

LILI



Photos taken by Jim Stuting Photography

Name: Lili
Breed: Papillon
Sex: Female (spayed)
Year of Birth: 2006
Weight: 11.5 lbs
Shoulder Height: 10"
Distinguishing Marks: White with red ears, eye patches, patch at base of tail
Colors: White, red
Microchip #: 123456789 (Home Again)
County License #: Washington County 1234567
Primary Owner: Jane and John Doe
1234 SW Fluffy Lane
Portland OR 97223
Phone Numbers: 555-555-5555 / 555-555-5556
Alternate Emergency Number: Jack Doe 555-555-5557
Email: jdoe@email.com



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<http://www.animalaidpdx.org/>



RUBY



Photos taken by Jim Stulting Photography

Name: Ruby
Breed: Domestic Short Hair
Sex: Female (spayed)
Year of Birth: 2006
Weight: 15 lbs
Shoulder Height: 12"
Distinguishing Marks: Gold eyes, broken upper left canine tooth
Colors: Orange and white tabby
Microchip #123-456-789 (Avid)
County License #: Multnomah County 123456
Primary Owner: Wanda and Bill Fish
13800 NE Hancock
Portland OR 97230
Phone Numbers: 555-555-5555 (home) / 555-555-5556 (cell)
Alternate Emergency Number: Joscelyn Fish 555-555-5557
Email: fish@email.com

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**DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PET CUSTODY AND CARE
IN THE STATE OF OREGON**

I, _____, do hereby constitute and appoint
_____ ("Agent") my true and lawful attorney for me and in my
name, place and stead and for my use and benefit as follows:

If at any time I have become incapacitated or disabled by reason of illness, accident or for any other reason, to the extent that I am unable to care for any pets that I may have, my Agent is authorized to exercise or perform any act, power, duty or right I possess relating to my pets, including, without limitation, taking custody and providing for the immediate and long term care of my pets, any necessary veterinary services and providing for a home for my pets. I hereby authorize and direct the agent under my General Durable Power of Attorney (or other comparable document) to make payment to my named Agent for any costs incurred as a result of the care and maintenance of my pets.

In the event _____ is unable or unwilling to serve as my agent, I hereby appoint _____ as my alternate agent.

Interpretation and Governing Law. This instrument shall be construed and interpreted as a general durable power of attorney. The enumeration of specific powers herein is not intended to, nor does it, limit or restrict the general powers granted herein to my agent. This instrument is executed and delivered in the state of Oregon and Oregon law shall govern all questions as to the validity of this power and the construction of its provisions. I expressly declare that I am familiar with the provisions of ORS 127.005 - 127.015 and that the powers of my agent herein described shall be exercisable by my said agent on my behalf notwithstanding that I may become disabled, incapacitated or otherwise incompetent by reason of illness or accident or any other reason.

Severability. If any portion of this instrument is held to be void or unenforceable, the balance hereof shall nevertheless be carried into effect.

Third-Party Reliance. Third parties may rely upon the representations of my agent as to all matters relating to any power granted to my agent, and no person who may act in reliance upon the representations of my agent or the authority granted to my agent shall incur any liability to me or my estate as a result of permitting my agent to exercise any power.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand on the ____ day of _____, 20____.

PRINTED NAME

SIGNATURE

PLEASE OPEN AND READ IN CASE OF CAR ACCIDENT

In case of an accident:

In the event that I/we, _____,
am/are incapacitated and unable to make my/our wishes known regarding my pet(s)

please honor the following requests:

_____ is to be contacted as soon as possible at
(cell) _____ (home phone) _____. If s/he cannot be reached,
contact my veterinarian _____ at _____.

All expenses for the pet(s) will be guaranteed by _____.

If the pet(s) are not injured and the above people cannot be reached, they are to be cared for by my veterinarian (see below) or to the nearest reputable boarding kennel as the last resort, and be kept in the best possible manner, until arrangements can be made to get them home. I prefer that my veterinarian, _____, be contacted regarding decisions on the pet(s) care and treatment. If any pet is injured beyond all hope of recovery, that pet is to be humanely euthanized. Photographs and descriptions of the pet(s) are attached. All shots are all up to date. The welfare of my pet(s) is my primary consideration.

Signature(s) _____ Date _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

TO: Any veterinary or emergency clinic this letter is presented to
DATED: ___/___/___; this letter and its authorization has no expiration

To Whom It May Concern:

Anyone in possession of this letter and accompanying pictures of my pets is authorized to seek emergency medical attention for my pets in my absence.

The animals have all be long-time patients Dr. _____, DVM (___<clinic name, address, and #>). Dr. _____'s office holds their entire medical records, should they be needed. Whenever possible, Dr. _____ should be consulted regarding treatment.

All animals have been spayed / neutered. All are microchipped. The are indoor / outdoor animals (<circle one>). All eat _____<give brand and style / flavor details>_____.

Brief History of Each Animal's Current Medical Condition:

___<Name, gender, coloring>_____

Born ___/___/___; Weight: _____; Current meds: _____

Current conditions: _____

___<Name, gender, coloring>_____

Born ___/___/___; Weight: _____; Current meds: _____

Current conditions: _____

Whenever possible, consultation with Dr. _____ is preferable and any recommendations s/he has are to be followed including any treatment needed, including euthanasia if medically required for the comfort of my pets. I agree to pay all charges incurred upon my return. <You may choose to set an upper limit here.>

If my family can be reached, (see contacts below) they would take over responsibility for my pets from individual who brought them in and their instructions (in person or by phone) are to be followed explicitly, including euthanasia if medically required for the comfort of my pets. I agree to pay all charges incurred upon my return.

Thank you for your care and diligence in caring for my animals.

<type and sign name>_____

My numbers:

Family members' numbers:

Neighbors' numbers:

DOGGIE LANGUAGE

starring Boogie the Boston Terrier



ALERT



SUSPICIOUS



ANXIOUS



THREATENED



ANGRY



"PEACE!"
look away/head turn



STRESSED
yawn



STRESSED
nose lick



"PEACE!"
sniff ground



"RESPECT!"
turn & walk away



"NEED SPACE"
whale eye



STALKING



STRESSED
scratching



STRESS RELEASE
shake off



RELAXED
soft ears, blinky eyes



"RESPECT!"
offer his back



FRIENDLY & POLITE
curved body



FRIENDLY



"PRETTY PLEASE"
round puppy face



"I'M YOUR LOVEBUG"
belly-rub pose



"HELLO I LOVE YOU!"
greeting stretch



"I'M FRIENDLY!"
play bow



"READY!"
prey bow



"YOU WILL FEED ME"



CURIOUS
head tilt



HAPPY
(or hot)



OVERJOYED
wiggly



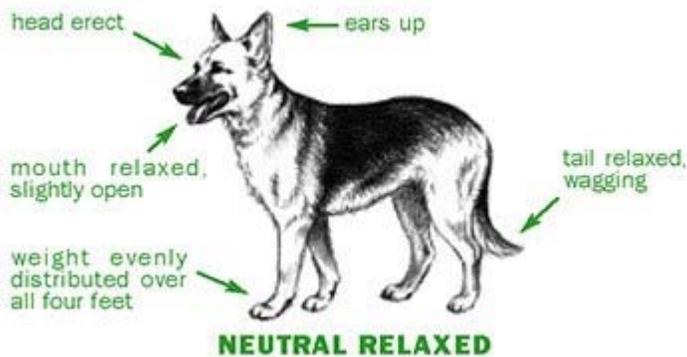
"MMMM...."



"I LOVE YOU,
DON'T STOP"

Reading Canine Body Language

While dogs cannot speak, they do display their state of mind via their body language. By taking careful note of ear position, pupil dilation, facial tension (particularly around the muzzle and forehead), tail carriage and body weight distribution, an observer can detect whether a dog is relaxed or fearful, or acting in a submissive or dominant manner toward the observer.



Arousal

The dog has been stimulated by something in his environment. When the dog is excited by something pleasurable, the hackles will be down and the tail will be carried a little lower and will loosely wag. The muzzle will be relaxed and the tongue may be seen. This posture may be displayed to subordinates in order to express higher ranking pack position.



Aggressive Attack

This threatening posture is used to chase another away or, if need be, to attack in order to protect possessions, pack or self.



Active Submission

This pacifying posture is used when a dog acknowledges another dog or human's higher social ranking, or to inhibit another's aggression.



Passive Submission

Belying up indicates surrender, a pacifying gesture offered to a more dominant or aggressive individual.



PASSIVE SUBMISSION

Defensive Aggression

When fearful, a dog will give warning signals to indicate he does not wish to be approached. If, unheeded, he will bite to protect himself.



DEFENSIVE AGGRESSION

HOW NOT TO GREET A DOG

Most people do this stuff and it stresses dogs out so they BITE!

I don't care how cute you (or your kid) think Boogie is. Please show him some respect.



DON'T

Lean over the dog & stick your hand in his face



DON'T

Lean over the dog & stick your hand on top of his head



DON'T

Grab or Hug him



DON'T

Stare him in the eye
(This is an adversarial gesture)



DON'T

Squeal or shout in his face



DON'T

Grab his head and kiss it
(This is an invasion of space)

Doing this to a dog who doesn't know you is like a perfect stranger giving you a great big hug and kiss in an elevator. Wouldn't that creep you out? And wouldn't you have the right to defend yourself?

