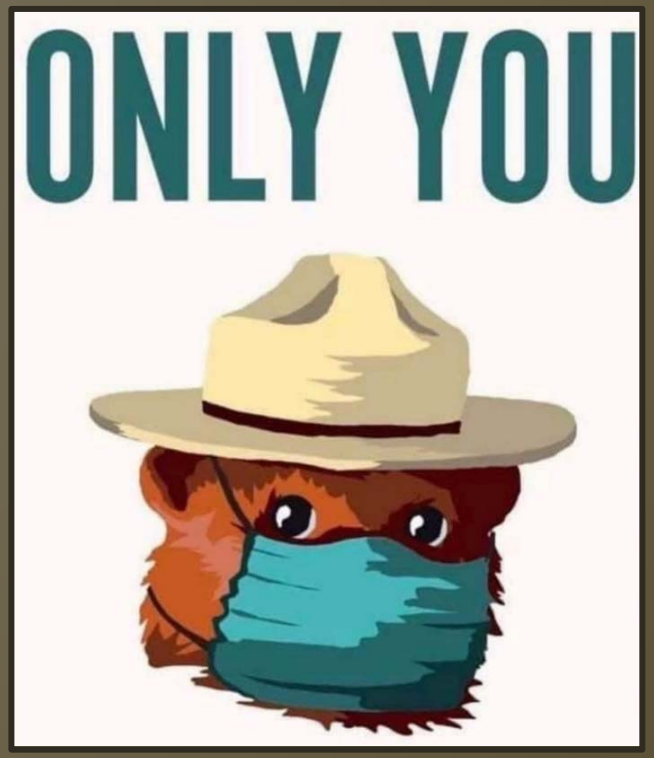
Lincoln County Wildfire Readiness

Module 2:
Evacuating with Animals – Pets and Livestock

2021 – Lincoln County Public Safety Agencies have separated our wildfire readiness presentation into 6 separate modules. Virtual presentations will be conducted and recorded May – June and will be posted to the County wildfire readiness website for viewing at any time.

The following slides are intended to be used as a self learning guide. The slides have links to additional local, state, federal resource information.

If you have questions, feel free to reach out to any of the agencies represented in this presentation.



Module 2: Evacuating with Animals

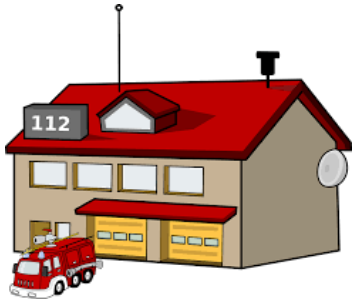
Section Overview

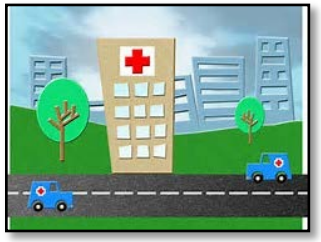
A. Administrative Brief and Sponsors
B. Lincoln County Animal Services
C. Pre-Event Preparedness & Evacuating with Pets
D. Pre-Event Preparedness & Evacuating with Large Animals and Livestock
E. After a Fire, Animals and Wildfire Smoke
F. Additional Resources
G. Questions

Section A: Administrative Brief and Sponsors

Wildfire Advocates

Local government, public safety, utilities, healthcare providers and volunteer groups have an advocacy role to ensure their agencies and our communities are prepared for, know how to respond to and recover from wildfire events.





EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

Community Presentation Sponsors

LINCOLN COUNTY FIRE DEFENSE BOARD OREGON

SHERIFF LINCOLN COUNTY

SEAL ROCK FIRE DISTRICT SEAL ROCK OREGON

NORTH LINCOLN FIRE & RESCUE DIST. #1

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY "STEWARDSHIP IN FORESTRY"

DCBS Consumer and Business Services

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE

DEPOE BAY FIRE AND RESCUE

CENTRAL COAST FIRE EMS RESCUE

YACHATS VOLUNTEER FIRE - RESCUE - EMS FIRE DEPT

Oregon State University Extension Service

NEWPORT FIRE DEPT.

