Running Shelters During a Wildfire: What Changes after COVID-19

August 12, 2020
Speakers:

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HOW CITIES CAN PREPARE TO SUPPORT SHELTERS

Susan Duenas
Public Safety Manager
Malibu
OVERVIEW

- Your Red Cross Liaison
- Determine the most likely shelter strategies
- Identify potential support needs
- Conduct a virtual exercise with your response partners
RED CROSS LIAISON

- Contact your local Red Cross Office

- Ask who the Disaster Program Manager or Specialist is for your jurisdiction
SHELTER STRATEGIES

- Temporary Safe Refuge Locations
- Hotels
- Campgrounds
- Congregate (schools or recreation facilities)
POTENTIAL SUPPORT NEEDS

- Staffing
  - General Staffing
  - Management
  - Communication
  - Donations
- Supplies
- Transportation to shelter
CONDUCT AN EXERCISE

- Include your key response partners
- Design a virtual exercise with a scenario that would require a shelter
- Identify actions that are needed to be taken to prepare
MORE PREPAREDNESS IDEAS

- Draft message templates
- Identify strategies/ideas for signage to direct people to a shelter/safe refuge area/s
- Develop a strategy for communicating to your community when power and cell service is out
QUESTIONS???

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American Red Cross Response in COVID-19

PRESENTED BY:
ALYSSA CHRISTENSON
DISASTER PROGRAM MANAGER
SERVING WESTERN LOS ANGELES
How is Red Cross Activated?

- Red Cross never self-deploys. We activate when we are contacted by the:
  - Fire Department
  - Police Department
  - City or County Emergency Management Representative

How can you contact the Red Cross for Disaster Services?

- Each area has a unique 24-Hour Disaster Dispatch line that is staffed by Duty Officers (Preferred)
- Reach out to your local Disaster Program Manager/Specialist

What services can be requested of Red Cross in the face of Disasters?

- Disaster Action Team
- Set-Up and Manage Shelters
  - Red Cross Managed
  - Red Cross Supported
- Set-Up & Manage Evacuation Centers
- Canteening
- Supporting with certain supplies
Important Partners

- Animal Control/Services
- Department of Public Health
- Fire Department
- Police Department
- Recreation & Parks
- School District
- CERT
- Department of Transportation
- City/County Emergency Management Office
Temporary Evacuation Point (TEP)

**TEP Purpose**

- Evacuees would undergo a health screening, participate in the shelter registration process, and have a safe place to stage while decisions are being made about where evacuees will be sheltered.

**Management of TEPs**

- TEPs are established and managed by local governments, with Red Cross and partner coordination and support. The Red Cross role is to support the TEP with registration, light snacks and, if needed, feeding.

**TEP Considerations**

- Large parking lots with overhead coverage with access to restrooms and handwashing stations such as a gym, community center, or church.

- Capacity for multiple lanes for inbound and outbound traffic patterns.

- An area to support client registration and feeding operations.
Non-Congregate Sheltering

- **Hotels/Motels:**
  - Provide privacy and isolation per client/family
  - Registration and feeding methods influenced by hotel staffing
  - Common spaces can be used for multiple functions

- **Campgrounds and RV Parks**
  - Clients stay in separate RVs, camp cabins, tents
  - May require hookups, sanitation, water, storage, camp host, security, etc.
Congregate Sheltering

Facility Spacing & Considerations:
- Min size 7,500sqft-11,500sqft
- Must have extra room for an Isolation Care Area (ICA)

Staffing Considerations:
- Each team Red Cross team will consist of 5-7 members
- Higher client participation in shelter day to day operation
- Partnership with Department of Public Health (Support w/Screening & ICA)

Feeding Considerations:
- Social distancing
- Sanitation and PPE guidance per CDC is observed during any feeding activity
- All food and supplies must be offered with the “set it down and step back” method
- Meals must be individually packaged or bagged
- A designated space will be set up outside where clients will be screened
- Clients are screened each time they enter the shelter
- A check-in area will be set up outside the shelter facility for screening and registration prior to clients entering the shelter site
- Clients with symptoms are directed to the isolation care area (ICA)
- Social distancing is observed in all areas (cots 6ft apart, head-to-toe; new signage; blue tape for lines)
- Enhanced sanitation

American Red Cross
Volunteers & Staffing

- How to become a volunteer?
  - Redcross.org
  - Submit to a Background Check
  - Attend Orientation Training
  - Person to Person Onboarding
- How does Red Cross train volunteers?
  - Through automated online trainings
  - Through instructor led trainings
- What does volunteering look like under COVID-19?
  - Screening processes & procedures
  - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
  - Social Distancing
  - Enhanced Sanitation
  - COVID-19 Specific Training
How Can Cities Prepare?

