



Friends of the Lower Blue River

Livestock Emergency Preparedness

The Livestock Emergency Preparedness Program, sponsored by the Friends of the Lower Blue River, informs you, a livestock owner or caretaker, of procedures that prepare you for the successful evacuation and safekeeping of livestock in the event of wildfires in the Lower Blue River area.

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SEVEN TIPS TO ENSURE SAFE AND EFFICIENT EVACUATION OF YOUR LIVESTOCK IN THE EVENT OF WILDFIRE¹.

- Arrange in advance to trailer your horse in case of an emergency. With your own trailer, plan ahead: be sure the trailer is well maintained; practice loading the horse; the truck's gas tank is full. If you do not have your own trailer or do not have enough trailer space for all of your horses, be sure you have several people on standby to help evacuate your horses.
- Know where you can take your horse in an emergency evacuation. FOLBR has identified seven locations in the Lower Blue River Valley that are considered safe zones. Links to the maps of the six locations are found on pages 4, 5, 6.
- 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 horses yourself.
- Place your livestock paperwork in a watertight envelope and store it where it can be quickly reached. Include emergency telephone numbers of veterinarian and family members; ID photographs, Vaccination records; Medical history including test results for Coggins, TB, and other infectious diseases; Current medical conditions.
- Keep halters ready for your horses. Each halter should include the following information: the horse's name, your name, your telephone number, and another emergency telephone number where someone can be reached.
- Prepare a basic first aid kit that is portable and easily accessible.
- Have on hand a supply of water, hay, feed, and medications for several days for each horse you are evacuating.

¹ Adapted from "Disaster Preparedness for Horses", The Humane Society, and "Your Horses and Disasters", CODE 3.

EVACUATION PLANNING CHECKLIST

- Arrange** in advance to have your livestock moved.
 - Keep vehicles and trailer(s) well maintained and truck full of gas.
 - Practice loading (or moving) livestock.
 - Establish a network of available resources that can provide transportation or help you move your livestock.
 - Keep provider's telephone numbers, and be sure they have clear directions to your facilities.
- Know** where you can take your horse in an emergency evacuation. (pp.4,5,6)
- Identify** and contact the Safe Zone closest to you, and visit.
- Sign the liability waiver** (for that Safe Zone) (page 7).
- Inform** friends and neighbors of your evacuation plans.

Photocopy and place your livestock paperwork in a watertight envelope and store it where it can be quickly accessed. **Include:** Emergency telephone numbers for veterinarian and family members; Identification photographs; Vaccination records; Medical history, including test results for Coggins, TB, and other infectious diseases; Current medical conditions.

- Place** identification on your animals. Tagged halter, microchips, tattoo, ear tag, livestock marking crayon.
- Prepare** a basic first aid kit that is portable and easily accessible
- Have** on hand a supply of water, hay, feed, and medications for several days for each horse you are evacuating. (Some Safe Zones have water.)
 - Establish** emergency communication pathways. **SCAlert**. To receive alert notifications <http://www.scalert.org/index.php?CCheck=1>.
 - Create** a Phone tree of neighbors' telephone numbers and post it. Retain a battery powered NOAA receiver, Kaito 50 Emergency Radio (available at amazon.com).
- Become** member of Friends of the Lower Blue River (**FOLBR.org**)

LOWER BLUE LIVESTOCK SAFE ZONES

John Longhill — Blue River Horse Center

35405 Hwy 9
Silverthorne, CO 80498 C:
970-389-8496
johnlonghill@mindspring.com

Access: Gate off of Hwy 9

Property: 80 acres and totally fenced; 5 different paddocks each 5-20 acres with electric fencing Feed: bring own feed

Water: Available. Several large tanks

Sick/Injured Horses: 5 stalls/

Henry and Sioux Barr

0968 Lindstrom Rd.
Silverthorne, Colorado 80498
H: 468-2594
C: 389-7533

Henry@henryebarr.com400

Directions: Off highway 9 to Elk Run to Lindstorm Rd

<https://goo.gl/maps/rV6VmzpbGHAc96Qg6>

Access: 0968 Lindstrom Road

Property: Totally fenced. Horse pasture about 30 acres fenced; crossed fenced with electric wire. Perimeter fence is 3 strand smooth 42 inch high

Water: Available. Several large tanks that water could be taken to for outlying areas

Feed: Lots depending on what is needed for how long, depending on time of year good grass and alfalfa

Sick/injured horses: 3-4 stall metal barn; a small pen behind the barn; a larger about a 1 acre pen where personal horse is at nights

Helen and Gary Royal

372 Elk Run
P.O. Box 1998
Frisco, CO 80443
H: 970-668-0809 C: 970-389-7007
garyhelen.r@gmail.com and Helen.royal66@yahoo.com

Directions: 372 Elk Run Road North on CO-9, turn right onto County Road 2500/Elk Run Rd for 1.1 miles, turn right onto Elk Run Rd for .3 miles, 372 Elk Run Road on right.