TOLEDO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

SILETZ VALLEY FIRE DIST. READY TO STRIKE

Public Health Prevent. Promote. Protect. Lincoln County

American Red Cross

Our objective!

Strengthening your knowledge of our local wildfire risk and your role in preparedness, response and recovery.

Section B:
Lincoln County Animal Services

Lincoln County Animal Services

- Division of Sheriff's Office and works in partnership with Emergency Management
- Six staff at Lincoln County Animal Shelter
- Three Animal Services Deputies dispatched through Patrol
- Trailer
- 40 emergency kennels
- Pet supplies
- Transport partnerships
- MOUs with ASPCA & Code 3
- May utilize county commons when available
- Assist community planning groups

Section C:
Pre-Event Preparedness & Evacuating with Pets

Saving the Whole Family

Video – Saving the Whole Family: Disaster Prep and Your Pets

Prepare

- It is important for your pet to have a **collar, id, and microchip** with current registration. Licensing your pet helps us reunite you and your furry family member. Include emergency contacts when licensing and on microchip registrations. Keep a high picture of your pet with you to help prove your ownership.

- **Make sure your animals are altered and up-to-date on vaccinations.** Keep copies of all of your records and an extra supply of medications.

- Be prepared to shelter with your pets for **extended period of time**.

- **Socialize** your pet with lots of people and animals.

- **Make a plan.** American Red Cross shelters do not allow pets, except certified service dogs. Check if friends or family will let you stay with your pets. Look for pet-friendly hotels (and many waive no-pet policies during disasters).

- Also, make a plan about who will care for your pets in case disaster strikes **when you are not home**, provide permission to have a vet treat your animals.

- Familiarize pets with **carriers**

- Have a **hide-a-key** for access to your house for friends, neighbors, or first responders

- **Practice!**

Emergency Pet Care Plan

In the event you cannot care for your pets, they will be happiest being cared for at home, or with people who they know.

Please place this form on your refrigerator.
First responders know to look for your plan if pets are alone.

Pet Owner's Name		Email	
Address			
Phone Number		Alternate Number	

#1 Caregiver Name		Email	
Address			
Phone Number		Alternate Number	
Where will the pet be cared for?			

#2 Caregiver Name		Email	
Address			
Phone Number		Alternate Number	
Where will the pet be cared for?			

#3 Caregiver Name		Email	
Address			
Phone Number		Alternate Number	
Where will the pet be cared for?			

Emergency contact authorized to to make decisions for your pet:			
Name		Phone Number	

Veterinarian		Phone Number	

Name of Pet	Type of Pet (dog, cat, rabbit, horse)	Sex Spayed/ Neutered?	Description	Feeding Schedule/Medical Needs/Special Instructions
Rabies vaccination date	Bordetella vaccination date (dogs)	Last Flea Treatment	Microchip #	

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Responding Agency:		Result:
Name, Position Title:		
Date, Time:		

Disaster Kits for Dogs & Cats

- Pet carrier for each pet – keep transport and longer term care in mind
- Two-week supply of food and water stored in airtight, waterproof containers. Rotate every two months.
- Pet first-aid kit
- Medication records and dosing instructions

- Car litter box and litter
- Plastic bags for waste disposal
- Paper towels
- Disinfectants
- Leashes/collars/harnesses
- Muzzle
- Blankets
- Toys and treats
- Newspaper or pee pads

Pet First Aid

PET FIRST AID KIT CHECKLIST

Keep a kit of basic first aid supplies for the pets in your household. Many of the items in a family first aid kit can be used for pets, too.