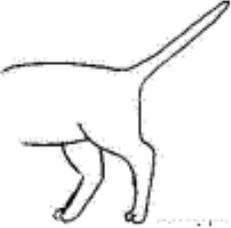
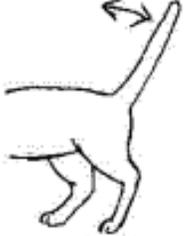
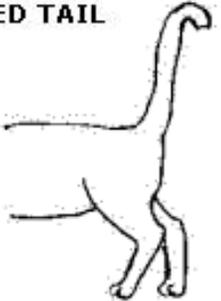
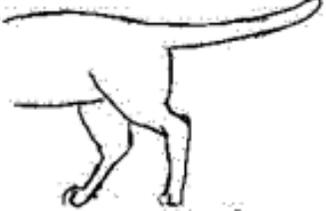
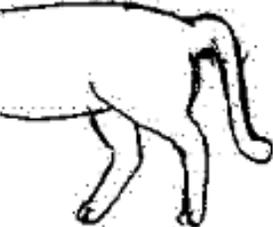
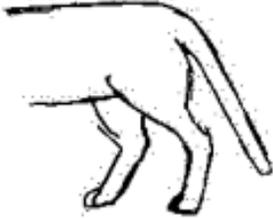
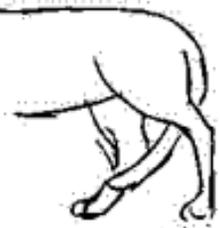
THE CORRECT WAY:

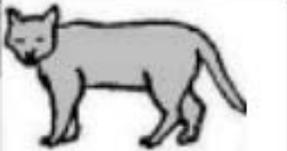
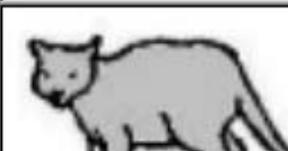
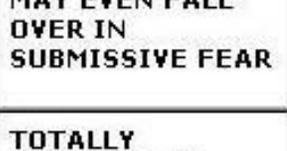
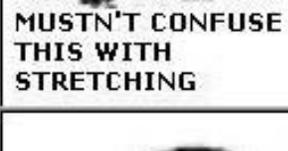


- * No Eye contact
- * Let the dog approach you in his own time
- * Keep either your SIDE or BACK towards the dog (non-threatening posture)



- * Pet or stroke him on the SIDE of his face or body. Or on his back.

<p>FRIENDLY, CONTENT</p> 	<p>NON-THREATENING, UNSURE</p> 	<p>DERISIVE "**** YOU"</p> 	<p>QUIVERING, VERY PLEASSED TO SEE YOU</p> 
<p>HOOKED TAIL</p>  <p>FRIENDLY BUT UNSURE</p>	<p>AMICABLE, NOT AGGRESSIVE OR FEARFUL</p> 	<p>DEFENSIVE AGGRESSION</p> 	<p>THRASHING TAIL, EXCITED OR ANGRY OR IRRITABLE</p> 
<p>BRISTLING WITH ANGER</p> 	<p>POTENTIALLY AGGRESSIVE</p> 	<p>SUBMISSIVE</p> 	<p>TWITCHING TAIL - ALERT, INTERESTED</p> 

	← MORE AGGRESSIVE →			
↑ MORE SUBMISSIVE OR MORE FEARFUL ↓	 TAIL MAY BE HELD ALOFT			
		 FLATTER TO THE GROUND		
	 "FLINCH" MAY EVEN FALL OVER IN SUBMISSIVE FEAR		 MUSTN'T CONFUSE THIS WITH STRETCHING	 POSTURE ALSO SEEN WHEN CATS SPRAY
	 TOTALLY WITHDRAWN TAIL TUCKED UNDER	 TAIL TUCKED UNDER		 LAST DITCH SCARED ANGRY

	MORE AGGRESSIVE →		
↑ MORE SUBMISSIVE OR MORE FEARFUL ↓	EARS PRICKED FORWARDS 		
	EARS OUT SIDWAYS, FLATTENED 		
	PUPILS DILATED, EARS RIGHT BACK 	PUPILS DILATED, EARS HALF BACK 	EARS TURNED BACK 

Quality of Life Scale

(The HHHHHMM Scale)

Pet caregivers can use this Quality of Life Scale to determine the success of Pawspice care. Score patients using a scale of: 0 to 10 (10 being ideal).

Score	Criterion
0-10	HURT - Adequate pain control & breathing ability is of top concern. Trouble breathing outweighs all concerns. Is the pet's pain well managed? Can the pet breathe properly? Is oxygen supplementation necessary?
0-10	HUNGER - Is the pet eating enough? Does hand feeding help? Does the pet need a feeding tube?
0-10	HYDRATION - Is the pet dehydrated? For patients not drinking enough water, use subcutaneous fluids daily or twice daily to supplement fluid intake.
0-10	HYGIENE - The pet should be brushed and cleaned, particularly after eliminations. Avoid pressure sores with soft bedding and keep all wounds clean.
0-10	HAPPINESS - Does the pet express joy and interest? Is the pet responsive to family, toys, etc.? Is the pet depressed, lonely, anxious, bored or afraid? Can the pet's bed be moved to be close to family activities?
0-10	MOBILITY - Can the pet get up without assistance? Does the pet need human or mechanical help (e.g., a cart)? Does the pet feel like going for a walk? Is the pet having seizures or stumbling? (Some caregivers feel euthanasia is preferable to amputation, but an animal with limited mobility yet still alert, happy and responsive can have a good quality of life as long as caregivers are committed to helping their pet.)
0-10	MORE GOOD DAYS THAN BAD - When bad days outnumber good days, quality of life might be too compromised. When a healthy human-animal bond is no longer possible, the caregiver must be made aware that the end is near. The decision for euthanasia needs to be made if the pet is suffering. If death comes peacefully and painlessly at home, that is okay.
*TOTAL	*A total over 35 points represents acceptable life quality to continue with pet hospice (Pawspice).

Original concept, *Oncology Outlook*, by Dr. Alice Villalobos, *Quality of Life Scale Helps Make Final Call*, VPN, 09/2004; scale format created for author's book, *Canine and Feline Geriatric Oncology: Honoring the Human-Animal Bond*, Blackwell Publishing, 2007. Revised for the International Veterinary Association of Pain Management (IVAPM) 2011 Palliative Care and Hospice Guidelines. Reprinted with permission from Dr. Alice Villalobos & Wiley-Blackwell.

QoL Scale Introduction/Summary

Alice Villalobos, DVM, DPNAP, a renowned veterinary oncologist, introduced "Pawspice", a quality of life program for terminally ill pets. Pawspice starts at diagnosis and includes symptom management, gentle standard care and transitions into hospice as the pet nears death. Dr. Villalobos developed a scoring system to help family members and veterinary teams assess a pet's life quality, *The HHHHMM Quality of Life Scale*. The five **H's** stand for: **H**urt, **H**unger, **H**ydration, **H**ygiene and **H**appiness. The two **M's** stand for **M**obility and **M**ore good days than bad. The QoL scale is also a helpful decision making tool to assist pet lovers in the difficult process of making the final call for the gift of euthanasia to provide a peaceful and painless passing for their beloved pet. Available for download at www.pawspice.com.

QoL Scale Caption

Original concept, *Oncology Outlook*, by Dr. Alice Villalobos, *Quality of Life Scale Helps Make Final Call*, VPN, 09/2004; scale format created for author's book, *Canine and Feline Geriatric Oncology: Honoring the Human-Animal Bond*, Blackwell Publishing, 2007. Revised for International Veterinary Association of Pain Management (IVAPM) 2011 Hospice Statement. Reprinted with permission from Dr. Alice Villalobos & Wiley-Blackwell.

I Died Today
ANIMAL ABUSE
A VERY SAD STORY
BUT UNFORTUNATELY SO TRUE

I died today. You got tired of me and took me to the shelter. They were overcrowded and I drew an unlucky number. I am in a black plastic bag in a landfill now. Some other puppy will get the barely used leash you left. My collar was dirty and too small, but the lady took it off before she sent me to the Rainbow Bridge. Would I still be at home if I hadn't chewed your shoe? I didn't know what it was, but it was leather, and it was on the floor. I was just playing. You forgot to get puppy toys. Would I still be at home if I had been housebroken? Rubbing my nose in what I did only made me ashamed that I had to go at all. There are books and obedience teachers that would have taught you how to teach me to go to the door. Would I still be at home if I hadn't brought fleas into the house? Without anti-flea medicine, I couldn't get them off of me after you left me in the yard for days. Would I still be at home if I hadn't barked? I was only saying, "I'm scared, I'm lonely, I'm here, I'm here! I want to be your best friend." Would I still be at home if I had made you happy? Hitting me didn't make me learn how. Would I still be at home if you had taken the time to care for me and to teach manners to me? You didn't pay attention to me after the first week or so, but I spent all my time waiting for you to love me. I died today. Love, Your Puppy ... Please forward this to everyone, it's time to stop animal abuse copy and paste this if you are an animal lover

Rainbow Bridge

Just this side of heaven is a place called Rainbow Bridge.

