

Salt Lake County Animal Services Livestock and Horse Self-Evacuation Information and Form Kit



Horse and livestock owners need to have a plan in place, which may need to be activated in the event of evacuation in their area. Horse and Livestock owners must be responsible for their stock in emergencies. The information and forms here are provided to serve as guidelines from which individual horse and livestock owners, trainers, boarding stables etc. can create their own evacuation plans.

Quick Facts

- Livestock can sense some impending disasters before humans recognize a threat.
- Animals, and owners, can benefit from disaster drills.
- The proper disaster management approach varies with each type of event.
- Livestock management priorities differ before, during and after disasters occur.
- Disaster preparedness can lessen the impacts for you and your livestock.

Do not wait until it is too late! Advanced planning can make a dramatic difference in how much you and your livestock are affected by a disaster!

BEFORE SOMETHING HAPPENS

PLAN AHEAD

Determine the best place for animal confinement in case of a disaster. Find alternate water sources in case power is lost and pumps are not working or have a hand pump available. You should have a minimum five days feed and water on hand. Familiarize yourself with each type of disaster that your area could be affected by, including a hazardous materials spill.

ASSESSING YOUR SITUATION

The best time to assess your evacuation situation is well before there is a threat or potential threat to your property. Much like knowing where the flashlight and batteries are before the lights go out on a stormy night, having an evacuation plan with contingencies in place before an emergency will help you to act with optimal efficiency in case of threat.

Go through the Assessment Check List below. Are you comfortable with your capacity and capability? What are the areas where you need practice: Working on getting the livestock to load better; Honing your trailering skills (backing and hooking up the rig)? Is there a neighbor who may need your help?

Assessment Check List:

How many animals do you have? _____

How many trailer spaces do you have? _____

How many tow vehicles do you have? _____

(Example: You have 8 horses and 2 trailers, a stock trailer that can hold 6 horses and a 2-horse tandem trailer. You have adequate trailer spaces, but do you have 2 tow vehicles?)

Do all of your animals know how to load? _____

If you have inadequate trailer space or tow vehicles, can you call on a neighbor for assistance?

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Do you have neighbors with animals who will need your help?

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

How many ways out are there from your property? _____

Are you familiar with all the roads in your area? _____

Do you need 4WD for any of them? _____

Can your vehicles travel on them with animals in the trailers? _____

Are you and others in your household able to drive a vehicle with a loaded trailer in tow? _____

How many other animals can you take in on your property? _____

What types of animals can you safely harbor

WHO WOULD YOU CALL?

Although there are a number of disasters generated by nature and humans that can cause evacuations, the greatest threat usually comes from fire. If a fire is in our area, we will see or smell a fire before seeing it on the news or getting an evacuation notice. Sometimes, fire spreads quickly and follows an unpredictable course and we do not get any notice or have a lot of time to react. If you are away from home when fire is spreading in your area, you may not be able to get back in. In these dire instances, everyone must do the best they can. No one plan is going to be perfect for every situation, but some preplanning with alternatives may help you safely evacuate your animals.

During large fires and other emergencies, Salt Lake County Emergency Management will provide information relating to the care of animals during an emergency within the county. This will include specific instructions and points-of-contact that will be made available via local broadcast media outlets and Salt Lake County Emergency Management's website and social media sites.

Do not call 9-1-1 for fire or evacuation information. Use it only for immediate threat emergencies.

You should also develop a "phone tree" with friends and neighbors so that in case of threat, you can coordinate efforts and offer help where needed or get help you may need. It is very important to keep the phone tree up to date. Check it at least once a year for accuracy.

In the case of a threat or actual evacuation, keep a log of whom you called, whom you left messages for and what actions were promised/agreed upon by each party.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

Not every evacuation will require you travel far from home or to a formal evacuation location. In fact, if you can avoid taking your animals to a mass evacuation center you can eliminate a lot of stress for yourself, your livestock and the employees, and volunteers who run them. Part of the phone tree concept is to set up evacuation locations with friends and family who do not live in your "neighborhood". Work out scenarios and agreements in advance of any threat. Example: "If you have to evacuate your livestock, bring them to our house and we can put them in the arena." Think about provisions for water, shelter, feeding and fencing.

