

**Welcome to Unit 4 on Sheltering in Disasters.**

This unit deals with the issues that may be involved in sheltering small and large animals in emergency and disaster situations. We will look at animal populations, the decision to establish shelters for animals, types of sheltering, and the logistics of establishing and decommissioning a temporary shelter.

Many factors are associated with an emergency animal shelter; local considerations and resources play an important role in the type, kind, and size of shelter that can be offered to the affected population. It is critical for county Emergency Management Agency (EMA) to assemble leaders and participants in the animal welfare community to develop specific and detailed emergency plans that will be effective for the local population.

This unit will cover the logistics of sheltering animals after a disaster occurs and the planning that needs to be in place before an emergency. This includes the type of shelter, where it can be located (along with selecting alternate locations), how to set it up, how to run the shelter, and how to staff it. Local animal responders must work together with the county EMA to establish a plan for sheltering both small and large animals for the community in a post-disaster situation.

**Why are we here today?**

To provide a basic level of knowledge, skills, and abilities to allow the participant to work effectively as a team member in an emergency animal sheltering operation.

The logo for the Board of Animal Health (BOAH) of the state of Indiana. It features a blue outline of the state of Indiana to the left of the letters "BOAH" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. A small yellow and red emblem is positioned between the "O" and "A".

Why are we discussing sheltering in disasters?

You are participating in this training to learn how to provide emergency services in the case of a disaster to your affected populations. Either because of your employment or your passion for animals, you would like to provide aid to the animals that are an important part of our society, as family members, livestock populations, or service animals.

In this unit, you will have the opportunity to gain some basic knowledge of what it takes to establish temporary sheltering for animals and how to go about planning for this activity in your county. Working with the county emergency manager, all local groups should be able to develop a general plan that can support post-disaster housing needed by the people affected by the emergency. This unit will provide basic knowledge and protocols for temporary sheltering. Each local group must determine what locations, shelter types, and protocols will work best within individual situations and communities.

## Why do we rescue?

- Public safety
- Public health
- Human-animal bond
- Property preservation



Why do we rescue?

The answer is not because it makes a good photo op, although most of the pictures we see on TV and in the media revolve around dramatic rescues of people and animals from near fatal situations.

Rescue, housing, and containment of animals is important for public safety—to prevent bites, injury, and potential accidents.

Public health is also an important factor, as disease can spread much more easily in a heavily impacted disaster zone. Many of our diseases are zoonotic, which means they can spread from animals to people or people to animals.

The human-animal bond is critical to the owners of these animals, whether pets or livestock, and mental health plays a key role for individuals surviving a disaster situation.

Finally, animals are considered to be property and livestock populations in Indiana are critical to this state's economic infrastructure, as was demonstrated in Unit 1. Preserving and maintaining the agricultural and companion animal population of our state is extremely important after every disaster situation.

## Why do we plan to shelter?

- Protect people
  - Facilitate evacuation
- Protect animals
- Protect mental health
  - Co-locate people and animals
- Protect public and animal health



Because we rescue, we also need to shelter.

Our reasons for sheltering are much the same as the reasons we plan to rescue our populations. Removal of animals from disaster scenes protect people and facilitate their evacuation. As we know from past disasters, people will not evacuate without their pets, which can keep them in an increasingly dangerous situation.

Consequently, that scenario can put first responders at risk as they work to rescue individuals who did not evacuate earlier because of obligations to their pets.

We also need to capture or detain the stray animals to provide safety for the community after a disaster and reunite animals with owners. We shelter people with or near their pets to help with mental health and recovery.

By providing shelter, we are also able to minimize disease spread, which is common after a disaster in both humans and animals.

**Not quite as glamorous!**

**Sheltering is...**

- Hard work
- Long hours



Tending to animals in a disaster is not glamorous!

Everyone involved needs to know and understand this early-on.

Pictures that appear on television and the internet after disasters often depict heroic rescues, joyful reunions, and successful animal efforts. The reality is: Disaster rescue and sheltering is NOT a very glamorous job.

Shelters must be maintained and cleaned, animals identified and reunited with owners, and lost or deceased animals must be managed. Not all animals are rescues, and many other issues can arise that complicate the shelter activities.

This unit is designed to explain emergency sheltering and many of the challenges that come with the opening, operating, and closing of a shelter.