When an animal dies that has been especially close to someone here, that pet goes to Rainbow Bridge.

There are meadows and hills for all of our special friends so they can run and play together.

There is plenty of food, water and sunshine, and our friends are warm and comfortable.

All the animals who had been ill and old are restored to health and vigor; those who were hurt or maimed are made whole and strong again, just as we remember them in our dreams of days and times gone by.

The animals are happy and content, except for one small thing; they each miss someone very special to them, who had to be left behind.

They all run and play together, but the day comes when one suddenly stops and looks into the distance. His bright eyes are intent; His eager body quivers. Suddenly he begins to run from the group, flying over the green grass, his legs carrying him faster and faster.

You have been spotted, and when you and your special friend finally meet, you cling together in joyous reunion, never to be parted again. The happy kisses rain upon your face; your hands again caress the beloved head, and you look once more into the trusting eyes of your pet, so long gone from your life but never absent from your heart.

Then you cross Rainbow Bridge together....

Author unknown...

First Aid - Top 10 Things to Know for Dogs

By: Dr. Debra A. Primovic



Prepare in advance by knowing the location and numbers of emergency animal care facilities.

.....That May Save Your Pet

There are three keys to managing any emergency with your dog: don't panic, protect yourself from injury, and prepare in advance.

When faced with an injured or severely ill dog, it is important that you spend a moment to assess the situation. Determine if the dog needs to be moved immediately. Decide if there is a danger of further injury to the dog or to first aid givers. For example, great care must be used before assisting a dog injured on a busy roadway. It may be safest to call for help so that traffic can be diverted before anyone provides first aid. You must insure that you won't be injured yourself – either by the surroundings or by the injured animal. Prepare in advance by knowing the location and numbers of emergency animal care facilities. These guidelines should help.

1. Behavior Knowledge. Understanding [how to approach an injured pet safely](#) is critical. Animals may respond to fear and pain instinctively, even if they know you well. *You cannot assume that your own pet won't bite you*, because pain or fear may provoke even a docile animal to aggression. Preventing a bite to yourself or other assistants must be your first goal.

Towels can be used to cover the pet's head to help "blind him" and make him feel safer while you transport him. Hand made [muzzles](#) are also very helpful in deterring bites.

2. Veterinary Telephone Number and Address. Keep the name and phone number of your family veterinarian and local veterinary emergency facility handy. This simple guideline can help save the life of your pet. Most veterinarians are open during normal business hours – 8 am to 5 pm. Determine how your veterinarian handles emergency calls. Some have emergency pagers, and in larger metropolitan cities, many contribute to or use an emergency facility for after-hour emergency calls. Calling first can often answer simple questions or prevent a trip in the wrong direction. Even in situations that are not apparently life-threatening, your questions or concerns may be best considered by a professional who can advise you whether or not to come in.

3. Name and Telephone Number of a Friend. If possible, have a friend assist you, especially if your pet needs to be hospitalized. In the car, it is best to have one person keep the pet calm or

settled while the other drives to the emergency clinic or veterinary hospital.

4. CPR. Be familiar with [animal cardiopulmonary resuscitation](#). There are classes offered in pet CPR and this knowledge can be important when faced with a life-threatening situation.

5. Heimlich Maneuver. Though not a commonly used or needed skill, knowing how to perform the [Heimlich maneuver for your dog](#) can be a life-saving skill. Only perform the Heimlich if you are absolutely certain your pet is choking on a solid object (such as a toy), and you have been properly trained in the technique. Improperly used, the Heimlich can cause injury to your pet.

6. Bandaging. [A bandage](#) helps to cover or apply pressure to a wound to protect or control hemorrhage. Bandages can be fabricated from towels, washcloths, paper towels, or just about any piece of fabric.

7. Stopping Bleeding. If there is an obvious source of bleeding, apply pressure to control the hemorrhage. Pressure is best applied with a clean cloth or towel applied directly to the wound.

8. Towels or Blankets. Blankets and towels can aid in picking up an injured pet or to control bleeding. You can use a towel to wrap a frightened pet or cover a wound. Frightened pets are often relieved by the dark calm enclosure of a blanket.

9. Board, Stretcher or Strong Blanket. Strong sturdy instruments are important to help move or transport severely injured pets that are unable to walk. A small board, a sturdy wool blanket, a piece of canvas or a hammock can be used. Gently roll or move the pet onto the device. Typically, two people are needed to pick up and move the pet when using a stretcher. *Be careful* as this procedure may cause pain to an injured pet, and exposes the helpers to the risk of bite injury.

10. Finances. Probably the last thing people think about during an emergency is how to pay the bill. Emergency clinics and veterinary practices are no different than other small businesses, and they need to pay their own bills to survive. Expect to leave a deposit when admitting a pet and be prepared to pay for services rendered. Veterinary insurance can be most beneficial in these situations; however, often the veterinary clinic will require that you pay the bill and the insurance company will reimburse you after the invoice is submitted. Most veterinary clinics do accept major credit cards, and there are some veterinary clinics that offer other financial alternatives through banks.

Legal Disclaimer

If your pet is showing any signs of distress or you suspect your pet is seriously ill, CONTACT YOUR VETERINARIAN immediately.

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PEOPLE/PET TRAUMA KIT

CONTENTS

Benadryl
Epie Pen (need RX)
Instant Glucose
Penlight
Cervical Collar
Ace Bandage
Disposable Ice Bag
Tweezers
Sanitary Napkins
3X3 Compress with Tape
Instant Band-Aid
Duct Tape
Good Pair of Serrated Trauma Scissors
Aluminum Blanket
Sterile Water
Saline Solution
AED (Optional)
Water Proof Matches
Aspirin (Humans Only)
Saran Wrap & Vaseline
Paper and Pen
Large Black File Clip
Whistle
Mirror
Gloves
Light Stick
Hand Sanitizer
Dog Leash
Dog Treats

POSSIBLE USES

Allergic Reactions
Severe Allergy Reaction
Diabetic
Head Trauma
Fall or Head Trauma
Bandages or Splints
Sprains or Strains
Splinters Etc.
Large Area of Bleeding
Bleeding
Bleeding or Small Cuts
Make Stretchers, Etc.
Cutting Clothes
Shock
Hydration or Cleanup
Eye Wash or Wounds
Heart Problems
Overnight Camping
Heart or Stroke
Sucking Chest Wound
Record Information
Ruptured Artery
Getting Help
Getting Help
When Blood is Involved
Light up Dark Area
Sterile Hand Cleaning
Help Lost/Stray Dogs
Help Lost/Stray Dogs

Put all materials in a marked (TRAUMA) back pack. A box is hard to carry in an emergency; you need something you can throw over your shoulders so you have both hands free while responding to the scene.

COMMON SENSE TRAINING ww69@bctonline.com 503 632-6569

This Trauma kit is and can be used as a combination people/pet trauma kit. Many of you think of your pets as kids anyway, so that is a good way to approach their emergency care. There of course are a couple of major differences: two-legged kids can tell you what is wrong and four-legged ones cannot. However, the best first aider for your pet is you because you know them better than anyone and they trust you more than anyone else. Below I will try to separate some of the obvious issues between people and pets and then explain the similarities and how the above list of items can work well with both types of patients.

People:

As a retired firefighter, I learned a long time ago that all emergencies are never black and white. Nothing ever goes by the book, and you need an abundance of common sense to deal with any unforeseen event. First you do whatever you can with whatever you have to work with. About 80% of your work is making the victim feel better and the bystanders, who are sometimes the worst victims because they are in shock and don't usually know what to do. You do this by remaining calm, talk in a reassuring voice and keep reminding everyone that you are going to help. Try never to raise your voice and shout orders - that usually keeps everyone on edge. Try to remain empathetic, it doesn't really matter how it happened or who did it as much as what can we do about it now. And I think the most important thing to remember is to put any learned information to use by visualizing it instead of memorizing the things you learn in class. Because in an emergency you immediately forget your own name and address, much less the steps of CPR, etc, by visualizing the information and thinking about it ahead of time, you put it in your subconscious and are able to pull it out of your subconscious and react to the emergency instead of having to remember a bunch of superfluous numbers and steps.

Pets:

As with children, the best first aid is no first aid - prevention is the key for kids and pets. For example, water balloons for pets and regular latex balloons for small children are a death sentence. Also, please remember that a leash, fence or carrier is your first defense to keep your pet safe. No matter how predictable or well trained your pet is, anything can happen. Bleeding, shock, CPR, choking and all of the first aid problems you hear about with people also apply to dogs. The things you would do to help people are in most cases identical to what you would do to help your pet. Some minor differences are as mentioned above: pets can't tell you what is wrong, but if they are your pet, you pretty much know that they are not acting the same. CPR is almost the same pump and blow that you would do on a person. Choking is identical to what you would do on a child or infant. One big difference is when a dog or cat is injured they may bite or snap because they are scared or in pain. It usually is a good idea to put some type of tie around their muzzle to prevent an accidental bite. For instance, you may use an Ace bandage from the kit above. Since you will be the ambulance, have the address and phone number of the three nearest veterinary facilities or animal hospitals. That information should be kept in your first aid kit, and the kit should always be in your car so if you are home it will be available and if you are on the road it also will be available. If someone is home when you are gone, then you should have two kits. Remember that your loved ones, pets and people, depend on you, so think ahead, be prepared and be cool. Please also remember that you judge your success NOT on whether the victim lives or dies or is further injured; your only judgment should be, under the circumstances, did I do the best I could with what I had to work with? Later on, well after the incident, anyone can say why you didn't do this or that, but none of that matters; only what you did at the time... **THAT'S WHAT COUNTS!**



PETS AND DISASTERS



The best way to protect your family from the effects of a disaster is to have a disaster plan. If you are a pet owner, that plan should include your pets.