Fairgrounds are sometimes used for large animal evacuations when there are wide-spread wildfires. Before you load up the livestock and head for the fairgrounds though, be certain that there is something set up there. Often an incident is developing faster than provisions can be put into place. Understand that in most instances, there will not be a mass evacuation center set up for large animals at all. This is another reason to have a plan of your own with alternatives developed in advance, so that you will have a place to bring your horses and livestock.

HOW WILL YOU GET THERE?

You have the truck and trailer hooked up; the horses loaded and you are heading out to your friend's house well away from the fire area. You get out onto the road toward your destination, only to find it is blocked by fire and equipment. What are your alternatives? Do you have another way around? Can you maneuver your rig on those roads? Before an emergency situation, when you are anxious and worried about your house and driving in the smoke and chaos, is the time to know all your escape routes. Know the roads, the turns, and the steep hills and gully crossings, etc., before having to travel them in a stressful situation. If there are dirt or gravel roads, or a tricky road condition such as a narrow bridge that you may have to use as an alternative, travel them with your empty trailer as a practice run and be confident you could handle them with a full trailer in an emergency.

WHEN SHOULD YOU LEAVE?

"If in doubt, take them out." Definitely leave if you receive a reverse 9-1-1 call or a visit from a Law Enforcement Official advising you to evacuate. Many households have gone away from landlines for cell phones - remember that you may not receive a reverse 9-1-1 call if you no longer have a landline. If you know there is emergency in the area, keep the radio or television on and watch for updates. Start early and do not get trapped.

A NOTE ABOUT ROAD CLOSURES

During emergencies, especially during fires, road closures become necessary. Roads are closed to evacuated areas and during times there is active firefighting, danger from trees falling, downed power lines and firefighting equipment moving etc. If you are trying to get back in to evacuate your livestock and are stopped by a road closure, you must obey the closure. You will be upset, unhappy, scared. If you remain calm and are polite and patient, you will be able to get through as soon as it is possible. Law Enforcement personnel understand your anxiety and will let you through, often in groups with an escort, when Fire Officials feel it is safe enough to do so. Arguing and threats may get you arrested. You will not get through if it is not safe no matter how much you plead or argue. Save your energy.

EVACUATION

Equine/livestock evacuation can be challenging. Develop an evacuation plan and make sure that your animals are familiar with being led into a trailer. Having a plan in place and practicing the plan prior to a disaster will help you accomplish a successful evacuation and maintain the safety of your animals. Locate and prearrange an evacuation site for your animals outside your immediate area. Possible sites include veterinary or land grant colleges, racetracks, show grounds, pastures, stables, fairgrounds, equestrian centers, livestock corrals, stockyards, or other boarding facilities. Keep trailers and vans well-maintained, full of gas, and ready to move at all times. If you do not have enough trailers to transport all of your animals quickly, contact neighbors, local haulers, farmers, producers, or other transportation providers to establish a network of available and reliable resources that will provide transportation. Even if you are told that the evacuation will be for a short time only, unforeseen circumstances can change a short time into days or weeks.

Identify an alley, lane or pen that can easily be used to confine animals and is readily adjacent to where a trailer or truck can access them.

Contact friends or family who are 15 to 40 miles away and make emergency arrangements with them for temporary livestock care.

Identify facilities and resources that may be available 15 to 40 miles from your site. This works well with agriculture producers and stables for the same contingency.

WHAT WILL YOU NEED?

First and foremost, you will need a plan. Where are you going and how will you get there? Unless the flames are licking at your barn door, do not just load up and go without a plan. Make sure your rig is in "towable" condition. As a matter of course, you should have your wheel bearings packed annually and frequently check the condition of your floorboards, brakes and tires. Trailer tires can have good tread but the sidewalls can be worn and splitting from age and weather exposure. How is your spare? Is it usable and do you have a tire iron that fit the lug nuts? Can you jack it up if you need to change a tire? Do the lights and turn signals work? Is your truck fueled up? Are the tires properly inflated? Do you have the correct hitch drop and ball size on it?

