



OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1 EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
<u>FOREWORD</u>	iii
<u>SHELTER ORGANIZATION</u>	1
<u>SHELTERING FLOW</u>	2
<u>SHELTER LAYOUT</u>	3
<u>INTAKE</u>	4
1. <u>TRAFFIC CONTROL</u>	4
2. <u>DOCUMENTATION</u>	9
3. <u>UNLOADING PROCEDURES, BY SPECIES</u>	10
4. <u>UNLOADING AND HANDLING</u>	10
5. <u>ALTERNATE INTAKE (FOR DAIRY CATTLE, CAMELIDS, FIELD RESPONSE TEAMS, ACOs, FRACTIOUS HORSES, etc.)</u>	11
6. <u>PROCEED TO SHELTER</u>	11
<u>SHELTERING</u>	12
1. <u>ROLE OF OWNER</u>	12
2. <u>GENERAL SHELTERING TOOLS AND SUPPLIES</u>	12
3. <u>GENERAL BARN SAFETY</u>	12
4. <u>HORSES</u>	13
5. <u>GOATS</u>	15
6. <u>SHEEP</u>	18
7. <u>BEEF CATTLE</u>	21
8. <u>DAIRY CATTLE</u>	22
9. <u>CAMELIDS</u>	23
10. <u>SWINE</u>	27
11. <u>DOMESTICS/COMPANION ANIMALS</u>	28
<u>DISCHARGE, DISPOSAL AND DEMOBILIZATION</u>	30
1. <u>DISCHARGE</u>	30
2. <u>DISPOSAL</u>	30
3. <u>DEMOBILIZATION</u>	31
<u>APPENDIX: QUESTIONS/OPEN ISSUES</u>	32

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Figure 1: Sheltering Organization	1
Figure 2: Sheltering Flow	2
Figure 3: Shelter Layout	3
Figure 4: Traffic Routing and Control	5
Figure 5: Kushed Camelids	25

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

FOREWORD

This procedure is intended as a step-by-step guide for operating a large animal, multi-species emergency shelter in the event that a wide-area disaster forces evacuation of residents and animals from their homes, farms and businesses. The King County Office of Emergency Management has given Washington State Animal Response Team (WASART) an assignment to set up and operate such a shelter in response to flooding of the Green River Valley, and to continue to operate it for up to three months.

In preparation for that role, WASART has prepared this procedure to direct its volunteers in receiving, documenting, sheltering and discharging a variety of animal species. The manual is organized by species, to make its use as easy and convenient as possible for volunteers operating in difficult, stressful situations. Though the shelter's primary role will be large animal care, we recognize that it is likely that those forced to leave their homes and bring their animals with them may very well bring their dogs, cats or gerbils along, too, and may lack the means or inclination to take them to a separate shelter. We have therefore included guidelines for sheltering companion animals as well.

WASART's principal objective in operating the shelter will be the safety of its volunteers, followed by the safety of the general public and the safety of the animals in its charge. This procedure is written to ensure that these objectives are met.

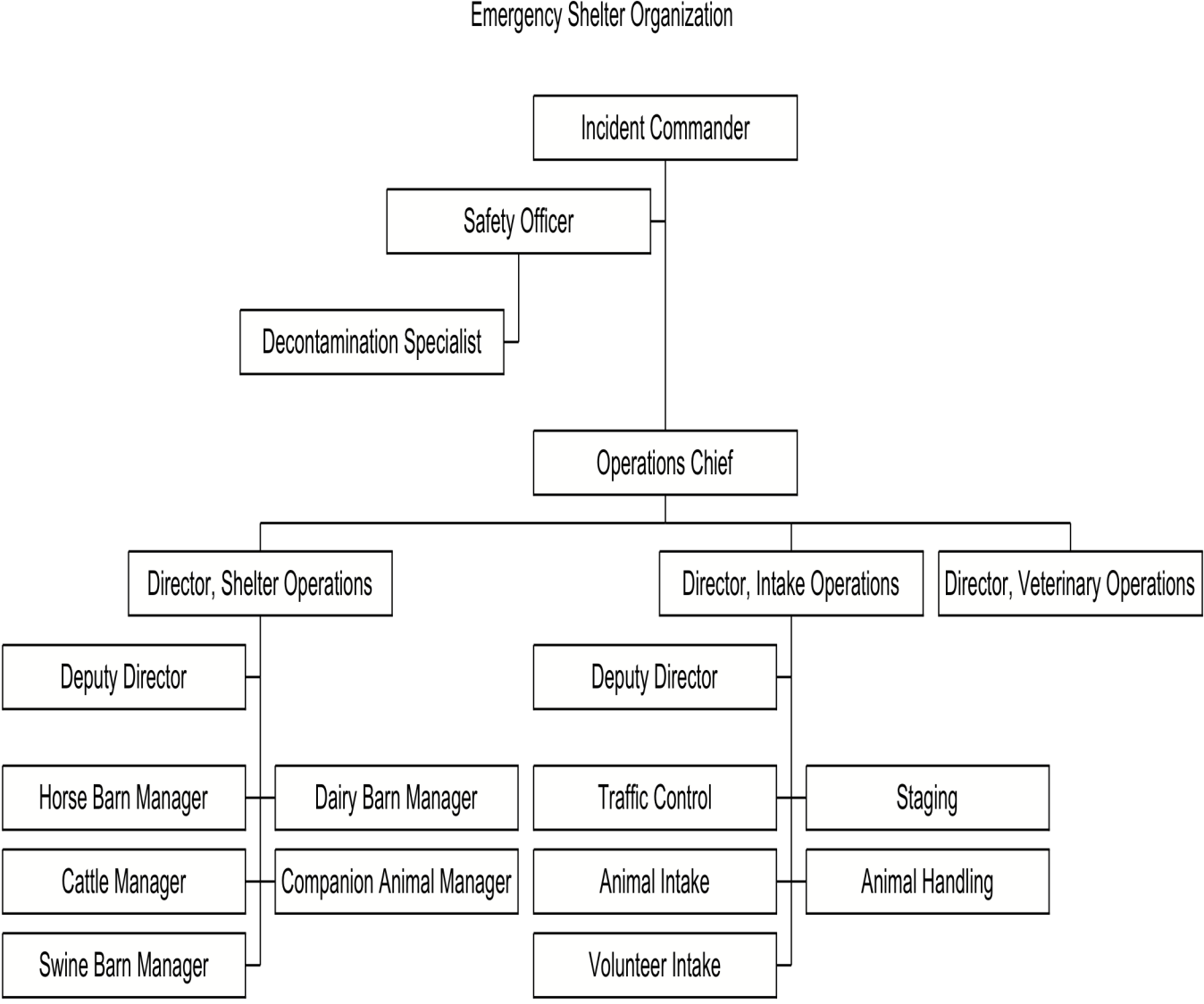
While this procedure is written specifically for use of the Enumclaw Expo Center in Enumclaw, Washington as the site of the emergency shelter, the strategies and methods presented here are valid and applicable to other locations, with suitable adjustment for site location, scale and circumstances.

WASART is grateful to the non-member contributors who generously lent their remarkable expertise, as well as to its own expert members, for the time and energy they expended and the knowledge they shared in preparing this manual.

