

Disaster!

Are you ready?

How about your pets, horses and livestock?

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Every year during fire season we are reminded that disaster can happen and it pays to be ready! We've all heard about disaster planning for our families, but what about our pets, horses and livestock? Are you ready for them as well? After we get our family disaster plan written up and collect our disaster kits for the humans, it's time to prepare a pet, horse and livestock disaster plan and get everything ready for them, as well!

FIRE!

Here in the Greensprings, fire is our highest disaster risk, but earthquake, flooding, hazardous material spill and severe winter storms also have potential for disaster. Fire, quake, spill and flooding may require evacuation, while quake, flooding, spill and storms may require extended shelter in place. We need to be prepared for both situations.

With fire as our highest risk, we need to keep the hazards to a minimum. Maintaining a firebreak around all buildings is the best way to reduce fire risk. Mow weeds and trim trees that are close to buildings. Regularly clean roofs and gutters. Repair exposed wires, rotten supports and blocked waterways. Post no-smoking signs around barns and outbuildings. Keep doorways and aisles free of equipment or debris so that people and animals can be evacuated quickly. Mount and maintain fire extinguishers in or near the house and barn.



THE PLAN

The first order of business is to have a plan, and it doesn't hurt to write it down and run practice 'drills'. Include written instructions near the phone on how to get to your home so they can be read to emergency personnel. Emergency contact numbers should also be available by the phone (see list of Emergency Contacts, Appendix A). Everyone in the family should be made aware of the plan and should know the evacuation routes and family 'meetup' sites. Where will you be when disaster strikes? Family may be separated at work, school and/or home. Communication (cell phones) may not be working in a disaster so consider alternate communication.



All family members should know where to go and what to do in the event of disaster. For our animals, it is a good idea to include neighbors in your pet and horse disaster plan as they can help with the animals if no one else is home. Remember that if you must evacuate, you need to take your animals with you to keep them safe. Even if the planned evacuation is to be short, situations change and you may not be home for an extended period of time. Remember, without a plan, you are more likely to have to leave some or all of your animals behind.

PET/SMALL ANIMAL EVACUATION PLAN

When choosing a place to go during evacuation, it is important to remember that animals, even small animals in cages, are not permitted at Red Cross Evacuation Centers. The best destinations during evacuation for families with pets is with other family or friends. If these are not available, arrange accommodation for pets in a boarding facility (see Appendix B) or at motels that permit pets (see Appendix C). Making contact with these facilities prior to evacuation may increase the likelihood of availability during a disaster. Boarding facilities may require current vaccination information, so have this available in your evacuation kit (see below). Remember that EACH ANIMAL needs his/her own transport carrier/crate. They should be acclimated to their crate to reduce stress. Animals should not share crates as they may become aggressive and fight with the increased anxiety at evacuation time.



Once an evacuation order has been issued, you should be ready to go as quickly as possible. By evacuating early, you and your animals will be less likely to become victims of the disaster. At the first sign of impending disaster, move all your animals into the house/barn so they are available for evacuation. If you must leave quickly, that skittish cat you just can't find may have to be left behind. Ensure that all animals have identification attached or in their cage. Place small pets in their individual transport carriers. Remember that normally friendly animals may become aggressive during the stress of a disaster, handle with care! Large dogs should at least be leashed, but may prefer the safety of their crate. Load carriers and evacuation kits into your vehicle. Call your prearranged animal evacuation site (see Appendix A) to confirm availability of space.



HORSE/LARGE ANIMAL EVACUATION PLAN

Evacuation of large animals can be even more problematic. Trailers should be available for all animals being evacuated. Trailers should be well maintained and fuel should be available for the vehicles. Horses should be thoroughly trained in loading and travelling in trailers to reduce stress during evacuation. An evacuation destination should be identified in advance and contact made with persons in charge. As with small animals, the best destinations during evacuation for horses and livestock is with family or friends. If these are not available, temporary rental accommodation at stables, private farms, or equestrian centers should be arranged. The Green Springs Inn has a limited number of horse enclosures (541) 890-6435. Jackson County has identified the Expo Fairgrounds Facility for emergency evacuation of horses and livestock during a disaster, but these facilities may not be sufficient for all evacuees so have alternatives in your plan.



