

If You Decide To Stay Home

- Remain calm and speak to your animals regularly in a calm, reassuring voice.
- Bring animals indoors well ahead of a pending disaster.
- Do not leave domestic pets outside or tied up.
- Prepare an area for your companion animals to use inside the house away from the windows. Pets will be most comfortable and secure in pet carriers.
- Let haltered livestock roam in large, (not barbed wire) fenced pastures away from possible flying debris. (Tin roofs, for instance can be lethal). There should be no overhead power lines.
- Difficult, dangerous animals should be placed in special carriers to reduce the possibility of escape.
- Do not allow animals to consume food or water which may have become contaminated.
- Walk your animal(s) on a leash or lead until they become re-oriented to their home.
- Do not allow animals to roam freely.



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Animal I.D. Information

- Register (license) your pet with the appropriate Animal Control Agency and keep licenses current.
- Tattoos and microchips are a permanent and unremovable form of identification. Check with your local animal shelter or veterinarian for information on tattooing and microchipping.
- Livestock should have some type of identification.
- A current photograph of each animal with a matching identification number should be available. Include a close-up of any special identifying mark(s). Also include yourself in some of the photos as proof of ownership.

DO NOT LEAVE COMPANION ANIMALS HOME ALONE.

For more information on disaster preparedness for your animals/livestock please visit:

The Humane Society of the United States

www.hsus.org

or

www.fema.gov

Developed in partnership between:

Emergency Services Coordinating Agency
425-776-3722

Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management
425-388-5060

City of Everett Emergency Management Office
425-257-8111

ANIMAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS



Snohomish County
Department of
Emergency Management



63% of U.S. households have pets. In the event of an emergency their survival is ultimately your responsibility.

Prepare Before Disaster Strikes

- Disasters are diverse and devastating to everyone involved, including animals. Situations like fire, floods, wind, and earthquakes can leave pets helpless. Planning can save the lives of beloved companion animals and livestock.
- Ask dependable friends or relatives who live away from an at-risk area, if you and your animal(s) can stay with them during an emergency. Keep their phone numbers with other important contacts in your purse or wallet.
- Develop an evacuation plan which includes your animals. Review and update it regularly. Learn which area shelters and motels take companion animal(s) and/or have a designated inland evacuation place. Practice your plan.
- Survey boarding kennels to determine specific locations. Find out who stays on the premises with the animals in the event of an emergency and what provisions have been made should the kennel occupants have to evacuate.
- Check with veterinary clinics to determine which have boarding facilities. Check with their evacuation provisions.
- Stay tuned to your local news media for disaster coverage and the safest evacuation routes.
- Be prepared to evacuate when advised by local authorities. Have all supplies, kits, transportation and evacuation locations prepared now. Waiting until an evacuation is ordered to start planning will delay your safe evacuation and possibly expose you to traffic tie-ups and other risks.
- Stock an animal emergency supply kit to take with you.
- All belongings should be marked with identification.
- Take First Aid and CPR courses and keep the manuals handy. The same basic principles apply to animals.
- Supply appropriate housing, food and water.

Pet Emergency Supply List

- Update all vaccinations and include records, ownership papers, and current photo of each pet.
- Water bowls and bottled water in plastic bottles for three to five days per animal.
- Food bowls and food for three to five days per animal and a manual can opener. Dry foods are recommended.
- Disinfectant and cleanser to handle animal waste properly.
- Cat litter, disposable litter pans and plastic bags.
- Proper size pet carrier for each animal which must be large enough for animal to stand and turn around.
- Towel and blankets, toys, brushes and combs.
- Leashes and collars with current license, identification and rabies tags attached securely.
- 1/2 dozen gauze bandage squares and a roll of 2-inch wide gauze.
- Bandage, adhesive tape and scissors.
- Antiseptic (hydrogen peroxide or tame iodine such as Betadine) & antibiotic ointment.
- Saline solution or eye wash & eye ointment.
- An ice pack.
- Tweezers & needle nose pliers (to remove splinter, ticks, porcupine quills, etc.)
- Disposable razor (to clean around open wound).
- Syrup of ipecac (to induce vomiting).
- Any regular medications.

Pocket Pets/Birds/Reptiles

Keep these animals confined to small carriers with food and water available. Reptiles can be transported in a pillow case. Take a water bowl large enough for soaking as well as a heating pad. Try to keep the animals at a comfortable temperature.

Barnyard – Large Animals

Have a list of emergency contacts and/or neighbors as well as your disaster plan posted in an accessible place for those that use your facilities. The animals you plan to transport out of the disaster area should be familiar with entering and exiting the trailer. Have the trailer stocked prior to the emergency. Most disasters give some advance warning.

Your disaster supply checklist for horses/large animals should include:

- Plastic trash barrel with lid
- Tarpaulins
- Water buckets
- First aid items
- Betadine or Nolvasan solutions
- Antibiotic ointment
- Gauze squares and bandages
- Ichthammol ointment (feet)
- Tranquilizer injections (optional)
- Eye ointment
- Fire resistant, non-nylon leads and halters
- Knife, scissors, wire cutters
- Duct tape
- Livestock markers or paint
- Leg wraps
- Lime and bleach/disinfectant

Large Animal Food/Water Requirements

Most herbivorous animals will eat 1-2% of their body weight in some form of “roughage.” Roughage is hay or hay-like products (pellets, cubes, hay, ect.) Horses, as well as cattle can drink anywhere from 5-15 gallons of water a day depending on the temperature, stress, workload and disaster.