WASART is happy to share any or all of the contents of this procedure with other nonprofit or government organizations; we ask only that WASART be given proper attribution for any materials used.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

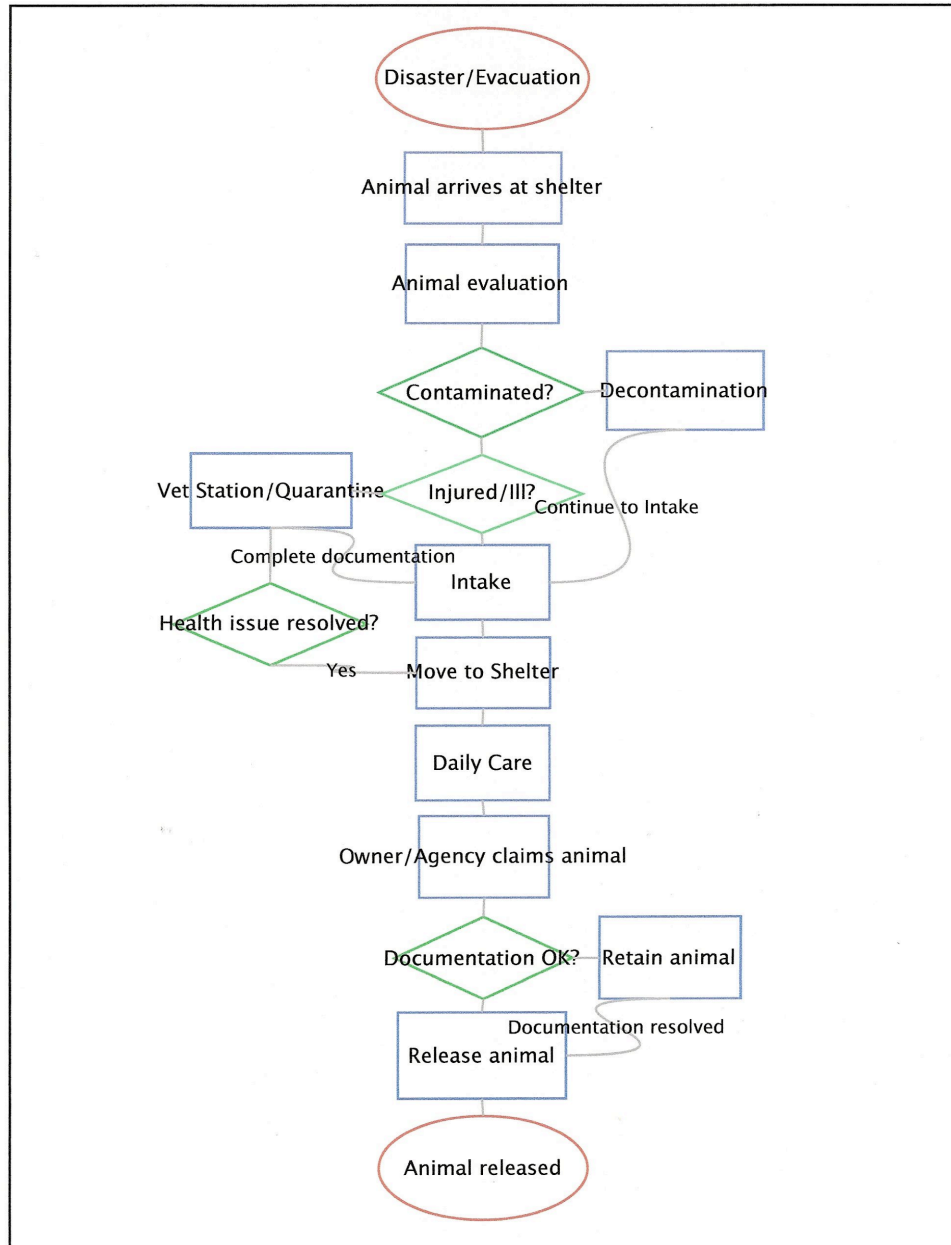
SHELTER ORGANIZATION



Shelter Organization
Figure 1

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

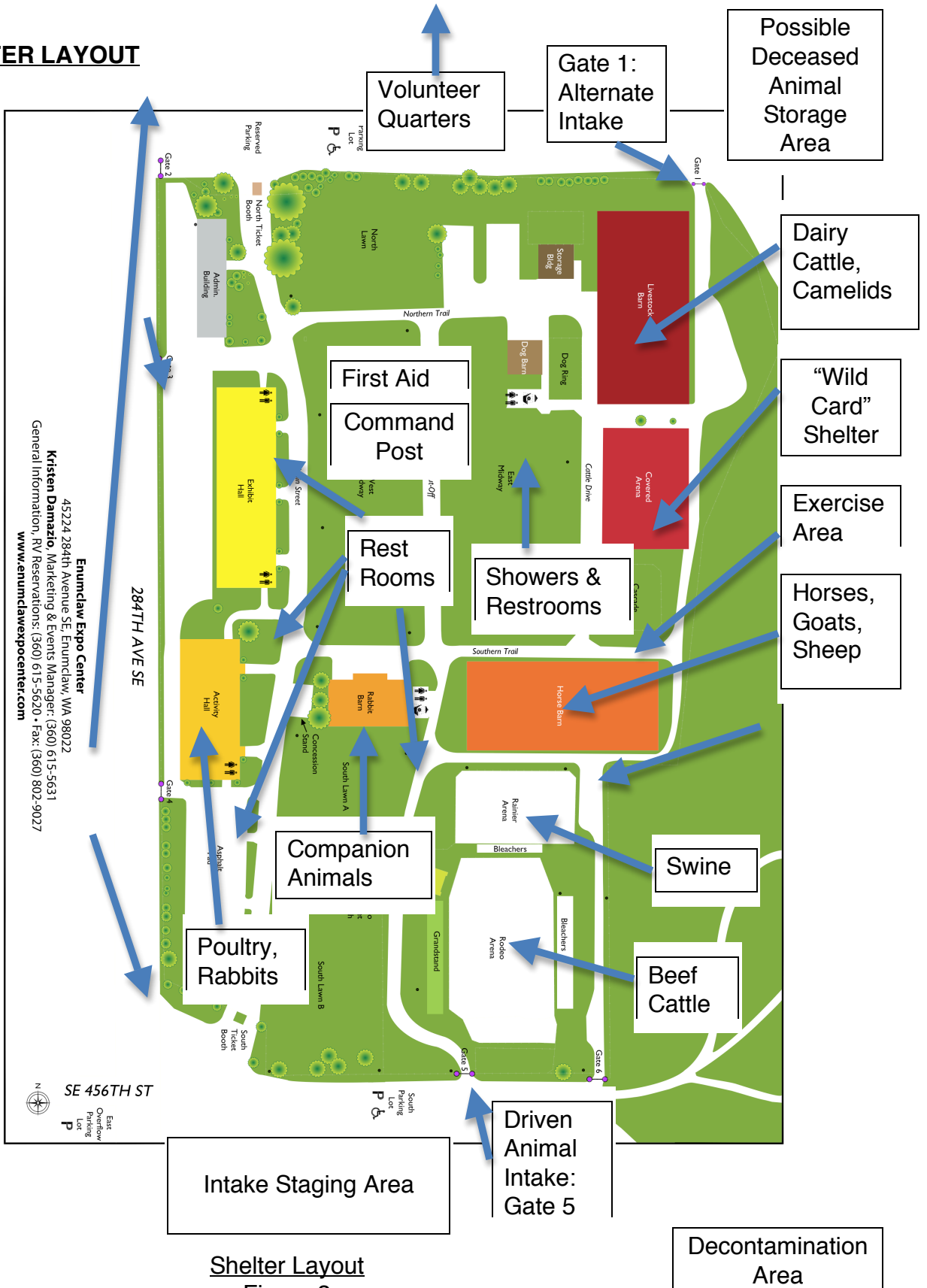
SHELTERING FLOW



Sheltering Flow
Figure 2

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

SHELTER LAYOUT



Shelter Layout
 Figure 3

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

INTAKE

1. TRAFFIC CONTROL (See Figure 3)

A. SAFETY

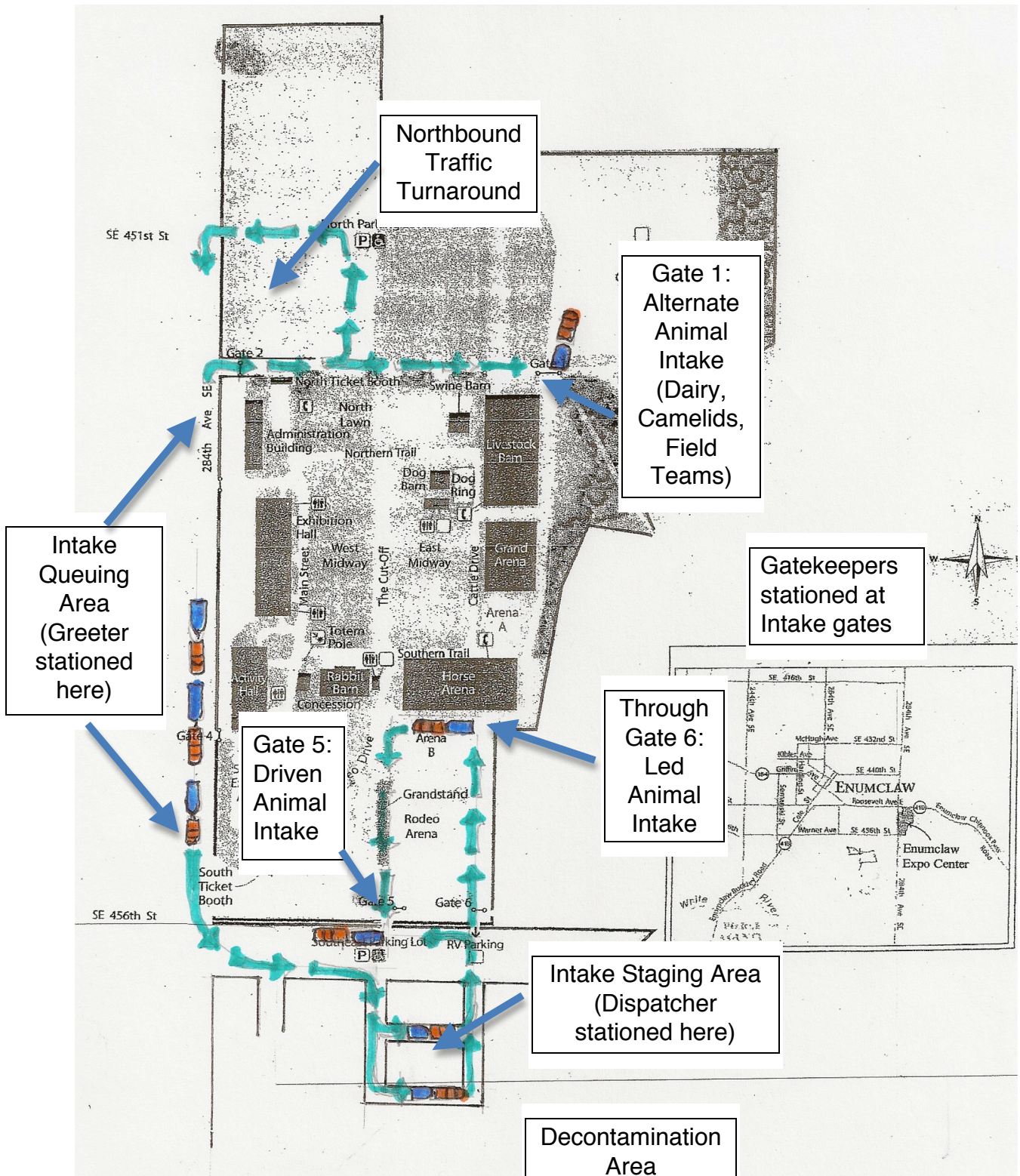
- The Decontamination Specialist must assess animals for contamination prior to any intake processing. Assessment is to occur in the Staging Area. If decontamination is required, it must be performed in accordance with the procedures of Step C, below, before further processing.
- Each rig needs room to unload in confined area w/o backing up
- Each rig will pull as near to the intake site as necessary to facilitate blocking escape routes. Escape routes must be blocked with corral panels or other means before trailers or vehicle doors are opened.
- Need traffic control volunteers to route traffic in accordance with site traffic plan
- No stallions; if alternate sites are known, Greeter will provide vehicle operators with listing of alternatives for stallions, ratites, wildlife, etc.
- No feral animals
- No wildlife
- No ratites
- No stud chains. Horses that must be handled with stud chains will not be admitted to the shelter
- Animal intake routes will be as follows: Gate 6; – Animals on leads or carried, Gate 1 – Dairy cattle and camelids, Gate 5 – herd/driven animals
- Animal handlers must use buddy system when handling animals
- Animal handlers must inform their supervisor if they are uncomfortable with any assigned task or if the task is outside their experience or abilities.
- Special precautions may be required for mules, mares and foals, and cow/calf pairs.
- All staff who handle animals or assist (or may assist in emergencies) must wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
 - Gloves
 - Work boots (not steel-toed) or full-footed clogs
 - Helmet or hardhat
- For animals WASART cannot accept due to safety concerns, refer owners to the Resource Database, and provide the owner with a copy as a handout.

B. EFFICIENCY

- Establish the most efficient traffic flow without jeopardizing safety
- Vehicles queue up on roadway, are met by greeter who obtains manifest information and radios it to gatekeeper
- Waiting vehicles must be efficiently queued up, to facilitate documenting during waiting time

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

Traffic Routing and Control
Figure 4



OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

