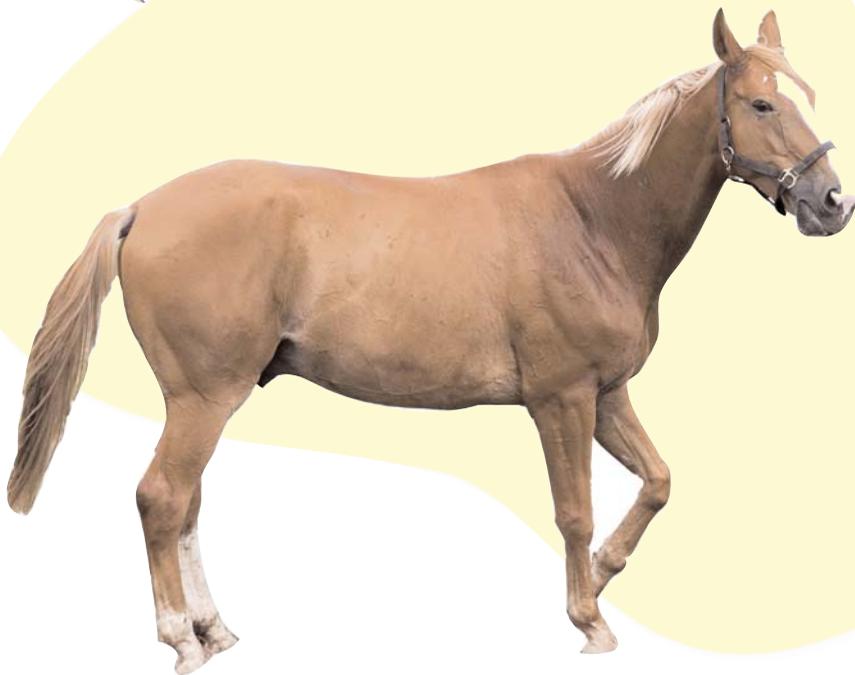




Pet Preparedness Packet



A "How-To" Guide



2007

CITY OF OAKLAND



FIRE SERVICES AGENCY • 1605 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WAY • OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94612

Office of Emergency Services

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Dear Pet Owner:

Our pets enrich our lives in more ways than we can count. In turn, they depend on us for their safety and well-being. There are many steps that you can take now to keep your pet(s) safe during an emergency or disaster. To help you get prepared, the CORE Advisory Task Force of the Fire Department Office of Emergency Services CORE Program in affiliation with Oakland Animal Services have created this Pet Preparedness how-to guide.

CORE (Citizens of Oakland Respond to Emergencies) is an emergency preparedness and response training program to empower citizens to be more self-sufficient and able to take care of themselves and their neighborhood in emergency and disaster situations. The mission of CORE is to promote the spirit of neighbor helping neighbor and to provide the highest quality emergency and disaster prevention, preparedness and response training.

CORE training is offered at neighborhood sites, the Office of Emergency Services and the Fire Training Center year-round. Please see the core website: www.oaklandcore.org for the schedule of classes and events, or call the CORE office at (510) 238-6351.

Please take the time to prepare yourself, your family and your pet for the next major emergency.

Sincerely,

2006 CORE Advisory Task Force



Connecting animals and people to improve lives and expand the circle of compassion.

Dear Oakland Resident:

The Oakland Police Department's Oakland Animal Services is proud to work with the Oakland Fire Department's Office of Emergency Services to help residents prepare to care for their pets in a disaster. This packet of information will give you important instructions for easy steps you can take now to keep your pet safe in the future.

In a large scale disaster, there is no guarantee that external resources will be available to care for your animals. Therefore, it is critical that you prepare now. This packet will show you how to:

- ◆ Gather enough supplies to be able to care for your animal for at least three days after a disaster;
- ◆ Ensure that your animals are properly identified so that they can be returned to you if they are lost during a disaster; and
- ◆ Plan with your neighbors to rescue neighborhood animals in case residents are unable to return home to their pet(s).

