

**PROTECTING YOUR HORSE
in the event of
FIRE, EARTHQUAKE OR FLOOD**

Moraga-Orinda Fire District

July 16, 1999

Willis Lamm, Fire Captain
Disaster Services Program Lead

Adapted for Lyon and Storey Counties, Nevada

C/O Least Resistance Training Concepts

May 10, 2005

FIRST ADAPTED DRAFT

It's summertime, a season of high fire danger. You smell smoke and hear sirens. You and your comrades have large animals that you are concerned about. Would you know what to do?

The ground has shaken for a terribly long time. You and your family are OK but it is dark and there is no power and water. Fallen trees are blocking the main roads. Can you self-sufficiently care for your livestock for an extended period of time?

It's 3-AM. It's rained harder than it has for years. A flash flood warning has been issued for the hill areas. Do you know if you and your animals would be impacted? Would you know how to act if you were in danger?

These are recurrent situations in the west, which oftentimes result in death and injury to valuable livestock and even death and injury to citizens trying to protect and/or rescue their animals. What is particularly unfortunate is that most of these casualties could have been prevented had the livestock owners been prepared, heeded advisories and warnings by public officials and followed a logical action plan.

It is an awful feeling to find yourself caught by surprise, become overwhelmed, expend great efforts in vain and lose your livestock. While not every contingency can be addressed, with preplanning, organization, self-discipline and through cooperative efforts with local public safety agencies, livestock owners can substantially increase the likelihood that they can resolve threats to their animals in a satisfactory manner.

It is to this end that the Livestock Protection Element of the County's Community Disaster Preparedness Program has been initiated. This element will require the proactive involvement of livestock owners and it is the intent of the County that it remains dynamic, changing as necessary to reflect the needs of our communities.

CHAPTER I

THE UNFORESEEN EMERGENCY

There rarely occurs a truly unforeseen emergency. The west has severe fire weather every year. We know about the potential for a serious earthquake. Subtropical Pacific storms have the potential to deliver devastating quantities of rain. The problem we face is that generally that we cannot predict with certainty when and where one of these foreseen emergencies will occur.

These emergencies have the potential to quickly outstrip the capabilities of public agencies and emergency service providers. Therefore the livestock owner will likely be faced with the prospect of having to provide self help, and livestock groups, clubs, and associations will need to be prepared to assist their members as well as provide assistance to groups in other localities.

You, as a livestock owner, need to take some time and focus on developing the resources necessary to cope with a serious emergency. You may need a workable evacuation plan or be self sufficient for a period of at least 72 hours to perhaps as long as several weeks or month. You may need to provide for your animals in their customary place of keeping without benefit of utilities or useable roadways. You may also need to provide for animals, which you have evacuated to distant locations that do not have sufficient supplies on hand.

Therefore a logical plan of self-help undertaken by the horse community, in cooperation with and guided by public safety officials, is the key to dealing with significant emergencies efficiently, effectively and safely.

Please Note:

This particular manual is designed for horse owners, however the same general principles apply for owners of any species of livestock kept as pets.

CHAPTER II

WHY THE COUNTY IS INVOLVED

Various County agencies and special districts are charged with the responsibility for protecting life and property. While many are not in the business of routinely handling livestock, they are in the business of mitigating various emergencies that put livestock at risk.

Fire department vehicles compete with horse trailers for access and roadway space; the livestock owners need to get in and out to remove their animals and the various fire agencies need to get in and take positions to attack the fire and implement other emergency operations. Coordination between these large vehicles trying using narrow roadways under emergency conditions is paramount to helping resolve the emergency and in avoiding conflicts and confusion which can only lead to the emergency getting worse.

Furthermore, public safety agencies cannot risk the complications which can occur when untrained, unaccounted for citizens enter a danger zone in a manner that is not coordinated by a public safety agency and may not be compatible with the emergency operations that are taking place. Such actions put the citizen would-be rescuers at risk as well as increase the likelihood of accidents and injuries involving livestock which may be set loose and encounter vehicles occupied by responding emergency workers and evacuating citizens. Therefore without appropriate planning and coordination, the position of most public safety agencies will generally be to order the humans out, shelter the animals in place and do their best to protect livestock with whatever resources that they have available to assign to such tasks.

It is the position of the County to encourage the citizenry to become proficient in effective self-help programs and to provide coordination, information, training and other appropriate services to facilitate the success of such programs. It is toward these objectives that the Livestock Protection Element of the County's Community Disaster Preparedness Program has been created.

CHAPTER III

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND PREPARATION ACTIVITIES

Planning is the precursor to preparation. It identifies risk components and issues, the locations of animals of concern, the resources that are available, routes of access and egress and operational requirements that are established by public safety agencies. Planning evolves from identification and evaluation to operational considerations. Probabilities can be estimated and the ability of the involved groups to execute "the plan" can be measured. Finally, planning involves evaluation; an objective assessment of whether the participating groups can carry out "the plan" effectively and safely for if they cannot, the plan will have to be modified so that livestock owners should have reasonable expectations as to what will and will not likely happen.

Once planning is complete the various participants must prepare themselves so that they can act as a productive component of the plan on an instant's notice. If they are to be counted on to perform a specific task or service, then they have to be able to do what is expected in a time frame that is anticipated.

Once preparations are in place the participants need to participate in basic training, test their skills and abilities and conduct annual (or more frequent) exercises to verify the continuous viability of the response group to respond effectively and in a coordinated manner.

Preparatory steps to be considered:

Hold general informational meetings with neighborhood horse owners and horse associations.

Establish a task force consisting of representatives of the various horse groups, coordinated and assisted by fire, law enforcement and animal control agencies, for purposes of developing local action plans and a means for regional coordination and which should include the following tasks:

Identify where livestock are located and related risk factors.

Identify local and regional human, supply, equipment and facilities resources that may be required in an emergency.

Determine availability of supplies and facilities; generate required agreements and prearrangement for use of same.

Train volunteers

FEMA Community Emergency Response Team (C.E.R.T.) training

Basic first aid and CPR

Basic veterinary emergency first aid

Safe livestock handling and trailering

Logistics support (How to procure, distribute and operate water, feed, essential supplies and equipment, gasoline powered pump(s), etc.)

Establish an Area Livestock Emergency Response Team.

Select Unit Leaders and train to FEMA IS-010 and IS-011 Certifications.

Establish an emergency callout procedure.

Establish an identification system for prequalified ALERT participants which is recognized by County OES (e.g., disaster worker ID cards.)

Develop neighborhood and area maps listing livestock, owners, addresses, contact numbers, numbers and types of animals, types of facilities, types of fencing, arenas or large paddocks available for safe emergency staging of animals, and other resources (e.g., water, feed, tractor, 4wheel drive vehicles, portable pipe corrals, cellular telephones, CB or HAM radios) which may be useful in an emergency.

Identify "safe zones" which may offer shelter and/or some resistance to fire or flood in the event an evacuation which is underway has to be aborted and residents with their livestock have to seek immediate cover.