- Greeter on road provides forms packet, including vehicle number. Greeter radios gatekeeper at intake to tell how many and what species of animal the vehicle is carrying.
- Dispatcher notifies greeter when space is available in staging area
- Vehicle driver pulls into staging area when space is available, and directed by greeter
- Gatekeeper records vehicle species info radioed from greeter, and ensures necessary handlers are available, then radios dispatcher (in parking lot staging area) which vehicle to send in. Dispatcher dispatches the specific vehicle the gatekeeper has called for, to the unload area
- Up to three vehicles may be unloaded simultaneously if adequate handlers are available, if animals are on leads or carried.
- Routing from intake determined by categories:
 - 1) Led (horses & camelids)
 - 2) Driven (cattle, swine, goats & sheep)
 - 3) Carried (poultry & rabbits)
 - 4) Domestic (small domestic, including pot-bellied pigs)

C. ASSESSMENT (By Staging Supervisor)

- 1) EMERGENCY (Cast horse, similar) AND DECONTAMINATION HANDLING
 - Route animals requiring decontamination to decon area for decon in accordance with Step D., below; continue with intake process after decontamination is complete
 - Other emergencies, including visibly sick animals, will be dealt with on a case by case basis, in consultation with Intake and Veterinary Directors
- 2) TRIAGE
 - Separate sick or injured cattle to designated hospital pens
- 3) SPECIES IDENTIFICATION
- 4) PLACEMENT DECISION:
 - Species Shelter
 - Medical

D. DECONTAMINATION, IF REQUIRED, INCLUDING VEHICLE DECON

- 1) PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
 - a. Gloves
 - Nitrile, sizes S to L
 - "Silvershield," sizes S to L

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

- Chemical resistant butyl rubber, sizes S to L
- b. Coveralls
 - Tyvek paper suits with hoods and attached booties, sizes S through 3XL
 - PVC [more description to follow] suits with hoods and attached booties, sizes S through 3XL
- c. Respirator
 - 3M 7000 Series full-face respirator, sizes S, M & L
 - Filtration cartridges dependent on hazards [*need to specify possible anticipated hazards*]
- d. Boots
 - Tingley "HazProof" boots
- e. Sealing tape (duct tape may be used if specialty tape is not available)

2) DECONTAMINATION MATERIALS

- a. Record book for logging in transport locations and decon procedures for each rig.
- b. Pens & pencils
- c. Hose(s)
- d. Sprayer nozzle(s)
- e. Broom
- f. Scrub brushes with extension type handles:
 - Hard for tires and floorboards.
 - Soft for the paint job on the rigs.
- g. Soap/detergent
- h. Multi-vector disinfectant (bleach, Trifectant, Stall Safe, etc.)
- i. Timers (generally, disinfectants need to sit for at least 10 min for effectiveness.)
- j. Grease pencils/window chalk/dry or wet erase markers for Status ID of rig on windshield
- k. Gloves

3) DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

All volunteers must follow standard sanitary hand washing procedures.