Oakland Animal Services looks forward to continuing our partnership with the Office of Emergency Services to offer additional resources to help Oakland residents prepare for disasters.

Sincerely,

David Cronin, Sergeant
Interim Director, Oakland Animal Services
Oakland Police Department

Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act

In October 2006, the President signed the Pets Evacuation and Transportation (PETS) Act to ensure that state and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.

The final bill contains provisions to help with disaster planning, including

- requiring that local and state emergency preparedness authorities include plans for pets and service animals in their disaster plans to qualify for grants from FEMA;
- granting FEMA the authority to assist states and local communities in developing disaster plans to accommodate people with pets and service animals;
- authorizing federal funds to help create pet-friendly emergency shelter facilities; and
- allowing FEMA to provide assistance to individuals with pets and service animals, and the animals themselves, following a major disaster.

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Disaster Planning

To increase your pet's chance of surviving a disaster, such as a fire or earthquake, take steps now to prepare for its safety.



Be Prepared with a Disaster Plan

The best way to protect your family from the effects of a disaster is to have a disaster plan. If you are a pet owner, that plan must include your pets. Being prepared can save their lives.

Different disasters require different responses. But whether the disaster is an earthquake or a hazardous spill, you may have to evacuate your home.

In the event of a disaster, if you must evacuate, the most important thing you can do to protect your pets is to evacuate them. Leaving pets behind, even if you try to create a safe place for them, is likely to result in their being injured, lost or worse. So prepare now for the day when you and your pets may have to leave your home.

1. Get a Rescue Alert Sticker

Write down how many animals of each kind are inside the house, and place the sticker in a spot visible to rescue workers. Be sure to include the name and phone number of your veterinarian. If you take your pets with you when you evacuate, write 'EVACUATED' across the sticker. When you return, remember to replace the sticker with a new one.

The sticker can be ordered for free through the ASPCA on their website: www.aspc.org/site/PageServer?pagename=pets_rescuesticker

2. Have a Safe Place To Take Your Pets

Most disaster shelters **cannot accept pets** because of state health and safety regulations and other considerations. Service Animals who assist people with disabilities are generally the **only** animals allowed in disaster shelters. Animal control agencies and animal shelters will generally have limited to no available room for owned animals during an emergency and should not be counted on to take your animal. It may be difficult, if not impossible, to find shelter for your animals in the midst of a disaster, so plan ahead. Do your research before a disaster strikes:

- Contact hotels and motels outside your immediate area to check policies on accepting pets and restrictions on number, size, and species. Ask if “no pet” policies could be waived in an emergency. Keep a list of “pet friendly” places, including phone numbers, with other disaster information and supplies. If you have advance notice of an impending disaster, call ahead for reservations.
- Ask friends, relatives, or others outside your immediate area whether they could shelter your animals in an emergency. If you have more than one pet, they may be more comfortable if kept together, but be prepared to house them separately.
- Prepare a list of boarding facilities and veterinarians outside the affected area who could shelter animals in an emergency; include 24-hour phone numbers. (See Appendix)



Disaster Planning

3. Assemble a Portable Pet Disaster Supplies Kit

Whether you are away from home for a day or a week, you'll need essential supplies. Keep items in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be easily carried (e.g. duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.).

IDENTIFICATION

Keep a collar and I.D. tag on your pets at all times (this includes cats that never go outdoors).

During a disaster, a pet can escape. A collar and tag can increase your chance of getting the animal back. On the tag, include your phone number and address. Remember the phones may not be working, so in order to reunite you with your pet, an address is necessary. Microchipping your pets is a more permanent means of identification. Oakland Municipal Code now mandates that all dogs over 4 months of age must be licensed and microchipped. Microchipping is provided at most veterinary clinics and animal shelters. It is very important to register the microchip with your current address and keep this information up to date with the microchip company.