### **Unit Objectives:**

1. Describe the PETS Act of 2006
2. List community needs served by emergency sheltering
3. List the categories of emergency animal shelters
4. Identify local agencies/organizations responsible for sheltering
5. Identify an animal shelter's position in ICS
6. Understand relationship between emergency animal shelters and local/state emergency operations centers

The learning objectives for this unit as they pertain to emergency animal sheltering are:

1. Be able to describe briefly the Pet Evacuation and Transportation Standards, or PETS, Act of 2006 and how it impacts a community
2. Identify the animal needs in a community or county, both companion animal and livestock, and how animal sheltering can help
3. List the types of emergency animal shelters and understand the pros and cons of each
4. Identify agencies or organizations responsible for emergency animal sheltering
5. Determine where an emergency animal shelter fits into the ICS system
6. Understand the relationship between an emergency animal shelter and the emergency operations center run by local and/or state officials

### **Unit Objectives:**

7. Identify management structure of typical emergency animal shelter
8. Briefly describe planning needs in operating an emergency animal shelter
9. Identify a list of basic equipment, supplies needed to operate a shelter
10. List and briefly describe key operational roles and associated tasks
11. Determine how, when to end sheltering activities

7. Explain the basic management structure of a typical emergency animal shelter
8. Briefly describe operational needs of an emergency animal shelter that should be included in plans
9. Identify and list basic supplies and equipment needed, including those that should be stock-piled ahead of time and those that can be acquired as needed
10. List and briefly describe key operational roles and the tasks associated with each to ensure seamless operation of an emergency shelter, whether volunteer or key staff
11. Recognize how and when to end sheltering activities and how knowing the end date when a shelter opens will help a community work toward recovery

**Pet Evacuation and  
Transportation Act of 2006**

**Stafford Act Amendment**

- The “PETS” act requires state and local plans for household pets and service animals
- Allows FEMA cost-sharing for support services
- Allows FEMA director to make contributions for preparedness
- CPG 302 planning guidelines



The Pet Evacuation and Transportation (or PETS) Act was passed by Congress in 2006 in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

This legislation dedicates federal funding to planning, exercising, and response to animal issues in a disaster. It also directs local, state, and national emergency management personnel to plan for companion animals. (Definition of “companion” is part of the next slide.)

Local emergency managers must understand that federal law directs this activity.

Many emergency management agencies (EMAs) do not have the knowledge and experience about animal care, so additional expertise is important to proper animal response planning. This presents an opportunity to remind local emergency response personnel that assisting animals can make working with human disaster survivors much more successful. As mentioned earlier, the human-animal bond is very real and must be acknowledged.

Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 302 and other Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) planning documents include guidelines for including animals in emergency planning. Animal-experienced personnel, working with the county EMA director, are critical to fulfilling the responsibility of PETS Act directives.

Slide 9



*Animal Issues in Disasters, Unit 4*  
**Populations in Need**

Indiana has several different animal populations and emergency responders should be aware of these different groups.

## Companion Animals

**PETS Act definition:**

- Dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle
- May be owned or unowned

**Does not include:**

- Reptiles
- Horses, livestock
- Non-commercial (breeders)



### Companion Animals

The PETS Act has a specific definition for companion animals. This includes dogs, cats, birds, rabbits, rodents, and turtles.

This does not mean at a local level, other animals cannot be included in response plans. Frequently, many other exotic animals are included in response to a disaster. Limiting what owners can and cannot bring to a shelter is difficult, even though exotic species often need special feed and equipment.

Part of preparation for response is educating animal owners on their responsibility in responding to a disaster. Animal owners should have a “Go” kit for all of their animals. This kit should include specialized feed and housing equipment for their exotic pets.

Horses are considered livestock and are under the jurisdiction of US Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Animal response must include both owned animals and any strays that are rescued as a result of the emergency. Larger animal operations, such as commercial pet breeders and livestock operations, should have their own plans for their premises. These owners may also serve as a resource for the community if their property and animals are unaffected by the present emergency.

## Service Animals

**Americans with Disabilities Act**

- Provide aid for the disabled
- Are NOT pets
- Treated as an extension of the person
- Does not include mental health animals
- ***Must be sheltered with their owner***



### Service Animals

Service animals provide essential services to a disabled person. The American with Disabilities Act (ADA) designates that service DOGS are an extension of a disabled person. ADA applies only to dogs, although other species for physical and mental disabilities are recognized under Indiana law, including mental support animals such as PTSD dogs for veterans.