- a. Facilities:
 - All crates, pens, runs, and stalls in the housing facility should be sprayed with a multi-vector disinfectant prior to the animals being housed.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

- The feed & water containers should be cleaned and disinfected daily.
 - The hose end should not contact water within the bucket to prevent transfer of organisms from one bucket to another.
 - Do not allow animals to drink from the hose end.
 - Do not pour water from one half full bucket to “top off” another in a different pen/stall.
 - Remove hay from feeders when changing occupants of the pen/stall.
 - The stall, hardware, including latches, and feeding equipment must be cleaned and disinfected between occupants.
- b. Vehicles:
- Trucks and trailers should be clean and sprayed with a multi-vector disinfectant prior to deployment.
 - Upon return to the shelter the animals should be unloaded and the rig assessed for damage.
 - The trailer should be cleaned of any manure or other debris. Proper disposal of this material is required. Proper disposal methods will be determined by the Safety Officer.
 - The interior of the trailer should be treated with disinfectant following the manufacturer’s instructions for a wait/dry time.
 - The hauling vehicle should have the wheels and undercarriage sprayed free of mud and a fresh coat of disinfectant applied.
 - All vehicles and trailers should be thoroughly clean before decommissioning.
- c. Animals:
- Depending on the contaminants, this procedure may need to be handled by trained HAZMAT officials.
 - Depending on the animal’s condition and the weather, a thorough bath will remove most dirt and parasites.
 - If it is too cold, allow the animal to dry before a good brushing to remove dirt.
 - In some cases a shearing or a body clip may be necessary to remove excessive matting.
 - Discarded mud, hair, and run off water will need to be evaluated and possibly handled as contaminated or hazardous waste materials.
 - It might be wise to collect a sample for future reference if there is an unknown material on the animals. If this is necessary, a strict chain of custody will be required to ensure that the sample is properly associated with the animals’ intake documentation.
 - The animal(s) may need to be isolated until an expert can be contacted to evaluate the situation and suggest a plan of action for decontaminating the animal with the proper solvents.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

d. People:

- There are rules governing the decontamination procedures for people. In severe HAZMAT situations there will be a decon unit in place, established by the authorities in charge of the callout.
- Gloves and protective clothing will be required for handling contaminated animals.
- Proper disposal of contaminated materials (fleece, hair, clothing)
- The disinfectants used can be hazardous if the directions are not followed exactly.

2. DOCUMENTATION

A. INTAKE & LIABILITY WAIVER FORMS

- Volunteer greeters with forms, clipboards and pens go to vehicles in queue
- Answer questions and assure forms are legible and completed in waterproof ink
- Acquire owner's authorization to sedate the animal(s) if necessary
- Owners keep intake forms until they get to gate, then give completed forms to the gatekeeper.
- Intake personnel complete WASART sections of form, which include assigning WASART shelter identification number(s).
- Gatekeeper returns the 3rd copy to owner; top form goes into tub file, 2nd copy goes in zip lock to go with animal

B. PHOTO DOCUMENTATION & ANIMAL MARKING

- Each animal shall be photographed with the owner; the photo is attached to the top/original copy of intake form
- Examine each animal for existing identification/markings: scan for microchips; look for freeze marking, branding or tattoos on neck, shoulder or hip. For sheep and goats, look for ear tags or tattoos in the ears or on the skin under the tails. The tattoos are made of dots arranged into numbers and capital letters and are often in green ink. Backlighting the ear with a strong flashlight will usually allow the tattoos to be seen in dark pigmented ears. Document any/all marking on the intake form.
- Each animal must be prominently marked (paint crayon or as appropriate) with its WASART shelter ID no., and name, if known.
- Mark beef cattle on front shoulder.
- Mark swine on top of rump, just above the tail.
- Handler's buddy carries (carpenter's apron?) zip ties and tags, marks tags with ID number and name, using Sharpie.
- Buddy attaches the tag to the halter or collar with zip tie
- If animal is blanketed, handler makes decision about whether it's too fractious to remove blanket for handling; if so, marking goes on blanket, until it's removed later

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

3. UNLOADING PROCEDURES, BY SPECIES

A. SPECIES-SPECIFIC HANDLERS

B. SPECIES-SPECIFIC TRAFFIC ROUTING

C. UNLOADING PRIORITY: Case by case for multi-species rigs, but generally:

- 1) Horses (through Gate 6)
- 2) Beef cattle
 - Unload beef cattle at Gate 5
 - Send beef cattle through squeeze chute for vet check and identification
 - Separate bulls (if accepted – see Questions at end) to pens behind roping chutes
- 3) Dairy cattle (at Gate 1)
- 3) Swine (at Gate 5)
- 4) Camelids (at Gate 1)
- 5) Goats & sheep (through Gate 6)
- 6) Domestic/Companion Animals (through most practical gate, depending on whether other species are also being unloaded. Decision will depend on availability of handlers, but intent is to avoid having owners to go to multiple gates.)

4. UNLOADING & HANDLING

A. HANDLING SAFETY ASSESSMENT

- Need for sedation determination by handler
- Sedation only by vet, if required. SEDATION CAUTIONS:
 - **CAMELID ADVISORY: EXTREME** due diligence and caution should be taken prior to administering any forms of sedation to camelids. Veterinarians experienced with camelid sedation must be involved. Modality of administering, type of sedation, and quantity can, if incorrect, result in fatalities.
- **NOTE FOR CAMELIDS:** For the safety of our buddy teams no more than two camelids will be led at a time. Does male have fighting teeth? If full fighting teeth are present, animal must be stalled alone. Is the animal imprinted (a condition where a male camelid establishes a behavior pattern of recognition and attraction to humans as herd animals)?
- **NOTE FOR GOATS AND SHEEP:** Goats and sheep are herd animals and will perform best if handled in a group. They can be led if they are familiar with a collar, but must not be dragged by a rope around the neck or a collar, as that represents a strangulation hazard. They can be herded. Herding works best in a confined area like an aisle or an alleyway. They will usually stick together, but may scatter if spooked. The best option if herding, is to have one person in the lead with a can of feed and at least one following to keep stragglers

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

moving in the right direction. Some goats and sheep will butt and some have horns. Animals with horns can be dangerous as they can hook you even if they are docile. Goats and sheep with horns know how to use them. Do not make a practice of handling the animals by horns.

- NOTE FOR SWINE: Swine (pigs) cannot be led, and herding is usually achieved with the assistance of pig boards and a cane used to tap the nose and/or the hocks. They may follow a can of grain being shaken in front of them. Swine are very strong and can and will bite. They should be moved individually unless there is a litter of piglets; the sow and litter should be moved as a family group. (Sows can be quite belligerent with anyone handling their piglets. Extreme caution is required.)
- Safe to proceed?
- Animals that cannot be safely stalled can be housed in the “Wild Card” shelter, which can be subdivided by pony panels

5. ALTERNATE INTAKE (FOR DAIRY CATTLE, CAMELIDS, FIELD RESPONSE TEAMS, ACOs, FRACTIOUS HORSES, etc.)

USE GATE 1; HAVE CONFINED UNLOAD PEN (1 TRAILER WIDE)

- Gate doesn't have to be staffed full time; Field teams will radio ahead. When needed, will require documentation person and a handling team (handler + buddy) Field teams will advise if animals are suspected to be contaminated; if so, they will be routed first to the decontamination area for evaluation and decon if necessary. They will then proceed to Gate 1.

6. PROCEED TO SHELTER

UNLOAD AND LEAD/DRIVE TO APPROPRIATE SHELTER

- Handler leads or drives animal to appropriate shelter
- Buddy brings stall copy of intake form in ziplock bag.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

SHELTERING

1. ROLE OF OWNER

- Owner must agree to follow WASART protocols at intake, or animal will not be admitted; failure to follow protocols after animal has been admitted is cause for it to be removed from the shelter
- WASART will provide standard basic care for every animal, based on species; if animals in shelter require special care beyond that, all such care is the owner's responsibility and will not be provided by WASART. The only exceptions to this rule will be for veterinary-directed care.
- Animal owners who are not WASART-credentialed will not be allowed to care for or handle any animals in the shelter other than their own
- Owner-exercise of their own animals must be done only as authorized in advance by the Barn/Shelter Manager

2. GENERAL SHELTERING TOOLS AND SUPPLIES

The shelter should maintain a cache of tools and equipment accessible to personnel in all the shelter barns and enclosures:

- A general tool kit with basic hand and power tools (hammer, pliers, heavy-duty wire cutters, drill/driver, reciprocating saw, circular saw, etc.)
- A supply of fastening devices (snap swivels, chain lengths, bucket hooks, etc.)
- 6-foot stepladder
- Hay hooks
- A supply of (many) 5-gallon buckets for soaking pellets, storing feed, etc.
- Duct tape
- Lubricants: WD-40 and/or silicone spray
- First Aid kits for humans and animals
- De-lousing powder

3. GENERAL BARN SAFETY

Each barn must have its appropriate safety requirements, as specified in this procedure for the species being housed, prominently posted in a central, easily accessed location. It is the Barn Manager's responsibility to extract the applicable requirements for his or her barn from this procedure, and post them as required.

Each barn must have a large whiteboard for posting special watch notices, precautions, etc.

