Many watched in sorrow as residents affected by Hurricane Katrina refused to evacuate their flooded homes because they did not want to leave their pets behind. Later, in the summer of 2012, wildfires and droughts ravaged hundreds of thousands of acres across the western U.S., and farmers lost countless heads of livestock and acres of hay and feed corn to wildfires. In the past decade, many changes have been made in the disaster veterinary field. For example, the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 mandates that: emergency plans take into account the needs of those with pets and service animals, more emergency shelters accept pets, and dogs who work in disaster response receive special preventive and medical treatment. The resources in this Topic Collection can help veterinarians, emergency planners, those in the farming and wildlife preservation industries, and residents with pets and service animals better plan for and respond to disasters. ASPR TRACIE updated this Topic Collection in May 2016.

Each resource in this Topic Collection is placed into one or more of the following categories (click on the category name to be taken directly to that set of resources). Resources marked with an asterisk (*) appear in more than one category.

**Must Reads**
- Animals as Vectors
- Carcass Disposal
- Decontamination
- Education and Training
- General Veterinary Guidance
- General Veterinary Public Health Issues in Disaster
- Laboratory Animal Issues in Disasters
- Legal and Regulatory Issues
- Pets and Ebola
- Plans, Tools, Templates
- Resources for and About Pet Owners
- Search and Rescue Dogs
- Shelter Animal Care
- Treatment
- Agencies and Organizations

**Must Reads**

This report can familiarize first responders with disaster-related animal issues, including animal decontamination, resource allocation for animal issues, how to train personnel to work with animals after disasters, and other related issues.


The authors examined how the post-Katrina Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act was carried out after Hurricane Ike.


This guidance can help disaster responders plan for health management of pets who arrive at disaster shelters, including obtaining a health and vaccination history, creating a health record, verifying identification, maintaining behavioral health, taking protective measures for caretakers, and using safe handling methods.


This document outlines successful practices in operating pet-friendly human shelters during major disasters. It includes discussion and links to many community-developed plans, resource lists, and other helpful documents.


This report provides recommendations from a panel of subject matter experts assembled to discuss handling of contaminated animals after the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. The committee provided recommendations for companion animals, livestock, and wildlife.


The first half of this report explains federal regulations specific to incorporating animals into emergency management plans and highlights the challenges associated with developing animal response teams. The second half illustrates best practices and related information from various agencies on disaster planning and response for household pets, animal first responders, animal shelter managers, and veterinarians.

This document can help animal emergency management planners develop comprehensive animal evacuation and practical sheltering plans.


This document includes evacuation and transport guidelines for: pet birds, snakes, reptiles, amphibians, pocket pets and rabbits, and poultry. It also includes a section on "oiled wildlife spills."


The authors share a graphic that depicts the Suffolk County (NY) Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' Disaster Plan. They also share lessons learned about preventive and curative veterinary medicine used on the search and rescue dogs that worked the 9/11 scene in New York City.


Recent disasters highlight the dilemmas faced by disaster responders when trying to save the lives of people who are strongly attached to their animals. The author explains the human-animal bond and how disaster responders can consider that when planning to respond to a critical incident.


The authors conducted an analysis of natural disasters that struck the Americas between 2004 and 2008 and emphasize the contribution of veterinary public health to the identification and management of zoonotic and foodborne diseases.


After a disaster, abandoned or stray animals and search and rescue dogs may be exposed to toxins in floodwaters. This article outlines safety requirements for healthcare professionals who manage decontamination teams; provides strategies for laying out a decontamination site; and includes a decontamination protocol.

In this article, the author emphasizes the positive effects that pet ownership can have on disaster resilience and protective factors and emphasizes the risks that humans are willing to take to save animals—even those they have no prior bond with.


The authors describe the potential positive effects pets can have on vulnerable populations in Australia: those living in remote communities, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, children and youth, older people, people with disabilities, homeless people, and people with mental illness. The authors highlight how animals can be used as a conduit to disaster-related communication and recovery for a vulnerable person.


The content of this book is presented in question and answer format and is split into four main sections: Training, Planning, Preparation, and Recovery.

**Animals as Vectors**


This document explains the role of the Laboratory Response Network, including how veterinary laboratories can help alert officials to potential disease outbreaks.