FOOD, WATER BOWLS, CAT LITTER/PAN AND CAN OPENER

Have at least a week's supply of pet food and water on hand at all times for your pets.

Store the dry food in airtight waterproof containers. If you use canned food, buy the flip top cans or have a can opener in your airtight disaster supply container. Keep some of your pet's favorite treats on hand. Pets become stressed during a disaster too, and a treat provides them some comfort. Also keep a supply of cat litter for the cats in your household and keep a clean litter scoop in your disaster kit.



CONFINEMENT

It is important to prepare to confine your animal during a disaster, even if your animal normally stays close to you, he/she may try to run away during times of intense stress. Have a chain leash or crate for each animal in your household. The crate should be large enough for your animal to stand up and turn around in. A cat carrier needs to be large enough to hold a shoebox size litter box, a water/food dish, and room for the cat to comfortably lie down. Make sure the carrier is not left in the sun, and if it is warm, that the cat gets good ventilation.



If you choose to use a leash for confinement, make sure it is made out of chain so your dog cannot chew through it and it is attached to a well-fitted collar or harness. Be sure the chain is long enough for the dog to move around without getting tangled. If your dog rides in your vehicle, be sure to keep an extra chain leash there too. A disaster may occur while you are away from home, and if you should have to abandon your car, you will need to keep your dog safely controlled.

Disaster Planning

OUTDOOR SAFETY

If your dog is kept outdoors, by law, you must have a shelter for your dog. Make sure this shelter is strong and sturdy and will protect your dog from falling debris, such as trees, shingles, power lines, or chimney bricks.

You should have a heavy-duty wire cutter in case your animal becomes trapped in debris.



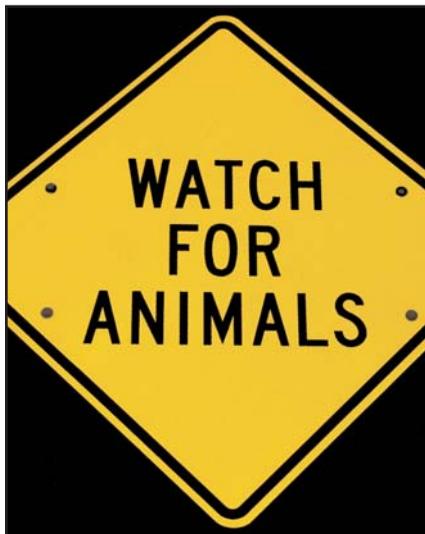
MEDICATIONS AND MEDICAL RECORDS STORED IN A WATERPROOF CONTAINER

A vet may not be open for some time following a disaster.

Ask your regular vet if he/she has a disaster plan. Your pet may need medical attention after a disaster and you need to know where to take your animal. Knowing this in advance may save your animal's life if it is in critical condition. Keep a first aid kit in your disaster kit for your pet. Assembled kits can be purchased at pet stores or ask your vet what to include in one.

If your pet is on a long-term medication, always keep a backup supply on hand and make sure to rotate this supply before it expires.

If the medication needs to be refrigerated, keep an ice chest on hand to store it in. Ice will need to be obtained from a store, and if they are not open, check with the Red Cross.



DOCUMENTATION FOR YOUR PETS IN CASE THEY GET LOST

Take several pictures of you together with all the animals in your household and keep these pictures with your important insurance papers and copies of your pet's registration info, adoption papers, and vaccination information.

Be sure to include in the pictures any distinguishing marks, as these pictures can help reunite you with a lost pet. Store the pictures in a re-sealable plastic bag in case you have to post them during the months that rain. You may also want to consider keeping current color photos of you and your pets on a flash drive or other electronic media.

OTHER PET OWNERS OR PET FRIENDLY NEIGHBORS

Start a buddy system with someone in your neighborhood so that they will check on your animals during a disaster in case you aren't home.