Do not mix animals from different farms, regardless of species.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

4. HORSES

A. INITIAL STALLING

- Stall must have bedding, two full water buckets and a flake of grass hay before horse is led in.
- Each stall will have a clipboard for posting information notes
- Handler leads horse into stall, following appropriate safety procedures (prominently posted in barn). Stall gate stays open.
- Handler leads horse around stall until it's facing front
- Handler's buddy guards gate, but doesn't enter stall
- Handler removes lead rope and halter (exceptions might apply)
- Handler backs out of stall
- Buddy closes and secures gate/door
- Team attaches paperwork to stall clipboard and hangs halter and lead on stall
- Team returns to intake area

B. STALL NECESSITIES

- Bedding
- 2 water buckets, securely fastened
- Necessary hoses for watering
- Grass hay
- Clipboard with intake documents and daily care sheet, plus medical exam sheet and medications record, after vet check
- For horses with special care needs, a 5-gal. covered bucket with supplements & meds (unless stored in secure area).

C. BARN NECESSITIES

- Fire extinguishers
- Big white-board
- Separate carts for feed/bedding and stall waste
- Halters
- Lead ropes
- Hoof picks
- Stall forks & shovels
- Feed & manure carts (labeled & kept separate)
- Garbage cans
- Garbage bags
- Zip ties

D. BARN SAFETY

1) Volunteer Safety

- PPE Requirements same as intake:
 - Gloves
 - Work boots (not steel-toed) or full-footed clogs

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

- Helmet or hardhat
- Barn volunteers must work in Buddy System
- Handler must inform supervisor if he/she is not working within his/her ability and comfort zone
- All volunteers must be briefed by Barn Manager before start of shift

2) Horse Safety

- Solid footing in stall
- No gap between stall walls & floor; if gap exists, notify Shelter Manager
- No hooks, nails or other sharp objects protruding inside stall
- Stall doors must have secure latches

E. BASIC CARE

1) Daily Routine (Standard Basic Care)

- Water is first priority and must be available at all times
- Unless otherwise directed by vet's order, standard feed is grass hay only, three times daily, and at lockup (amount depending on size)
- Shelter will assume responsibility for administering prescribed medications, but no additional supplements unless directed by the veterinarian
- Stall will be scooped daily.
- Each stall will be stripped as time and personnel permit, but daily if possible.
- If circumstances permit, volunteers can do a final stall check and fluff last thing at night
- Cross-tying will not be used
- Equine buddy team is responsible for replenishing water, feeding, cleaning stall safely, and filling out daily care sheet
- Team must observe for abnormalities and document them on Special Concern form and stall white-board, and, if necessary, flagging stall for special attention or handling with appropriate colored tape
- Flagging stalls: behavioral issues (aggressive behavior) – yellow tape; animal that kicks – red tape; medical concerns – blue tape. Some animals may have multiple colors. The specific concern should also be written on the tape in "Sharpie" pen.
- Cast horses (horse in prone position and unable to rise because legs are trapped against or under the stall wall): under no circumstances is a volunteer to enter the stall of a cast horse. If the horse is cast the volunteer must notify the Barn Manager immediately

2) Exercise Routine

- No horses will be ridden, under any circumstances
- General exercise routine will depend on the individual facility's accommodations

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

- Decision of whether individual horses will be exercised under normal conditions will be made by the Shelter Manager, in consultation with handlers, Shelter Director and others as needed
- General decision to exercise any animals on a given day will be made by the Shelter Director, depending on weather conditions

5. GOATS

Goats are herd animals and will perform best if handled in a group. They like to get to a high vantage point to see what is going on. They can be led if they are familiar with a collar and can be herded. Herding works best in a confined area like an aisle or an alleyway. They will usually stick together, but may scatter if spooked. The best option, if herding, is to have one person in the lead with a can of feed and at least one following to keep stragglers moving in the right direction. Some goats will butt and some have horns. Goats with horns can be dangerous as they can hook you even if they are docile. Goats with horns know how to use them. Do not make a practice of handling the animals by horns.

A. INITIAL PENNING/HANDLING

- Pen must have bedding, hay & water before the animals are placed inside.
- Animals can be penned together if they come from the same farm. This is preferred, as goats are herd animals and are less stressed if they have pen mates. Some head bashing will ensue as they determine who is “boss” of the pen.
- In a standard 8’ pen you can get two full size goats, three if you are really tight on space. If you can take out the center divider and open up two of them you can get 5 or 6 to a pen.
- Attempt to keep animals from the same farm of the same age/size & sex together.
- Some owners will have certain penning restrictions. Attempt to follow them if at all possible. (e.g., CAEV (caprine arthritis-encephalitis virus) positive vs. negative animals)
- DO NOT mix animals from different farms!
- Animals can be led or driven down the aisle to the pen and ushered inside.
- The buddy system will ensure that the gate is watched while lead ropes are detached and there is a minimum chance of escape.
- Collars can be left on the animals, but halters should be removed.
- Try not to handle the goats by the horns. This encourages bad behavior and usually meets with a lot of resistance on the part of the goat.
- If the gate has a flip type latch, use a bolt snap to keep it closed or tie it shut. Goats will play with it until they flip it open.

B. PEN NECESSITIES

- Bedding: A mix of shavings and bedding pellets work best for absorbing the urine. Straw is great as a topper for insulation in the cold weather.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

- Water buckets should be secured to the pen to prevent tipping.
- One 5 gal. water bucket per pen. Smaller/shorter buckets may be needed for young or miniature goats.
- Grass hay.
- Water and hay should be in opposite corners to minimize hay in water.
- Water should be to the front of the pen to make refilling buckets easier.
- Hay feeders can be made from pieces of cattle panels wedged into corner and filled with hay. Hay nets are not recommended as the goats like to stand on things to “see” and can become entangled in the ropes. Hay bags can work, but will be stood in.
- Fill hay feeders before filling water.
- Clip boards or note boards need to be secured well enough to prevent chewing through the pen. Loose papers are not recommended.
- Animals with special feed or supplements should have a note on the pen with the location of feed and feeding directions.

C. BARN NECESSITIES

- Fire Extinguishers
- Large White board
- Large Barn map with occupied/open pen space
- Garbage Cans & Liners
- Zip/Cable ties
- Collars
- Lead Ropes
- Hoof Trimmers
- Separate carts for feed & waste (labeled & kept separate)
- Pitchfork, Shovels, Brooms
- Area for milking and milk disposal if necessary

D. SAFETY

1) Volunteer

- PPE Requirements same as intake:
 - Gloves
 - Work boots (not steel-toed) or full-footed clogs
 - Helmet or hardhat
- Barn volunteers must work in Buddy System
- Handler must acknowledge that he/she is working within his/her ability and comfort zone
- All volunteers must be briefed by Barn Manager before start of shift

2) Animal

- Solid footing in aisle ways
- Secure penning for the smallest goats
- No hooks, nails, or other sharp objects protruding inside the stall.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

- Gates must be securely latched and or tied.

E. BASIC CARE

1) Daily Routine

Good quality grass hay is fine for most goats in the shelter situation. Heavily lactating or pregnant does may need more nutrition from alfalfa or alfalfa pellets. A good base grain for goats is rolled barley. It is the easiest on their digestive system. Introduce it to them slowly though if they have not been on grain for a while. They have 4 stomachs and the largest, the rumen, can hold up to 8 gallons of fluid & fiber. It functions like a huge fermentation vat, and adding new or large quantities of feed ingredients can easily upset the balance. Normal goat poop is a dry round berry and the urine should be a light yellow to gold in color.

- Water is first priority and available at all times.
- Unless otherwise directed by vet's order, standard feed is grass hay only. Fill feeders twice a day and top them off periodically throughout the shift. Amount will depend on number of animals in the pen and their size.
- Shelter will assume responsibility for administering prescribed medications, but no other supplements unless directed by the veterinarian.
- Depending on the pen configuration, stall cleaning should occur before fresh feed and water are dispensed.
- Pens can be completely stripped and cleaned if necessary. Spot cleaning to the ground is allowed. Top dressing is not recommended.
- Tying out while cleaning is not allowed. A separate, empty pen that the animals can be run into while cleaning is underway is ideal. Alternatively, one handler can hold a single goat on a lead while cleaning is underway.
- Buddy teams are responsible for watering, feeding, cleaning the pens safely, and filling out the daily care sheet.
- Teams must observe for abnormalities & document them on the Special Concern form & pen white board. If necessary, flag stall for special attention with appropriate colored tape and notify Barn Manager.

