL

Internal and external parasites contribute to a STATE of general ill health and increase susceptibility to infectious conditions. In addition, internal and external parasites may be directly infectious to humans, or may serve as vectors to spread disease. Parasite control increases animals' comfort and adoptability as well as protecting human health.

- Internal parasite control should, at minimum, include routine treatment of puppies, kittens and nursing mothers for roundworms and hookworms (see discussion below under specific disease descriptions).
- Ideally, all incoming animals should be treated with an age and species-appropriate product effective against fleas and ticks as needed depending on region and time of year. If this is too costly, severely infested animals should be individually treated.
- Environmental treatment of group housing and common areas of shelter as needed for flea control.
- Rodents and insects can spread zoonotic disease, as well as spreading non-zoonotic infections.
- Food should be stored in sealed containers and not left in runs overnight where rodents are a problem. Further rodent and insect control measures should be undertaken as needed.

PROTECTION OF STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

It is vital that staff and volunteers have the knowledge and equipment they need to perform their jobs effectively while protecting themselves from zoonotic disease. The following guidelines should apply:

- Provide training and continuing education for staff on the risks of zoonotic disease.
- Provide appropriate clothing and other protective equipment to prevent transmission of disease.
- Train all staff to wash hands frequently, after handling animals, before eating and at the end of each shift.
- Post guidelines detailing what to do in case of a bite or suspected zoonotic disease exposure, including phone numbers for medical emergencies, public health, physician and veterinary contacts.
- Provide staff with pre-exposure rabies vaccination according to Center for Disease Control guidelines. Maintain written records for staff members regarding vaccination status for rabies and tetanus.

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APPENDIX E | AVIAN FLU AND PETS

CATS AND DOGS INFECTION

Avian influenza viruses lack the receptors needed to infect mammals efficiently. However, the infection of humans observed in two previous H5N1 outbreaks demonstrates that transmission from birds to mammals can occur despite this lack of receptors. The very small number of human cases - despite abundant and widespread opportunities for exposure and subsequent infection - strongly suggests that transmission of H5N1 from birds to mammals, including cats as well as humans, is a rare event.

The infection of domestic cats with avian influenza type A (H5N1) has been documented over the last few years both experimentally and "in the field". It has been further confirmed that domestic cats can be infected by eating infected birds, and that infected cats can spread infection to other cats, most likely through feces, urine, and secretions from the respiratory tract. In fact, cats are not the only mammal beings infected with avian influenza. Dogs can also become infected. However, there is no evidence at this time that dogs become sick or transmit avian influenza.

INFLUENZA AND FERRETS

Though illegal in the State of California, Ferrets are an excellent mammalian host for studies of influenza virus pathogenicity and host immunity, and the manifestations of influenza virus infection in ferrets closely resemble those in humans. Studies have shown that H5N1 viruses that have been isolated from humans can cause severe disease in ferrets including lethargy, diarrhea, neurological signs and death. It is therefore important for shelters to consider all their mammals and birds to be at risk should avian influenza be found in North America. In fact, ferrets may be even more susceptible. Therefore, it is imperative to remember that

control measures as outlined below be instituted for all species.

TAMIFLU AND OTHER ANTIVIRALS

There are basically two kinds of antiviral medications available that have shown efficacy against influenza viruses. These include the now well-known neuramidase inhibitor oseltamivir (Tamiflu). Several reports of emerging resistance to Tamiflu have been published which should inspire us to devise pandemic strategies that do not favor the development of oseltamivir-resistant strains. Improper use of personal stockpiles of oseltamivir may promote resistance, thereby lessening the usefulness of our frontline defense against influenza, and should be strongly discouraged.

We must be careful that we do not expose circulating influenza to these drugs in such a way as to facilitate the selection of resistant viruses. This includes not using this drug in domestic animals where it has not been shown to have any effect. Use of these drugs either for prophylaxis or treatment is **highly discouraged in any shelter situation** as it is unlikely to confer any benefit to the shelter population and could cause irreparable harm in being able to use antivirals in future human epidemics.