- Inform Your Community
- Know Your Resources
- Know Your Partners
- Know Your Plan
Thank You!

Alyssa Christenson, Disaster Program Manager
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“Working with Non-Profit Animal Organizations During Disasters”

Presented By:
Naomi E. Tobias
CCADT Founder/President
Presentation Topics

- Coordinating animal response functions with non-profit organizations during disasters
  - Animal Evacuation
  - Emergency Animal Sheltering
Animal Rescue During Disasters - CARTs

WHAT ARE CARTs?

- County /Community Animal Response Teams
- Assist emergency responders with displaced animals and their owners during crisis incidents
Disaster Response Services that CARTs Offer

- Animal Evacuation
- Emergency animal sheltering
- Search & rescue of lost animals
- Shelter-in-place animal care
- Coordination of medical care
- Animal reunification
Public Education On Disaster Preparedness
Common Characteristics Of CARTs

- Don’t self-deploy!!
- 501(c)3 non-profit organizations
- Work to establish solid relationships with emergency response agencies
- Require background checks on volunteers
- Volunteers are registered as Disaster Service Workers
- Adhere to the Incident Command System
- Stringent training requirements relative to the volunteer positions
Paradise, CA: “Camp Fire” - November 2018

- Butte Co. Animal Control worked with the North Valley Animal Disaster Group
- Shelters: 6 small animal; 2 large animal
- Est. 3,346 animals in shelters
- Cared for 6,000+ in the burned area
- 20 hotline operators – receive 1,892 calls in the first 48 hours. Total of 4,221 requests.
- 120 tons of food dispersed daily
Federal & State Laws

- 50-70% of people will try to re-enter a secured site to rescue their pets
- 61% of pet owners state they will not evacuate without their pets.
Federal & State Laws

FEDERAL LAW- “PETS ACT”

- Pets Evacuation & Transportation Standards Act of 2006” - H.R. 3858
- Must include household pets/ service animals in their evacuation & EAS plans to qualify for FEMA grants.
Federal & State Laws

CALIFORNIA STATE LAW – AB 450

- Requires disaster planners to consider the needs of household pets, service animals, livestock and equine in an emergency.
- Adopted the CA Animal Response Emergency System (CARES) into SEMS – cal-cares.com
What City/County Agency Is In Charge of Animals During Disasters?

- Animal Control / Services is the lead agency
- Coordinate with law enforcement and fire agencies to evacuate animals
- May coordinate with CARTs or other non-profit volunteer organizations for assistance
CARTs & Animal Evacuation

Positions that CARTs may assist with:

▪ Hotline Operators – take down public request information for evacuation
▪ Assist Animal Control Officers with transporting animals out of the evacuated zone to shelters
▪ Work with the logistics team to keep equipment and supplies readily available
▪ Organize documents for county/city data
Animal Evacuation Tips

- If owner has multiple small or large animals, encourage them to evacuate EARLY
- Establish an evacuation site for people to take the animals to - communicate to public
- Pre-identify animal resources (including CARTs) to transport and shelter small or large animals
- Have qualified horse handlers to assist with horses that have not been trained to go into trailers
- Monitor social media sites for mis-information
Emergency Animal Sheltering
Emergency Animal Sheltering & CARTs

Positions that CARTs may assist with:

- Set-up and operate small and large animal shelters
- Animal Intake documentation
- Daily care of animal shelters
- Work with the logistics team to keep equipment sanitized and supplies replenished
- Organize paperwork
- Assist with animal reunification
Emergency Animal Shelters – Before Covid-19
Emergency Animal Sheltering–Covid-19 Guidelines

