

Slide 1

Animal Issues In Disasters



Presented by:

BOAH
Indiana State
Board of Animal Health

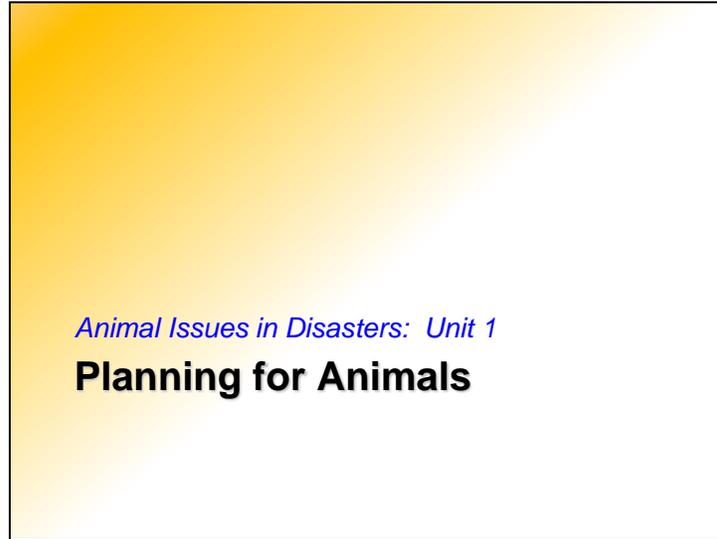
In cooperation with
Indiana Department of Homeland Security

Welcome to Animal Issues in Disasters.

The Board of Animal Health has been conducting this class for more than a decade to help local communities and responders be ready to respond to the needs of animals in life-threatening situations.

We are pleased to work with Indiana Department of Homeland Security on this initiative—and we'll discuss more about BOAH's relationship with that agency later.

Slide 2



AliD Objectives

Understand:

1. Potential impact
2. Preparedness opportunities
3. Response: Sheltering Basics
4. Resource needs



The goal today is to help responders be aware of and understand the issues related to animals that are part of any disaster, including animal health emergencies and situational emergencies (such as tornadoes or floods).

By the end of this course, participants will understand the potential impact of different types of disasters, opportunities for preparedness within their organizations and community, response efforts that are needed for different types of disasters, and what resources—human and physical—are needed locally for an effective response.



We all know the importance of planning to help people; however, some may ask why worry about animals in a disaster?

The answer is simple: The human-animal bond. It's very real and can be very strong.

Helping animals equals help for their owners.

We know from experience that animal owners who do not have a plan for keeping their pets safe in an emergency will delay or refuse to evacuate—even in the face of life-threatening danger. Or, if a pet owner chooses to leave a pet behind to seek safety, he/she may feel guilty and return to a dangerous setting to rescue a beloved animal.

As a result, first responders may be put in harm's way to rescue someone who did not plan or act appropriately in an emergency.

Having plans in place for sheltering, rescuing, and caring for pets and assisting livestock owners can mean the difference between life and death.



Another reason to plan for animals is that Indiana has a LOT of them!

Livestock, pets, and wildlife all play valuable roles in our culture.

Indiana is a major agricultural state, with a lot of livestock and poultry on farms throughout the state.

Two-thirds of households own at least one pet.

Wildlife plays an important role for recreation, watching, interacting and/or hunting.

Zoos and other animal facilities offer entertainment or sanctuary to many unusual or exotic species.

Why Animals?

Impact on our lives!

- \$3.7 billion in IN farm income alone
- ~10 million dogs & cats in Indiana!
 - 44% of households own dogs = 4.8M
 - 35% own cats = 4.9M
- Other related industries: \$\$?
 - veterinary care, supplies, hunting, etc.



Finally, another important reason to plan for animals is their impact on our lives.

Livestock farming contributes more than \$3.7 billion to Indiana's economy. One study places a value of \$9.6 billion on the state's poultry industry, when wages and income are included.

With an estimated nearly 10 million dogs and cats in the state, pets provide service and companionship. They also bring value to businesses that provide supplies, food, veterinary care, etc.