It may be difficult, if not impossible, to find shelter for your animals in the midst of a disaster; so plan ahead.

Red Cross shelters cannot accept pets because of State health and safety regulations. The only exceptions to this policy are service animals who assist people with disabilities.



BEFORE A DISASTER

Ask friends, relatives, or others outside your immediate area whether they could shelter your animals. If you have more than one pet, they may be more comfortable if kept together; but be prepared to house them separately.

Contact hotels and motels outside your immediate area to check policies on accepting pets and restrictions on number, size, and species. Ask if “no pet” policies could be waived in an emergency. Keep a list of “pet friendly” places, including phone numbers with other disaster information and supplies. If you have notice of an impending disaster, call ahead for reservations.

Prepare a list of boarding facilities and veterinarians who could shelter animals in an emergency. Include 24-hour phone numbers.

Include pet supplies as part of your emergency kit.

DISASTER SUPPLIES FOR YOUR PET

- Portable carrier (essential for cats)
- Food and water bowls
- One-week supply of food and water, stored in plastic bottles
- Litter and litter box for cats
- Medications
- First aid kit
- Health records, including vaccination records
- Instructions on your pet’s feeding schedule and diet, medications, and any special needs
- Leashes

Make sure your dogs and cats have permanent microchip identification and securely-fastened collars with dog licenses and ID tags containing up-to-date information. Attach to the collar a tag with the phone number and address of your temporary shelter or a friend or relative outside the disaster area. You can buy temporary tags or put adhesive tape on the back of your pet’s ID tag.

DURING A DISASTER

Bring your pets inside immediately. Animals have instincts about severe weather changes and will often isolate themselves if they are afraid. Bringing them inside early can keep them from running away. ***NEVER LEAVE A PET OUTSIDE OR TIED UP DURING A STORM!***

If you evacuate, take your pets. If it's not safe for you to stay in the emergency area, it's not safe for your pets. Animals left behind can easily be injured, lost, or killed. Avoid these outcomes by planning now how you will safely evacuate your pets and where you will temporarily keep them.

BIRDS

Transport in a secure travel cage or carrier.

In cold weather, wrap a blanket over the carrier and warm up the car before placing birds inside.

During warm weather, carry a plant mister to mist the bird's feathers periodically.

Do not put water inside the carrier during transport. Provide a few slices of fresh fruits and vegetables with high water content.

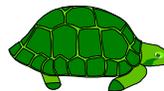
Have leg bands and a photo for ID.

Try to keep the carrier in a quiet area.

Do not let the birds out of the cage or carrier.



REPTILES



Snakes can be transported in a pillowcase but they must be transferred to more secure housing when they reach the evacuation site.

If your snakes require frequent feedings, carry food with you.

Take a water bowl large enough for soaking as well as a heating pad.

When transporting house lizards, follow the same directions as for birds.

POCKET PETS



Small mammals (hamsters, gerbils, etc.) should be transported in secure carriers suitable for maintaining the animals while sheltered.

Take bedding materials, food, bowls, and water bottles.

AFTER A DISASTER

In the first few days after a disaster, leash your pets when they go outside. Always maintain close contact. Familiar scents and landmarks may be altered and your pet may become confused and lost.

The behavior of your pets may change after an emergency. Normally quiet and friendly pets may become aggressive or defensive. Watch animals closely. Leash dogs and place them in a fenced yard with access to shelter and water.



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR PETS

WASART Website: www.washingtonsart.org
WASART e-mail: animalresponseteam@gmail.com

Why You Need to Be Prepared

Hurricanes, floods, wildfires, hazardous material spills—disasters can strike anytime, anywhere. If you think you will never have to evacuate unless you live in a floodplain, near an earthquake fault line, or in a coastal area, you may be tragically mistaken. It is imperative that you make preparations to evacuate your family and your pets in any situation. In the event of a disaster, proper preparation will pay off with the safety of your family and pets. There are steps that you can take to be better prepared to care for your pets in a disaster.

Every member of your family should know what he or she needs to take when you evacuate. You also need to prepare supplies for your pet. Stock up on non-perishables well ahead of time, and have everything ready to go at a moment's notice. Keep everything accessible, stored in sturdy containers (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.) that can be carried easily.

If you reside in an area prone to certain seasonal disasters, such as flooding or hurricanes that might require evacuation, create a kit to keep in your car.

In your pet disaster kit, you should include:

- Medications and medical records stored in a waterproof container and a first aid kit. A pet first aid book is also good to include.
- Sturdy leashes, harnesses, and carriers to transport pets safely and to ensure that your pets can't escape. Carriers should be large enough for the animal to stand comfortably, turn around and lie down. Your pet may have to stay in the carrier for hours at a time while you are away from home. Be sure to have a secure cage with no loose objects inside it to accommodate smaller pets. These may require blankets or towels for bedding and warmth, and other special items.
- Current photos and descriptions of your pets to help others identify them in case you and your pets become separated and to prove that they are yours.
- Food and water for at least five days for each pet, bowls and a manual can opener if you are packing canned pet food.
- Information about your pets' feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems, and the name and number of your veterinarian in case you have to board your pets or place them in foster care.
- Pet beds and toys, if you can easily take them, to reduce stress.

- Other useful items include newspapers, paper towels, plastic trash bags, grooming items and household bleach.

If You Evacuate, Take Your Pets

The single most important thing you can do to protect your pets if you evacuate is to take them **with you**. **If it's not safe for you to stay in the disaster area, it's not safe for your pets.** Animals left behind in a disaster can easily be injured, lost, or killed. Animals left inside your home can escape through storm damaged areas, such as broken windows. Animals turned loose to fend for themselves are likely to become victims of exposure, starvation, predators, contaminated food or water, or accidents. Leaving dogs tied or chained outside in a disaster is a death sentence.

If you leave, even if you think you may be gone only for a few hours, take your animals. **Once you leave your home, you have no way of knowing how long you'll be kept out of the area, and you may not be able to go back for your pets.**

Leave early—**don't wait for a mandatory evacuation order.** An unnecessary trip is far better than waiting too long to leave safely with your pets. If you wait to be evacuated by emergency officials, you may be told to leave your pets behind.

Don't Forget ID

Your pet should be wearing up-to-date identification at all times. This includes adding your current cell phone number to your pet's tag. It may also be a good idea to include the phone number of a friend or relative outside your immediate area—if your pet is lost, you'll want to provide a number on the tag that will be answered even if you're out of your home.

Find a Safe Place Ahead of Time

Because evacuation shelters generally don't accept pets, except for service animals, you must plan ahead to ensure that your family and pets will have a safe place to stay. Don't wait until disaster strikes to do your research.

Contact hotels and motels outside your immediate area to check policies on accepting **pets. Ask about any restrictions on number, size, and species. Ask if "no pet" policies** would be waived in an emergency. Make a list of pet-friendly places and keep it handy. Call ahead for a reservation as soon as you think you might have to leave your home.

Check with friends, relatives, or others outside your immediate area. Ask if they would be able to shelter you and your animals or just your animals, if necessary. If you have more than one pet, you may have to be prepared to house them separately.

Make a list of boarding facilities and veterinary offices that might be able to shelter animals in emergencies; include 24-hour telephone numbers.

(Excerpted with permission from Humane Society of Missouri)

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR PETS

Gretchen McCallum, President

Washington State Animal Response Team (WASART)

www.washingtonsart.org

When a disaster inflicts its damage on citizens in our community, our pets are similarly affected. They depend on us for their safety and well-being. Being prepared can save their lives. Different disasters require different responses. But whether the disaster is a wildfire, a flood, or a hazardous spill, you may have to evacuate your home. Here's how you can be ready to protect your pets when disaster strikes.

Be Prepared with a Disaster Plan

The best way to protect your family from the effects of a disaster is to have a disaster plan. *In the event of a disaster, if you must evacuate, the most important thing you can do to protect your pets is to **TAKE YOUR PET WITH YOU**.* Leaving pets behind, even if you try to create a safe place for them, is likely to result in their being injured, lost, or worse. Red Cross disaster shelters **cannot accept pets** because of states' health and safety regulations and other considerations. Service animals that assist people with disabilities are the **only** animals allowed in Red Cross shelters. It may be difficult, if not impossible, to find shelter for your animals in the midst of a disaster, so plan ahead. Do not wait until disaster strikes to do your research.