- CA Vet Medical Assoc.
- American Vet Medical Assoc.
- National Alliance of State Animal & Agricultural Emergency Programs

Cages May Be Spaced Six Feet Apart To Allow For Pet Owner Social Distancing.
Emergency Animal Sheltering–The Impact of Covid-19

- May not be able to activate a co-located emergency animal shelter near a Red Cross congregate shelter
- Restricts the number of animals in shelter due to space limitations
- Need to seek additional facilities away from human shelter
- Limits owner interaction with pets
- Decreases the number of volunteers
- Challenge of volunteers to practice social distancing from each other and animal owners

- Coordinate with Animal Control and vetted animal rescue groups to determine availability at their physical shelters
- Helping Red Cross clients who are sheltering in hotels/motels with their pets (i.e. pet food, water/food bowls, leashes, litter boxes, etc.)
- Adhering to CDC guidelines to protect volunteers and others
Emergency Animal Sheltering Tips

- Pre-identify facilities that will shelter small and large animals in disasters
- Work in coordination with Animal Control and American Red Cross to assist pet owners who will be placed in hotel/motels with pets
- Have animal care supplies available for distribution (pet food, litter boxes/litter, leashes, food/water bowls, etc.)
- Confirm that the Public Information Officers of emergency agencies have shelter location information
Questions?
Contact Information

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA ANIMAL DISASTER TEAM
Public Toll-Free (888) 40C-CADT (402-2238).
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Website: CCADT.ORG

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Final Thoughts
CONCURRENCE IN SENATE AMENDMENTS
AB 450 (Yee)
As Amended August 22, 2006
Majority vote

Original Committee Reference: JUD

SUMMARY: Requires the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (OES) to approve, adopt, and incorporate the “California Animal Response Emergency System” (CARES) program into the standardized emergency management system (SEMS). Requires

The Senate Amendments make the provisions of the bill mandatory, thereby requiring OES to approve, adopt, and incorporate CARES into SEMS. Requires that no later than January 31, 2007, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Office of Emergency Services and other interested parties to incorporate the CARES program into their emergency planning.

AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY, the bill was permissive and provided that SEMS may take into account the needs of individuals with household pets, service animals, livestock and equines following a major disaster or emergency.

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Senate Appropriations Committee analysis, it will cost $180 thousand to implement the provisions of the bill with unknown, potentially major costs following a disaster.

COMMENTS: Purpose of this bill: According to the author’s office, one of the lessons of Hurricane Katrina is that there must be a plan in place for the evacuation of companion animals and livestock. In California, with the ever-present threat of fire, flood and earthquake, it is incumbent upon state policymakers to ensure that state and local governments have taken the necessary steps to protect animals, as well as their owners, in the event of disaster.

Further, the author states that a common hindrance to efficient evacuations is the reluctance of potential evacuees to abandon their animals. This reluctance slows rescue efforts and puts both rescuers and disaster victims at further risk. According to a 2001 study of Yuba County following the 1997 storms of El Nino, 80% of the people who re-entered the evacuated area did so to rescue their pets. Emergency management cannot disregard the consequences, for rescuers and victims alike, of ignoring animals in disaster planning.

Background: OES is responsible for assuring the state’s readiness to respond to and recover from natural or manmade disasters, and for assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response and recovery efforts. OES maintains SEP, which outlines the organizational structure for state management of the response to natural and manmade disasters.

Following the 1991 East Bay Hills fire, Senator Nick Petris introduced SB 1841, Chapter 1069, Statutes of 1992, that directs OES, in coordination with other state agencies and interested local emergency management agencies, to establish by regulation SEMS. SEMS is the system used for coordinating state and local emergency response in California. SEMS provides a multiple level emergency response organization that facilitates the flow of emergency information and resources. SEMS consists of Incident Command System, mutual aid, the operational area concept and multi-interagency coordination. SEMS is designed to be flexible and adaptable to the varied emergencies that can occur in California, and to meet the emergency management needs of all responders.

In 1997, following the storms and floods of El Nino, Governor Pete Wilson signed Executive Order N-156-97 that, among other things, directed OES to cooperate with local animal control
officers and the CDFA in reviewing livestock and pet evacuation procedures and develop animal safety and relocation procedures to be used in future emergencies. The result of that coordinated effort was the writing of a comprehensive state plan for responding to animal issues during disasters; the CARES plan.