<https://goo.gl/maps/phMBjCA7nA37eBcb9>

Access: Accessed from our driveway-walk to pastures from there.

Property: 2 pastures, 1 big area with not much grass. Pastures are approximately 3, 2 and 1 acres

Accommodate: Not sure how many livestock we could put there. Probably a lot in the short term

Sick/injured horses: Have a barn, but we would need to bring panels in to segregate ill or injured animals. Would have my animals in my dry lot adjacent to the barn, so we're probably not the most ideal spot for those animals, but we could make it work if needed.

Bette Casapula

1840 Elk Run Rd
P.O. Box 1187
Silverthorne, CO 80498-1187
H: 970-668-5563 C:970-390-8914
casapud@gmail.com

Directions: 1840/1842 Elk Run Road North of Silverthorne on CO-9, turn right onto CR 2500/Elk Run Rd for 1.1 miles, turn left to stay on Elk Run Rd/County Road 2500 for .5, turn left onto Elk Run Rd.
<https://goo.gl/maps/smtwobBeYpkG9eRq5>

Contacts: At 1840/1842 Elk Run Road are: "B" and Frank Casapulla 970.668.5563 (h), 970.390.8914 ©, and Briar's Barn: 970.513.4720

Property: 40 acres is fenced. There is a barn, round pen, an outdoor arena and two loafing sheds on the 40 acres. The 40 acres is divided into four sections: 1 small dry lot that includes the barn and round pen; 1 small dry lot that includes a loafing shed; 1 grazing pasture that includes a loafing shed; and 1 grazing pasture that includes the outdoor arena
60 acres with no water. People who use the 60 acres as a safe place would need to bring their own water. The 60 acres is fenced and has 2 loafing sheds

Water: 40 acres with water, but our well only makes 2 gallons per minute. People who use our land as a safe place would need to bring their own water

Sick/injured horses: 2 small dry lots. Possibly 2 stalls.

Sandra and James Donlon – Pass Creek Ranch

600 Pass Creek Road
Silverthorne, CO 80498 sandradonlon@mac.com
Jamesdonlon@mac.com

Alan Mikkelsen, Ranch Manager
200 Pass Creek Rd
Silverthorne, CO 80498 H:
970-513-1775
passcreekranch@hotmail.com

Location: 200 Pass Creek Road, just north of Ute Pass Road.
<https://goo.gl/maps/2yuMi5NaKSfLvsKW7>

Access: At the main entrance

Property: Entire ranch is fenced and could hold a lot of stock for a short time

Water: Have plenty of water on the ranch

Sick/injured horses: Don't have any small areas for injured animals because they are too close to buildings that may catch fire.

Cow Camp

Cow Camp Extension
Summit County Open Space Council

Location: Across from Green Mountain Reservoir, off Hwy 9, east side

Access: Across from the wind sock that the hang glider community uses

Property: Cow Camp and the Cow Camp Extension are close to 900 acres. Some of it is fenced (the Extension) but the main part is spottily fenced

Water: livestock owners would be responsible for everything – temporary fencing, water, feed and anything else needed

Tracy Delli Quadri – Troublesome Horse Rescue

1049 GCR 2201
P.O. Box 1621
Kremmling, CO 80459 C:
531-1695
troublesomehorserescue@gmail.com

Location: 1049 GCR 2201, 3 miles northeast of Kremmling

Directions: go east of intersection of Hwy 9 and Hwy 40 on Hwy 40 for .9 mile; turn left onto to CR 22/W Troublesome Creek Rd for 2.2 miles, turn right on CR 2201 for 1.3 mile

https://maps.apple.com/?address=1049%20County%20Road%202201,%20Kremmling,%20CO%20%2080459,%20United%20States&ll=40.073085,-106.324924&q=1049%20County%20Road%202201&_ext=EiYpbP4ErcclREAxOugduyuVWsA56tMqCe4JREBBbK0kZWuUWsBQAw%3D%3D&t=m

Access: At gate. Call 970-531-1695 for instructions on opening **Property:** 120 acres, fenced.