2) Exercise Routine

- For short duration stays the goats will not need a lot of exercise. They adapt to barn potato life easily.
- Kids will have more energy to play and a larger pen with room to run around is best for them.
- For extended stays, a large enclosed and secured pen with some log rounds or other sturdy items will be ideal for some exercise every few days.
- If it is raining and the exercise area is not covered, the goats will not want to go outside.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

6. SHEEP

Sheep are herd animals and will perform best if handled in a group. They can be led if they are familiar with a collar or a halter and can be herded. Herding works best in a confined area like an aisle or an alleyway. They will usually stick together, but may scatter if spooked. The best option, if herding, is to have one person in the lead with a can of feed and at least one following to keep stragglers moving in the right direction. Some sheep will butt and some have horns. Sheep with horns can be dangerous as they can hook you even if they are docile. Sheep with horns know how to use them. Do not make a practice of handling the animals by horns.

A. INITIAL PENNING/HANDLING

- SHEEP MUST NOT BE SHELTERED IN THE SAME BARN OR ENCLOSURE WITH CATTLE!
- Pen must have bedding before the animals are placed inside. Hay & water should be in the pen before animal placement.
- Animals can be penned together if they come from the same farm. This is preferred as sheep are herd animals and are less stressed if they have pen mates.
- In a standard 8' pen you can get two full size sheep, three if you are really tight on space. If you can take out the center divider and open up two of them you can get 5 or 6 to a pen.
- Attempt to keep animals from the same farm of the same age/size & sex together.
- Some owners will have certain penning restrictions. Attempt to follow them if at all possible.
- DO NOT mix animals from different farms!
- Animals can be led or driven down the aisle to the pen and ushered inside.
- The buddy system will ensure that the gate is watched while lead ropes are detached and there is a minimum chance of escape.
- Collars & halters should be removed.
- Try not to handle sheep by the horns. This encourages bad behavior and usually meets with a lot of resistance on the part of the sheep.
- If the gate has a flip type latch, use a bolt snap to keep it closed or tie it shut.

B. PEN NECESSITIES

- Bedding: A mix of shavings and bedding pellets works best for absorbing the urine. Straw is great as a topper for insulation in the cold weather.
- Water buckets should have a method for securing to the pen to prevent tipping.
- One 5 gal. water bucket per pen. Smaller/shorter buckets may be needed for young or smaller sheep
- Grass hay.
- Water and hay should be in opposite corners to minimize hay in water.
- Water should be to the front of the pen to make refilling buckets easier.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

- Hay feeders can be made from pieces of cattle panels wedged into corner and filled with hay. Hay nets are not recommended as the ropes can entangle around the neck in the fleece. Hay bags may work.
- Fill hay feeders before filling water. Try not to throw the hay over the backs of the animals. The hay & seeds get trapped in the fleece.
- Clip boards or note boards need to be secured well enough to prevent chewing through the pen. Loose papers are not recommended.
- Animals with special feed or supplements should have a note on the pen with the location of feed and feeding directions.

C. BARN NECESSITIES

- Fire Extinguishers
- Large White board
- Large Barn map with occupied/open pen space
- Garbage Cans & Liners
- Zip/Cable ties
- Collars
- Lead Ropes
- Hoof Trimmers
- Separate carts for feed & waste (labeled & kept separate)
- Pitchfork, Shovels, Brooms

D. SAFETY

1) Volunteer

- PPE Requirements same as intake:
 - Gloves
 - Work boots (not steel-toed) or full-footed clogs
 - Helmet or hardhat
- Barn volunteers must work in Buddy System
- Handler must acknowledge that he/she is working within his/her ability and comfort zone
- All volunteers must be briefed by Barn Manager before start of shift

2) Animal

- Solid footing in aisle ways
- Secure penning for the smallest lambs
- No hooks, nails, or other sharp objects protruding inside the stall.
- Gates must be securely latched and or tied.

E. BASIC CARE

1) Daily Routine

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

Good quality grass hay is fine for most sheep in the shelter situation. Heavily lactating or pregnant ewes may need more nutrition from alfalfa or alfalfa pellets. A good base grain for sheep is rolled barley. It is the easiest on their digestive system. Introduce it to them slowly though if they have not been on grain for a while. They have 4 stomachs and the largest, the rumen, can hold up to 8 gallons of fluid & fiber. It functions like a huge fermentation vat, and adding new or large quantities of feed ingredients can easily upset the balance. Normal sheep poop is a dry round berry and the urine should be a light yellow to gold in color.

Sheep vary in size and hair coats. Most sheep have a wool coat and hair on their face and legs. All sheep should be inspected for lice and sheep keds. They can be treated with a topical dust if a bath is not possible. A full-grown, wet fleece will hold a lot of water and will weigh sheep down if it has been soaked through or is loaded with mud. Some breeds are hair sheep and shed out their fuzzy undercoat in the spring and summer. Most sheep need an annual shearing to maintain their health. If the fleece is severely contaminated or matted, it may be necessary to shear them. Rams (unaltered male sheep) must be housed away from the females during the breeding season. [Add question about housing]

- Water is first priority and available at all times.
- Unless otherwise directed by vet's order, standard feed is grass hay only. Fill feeders twice a day and top them off periodically throughout the shift. Amount will depend on number of animals in the pen and their size.
- Shelter will assume responsibility for administering prescribed medications, but no other supplements unless directed by the veterinarian.
- Depending on the pen configuration, stall cleaning should occur before fresh feed and water are dispensed.
- Pens can be completely stripped and cleaned if necessary. Spot cleaning to the ground is allowed. Top dressing is not recommended.
- Tying out while cleaning is not allowed. A separate, empty pen that the animals can be run into while cleaning is underway is ideal.
- Buddy teams are responsible for watering, feeding, cleaning the pens safely, and filling out the daily care sheet.
- Teams must observe for abnormalities & document them on the Special Concern form & pen white board. If necessary, flag stall for special attention with appropriate colored tape and notify Barn Manager.

2) Exercise Routine

- For short duration stays the sheep will not need a lot of exercise. They adapt to barn potato life easily.
- Lambs will have more energy to play and a larger pen with room to run around is best for them.
- For extended stays, a large enclosed and secured pen with some grass will be ideal for some exercise every few days.
- If it is raining and the exercise area is not covered, the sheep will get soaked and cause the bedding to get wet.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

7. BEEF CATTLE

A. INITIAL PENNING/HANDLING

- Unload beef cattle near Gate 5
- Send cattle through squeeze chute for vet check and identification/markings (done as part of Intake processing)
- All healthy cattle (except bulls) will be penned together in the rodeo arena. Separate herds must be separated by corral panels. (see Questions re: separating different owners' herds)

B. PEN SUPPLIES

- Squeeze chute and portable fence panels (Bransons' Farms can supply)
- 100 gallon water tanks
- Large water buckets for cattle kept in separate pens
- Water hoses
- Wood shavings for separate pens
- Feeding trough, fabricated from plywood, placed near fence so hay can be fed over the fence
- Grass hay, approximately ½ bale per cow per day
- Clip board or white board for posting daily instructions

C. SAFETY

1) Volunteer

- PPE Requirements same as intake:
 - Gloves
 - Work boots (not steel-toed) or full-footed clogs
 - Helmet or hardhat
- Cattle volunteers must work in Buddy System
- Handler must acknowledge that he/she is working within his/her ability and comfort zone
- All volunteers must be briefed by Cattle Manager before start of shift

2) Animal

- Secure gates and fences

D. BASIC CARE

Daily Routine

- Check clipboard or white board with instructions and schedules
- Keep water troughs/buckets filled at all times (cattle drink 5-10 gallons of water per animal per day)
- Feed free-choice hay during the day
- Observe for sick or injured cattle and separate if needed. Notify Cattle Manager for vet examination.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

- Covered shelter is not necessary in emergency situations

8. DAIRY CATTLE

A. INITIAL PENNING/HANDLING

- Unload dairy cattle at Gate 1, near Dairy Barn
- Send cattle through squeeze chute for triage and ID
- Mark cattle on upper front shoulder with grease paint where it won't easily be rubbed off
- Separate bulls to a secure pen by themselves (possibly to pens behind rodeo arena)
- Separate sick or injured cattle to pens
- Separate cows that are ready to calve

B. PEN SUPPLIES

- Squeeze chute and portable fence panels (Bransons can supply these items)
- Water buckets
- Water hoses
- Wood shavings or bedding material
- Hay (approximately ½ bale per cow per day)
- Clipboard or whiteboard for information and care instructions
- Gloves
- Wheelbarrow
- Shovels for cleaning
- Milking equipment
- Cleaning supplies for the cows being milked and for the milking equipment
- Feed buckets for young calves

C. SAFETY

1) Volunteer

- PPE Requirements same as intake:
 - Gloves
 - Work boots (not steel-toed) or barn boots
 - Helmet or hardhat
- Be aware that cows with newborn calves can be protective and dangerous
- Barn volunteers must work in Buddy System
- Handler must acknowledge that he/she is working within his/her ability and comfort zone
- All volunteers must be briefed by Barn Manager before start of shift

2) Animal

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

D. BASIC CARE

Daily Routine

- Check clipboard for instructions and schedules
- Fill water buckets as needed
- Feed hay as needed
- Milk cows twice daily (once daily, minimum, if twice is not possible)
- Clean pens as needed

9. CAMELIDS

A. GENERAL NOTES ON CAMELID HOUSING AND BEHAVIOR

Camelids should not be stalled next to equine or porcine species (both species have been known to react adversely to the presence of camelids). NEVER stall any equines with camelids even if they have lived together; the confined space increases the potential for injury.