Animal responders need to work with human shelter personnel to ensure these animals are included in sheltering plans. The person is responsible for ensuring that his/her assistance dog behaves correctly and is cared for. Many training programs provide identification and a training certification, along with contact information if the animal does not act appropriately. Properly trained assistance animals should not be a barrier or hindrance in a shelter with other people.

Be aware that non certified animals may be presented as support animals. Owners of various species may attempt to pass a pet off as a mental health animal. No national registry or certification is required or standardized for these animals. Various online sources will provide “falsified” identification and clothing for dogs and other pets for a fee.

**Service Animal Considerations**

At citizen or special needs shelter

- Food, water, bowls, bedding
- Kennel
- Sanitation supplies

Be prepared to provide this to American Red Cross or other sheltering agencies on short notice.

The logo for BOAH (Bureau of Animal Health) features a blue outline of the state of Indiana to the left of the letters "BOAH" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. A small yellow and red cross symbol is positioned above the letter "O".

Human shelters are required to accommodate service animals. Human sheltering organizations may seek assistance from the animal response team to help provide essentials for these service animals, as directed by their human companions.

Be prepared to help the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, or other sheltering organization (ESF6, Mass Care).

Establish a relationship with these organizations early to facilitate planning and open lines of communication.

<b>Commercial vs Backyard Livestock</b>	
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Backyard/Hobby</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Agricultural enterprise</li><li>•Regulated by state</li><li>•Product regulation</li><li>•Disease control measures</li><li>•Self contained</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Raised for show or personal use</li><li>•May have local oversight</li><li>•Product for own use</li><li>•May or may not do disease control</li><li>•Travels to show, shares with others</li></ul>



### **Livestock**

Indiana is home to millions of commercial livestock operations. Emergency responders should be aware of those populations in their jurisdictions. These animals will generally not need to be evacuated. BOAH maintains a premises registry for all livestock premises (more than 65,000 to date) and can help counties determine what populations are present in the area. Most commercial premises have emergency plans.

Commercial farms:

- Large production facilities that may be regulated as CAFOs (confined agricultural feeding operations)
- Often subject to some regulatory oversight and local zoning restrictions
- Usually restrict traffic on and off the premise to prevent disease introduction or spread
- Self-contained, so are unlikely to require many resources from the county
- May be a source of aid in a disaster if they are not affected (equipment)

Residents may keep small populations of livestock, such as chickens or 4-H animals. They should be responsible for securing these animals in the case of an emergency. Evacuation of these populations are also infrequently done.

Hobby or “Backyard” farms:

- Generally these consist of small numbers of production animals (chickens for eggs) or show animals (rabbits, birds, horses)
- Food products produced are generally for home use, but may be sold locally

USDA National Ag Statistic Service is also a resource to estimate livestock populations by county ([www.nass.usda.gov](http://www.nass.usda.gov))

<b>Native Population vs Captive Animals</b>	
<b>Native Wildlife</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Owned by state</li><li>• Species is native to state</li><li>• Regulation to trap or catch</li><li>• DNR regulates activity</li><li>• Do not require rescue in disaster</li><li>• Disease issue?</li></ul>	<b>Captive Wildlife</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Privately held</li><li>• May have state or USDA permit</li><li>• Responsibility of owner or organization</li><li>• Large facilities have plans</li><li>• May have useful equipment, personnel for use by locals</li></ul>



### Alternate Species

Exotic species impacted in an event generally fall into two categories: native (or wild) or captive (owned). The Indiana Department of Natural Resources has jurisdiction over all native wildlife. Rescue and housing of wildlife is not part of disaster plans, as this is considered part of the cycle of life.

Native wildlife are:

- Owned by the state
- Native to Indiana
- Need to have permit to trap or catch
- Fall under DNR oversight
- DO NOT need to be rescued
- Can be a source of disease or facilitate spread of animal or zoonotic diseases

There are locations that maintain captive wildlife such as zoos, sanctuaries, entertainment venues, and farmed cervid herds.

Captive wildlife are:

- Generally kept in a collection for exhibition, or recreational purposes
- Generally registered or regulated by a government entity: USDA registers zoos and exhibitions; BOAH registers cervid herds; and DNR registers game breeders and possession of native wild animals
- Responsibility of the owner. Most registered facilities should have plans in case of an emergency. USDA requires registered entities, like zoos and breeders, to have emergency plans
- Again, these individuals/organizations can be partners in disaster, as they may have equipment that can help if they are unaffected by the disaster situation.