For Transporting:

Ensure Cell Phone is Charged & Take Charger

Tow Vehicle

Fuel Tank Level-keep a minimum of ½ tank

Tires Properly Inflated

Correct Hitch

Trailer

Lights, Turn Signals and Brakes in Working Order

Spare Tire, Jack, Tire Iron

Floors are Safe

Left notice(s) for fire fighters/ law enforcement/animal services that animals are evacuated.

Location(s) of Notice(s)_____

Potable Water

Flashlight

Gloves

Mask or Bandana

Snacks

Toilet Paper

First Aid Kit (Human)

For the Animals:

Halters and lead ropes in good condition

➤ Recommend leather halters and cotton lead rope (nylon melts)

Water buckets (Orange bucket can be used for water & will not be mistaken as a feed bucket)

Feed Buckets, Grain pans, hay and grain as needed for 1-2 weeks

Water source (5-10 gallon minimum per horse per day)

Feed

Necessary medications or supplements.

Fly Spray

Livestock Markers

Photocopy and place your livestock paper work in a watertight envelope and store where it can be quickly reached (you may want to have more than one copy).

- Emergency telephone numbers: veterinarian, family members
- Identification photographs
- Vaccination records
- Medical history, including test results for Coggins, TB, and other infectious diseases
Never attach Coggins or registration papers to your horse. Not everyone is honest, and having these papers is a ticket to get out of the state with your horse
- Current medical conditions

Have identification on your animals

- ❖ Tagged halter, microchips, tattoo, ear tag, livestock marking crayon
- ❖ Braid a luggage tag (with contact information) into the mane or tail
- ❖ Use waterproof paint, such as spray paint or livestock marking crayon, to put your phone number on the animal in big numbers or paint a symbol or brand that has a meaning and is unique to you and your farm/horses
- ❖ Clip or shave information into an animal's hair
- ❖ Have a halter (preferably leather) for your horse that has a name plate with your name and phone number on it, or duct tape a tag with your information on it and another emergency telephone number where someone can be reached protected by a Ziploc bag

It is a good idea to mark your animals with your phone number and coat them with fly spray BEFORE loading them into the trailer.

When you get to your destination either you or the animals or all of you) may be riled up and you do not need them dancing around while you try to do these things.

Use livestock markers for a water resistant long lasting result. If you are leaving your animals somewhere that you are not staying, be certain to leave your name and contact information with the person in charge. Neatly block print the information in pen, so that anyone can read it. Leave more than one phone number and try to include at least one landline number in case you are out of cell phone range. Be sure to leave medication instructions, too. If a supplement or medication is not absolutely vital and can be skipped for a few days, leave them behind.

IDENTIFICATION

Photograph, identify, and inventory your animals. Permanent identification such as brands, tattoos, eartags, ear notches, leg bands or microchips are best. Temporary identification, such as halter tags, neck chains, mane clip, luggage tag braided into tail or mane, clipper-shaved information in the animals' hair, livestock markers, paint and duct tape with permanent writing will also work. Include your name and contact numbers. Keep identification information with you to verify ownership.

PAPERWORK AND RECORDS

Store important documents in a waterproof plastic bag. These should include current vaccination and medical records as well as important test results (Coggins, etc). Also include a list of important emergency contacts such as your veterinarian, State veterinarian, veterinary colleges or, racetracks, show grounds, stockyards and local haulers or neighbors to help with transportation as well as feed distributors.

IN CASE YOU ARE NOT AT HOME

Designate a trusted neighbor to tend to your animals. Make sure this person has access to your home and facilities, is familiar with your animals, knows your evacuation procedures and knows where your evacuation supplies are kept. Exchange veterinary information and file a permission slip with your veterinarian authorizing them to get emergency treatment for your animals if you can't be located.

LIVESTOCK DISASTER KIT

Prepare a disaster supply kit.

Your kit should be readily accessible and you should check it at least monthly to keep the supplies up to date.