Unless stalls are hard sided, mixed genders should not be stalled adjacent to each other. The limitation on mixed genders applies to geldings as well as intact males. Further, intact males must not be stalled together, or with geldings.

Male camelids, unlike horses, are not routinely gelded. It is not unusual for owners to run "mixed herds" comprised of gelded and non-gelded llamas. Gelded llamas are sterile, not impotent. They can and will attempt to breed females, particularly under high stress situations. Owners who run mixed herds may suggest that "their" gelding never attempts to breed the females, however they are more often than not incorrect. The breeding process is exceptionally violent to internal organs. Because camelids are induced ovulators, unless they are pregnant they remain receptive to breeding, therefore, male and female camelids will be stalled separately. Further, intact males should not be confined together for many of the same reasons you would not stall stallions together. Because confined spaces decrease tolerance levels, geldings and intact males who may live peacefully together in an open pasture will not be stalled together in the shelter.

Male camelids should be checked at intake for the status of their fighting teeth.

Fighting teeth are exactly what they sound like. They are canines (six total) found in all adult male camelids. They generally start growing around age 2 and are 'cut' at the gumline shortly after that in both gelded and intact camelids. The teeth are triangulated, slope backwards towards the throat and are serrated on the backside. They are used almost exclusively as a weapon to protect territory or females from other males. When used it is to emasculate a male or otherwise cripple him by shredding tendons in the hind legs during a territory fight. They can also shred ears.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

Camelids are very fast animals when they want to be and are exceptionally agile. A person could be 'blocking' a fully open stall gate and the animal can still duck and bolt.

B. INITIAL PENNING/HANDLING

- All male camelids, intact or gelded, must be stalled individually; multiple females (up to 3) may be stalled together, depending on stall size. Mothers and cria (babies) must stay together, in their own stall.
- Stall must have water bucket sized large enough to allow however many animals will be stalled together to be able to consume between 1 and 3 gallons per day per animal. Water bucket should be ON THE GROUND against a corner. Buckets with handles should be positioned to prevent camelids from 'hanging' on handles. Camelids generally will not fight over water, so one point for water should be sufficient
- Grass hay should be available in spacing equal to the number of animals being stalled together, either in some form of container or elevated in feeders.
- If stalling multiple FEMALE camelids in the same stall, first handler leads first animal into stall, following appropriate safety procedures (prominently posted in barn). Stall gate stays PARTIALLY open. Handler ties off the first camelid to any point in the stall.
- The buddy/second handler then hands off lead of the animal he/she is leading to the first handler and then guards the gate (still PARTIALLY, not fully, open).
- The handler in the stall removes lead rope and halter from the second animal, and then proceeds to untie and remove lead rope and halter from the first camelid and any additional animals being housed in the same stall (exceptions to halter removal may apply).
- Handler backs out of stall.
- Buddy closes and secures gate.
- Buddy attaches paperwork to stall clipboard and hangs halter(s) and lead(s) on stall
- Each camelid should get enough grass hay to accommodate 2-3% of its body weight daily (additional accommodations may need to be made for supplemental feed access IF provided by owner.)

General stall comments: Camelids "rest" in a squatted (kushed) position. (See Figure 4.) Additional care should be made to keep stall free of feces. Additional care must be taken with stall configurations if babies (cria) are stalled with dams to prevent cria from rolling or otherwise escaping from pens that are barred rather than hard sided.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING



Kushed Camelids
Figure 5

C. PEN/ STALL SUPPLIES

- Bedding should consist of straw or shredded paper only. Sawdust is not appropriate for camelids due to tendency to eat bedding. Depth of bedding should be consistent with type of flooring and ambient temperature (wintertime concrete floors may require up to 6" depth to prevent hypothermia. Conversely, in exceptionally hot weather minimal bedding will allow camelids to use heat wicking properties of concrete to prevent hyperthermia; heat stress).
- Water buckets – already referenced. Only one is necessary but should be ON THE GROUND against a corner. Buckets with handles should be positioned to prevent camelids from ‘hanging’ on handles.
- Necessary hoses for watering.
- Grass hay
- Clipboard with intake documents and daily care sheet, plus medical exam sheet and medications, after vet check (if at all possible vet checks should be done by veterinarian familiar with camelids; e.g., County Animal Hospital in Enumclaw is recommended)
- For camelids with special care needs, appropriate covered bucket with supplements and medications (unless stored in secure area or refrigeration required)
- If outdoor penning is required, ample protection from weather should be provided.

D. SAFETY

1) Volunteer

- PPE Requirements same as intake:
 - Gloves
 - Work boots (not steel-toed) or full-footed clogs
 - Helmet or hardhat
- Barn volunteers must work in Buddy System

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

- Handler must acknowledge that he/she is working within his/her ability and comfort zone
- All volunteers must be briefed by Barn Manager before start of shift

2) Animal

- Solid footing in stall
- No gap between stall walls & floor; if gap exists, notify Shelter Manager
- No hooks, nails or other sharp objects protruding inside stall
- Stall doors must have secure latches.
- All walls and doors should be at least as high as the full neck length of the tallest animal. Many adult camelids (both llamas and alpacas) can jump up to 5 feet off the ground from a standing position.

E. BASIC CARE

1) Daily Routine (Standard Basic Care)

- Water is first priority and available at all times
- Unless otherwise directed by vet's order, standard feed is grass hay only, three times daily, and at lockup (amount depending on size)
- Shelter will assume responsibility for administering prescribed medications, but no other supplements unless directed by the vet
- Stalls' stripping is dependent on numbers of animals sharing space. Special attention should be taken to note changes in fecal consistency (should be loose individual pellets similar to goats).
- If circumstances permit, volunteers can do a final stall check and fluff last thing at night
- Unsupervised tying MUST not be used at any time.
- Buddy team is responsible for replenishing water, feeding, cleaning stall safely, and filling out daily care sheet.
- Team must remain observant for abnormalities and document them on Special Concern form and stall white-board, and, if necessary, flagging stall for special attention or handling with appropriate colored tape
- Flagging stalls: behavioral issues (aggressive behavior) – yellow tape; medical concerns – red tape. Some animals may have both colors.
- Volunteers should NOT confuse a camelid in a normal rest position (kushed, see Figure 4) with being 'cast', however a camelid that will not rise when a volunteer enters the pen should be noted and appropriate medical staff should be notified IMMEDIATELY.

2) Exercise Routine

- General exercise routine will depend on the individual facility's accommodations
- Decision of whether individual will be exercised under normal conditions will be made by the Barn Manager, in consultation with handlers, Shelter Director and others as needed

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

- General decision to exercise any animals on a given day will be made by the Shelter Director, depending on weather conditions
- Due to the nature of at rest camelids, every effort should be made to provide exercise several times throughout any given day. Inactive camelids can develop digestive issues as well as stiffening and shrinking of tendons and ligaments due to their natural 'at rest' position.