- ☐ IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS (veterinarian, emergency clinic, poison control, animal control, non-emergency police)
- ☐ A copy of your PET'S MEDICAL RECORD
- ☐ DIGITAL FEVER THERMOMETER to take your pet's temperature
- ☐ MUZZLE to prevent bites (DO NOT muzzle your pet if he/she is vomiting)
- ☐ SPARE LEASH AND COLLAR
- ☐ GAUZE ROLL for wrapping wounds or muzzling an injured animal
- ☐ CLEAN TOWELS for restraining cats, cleaning or padding
- ☐ NONSTICK BANDAGES OR STRIPS OF CLEAN CLOTH to control bleeding or protect wounds
- ☐ SELF-ADHERING, NONSTICK TAPE for bandages
- ☐ ADHESIVE TAPE for securing bandages
- ☐ EYE DROPPER (or large syringe without needle) to give oral treatments or flush wounds
- ☐ K-Y JELLY (or generic version) to protect wounds, eyes
- ☐ MILK OF MAGNESIA OR ACTIVATED CHARCOAL to absorb poison (Use only if instructed to do so by your veterinarian or a poison control center)
- ☐ 3% HYDROGEN PEROXIDE to induce vomiting (Always contact your veterinarian or poison control center before inducing vomiting; do not use hydrogen peroxide on wounds.)
- ☐ SALINE SOLUTION for cleansing wounds (Saline sold for use with contact lenses works well for most purposes.)
- ☐ LOCATION OF PET CARRIER (for cats and small dogs): _____

in a small area to reduce the risk of additional injury. Pet carriers work well, or you can use a box or other container (but make sure your pet has enough air). For larger dogs, you can use a board, sled, blanket or something similar to act as a stretcher.

- Call your veterinarian or an emergency veterinary clinic so they can be ready for you when you arrive.

IF YOUR PET'S WOUND IS BLEEDING

- Apply direct pressure with a clean towel or cloth for at least 3 minutes before checking to see if the bleeding has stopped.
- Severe bleeding can quickly be life-threatening—get your animal to a veterinarian immediately if this occurs. Add towels on top of previous layers if they are soaking through, but do not remove them as it may disturb any clot formation.

IF YOUR PET IS BURNED

- Apply a muzzle and flush the burn with cool (not cold) water. Seek immediate veterinary care.

IF YOUR PET HAS HEATSTROKE

- If you cannot immediately get your pet to a veterinarian, move him/her to a shaded area and out of direct sunlight.
- Place a cool or cold, wet towel around your pet's neck and head (do not cover your pet's eyes, nose or mouth). Remove the towel, wring it out, then rewet and rewrap it every few minutes.
- Pour or use a hose to keep cool water running over the animal's body (especially the abdomen and between the hind legs. Then, use your hands to sweep the water away as it absorbs the body heat.
- Transport the pet to a veterinarian as soon as possible.

IF YOUR PET IS BITTEN BY A SNAKE

- Assume the snake is poisonous and seek veterinary attention immediately. Try to identify the snake if it can be done without risk; do not attempt to capture or kill the snake. Do not bring the snake into the veterinarian's office – a photograph will do.

For more information, visit:

www.avma.org/firstaid

Animal Poison Control Center
aspca.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control

AVMA
American Veterinary Medical Association
www.avma.org | 800.248.2862

PET FIRST AID

Brought to you by your veterinarian and the American Veterinary Medical Association

AVMA
American Veterinary Medical Association

Special Considerations for Birds

- Birds should be transported in a secure travel cage or carrier.
- In cold weather, make certain you have a blanket over your pet's cage. This may also help reduce the stress of traveling.
- In warm weather, carry a spray bottle to periodically moisten your bird's feathers.
- Have recent photos available, and keep your bird's leg bands on for identification.
- If the carrier does not have a perch, line it for paper towels that you can change frequently.
- Keep the carrier in as quiet an area as possible.
- It is particularly imperative that birds eat on a daily basis, so purchase a timed feeder. If you need to leave your bird unexpectedly, the feeder will ensure his daily feeding schedule.
- Items to keep on hand: Catch net, heavy towel, blanket or sheet to cover cage, cage liner.