The author examines the origins of major human infectious diseases and the anthropogenic changes (e.g., land use, agriculture) related to increases and frequency.


The authors provide a brief overview of the MERS-CoV human-animal interface and invite subject matter experts to contribute articles for consideration.

*Harris, C., Dallas, C., Williams, P., et al. (n.d.). *Identification, Treatment and Decontamination Procedures Regarding Yersinia Pestis Following a Biowatch Actionable Result (BAR)*. (Accessed 5/9/2016.)*
This presentation provides an overview of a training for the Georgia Veterinary Medical Reserve Corps and community partners to respond to a mass casualty/mass fatality event. The training included clinical description of signs and symptomology of plague (Yersinia pestis), principles of deluge decontamination, and proper donning and doffing procedures of protective equipment.


The authors highlight the need for new mathematical models that incorporate a broader set of pathogen life histories and can help scientists better understand vector-transmitted, chronic, and protozoan infections and cross-species transmission.


In this chapter, the authors describe the history of the human-animal interface and how domestication, agriculture, urbanization, industrialization, and colonization have effected this relationship.


The authors studied how the following Category A agents present in human and animal bodily fluids, are transmitted, and how they survive on fomites and in water: smallpox, anthrax, plague, botulism, tularemia, Lassa fever, Junin-Argentine hemorrhagic fever, Venezuelan hemorrhagic fever, hantavirus, Ebola hemorrhagic fever and Marburg hemorrhagic fever, and St. Louis encephalitis and Japanese B encephalitis.


The authors explain how veterinarians can assist with risk assessments and making determinations on when to initiate extensive biosecurity responses regarding livestock.


This webpage contains an overview of human infection with animal influenza viruses and links to specific information on avian and swine influenza.
Carcass Disposal

American Veterinary Medical Association. (2015). Animal Carcass Risk in Natural Disasters. The American Veterinary Medical Association writes that dead animals (including large quantities due to natural disaster) do not typically pose a significant health hazard for humans. This site includes links to resources on safe and environmentally responsible disposal of animal carcasses.

Delgado, J., Longhurst, P., Hickman,G., et al. (2010). Intervention Strategies for Carcass Disposal: Pareto Analysis of Exposures for Exotic Disease Outbreaks. Environmental Science and Technology. 44(12): 4416-4425. The authors of this study use charts to illustrate disease exposure opportunities associated with animal carcass disposal. They also identify key control points for risk management and strategies for waste technology assessment.


Reuter, T., Alexander, T., and McAllister, T. (2010). Viability of Bacillus licheniformis and Bacillus Thuringiensis Spores as a Model for Predicting the Fate of Bacillus Anthracis Spores during Composting of Dead Livestock. American Society for Microbiology. The authors examined the effectiveness of two animal composters in containing diseases caused by spore-forming bacteria (e.g., Bacillus anthracis).

Reuter, T., Xu, W., Alex, T.W., et al. (2010). Biocontained Carcass Composting for Control of Infectious Disease Outbreak in Livestock. Journal of Visualized Experiments. (39): 1946. The authors explain how vulnerable "intensive livestock production systems" are to accidental and intentional infectious disease outbreaks. They also share that one strategy to contain the spread of disease is depopulation, but this is accompanied by a large number of carcasses and contaminated manure. The authors share findings on the bio-contained mortality composting procedure they designed, focusing on its efficacy for bovine tissue degradation and microbial deactivation.

The author discusses the role of composting in carcass disposal and emergency animal disease outbreaks.

**Decontamination**


This report can familiarize first responders with disaster-related animal issues, including animal decontamination, resource allocation for animal issues, how to train personnel to work with animals after disasters, and other related issues.

County News Center (San Diego, CA). (2013). *Horse Decontamination.*

Speakers in this short video emphasize the importance of decontaminating animals, particularly after floods.


The author defines decontamination and shares guidelines for working canine decontamination.


The presenter defines decontamination and shares the following: information on canine exposure and toxin sensitivity compared to humans; anatomical and metabolic considerations; exposure symptoms; prevention strategies; and decontamination steps and supply lists.