Identify who in the immediate area has suitable tow vehicles and who has trailers that can be used in an emergency. Make sure that the tow vehicles and trailers are compatible.

Maintain an updated and accurate resource list.

Encourage some participants to qualify for Ham radio licenses and integrate with the region's Disaster Communications System (DCS).

Make sure ALL properties have addresses which are clearly visible from the street from either approach direction, day or night and during smoky conditions. (If out of area fire crews are assigned to protect your neighborhood, they will not be effective if they are unsure of where they are headed when several of the houses are unidentifiable. Not only do you want them to find your address, you don't want them stopping a half dozen times along the way at unnumbered houses trying to determine if they have reached you or not. Visible addresses are required by law and it is the neighborhoods that can best bring compliance by all residents.)

Hold a "Horse fire drill" with your neighbors and if possible include the fire department in your planning and exercise.

CHAPTER IV

PERSONAL PREPARATION ACTIVITIES

Preparing your land and your supplies:

Thoughtfully and thoroughly assess your own situation. Consider all of the necessities to protect and maintain your family, livestock and pets, land, residence, outbuildings, livestock, pets, etc. Determine what resources you will need to sustain all for a minimum of 72 hours. Develop a list of essential supplies, procure them, note where they are stored and maintain the list in a handy location.

Keep emergency supplies in a safe and accessible location.

Fire can travel extremely fast, especially in lighter fuels such as standing dried annual grasses. Fire tends to follow the direction of the wind. Fire travels fastest going up hill and is the hottest in natural landform chimneys. Lack of vegetation will not always preclude the fire traveling across your land but abatement of excess vegetation can help minimize the spread and make fire control more likely.

Maintain appropriate clearings around your buildings and pastures to serve as fire breaks to help facilitate fire control lines.

The Fire Department must be able to quickly find you and get fire fighting equipment onto your property. Your address must be easily seen from the street. (Remember, in a significant fire your local fire fighters will already be committed elsewhere and crews from out of the area will likely be the ones responding to your location. Do not assume that they are familiar and know how to locate your address.)

If you have an electric/security gate, be sure everyone in the household knows how to open it when the power is out and open it before the fire reaches you and you find yourself in the midst of a crisis. Ask at your local fire officials for information about installing a "Knox box" to insure that fire fighters will have rapid access.

Know where any fire hydrants may be located in your area to better assist out of area fire personnel.

Locate your gas shut-off valve and have the appropriate shut-off tool attached to the piping by chain or cable.

Know where your main electrical service panels are located and how to shut them off

Store supplies of diesel fuel, gasoline, propane, kerosene, etc. at a safe distance from the house and barn.

If you live in or your barn is located in a high fire danger area, have a hose bib at each corner of every building with 3/4 inch hoses attached with nozzles on each hose. Check the condition of the hoses every spring. In some locations it may be a good idea to install sprinklers in, around, and on top of barns and stables.

Maintain trash barrels or plastic drums filled with water. Keep smaller buckets available to carry water. Have plenty of burlap bags and/or large bath towels ready which can be soaked with water for use for fire fighting or for personal and horse protection. (Contact your mosquito abatement agency for assistance in controlling mosquitoes in your fire water barrels or purchase "mosquito rings" from your nursery or garden center.)

If you are on a public water system do not expect to have much water pressure as everyone else will be tapping into the local water supply including the fire department. Be prepared to put out fresh hot spots with your stored

water and bucket or wet burlap bag. Shovel dirt on spot fires whenever possible in order to conserve your water supply.

If you maintain fire fighting equipment, keep it in a location that is always accessible and maintain it in clean, good working order. Do not use dedicated fire fighting equipment except during an emergency.

The following list includes fire fighting tools and emergency equipment that should be considered, depending on local needs and practicality:

Flashlights / lanterns with replacement batteries

Battery powered radio

Horse evacuation supplies

Fire extinguishers (recently recharged)

Gasoline powered pump (to retrieve water from pools, ponds and canals)

First aid kits (for both humans and horses)

Ladders (to reach building roofs)

Generator with adequate fuel for lighting and other emergency needs for an extended period.

Other useful hand tools include:

Shovel

Sledge hammer

Machete

Rake

Bolt cutters

Water buckets

Hoe

Pry bar

Leather gloves

Pruning loppers

Pitchfork

Claw hammer

Ax

Chain saw

Burlap bags

If you use a well for water supply consider purchasing a suitable generator to power the well and have a qualified electrician provide a means for rapidly disconnecting the well from the utility company and plugging it into the generator. If more than one property can feasibly share a well, you may consider sharing the costs of the stand-by generator and designing a way to connect the various water systems together, such as by connecting the two closest water spigots from adjoining properties together via a clean hose.

Notes:

You may choose a generator that can power your well and also essential lighting, refrigeration and communications equipment. Cooking and heating appliances generally draw significant amounts of current and you should rely on camp stoves and non-electric sources of heat for those purposes.

You **MUST** properly install any generator that is connected to your home or ranch electrical system. Failure to do so can result in the generator back-feeding into the local electrical grid, drawing off most of your power and creating a life threatening condition for utility workers and citizens who may come in contact with presumably "dead" downed wires.

If you supply one water system from another via a hose, you should sanitize the water that was provided by the hose prior to drinking it and the well that was shut down should be chlorinated prior to reusing it if not isolated by a closed valve.

A large fire can create its own wind which can cause cinders to fly long distances and shower down onto seemingly protected areas where your horses may be.

Proper trimming and pruning of your trees and clearing underneath will make a difference. Using fire retardant plants in landscaping will greatly minimize the air-borne cinders created during a firestorm.

Many trees that are not generally considered combustible can catch fire and burn when debris is allowed to gather underneath. The burning debris can "preheat" the branches of the trees, causing them to be vulnerable to combustion.

Other debris, which includes manure and bedding that you may have used for mulch, can also catch fire and can be difficult to completely extinguish. Bedding in corrals and stalls is extremely flammable and burning pieces can whip around in the wind and spread a fire. If a fire is approaching, remove all bedding and cover it or wet it down or move the horse(s) to a safer area.

Whenever working in hostile conditions you must wear appropriate protective clothing. Cotton, wool and leather fabrics are appropriate. Synthetics melt and rubber based materials burn. Long-sleeved shirts and long cotton or wool pants are appropriate as are leather gloves and boots. A Cotton bandanna can be used as a mask, sweatband and to protect your hair. Where flying brands may be present use a pair of good quality soft sided eye goggles and a respirator to protect your eyes and lungs.

Maintain a list of emergency telephone numbers; the emergency and public information numbers for your local fire department, law enforcement and highway patrol (for road closures), veterinarian, and animal control. Maintain a copy of this list at your home and barn as well as in all of your vehicles.

Prepare for horse related issues:

Examine your horse facility. It may be easier to note the things which aren't flammable since most things around a stable will burn including wood, plastic, paper, grasses, bedding, feed supplies, and even thinner strips of some aluminum alloys.