Your kit should be assembled in an easy-to-carry, waterproof container. It should be stored in an easily accessible location away from areas with temperature extremes. Replace the food, water, and medications as often as needed to maintain their quality and freshness and in accordance with the expiration dates. Indicate medications that are stored elsewhere due to temperature requirements (refrigeration).

Consult with your veterinarian for advice on making a first aid kit that is appropriate for your individual animals. It is important that you become familiar with the items in your kit and their uses. Your veterinarian may recommend an animal first aid book to include in your kit.

Recommended items for a livestock disaster box include:

- Minimum of 7-10 day supply of food and water source
- Garden hose
- Leads, halters and ropes
- First aid kit
- Emergency contact list
- Vaccination and medical records
- Medications and dosing instructions
- Photographs, other proof of ownership
- Water buckets
- Plastic trash barrel with lid
- Batteries (flashlight, radio)
- Duct tape
- Paper towels
- Disinfectants, lime or bleach
- Wire cutters
- Knife (sharp, all-purpose)
- Trash bags
- Tarps
- Blankets
- Flashlight
- Radio (solar and battery operated)
- Hoof knife, nippers, pick and rasp
- Portable generators

- Bandanas (blind folds)
- Fly spray
- Gloves (heavy, leather)
- Leg wraps
- Shovel
- Twitch or nose leads

ONE FINAL NOTE

Inform friends and neighbors of your evacuation plans. Post detailed instructions in several places to ensure they are accessible to emergency workers in case you are not able to evacuate your livestock yourself.

Place your livestock paper work in a watertight envelope and store where it can be quickly reached (you might want to have more than one copy).

Make sure you have legal and adequate markings to prove ownership of your livestock. Refer to state and local laws for legal requirements. Consider having ID tags (such as luggage tags) on hand that you can attach to any animals that are halter broke. You might consider having livestock marker crayons or bright-colored paint convenient to mark your animals and your premises. For less domesticated livestock you maybe dependent on brands, ear tags, and ear notches.

Have individual and group photographs of all livestock in your livestock disaster box.

Practice loading your animals so you and the animals are familiar with the effort

Every emergency situation is going to be unique. Chances are, no plan is going to fit your needs exactly. But having a plan in place will help you adjust more quickly to any situation.

REMEMBER, YOUR ANIMALS ARE COUNTING ON YOU FOR THEIR SURVIVAL AND SUPPORT!

AFTER THE DISASTER

Check pastures and fences for sharp objects that could injure livestock. Be aware of downed power lines, fallen trees and debris. Beware of local wildlife, including raccoons and skunks, that may have entered the area and could pose a danger to your animals.

Familiar scents and landmarks may have changed, and this can confuse your animals. Release animals in safe and enclosed areas only.

The leading causes of death in large animals during a disaster are: collapsed barns, kidney failure due to dehydration, electrocution from downed power lines and fencing failures.

If you've lost an animal(s), contact veterinarians, surrounding farms, stables and emergency numbers set up after the disaster. Listen to radio and television for groups that may be accepting lost animals. If you find someone else's animal(s), call the same numbers and isolate it (them) from your animals until it is returned to its owner or can be examined by a veterinarian. Always use caution when approaching and handling strange or frightened horses or livestock. Check with the Utah Department of Agriculture or USDA about possible disease outbreaks.

IMPACT OF SMOKE ON LIVESTOCK

Videos of wildfires show not only the fires but the accompanying smoke. This information focuses on the impact of smoke on livestock. Evacuated livestock may be safe from the fires but not necessarily from smoke. The following excerpts from articles (University of California, Davis; Colorado State University) highlight the affect of smoke on livestock, and how to protect and treat them.

Wildfire within livestock sensory range:

Surface speeds of wildfires vary from 5–40 miles per hour and all wildfires generate smoke, heat, and sound. Livestock are very sensitive and responsive to wildfire anywhere within their sensory range. Normal reactions vary from nervousness, to panic, to aggressive and resistive escape attempts. Livestock are often injured or killed by fleeing from a wildfire into fences, barriers, and other fire risks. Once the flight syndrome activates it remains active long after the smoke, heat and noise stimuli are removed.