Agree to do the same thing for them. Exchange information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems, and the name and number of your veterinarian in case you have to foster or board the pets. Pet beds and toys, if easily transportable, can also be exchanged. Have a permission slip put in your file at the vet's authorizing your buddy to get necessary emergency treatment for your pet should you be out of reach.



BE SURE TO COMFORT YOUR PET DURING A DISASTER

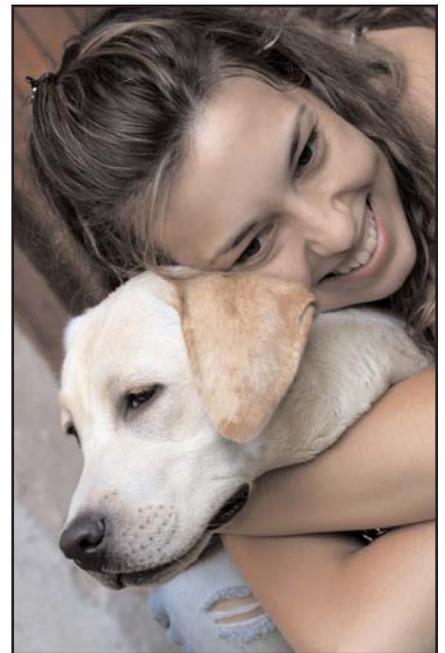
They are frightened too, and having you near to give them a hug will help. If your pet is not ready to be comforted though, do not force it. Let them come to you when they are ready.

4. Know What To Do As a Disaster Approaches

- Sometimes warnings are issued hours, even days, in advance. At the first hint of disaster, act to protect your pet.
- Call ahead to confirm emergency shelter arrangements for you and your pets.
- Check that your pet disaster supplies are ready to take at a moment's notice.
- Bring all pets into the house so that you won't have to search for them if you have to leave in a hurry. Close as many doors as possible to limit search areas.
- Make sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars, securely fastened with up-to-date identification. You can buy temporary tags or put adhesive tape on the back of your pet's ID tag, to add your temporary contact information if you evacuate.
- You may not be home when the evacuation order comes. Find out if a trusted neighbor would be willing to take your pets and meet you at a prearranged location. This person should be comfortable with your pets, know where your animals are likely to be, know where your pet disaster supply kit is kept, and have a key to your home. If you use a pet sitting service, they may be available to help, but discuss the possibility well in advance.

Planning and preparation will enable you to evacuate with your pets quickly and safely. But bear in mind that animals react differently under stress. Outside your home and in the car, keep dogs securely leashed. Transport cats in carriers. Don't leave animals unattended anywhere as they can run off. The most trustworthy pets may panic, hide, try to escape, or even bite and scratch. And when you return home, give your pets time to settle back into their routines. Consult your veterinarian if any behavior problems persist.

Disaster Planning



Neighborhood Pet Preparedness Plan

The following pages are designed to assist your neighborhood in implementing an Emergency Pet Preparedness Plan.

Included are:

1. **A sample letter** your Neighborhood Pet Coordinators may use to initiate the program
2. **Pet Profile forms** to be completed for each animal (to be prepared in triplicate originals)
3. **A notice sheet** to be placed on the front door of each home where a pet is rescued

It is suggested that each household establish a Pet Center that is similarly located throughout the neighborhood, i.e. in a water/critter-proof can behind the side gate, by the garage door, etc. This will facilitate quickly locating supplies necessary for evacuation.

The Pet Center should include a copy of the Pet Profile form as well as applicable supplies.

Two binders of all neighborhood Pet Profile Forms should be maintained with the Neighborhood Pet Coordinators. They should be stored in a place such as your Neighborhood Command Center where all participants can have easy access in the absence of Pet Coordinators. In the event of an emergency requiring neighborhood evacuation, these binders are to be delivered to the staging area so that volunteers or Animal Services can coordinate pet evacuation.

Individual homeowners interested in their pet's safety are also encouraged to utilize this packet. Complete the Pet Profile forms and give extra copies to your neighbors!