With respect to the flammability of feeds, the drier it is and the more air surface it has, the faster it burns. Keep your feed and bedding away from structures. The fine dust from feed left on the floor is also flammable.

Dispose of ruined feed immediately.

Do not store feed in your house or garage. In case of fire, it is possible that your homeowners insurance could be negated by the storage of feed in improper places.

Hay stacks can become blazing infernos that are extremely difficult to extinguish. Place a flame retardant cover over your stack. If it does catch fire, pull the stack apart if you can safely do so.

Old cobwebs can catch flammable dust and can actually catch fire. Sweep cobwebs from rafters, walls, and fixtures often.

Spontaneous combustion can happen where you store saddle cleaning and/or woodworking materials such as linseed oil. Store oily rags in fire proof containers or wash and dry them immediately after use. Store cleaning materials in sealed fire resistant containers.

Eaves on your buildings can attract fire if they are unprotected. Roofs and rain gutters should be kept free of leaves, pine needles and other flammable debris.

Examine your horse fencing. Wood fencing burns, PVC fencing melts. They may not be safe in a fire. Consider the location of your property and select the safest type of fencing for your animals. During an emergency do not count on a "hot wire to contain your horse.

Use fire safe equipment for your horse. Nylon halters and ropes can melt into your horse's flesh. Use a leather or cotton rope halter and a cotton lead rope. Metal pieces on halters and leads can become burning hot. Don't use nylon or plastic blankets, sheets or fly masks as they also can melt.

Horses may panic and become wild with fear when they perceive danger. Stay aware and alert as well as calm and methodical. Your demeanor, as perceived by your horse, may be the single most significant element in your successful handling of an emergency situation.

Horses that are in a panic state will often not leave the security of their stall or corral. If horses led out from their stalls are not properly secured they may run back into the burning barn.

If you must tie your horse be certain it is to an adequate post which is firmly set. A frightened horse can generate tremendous energy and rip a fence down, dragging the fence post or cross rail behind in a frantic flight. Practice tying your horse for extended periods of time so it can be safely secured during a real emergency.

If you own a horse you should also own a horse trailer and an adequate tow vehicle to transport your animal. Always maintain at least a half tank of fuel in your tow vehicle at all times. Keep your truck and trailer in good operating condition and have it serviced regularly. Inspect the floor and undercarriage of the trailer regularly for dry rot and corrosion.

If you do not own a horse trailer you need to plan ahead of time for transportation and for a destination for your horse. Coordinate these issues in advance with the local ALERT group. Let friends and neighbors know about your plan in the event you are not nearby during an emergency.

If you board your horse make sure that the stable manager has an emergency plan. Go over the plan with the stable management and encourage them to cooperate with the local fire agency and ALERT group. Stable operators can request a free inspection and "Self-Defense Evaluation" from most local fire departments or animal control agencies.

Make sure that your horse has some sort of permanent identification, such as a freeze-mark, brand, tattoo or chip implant. Keep a copy of all your horse's identification papers (e.g., papers which describe breed, sex, age, color and illustrate markings and list tattoos and brands, etc.) and/or clear photographs of all unique features of your horse in a safe place.

Pack a Horse Evacuation Kit in a non-combustible container that contains all the equipment you will need. If possible, keep this evacuation kit in your horse trailer. Suggested items for this kit include:

Water bucket

Halters

Lead ropes and tie ropes

50 foot cotton rope

Equine medications & instructions

Copies of identification papers for each horse

Feeding instructions (in case others care for your horse)

Equine first aid kit

Flashlight

Roll of Duct Tape

Cattle marking Crayon

A change of clothing for you

Current local and regional road maps

Make sure you have identification tags or indelible ink identification on your halters and lead ropes.

Water issues:

Water storage must be planned. Calculate how much water you will require to take care of human needs, fight a fire and water your animals. Public water sources and electricity for your well will probably be unreliable due to heavy demand or service interruptions so you may likely have to sustain yourself with water already stored in large tanks or barrels.

Store water in several locations on your property and secure the containers so they will not be damaged. Change the water in your storage containers at least four times a year to insure freshness. Rotate this water into your regular water usage to conserve it. Make sure that your drinking water supply cannot become contaminated. If your fire fighting water supply is kept in uncovered barrels for long periods, contact the mosquito abatement district for assistance in preventing mosquitoes or purchase "mosquito rings" from your local nursery or garden center.

Keep bottles of household bleach among your emergency supplies to purify water for which you are unsure of the quality. For horses use 1 ounce of bleach for each 20 gallons of water and allow it to sit for at least 3 hours before using. Commercially available water purification tablets can also be used.

Because of the chemical content ordinarily found in swimming pool water, do not provide it directly to your horse. Place the water in containers and leave it in full sunlight for 1-2 days before using it. The sunlight will remove most of the chemicals and this water will then be safe for your horse to drink. You can also purchase a test kit to check for water purity.

If a threatening fire is evident, fill available buckets and barrels with water early on while you have adequate water pressure or, in the event you are on a well, you still have power with which to operate the well.

Different locations for storing water for fire protection need to be assessed. Try to store the water close to where you expect to use it. If you develop your own private water storage system, remember that for every two feet of additional elevation that your tank is located above the discharge point, the water pressure in your hose will increase by one pound.

Plan in the event your neighbor's well is still operating and yours doesn't. Make arrangements to get water from that source during an emergency. Get written instructions on how to operate the well and make sure other members of your household understand these instructions. Plan that you may need a back-up generator to run the well pump.

Horses need at least 20 gallons of water per day. Make sure you have enough water for other pets, livestock and your family as well. Your planning goal should be to store enough water for at least one week.

Contact your local Animal Control agency or local ALERT coordinator for emergency water drops if you have no stored water available.

Feed Issues:

Store at least a week's supply of feed so that if you become isolated you can provide for your animals. You need to determine how much feed and water you can safely store at a time. Make certain you have stored your feed in a safe place, usually away from the barn and your home. Place pelleted feed and grains in metal containers with secure lids.

If adequate safe storage is available order feed in bulk quantities and arrange your consumption so that your supplies are constantly being rotated.

If your hay storage is outside, purchase a flame resistant tarp to cover the stack(s) to protect it from flying embers. Clean up around pallets and remove and store pallets that are not being used so as not to create a source of ignition.

If your horse has a special diet or medications don't forget to pack that special feed and medicine in case you must evacuate your horse. If this feed and medication cannot be easily carried out, reserve a portion and store it in your evacuation kit, remembering to rotate it as necessary to keep it fresh.

Keep extra copies of your feeding charts that list quantities of hay, water, and supplements for each horse. Pack an extra copy in your evacuation kit. Attach a copy of this information to your horse's halter if it is evacuated from your property by someone else. Don't forget to include your name and description of the horse on the chart in case it gets separated from the halter.