The author lists considerations specific to service dogs who report for care with disaster survivors after a mass casualty incident. She includes canine-specific guidelines for hospital victim decontamination.


The author provides an overview of statewide veterinary disaster planning initiatives and shares information on animal monitoring and decontamination after a nuclear plant incident.
This report provides recommendations from a panel of subject matter experts assembled to discuss handling of contaminated animals after the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. The committee provided recommendations for companion animals, livestock, and wildlife.


The speakers share definitions and characteristics of several types of radiation incidents (intentional and accidental). They also share tips for evacuation/sheltering in place and decontaminating livestock and preventing further contamination of animals and their surroundings.


In this article, the author states that dogs have a relatively low risk of developing disease after being exposed to anthrax. Information on diagnosis and treatment is also provided.


The presenters share results from their project during which they examined state plans, conducted computer simulations to build a livestock portal, tested commercial systems, and built and tested a custom livestock radiation detection portal system.


This chapter takes question-and-answer format to promote understanding and outline the steps for decontamination procedures that have been developed for different animal types. This reference is designed for anyone involved in disaster medicine, including veterinarians, veterinary technicians, veterinary students, animal control and shelter personnel, search and rescue personnel, and emergency response teams.


This document provides guidelines for decontaminating working canines.
After a disaster, abandoned or stray animals and search and rescue dogs may be exposed to toxins in floodwaters. This article outlines safety requirements for healthcare professionals who manage decontamination teams; provides strategies for laying out a decontamination site; and includes a decontamination protocol.


Information on this website includes research findings on policies and procedures for monitoring and decontaminating livestock and pets. Links to related resources are provided.


This Appendix is part of the State of Connecticut's mass decontamination guide and mobilization plan. It provides basic information and steps for setting up "three station decontamination" for small animals. Also included are tips specific to hazards (e.g., chemical, radiological).


The authors of this article explain how to assess and treat search and rescue dogs for exposure to various toxins.

**Education and Training**


This non-profit organization offers courses for disaster first responders in both small and large animal safety, recapture, and restraint.


This 10-part course provides those who care for animals with the basic information and skills to support the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service’s emergency planning and response roles as part of the ESF #11 mission area:
Safety and Well-Being of Pets. Information on other pertinent laws and policies is also included.


The Veterinary Basic and Advanced Disaster Life Support courses aim to improve and standardize communications, coordination, and triage/treatment protocols in a disaster setting. Veterinarians and veterinarian technicians are trained to remove the burden of animal-related issues while simultaneously supporting the efforts of first responders, public health, and healthcare professionals.


This brief PowerPoint training details the expectations and regulatory policy for community response to animal rescue, mass care, sheltering, and essential needs.


This course can help emergency management planners, animal owners, and animal care providers develop a plan for handling animals after a disaster.


This course can help animal owners and care providers learn more about disaster preparedness and response and how "typical" hazards affect animals.


This presentation provides an overview of a training for the Georgia Veterinary Medical Reserve Corps and community partners to respond to a mass casualty/mass fatality event. The training included clinical description of signs and symptomology of plague (Yersinia pestis), principles of deluge decontamination, and proper donning and doffing procedures of protective equipment.


This program teaches K9 handlers and disaster workers how to provide pre-hospital emergency field care to working K9s and companion dogs. Program elements include
handling safety, assessments and triage, extraction and transport, decontamination, common injury interventions and extended care.

Medical Reserve Corps. (2016). National Veterinary Response Team Training Modules. (Free account necessary to access courses.)

These 60-minute training modules cover a variety of topics, such as arthropod vectors, canine decontamination, large animal first aid, and small animal basic life support.

*University of Albany, School of Public Health. (2009). Emergency Animal Sheltering Course. This 2 hour online course serves as an introduction to successful animal care shelter operations for officials providing animal response services during a disaster.


The content of this book is presented in question and answer format and is split into four main sections: Training, Planning, Preparation, and Recovery.

**General Veterinary Guidance**


This webpage contains links to resources for veterinarians, including an introduction to the Veterinary Medical Assistance Team, a “Preparedness for Veterinary Practices” brochure, and a 400-page reference guide on veterinary emergency response.