1. Have a Safe Place to Take Your Pet

In planning for an emergency evacuation:

- Start a buddy system with someone in your neighborhood, so that they will check on your animals during a disaster in case you aren't home. Agree to do the same thing for them. (Note: After the terrorist attacks of 9-11, many New York City residents were scrambling to find ways to check on their animals that were left behind in their apartments that day.)
- If you live in an apartment, make sure your animals are on record with management and are able to evacuate via the stairwell. Dogs should be taught to go up and down stairs to better assist rescue personnel.
- Keep your pets' vaccinations current and documentation available.
- You may want to consider tattooing or microchipping your animals as a more permanent form of identification.
- Contact hotels and motels in a 30, 60, 90 mile radius outside your immediate area to check policies on accepting pets and restrictions on number, size, and species. Ask if "no pet" policies could be waived in an emergency. Keep a list of "pet friendly" places, including phone numbers, with other disaster information and supplies. If you have notice of an impending disaster, call ahead for reservations.
- Ask friends, relatives, or others outside the affected area whether they could shelter your animals. If you have more than one pet, they may be more comfortable if kept together, but be prepared to house them separately.
- Prepare a list of boarding facilities and veterinarians who could shelter animals in an emergency; include 24-hour phone numbers.

- Ask local animal shelters if they provide emergency shelter or foster care for pets in a disaster. Animal shelters may be overburdened caring for the animals they already have as well as those displaced by a disaster, so this should be your last resort.
- Know your pet's hiding places so you can easily find him/her during an emergency.
- Practice evacuation plans to familiarize your pet with the process and increase his/her comfort level.
- A stressed pet may behave differently than normal and his/her aggression level may increase. Use a muzzle to prevent bites. Also, panicked pets may try to flee.
- Include some toys for your animals in your supply kit. Animals that are confined for long periods of time can become bored and/or stressed.
- Be sure and comfort your animals during a disaster. They are frightened too, and having you near to give them a hug will help. It will probably do a lot to help you, too.
- Create a Go Bag and Pet First Aid Kit or your pet or service animal.
- Prepare a 24 hour Contact List.

2. Assemble a Portable Pet Disaster Supplies Kit/ Go Bag

- Whether you are away from home for a day or a week, you'll need essential supplies. Keep items in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffle bags, covered trash containers, etc.). Alternatively, consider storing your kit in an ice cooler chest, which can be used for perishables and medications in the event the electricity is off and you are unable to use your refrigerator. If you need ice, you can usually get it from a Red Cross shelter.

Your pet disaster supplies kit/Go Bag should include:

- Medications and medical records (stored in a waterproof container). Always keep a backup supply of medications on hand, since a veterinary office may not be open for some time following a disaster.
- Information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems, and the name and number of your veterinarian in case you have to foster or board your pets.
- Proof of identification and ownership, including copies of registration information, adoption papers, proof of purchase, and microchip information.
- Current photos of your pets and you together in case your pets get lost.
- Physical description of your pet(s), including his/her species, breed, age, sex, color, distinguishing traits, and any other vital information about characteristics and behavior.
- Sturdy leashes, harnesses, and muzzles. Extra collars in case one breaks.
- Food (*dry and canned*) and potable water for at least 14 days for each animal.
- Bowls, cat litter/pan, and a manual can opener.
- Plastic bags, newspapers, containers, and cleaning supplies for dealing with your pet.
- Collapsible cage or carrier in which you transport your pet safely and to ensure that your pet cannot escape.
- Cotton sheet to place over the carrier to help keep your pet calm.
- Pet beds and toys, if easily transportable.
- Emergency contact list.

- Maps of local area and alternate evacuation routes (*in case of road closures*)
- Radio (*solar and battery operated*)
- Spoon (*for canned food*)

3. Assemble a Pet First Aid Kit

Consult your veterinarian when developing the first aid kit. The items below serve only as examples of what may be included in a small animal first aid kit.

- Activated charcoal (*liquid*)
- Anti-diarrheal liquid or tablets
- Antibiotic ointment (*for wounds*)
- Antibiotic eye ointment
- Bandage scissors
- Bandage tape
- Betadine® (*povidone-iodine*) or Nolvasan® (*chlorhexidine*), scrub and solution
- Cotton bandage rolls
- Cotton-tipped swabs
- Elastic bandage rolls
- Eye rinse (*sterile*)
- Flea and tick prevention and treatment
- Gauze pads and rolls
- Ice cream sticks (*which may be used as splints*)
- Isopropyl alcohol/alcohol prep pads
- Latex gloves or non-allergenic gloves
- Liquid dish detergent (*mild wound and body cleanser*)
- Measuring spoons
- Medications and preventatives (*such as heartworm prevention*), minimum 2-week supply, with clearly labeled instructions. Provide veterinary and pharmacy contact information for refills.
- Non-adherent bandage pads
- Saline solution (*for rinsing wounds*)
- Sterile lubricant (*water based*)
- Styptic powder (*clotting agent*)
- Syringe or eyedropper
- Thermometer (*digital*)
- Tourniquet
- Towel and washcloth
- Tweezers

4. Prepare a 24-Hour Contact List.

Prepare this list now before a disaster strikes. Include addresses and 24-hour contact numbers, if available. These contacts can be used by rescue personnel responding to a disaster affecting your animals or by you during a disaster or an evacuation. **Keep one copy near your telephone, one copy on your person, and one copy in your animal evacuation kit.**

- Numbers where you may be reached (*pager, cell phone, work phone*)
- Your prearranged evacuation site
- Local contact person in case of emergency when you are not available
- Out-of-state contact person
- Your veterinarian's name, clinic name, and phone numbers
- Alternate veterinarian (*30-90 miles away, provides boarding*)
- Boarding facility (*local*)
- Boarding facility (*30-90 miles away*)
- Hotels that allow pets (*90 mile radius*)
- Local Animal Control
- Local Police Department
- Local Fire Department
- Local Public Health Department
- Local animal shelter
- Local Red Cross chapter
- Local humane society
- Local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (*SPCA*)
- List of internet "lost and found" animal sites

Know What to Do As a Disaster Approaches

- Often, warnings are issued hours, even days, in advance. At the first hint of disaster, act to protect your pet.
- Call ahead to confirm emergency shelter arrangements for you and your pets.
- Check to be sure your pet disaster supplies are ready to take at a moment's notice.
- Bring all pets into the house so that you won't have to search for them if you have to leave in a hurry.
- Make sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars and securely fastened up-to-date identification. Attach the phone number and address of your temporary shelter, if you know it, or of a friend or relative outside the disaster area. You can buy temporary tags or put adhesive tape on the back of your pet's ID tag, adding information with an indelible pen.

In Case You're Not Home

An evacuation order may come, or a disaster may strike, when you're at work or out of the house. Preplace stickers on front and back house doors to notify neighbors, fire fighters, police, and other rescue personnel that animals are on your property and where to find your evacuation supplies.

- Make arrangements well in advance for a trusted neighbor to take your pets and meet you at a specified location. Be sure the person is comfortable with your pets and your pets are familiar with him/her, knows where your animals are likely to be, knows where your disaster supplies are kept and has a key to your home.

- Provide a list near your evacuation supplies of the number, type, and location of your animals, noting favorite hiding spots, in order to save precious rescue time.
- To facilitate a successful rescue, provide muzzles, handling gloves, catch nets and animal restraints where rescue personnel can find them. Keep in mind that animals may become unpredictable when frightened.
- In your evacuation kit, keep a pre-signed letter that releases your neighbor from responsibility if one of your animals becomes injured during the evacuation.
- You may also want to have a pre-signed veterinary medical treatment authorization with your evacuation kit – this will aid your veterinarian if your animal must be treated during your absence.

What to Do if You're Ordered to Evacuate

Planning and preparation will enable you to evacuate with your pets quickly and safely. But bear in mind that animals react differently under stress. Outside your home and in the car, keep dogs securely leashed. Transport cats in carriers. Don't leave animals unattended anywhere they can run off. The most trustworthy pets may panic, hide, try to escape, or even bite or scratch. And, when you return home, give your pets time to settle back into their routines. Consult your veterinarian if any behavior problems persist.

Evacuate your family, including your animals, as early as possible. By leaving early, you will decrease the chance of becoming victims of the disaster.

- Bring your dogs, cats, and other small animals indoors.
- Make sure all animals have some form of identification securely fastened to them (*or their cage, in the case of smaller, caged pets*). The utilization of permanent identification such as microchipping and or tattooing is encouraged.
- Place all small pets, including cats and small dogs, inside individual transportable carriers. When stressed, animals that normally get along may become aggressive towards each other.
- Secure leashes on all large dogs.
- Load your larger animal cages/carriers into your vehicle. These will serve as temporary housing for your animals if needed.
- Load the Pet Go Kit and Pet First Aid Kit and supplies into your vehicle.
- Call your prearranged animal evacuation site to confirm availability of space.

Caring for Other Animals in an Emergency

Identification, medical records, and proof of ownership are equally as important for other kinds of pets as for the aforementioned animals. Transportation of these species may require additional attention and care in order to decrease chances of stress-induced illness and death. It is important to keep pets from different sources as separate as possible and maintain the best possible hygiene in order to decrease disease transmission.