First Aid and Health Considerations:

In the event a veterinarian is not available you may have to take action in the event your horse is injured or experiences health problems. Having adequate first aid supplies and knowing how to use them are essential. Most first aid treatment for horses will be the same as for humans. Basic first aid techniques are listed in most telephone books near the front in a section on emergency first aid and disaster preparedness.

Always keep a first aid kit in the house, at the barn and in the horse trailer. Check it periodically to see that the contents are in good condition and the dates on medicinal items have not expired.

Keep a contact list for veterinarians in your first aid kits and if you call out a vet, make sure that (s)he will be able to reach your animals during the emergency. Purchase a veterinary care book for animal owners and review it so that you can quickly find the various sections you may need during an emergency, especially involving eye injuries, burns and smoke inhalation. Maintain the supplies recommended in these books in your first aid kits.

Organize a horse Emergency First Aid Clinic for you, your neighbors and the members of your local ALERT group.

After a fire has passed be aware that you may experience a temperature inversion which will cause smoke and other pollutants to stay close to the ground like fog. This can cause your horse severe distress. Call your veterinarian for instructions on how to treat your horse if you suspect it is suffering from smoke inhalation. If you suspect your horse is going into shock and the animal is not obviously burned, cover the animal with blankets and call your veterinarian for instructions.

Keep up to date on all vaccinations and worming. In an emergency your horse may be exposed to diseased horses or may be generally more susceptible due to stress caused by the emergency and evacuation. Keep a copy of each horse's health information with your horse's identification paperwork.

Participate in community first aid and CPR courses. Renew these courses as indicated on your course certificate.

Contact the UNR School of Veterinary medicine for a list available equine public education courses.

Identification Issues:

You need to carry personal identification with you that indicates your current address at all times. This may be your only means back to your home or livestock if emergency roadblocks are established.

Prior to any emergency coordinate with your local Law Enforcement agencies and ALERT group to determine what criteria must be met in order to allow you to re-enter a previously evacuated area to remove livestock.

If you have been issued a disaster worker card as a member of an ALERT group, present that card when questioned at any roadblocks. You will be expected to express reasonable knowledge of the following details:

- The nature and location of the emergency

- Your purpose for proceeding past the roadblock

- Which agency you are coordinating with or are working under

- Your specific destination within the secured area (e.g., address of the gather location or staging area)

- How long you expect to be operating within the secured area

- With whom or what agency you will be "checking out" when your task is completed.

Have your vehicle and trailer registrations and automobile insurance card readily available so that if you are stopped and examined you can produce your documents and quickly proceed.

Have current identification for each of your horses. If you do not have state livestock transportation permits for your horses, it is a good idea to carry an identifiable photograph of you with your horse. Identification Charts can be procured from the ALERT volunteers. Keep copies in the barn and/or with your Horse Evacuation Kit. Have identification tags or indelible identification on each horse halter that include the horse's name and your last name. Permanently mark your horse with nonalterable identification such as a freemark, micro chip, or tattoo.

Keep a cattle marking crayon in your evacuation kit to write your name and/or telephone number on your horse. By writing on your horse it can be more easily identified and located by other parties, plus there will be no questions as to identity if its halter is removed or lost.

Evacuations can be frantic. Equipment is often shared as needed and may be used many times. Indelibly label all of your equipment - halters, saddles, bridles, etc., with your name. Your address may also help. A saddle identification form is available from the ALERT volunteers.

Prior to evacuation, have forms prepared which will allow you to track who is removing the horse, the vehicle license number, and to what destination the animals have been taken. If the proposed destination is not satisfactory you may choose to arrange their relocation once all your animals are safely out of danger.

CHAPTER V

NEIGHBORHOOD PREPARATION ACTIVITIES

As a horse owner living in a rural or suburban area you need to be forewarned of trouble early on so that you have time to respond accordingly. You should always stay alert to local conditions and activities, making note of unusual smoke, weather conditions and other signs of danger.

Maintain awareness of local fire conditions. In hill areas take note of unusual winds, especially on hot, dry days, and of red flag fire notifications. (Fire warning signs near many fire stations will indicate fire danger levels.)

Develop a Neighborhood Response Team and share fire danger information with all team members. (A local Neighborhood Response Team should keep track of pets of all kinds as well as elderly citizens who may not be aware of fire risk conditions and/or who may need assistance in evacuating.)

Plan some kind of early warning system for your neighborhood.

Pre-plan your neighborhood and record all relevant information in a formal Neighborhood Emergency Plan. Get a sense of who is usually around and who is usually away at various times of day. Meet regularly and exchange emergency contact numbers and other vital information including names and phone numbers of individuals who can best handle people and animals when owners are not at home. In your preplans specify procedures as to how official emergency information can be obtained and how early evacuation assistance can be requested should the need arise.

Determine who in your family and which of your neighbors are most likely to be home at the time severe fire weather occurs or when you become aware of an emergency which could potentially impact your neighborhood. Make sure there is someone present who knows how to contact everyone, can obtain vital information, can request outside assistance, and will maintain vigilance over the neighborhood.

Have all participants in the plan sign a Emergency Response Consent and Liability Release Form. One copy should be held by the neighborhood's C.E.R.T. leader with a duplicate kept in your horse's emergency evacuation folder.

The Neighborhood Emergency Plan should include specific nonsensitive information about each property; Specific contact information, who has access if the occupants are not home, details and locations of animals which may need rescuing, location where each animal's emergency evacuation documents are kept, pre-planned destinations for each animal and other important information. Keeping this information easily accessible will help ensure that the animals and those who own them can be appropriately tracked as the animals are moved from one location to the next.

Know how many horses and other livestock are in your community and where they are located. In larger neighborhoods or "risk areas," break the area into logical geographical components, assign block captains and provide them with Livestock Emergency Kits.

Identify and define key nearby staging areas to facilitate evacuation and temporary holding of livestock until either a long-term evacuation plan can be implemented or it is determined by public officials that it is safe to return the animals to their points of origin.

Identify who has tractors and other heavy equipment available in your neighborhood.

Identify who has a Citizen Band or HAM radio in your neighborhood or consider purchasing one for yourself. Regular telephone service is usually unreliable during a major emergency. Cell phones may or may not work. Identify how you can interface into your community's Disaster Communications System (DCS) and implement a plan to become part of your local DCS.

Network with other communities so that everyone is aware of all evacuation sites and their respective C.E.R.T. leaders and block captains. (This networking applies both to locations from which animals may be evacuating as well as locations where they may be kept during an evacuation.)

Develop a corps of trained and registered volunteers capable of working with incident commanders, fire fighters, local law enforcement officers, and animal services officers to provide better communications between them, the horse owners and those persons facilitating an orderly removal of animals at risk.

Coordinate your activities with your local fire department and law enforcement agencies, local animal services agency and your local ALERT Unit Leader. These agencies and organizations can assist you in preparing your Neighborhood Emergency Plan.