10. SWINE

A. INITIAL PENNING/HANDLING

- Pen boundaries must be secured with hog wire or cyclone fence panels to contain animals before they are introduced into the pens
- Pen must have bedding before the animals are placed inside.
- A water tube or trough should be installed before animals are placed inside.
- Pens need to have solid walls (plywood) to keep the pigs from fighting between pens.
- Pens should be firmly anchored to the floor to keep the pigs from lifting and moving it.
- Animals can be led or driven down the aisle to the pen and ushered inside.
- The buddy system is essential for safe moving of swine.
- If the gate has a flip type latch, use a bolt snap to keep it closed or tie it shut. Pigs can play with it until they flip it open.

B. PEN NECESSITIES

- Bedding: A mix of shavings and bedding pellets work best for absorbing urine. Straw is great as a topper for insulation in the cold weather.
- Waterers should have a method for securing to the pen to prevent tipping.
- Pigs need a pelleted feed, fed twice a day in a low, rubber pan.
- Water should be to the front of the pen to make refilling easier.
- Clip boards or note boards need to be secured well enough to prevent chewing through the pen. Loose papers or zip-lock bags are not recommended.
- Animals with special feed or supplements should have a note on the pen with the location of feed and feeding directions.

C. BARN NECESSITIES

- Fire extinguishers
- Large white board
- Large barn map with occupied/open pen space
- Garbage cans & liners
- Zip/cable ties
- Pig boards
- Pig canes
- Separate carts for feed & waste (labeled & kept separate)
- Pitchfork, shovels and brooms

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

D. SAFETY

1) Volunteer

- PPE Requirements same as intake:
 - Gloves
 - Work boots (not steel-toed) or full-footed clogs
 - Helmet or hardhat
- Barn volunteers must work in Buddy System
- Handler must acknowledge that he/she is working within his/her ability and comfort zone
- All volunteers must be briefed by Barn Manager before start of shift

2) Animal

- Solid footing in aisle ways
- Secure penning for the smallest pigs
- No hooks, nails, or other sharp objects protruding inside the stall.
- Gates must be securely latched and or tied.

E. BASIC CARE

1) Daily Routine

- Water is first priority and available at all times.
- Place feed pans in pens and add feed twice a day. Amount will depend on number of animals in the pen and their size.
- Shelter will assume responsibility for administering prescribed medications, but no other supplements unless directed by the veterinarian.
- Depending on the pen configuration, stall cleaning should occur before fresh feed and water are dispensed. If resources permit, cleaning after feeding will reduce the overall cleaning effort required.
- Pens can be completely stripped and cleaned if necessary. Spot cleaning to the ground is allowed. Pigs will eliminate in one spot in their pen if it is kept clean. This is the main area that will need to be cleaned on a daily basis.
- A separate, empty pen that the animals can be run into while cleaning is underway is ideal.
- Buddy teams are responsible for watering, feeding, cleaning the pens safely, and filling out the daily care sheet.
- Teams must observe for abnormalities & document them on the Special Concern form & pen white board. If necessary, flag stall for special attention with appropriate colored tape and notify supervisor.

2) Exercise Routine

- For short duration stays swine will not need a lot of exercise.
- Piglets will have more energy to play and a larger pen with room to run around is best for them.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

- For extended stays, a large enclosed and secured pen will be ideal for some exercise every few days.
- If the exercise pen is on turf or dirt the pigs will root around and create a wallow.
- Exercise pigs one at a time or not at all. They will fight with each other. This may cause more injuries for us to handle.

11. DOMESTICS/COMPANION ANIMALS

A. CRATING/CAGING

- Can allow multiple animals in cages/crates on a case-by-case basis. Mothers & young will be kept together if at all possible.
- Wire crates will be separated by cardboard or other opaque material
- No piddle pads in the crates/cages, as the plastic is a hazard, and “spinner” dogs will turn them into tourniquets.
- Documentation must be kept on clipboards and must be out of reach of the animals, on top of cages when possible, but unmistakably associated with the specific animal

B. CAGE/CRATE NECESSITIES

- Full-size water bowl
- Newspapers in bottom of cage/crate
- Food dish
- For cats, hammocks, if possible (canvas, mini-carabiners, grommets)
- In extreme heat situations, frozen water bottles
- Litter pans in cat cages

C. SHELTER NECESSITIES

- Fire extinguishers
- White-board for posting special notices and precautions
- 10% Bleach solution
- Paper towels
- Large garbage bags
- Garbage cans with lids
- Sheets & towels
- Kongs & selected stuffed toys
- Dog & cat treats
- 1/8” Plywood for shelter dividers/gates
- Tool kit with driver/drill, reciprocating saw, circular saw, wrench/socket set, pliers, etc.
- Many, many zip ties
- Catch poles (2, min.) for dog shelter
- Freeman net
- Snappy snares
- Slip leads, collars, leashes

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

- Muzzles
- Latex and/or Nitrile gloves
- Garden watering cans (2 per row)
- Mop buckets and mops
- Undiluted bleach
- Long-gauntlet bite gloves (at least 1 pair per shelter)
- Duct tape
- Caution tape
- Sharpie pens
- Scissors
- Poop bags
- Stall forks, shovels, wheelbarrows
- First Aid kit
- Clip boards, one per cage

D. SHELTER SAFETY

- All volunteers must be briefed by Shelter Manager before start of shift
- Always work in teams of 2 people, minimum
- Only experienced handlers should handle difficult animals; if in doubt, don't handle the animal or open its crate/cage!
- Use catchpoles for questionable dogs
- All shelter doors must be kept closed or blocked off at all times.
- If a dog escapes, immediately SHOUT "Dog Loose!" Everyone in shelter must immediately close all doors, then assist in recovering dog.

E. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

- Closed-toed shoes (mandatory)
- Work gloves
- Knee pads (recommended)

DISCHARGE, DISPOSAL AND DEMOBILIZATION

1. DISCHARGE

All animals discharged from the shelter must be signed for by the receiving party on the animal's Intake/Discharge form, prior to the animal's release. No live animal will be discharged without proper identification and acknowledgement by the receiving party.

2. DISPOSAL

Deceased animals must be retained for owner identification and reclamation. Carcasses not reclaimed must be turned over to Regional Animal Services of King County

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

(RASKC) at the time of shelter demobilization, unless RASKC takes jurisdiction of the animal sooner.

A. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) - Same as for Decontamination:

1) Gloves

- Nitrile, sizes S to L
- “Silvershield,” sizes S to L
- Chemical resistant butyl rubber, sizes S to L

2) Coveralls

- Tyvek paper suits with hoods and attached booties, sizes S through 3XL
- PVC [more description to follow] suits with hoods and attached booties, sizes S through 3XL

Respirator

- 3M 7000 Series full-face respirator, sizes S, M & L
- Filtration cartridges dependent on hazards *[will need to specify possible anticipated hazards]*

3. Boots

- Tingley “HazProof” boots

5. Sealing tape *[details TBS]*

B. CARCASS STORAGE:

Carcasses must be stored in poly bags with a zipper (available from Waste Management at www.wmupstream.com/documents/Bio-zipfinal.pdf). Refrigerated storage is preferable if possible. If not, consult with Operations Chief for designated temporary storage location.

3. DEMOBILIZATION

Demobilization planning should begin simultaneously with the Shelter activation. Planning must include provision for homing/placement of unclaimed animals, cleaning of stalls, pens, crates and cages, waste disposal, carcass disposal, dispersal or storage of unused supplies and consumables, and storage of equipment.

Demobilization teams should be separate from the sheltering teams, and should be formed and ready to move into action at the moment the Shelter operation is terminated by the authorizing agency.

OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1: EMERGENCY ANIMAL SHELTERING

APPENDIX: QUESTIONS/OPEN ISSUES

1. Are there enough corral panels to provide chutes & pens to load cattle into the arena? (Bransons can provide, hopefully)
2. How will separate owners' herds be kept separate?
3. Need to look at pig barn/pen. Does it have farrowing pens?
4. Where is pig barn/enclosure?
5. Will bulls & boars be accepted, if stallions won't?
6. Need to look at traffic pattern for Gate 1
7. Will City of Enumclaw employees, or KC employees, be available to operate loaders, forklifts, etc.? If not, will WASART people have access to the equipment to run it? (Need to cover with MOUs)
8. Where will decon station(s) be located?
9. Will we decon livestock & companion animals in the same location?
10. Need to expand on "Assessment" section of "Intake" chapter
11. Need to provide Hazmat Precautions in Decontamination section
12. Need to add Demobilization section
13. Do all unaltered male goats & sheep need to be isolated? Is there a specific breeding season?
14. Use Y-poles for dog handling?