Date: _____

Re: Emergency Preparedness for Pets

Dear Neighbor:

As part of our neighborhood emergency preparedness plan, we are also concerned about the evacuation and safety of our pets in the event of a disaster.

Please take the time to answer the following questions and return it to _____
by _____.

How many pets do you have (list number) Dogs _____ Cats _____

Other (list species) _____

Are you interested in being a Pet Coordinator? Yes _____ No _____

Do you want to participate in the pet identification
program by having your pet(s) registered with
our Pet Coordinator? Yes _____ No _____

Would you be willing to help rescue pets? Yes _____ No _____

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

**CITY OF OAKLAND
ANIMAL PROFILE, RESCUE AUTHORIZATION, RELEASE AND WAIVER**

ADDRESS: _____

OWNER NAME: _____ PHONE: _____

TENANT NAME(S): _____ PHONE: _____

OTHER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR PETS: _____ PHONE: _____

Name	Type of Animal	Weight	Sex	License #	Common Location(s) Where Animal is Kept	Tattoo/ Microchip#

Location of Crate(s)/ Carrying Case(s) _____

Where are your pets likely to hide when afraid? _____

Are any of your animals aggressive toward strangers? (If yes, please explain.) _____

Do any of your animals have any medical issues? (If yes, please explain.) _____

In the absence of neighbor rescue, do you authorize emergency personnel to do whatever is necessary to evacuate your pet?
Yes _____ No _____ If yes, please read and sign the following:

RELEASE AND WAIVER OF CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO PREMISES

In the event that any City of Oakland employee, its agents or volunteers performing emergency animal rescue services (hereafter collectively referred to as “emergency workers”) determines that there is an emergency on or near my residence (address above) which can jeopardize the welfare or safety of any animal residing on said property, I, the undersigned, authorize an emergency worker to enter my residence after knocking and announcing his or her identity, for the purpose of either rescuing my pet or providing my pet with an escape route.

I understand that in the course of so doing, windows or doors to my residence may be left open by the emergency worker and I hereby release and discharge the City of Oakland, its Council Members, officers, directors, agents and emergency workers from and against any and all liability for any injury/harm/death to person, damage to, or loss of property that may be sustained by myself arising from or in any way attributable, in whole or in part, to or as a consequence of an Oakland emergency worker undertaking the above described emergency animal rescue activity or any other acts permitted by this authorization and waiver.

I further understand that nothing in this authorization represents a promise or assurance by the City of Oakland, its Council Members, officers, directors or employees that an Oakland emergency worker will undertake any of the acts I have authorized herein.

I have read and understand the provisions set forth above, and understand that the foregoing is a waiver/release of liability and is legally binding on myself, my heirs, legal representatives, and successors in interest.

Signature of Owner _____ Date _____
Print Name _____

Signature of Tenant _____ Date _____
Print Name _____

Signatures of all owners of record and residents at this address (sign and print name)

Owner / Resident _____
(circle applicable titles(s))



NOTICE

THE FOLLOWING ANIMAL(S):

WERE RESCUED FROM THIS PROPERTY

BY: _____ **ON:** _____

TO RECLAIM, CONTACT: _____

WITHIN 14 DAYS FROM THE ABOVE DATE.



Shopping for your pet

Now is the time to stock up on items you will need to take care of your pet(s).

*shopping list courtesy of United Animal Nations and the ASPA



Are you prepared to take care of your pet(s) when an emergency occurs? The following is a sample shopping list.