Emergency planners would be well-served to get to know the owners or operators of these types of facilities in a jurisdiction and discuss plans and potential needs in an emergency.

## Biomedical and Exotic Animals

<b>Biomedical</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Regulated by USDA</li><li>•Must have emergency plan as part of regulation</li><li>•Often involved in disease research</li><li>•Can be proprietary</li></ul>	<b>Exotic</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Privately owned</li><li>•May or may not be regulated</li><li>•Often not clearly known</li><li>•May be help or hindrance to emergency planning</li></ul>
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### Biomedical & Exotic Animals

Two more unusual categories of animals includes biomedical research and exotics.

Biomedical research animals may be common species, such as rats, dogs, pigs, or primates, that are maintained at medical centers, corporate research facilities, and universities.

Animal research facilities:

- Are registered, regulated and inspected by USDA under the Animal Care Act
- Must have emergency plans for certification by USDA
- May be involved in disease research, so will not evacuate all animals
- Can be private research facilities and will not share plans or information

Local emergency planners should be aware of what type of animals are present in these facilities, 24/7 emergency contact information, and whether or not they have a response plan.

Exotic species can include anything. These creatures often require specific environments, feed, and housing. Residents with these types of animals should be encouraged to provide these items in a “Go” kit to ensure their animals’ needs are met if they are moved and kept in an evacuation situation.

Exotic animals:

- Are privately owned animals that live in homes
- May or may not be regulated—that varies widely by jurisdiction and species; therefore, government entities and responders may not officially be aware of these animals
- Can create challenges when responding to disasters. Educating these owners about how to provide handling, housing, and supplies in an emergency is important to keeping these animals healthy during the response.

**Mission-Essential Tasks:**  
**Animal and Animal Ag Response**

1. Rapid needs assessment
2. Animal control and stray management
3. Animal evacuation
4. Animal transportation
5. Animal search and rescue
  - Includes technical animal rescue
6. Animal sheltering
7. Pet-owner reunion



### **Mission-Essential Tasks**

These are the mission-essential tasks of an animal response team.

Some tasks are dependent on the disaster and what can be accomplished by the resources available.

Assessing the situation and determining animal needs—rescue, transport, sheltering, management, reunion—are all potential tasks for the animal response team.

1. Rapid needs assessment
2. Animal control and stray management
3. Animal evacuation
4. Animal transportation
5. Animal search and rescue
  - Includes technical animal rescue
6. Animal sheltering
7. Pet-owner reunion

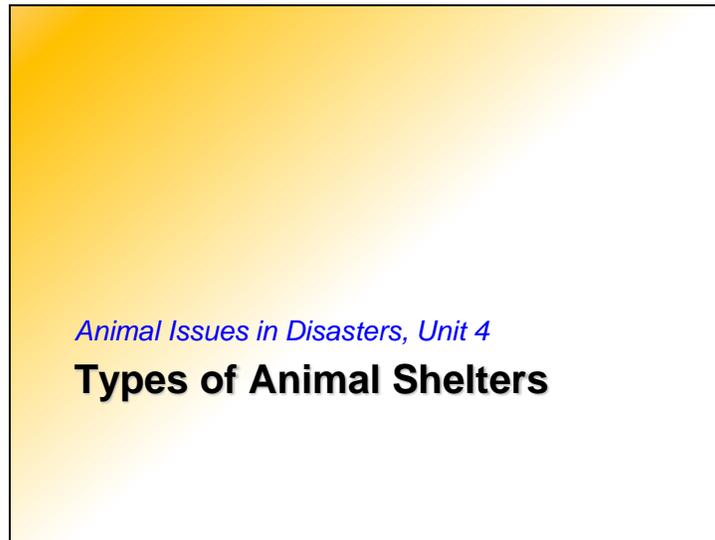
**Mission Essential Tasks:**  
**Animal and Animal Ag Response**

8. Animal feeding/water and agricultural infrastructure support
9. Veterinary care
10. Wildlife management
11. Animal decontamination
12. Mortality management

The logo for the Bureau of Animal and Animal Ag Response (BOAH) is located in the bottom right corner of the slide. It features the letters 'BOAH' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. To the left of the letters is a blue outline of the state of Indiana, with a yellow caduceus symbol (a staff with two snakes) positioned over the state's center.