This guidance can help disaster responders plan for health management of pets who arrive at disaster shelters, including obtaining a health and vaccination history, creating a health record, verifying identification, maintaining behavioral health, taking protective measures for caretakers, and using safe handling methods.

NASAAEP Disaster Veterinary Care Best Practices Working Group. (2012). Disaster Veterinary Care: Best Practices.

The first half of this report explains federal regulations specific to incorporating animals into emergency management plans and highlights the challenges associated with developing animal response teams. The second half illustrates best practices and related information from various agencies on disaster planning and response for household pets, animal first responders, animal shelter managers, and veterinarians.
This document includes evacuation and transport guidelines for: pet birds, snakes, reptiles, amphibians, pocket pets and rabbits, and poultry. It also includes a section on "oiled wildlife spills."

**General Veterinary Public Health Issues in Disaster**


This article covers recent outbreaks of zoonotic diseases of public health concern and gives a detailed description of category A agents, those deemed most likely to cause high mortality in a bioterrorism event.


The authors review the 1996 mandatory evacuation in Wisconsin after a chemical spill and highlight the epidemiologic features of the pet owners who did not successfully evacuate their pets.


The authors review some of the major natural disasters that have occurred in the U.S. and describe some infectious and non-infectious hazards perceived to be related directly to these natural disasters.


This article outlines a disease prevalence study of dogs and cats that were exported from the affected Gulf Coast states during the 2005 hurricane season. The authors found that nearly half of the dogs transported to temporary mass shelters tested positive for heartworm (which is estimated close to the non-disaster time rate in the Gulf Coast region).

The authors describe the governmental response for horses affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, including rescue, sheltering, and developing an Equine Branch of incident command.


The authors describe biological terrorism preparedness and list steps veterinary practitioners, government, academia, and legislators can take to successfully respond to a zoonotic agent of biological terrorism.


This article covers the ethics and other considerations of veterinary practice when responding to disasters.


The authors conducted an analysis of natural disasters that struck the Americas between 2004 and 2008 and emphasize the contribution of veterinary public health to the identification and management of zoonotic and foodborne diseases.

**Laboratory Animal Issues in Disasters**


The authors discuss lessons learned from recent disasters that impacted animal research facilities. Information on National Institute of Health grantees' responsibilities associated with the Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare and Office of Policy for Extramural Research Administration is also included.

The author describes the necessary points to consider when creating an emergency plan for a facility that houses laboratory animals.


The speaker details the experience of the Tulane National Primate Research Center—which houses more than 5,000 non-human primates on 500 acres—when preparing for, responding to, and recovering from Hurricane Katrina.


This chapter details issues and emergency management planning and response needs and strategies for institutions using animals in research, teaching, and testing.


In this presentation, the speaker discusses the impact of the storm on animal facilities; how the response was coordinated under "State Animal Response Incident Command;" and lessons learned with regards to optimizing animal welfare, minimizing disruption to research, and ensuring employee safety.


The presenter shares steps for developing emergency operations and business continuity plans; shares general animal laboratory policy information; and provides an overview of his facility's hurricane protocol, which incorporates lessons learned from recent storms.

**Legal and Regulatory Issues**


This document highlights the role of the American Veterinary Medical Association in disaster and emergency situations within the U.S. It also includes sections on policy, agency coordination, and disaster planning and preparation. Links to disaster-specific fact sheets, guidelines for animal care and handling, sample forms, training courses, and other resources are also provided.

American Veterinary Medical Association. (2013). *PETS (Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards) Act (FAQ).*
Information on the history of the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act as well as how and when it is used is provided in this document.


This guidance outlines inspection procedures for animal research facilities, exhibitors, dealers, carriers, and intermediate handlers after incidents such as disasters.


This law was enacted after Hurricane Katrina and mandates that local and state emergency preparedness authorities include information in their evacuation plans on accommodating household pets and service animals in case of a disaster.


This article describes new federal directives and orders and how they may affect veterinarian training, as well as disaster preparedness initiatives of the veterinarian branches of various Federal agencies.

**Pets and Ebola**


This document describes the process for conducting a risk assessment for exposure of dogs or cats that had contact with a human with Ebola. The document includes strategies for quarantining dogs or cats if deemed necessary by state and federal health officials.