DOGS

1. FOOD

- Use the brand that your dog is used to
- Have both dry and canned (if that is what your dog normally eats) to last at least one week for each of the dogs in your household
- Buy cans small enough to be used at one feeding since you may not have a way to properly refrigerate a partially used can of food -if possible use pop top cans so you do not need a can opener (if not available be sure to have a can opener in your supplies).
- Rotate the food so it remains fresh
- Have a feeding dish, in case the one you usually use is destroyed or lost
- Include a spoon to scoop/mix the food

2. WATER

- Have enough water to last at least one week for each of the dogs in your household (one gallon per day)
- Rotate the water so it remains fresh
- Include a water dish, in case the one you usually use is destroyed or lost

3. SANITATION

- Have a “pooper scooper” for picking up after your dog
- Have some plastic bags for disposing of your dog’s waste

4. CLEANING SUPPLIES

- Small container of dish soap for cleaning out your dog’s dishes
- Paper towels for drying dishes and for other cleanup

5. COLLAR, TAG AND HARNESS

- A proper fitting collar and tag should be kept on your dog at all times, but an extra one should also be kept, in case the permanent ones get lost during a disaster.
- Have a spare temporary tag that you can write on – if you are going to be living somewhere else for a period of time, put the temporary phone number and address on the tag.
- Keep a proper-fitting dog harness to be used when you walk your dog – this is a stressful time for pets too, and a frightened animal can slip out of a collar but not a harness.



6. IDENTIFICATION

- Consider micro-chipping your dog as a more permanent means of identification
- Keep current photos of your dog. Always include photos of you and your dog to prove ownership.
- Keep copies of your dog's registration or adoption papers
- Photograph any identifying markings
- Keep several generic Lost Posters. Make sure they are brightly colored and kept in waterproof bags or containers, so if it rains they are not ruined.

7. LEASH

- Keep a leash for walking your dog.

8. CONFINING YOUR DOG

- Use a plastic airline crate or a collapsible wire crate to transport your dog in should you have to evacuate and/or keep it in following the disaster (remember that fences will likely be down in the aftermath of a disaster) – be sure the crate is large enough for your dog to lie down in, stand up, turn around and have room for a food and water dish. Familiarize your dog with the crate before an emergency.
- You may wish to purchase a metal stake that twists into the ground with a place to fasten a chain for your dog as a last resort. If you stake the dog out be sure to provide protection from the hot sun, extreme cold, snow, or rain. When staking a dog out, be sure to use a chain or cable, not a leash that the dog can chew through. Also, make sure that the dog is not chained in a place that it can fall off and hang himself, like an elevated porch.

9. FIRST AID KIT

- Have a basic first aid kit, along with a first aid book for dogs
- Flea/tick prevention
- Include a muzzle, in case your dog is injured

10. MEDICATION

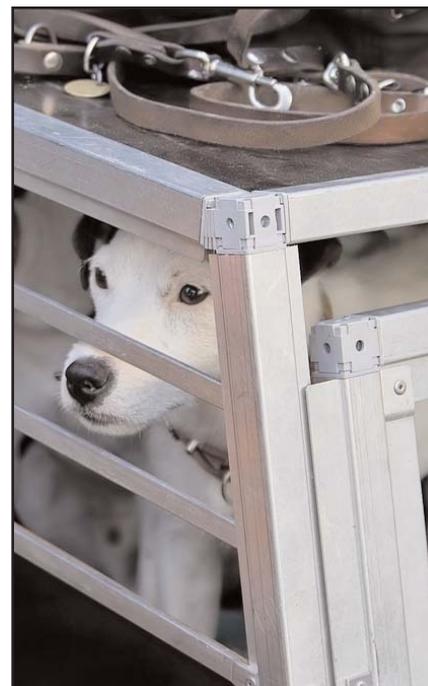
- Have a one week supply of any long-term medication your dog is taking. Rotate every 3 months so it remains fresh – keep in a waterproof container
- Medical Records

11. FAMILIAR ITEMS

- Include toys, treats or bedding that may comfort your dog

Shopping for your pet

Don't put off doing what you should do now – it may save your pets' life.



