

**Livestock:
Evacuation Planning Checklist**

Livestock Evacuation Checklist Plan

- The concept of operations is based on identifying the numbers of livestock in **<insert name of local municipality>**, their location and their response to the hazard risk.
 - The municipality has been divided into **<insert number>** of areas:
 - Area 1 - **<name or describe area>**
 - Area 2 - **<name or describe area>**
 - Area 3 - **<name or describe area>**Etc. – Number of areas determined by realistic and manageable span of control, number of animals and number of volunteers, and access for transport.

These areas have been mapped.
 - The areas are organized by priority of evacuation need. *Owners of livestock are encouraged to find alternative locations for the hazard period themselves.*
 - Livestock evacuation is based on the same premise as that for people. There will be, if lead time allows, three stages: Alert, Order and All Clear. Livestock Alert level may precede that of people due to the loading and transport time involved.
 - Area 1 Alert involves the movement of:
<Give details of the movement: what type of livestock and to where the livestock will be moved>.
 - Area 2 Alert involves the movement of:
<Give details of the movement: what type of livestock and to where the livestock will be moved>.
 - An actual or potential dyke failure **<identify dike area of concern>** would cause evacuation in **<insert area number>** and would cause livestock producers or horse owners to be informed by radio or house to house announcements. Beef cattle and cattle not lactating would move to **<insert name of location or area>**. Milking dairy cattle would move to **<insert name of location and area>**.
 - Horse stalls will have to be constructed at **<insert location>**.
 - Transport of livestock will rely on local resources. A resource list has been developed. A callout procedure has been prepared.
 - Any equipment needs and source listing such as fencing, feeding and watering supplies has been developed.
 - Direction for any evacuation of livestock will originate from the **<insert name of municipality>** Emergency Operations Centre.
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Livestock Evacuation Checklist Plan

- The organization of emergency response **<insert name of local municipality>** is provided in detail in the **<insert name of local municipality>** Emergency Plan.
 - <Insert name of local municipality>** has a designated Municipal Emergency Planning Coordinator, **<name of coordinator>** at **<telephone number>**.
 - <Insert name of local municipality>** has struck a livestock evacuation planning committee chaired by **<the Emergency Planner>** at **<telephone number>**.
 - A committee has been formed to represent all types of livestock activity in **<insert name of local municipality>**, of both a commercial and private nature.
 - Membership will include volunteers from the farming, commercial horse and riding communities.
 - Members representing dairy products are:
<Names, telephone and fax numbers of contacts>.
 - Members representing beef cattle producers are:
<Names, telephone and fax numbers of contacts>.
 - Members representing sheep production are:
<Names, telephone and fax numbers of contacts>.
 - Members representing llama producers are:
<Names, telephone and fax numbers of contacts>.
 - Members representing pork producers are:
<Names, telephone and fax numbers of contacts>.
 - Members representing poultry producers are:
<Names, telephone and fax numbers of contacts>.
 - Members representing commercial stables are:
<Names, telephone and fax numbers of contacts>.
 - Members representing private horse owners are:
<Names, telephone and fax numbers of contacts>.
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Note: Field crop farmers, horticultural producers and greenhouse production facilities may require a separate plan, given they are NOT livestock producers, but may also be a risk to members of the farm community.

Members representing field crop farmers are:

<Names, telephone and fax numbers of contacts>.

Members representing horticultural producers are:

<Names, telephone and fax numbers of contacts>.

Members representing greenhouse production facilities are:

<Names, telephone and fax numbers of contacts>.

Evacuation Plan – Stage 1

Prudent Preparedness

Trigger Point: <Dependent on Hazard>

Livestock Evacuation Planning Checklist:

- Hold meeting of farming community.
 - Explain current situation.
 - Ensure that livestock producers not directly at risk have a good stock of supplies, check their auxiliary power and have fuel on hand in case of isolation or loss of power utilities.
 - Obtain volunteers to stand on a livestock evacuation committee representing farming, livestock and horse sectors.
 - Develop information about livestock by numbers, type and location.
 - Develop information on ownership, and availability of staff and equipment suitable for stock movements.
 - Examine appropriate evacuation routes for livestock and determine availability of truck liners, portable chutes, and alternative forms of transportation vehicles.
 - Determine insurance and liability exposure for volunteer vehicle movements of livestock.
 - Determine most appropriate locations for stock to be moved to and, as well, food and water requirements at these locations.
 - Take pictures of temporary holding areas in order to determine damage or standards for return to original condition.
 - Determine fencing requirements if required. Obtain suitable fencing standard.
 - Determine milking parlor availability for lactating cows.
 - Determine if any empty barns or farms in the area that can be co-opted for use.
 - Determine possible/probable locations that could house horses requiring barns and stalls.
 - Develop notification process.
 - Develop basic inventory of information on types of stock or exotics not generally viewed as livestock.
 - Develop roster to farm help that could assist with stock movements.
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- Ensure that large animal veterinarian services are available for any stock move and capable of assessing bio-security needs, if any, with stock movements.
 - Determine mortality carcass disposal procedures.
 - Have volunteers deliver flyers to private horse owners to determine degree of preparedness.
 - Have liaison established with Dairyland or other milk collectors for specialized, mobile or long hour milking parlor operations and product pick-up.
 - Ensure any unidentified stock likely to be moved has ear tags affixed or paint branded.
 - Visit the site of any temporary holding areas and determine security, supplies, safety, fencing or similar issues.
 - If water is available on site, ensure testing for potability for livestock use.
 - Visit any volunteer dairy farms willing to do “round the clock” milking to establish pasturing locations, stock movements, electric or wire fencing needs and any other logistical issues.
 - Initiate compilation of a Livestock Evacuation Plan.
 - Develop maps with documented animal numbers, locations and probable priorities for evacuation.
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Evacuation Plan – Stage 2

