



Evacuation Kit List

Assemble an evacuation kit with supplies for each species on the farm. This could include items such as:

- Handling equipment (e.g., halters, nose leads)
- 7-10 day supply of feed, supplements and water
- Buckets and feed pans
- Copies of veterinary records and proof of ownership
- Medications: list each animal separately and for each medication, include the drug name, dose and frequency. Provide veterinary and pharmacy contact information for refills.
- Tools and supplies needed for sanitation
- Cell phone, flashlights, portable radios and batteries
- Basic first aid kit
- Safety and emergency items for your vehicles and trailers
- Gas powered generators
- Bandanas (to use as blindfolds)
- Blankets
- Duct tape
- Emergency contact list
 - Include phone numbers for your vet, county emergency management office, extension office and your insurance agent.
 - List all of the businesses that supply services for your farm such as your milk processor, feed and fuel delivery and anyone else who is on the farm regularly and should be alerted after something happens on the farm.
- Knife (sharp, all-purpose)
- Maps of local area and alternate evacuation routes in addition to GPS (in case of road closures)
- Paper towels
- Plastic trash cans with lids (can be used to store water)
- Portable livestock panels
- Rope or lariat
- Shovel
- Trash bags
- Wire cutters



- Develop an evacuation plan for all of your animals and practice the plan.
 - Equine and livestock evacuation can be challenging. Develop an evacuation plan in advance and make sure animals are familiar with being loaded onto a trailer. Locate and prearrange an evacuation site for your animals outside your immediate area. If you do not have enough trailers to quickly transport all of your animals, contact neighbors, local haulers, farmers, producers or other transportation providers to establish a network of available and reliable resources that can provide transportation in the event of a disaster.
 - If evacuation of horses/livestock is impossible, relocate them to the safest place possible based on the type of imminent disaster and the environment, realizing that the situation could be life threatening. Make sure they have access to hay or another appropriate and safe food source, as well as clean water and the safest living area possible, including high ground above flood level. Do not rely on automatic watering systems, because power may be lost. During extremely cold temperatures, water will freeze. You will need to break up ice or replace the frozen water.
- Keep written directions to your home near your telephone. This will help you and others explain to emergency responders exactly how to get to your home.
- Identify alternate sources of food and water. Because floodwaters are often contaminated with sewer waste and may also pose a risk of chemical contamination, animals should be prevented as much as possible from accessing and drinking them.
- Have well maintained backup generators and a source of fuel.
- Keep vehicles well maintained and full of gas.
- Keep emergency cash on hand. (Remember: ATMs may not work.)
- Assess the stability and safety of barns and other structures, promptly remove dead trees, and minimize debris in fields and the immediate environment.
- If you live in an area prone to wildfires, clear away brush and maintain a defensible space around structures.
- Keep a list of the species, number and locations of your animals near your evacuation supplies and note animals' favorite hiding spots. This will save precious rescue time.
- Make sure animals have some form of permanent identification (e.g., ear tags, tattoos).
- Make sure you have records of ownership for all animals, in cases of loss or displacement.