Once the animal response team leadership determines what tasks are needed for the disaster situation, the team is faced with additional logistics, including:

8. Feed, water, care and agricultural/farm support
9. Medical needs for the animals
10. Wildlife/disease issues
11. Decontamination of animals along with their humans, if necessary
12. Managing dead and lost animals, both companion and livestock



Sheltering animals in a disaster is a big undertaking. As part of the planning process, the emergency animal response team should work with a local emergency management agency to determine what type, or types, of shelter the community should provide.

This section will examine the types of sheltering options that are available.

## Types of Emergency Animal Shelters

1. Stand-alone animal shelters
2. Collocated shelters
3. Cohabited Sheltering
4. Expanded use of existing animal facilities
5. Service animal sheltering /people
6. Livestock emergency shelters
7. Foster homes
8. Animal facility populations
  - Zoos, sanctuaries, biomedical
9. Mixed efforts
10. Shelter in place!



Here is a list of the types of emergency animal shelters. Each has its own pros and cons. Not all may be suitable for a community as they are based on available resources, animal populations, and community attitudes. In some cases, certain types of shelters cannot be supported with available resources and, therefore, are not a realistic option.

During the planning process, the animal response team leadership should work with local emergency management and the human-sheltering organizations, such as American Red Cross, to select options that are most suitable for the area, then plan appropriately for siting, staffing, and gathering resources.

**Sheltering options include:**

1. **Stand-alone animal shelters:** A facility temporarily stood up to house animals, owned or stray, displaced because of the disaster.
2. **Collocated shelters:** Shelters located in close proximity to human shelter to allow owners to care for their pets.
3. **Cohabited shelters:** Houses owners and their animals in the same space.
4. **Expanded use of existing animal facilities:** Use of permanent, established local facilities that may be extended for added capacity.
5. **Service animal sheltering with people:** People and service animals must be housed together.
6. **Livestock emergency shelters:** Temporary housing for livestock, especially horses.
7. **Foster homes:** Housing of displaced animals in private homes, via foster system.
8. **Animal facility populations:** Exhibited animals facilities should have emergency and disaster plans in place for their very specialized populations.
9. **Mixed efforts:** When one size does not fit all, combinations of these sheltering options may be needed.
10. **Shelter in place:** Keeping animals in their home environments, then providing remote support for security, health, food and water.

## Stand-Alone Animal Sheltering

- Animals housed in facility separate from humans
- Operate under shelter management, no owners
- Includes owned and unowned animals
- Is TEMPORARY
- Local determines length of time it will exist
- Needs the MOST staffing (3X)



### Stand-Alone Animal Shelters

This type of sheltering has been used regularly in past disasters. It requires identifying and securing a facility that can be used to house animals; providing caging and care supplies; and staffing to provide registration, kennel care, medical care, exercise and identification. This is always a temporary situation and requires the most investment of resources, money, and people. Local authorities have to determine how long the shelter will be in operation and when the animals will return to their owners or be placed in a permanent shelter.

#### Several challenges exist with this kind of shelter:

1. Must obtain access or pay for temporary space
2. Animal-skilled personnel are needed to handle animals
3. Registration personnel must be able to work with people (customer service)
4. All the food, water, housing, litter, cages, paper, etc. needed to keep animals must be acquired
5. People able to exercise dogs and sanitize crates/cages must be part of the staffing
6. Proper temperature control, especially in very hot or very cold weather (Cats may need air conditioning.)
7. Need accurate contact information for all owned animals
8. Security is a must: to control flow of people, to minimize disease spread, to stop any unauthorized activity
9. There must be an END date.... The shelter cannot stay open forever!
10. What do you do with animals that are left? Foster, adopt, transfer? The public must be informed of the shelter, the location, and the closure date

## Collocated Animal Shelters

**People:**

- Red Cross or other

**Animals:**

- Sheltered in proximity to people
- Not same area

People assist in care of their animals  
Requires collaborative planning-less staffing



### Collocated Shelters

Collocated shelters are temporary, separate housing facilities for animal owners and their companion animals, but they are in close proximity to one another.

One of the greatest benefits of this arrangement is the owners can help in the care of their animals. They may also assist the shelter with other tasks. Not all animals in the shelter are owned, but the majority have owners in the facility nearby.

#### A few advantages to this type of shelter include:

1. About 1/3 fewer personnel is required when owners are doing the majority of animal care. Guidelines for care must be clearly outlined and owners need to be identified to their pet (wristband, chip, barcode)
2. Animals are more content to be cared for by owners, and experience less anxiety with surroundings
3. Shelter housing for people is very monotonous. This arrangement provides occupants something to do and is great for their mental health in light of their situation (loss of home, belongings, family, etc.)