Implement your large animal evacuation plan as soon as possible. Load horses and livestock into trailers as early as possible. During a disaster, animals may become distressed and be unwilling to load. Remember the evacuation kits for each animal. During a fire, be sure that halters and leads are made of cotton, leather or other non-flammable or non-melting material. Follow your planned evacuation route but have maps and backup alternative routes in the event of road closure. Call your prearranged large animal evacuation site (see Appendix A) to confirm availability of space.

If evacuation of horses and livestock is not possible, they should be relocated to the safest place possible, based on the type of disaster and the environment, realizing that the situation could still be life threatening. Make sure animals have access to hay or an appropriate and safe free-choice food source, clean water, and the safest living area possible. Do not rely on automatic water systems as power may be lost. The decision to leave your horses/livestock in the field or in the barn should be based on the risks of injury resulting from the disaster as well as from the animal's immediate environment during the disaster. Factors to consider include the stability of the barn and the amount of trees and debris in the fields. If time permits, secure or remove all outdoor objects that may turn into dangerous flying debris.



ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

All animals should have some sort of permanent identification prior to the need to evacuate. Identification can be by tattoo, microchip, brand, tag or photograph. Microchips have become standard for dogs and cats and are easily performed in horses. Documentation of identification and ownership should be included in your evacuation kit. There is a lot of confusion during and following a disaster situation and ownership of animals may be contested. Have your proof! A permanent tag with the owner's name, address and phone number and the animal's name should be attached to each collar, harness, halter or neckband. If disaster strikes suddenly, paint on nails or hooves can be used for temporary identification. Large animals can even be painted with your telephone number.



EVACUATION KITS

Assemble an evacuation kit for each animal in an easy to carry, waterproof container. See Appendix D, E and F for a list of items to include. Store containers away from temperature extremes. Replace food, water and medications as often as necessary to maintain quality and freshness (follow expiration dates). If needed, include a small container in your refrigerator for any medications requiring refrigeration. Include a book on animal first aid. These evacuation kits are useful for evacuation, but are also good for shelter in place disaster situations. Having a supply of food, water and medication when you can't leave your home may save you and your animals.



WHEN THE DISASTER IS OVER



After the disaster is over, the work is still not done! When you return home, be sure to survey the area, inside and out. Identify any sharp objects, dangerous wildlife (seeking refuge from the fire), contaminated water, downed power lines or other hazards that may threaten your family or animals. Examine your animals closely for signs of illness or injury and contact your veterinarian if necessary. Release horses

and livestock only during the day into safe and enclosed areas and observe closely. Release dogs and cats indoors only. Observe them carefully and ensure they do not encounter dangerous wildlife.



Reintroduce food slowly, in small servings, for animals that have been without food for a prolonged time. Allow uninterrupted rest/sleep for all animals to recover from the trauma and stress. If your animals become lost, physically check Jackson County Animal Control and Southern Oregon Humane Society daily. Post lost animal notices and notify the Jackson County Sheriff's Department, veterinarians and your neighbors about your lost animals. Check lost animal sites online

<http://www.disastercenter.com/pets/animals.htm>.

Appendix A. List of Emergency Contact Numbers

Include by your phone and in each animal evacuation kit

- Numbers where you can be reached (cell, work, pager)
- Numbers where family members can be reached (cell, work, school)
- Your prearranged evacuation site
- Local contact person in case of emergency
- Out-of-area/state contact person for emergency
- Veterinarian's name, address and phone
- Alternate veterinarian (30 - 90 miles away, may provide boarding)
- Local boarding facility (see Appendix B)
- Remote boarding facility (30 - 90 miles away)
- Hotels that allow pets (90 mile radius) (see Appendix C)
- Jackson County Sheriff (541) 774-6800
- Greensprings Fire and Rescue (541) 488-0911
- Jackson County Public Health Department (541) 774-8201
- Jackson County Animal Control (541) 774-6654
- Southern Oregon Humane Society (541) 779-3215
- Committed Alliance to Strays (541) 779-2916
- Sanctuary One (541) 899-8627
- Red Cross - Medford (541) 779-3773 or Yreka (530) 842-4476
- List of internet 'animal lost and found' sites



Additional contact numbers for large animal owners:

- Oregon State Veterinarian - Dr. Brad R. LeaMaster (503) 986-4680
- Oregon College of Veterinary Medicine, Large Animal Clinic (541) 737-2858
- Southern Oregon Research and Extension Service (541) 776-7371
- Brand Inspector: Les Barlow, (541) 882-0793
- Oregon and Jackson County Livestock Associations
- Local horse and livestock boarding facilities
- Jackson County Fairgrounds (541) 774-8270
- Josephine County Fairgrounds (541) 476-3215
- Local haulers and neighbors that can help move livestock
- The Grange (541) 482-2143
- Livestock feed distributors
- American Assn Equine Practitioners www.aaep.org/emergency_prep.htm
- American Assn Bovine Practitioners www.aabp.org
- American Assn Small Ruminant Practitioners www.aasrp.org
- American Assn Swine Veterinarians www.aasp.org
- USDA-APHIS Veterinarian in Charge Dr. Don Herriott (503) 399-5871
- USDA-APHIS Area Emergency Coordinator Dr. John Grendon (360) 753-9430

Appendix B. Pet Boarding Facilities

Ashland

Miss Molly's Pet Services (541) 864-9170

North Pole Kennels (541) 482- 7015

First Class Pet Care (541) 488-0608

Phoenix

Alpha Gay Boarding Kennel (541) 535-2243

Best Friends Pet Boarding (408) 504-9869

Medford

Professional Pet Sitters (541) 535-5311

Countryside Pet Camp (541) 261-1066

Central Point

Laurel Acres Boarding Kennel (541) 855-1357

Yreka

Loving Care Pet Motel (530) 842-5710

Grants Pass

Home Away from Home Pet Spa (541) 471-8775

Home Sweet Home Pet City (541) 479-0917

Applegate Country Boarding Kennels (541) 479-0509

Keno/Klamath Falls

K-9 Country Club (541) 884-7387

Double-C (541) 882-5959

Merrill

The Ranch Dog Resort (541) 798-5111



Appendix C. Motels that Allow Pets



Ashland

Holiday Inn Express	565 Clover Ln.	(541) 201-0202
La Quinta Ashland	434 Valley View Rd	(541) 482-6932
Best Western Bard's Inn	132 N. Main St.	(541) 482-0049
Econo Lodge Ashland	50 Lowe Rd.	(541) 482-4700
Best Western Windsor Inn	2520 Ashland St.	(541) 482-2330
Lithia Springs Resort and Gardens	2165 Jackson Rd.	(541) 482-7128
Green Springs Inn	11470 Hwy 66	(541) 890-6435

Medford

Red Lion	200 N. Riverside	(541) 779-5811
Medford Travelodge	954 Alba Dr.	(541) 773-1579
Ramada Medford	2250 Biddle Rd.	(541) 779-3141
Best Western Horizon Inn	1154 Barnett Rd.	(541) 779-5085
Quality Inn and Suites Medford Airport	1950 Biddle Rd.	(541) 245-0116
Homewood Suites by Hilton	2010 Hospitality Wy	(541) 779-9800

Central Point

Holiday Inn Express Hotel & Suites	285 Penninger	(541) 423-1010
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White City

La Quinta Inn	2020 Leigh Way	(541) 826-0800
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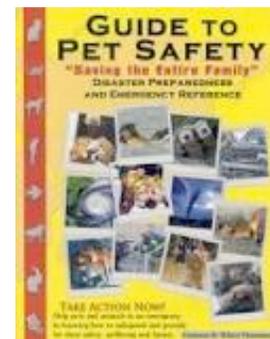
Klamath Falls

Motel 6	5136 South 6th St.	(541) 884-2110
Econo Lodge	75 Main St.	(877) 424-6423
Running Y Ranch	5500 Running Y Ranch Rd	(541) 850-5500
Shilo Inn	2500 Almond St.	(541) 885-7980
Oregon Motel 8	5225 Hwy 97	(541)883-3431

*Note: This is not a comprehensive list and hotel policies change.
 Also, if you have an RV, check Recreational Vehicle Resorts in the phone book as many accept pets.