The guidelines presented in this document focus on the management of pets owned by contacts of Ebola patients.

**Plans, Tools, and Templates**

This document highlights the role of the American Veterinary Medical Association in disaster and emergency situations within the U.S. It also includes sections on policy, agency coordination, and disaster planning and preparation. Links to disaster-specific fact sheets, guidelines for animal care and handling, sample forms, training courses, and other resources are also provided.


These cards can be printed and shared with pet owners or people who work with livestock.


This comprehensive planning guide was designed to support full community animal disaster response. It can help identify both potential demand and available resources for animal rescue and sheltering and identifies the community engagement stakeholders required for a successful plan, response, and recovery.


This plan is an example of an “Emergency Support Function #17 –Animal Protection” plan that has standardized response actions that could be applied in many jurisdictions.


The author describes the necessary points to consider when creating an emergency plan for a facility that houses laboratory animals.


This planning tool can help animal care providers project animal populations in a community impacted by a nuclear or radiological incident.


This group library includes links to resources specific to veterinary issues associated with nuclear/radiological events.

These documents, parts of which were shared in the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Lessons Learned Information Sharing system, provide plans to institute pet-friendly human shelters during major disasters.


This document provides a “roadmap” and links that can help animal emergency management planners identify and locate essential disaster resource management information.


The resources on this webpage include links to basic training requirements for starting an animal search and rescue (ASAR) team, ASAR levels and equipment, and related templates.

National Alliance of State Animal and Agricultural Emergency Programs. (2013). Disaster Veterinary Care.

Resources on this site include veterinary-specific forms that can be downloaded, printed, and taken to a disaster site.


This document can help animal emergency management planners develop comprehensive animal evacuation and practical sheltering plans.


This chapter details issues and emergency management planning and response needs and strategies for institutions using animals in research, teaching, and testing.


This website provides various forms and other resources that can assist with disaster animal shelter operations. It also includes disaster preparedness supply lists for dogs, cats, horses, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Links to partner agency manuals for shelter operations are also available.
The presenter shares steps for developing emergency operations and business continuity plans; shares general animal laboratory policy information; and provides an overview of his facility's hurricane protocol, which incorporates lessons learned from recent storms.


This plan can be tailored by veterinary practice emergency planners as needed to suit their practice and jurisdiction.

Resources for and About Pet Owners


This checklist includes suggestions that can help pet owners prepare for and respond to disaster.


The authors examined how the post-Katrina Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act was carried out after Hurricane Ike.


The author of this brief editorial emphasizes that community resilience includes the role that animals play in maintaining and restoring resilience. She encourages emergency planners to include veterinary care providers in emergency operations.


This website provides various forms and other resources that can assist with disaster animal shelter operations. It also includes disaster preparedness supply lists for dogs, cats, horses, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Links to partner agency manuals for shelter operations are also available.

Recent disasters highlight the dilemmas faced by disaster responders when trying to save the lives of people who are strongly attached to their animals. The author explains the human-animal bond and how disaster responders can consider that when planning to respond to a critical incident.


This webpage lists six steps that can help pet owners prepare for disaster. It includes information for ordering a rescue alert sticker and lists special considerations for different types of pets.

The Humane Society. (2013). Make a Disaster Plan For Your Pets.

This step-by-step checklist helps pet owners prepare to see their pets through disasters by taking disaster preparedness steps.


In this article, the author emphasizes the positive effects that pet ownership can have on disaster resilience and protective factors and emphasizes the risks that humans are willing to take to save animals – even those with whom they have no prior bond.


The authors describe the potential positive effects pets can have on vulnerable populations in Australia, including: those living in remote communities, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, children and youth, older people, people with disabilities, homeless people, and people with mental illness. The authors also highlight how animals can be used as a conduit for disaster-related communication and recovery for a vulnerable person.

Search and Rescue Dogs


The authors studied the long-term health effects of 27 dogs that helped with relief efforts at the World Trade Center site after the 9/11 terrorist attack. They found that while nearly
63% suffered health disorders in the first week, "only mild and infrequent health conditions" occurred in the five-year period.