Contact your local fire department for C.E.R.T. and ALERT training. Remember that members of the Community Emergency Response Team (C.E.R.T.) do not necessarily have to be experienced livestock owners or handlers but will likely be critical sources for coordination and information when ALERT members arrive to undertake an evacuation.

Maintain active lines of communications between community groups and local public safety and animal control agencies.

If you plan to allow horses onto your property for safe keeping, check with your insurance company regarding your coverage and your potential liability. Determine if as a formally registered receiving location for evacuated animals, you are covered under State disaster liability statutes, and if so, when the protection of those statutes applies, and what documents you need to have in order to be protected.

CHAPTER VI

SELF-HELP CONSIDERATIONS FOR HORSE OWNERS:

Your horse's behavior and basic self-help actions

Your horse will react to your panic and fear. You must remain calm.

Train your horse to behave before an emergency situation arises. Establish with your horse that the human is the herd leader to be trusted and followed.

Sedating your horse in an emergency is not a substitute for good training. While sedated your horse may lose its natural instinct for self preservation and it may also lose balance and stability. In cases of extremely excitable horses, discuss with your veterinarian the pros and cons of sedating your horse in the event of an emergency. If you and the veterinarian agree that sedation is best for your horse, have the appropriate tranquilizers and dosage(s) on-hand and know how to administer the medication. Remember, you are only allowed to administer such medication to your own animals. Do not offer to administer your prescribed medications to any one else's horse.

While you will want to evacuate during daylight hours, this may not always be possible. Take your horse out at night. Practice trailer loading in the dark. Horses see better at night than we do but they can be easily distracted and/or confused by rapidly moving flashlights, glare of headlights, etc. Get your horse desensitized to lights at night.

Endurance riders have learned that glo-sticks are great for nighttime riding and when properly used do not interfere with the horse's night vision. They can be tied around the horse's neck or onto the horse's breast collar. Practice leading or riding your horse at night in a safe, familiar place, by the light of glo-sticks.

Assume that during a major emergency the power will be out. You need to be able to quickly locate halters, lead ropes and other essential supplies in the dark. You may consider installing a deep cycle storage battery on your horse trailer which can be charged by your tow vehicle while in transit, but which can independently power tack room, interior and side utility lights when disconnected from the tow vehicle as well as provide the required power for your break-away brake system. Independent trailer power is not only very useful during an emergency, but it is convenient if you routinely store tack and horse equipment in your trailer and occasionally need to get to it at night.

Practice hooking up to your trailer at night. Make this a realistic exercise. If this is a cumbersome affair, consider parking your trailer where it can be more easily backed up to and hitched.

If you padlock your gates and/or corrals, make certain your neighbors know the combination or have a key. Locks that allow you to set your own combination are the best choice as that information can be recorded and relayed to emergency personnel or ALERT members via radio. Consider installing a "Knox Box" so that fire department personnel can access your gate combinations, gate keys, barn keys and essential information using their high security access key to the box. If you store keys in the Knox Box, make sure that each key is clearly identified as to purpose with high visibility key tags.

Make sure you can unlock your gates and corrals in the dark. Keep a flashlight close by and check batteries periodically or keep a supply of glo-sticks in your emergency kit.

Safety check and service your trailer at least twice a year. Pay particular attention to your flooring and tires. A dry rotted floor can spoil the best evacuation plans. A tire which has not been used for an extended period may have good tread, but may be flat or be completely unserviceable. Check your tires regularly, and have them inspected by professionals if they show unusual bulges or the sidewalls become weather checked.

Learn various knots so you can safely tie and untie horses and know that your knots will hold fast if you have to leave the animals, that they can be quickly released if the animal panics and that they won't become impossible to untie if the horse pulls back on the rope. Learn how to tie panels, gates and other suitable materials together to make "hasty corrals."

Know several methods of restraining your animals and make sure you have the proper equipment to implement these methods. Practice restraint techniques before you actually need to employ their use. For example, if your horse doesn't hobble, cross-tie or stand quietly on a picket line when things are calm, you can't expect him to be able to cope with restraints while under stress.

Teach your horse to behave quietly when tied next to or turned out with other horses. With some horses, such behavior requires much repetition before the horse is desensitized to the proximity of other horses. If your horse is very "alpha," make sure all persons handling your horse are aware of this and/or write "Alpha" on your horse with your livestock crayon so nobody mistakenly puts your horse next to or in the same corral with another very alpha horse.

Accustom your horse to drinking from different or strange water containers. Get him used to using a collapsible bucket, also. Add flavoring to horse's water (7-UP, Popsicles, Hawaiian punch, apple cider vinegar, etc.) periodically to accustom him to drinking water which may taste different. If he likes a particular "flavoring," you can use it if he becomes resistant to drinking in the evacuation location.

Be prepared if you are riding out on a trail and a fire or other emergency threatens you. Think over carefully what supplies you should always carry with you (first aid kit, water, "Leatherman" tool, knife, halter and lead rope, cell phone, etc.). Pack a kit and faithfully carry it whenever you are out riding.

If you are trapped by fire and have to breach a fence to escape, tie the fence back together as best you can. Report the incident to authorities at your first opportunity so that the "escape hole" can be properly repaired before the livestock the fence is designed to contain break through it.

Should you leave or shelter in place?

At the first sign of trouble, get out your portable battery operated radio and tune in to your local emergency station.

With sufficient warning or early detection on your part you may choose to evacuate your horse. This decision should be done in a timely manner so that you won't find yourself being ordered out prior to being able to load your animals or find the roadways blocked by fire fighting vehicles. Early evacuations also help ensure that your rig won't impede the responses of inbound fire fighting apparatus on narrow roads.

The fire department is in charge of fighting the fire and determining which areas need to be evacuated ahead of the fire. If local Law Enforcement personnel come through your neighborhood with evacuation orders, it is because there is substantial risk to your life if you remain.

Do not engage in arguments with public safety personnel. Such discourse will not change the outcome of the evacuation orders and only serves to impede general public safety and fire fighting efforts, especially in areas where residents need to pull out before the fire department can come in and take up fire fighting positions that may block escape routes. If you want to stay and defend your property tell the officer you want to stay and that you accept the risk. If the officer allows you to stay, expect very difficult conditions when the fire reaches you. If the officer insists that you leave, comply and follow the procedures outlined in your Neighborhood Emergency Plan so that fire personnel will be aware of your situation and the needs of your animals.

When warnings are issued for floods, mudslides and blizzards, these are serious threats but you generally have sufficient advance notice to move your horse to a safer location. If the emergency involves a tornado, flash flood, earthquake or fire and you believe that you and your horse are in immediate danger, rapidly but carefully assess the emergency situation and how it affects you before moving your animal(s).

Is your property defensible?

Are you and your animals at greater risk out on the road?

Are you certain of the correct evacuation route or could you be headed into greater danger?