Some animal species such as alpacas, llamas – and especially horses – become virtually unmanageable in the face of oncoming wildfire. Experienced handlers (as many as possible), proper equipment, and a firm and prompt evacuation approach, are needed.

If time is limited because of fire ground–speed, open possible escape routes and recapture the animals later. In the case of a fast moving fire, some landowners spray paint their phone numbers on the sides of livestock before setting them free. Others attach identification tags to animals. If you choose to leave a halter on your animal, consider attaching identification—such as a luggage tag. Firefighters may cut fences and open gates if time and safety concerns allow.

How Does Smoke Affect Livestock?

The effects of smoke are similar for humans and livestock: irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract, aggravation of chronic lung diseases, and reduced lung function. High concentrations of particulates can cause persistent cough, increased nasal discharge, wheezing and increased physical effort in breathing. Particulates can also alter the immune system and reduce the ability of the lungs to remove foreign materials, such as pollen and bacteria, to which livestock are normally exposed

Protecting and Treatment of Livestock from Smoke Particulates:

Limit exercise when smoke is visible. Don't force livestock to perform activities or increase exercise that increase the airflow in and out of the lungs. This can trigger bronchoconstriction (narrowing of the small airways in the lungs). Provide plenty of fresh water located near feeding areas. The consumption of easily accessible water keeps the airways moist and facilitates clearance of inhaled particulate matter. This allows the windpipe (trachea), large airways (bronchi), and small airways (bronchioles) to remove inhaled particulate material in smoke. Dry airways make particulate matter remain in the lung and air passages.

Limit dust exposure by feeding low or dust-free feeds and sprinkling or misting the livestock holding area. This reduces the particles in dust such as mold, fungi, pollens and bacteria that may have difficulty being cleared from the lungs. If livestock is coughing or having difficulty breathing, contact a livestock veterinarian. A veterinarian can help determine the difference between a reactive airway from smoke and dust versus a bacterial infection and bronchitis or pneumonia. If livestock has experienced coughing over a long period of time, there is a greater risk of secondary problems such as bacterial pneumonia.

Give livestock ample time to recover from smoke-induced airway insult. Airway damage resulting from wildfire smoke takes 4 to 6 weeks to heal. Therefore, plan on giving livestock 4 to 6 weeks to recuperate after the air quality returns to normal. Attempting to handle, move, or transport livestock may aggravate the condition, delay the healing process, and compromise the performance of livestock for many weeks or months.

If your livestock continues to experience primary or secondary problems with smoke-induced respiratory injury, you should contact a livestock veterinarian. Veterinarians can prescribe specific treatments such as intravenous fluids, bronchodilator drugs, systemic antibiotics, or other measures to facilitate hydration and health of the airway passages. Blood tests or other tests may be recommended to determine whether a secondary bacterial infection has arisen and is contributing to the current respiratory problem.

FORMS-PHONE TREE

Family Name	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; padding: 5px;">Type of Animal</td> <td style="width: 20%; padding: 5px;">Quantity</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">2.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">3.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">4.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">5.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">6.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Type of Animal	Quantity	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.	
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Names of Individuals in Family 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.															
Home Address	Emergency Contact														
Cell Phones	Emergency Contact Phone														
Home Phone	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; padding: 5px;">Types of Animals They Can Shelter</td> <td style="width: 20%; padding: 5px;">Quantity</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">2.</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">3.</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">4.</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">5.</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">6.</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">_____</td> </tr> </table>	Types of Animals They Can Shelter	Quantity	1.	_____	2.	_____	3.	_____	4.	_____	5.	_____	6.	_____
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Trailer Space/Type of Trailer	Special Needs														
Notes	Notes														

CHECKLIST FOR EVACUATING YOUR ANIMALS

➤ Tow Vehicle

- Fuel Tank Level -Minimum ½ full
- Tires Properly Inflated
- Correct Hitch

➤ Trailer

- Tires Properly Inflated
 - Lights, Turn Signals and Brakes in Working Order
 - Spare Tire, Jack, Tire Iron
 - Floors are Safe