**Indiana State
Board of Animal Health**

“Office of the State Veterinarian”

- Responsible for animal health in IN
- 11-Member Board
 - represent major commodities, industries
- 100 Staff Members
 - veterinarians, animal health, support
 - meat, poultry, dairy inspection

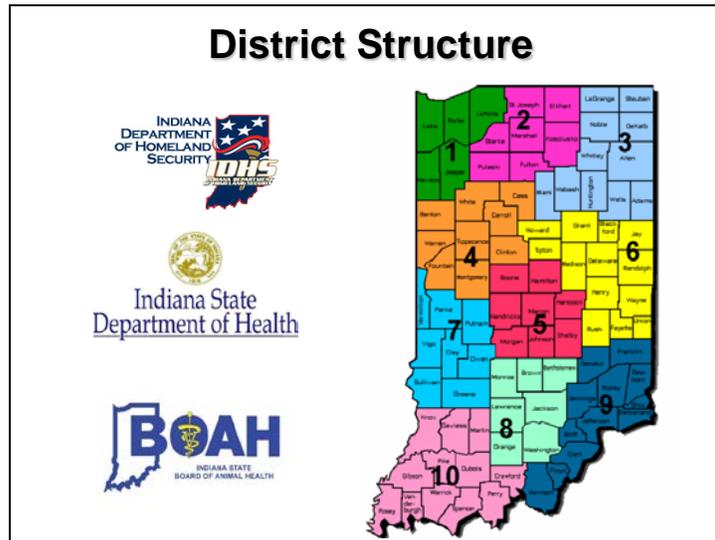
The logo for the Indiana State Board of Animal Health (BOAH) features a blue outline of the state of Indiana. Inside the outline, the letters "BOAH" are written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. A small, stylized figure of a person or animal is integrated into the letter "O".

Indiana State Board of Animal Health (BOAH)

The Board of Animal Health is often referred to as the “Office of the State Veterinarian”.

The State Veterinarian serves as the agency head. The agency is responsible for animal health in Indiana—whether the animals are pets, livestock, or wildlife, BOAH is tasked with safeguarding the health and wellbeing of all animals.

BOAH employs around 100 staff, the majority of whom serve throughout the state as district veterinarians, animal health specialists, or inspectors for the dairy or meat and poultry inspection programs to fulfill the mission to safeguard products of animal origin.



BOAH maintains a field veterinarian in each of Indiana’s 10 districts.

More than 15 years ago, BOAH adopted this map to align with the districts for Indiana Department of Homeland Security and the Indiana State Department of Health.

The goal is for agency field staff to be integrated and involved in these counties, so BOAH can work seamlessly with sister agencies in response to emergencies of any scale or type, as well as contribute to preparedness within these districts.

BOAH district veterinarians are responsible for numerous tasks including: animal neglect investigations and duties for program diseases like bovine tuberculosis, brucellosis, chronic wasting disease, scrapie, etc. In addition to those duties, they work with locals on planning.

BOAH-IDHS
A Long-term Partnership

1995: SAVE Program

- Annex to state plan
- Natural, man-made disasters

2001: Animal Health & Care ESF

- Added animal health (disease) emergencies
- Emergency Support Function

2008: Emergency Support Function 11

- Addresses Food & Agriculture



BOAH-IDHS: A Long-term Partnership

In May 1995, Indiana became the first state in the nation to recognize a veterinary response network as part of the state's official emergency management plan. The network, then known as SAVE (State Annex for Veterinary Emergencies), managed by the Indiana State Board of Animal Health (BOAH), was comprised of state, federal, and private animal health and care experts who were willing to respond to meet the needs of animals and their owners in a governor-declared disaster situation.

In 2001, after reviewing the economic, social, and psychological impact caused by a widespread break of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in Great Britain, the State Board of Animal Health, with the support of the State Emergency Management Agency (now known as Indiana Department of Homeland Security, IDHS), expanded SAVE to an Emergency Support Function in Indiana's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Finally, in 2008, the new Animal Health and Care Emergency Support Function (ESF11) broadened the state's official response plan to include the Board of Animal Health's plan to address large-scale animal health (or disease) situations, which could threaten Indiana's economy.