A fire bearing down on you creates poor conditions for a successful trailer evacuation. At this point, only move the horse if you are certain that injury or death will occur if you stay. Your chances of actually making it out safely can dramatically decrease as time passes and you could likely become stranded on a narrow road with heavy vegetation and little means of self-defense.

Consider potential damage caused by smoke inhalation, not just burns from fire. Heavy smoke may also make it impossible to safely drive out. Are you and your horse safer making an escape attempt or making a defensive stand at your property?

Whether you may be considering evacuating or making a home defense your horse will likely become stressed and dehydrated. Give him a dose of electrolytes as soon as you become aware of a potential evacuation problem and provide him with plenty of fresh water.

Day Sheets, blankets and fly masks easily catch fire and must be removed from the horse if fire threatens. Cotton or wool coverings are appropriate to use.

Do NOT turn your horse loose to fend for itself outside your property's perimeter fence unless it is into another secure area and you have permission to do so. A loose, panicked horse in close proximity to anxious evacuees and incoming emergency response vehicles is an accident in the making, often resulting in death of the horse and serious injury to the motorist that strikes the horse. A road blocked by a horse-vehicle accident and the diversion of emergency personnel to handle injured people can substantially impact fire control efforts.

Regardless as to your decision, stay calm and alert. Pay close attention to the fire conditions surrounding you and react accordingly.

If you have reason to believe you will have to evacuate:

Establish and verify your escape route early. Have alternate routes planned in case your primary route is blocked. Make sure you can maneuver your trailer through your alternate routes.

A last minute evacuation is very dangerous, not only to yourself and animals, but to emergency personnel who you will endanger as well as other citizens whom they can't reach if your evacuation fails and you end up blocking the road with your truck and trailer. If it looks like you will have to evacuate or if public safety personnel advise you to go, execute your evacuation plan.

Use extreme caution. Especially if you wait too long to leave, you will likely encounter panicked civilians who are fleeing in cars and on foot, fire fighting and law enforcement vehicles, and fire hoses.

The longer you wait to leave the more likely your path will be blocked by fire, downed trees and/or utility poles, abandoned vehicles and/or emergency vehicles. Some fires create their own weather and may cause significant wind shifts and changes in the direction of the fire spread so you cannot definitely predict where the fire will spread next.

Trying to load a panicked horse into a trailer is risky and is dangerous to you, the horse, others who are helping you, as well as to property. If you expect to have to leave, load and go while you can still do so calmly and rationally.

If you cannot get out of the danger area attempt to proceed to the closest predesignated "safe zone." If you find yourself in a position where it is impossible to proceed or back out, pull as close to the roadway edge as is possible, leaving a minimum of 10 feet of open lane so that emergency vehicles can pass.

If you have to abandon your vehicle and it is blocking the roadway, leave the keys in the ignition in case emergency personnel have to move it.

Take your animal(s) far enough away from the danger zone so that the problem will not catch up to you if the emergency expands.

All other things being equal, it is less stressful for your horse if you can relocate him to a safe area with which he may already be familiar.

When anticipating a possible evacuation and during severe fire weather keep your truck and trailer hitched, facing the exit. Where safe to do so, leave doors unlocked and the keys in the ignition or keep a spare set of keys in the horse or supply compartment of your trailer. Load your Horse Evacuation Kit, feed, water and emergency supplies as soon as you suspect a possible evacuation.

Depending on your location, you might also carry a shovel, an ax and/or chain saw and a pair of heavy leather gloves to use in the event your means of egress becomes blocked and it is necessary for you to clear your way through. When clearing a path for yourself be watchful for downed utility lines and always assume that any downed wire is live.

CHAPTER VII

YOU'RE STILL HOME AND THE FIRE HAS REACHED YOU!

If your barn is on fire you must remove the horse. The horse probably cannot escape on his own and indeed may freeze. Great care must be taken in removing a horse from a burning barn.

Do not open the door and expect the horse to run out. Horses frequently run into a burning barn because that is where the horse is fed, watered and is kept comfortable. If you do get the horse out of the barn he may be so stressed that he runs right back inside.

If your horse freezes the check ligaments in his legs will lock and he will be unable to move. Back him up or pull him sideways to get him off balance so that he will unlock his legs. Once he is unlocked immediately proceed toward the exit at a calm, deliberate pace. If you overreact, the horse may again freeze or explosively panic.

If the horse is still frozen, you can place a lariat loop or length of rope behind the horse's buttocks and pull the horse forward by putting pressure from the rope on his hind end. This maneuver, however, is one with which you and the horse need to become familiar prior to attempting it in the close confinement of a barn.

If you need to remove a horse from a burning building or corral and you have to approach the flames in order to make your exit, you may need to blindfold the animal. Know how to do so safely. Practice is the key. Use a large wet cotton towel, and tuck it under the halter and over the horse's eyes. A safer alternative may be knocking or cutting an escape hole through a fence or barn wall using a sledge hammer, ax or chain saw.

Wet bandannas or other cotton fabric make good smoke masks to place over a horse's nostrils. Tie them onto the halter.

If overtaken by fire, wet the manes and tails of your horses as well as your own hair and clothing. You can do this by directing a hose stream on them or by covering them with large wet towels. Airborne cinders may continue to blow around you after the fire passes. Maintain your wetting operation until there is no more risk of getting burned.

Synthetic and nylon halters can melt and burn your horse. Don't use them! It is best to have a leather halter and a cotton lead rope. If you only have a nylon halter, wrap it with close weave cotton or wool fabric. Remove blankets, leg wraps, and fly masks as they catch fire easily.

Teaching your horse to target can help keep him focused in an emergency. If you have to get him past scary points, produce his target and have him follow it.

With some horses you may have to use a stud chain for better control. Stud chains make poor leads if they are not rigged to release properly. If you must use a stud chain practice using it so you know how to attach and use it safely and correctly.

Intense heat and dehydration can kill your horse. Smoke inhalation generally causes pneumonia which if untreated can cause death. Discuss with your veterinarian the length of time a horse can be exposed to heat and smoke without harm.

CHAPTER VIII

WHAT COULD HAPPEN TO YOUR HORSE IF YOU RELOCATE HIM

The Livestock Evacuation Plan should include pre-designated staging areas and evacuation centers for holding livestock. Know the closest evacuation center to your property. List alternate locations in case an extended or wide area emergency exists. Keep a list of locations in your evacuation kit.

If someone else such as an ALERT member relocates your horse, there will be a record of the relocation and you should be able to get information from the fire department or Animal Services as soon as the evacuation logs are turned in.

If you have to move your horse to a new area, try to take some of his familiar feed with you. A change in feed material can make your horse sick, especially in a stressful situation.

When horses feel they are in a safe area, they generally remain calm. You must remain calm also.

Remember that horses are herd animals. What the herd leader does - all the horses will copy or follow.

A new horse added to a group already penned may cause more stress to all the animals in the pen. Keep stallions separate and give mares with foals special attention.

Quarreling horses can be distracted by placing feed in several different areas.

Get your horse back to his normal routine as quickly as possible to avoid more stress.