Special Considerations for Reptiles

- A snake may be transported in a pillowcase, but you should have permanent and secure housing for him when you reach a safe place.
- Take a sturdy bowl that is large for your pet to soak in. It’s also a good idea to bring along a heating pad or other warming device, such as a hot water bottle.
- Baby food and canned vegetables can be used if fresh produce is not available.

Special Considerations for Small Animals

- Small animals, such as hamsters, gerbils, mice and guinea pigs, should be transported in secure carriers with bedding materials, food and food bowls.

- Items to keep on hand: Salt lick, extra water bottle, small hidebox or tube, a week's worth of bedding.

Evacuating with Household Pets

- Confine all animals for transport/cover carriers with large towels or sheets
- Load stored emergency gear and animals
- Turn off electricity, water main, and/or gas
- Lock up and get out

If you have no other choice but to leave animals behind:

- Confine outside animals in an accessible safe area – never chained
- Use a room with no windows and adequate ventilation, such as a utility room, garage, bathroom, or other area that can be easily cleaned. Do not tie pets up!
- Leave only dry foods and fresh water in non-spill containers. If possible, open a faucet to let water drip into a large container or partially fill a bathtub with water.
- Hide-a-key for responders

Section D:
Pre-Event Preparedness & Evacuating with Large Animals and Livestock

Barn Safety

Good barn and field maintenance can reduce fire danger for horses and other livestock. Make sure barns and other structures are stable, promptly remove dead trees, clear away brush, and maintain a defensible space around structures.

Paint handles with reflective paint.

Barn Fire Safety Checklist

Mrs. O'Leary's Cow may have gotten a bad rap but the folktale reminds us fire safety is an important part of farm life. People, animals, and property are in danger when fire breaks out on the farm. Inspect your barn and outbuildings for fire hazards to reduce the risk of tragic loss.

- ✔ Heat lamps and space heaters are kept a safe distance from anything that can burn.
- ✔ Heaters are on a sturdy surface and cannot fall over.
- ✔ Electrical equipment is labeled for agricultural or commercial use.
- ✔ All wiring is free from damage.
- ✔ Extension cords are not used in the barn.
- ✔ Lightbulbs have covers to protect them from dust, moisture, and breakage.
- ✔ Damage is identified quickly and repairs are completed with safety in mind.
- ✔ Dust and cobwebs around electrical outlets and lights are removed.
- ✔ Oily rags are stored in a closed, metal container away from heat.
- ✔ Feed, hay, straw, and flammable liquids are stored away from the main barn.
- ✔ The barn is a smoke-free zone.
- ✔ Exits are clearly marked and pathways are clear.
- ✔ Fire drills are held frequently with everyone who uses the barn.
- ✔ Workers are trained to use fire extinguishers.
- ✔ Everyone in the barn knows personal safety is the first priority if a fire breaks out.
- ✔ Hazard checks take place on a set schedule.

Required Equipment

The following safety equipment may be required by local building codes and will help protect your barn. Install and maintain:

- ABC-type fire extinguishers near every exit and within 50 feet from any point in the barn.
- Fire alarm system
- Sprinkler system
- Carbon monoxide detection system

Talk with your local fire department to address safety concerns unique to your farm.

Go to www.nfpa.org/farms to learn more about fire safety on the farm.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
The leading information and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards

nfpa.org/education ©NFPA 2018

Livestock Preparedness Kit

- Hay, feed and water for three days
- **Non-nylon** leads and halters (beware of blankets)
- Animal ID
- First aid items
- Wire cutters and a sharp knife
- Hoof pick
- Leg wraps
- Shovel
- Water buckets
- Plastic trash barrel with a lid
- Portable radio and extra batteries
- Flashlights
- Post phone tree and numbers for veterinarians

Evacuating – Livestock Animals

Know where you would evacuate the animals--have multiple options.

- Make arrangements with neighbors to share trailers if needed.
- Make sure your horse is used to wearing a halter and socialized with people, and practice evacuating
- Have vaccination/medical records, registration papers and photographs of your animals (proof of ownership) and your Disaster Preparedness Kit.
- Shut gates and barn door to prevent reentry.
- If you must leave your animals, leave them in a preselected, cleared area. Leave enough hay for 48 to 72 hours. Do not rely on automatic watering systems - power may be lost.