APPENDIX F | DISASTER COST RECOVERY PROGRAMS

DISASTER VETERINARY ANIMAL CARE REIMBURSEMENT

AGENCY: AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL FOUNDATION (AVMF)

AVMF helps veterinarians provide medical care to the animal victims during and after any disaster. Funds are provided for the reimbursement of veterinary care provided for the medical care of animal victims of a disaster. Up to \$5,000 per request is currently available for qualified applicants.

DISASTER VETERINARY PRACTICE RELIEF

AGENCY: AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL FOUNDATION (AVMF)

AVMF helps veterinarians provide medical care to the animal victims during and after any disaster. Funds are provided for the restoration of veterinary infrastructure affected by disaster. Up to \$2,000 per request is currently available for qualified applicants.

ECONOMIC INJURY DISASTER LOANS

AGENCY: U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION (SBA)

Working capital loans to help small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, small businesses engaged in aquaculture, and most private, nonprofit organizations of all sizes meet their ordinary and necessary financial obligations that cannot be met as a direct result of the disaster. These loans are intended to assist through the disaster recovery period.

EMERGENCY HAYING AND GRAZING

AGENCIES: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA); FARM SERVICE AGENCY (FSA)

A voluntary program available to agricultural producers to help them safeguard environmentally sensitive land. Producers enrolled in CRP establish long-term, resource-conserving covers to improve the quality of water, control soil erosion, and enhance wildlife habitat. In return, FSA provides participants with rental payments and cost-share assistance. Contract duration is between 10 and 15 years. Haying and grazing of CRP acreage is authorized under certain conditions to improve the quality and performance of the CRP cover or to provide emergency relief to livestock producers due to certain natural disasters. There are two types of haying and grazing authorization: managed and emergency.

FARM OWNERSHIP LOANS**AGENCIES: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA); FARM SERVICE AGENCY (FSA)**

FSA's Direct Farm Ownership loans provide farmers and ranchers the opportunity to purchase farmland, construct and repair buildings, and make farm improvements.

EMERGENCY FARM LOANS**AGENCIES: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA); FARM SERVICE AGENCY (FSA)**

USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) provides Emergency loans to help producers who own or operate located in a county declared by the President or designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a primary disaster area or quarantine area. All counties contiguous to the declared, designated, or quarantined primary counties also are eligible for Emergency loans.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT**AGENCY: UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)**

Invasive species can be plants, animals and other organisms. They threaten our nation's natural resources; seriously hinder navigation; adversely affect flood risk management, hydropower generation and water supply; and limit recreation use by the public. To manage the threat of invasive species, USACE employs the latest economically efficient technologies and research; and biological, mechanical and chemical control methods.

LIVESTOCK FORAGE DISASTER PROGRAM (LFDP)**AGENCIES: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA); FARM SERVICE AGENCY (FSA)**

LFP provides compensation to eligible livestock producers who have suffered grazing losses due to drought or fire. LFP payments for drought are equal to 60 percent of the monthly feed cost for up to five months. LFP payments for fire on federally managed rangeland are equal to 50 percent of the monthly feed cost for the number of days the producer is prohibited from grazing the managed rangeland, not to exceed 180 calendar days.

LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM (LIP)

AGENCIES: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA); FARM SERVICE AGENCY (FSA)

Authorized to provide benefits to livestock producers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by adverse weather, including losses because of hurricanes, floods, blizzards, disease, wildfires, extreme heat, and extreme cold. The livestock death losses must also have occurred in the calendar year for which benefits are being requested.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR LIVESTOCK, HONEY BEES, & FARM-RAISED FISH (ELAP)

AGENCIES: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA); FARM SERVICE AGENCY (FSA)

Provides Emergency relief to producers of livestock, honey bees, and farm-raised fish. Covers losses from disaster such as adverse weather or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires not adequately covered by any other disaster program.

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**ATTACHMENT 1 | SPCA FOR
MONTEREY COUNTY
EMERGENCY RESPONSE
PLAN**

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**ATTACHMENT 2 | CAL/EPA
EMERGENCY ANIMAL
DISEASE: REGULATORY
GUIDANCE FOR DISPOSAL
AND DECONTAMINATION**

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**ATTACHMENT 3 | ANIMAL
EMERGENCY PLANNING
GUIDE FOR OPERATIONAL
AREAS**

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**ATTACHMENT 4 | ANIMAL
CARE AND SHELTER
PLANNING TOOLKIT**