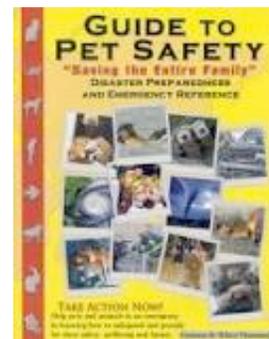
Appendix D. Items to Include in Small Animal Evacuation Kit

- 2-week supply of food (normal diet)
- 2-week supply of water (plastic gallon jugs with secure lids)
- Batteries, flashlight and radio
- Cage/carrier (one for each animal, labeled with your contact information and identification of pet/microchip)
- Can opener (manual)
- Cat/wildlife gloves
- Copies of veterinary records with vaccinations and proof of ownership
- Emergency contact list (see Appendix A)
- Familiar items to make pet feel comfortable (toy, treats, blanket)
- First Aid Kit
 - Anti-diarrhea (liquid or tablet)
 - Antiseptic and alcohol solutions
 - Bandage scissors
 - Bandage tape
 - Cotton bandage rolls
 - Cotton-tipped swabs
 - Elastic bandage rolls
 - Eye rinse solution (sterile)
 - Flea and tick prevention
 - Gauze pads and rolls
 - Ice cream sticks (to use as splints)
 - Latex (or non-allergic) gloves
 - Liquid dish soap (mild wound or body cleanser)
 - Measuring spoons
 - Medications and preventatives (2-week supply, with clearly labeled instructions and vet/pharmacy contact for refills)
 - Non-adherent bandage pads
 - Styptic powder (anticoagulant)
 - Thermometer
 - Towel and washcloth
 - Tweezers/hemostat
- Instructions for diet (how/when to feed, any allergies) and medications (list each animal separately with dose and frequency)
- Leash and collar (or harness)
- Litter, litter pan and scoop (2-week supply)
- Maps of local area and alternate evacuation routes
- Muzzles for both dogs and cats
- Newspaper for bedding or litter
- No-spill food and water dishes
- Paper towels
- Spoon for canned foods
- Stakes and tie-outs
- Trash bags (several sizes)



Appendix E. Items to Include in Equine Evacuation Kit

- 7 - 10 day supply of feed, supplements, medications and water
- Bandanas (to use as blindfolds)
- Batteries, flashlight and radio
- Blankets
- Copies of veterinary records including vaccinations and proof of ownership
- Duct tape
- Emergency Contact List (see Appendix A)
- First Aid Kit
 - Antibiotic ointment (Neosporin)
 - Antiseptic and alcohol solutions
 - Bandage scissors
 - Bandage tape
 - Cotton bandage rolls
 - Cotton-tipped swabs
 - Elastic Bandage rolls
 - Eye rinse (sterile)
 - Gauze pads and rolls
 - Latex (or non-allergic) gloves
 - Medications (2-week supply with clearly labeled instructions)
 - Non-adherent bandage pads
 - Thermometer
 - Towel and washcloth
 - Tweezers/hemostat
- Flyspray
- Grooming brushes
- Heavy leather gloves
- Hoof pick, knife, rasp, and shoe puller
- Instructions for feeding (times, feeds and allergies) and medications
- Knife (sharp, all-purpose)
- Leg wraps/quilts
- Maps of local area with alternate evacuation routes
- Non-nylon halters and leads (leather and cotton won't melt!)
- Plastic trash cans with lids (can be used for water, throw in some peppermints to improve taste)
- Rope or lariat
- Shovel
- Tarpaulins
- Trash bags
- Twitch
- Water buckets
- Wire cutters



Appendix F. Items to Include in Livestock Evacuation Kit

- 7 - 10 day supply of feed, medications and water
- Batteries, flashlight and radio
- Copies of veterinary records including vaccinations and proof of ownership
- Cotton halter
- Duct tape
- Emergency contact list
- Heavy leather gloves
- Instructions for diet and medications (dose, route and frequency and pharmacy information for refills)
- Knife (sharp, all-purpose)
- Maps of local area with alternate evacuations routes in case of road closure
- Nose leads
- Plastic trash cans with lids (used to store water)
- Portable livestock panels
- Rope or lariat
- Shovel
- Water buckets
- Whip or prod
- Wire cutters