Ready, Set, Go!

Wildland Fire Preparedness for Farmers & Ranchers

It is not a question of if, but **when** the next major wildland fire will occur. As wildland fires continue to intensify, it is important to remember the specific considerations facing farmers and ranchers. Wildland fire is becoming a year-round reality. Many of the areas at greatest risk could be your ranch or farm property.

Agricultural properties that border non-urban areas often have unique challenges, making them more difficult to protect from a wildland fire.

This Ready, Set, Go! Program Farmers & Ranchers brochure is designed to help you better understand wildland fire mitigation efforts to best protect your household, livestock, and livelihood.

Defensible Space:

Increases your safety and reduces risk of fire damage to your property

Defensible space is the area around your home in which vegetation, debris, and other combustible fuels have been removed to slow the spread of fire to and from the home. The areas where human development meet or mix with natural vegetation is called the wildland-urban interface (WUI). Creating defensible space in these areas can reduce the risk of fire damage to structures and allow space for firefighting operations.

Homeowners should consider landscaping plans that include non-combustible materials or fire-resistant plants and conduct regular maintenance to create and maintain defensible space around their home and outbuildings. Special consideration should be given to wind-driven embers which can travel up to a mile or more ahead of the flame front. Consider areas where embers can land by looking over your home and outbuildings for cracks, openings, vents, and other areas where an ember could enter the space.

Farm and ranch properties may require very large areas of defensible space due to the surrounding vegetation and topography that may be part of your property. Agricultural assets such as feed, packing boxes, mulch, and fuel supplies are particularly susceptible to flames and wind-driven embers. Livestock and equipment are also at risk. As a result, you must carefully assess your property, paying particular attention to the frequency of wildland fire and the risks around the property to determine how much defensible space is needed and what must be done during a wildland fire event. Coordinate with your local fire department for a risk assessment review of your property.

Unmanaged vegetation between and around homes, farms, or livestock structures increases the risk of wildland fire spreading. Pre-fire planning, fuel management and sufficient fuel breaks allow firefighters the space they need to fight wildland fires.

Contact your local fire department today!

Learn how you can make a difference and protect yourself and community!
Visit wildlandfireRSG.org to learn more about simple actions you can take to prepare!

OREGON HORSE COUNCIL

Strengthen Connect Represent

Video – Large Animal Emergency Rescue

Section E:
After a Disaster,
Wildfire Smoke & Animals

After a Disaster

- Scent posts and landmarks have changed. Keep your pet leashed until he or she has re-acclimated.
- Be mindful of downed power lines and environmental hazards.
- Standing water will produce increased generations of fleas, mosquitoes, ticks, heartworms and intestinal parasites. Increased vet care is advised.
- Be very careful when approaching strange animals. Even the friendly dog next door may be aggressive due to trauma, injury, a change in territorial boundaries, etc.
- If you encounter a dead companion animal, help the owner by taking pictures, documenting ID and/or collar and noting any marks or tattoos, and report to Animal Services.
- Wild animals will be displaced. Let them pass through as they search for safety.

Wildfire Smoke and Animals

- As irritating as smoke can be to people, it can cause health problems for animals as well. Smoke from wildfires and other large blazes affects pets, horses, livestock and wildlife. If you can see or feel the effects of smoke yourself, you also should take precautions to keep your animals – both pets and livestock – safe.

- Animals with cardiovascular or respiratory disease are especially at risk from smoke and should be closely watched during all periods of poor air quality. Look for the following signs of possible smoke or dust irritation in animals. **If any of your animals are experiencing any of these signs, please consult your veterinarian.**
  - Coughing or gagging
  - Difficulty breathing, including open mouth breathing and increased noise when breathing
  - Eye irritation and excessive watering
  - Inflammation of throat or mouth
  - Nasal discharge
  - Asthma-like symptoms
  - Increased breathing rate
  - Fatigue or weakness
  - Disorientation or stumbling
  - Reduced appetite and/or thirst

Wildfire Smoke and Animals

Tips to protect pets

- Keep pets indoors as much as possible, and keep your windows shut.
- Birds are particularly susceptible and should not be allowed outside when smoke or particulate matter are present.
- Let dogs and cats outside only for brief bathroom breaks if air quality alerts are in effect.
- Avoid intense outdoor exercise during periods of poor air quality. Exercise pets when dust and smoke has settled.