CARES lays out a response structure between local, state, and federal governments in relation to evacuating animals in emergency situations. CARES allows for the coordination of resources and decisions once an incident escalates to a state-level emergency. As a county or local area exhausts its resources, it will contact OES to request assistance for additional resources and to make decisions on how best to respond.

CARES is not intended to supersede local government plans but to assist them as they exhaust their resources. It is designed to enhance coordination efforts already present in county and city plans. CARES identifies state-level resources and the means by which these resources can be made available to help local governments with animal issues during a disaster. CARES also outlines disaster preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

CDFA, the lead agency to assist OES in addressing animal issues during disasters, has created guidelines for dealing with pets and livestock in a disaster. A number of the large counties, such as San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara, have already established local plans, but a number of other counties have not. At this time, CARES has not been formally incorporated into SMS, nor has any specific state agency been charged with ensuring that the plan and model guidelines are available to local governments by any specific deadline for inclusion in local disaster response plans.

Analysis Prepared by: Chris Lindstrom / G. O. / (916) 319-2531

FN: 0017145
CCADT COVID-19 GUIDELINES FOR
SMALL ANIMAL EMERGENCY SHELTERING (EAS)

VOLUNTEER DEPLOYMENT
- Best efforts to limit the number of volunteers on-site
- Volunteers MUST be in good physical health
- Must adhere to the CDC guidelines to protect yourself and others (see attachment)
  - Must wear face mask and gloves at all times
  - Limit those volunteers who may be at higher risk for severe illness
  - Limit all volunteers with underlying medical conditions
- Maintain social distancing (SD) from all people (including CCADT volunteers)
  Exceptions: Volunteers who share the same home, SD is not required with each other.

PRE-PLANNING
- Coordinate with the county Animal Control service provider to determine the following:
  - What facilities are available to shelter evacuees pets during an incident
  - The sheltering protocols for pets whose owners may be hospitalized
- Determine if CCADT will assist Animal Services by providing needed resources for pets

INITIAL RESPONSE
- All evacuees will be health screened (either by Red Cross or designated county Public Health Representative). Anyone who exhibit potential symptoms of COVID-19 will not be allowed on-site including their pets. These people may be placed in quarantine in a pet-friendly hotel/motel or sent to a medical center.
- All volunteers will be health screened by Red Cross or Public Health rep. CCADT may elect to do a preliminary health screening with their volunteers
- If pet owners are sheltered in motel/hotels that are not pet-friendly and needs assistance with pets:
  - CCADT will coordinate with the county Animal Service provider on where to shelter pets
  - CCADT may assist by providing needed resources for these pets (i.e. pet food)
- Evacuees who are staying with friends/family and need to shelter pets:
  - Initially will be referred to county Animal Services or animal rescue partner for sheltering
  - If a Red Cross evacuation shelter has been activated, CCADT will coordinate with the Animal Service provider on determining where these pets will be sheltered. If space allows, CCADT may be able to shelter them in a segregated area

EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTER: SET-UP
Unloading trailer (Option 1)
- No more than two volunteers in trailer at one time. Must stay 6’ apart (one at ramp; the other at side door)
- Volunteer at Ramp: Unload equipment and set in a pre-designated area. Same with volunteer at side-door. Maintain SD
- While maintaining SD, other volunteers will pick up equipment from designated area and take into the EAS.
EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTER: SET-UP: Unloading trailer (Option 1)
- Keep SD when entering and exiting EAS
- Rotate out volunteers at ramp and side door as needed

Unloading trailer (Option 2)
- No more than two volunteers in trailer at one time. Must stay 6’ apart (one at ramp; the other at side door)
- Volunteer #1 will work in the back of trailer to get ready for unloading. Volunteer #1 exits trailer with equipment to take into EAS
- Volunteer #2: will work at side door area to get ready for unloading. Volunteer #2 exits trailer with equipment/supplies and take into EAS
- While maintaining SD, volunteers will line up and take turns to go into trailer at both areas; pick up equipment and take directly into the EAS
- Continue unloading until finished
- Keep SD when entering and exiting EAS

Both Options
- One volunteer closes up the trailer
- Disinfect high touch areas (key, locks, door handles (including on the tow vehicle).