Security is very critical in this situation. Jurisdictions that have activated a collocated shelter in the past have reported stealing of desirable pets from the shelter. Separation of owned and unowned pets is important in this shelter situation.

## Cohabited Shelters

- New concept
- People and animals live in the same area
- Owners are completely responsible for animals
- Rules and shelter limits well defined
- Animals must be able to co exist with people/animals
- TEMPORARY
- Needs fewest workers



### Cohabited Shelters

Cohabited sheltering is a relatively new approach, and was recently practiced during the 2017 hurricane and flooding season in Houston and Louisiana. In this scenario, owners live in a defined space with their pets, sleeping alongside them, feeding them, walking them.

This set up has advantages and disadvantages including:

- This requires the fewest number of outside personnel to staff the shelter. The primary need is for someone to monitor the situation, and provide food and sleeping supplies for people, access to food and water for dogs and cats, and make sure rules are observed. Everyone takes care of themselves, their family members, and their pets.
- Noise is at its lowest level because the animals are very happy to be living with their owners and are more content than in a cage. Owners are happy; contact with pets helps with mental stress.
- Two important requirements must be observed: #1. Dogs and cats must be able to tolerate other dogs and cats without conflict; and #2. All residents must abide by rules, such as using designated potty spaces and cleaning up after their own pets.
- Not all animals can thrive in this situation, so this should probably not be the only sheltering option. Other facilities must be available for those animals that do better in a different situation, separated from the population.

### Other Sheltering...

- Expanded use of existing shelter
  - relocate current animals
- Livestock emergency shelters
- Foster homes
  - used post temporary shelter
- Animal facilities should have own plans
  - Zoos, sanctuaries, biomedical
- Mixed efforts
  - combination of several models
- Shelter in place!



#### Other Sheltering Options

These sheltering options may occur simultaneously with other sheltering options or may occur after another type of shelter has been closed.

- Does the shelter have a community room to use as a temporary shelter? Or can adoptable animals be relocated to other shelters to make room for displaced animals?
- Foster homes previously identified by animal shelters or humane groups may be available to house animals after temporary shelters have been closed.
- Registered animal facilities such as zoos and sanctuaries should have disaster plans. As county responders, it would be ideal to know what plans they have in place.
- Combinations of these. *Example:* A stand-alone shelter with the county fairgrounds open for horses, displaced animals reside at animal shelter, while adoptable animals are moved to surrounding shelters for adoption.
- In unique situations, animals may remain in garages, houses, or stay at home. This requires daily visits, but may work until other accommodations can be made.

## Large Animal Sheltering

- **County fairgrounds**
  - Access and permission
- **Empty barn or pasture**
  - May be temporarily empty
  - Pasture until permanent relocation
- **Sale barn or exhibition facility**
  - Biosecurity restrictions
- **Other creative solutions!**
  - Secured space, with staff on site



### Large Animal Sheltering

Facility selection is critical to successful sheltering.

Identifying what species will require sheltering will determine the type and location of the facility(s). A large space is required for livestock and large animals. Ideally potential sites (along with back up sites) will be identified long before disaster occurs.

#### Two important factors:

1. Most owners of large numbers of livestock will shelter in place and accommodate their animals on site. Owners may request assistance moving them to higher ground or for supplies to stay on farm (feed, water, etc.)
2. Horses are the most common large animal for sheltering. Boarding stables or individual barns may need to be evacuated; those horses will need temporary housing.

#### What shelter options to consider?

- **County fairgrounds:** Commonly considered for a shelter, but these facilities may present some issues that need to be addressed in the planning process:
  - Who is in charge of the fairgrounds? This is different for every county; determine if the fair board, Extension, county council or commissioners, 4-H board, or other entity has authority to grant permission and provide physical access to the facility.
- **Empty barn and/or pasture:** Is a vacant, privately owned site available in the area? Again, access and staff are needed. An empty fenced pasture may work for a group of horses or cows until they can be relocated.
- **Exhibition facility or sale barn:** This may be an option, with owner permission. A cost may be incurred, and a prior agreement is essential.

- **Other creative solutions:** When identifying shelter options for large animals, think creatively and simply.
  - Every county has a high school with a football field with a fence and grass. In the face of a disaster and in support of the community, open grass fields surrounded by fence with wide gates to allow trucks and trailers access in a well-known location can be a great temporary location.