CHAPTER IX

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES

Except for flash floods, horses can usually handle water. Deep mud, on the other hand, is a very serious life-threatening situation. If you live in a flood plain you must evacuate. If due to the flooding your horse becomes trapped in mud, you will need to call the local fire department, Animal Services and your veterinarian for help. The capability of the Horse Rescue Team to resolve your problem successfully may depend on their ability to access the horse through the mud and find appropriate anchor points.

Horses are usually aware of earthquakes before humans. They will quite often stop what they are doing and stand very still until the temblor begins. When the earth starts moving, some may become agitated. Since earthquakes are often followed by aftershocks, be prepared for unusual behavior such as leaping or frantically running around or unusual displays of aggressiveness. Providing feed and attention can distract and reassure the animals that the situation is not so foreboding.

After a flood or significant earthquake, check fences and structures. Old or stressed fence and building posts may have become weakened to the point of failure when horses test them. Also patrol for debris which may have washed in or been knocked down in which a horse could become entangled.

You may need to secure your horse in the event of a tornado. Thousands of items can become projectiles in high winds. Pacific tornados are rare but not unheard of and tornado warnings usually don't give you much time to act. If a tornado warning is issued and the tornado appears to be imminent, try to relocate the horses in the most secure and low lying area nearby, then take nearby objects which could easily be blown about and place them inside a building. Take cover yourself in your basement or in the center of your house, away from doors and windows.

Check buildings for soundness and for sharp edges after any earthquake, tornado, or other act of God. Look for downed or disconnected power lines, broken water, sewer, and gas lines and if you have large trees, observe them for damaged limbs or other hazards.

If the emergency involves freezing weather, protect horses from wetness and wind that will rob them of the natural protection offered by their winter haircoat. Horses can withstand rain and they generally like temperatures that are cooler than we humans like, but wind is the horse's greatest enemy. A good wind screen is often more valuable than a shed roof. It is not always wise to put a blanket on a wet horse. Horses can stay warm by eating nourishing meals of high quality hay, particularly alfalfa, which will provide the calories they need to maintain their body temperature and which generate heat during the digestive process. Horses also require plenty of defrosted fresh water or they can dehydrate and colic. Break ice on water tanks, or install a de-icer.

CHAPTER X

THE NATURE AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HORSE:

While domesticated, well trained horses are usually obedient, docile and affectionate, it is important to understand that their survival instincts are what has allowed them to survive from prehistoric time to the present day.

When subjected to stressful situations or handled by people who are exhibiting stressful behavior, horses are unpredictable by nature with minds of their own as are all animals both domestic and wild histories. The horse is excitable, high strung, and nervous by nature. Horses are extremely strong and physically powerful. Horses are extremely heavy weighing from 600 to 1,300 pounds on the average. These characteristics deserve a human being's utmost respect and caution.

When a horse is frightened, angry, or is under stress, it is the horse's instinct to jump forward or sideways and to run away from danger at a trot or gallop at speeds up to 35 miles per hour. This not only poses a hazard to the handler and persons nearby, but to motorists and emergency vehicles should the horse become loose on roads and highways.

If a horse feels threatened, his first natural instinct is to take flight; if restrained or cornered to fight and if unsure of a situation, to simply freeze. Stallions tend to aggressively defend their bands of mares from perceived danger and they may be assisted in such challenges by other dominant horses. A typical behavior is for the stallion to challenge the intruder until the rest of the horses have moved a safe distance away. Mares tend to defend their young from perceived danger and may become extremely aggressive.

If a horse is frightened or feels threatened from behind, it may kick straight back, sideways in either direction or even forward with either of its hind legs with tremendous force.

If a horse is frightened or feels threatened from the front, it may naturally react by rearing up with its front legs, strike with one or both front legs, bite with its teeth, throw its head up or from side to side or run directly over whatever it fears that is in front of it.

If a horse is frightened or feels threatened from something or someone above it or on its back, it may hunch its back and buck in a way that could throw a rider to the ground with great force. A fall from a horse will usually be from a height of 3 to 6 feet.

A human must always approach a horse calmly and quietly and cautiously, preferably from near its shoulder or lower neck while talking soothingly to the horse.

Loud and/or sudden unexpected movements, dropping of or waving of objects near a horse, approaching vehicles or animals or people, ill-fitting equipment or physical pain can provoke a domesticated horse to react according to its natural protective instincts.

The first signs of anger or fear in a horse are the sudden tensing of the muscles of the body, possibly laying its ears flat back against its head, or quickly tossing or raising its head, swishing its tail or sudden snorting through the nostrils accompanying at least one other warning sign.

A horse can see independently with each eye, usually looking in one particular direction with one eye on one object somewhere in front of it. Usually the direction the ear is pointing will tell an observer where the eye is

looking on the same side, and consequently what the horse is probably concentrating on at the moment. A sudden movement or perceived danger which is picked up by the other eye can cause the horse to immediately shift its attention, and if the animal is under stress, react suddenly.

A horse has two blind areas where it cannot see. A horse cannot see directly behind it, nor what it is eating. This is the reason it is best to approach a horse close to the shoulder, and never to surprise a horse from the rear or to reach first for the horse's mouth.

While a horse is very sure-footed by nature, it may accidentally step on an object such as a human foot when it is balancing itself or turning about. Due to the horse's vision limitations, sometimes it simply may not see where the human's foot is and may step on it. Also, if a horse is travelling on unstable ground, slippery grass or other poor footing, or simply takes an awkward step, it could fall down injuring a handler or even fall onto the handler.

Horses cannot cope with being trapped, whether by other horses or by people. Many horses will run over people when they feel trapped.

If the horse has panicked you will have a very difficult time controlling him. You must regain the horse's attention before proceeding.

Never place a coil of a lead rope around your hand. If the horse bolts, the lead rope can cinch tightly around your hand or fingers, causing permanent debilitating injury.

Horses are survivors. They are strong. They follow their instincts. They often survive on their own.

Regardless of a horse owner's handling abilities, and what he/she believes his/her horse will do in a difficult situation, the horse may react unpredictably, hurt the handler or bystanders, damage property, and even self-destruct. Therefore it is paramount for everyone handling horses and assisting handlers in horse evacuation and rescue situations to remain calm, observant, alert, communicate with each other, maintain due regard for the safety of everyone and follow a logical plan.

Part of being observant and communicative during an evacuation and rescue is recognizing when a particular approach is not effective, assessing the situation, developing an alternative plan, communicating that plan to everyone involved, and proceeding in a calm and logical manner.

A horse is a "conditioned response" animal. Therefore the more time that is spent in preparing the horse to deal with its emotions during stressful situations, the better able it will be to successfully survive the chaos and stress of an emergency evacuation or rescue.

Lyon County Animal Services and the Storey County Sheriff's Dept., in a cooperative effort with the with the other public safety agencies of Lyon and Storey Counties, Least Resistance Training Concepts and area horse associations will publish information and present training programs addressing approaches that you can use to train your horse to respond more safely and predictably during emergencies and other unexpected stressful situations.