The presenter defines decontamination and shares the following: information on canine exposure and toxin sensitivity compared to humans; anatomical and metabolic considerations; exposure symptoms; prevention strategies; and decontamination steps and supply lists.


The author discusses findings from a survey completed by 19 dog handlers who worked in Haiti after the 2010 earthquake. Overall, the author found that dogs encountered 12.6 adverse effects for every 1,000 hours worked. Handlers reported that all health issues were cured either during the deployment or within two weeks after demobilization.


Classification schema, training, deployment basics, and veterinary considerations are included in this article on dogs trained for search and rescue.


In this article, the author states that dogs have a relatively low risk of developing disease after being exposed to anthrax. Information on diagnosis and treatment is also provided.


The resources on this webpage include links to basic training requirements for starting an animal search and rescue (ASAR) team, ASAR levels and equipment, and related templates.


Shelter Animal Care

*Animal Emergency Management Plan and READY Colorado. (n.d.). Animal Emergency Response Planning Toolkit. (Accessed 5/9/2016.) Colorado Veterinary Medical Foundation. This comprehensive planning guide was designed to support full community animal disaster response. It can help identify both potential demand and available resources for animal rescue and sheltering and identifies the community engagement stakeholders required for a successful plan, response, and recovery.


This document outlines successful practices in operating pet-friendly human shelters during major disasters. It includes discussion and links to many community-developed plans, resource lists, and other helpful documents.


The authors describe the logistics of running a temporary animal shelter and animal hospital in the aftermath of Hurricane Floyd in North Carolina.


These documents, parts of which were shared in the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Lessons Learned Information Sharing system, provide plans to institute pet-friendly human shelters during major disasters.


This website provides various forms and other resources that can assist with disaster animal shelter operations. It also includes disaster preparedness supply lists for the following: dogs, cats, horses, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Links to partner agency manuals for shelter operations are also available.


This 2 hour online course serves as an introduction to successful animal care shelter operations for officials providing animal response services during a disaster.

Treatment


The presenter defines decontamination and shares the following: information on canine exposure and toxin sensitivity compared to humans; anatomical and metabolic considerations; exposure symptoms; prevention strategies; and decontamination steps and supply lists.

The author defines decontamination and shares guidelines for working canine decontamination.


This chapter takes question-and-answer format to promote understanding and outline the steps for decontamination procedures that have been developed for different animal types. This reference is designed for anyone involved in disaster medicine, including veterinarians, veterinary technicians, veterinary students, animal control and shelter personnel, search and rescue personnel, and emergency response teams.


This document provides guidelines for decontaminating working canines.


The authors synthesized the lessons learned by the veterinary community while preparing for and responding to the World Trade Center disaster. Information on training and preventing and treating injuries is included.


After a disaster, abandoned or stray animals and search and rescue dogs may be exposed to toxins in floodwaters. This article outlines safety requirements for healthcare professionals who manage decontamination teams; provides strategies for laying out a decontamination site; and includes a decontamination protocol.


The authors of this article explain how to assess and treat search and rescue dogs for exposure to various toxins.

**Agencies and Organizations**

**Note:** The agencies and organizations listed in this section have a page, program, or specific research dedicated to this topic area.
American Veterinary Medical Association.

K9 Medic.

National Alliance of State Animal and Agricultural Emergency Programs.

National Animal Rescue and Sheltering Coalition.

Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare.


Emergencies and Disaster Planning.

Urban Search and Rescue Veterinary Group.

This ASPR TRACIE Topic Collection was comprehensively reviewed in July and August 2015 by the following subject matter experts (listed in alphabetical order): Lori E. Gordon, DVM, Veterinary Medical Officer, Massachusetts Task Force 1 Urban Search and Rescue, National Veterinary Response Team; John Hick, MD, HHS ASPR and Hennepin County Medical Center; Mary Russell, EdD, MSN, Emergency Services, Boca Raton Regional Hospital; Ty J. Vannieuwenhoven, DVM, MPH, MSS, DACVPM, Chief Veterinary Officer, National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response; and Paul Williams, DVM, Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources, Homeland Security Division, GEMA / Office of Homeland Security.

Additional assistance provided by Alicia Livinski, Biomedical Librarian, HHS National Institutes of Health.