Shopping for your pet

CATS

1. FOOD

- Use the brand that your cat is used to
- Have both dry and canned (if that is what your cat normally eats) to last at least one week for each of the cats in your household
- Buy cans small enough to be used at one feeding since you may not have a way to properly refrigerate a partially used can of food -if possible use pop top cans so you do not need a can opener (if not available be sure to have a can opener in your supplies).
- Rotate the food so it remains fresh
- Include a feeding dish, in case the one you usually use is destroyed or lost
- Include a spoon to scoop/mix the food



2. WATER

- Have enough water to last at least one week for each of the cats in your household (one gallon per day)
- Rotate the water so it remains fresh
- Include a water dish, in case the one you usually use is destroyed or lost

3. SANITATION

- Have a small litter box and litter scoop in your supplies
- Have a supply of scoopable cat litter to last at least one week
- Have some plastic bags for disposing of your cat's waste

4. CLEANING SUPPLIES

- Small container of dish soap for cleaning your cat's dishes
- Paper towels for drying dishes and for other cleanup

5. COLLAR AND TAG

- A proper fitting collar and tag should be kept on your cat at all times, but an extra one should be kept, in case the permanent ones get lost during a disaster.
- Have a spare temporary tag in your supplies that you can write on if you are going to be living somewhere else for a period of time, put the temporary phone number and address on the tag.
- Keep a proper-fitting cat harness to be used when you walk your cat. This is a stressful time for pets too, and a frightened animal can slip out of a collar but not a harness.



Shopping for your pet

6. LEASH

- You should keep in your supplies a leash or harness for walking your cat. The expandable kind is good, especially if your cat is not used to being walked (do not use the leash without supervision).

7. CONFINING YOUR CAT

- Have a plastic airline crate or a collapsible wire crate to transport your cat should you have to evacuate and/or keep it in following the disaster – be sure the cage is large enough for your cat to lie down and have room for a food and water dish.



8. IDENTIFICATION

- Consider micro-chipping your cat as a more permanent means of identification
- Keep current photos of your cat. Always include photos of you and your dog to prove ownership.
- Keep copies of your cat's registration or adoption papers
- Photograph any identifying markings
- Keep several generic lost posters. Make sure they are brightly colored and kept in waterproof bags or containers, so if it rains, they are not ruined.
- Keep ID tag on animal at all times.



9. FIRST AID KIT

- Have a basic first aid kit, along with a first aid book for cats
- Flea/tick prevention
- Include a muzzle, in case your cat is injured

10. MEDICATION

- Have a one-week supply of any long-term medication your cat is taking. Rotate every 3 months so it remains fresh
- Medical records



11. FAMILIAR ITEMS

- Include toys, treats or bedding that may comfort your cat

Shopping for your pet

RABBITS AND RODENTS

Rodents include: Hamsters, Ferrets, Gerbils, Guinea Pigs, Mice, and Rats



1. FOOD

- Use the brand that your rabbit or rodent is used to
- Have enough to last at least one week for each of the pets in your household
- Frozen vegetables can be placed in an ice chest during a disaster.
- Rotate the food so it remains fresh
- Include a feeding dish, in case the one you usually use is destroyed or lost

2. WATER

- Have enough water to last at least one week for each of the pets in your household (one gallon per day)
- Be sure to rotate the water so it remains fresh
- Include a water dish, in case the one you usually use is destroyed or lost

3. SANITATION

- Have a small litter box, litter and litter scoop, if your rabbit or rodent is litter box trained. Shredded newspaper can work in place of litter.
- Have some plastic bags for disposing of your pet's waste

4. CLEANING SUPPLIES

- Small container of dish soap for cleaning out your rabbit's or rodent's dishes
- Paper towels for drying dishes and for other cleanup



Shopping for your pet

5. IDENTIFICATION

- Consider micro-chipping your pet as a more permanent means of identification
- Keep current photos of your pet. Take some photos that include you and your pet to prove ownership.
- Keep copies of registration or adoption papers
- Photograph any identifying markings
- Keep several generic Lost Posters. Make sure they are brightly colored, and kept in waterproof bags or containers, so if it rains, they are not ruined

6. GROOMING

- Have a brush, especially if your pet has long fur
- Have a pair of nail clippers