Operational Planning and Preparedness

Trigger Point: <Dependent on Hazard>

Livestock Evacuation Planning Checklist:

- Mapping of “at risk” locations completed.
 - Identifications of livestock evacuation sectors by probable priority completed. Owner list completed with addresses.
 - Contact made with Ministry of Agriculture representative at the PREOC.
 - Agriculture volunteer staff callout list updated and complete.
 - Transportation equipment roster review and call out list complete for stock and horse trailers.
 - Livestock producers with larger herds put on Alert for possible evacuation recommendations.
 - Municipal EOC checked to ensure livestock evacuation plan current and complete.
 - Livestock evacuation trigger points reviewed again with farm evacuation committee.
 - Meeting held with farming community to explain conditions and intent of the livestock evacuation plan if not done in Stage 1.
 - Questions or issues identified from meetings resolved and incorporated in Plan as required.
 - Handout prepared to alert farming community to current river conditions and expectations regarding anticipated weather conditions.
 - Recommendations from Ministry of Agriculture incorporated in Plan.
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Evacuation Plan – Stage 3

Livestock Evacuation

Trigger Point: <Dependent on Hazard>

Livestock Evacuation Checklist:

- Ensure evacuation initiated, as required.
 - Ensure Alerts initiated to prompt livestock owners to start their own evacuation plans.
 - Deliver Alert notices.
 - Monitor evacuation process through municipal EOC and livestock evacuation committee members.
 - Activate and prepare receiving areas and volunteers as required.
 - Ensure records kept of areas evacuated and areas not evacuated.
 - Identify any reluctant livestock owners and ensure they are fully conversant with risk and probable impact(s). Document all contacts carefully.
 - Inform Ministry of Agriculture of any “at risk” areas not evacuated.
 - Develop strategies to assist with late evacuations, if any possible, with Ministry of Agriculture.
 - Ensure contact with SPCA and confirm its role with respect to abandoned animals if any “abandoned” livestock or animals identified.
 - Ensure that where mutual aid from farm to farm or stable to stable has been assumed that these agreements are functioning without impediment.
 - Activate basic community pasture or paddocks for any animals without apparent organized destinations.
 - Ensure water troughs, hydrant connections and safety of water supply to community pasture or paddock areas in place and functioning.
 - Do fencing patrol of community paddocks and pastures.
 - Ensure security by volunteers or guard service in place with adequate post orders.
 - Ensure adequate feed available appropriate to livestock type. Alert feed suppliers, if necessary.
 - Ensure adequate bedding materials available appropriate to shelter and livestock type.
 - Advise livestock owners about the risks of moving dangerous animals such as bulls.
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Evacuation Plan – Stage 4

Response

Trigger Point: <Dependent on Hazard>

Livestock Evacuation Checklist:

- Evacuation areas have been established.
 - Municipal EOC operations supported with livestock mapping on priority locations.
 - Impact on actual areas in relationship to previously identified livestock areas evaluated.
 - Recommendations made to EOC Director regarding livestock evacuation if stock not yet moved.
 - EOC liaison staff person appointed to work with livestock evacuation committee or individual farmers.
 - Livestock evacuation plan activated, if not already.
 - Farm producers' evacuation committee alerted.
 - Horse owners committee alerted.
 - Animal transport procedure activated.
 - Volunteers briefed and provided with safety tips and safety briefing.
 - Volunteers dispatched as required.
 - Incident Commander(s) made aware of livestock evacuation underway.
 - Areas designated to receive animals alerted and receiving volunteers in place.
 - Feed and water provision made for holding locations.
 - Security in place for holding locations.
 - Verify records of animals by ownership prepared.
 - Fencing checked.
 - Livestock transport appropriately managed and organized to fit in with people evacuation.
 - Evacuation access and egress routes identified and animal transport drivers briefed.
 - EOC Livestock liaison appointee meets with livestock evacuation committees to determine progress and logistical needs.
 - Animal rescue operations initiated if necessary and practical.
 - Liaison maintained with media through Information Officers.
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Evacuation Plan – Stage 5

Livestock Recovery – Short and Long Term Issues

Livestock Repatriation Checklist:

- Review of extent of damage in relationship to livestock grazing lands.
 - Review of extent of damaged area in relationship to horse paddocks.
 - Review of damage to stables and livestock barns.
 - Inspection required for parlors and on-farm processing facilities.
 - Review of appropriate clean-up procedures, guidelines. On-going review with Ministry of Agriculture.
 - Review of biohazard implications.
 - Review of repatriation of livestock procedures, priorities, transport, etc.
 - Preparation of claims process and assistance to livestock owners.
 - Involvement of Ministry of Agriculture in claims process and assistance to livestock owners.
 - Return of temporary pastures to original conditions, removal of fencing and filling of fence post holes.
 - Removal of animal carcasses.
 - Debris removal and disposal.
 - Sanitation of areas, guidelines prepared and distributed.
 - Control of access to saturated pastures advised for animal health.
 - Testing of water to livestock undertaken.
 - Inspection for hazardous wastes undertaken.
 - Inspection for hazardous conditions or debris or sharp objects that could injure animals.
 - Removal of silt from barns, if flooded.
 - Inspection of feed for contamination.
 - Inspection of fencing for flood caused damage.
 - Disposal of flood inspected bedding materials.
 - Inspection of sewage lagoons and manure pits.
 - Garbage to dumpster pickup and disposal guidelines.
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