CHAPTER XI

GETTING THE RIGHT HELP

A lot of people have good intentions, however unless they are trained or are good at following directions their participation can be a hinderance in an emergency operation. One of the advantages of preparation and training is that everyone in the group has access to the same information and before the emergency arises and you can determine who will use this information appropriately and who won't.

If you encounter an emergency situation, you as a trained volunteer are better prepared to make an assessment to determine if your help is needed, where you can best assist and how you can dovetail into the greater emergency operation without causing any disruption to the normal flow of activities.

Volunteers, even experienced horse owners, often can be injured when handling strange horses. You do not need the assistance of handlers who assume that because of their experience they know everything. You need handlers who will be observant, cautious and can maintain their composure in adverse circumstances.

The moment may come when the handler's life is in peril. Volunteers must have enough discipline to let go of the horse and protect themselves when they see that the situation has gone bad or when they have been ordered to do so.

APPENDICES

FIRST AID SUPPLIES

Entries of brand names are for illustrative purposes only and are not suggested to endorse any brand product over another.

Read the manufacturer's directions before using any medicinal product.

Small kit to take any place:

DRAFT - UNDER REVIEW

Band-Aids, assorted sizes, 6 each

Sterile gauze pads, **4"x4"** size

Gauze roller bandages, 2 rolls, 3" & 4" widths

Adhesive

tape, two rolls, 1- & 2-" widths

Ace bandages, 2 rolls

A bandanna to use as a sling

Bandage scissors

Safety pins

Alcohol towelettes in individual packets

Desitin ointment

Neosporin ointment

Americaine spray, small aerosol

Aspirin

Visine or Murine eye drops.

Sunscreen for skin and lips (use on your horse, too)

Insect repellent, spray on or wipe on

Tissues and Handi-Wipes

Water in a sterile plastic container

Pocket knife

Hoof pick

Cotton lead rope

Whistle

Matches in waterproof container

Flashlight and spare batteries

Glo-sticks

Shoe or saddle laces for instant tack repairs

Hoof boot

Food: Simple sugars (like a granola bar)

Complex carbohydrates-protein (peanut butter protein bar)

Pen or pencil & small note pad

Quarters for telephone or calling card number

Identification (yours and your horse's)

Information identifying your physician and veterinarian

First aid booklet

Leatherman type pocket tool

Thermometer, human and horse type

Plain water, at least one liter, for drinking.

Add to the above for your barn &/or horse trailer:

DRAFT - UNDER REVIEW

Dressings & Bandages

Adhesive dressings, assorted sizes, 6 of each.

Butterfly closure tapes, 6

Non-stick sterile pads, **2"x4"** (Telfa pads, 6 each)

Adhesive tape or non-allergic tape (3 rolls, 1 each of 1", 2" & 3" widths)

Pre-moistened antiseptic towelettes (4-6)

Gauze roller bandages (3 rolls, 211, 311 & 411 widths)

Self-adhesive elastic bandages (1 or 2 rolls, 311 or 411

Non-adhesive elastic bandaging or Vetwrap (3 rolls, 411)

one triangular bandage or bandanna.

Vaseline gauze pads (for nosebleed packing or any cut).

Handi-Wipes

Disposable diapers, 2

Small and large cotton towels

Instruments & Other Supplies:

Tweezers, or pen knife with tweezers, scissors

Eye dropper or ear bulb syringe

Stethoscope

Safety pins, 6 large

Tourniquet, rubber

Wooden tongue blades or depressors (padded and unpadded)

Plastic bottle with tapered nozzle and cap

Canteen for water

Water Purification tablets

Cord or nylon rope

Wire Cutters.

Medicines (Topical or Local):

DRAFT - UNDER REVIEW

Antiseptic scrub (e.g., Betadine)

Aloe Vera cream

Topical antibacterial powder for wounds and sores

Antibiotic ointment (water soluble)

Vaseline, White's A & D ointment, Corona, or nitrofurazone.

Talcum powder or cornstarch

Anesthetic ointments like Nupercainal, or Americaine.

Anesthetic topical aerosols

Rubbing Alcohol

Bactine, liquid or ointment.

Boric acid

Hydrogen peroxide or sulfa urea solution

Iodine, Merthiolate, or Gentian Violet.

Horse liniment or witch hazel

Tannic acid jelly

Epsom salts

Swat ointment

Bee sting kit

Saline solution

Sterile eye wash

Ice or instant cold packs

Medicines (oral) - for Human use:

DRAFT - UNDER REVIEW

Aspirin, Tylenol, Advil (choose one or all).

Salt tablets or Gatorade

Antacid tablets or liquid Dramamine, Compazine or Pepto Bismol

Benadryl or ChlorTrimeton Lomotil, Donnagel, Kaopectate, or Paregoric

Cough medicine for coughing, sore throat

Chloraseptic spray

Special medications for any personal conditions.

C.E.R.T. / ALERT Livestock Emergency Kit:

DRAFT - UNDER REVIEW

50 foot cotton picket rope

Adjustable leather halter

Cotton 12 ft. lead rope

Duct tape

Cattle marking crayon

Black permanent ink marking pen

Street maps of the area

Flashlight with spare batteries

Five gallons of fresh water

Old horse blanket

Baling twine

CONTACT LIST for Additional Information and Preparation Assistance
(Names and contact information need to be developed)

Preparing and organizing for major emergencies

Organizing Community Emergency Response Teams

Developing Area Livestock Emergency Response Teams

CCCFD Horse Rescue Team

Facility "Fire Defense and Safety" Inspections

C.E.R.T. Neighborhood Coordinator

ALERT Point of contact #1

ALERT Point of contact #2

ALERT Point of contact #3

Community DCS Radio Officer

Incident Public Information officer

On-Call Large Animal Veterinarian

Alternate Large Animal Veterinarian

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Lyon and Storey Counties' livestock evacuation project wished to acknowledge the following sources and references which helped in the preparation of this information booklet.

Equestrian Crash Course Contra Costa County (CA) combined agencies

Animals in Emergencies, FEMA Emergency Management Institute

What do I do with My Horse in Fire, Flood and/or Earthquake? City of LA, Dept. of Animal Regulation & Monte Nido Ridge Riders

Animal Management in Disasters, Heath

Survival Guide (series), Lamm, TrailBlazer magazine

KBR Safety Series, Lamm

Equine Emergencies on the Road, Hamilton

Contra Costa County (CA) Fire District Horse Rescue Team, Capt. J. Nunes

Least Resistance Training Concepts, Inc.

Contra Costa County (CA) Animal Services Department

Lyon County (NV) Animal Services

Story County (NV) Sheriff's Dept. Emergency Livestock Evacuation Program, Olivia Fiamengo

California State Horsemen's Association, Region V

(c) 1999, W. Lamm / MOFD
All Rights Reserved