Dog Area Set-Up: Maintain 6’ between cages
- Initial Set-up: Assemble cages and set aside. Do not pre-set cages into rows.
- Row aisle needs to be a minimum of 6 feet
- If owner has more than one animal, stack cages on top of each other if appropriate.

Cat Area: If possible, put cats in a different shelter.
1. Set up using same procedures as dog area.

ANIMAL INTAKE:

(Option 1):
1. Owners to wait outside in car with pets. Must have been approved by Red Cross to stay in shelter
2. CCADT volunteer(s) will approach car(s) with clipboard and forms; maintain SD and fill out forms; owners do not sign forms at this time.
3. After forms are filled out, pet ID neck band and owner wrist band are prepared by a volunteer
4. Volunteer(s) will set up cage(s) for owner’s pet(s) and place pet ID band(s) in cage holder(s)
5. Owner will be escorted with pet into shelter by volunteer.
6. Owner then places pet into cage; will place neck band on pet if possible
   (If owner is unable to place neck band on pet, volunteer will do so later).
7. Pet owner goes to animal intake table for form signature and to receive wrist band
8. Volunteer confirms all information is included and slides intake forms under barrier on table
9. Owner sign forms, leave forms on table as is and then exits shelter
10. Volunteer to pick up forms and place on cage
11. Volunteer disinfects hands
12. Volunteer disinfects surfaces where owner touched (including clipboard, table, and pen)
(Option 2)
1. CCADT to set up pop-up tent outside for shade (if temperatures are under 100 degrees)
2. Set up 6’ tables with barriers
3. Volunteer will fill out forms for owner
4. Steps 3-9 as above

OWNER VISITATION:
- If there is a high count of animals in shelter, visitation will be very limited.
- A visitation schedule may need to be created
- Avoid handoff contact of pet with owner
- No owner allowed into shelter without CCADT supervision
- Everyone must wear a face mask to enter shelter
- Must only handle their own pets

Dog Visitation:
- Option 1: CCADT volunteers will only be allowed to walk dogs.
- Option 2 (preferable): Owner walks their dog(s).
  - Owner is escorted into shelter by volunteer
  - Owner leashes dog and leaves shelter through designated exit door
  - Owner brings dog back into shelter through designated entrance door
  - Owner places dog in cage and leaves shelter; needs to wash hands
  - Volunteer disinfects surfaces of cage where owner has touched

Cat Visitation
- Owners can visit pets ONLY once a day on a set schedule.
- Cats cannot be taken out of cages
- Disinfect cage door after owner exits
- Owner must wash hands after handling pet

CLEANING SHELTER
- Standard protocols for cleaning animal cages
- Continually disinfect high touch surfaces (door handles, tables, pens, etc.)
- Wash hands frequently; use hand sanitizer if available.

SHELTER DEMOBILIZATION
- Maintain SD while breaking down and cleaning animal equipment
- Disinfect all office supply containers before placing in trailer
- Take equipment and supplies outside and place close to the trailer for loading
- Volunteers take turns to load equipment into trailer – only one person in trailer at one time.
- Use bungee cords to hold cages in place that are in trailer when exiting to get more equipment.
- After completion, disinfect key, door handles and other high-touch surfaces of trailer and tow vehicle.
What you need to know

- We do not know the exact source of the current outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), but we know that it originally came from an animal, likely a bat.
- At this time, there is no evidence that animals play a significant role in spreading the virus that causes COVID-19.
- Based on the limited information available to date, the risk of animals spreading COVID-19 to people is considered to be low.
- More studies are needed to understand if and how different animals could be affected by COVID-19.
- We are still learning about this virus, but it appears that it can spread from people to animals in some situations.

For more information, see COVID-19 and Animals Frequently Asked Questions. For information on pets, see If You Have Pets.

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses. Some coronaviruses cause cold-like illnesses in people, while others cause illness in certain types of animals, such as cattle, camels, and bats. Some coronaviruses, such as canine and feline coronaviruses, infect only animals and do not infect humans.