➤ Location Taken From _____

➤ How Many Total _____

➤ Number Each:

Mares _____ Geldings _____ Foals _____ Stallions _____ Cows _____ Sheep _____
Alpaca/Llama _____ Goats _____ Dogs _____ Cats _____ Other _____ Other _____

➤ Location You are Taking Animals To _____

➤ **Supplies**

- Halters and Leads
- Fly Spray
- Medications and Instructions
- Feed
- Buckets
- Water
- Take Digital Photos
- Bolt Cutters
- Wire Cutters Location
- Hammer
- Potable Water
- Flashlight
- Gloves
- Mask or Bandana
- Snacks
- Toilet Paper
- First Aid Kit
- Cell phone charger

Actions

- _____ Ensure cell phone is charged
- _____ Animals are marked with phone Numbers
- _____ Left Notice for First Responders that Animals Have Been Evacuated
Notice left where?
Location: _____

Told _____ where you were taking the animals

Check List Evacuating Others' Horses

Owners Name _____

Address _____

Phone Numbers _____

Not to Self

Told _____ where you were taking the horses

Spoke with, emailed or left message? _____

Left notice(s) for fire fighters/ law enforcement/ animal services that animals are evacuated

Location(s) of Notice(s) _____

Cell Phone Charged

Phone Numbers and Addresses

Water

Snacks

Gloves

Toilet Paper

First Aid Kit

Knife

Flashlight

Mask or Bandana

Remember: Some horses are not trained to load. Do what you know and work only to your ability. Do not tranquilize unless you are qualified to do so. Reluctant horses will often load more easily into a stock trailer that is backed up to a pen, paddock or stall.

This is a triage. Get the ones you can in a reasonable amount of time.

If the horses are gone when you arrive, leave a notice and contact the owner.

Animal Rescue Alert Sticker and Sign Set-Up Guide

Emergencies comes in many forms, and they may require anything from a brief absence from your home to permanent evacuation. Each type of disaster requires different measures to keep your pets safe. The best thing you can do for yourself and your pets is to be prepared.

Display prominently on your property, a friendly welcome from your unique animal family!

Animal Rescue Sticker

At your door entrance, or window a rescue alert sticker will let people know that pets are inside your home. Make sure it is visible to rescue workers, and that it includes:

- 1) the types and number of pets in your household;
- 2) the name of your veterinarian; and
- 3) your veterinarian's phone number. If you must evacuate with your pets, and if time allows, write "EVACUATED" across the stickers.

Animal Rescue Sign

At your gate, in entryway, along driveway, on wall or building.

Please check your local bylaws for minimum setbacks for signage near the street.

Easy to bolt, screw or wire to any post, fence or gate, building or wall.

Bright apple-green color stands out from the crowd; attractive and hi-viz reflective day and night.

If you live in a FIRE area, we recommend installation to:

- Metal or steel post
- Metal pole or gate
- Mesh or chain link fencing

Display in area of plain sight clear of:

- brush
- garden vegetation
- low overhanging branches

Set top of sign to approx height of 4' for maximum visibility by:

- vehicle headlights
- hand-carried torches
- flashlights

If you live in an area prone to severe FLOODING, we recommend installation to:

- Street-side corner of building
- Eaves of house
- 8' + post or pole set in concrete

Set top of sign to approx height of 5'- 6' or higher for maximum visibility in event ground level is disturbed and/or submerged by flood water

Sign Example



Usually special order

Door/Window Sticker Example



Usually Available at Local Pet Stores

NOTICE TO EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

Owner Name _____

Address _____

Phone Numbers _____

The following animals have been evacuated from this property:

How Many Total: _____

Number Each:

Mares _____ Geldings _____ Foals _____ Stallions _____ Cows _____ Sheep _____

Alpaca/Llamas _____ Goats _____ Dogs _____ Cats _____ Other _____

Other _____

Location Animals Taken to: _____

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