1. Birds.

- Birds should be transported in a secure travel cage or carrier.
- In cold weather, wrap a blanket over the carrier and warm up the car before placing birds inside. Also include a hot water bottle for warming your bird(s). During warm weather, carry a plant mister to mist the birds' feathers periodically.
- Do not put water inside the carrier during transport.
- Provide a few slices of fresh fruits and vegetables with high water content.
- Have a photo for identification and leg bands.
- If the carrier does not have a perch, line it with paper towels and change them frequently.
- Try to keep the carrier in a quiet area. Do not let the birds out of the cage or carrier.
- If your bird appears ill, be sure to lower the cage perch, food dish, and water bowl and consult a veterinarian as soon as possible.

2. Reptiles

- Snakes can be transported in a pillowcase but they must be transferred to more secure housing when they reach the evacuation site.
- If possible, promote defecation before transporting the animal (*for example, allow tortoises, lizards, or snakes to soak in a shallow water bath before bagging or caging*).
- If your snakes require frequent feedings, carry food with you.
- Take a water bowl large enough for soaking as well as a heating pad.
- When transporting house lizards, follow the same directions as for birds.
- Take a spray bottle for misting, a heating pad, a battery-operated heating source or other appropriate source, extra bags or newspapers.

3. Pocket Pets

- Small mammals (hamsters, gerbils, rats, mice, etc.) should be transported in secure carriers suitable for maintaining the animals while sheltered.
- Take exercise equipment, extra bedding materials, food bowls, and water bottles.

4. Amphibians

- Transportation of amphibians can be accomplished by using watertight plastic bags, such as the ones used for pet fish transport, or plastic containers, such as plastic shoeboxes or plastic food containers with snap-on lids. It is best to place only one species or if possible only one animal per container.
- Small ventilation holes should be placed in the upper wall or plastic lid. Smooth the inner surface of the holes with a file or sandpaper to prevent injury to the animal.
- For *terrestrial or semi aquatic* amphibians use a tiny amount of water, or moistened paper towels, clean foam rubber, or moss as a suitable substrate. For *aquatic* species, fill the plastic bag one third full of water, then inflate the bag with fresh air and close with a knot or rubber band.
- It is best to use clean water from the animal's enclosure to minimize physiologic stress.

- Care must be taken to monitor water and air temperature, humidity, lighting, and nutrition during the time that the animal will be in the evacuation facility.
- Housing at the evacuation facility should be consistent with that required by the amphibian.
- The enclosure should, if possible, be placed in a controlled environment, away from areas of heavy traffic, loud noises, and vibrations.
- Make sure that the container housing the amphibian is escape proof. Nonetheless, plan for escapes.
- Take an extra container of water, clean moist paper towels or clean moss as is appropriate in case any of your pet's containers break or leak.

If You Must Leave Animals Behind

- Post a highly visible sign (either on a window or a door) letting rescue workers know the breed and amount of animals which remain. Free Rescue Alert stickers can be ordered from the ASPCA.
- Leave plenty of food and water in an adequate container that cannot be tipped over. Place extra food close to the animals so rescue workers may feed them daily.
- Do not tie the animals or leave them confined in an area that may be easily destroyed. Remember to make sure that all doors and windows are secure so your pet cannot escape. Loose animals on roads or highways can be easily injured and interfere with emergency rescue vehicles.

If You Don't Evacuate, Shelter in Place

If your family and pets must wait out a storm or other disaster at home, identify a safe area of your home where you can all stay together. Be sure to close your windows and doors, stay inside, and follow the instructions from your local emergency management office.

- Bring your pets indoors as soon as local authorities say there is an imminent problem. Keep pets under your direct control. Keep dogs on leashes and cats in carriers, and make sure they are wearing identification.
- If you have a room you can designate as a "safe room," put your emergency supplies in that room in advance, including your pet's crate and supplies. Have any medications and a supply of pet food and water inside watertight containers, along with your other emergency supplies. If there is an open fireplace, vent, pet door, or similar opening in the house, close it off with plastic sheeting and strong tape.
- Listen to the radio periodically, and don't come out until you know it's safe.

If Your Animal Becomes Lost

When safe to do so, immediately call or visit the nearest animal shelter or emergency command post. When deemed safe, return to your neighborhood to post and distribute lost animal posters, which include your name, address, phone number and a picture of the animal. Animals may stay hidden for weeks, so be patient and continue searching your area.

If You Find a Lost Animal

If you should find a lost animal, please notify the local animal shelter as soon as possible and be prepared to give a full description of the animal (i.e. color, breed, sex), where it was found and its present location. Remember that sick and/or injured animals can become unpredictable from the stress of injury, and should be handled by a professional familiar with proper handling techniques.

After the Disaster

- Survey the area inside and outside your home to identify sharp objects, dangerous materials, dangerous wildlife, contaminated water, downed power lines, or other hazards.
- Examine your animals closely, and contact your veterinarian immediately if you observe injuries or signs of illness.
- Familiar scents and landmarks may have changed, and this can confuse your animals.
- Release cats, dogs, and other small animals indoors only. They could encounter dangerous wildlife and debris if they are allowed outside unsupervised and unrestrained. Familiar landmarks and smells might be gone, and your pet will probably be disoriented. Pets can easily get lost in such situations.
- Release birds and reptiles only if necessary and only when they are calm and in an enclosed room.
- Reintroduce food in small servings, gradually working up to full portions if animals have been without food for a prolonged period of time.
- Allow uninterrupted rest/sleep for all animals to recover from the trauma and stress.
- Be patient with your pets after a disaster. Try to get them back into their normal routines as soon as possible, and be ready for behavioral problems that may result from the stress of the situation. If behavioral problems persist, or if your pet seems to be having any health problems, talk to your veterinarian.
- If your animals are lost, physically check animal control and animal shelters **daily** for lost animals.
- Post waterproof lost animal notices and notify local law enforcement, animal care and control officials, veterinarians, and your neighbors of any lost animals (*utilize online resources for lost and found animals*).

What Can You Do to Help?

- Help organize a neighborhood rescue group.
- Take a Pet First Aid class with the American Red Cross. Their contact information is www.seattleredcross.org or 206-323-2345.
- To be better prepared for possible emergencies or disasters, sign up with the Regional Public Information Network (RPIN) to receive news alerts on your computer on weather, street and highway closures, updates on what agencies are doing to respond to emergencies and incidents, etc., in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties. RPIN's website is www.rpin.org.

- Become a Map Your Neighborhood (MYN) trainer and train your neighbors how to prepare for and respond to a disaster, as a community. For on-line information, go to <http://emd.wa.gov/myn/index.shtml> or contact Tim Perciful, Training Director for King County Fire District #44's Mountain View Fire and Rescue on tperciful@kcf44.org or on 253-735-0284.
- Become a CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) member and train to respond to emergencies and disasters when called upon to supplement the efforts of fire department personnel and other first responders. Classes are offered twice yearly by Maple Valley Fire & Life Safety with the next class being held in February, 2008. For more information, contact the Public Education Specialist, Janine Johnson, on janinej@maplevalleyfire.org or on 425-433-2116.
- Volunteer at your local animal shelter so that they will have sufficient help to assist them handling the overflow of lost or abandoned animals found during or after the emergency. Regular training sessions for helping out at the Kent or Crossroads shelters are scheduled by the Volunteer Coordinator for King County Animal Services and Programs. Her contact information is lconner13@yahoo.com. More information on volunteer opportunities can be obtained from www.metrokc.gov/animals or 206-296-7387.
- Join an animal rescue team and learn techniques to aid, evacuate and shelter animals during a disaster. The Washington State Animal Response Team is one example of a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that provides this training. For more information, go to www.washingtonsart.org.

Information produced by: The American Red Cross (ARC), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), United Animal Nations (UAN), and the United States Humane Society (HSUS).



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR HORSES

WASART Website: www.washingtonsart.org
E-mail: animalresponseteam@gmail.com



Disaster preparedness is important for all animals, but it takes extra consideration for horses because of their size and the requirements for transporting them. If you think that disasters happen only if you live in a floodplain, near an earthquake fault line, or in a coastal area, you may be tragically mistaken. Disasters can happen anywhere and include barn fires, hazardous materials spills, propane line explosions, and train derailments, all of which may necessitate evacuation. It is imperative that you are prepared to move your horses to a safe area.

During an emergency, the time you have to evacuate your horses will be limited. With an effective emergency plan, you may have enough time to move your horses to safety. If you are unprepared or wait until the last minute to evacuate, you could be told by emergency management officials that you must leave your horses behind. Once you leave your property, you have no way of knowing how long you will be kept out of the area. If left behind, your horses could be unattended for days without care, food, or water. To help you avoid this situation, we have prepared information and suggestions to help you plan for emergencies.

Horse Evacuation Tips

- Make arrangements in advance to have your horse trailered in case of an emergency. If you do not have your own trailer or do not have enough trailer space for all of your horses, be sure you have several people on standby to help evacuate your horses.
- Know where you can take your horses in an emergency evacuation. Make arrangements with a friend or another horse owner to stable your horses if needed. Contact your local animal care and control agency, agricultural extension agent, or local emergency management authorities for information about shelters in your area.