Risk of animals spreading the virus that causes COVID-19 to people

Some coronaviruses that infect animals can be spread to humans and then spread between people, but this is rare. This is what happened with the virus that caused the current outbreak of COVID-19, with the virus likely originating in bats. The first reported infections were linked to a live animal market, but the virus is now spreading from person to person.

The virus that causes COVID-19 spreads mainly from person to person through respiratory droplets from coughing, sneezing, and talking. Recent studies show that people who are infected but do not have symptoms likely also play a role in the spread of COVID-19. At this time, there is no evidence that animals play a significant role in spreading the virus that causes COVID-19. Based on the limited information available to date, the risk of animals spreading COVID-19 to people is considered to be low. More studies are needed to understand if and how different animals could be affected by COVID-19.

Risk of people spreading the virus that causes COVID-19 to animals
We are still learning about this virus, but it appears that it can spread from people to animals in some situations, especially after close contact with a person sick with COVID-19.

For information on how to protect pets from possible infection with SARS-CoV-2, see If You Have Pets.

Animals that can be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19

We know that cats, dogs, and a few other types of animals can be infected with SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, but we don't yet know all of the animals that can get infected. There have been reports of animals being infected with the virus worldwide.

- A small number of pet cats and dogs have been reported to be infected with the virus in several countries, including the United States. Most of these pets became sick after contact with people with COVID-19.
- Several lions and tigers [1] at a New York zoo tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 after showing signs of respiratory illness. Public health officials believe these large cats became sick after being exposed to a zoo employee who was infected with SARS-CoV-2. All of these large cats have fully recovered.
- SARS-CoV-2 was recently discovered in mink (which are closely related to ferrets) on multiple farms in the Netherlands. The mink showed respiratory and gastrointestinal signs; the farms also experienced an increase in mink deaths. Because some workers on these farms had symptoms of COVID-19, it is likely that infected farm workers were the source of the mink infections. Some farm cats on several mink farms also developed antibodies to this virus, suggesting they had been exposed to the virus at some point. Officials in the Netherlands are investigating the connections between the health of people and animals as well as the environment on these mink farms.

CDC, USDA, and state public health and animal health officials are working in some states to conduct active surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 in pets, including cats, dogs, and other small mammals, that had contact with a person with COVID-19. These animals are being tested for SARS-CoV-2 infection and also tested to see whether the pet develops antibodies to this virus. This work is being done to help us better understand how common SARS-CoV-2 infection might be in pets as well as the possible role of pets in the spread of this virus.

The first US case of an animal testing positive for COVID-19 was a tiger at a NY zoo.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) maintains a list [2] of all animals with confirmed infections with SARS-CoV-2 in the United States.

Research on animals and COVID-19

Research on SARS-CoV-2 in animals is limited, but studies are underway to learn more about how this virus can affect different animals.

- Recent research shows that ferrets, cats, and golden Syrian hamsters can be experimentally infected with the virus and can spread the infection to other animals of the same species in laboratory settings.
- A number of studies have investigated non-human primates as models for human infection. Rhesus macaques, cynomolgus macaques, Grivs, and common marmosets can become infected SARS-CoV-2 and become sick in a laboratory setting.

Mice, pigs, chickens, and ducks do not seem to become infected or spread the infection based on results from these studies.

Data from one study suggest some dogs can get infected but might not spread the virus to other dogs as easily compared to cats and ferrets, which can easily spread the virus to other animals of the same species.

These findings were based on a small number of animals, and do not show whether animals can spread infection to people. More studies are needed to understand if and how different animals could be affected by COVID-19.

**Guidance and recommendations**

- Interim Guidance for Public Health Professionals Managing People with COVID-19 in Home Care and Isolation Who Have Pets or Other Animals
- Interim recommendations for intake of companion animals from households where humans with COVID-19 are present
- Interim Infection Prevention and Control Guidance for Veterinary Clinics
- Evaluation for SARS-CoV-2 Testing in Animals
- Interim Guidance for SARS-CoV-2 Testing in North American Wildlife
- Toolkit: One Health Approach to Address Companion Animals with SARS-CoV-2
- COVID-19 Recommendations for Pet Stores, Pet Distributors, and Pet Breeding Facilities

**More Information**

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