Wildfire Smoke and Animals

Tips to protect livestock

- Limit exercise when smoke is visible. Especially don't require animals to perform activities that substantively increase airflow into and out of the lungs.
- Provide plenty of fresh water near feeding areas.
- Limit dust exposure by feeding low-dust or dust-free feeds and sprinkling or misting the livestock holding area.
- Plan to give livestock 4 to 6 weeks to recuperate after the air quality returns to normal. Attempting to handle, move, or transport livestock may delay healing and compromise your animals' performance.

https://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/news/guidelines-horses-exposed-wildfire-smoke

Helping Animals Left Behind

- During a wildland fire, Animal Services and animal rescue organizations work with law enforcement and fire departments to rescue as many animals as they can.

- In battling a wildfire, firefighters will do what they can, but they are not responsible for evacuating your livestock. Firefighters may cut fences or open gates to free trapped animals.

- Contact Animal Shelter to report lost or found animals, and animals left behind in the evacuation zone (online report form).
- Coordinate with Animal Services to volunteer, rescue animals
- Join local FaceBook/NextDoor groups
- Donate to recovery efforts through the Animal Shelter or veterinarians directly

Section F: Additional Resources

Preparing for Your Pets Makes Sense. Get Ready Now.

If you are like millions of animal owners nationwide, your pet is an important member of your household. The likelihood that you and your animals will survive an emergency such as a fire or flood, tornado or terrorist attack depends largely on emergency planning done today. Some of the things you can do to prepare for the unexpected, such as assembling an animal emergency supply kit and developing a pet care buddy system, are the same for any emergency. Whether you decide to stay put in an emergency or evacuate to a safer location, you will need to make plans in advance for your pets. Keep in mind that what's best for you is typically what's best for your animals.

If you must evacuate, take your pets with you if possible. However, if you are going to a public shelter, it is important to understand that animals may not be allowed inside. Plan in advance for shelter alternatives that will work for both you and your pets.

Make a back-up emergency plan in case you can't care for your animals yourself. Develop a buddy system with neighbors, friends and relatives to make sure that someone is available to care for or evacuate your pets if you are unable to do so. Be prepared to improvise and use what you have on hand to make it on your own for at least three days, maybe longer.

Preparing for the unexpected makes sense.
Get Ready Now.

This information was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in consultation with:
American Kennel Club, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, American Veterinary Medical Association, and The Humane Society of the U.S.

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB™

ASPCA

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

Ready
Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed. ®

FEMA

FEMA-P-7

Ready
Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed. ®

Prepare For Emergencies Now:

Information For Pet Owners.

FEMA
www.ready.gov

Preparedness Resources

- Lincoln County:
  - Lincoln County Animal Shelter
- State:
  - Oregon Veterinary Medical Association
  - Oregon House Council
- Federal/National:
  - Ready.gov Prepare Your Pets for Disasters
  - American Veterinary Medical Association Pets and Disasters
  - American Red Cross
  - Wildland Fire Preparedness for Farmers and Ranchers
  - Humane Society of the US:
    - Disaster Preparedness for Farm Animals
    - Pet Disaster Preparedness

Video - Preparing Makes Sense for Pet Owners (Ready.Gov)

Section F:

Questions

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Lincoln County 2021 Public Service Announcement

Click Here
to View

- Lincoln County Fire Defense Board:
  - Chief Robert Murphy, Newport Fire
  - Chief Rob Dahlman, North Lincoln Fire
- Lincoln County Sheriff's Office:
  - Sheriff Curtis Landers