Accommodate: approximately 75 horses

Water: Yes

Sick/injured: Accommodate 5 to 10 in arena.

Doig Meadow – Summit County Open Space

(Blue River State Wildlife Area)
41005-41007 SH-9 Silverthorne,
CO 8098
<https://goo.gl/maps/8vdKd2xPnzfFtemd7>

Location: 17 miles north of Silverthorne at Blue River State Wildlife Area

Directions: Turn east off of SH 9, park in lot. Go through walk-in gate to north pasture.

Property: Not totally fenced.

Water/Feed: Not available. Take own supplies.

RELEASE FORM

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY, THIS IS A RELEASE OF LIABILITY AND WAIVER OF LEGAL RIGHTS

1. The undersigned _____ (the "Participant"), desires to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Friends of the Lower Blue River Association ("FOLBR"), should it be necessary as a result of wild fire or similar emergency circumstances, to temporarily relocate some or all of its livestock, including _____ to property in Summit and Grand Counties voluntarily made available by others for such temporary relocation purposes through the efforts of FOLBR (the "Activity"). A list of those properties and their owners is on pages 4,5,6.
2. In consideration of being allowed to participate in the Activity, the Participant agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless FOLBR, the owners of any property where Participant's livestock may be temporarily relocated and any other persons or entities, public or private, connected with the Activity, together with their respective elected officials, employees, officers, directors, owners, contractors, volunteers and agents (collectively the "Released Parties") from any and all claims that Participant might have as a result of physical injury or property damage sustained by Participant or Participant's livestock in connection with Participant's participation in the Activity. Participant further agrees that if Participant is physically injured or Participant's property, including livestock, is damaged while Participant is engaged in this Activity, Participant will not have any right to make a claim or file a lawsuit against the Released Parties with respect to such injury or damage. Participant further agrees to indemnify and defend the Released Parties with respect to any and all claims from third parties resulting from Participant's negligence in connection with Participant's participation in the Activity. Participant acknowledges that Participant has freely elected to participate in the Activity with full knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the risks involved.
3. Participant signs this Release voluntarily, of Participant's own free will, and intends to be bound by its terms.
4. This Release of Liability is governed by the laws of the State of Colorado and is intended to be interpreted as broadly as possible and shall be fully binding of the law. Participant agrees that exclusive jurisdiction and venue for any legal action shall be in the District Court of Summit County, Colorado. If any part of this agreement is determined to be unenforceable, all other parts shall be given full force and effect.

PARTICIPANT HAS CAREFULLY READ THE RELEASE OF LIABILITY, UNDERSTANDS ITS CONTENTS AND SIGNS IT WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

Signature of Participant

Date

Printed Name of Participant

IMPACT OF SMOKE ON LIVESTOCK

Videos of wildfires show not only the fires but the accompanying smoke. This memo 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 effects 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.

TWO WAYS TO RECEIVE EMERGENCY ANNOUNCEMENTS OF LOCATION AND SEVERITY OF WILDFIRE(S).

[NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards \(NWR\)](#) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard (including wildfires) information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Working with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Emergency Alert System , NWR is an “All Hazards” radio network, making it your single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. NWR requires a special radio receiver or scanner capable of picking up the signal. A battery powered NOAA Weather Radio for Emergency can be purchased through amazon.com for as little as \$20.

[SCALERT](#)

Summit County Community Notification System is an alert notification system that allows officials to immediately contact you during a major crisis or emergency and can deliver important emergency alerts, notifications and updates to you on all your devices:

- email account
- cell phone
- text
- mobile-app

Be prepared to receive alert notifications by simply registering at <http://www.scalert.org/index.php?CCheck=1>. A special category for Lower Blue Large Animal owners or caretakers has been added under the category At-Risk/Special Population Registry. **The Alert will request trailers for livestock evacuation.**

Also you can also receive alerts to your smartphone anywhere in the country by downloading free CodeRED Mobile Alert app. Visit the Google Play or iTunes store.

Friends of the Lower Blue River website is **FOLBR.org**.