Appendix G. Evacuation Considerations for other Species

- **Birds**
 - Transport in small, secure, covered carrier
 - If cold weather, always warm vehicle interior prior to moving bird to vehicle
 - Transfer bird to standard cage upon arrival to evacuation site, keep cage covered to reduce stress, transfer should occur in small, enclosed room to reduce risk of escape
 - Keep birds in quiet area and do not allow out of cage in unfamiliar surroundings
 - Supply fresh food and water daily
 - If bird appears ill, lower perch, food dish and water bowl and consult a veterinarian as soon as possible
 - In addition to small animal evacuation kit, include necessary dietary supplements, plant mister for cooling birds, hot water bottle for warming birds in cold weather, materials to line bottom of cage, cage perch and toys
- **Reptiles**
 - Transport small reptiles in pillowcase, cloth sack or small transport carrier
 - If possible, promote defecation prior to transport
 - Transfer pet to secure cage at evacuation site as soon as possible and if appropriate
 - In addition to small animal evacuation kit, include essential dietary supplements, water bowl for soaking, spray bottle for misting, extra bags or newspapers, heating pad, battery-operated heating source, extra batteries, appropriate handling gloves/supplies
 - Since most reptiles do not eat daily, feeding during evacuation may increase stress. Determine if feeding is in animals best interest
 - Housing at evacuation facility should be consistent with requirements: controlled environment away from heavy traffic, loud noises or vibrations
 - Ensure that cage is escape-proof, but plan for escapes
- **Amphibians**
 - Transport in water-tight plastic bag or plastic container with snap-on lid, include small ventilation holes in lid
 - Only one species, or single animal per container
 - For terrestrial or semi-aquatic amphibians, use a tiny amount of water or moistened papertowel, clean foam rubber or moss as a suitable substrate
 - For aquatic species, fill bag ~1/3 with water from original enclosure (reduces stress) then room air ad close with knot or rubber band
 - Monitor water and air temperature, humidity, lighting and nutrition throughout the evacuation period
 - Housing at the evacuation facility should be consistent with the amphibian's needs and placed away from heavy traffic, loud noises or vibrations
 - Make sure container is escape-proof, but plan for escapes
 - Evacuation kit should include extra water, clean moist paper towels or clean moss
 - Feeding during evacuation may increase stress, so evaluate each animal's needs
- **Other small animals**
 - Transport small mammals in a secure covered carrier or cage to reduce stress
 - In addition to small animal evacuation kit, include necessary dietary supplements, extra bedding materials, appropriate exercise equipment

Appendix H. Online Resources for Disaster Planning

- <http://www.fema.gov/news-release/2004/07/26/preparing-disaster-planning-pets-and-livestock>
- <http://awic.nal.usda.gov/companion-animals/emergencies-and-disaster-planning>
- <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/enviro/animals.html>
- <http://www.prep4agthreats.org/All-Hazard-Preparedness/livestock-and-pet-emergency-preparedness-plan>
- http://www.humanesociety.org/issues/animal_rescue/tips/pets-disaster.html
- <http://www.ready.gov/animals>
- <http://www.humanitarian.net/cfpnet/>
- <http://www.theredguidetorecovery.com/pet-livestock-support/>
- <http://www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/livestk/01815.html>
- <http://texashelp.tamu.edu/005-agriculture/e-planning-pets-livestock.php>
- <https://www.avma.org/kb/resources/reference/disaster/pages/default.aspx>
- http://www.redcross.org/images/MEDIA_CustomProductCatalog/m3640126_PetSafety.pdf
- https://ebusiness.avma.org/ebusiness50/files/productdownloads/saving_family_brochure.pdf
- https://ebusiness.avma.org/EBusiness50/files/productdownloads/emerg_prep_resp_guide.pdf
- http://www.humanesociety.org/assets/pdfs/disaster/disaster_preparedness_horses.pdf
- <http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/vetext/DANR/DANRGuide2.pdf>
- <http://www.mypeted.com/news/include-pets-and-livestock-in-disaster-plans-august-25-2011.php>
- <http://www.citizencorps.gov/resources/webinars/petprep2011.shtm>
- <http://www.disastercenter.com/pets/animals.htm>
- http://www.co.jackson.or.us/Files/Animal_Disaster_Response_Manual.pdf