- Inform friends and neighbors of your evacuation plans. Post detailed instructions in several places—including the barn office or tack room, the horse trailer, and barn entrances— to ensure they are accessible to emergency workers in case you are not able to evacuate your horses yourself.
- **Place your horses' Coggins tests, veterinary papers, identification photographs, and vital information**—such as medical history, allergies, and emergency telephone numbers (veterinarian, family members, etc.)—in a watertight envelope. Store the envelope with your other important papers in a safe place that can be quickly reached.
- Keep halters ready for your horses. Each halter should include the following **information: the horse's name, your name, your telephone number, and another emergency telephone number** where someone can be reached.
- Prepare a basic first aid kit that is portable and easily accessible.
- Be sure to have on hand a supply of water, hay, feed, and medications for several days for each horse you are evacuating.
- It is very important that your horses are comfortable being loaded onto a trailer. If your horses are unaccustomed to being loaded onto a trailer, practice the procedure so they become used to it.
- There may be times when taking your horses with you is impossible during an emergency. So you must consider different types of disasters and whether your horses would be better off in a barn or loose in a field.

(Excerpted with permission from the Humane Society of Missouri)



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR LIVESTOCK

WASART website: www.washingtonsart.org

E-mail: animalresponseteam@gmail.com

Phone: 425-681-5498

Why Livestock Owners Need to Be Prepared

Disaster preparedness is important for all animals, but it is particularly important for livestock because of the animals' size and the requirements needed to shelter or transport them. If you think that disasters happen only if you live in a floodplain, near an earthquake fault line, or in a coastal area, you may be tragically mistaken. Disasters can happen anywhere and include barn fires, hazardous materials spills, propane line explosions, and train derailments, all of which may necessitate evacuation. It is imperative that you be prepared to protect your livestock, whether by evacuating or by sheltering in place.

Evacuation Planning



The leading causes of death of large animals in hurricanes and similar events are collapsed barns, dehydration, electrocution, and accidents resulting from fencing failure. If you own farm animals, you should take precautions to protect them from these hazards, no matter what the disaster potential for your area.

- Evacuate animals as soon as possible. Be ready to leave once the evacuation is ordered. In a slowly evolving disaster, such as a hurricane, leave no later than 72 hours before anticipated landfall, especially if you will be hauling a high-profile trailer such as a horse trailer. **Remember: Even a fire truck fully loaded with water is considered "out of service" in winds exceeding 40 mph.** If there are already high winds, it may not be possible to evacuate safely.
- Arrange for a place to shelter your animals. Plan ahead and work within your community to establish safe shelters for farm animals. Potential facilities include fairgrounds, other farms, racetracks, humane societies, convention centers, and any other safe and appropriate facilities you can find. Survey your community and potential host communities along your planned evacuation route.
- Contact your local emergency management authority and become familiar with at least two possible evacuation routes well in advance.
- Set up safe transportation. Trucks, trailers, and other vehicles suitable for transporting livestock (appropriate for transporting each specific type of animal) should be available, along with experienced handlers and drivers.
- Take all your disaster supplies with you or make sure they will be available at your evacuation site. You should have or be able to readily obtain feed, water, veterinary supplies, handling equipment, tools, and generators if necessary.

- If your animals are sheltered off your property, make sure that they remain in the groupings they are used to. Also, be sure they are securely contained and sheltered from the elements if necessary, whether in cages, fenced-in areas, or buildings.

Farm Disaster Kit

Make a disaster kit so you have supplies on hand in the event of a disaster. Place the kit in a central location and let everyone know where it is. Check the contents regularly to ensure fresh and complete supplies. Include the following items, then add items that you use every day:

- Current list of all animals, including their location and records of feeding, vaccinations, and tests. Make this information available at various locations on the farm. Make sure that you have proof of ownership for all animals.
- Supplies for temporary identification of your animals, such as plastic neckbands and permanent markers to label your animals with your name, address, and telephone number.
- Basic first aid kit.
- Handling equipment such as halters, cages, and appropriate tools for each kind of animal.
- Water, feed, and buckets.
- Tools and supplies needed for sanitation.
- Disaster equipment such as a cell phone, flashlights, portable radios, and batteries.
- Other safety and emergency items for your vehicles and trailers.
- Food, water, and disaster supplies for your family. Your local humane organization, agricultural extension agent, or local emergency management agency may be able to **provide you with information about your community's disaster response plans.**

Sheltering in Place

If evacuation is not possible, a decision must be made whether to confine large animals to an available shelter on your farm or leave them out in pastures. Owners may believe that their animals are safer inside barns, but in many circumstances, confinement takes away the **animals'** ability to protect themselves. This decision should be based on the type of disaster and the soundness and location of the sheltering building. Survey your property for the best location for animal sheltering. If your pasture area meets the following criteria, your large animals may be better off out in the pasture than being evacuated:

- No exotic (nonnative) trees, which uproot easily
- No overhead power lines or poles
- No debris or sources of blowing debris
- No barbed-wire fencing (woven-wire fencing is best)
- Not less than one acre in size (if less than an acre, your livestock may not be able to avoid blowing debris).

If your pasture area does not meet these criteria, you should evacuate. Whether you evacuate or shelter in place, make sure that you have adequate and safe fencing or pens to separate and group animals appropriately. Work with your state department of agriculture and county extension service. If your animals cannot be evacuated, these agencies may be able to provide on-farm oversight. Contact them well in advance to learn their capabilities and the most effective communication procedure.

(Excerpted with permission from Humane Society of Missouri)

Disaster Preparedness for Livestock

Greta Cook, Vice-President
Washington State Animal Response Team (WASART)
www.washingtontart.org

Our animals rely on us to take care of their daily needs, and during a disaster it is critical that we have a plan to help ensure their safety and survival. Fortunately the process of disaster preparedness is basically the same for humans as it is for large and small animals; Learn about the hazards (earthquakes, floods, windstorms, wildfires, hazardous materials etc.) in your area and the steps you can take to prepare for them; Make a plan; Build an emergency kit; Practice your plan and get involved.

Animals are considered property and since emergency personnel are directed to care for persons first, then property, they may be able to assist you but not your animals. Ultimately the safety and wellbeing of your animals is your responsibility. A dog or cat is more likely to be rescued by emergency personnel, whereas a goat, llama, cow or horse may be left because no one has the handling experience, means to transport or facilities to contain the animals if they are rescued.

Hazards – Flooding is a hazard we have all seen on the evening news. If you live in a flood prone area, you are probably familiar with what actions are needed to keep safe. Other hazards may be new or unexpected in your area.

Talk to your fire, police, county, and state officials to learn what hazards they are preparing for such as land slides, chemical spills from train derailment or traffic accidents, and dam failures. Learn what plans if any they have in place to care for livestock and pets and what they expect of you as the animal's owner.

After determining what hazards might impact you at home, think about those that might impact you while at work, school or when traveling. Where you are when disaster strikes will affect your response.

And since disasters come in all sizes, and can happen any time of the day or night, now is the time to start preparing.

Disaster Plan - Prepare to be self sufficient for 3 days to 2 weeks or more.

Sheltering in place – may be your best option or your only option if you are unable to leave or are told to stay put by local authorities.

- Do a hazard hunt and identify things that need to be moved or removed, secured or repaired; heavy object stored on high shelves can fall and cause injuries or block exits during an earthquake; roofing materials leaning against a barn can become projectiles in a windstorm; flood waters will pick up any object not secured and chemicals spilled will quickly contaminate water the animals are standing in; brush, dried grasses and lumber will easily accelerate a barn fire or wildland fire; cold temperatures can freeze the water supply causing dehydration and higher feed requirements.
- Survey your property to identify the most secure places to keep your animals depending upon the hazards you may experience. Locate high ground and areas clear of overhanging limbs and power lines. If you do not have safe areas perhaps you can

make arrangements with a neighbor who does. Have supplies on hand to rig up temporary containment in case your fencing is compromised such as electrical tape and step in posts, pipe panels or wire mesh. Think about what you already have on hand to use and plan to acquire any other needed supplies.

- Find a secure and easily accessible location to store your Disaster Kit (see list).

Evacuation – may be required at a moments notice and takes planning to happen quickly and effectively.

- Have several places to go out of the hazard area. Make arrangements with friends, family or boarding facilities in advance and have their number in your cell phone to let them know you are coming.
- Map several evacuation routes avoiding heavily traveled roads. Keep in mind that emergency vehicles may block or restrict road access while responding to the disaster.
- Vehicles need to be “road-ready” with a full tank of fuel. Gas stations may be closed or have long lines.
- Have containers for smaller animals easily accessible and train animals ahead of time to load quickly with different people and at night.
- Leave early to avoid heavy traffic.
- Practice your plan to see how long it takes to get on the road and to your destination.

If you do not have transportation for your animals, consider talking to neighbors or friends in your area who could transport your animals to another location or shelter. Likewise, you can offer to assist if you have extra trailer space and know of a neighbor who may need animals transported.

Prioritize which animals go first, second, third if evacuation time is limited or due to transport space limitations. Talk this over with family members and anyone who works with your animals or might be involved with their evacuation. Post an Evacuation Notice on brightly colored paper to let rescue teams know you have left and they can move on to search the next house.

If you must evacuate and leave animals behind help the rescue teams by:

- Noting where you are going and how you can be contacted.
- Describe your animals and where they are located.
- If any animals have special needs i.e. diet considerations or medication requirements, include this information in the notice.
- Describe which animals have priority for evacuation if all can not be removed at once.
- Leave extra feed and water easily accessible so animals can be fed if they are safe and secure on site and do not need to be evacuated to a shelter.