Throughout this evolution, BOAH has continued to work closely with IDHS on planning. All functions related to animals are under ESF11, Agriculture and Natural Resources. BOAH serves as the lead agency for ESF11, sharing duties with the Indiana State Department of Agriculture.

National Response Framework *New Thinking*

2006: Federal plan expanded

- Rewritten after Hurricane Katrina
- PETS Act
 - Requires accommodation of pets, service animals in evacuations



National Response Framework: New Thinking

Nationally, the focus of emergency planning changed dramatically after 2005 in the wake of Hurricane Katrina to include animals.

For the first time, the federal government and many states recognized what Indiana has long known: Animals matter in emergencies, and helping them helps their owners.

The most significant change came in 2006 with the adoption of the PETS Act at the federal level. The Pet Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act requires jurisdictions to accommodate pets and service animals in disaster planning. This course will discuss the PETS Act in more detail in Unit 4.

Indiana's Approach

- ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources
- BOAH is lead agency
 - Aided by IN State Department of Agriculture

Two Tracks:

1. Animal Health
2. Animal Care



In Indiana, the State Board of Animal Health serves as the lead agency for Emergency Support Function 11, Agriculture and Natural Resources, with assistance from the Indiana State Department of Agriculture.

ESF 11—the section within Indiana's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan—addresses two areas related to animals in disasters:

1. **Animal health:** This course will address disease-related response in Unit 3. An example of an animal health emergency is highly pathogenic avian influenza in commercial poultry.
2. **Animal care:** These circumstances are natural disasters, like floods and tornadoes, or situational disasters, like railroad accidents, that put people and their animals in danger.

Animal Health vs. Care

- Differences: Health vs. Care
 - Lead agencies
 - Responsibilities
 - Support
 - Resources
 - Impact
- Emphasis Today: Care



Two Components of ESF11

Response is very different for the two components presented in ESF11: Animal Health and Animal Care.

Which jurisdiction (and, consequently, which agency) leads response in a disaster varies, as do the responsibilities and the type of support needed for response.

Resources used for a large-scale disease response are very different from those needed for a flood or tornado. Likewise, the way each of these types of emergencies impact a community varies widely.

Animal Health Response: In nearly all circumstances, an animal health emergency will be addressed in a “top-down” response, as opposed to a traditional “bottom-up” scenario typical of emergency management. In other words, state and/or federal animal health officials (likely the State Board of Animal Health and/or U.S. Department of Agriculture) will notify local officials of an animal disease emergency and request what is likely to be specific assistance, as needed. These scenarios occur rarely, but can have a wide impact on a community or agricultural sector.

Animal Care Response: In contrast, natural and man-made disasters are typically handled at a “grassroots” level, with state and/or federal authorities assisting only at the request of local officials after the exhaustion of local resources. This is a more conventional approach to emergency response.

Local mitigation and preparation efforts need to be focused on potential local disasters and the needs of specific types of animal populations and their owners within a community.

Focus on Animal Care: This course is heavily focused on caring for animals in a natural or man-made disaster situation. BOAH will help launch that planning process with the information presented today. Materials and information provided with this course are intended to serve as guidance, as well as a springboard to establishing a local/county animal disaster response team and/or planning committee.

The State Board of Animal Health cannot write and execute local plans. Because hazards, populations, and resources are different in every county—even at the community level within a county—local planning is the only way to ensure a plan that meets local needs is executed.

AliD Objectives

Understand:

1. Potential impact
2. Preparedness opportunities
3. Response: Sheltering Basics
4. Resource needs

The logo for BOAH (Bovine and Ovine Animal Health) features the letters 'BOAH' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. To the left of the letters is a stylized outline of the state of Indiana in blue, with a yellow sunburst or star symbol positioned over the state's capital area.

Course Objectives

The goal of this course is to help participants be aware of and understand the issues related to animals that are part of any disaster, including animal health (or disease) emergencies and situational emergencies (such as tornadoes or floods).

Participants will understand:

1. The potential impact of different types of disasters,
2. Opportunities for preparedness within an organization and community,
3. Response efforts needed for different types of disasters, and
4. What resources—human and physical—are needed locally for an effective response.

End of Unit 1

Questions?

Please update your evaluation form.

Thank You!