These principles apply whether your animals live on your property or somewhere else. If you board your animals at another location, talk to the owner about their disaster plan. Learn what they expect of you and what you can expect from them. If they do not have a disaster plan, share this information with them and offer to help develop a plan.

Identify your animals – and keep a copy of the information in your disaster kit and with an out-of-state contact.

- Physical descriptions - Document breed, sex, age, coat color, height, weight, distinguishing marks and scars, freeze marks or brands and their location, microchip number, tattoo number and location, ear notch or tag, breed registration number and pertinent health issues.

- Photograph all sides showing distinguishing marks and differences in coat color or appearance if there are seasonal changes. Including yourself in one of the pictures can help prove ownership. Update photos periodically.
- Permanent ID methods will vary depending upon the species of animal.
 - Freeze marking is a permanent, painless, unalterable way to identify equines (horses, mules, donkeys) as individuals. The unique mark is easily visible and acts as a deterrent to theft as well as positively identifying the animal. A special branding iron holds a breed or state symbol and a series of alpha-symbols that represent the registry or state number. The iron is chilled in liquid nitrogen then applied to the neck. The cold damages the hair follicle so that the hair will grow in white on dark colored horses or will be bald (like a hot brand) on light colored horses. The brand is registered with the state and Kryo Kinetics USA LLC. More information can be found at: www.kryokineticsusa.com
 - Ranch brands or hot brands identify a location i.e. the ranch, and need to be registered with the state brand department. The brand fee must be renewed periodically to keep ownership or someone else can claim the brand.
 - Microchips can be inserted in any animal and are a cost effective method of identification. Universal scanners have the ability to read chips from the various manufactures. The chip is about the size of a grain of rice and is inserted with a needle. Once a chip is inserted into your animal the number needs to be registered with the manufacturer or a recovery network. There is a fee to register and to change information such as when an animal is sold. For more information about microchipping and safety concerns, go to the American Veterinary Medical Association website at: www.avma.org
 - Tattoos are less commonly used today and can fade or be hard to read.

Temporary ID Methods - include using break away halters and collars with temporary ID tags, livestock marking crayon, non-toxic, non-water-soluble spray paint, to write your phone number on the animals' side, weaving a note with your contact information into the animal's hair, and writing your phone number with a permanent marker on the animal's hooves.

A Portable Disaster Kit - is your supply kit that travels with you if you must evacuate and can be used when sheltering in place. Keep in a safe and secure but easily accessible location. Have a minimum 2 week supply of feed, supplements and medication and a 3 day supply for your trailer/vehicle. Store as much water as possible and think about alternate sources such as streams and ponds.

Remember to only use your kit in an emergency. The suggested list will help you get started. Add items that work for you and your situation. Be creative, network, share resources and budget for additional items.

- Plastic garbage can with wheels or other sturdy portable container
- Feed and water containers
- Halter and lead rope or other appropriate control device
- Temporary identification tags
- First aid kit and book – ask your vet for suggestions and how to use the items
- Shampoo to remove chemicals in flood situations
- Towels
- Brushes
- Blanket

- Portable crank radio, battery backup
- Flashlight or headlamp, batteries
- Fire extinguisher
- Tools – hammer, shovel, wire cutters, knife or multi tool with knife
- Duct tape
- Rope – 50' or more
- Tarp
- Gloves – leather and gripper type
- Face mask or bandana
- Eye protection
- Camera for documentation
- Important records kept in a water proof pouch
 - Registry papers, identification records, photos to help prove ownership and for lost posters
 - Medical and vaccinations records, special feeding instructions
 - Maps of your area with predetermined evacuation routes
 - Emergency Contact numbers - family, friends, neighbors, your out-of-state contact, veterinarians, farrier, animal control, shelters, local and out of area boarding facilities, local Emergency Management, Dept of Agriculture state veterinarian and brand inspector, etc.
 - Emergency medical release form authorizing medical treatment for your animals up to a specified dollar amount if you are out of the area or can not be reached. Ask your vet for suggestion.

“ICE” In Case of Emergency - Add contact numbers to your cell phone under ICE or ICE Animal. This is an international designation that emergency responders look for on a personal cell phone if you are found injured and unable to speak or are unconscious. Include your vet and any care takers for your animals as well as for yourself who you would like called on your behalf. Starting with a period in front of the letter (.ICE) will make sure this is the first entry in you phone address book making it easy to locate. If you have more than one entry, you can add numerical numbers to each ICE entry. ICE 2, ICE 3, ICE Animal 2, ICE Animal 3 will then show up in that order

Cash - may be the only way to pay for needed supplies in a disaster. Keep some on hand to pay for feed, fuel, transport or other assistance as power outages may make credit transactions impossible.

Lost animal - may be hiding for days or have become disoriented in the disaster. Check daily with the animal shelters and put up posters with a picture and description of your animal and how you can be contacted.

Found animals - can be taken to the nearest shelter or you can notify the shelter giving a detailed description of the animal and its location. Animals that are stressed, sick or injured can act unpredictably and should be handled by rescue teams that have the necessary training and equipment.

What is normal? - Learn what is “normal” for your animals when they are healthy. Ask your vet to show you how to take your animals vital signs if you are unfamiliar. Pulse, respiration, temperature, capillary refill time, and gut sounds are the basics. Knowing what is normal for your animals will help you determine if they need medical attention after a disaster.

Develop a neighborhood plan - by identifying available resources such as medical training, animal handling experience, generators, safe holding areas, tractor or other heavy equipment. Identify neighbors with special needs i.e. impaired mobility, small children, health issues. Develop a “buddy system” with a friend or neighbor that will look after your animals if you are unavailable and you will do the same for them. Develop a “buddy system” with a friend or neighbor that will look after your animals if you are unavailable and you will do the same for them. Take the Map Your Neighborhood training for more suggestions and an easy to use planning template. <http://emd.wa.gov/myn/index.shtml>

Review and update plans yearly - and when you get a new animal. Send updated photos, contacts and other information to your out-of-state contact via email or on a CD. Refresh your feed and water supplies every 3 to 6 months and medication as often as needed.

Training with organizations - such as American Red Cross, American Humane Association, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), FEMA online courses and local animal shelters can strengthen your ability to respond more effectively to a disaster. Get the help you need to be able to handle your animals in a safe and efficient manner.

Get involved with your community - and learn what emergency plans are in place. Let your community planners know that you have animals and want to help develop or update plans so animals are included. Funding is often limited and your encouragement and offers to assist will help get the ball rolling. Support organizations in your area that provide animal disaster response such as the Washington State Animal Response Team (WASART).

Practice your plan - keep adding to your Disaster Kit, get comfortable driving your vehicle and trailer in tight spots, renew your first aid and CPR training, and get involved with your neighborhood and community planning.

Training Resources:

- WA State Animal Response Team (WASART) a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization *helping animals and their owners in disasters* through disaster response, volunteer training, community planning and public education www.washingtonsart.org
- American Humane Association (AHA) training in animal emergency services and sheltering <http://www.americanhumane.org>
- Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) personal and community education and training <http://www.citizencorps.gov/cert/>
- FEMA Independent Study Program – free online courses on Animals in Disaster, general preparedness <http://training.fema.gov/IS/crslist.asp>
- Large Animal Rescue – calendar of Large Animal Rescue training dates <http://www.saveyourhorse.com/wholearn.htm>
- WA State Emergency Management Division – training calendar and publications http://www.emd.wa.gov/preparedness/prepare_index.shtml
- American Red Cross <http://www.redcross.org>

Animal Resources:

- Emergency Planning Workbook from TheHorse.com and EquineU.com <http://www.thehorse.com/pdf/emergency/emergency.pdf>

- Barnyard Animal Rescue Plan
www.redcross.org/services/disaster/beprepared/barnyard.html
- American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Disaster Preparedness Resources
<http://www.avma.org/disaster/>
- Livestock Handling Tips to Minimize Animal Stress brochure from CA Dept of Food and Agriculture
www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/pdfs/lstockhandling.pdf
- ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center (888) 426-4435. A \$60 consultation fee may apply. www.asPCA.org
- California Department of Food and Agriculture – Disaster Preparedness for Pets and Livestock. www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/DP_for_Pets_and_Livestock.html
www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/Disaster_Preparedness.html#Haulers
- WSDA Livestock Identification - Brand Information and Missing or Stolen Livestock information. <http://agr.wa.gov/FoodAnimal/Livestock/MissingLivestock.htm>

General Resources:

- NOAA National Weather Service – forecasts, storm tracking, weather safety, publications <http://www.weather.gov/>
- Emergency Resource Guide – general preparedness booklet for specific hazards
http://emd.wa.gov/publications/pubed/emergency_resources_guide.pdf
- 3 Days 3 Ways – be ready to survive on your own for a minimum of 3 days following a disaster. <http://www.govlink.org/3days3ways/>
- Map Your Neighborhood – helping neighborhoods prepare for disasters
<http://emd.wa.gov/myn/index.shtml>
- Ready – Prepare, Plan, Stay Informed. <http://www.ready.gov/>