7. CONFINING YOUR RABBIT OR RODENT

- Have a collapsible wire crate to transport your rabbit or rodent, should you have to evacuate. You can keep your pet secure following the disaster (remember that exterior walls can be down and windows broken in the aftermath of a disaster) – be sure the cage is large enough for your rabbit or rodent to lie down, stand up, turn around and have room for a food and water dish.
- If you purchase a plastic crate, watch your rabbit or rodent to make sure they are not chewing on the plastic to create a way to escape

8. FIRST AID KIT

- Have a basic first aid kit, along with a first aid book for rabbit or rodents

9. MEDICATION

- Have a one-week supply of any long-term medication your rabbit or rodent is taking. Rotate every 3 months so it remains fresh

11. FAMILIAR ITEMS

- Include toys, treats or bedding that may comfort your rabbit or rodent



Shopping for your pet

BIRDS



1. FOOD

- Have at least a two-week supply at all times
- Use the brand that your bird is used to eating
- Store the food in an airtight, waterproof container
- Rotate food at least once every 3 months
- Remember, birds must eat daily to survive

2. PERCH, BEDDING

- If the carrier does not have a perch, line it with paper towels and change them frequently
- Keep extra newspaper or bedding to line the bottom of the cage

3. CUTTLE BONE AND/OR BEAK CONDITIONER

- Always have an extra one of each on hand

4. WATER FOR DRINKING & CLEANING

- Have at least a two-week supply at all times
- Store water in a dark place
- Rotate water at least once a month
- Do not put water inside the carrier during transport. Instead, provide a few slices of fresh fruits and vegetables with high water content.

5. CLEANING SUPPLIES AND PAPER TOWELS

- Have disinfectant & paper towels to clean the cage
- Have a two-week supply of paper or whatever is used to line the bottom of the cage

6. EXTRA SEED BOWL & WATER CONTAINER

- Have an extra bowl and water container to replace any that might break in a disaster.

7. IDENTIFICATION

- Keep current photos of your pet. Take some photos that include you and your pet to prove ownership
- Photograph any identifying markings, and leg bands



Shopping for your pet

- Keep copies of registration or adoption papers
- Keep several generic Lost Posters. Make sure they are brightly colored and kept in waterproof bags or containers, so if it rains, they are not ruined.

8. FIRST AID KIT FOR BIRDS

- Include: “kwik stop” powder or styptic or cornstarch to stop bleeding, tweezers, heavy-duty gloves, disposable gloves, and a first aid book for birds

9. NET AND TOWEL

- A long-handled net and towel, in case you must recapture an escaped bird
- Keep a sheet, cloth or towel to cover cage at night

10. CAGES: BEFORE AND AFTER AN EMERGENCY

- In your home, secure hanging cages so they won't swing or fall
- Once you have reached your evacuation destination, keep cage or carrier in a quiet spot
- Do not let bird out of the cage or carrier

11. EVACUATION CAGE

- Small, secure travel cage for transporting a bird – make sure the bird cannot chew its way out
- In cold weather, wrap a blanket around and over the carrier and warm up car before placing bird inside
- In warm weather, carry a plant mister to mist birds' feathers periodically

12. FLASH LIGHT AND EXTRA BATTERIES

- This is used to regulate light hours for your bird, which is important for your bird's health

13. MEDICATION

- Have a one-week supply of any long-term medication your bird is taking. Rotate every 3 months so it remains fresh

14. FAMILIAR ITEMS

- Include any toys and treats that may comfort your bird



Caring for Other Pets in an Emergency

What About Companion Animals Other Than Dogs and Cats?



REPTILES

- Snakes can be transported in a pillowcase, but they must be transferred to more secure housing when they reach the evacuation site.
- If your snakes require frequent feedings, carry food with you.
- Take a water bowl large enough for soaking as well as a heating pad
- When transporting house lizards, follow the same directions as for birds.

Fish tanks and aquariums are very top heavy and unstable. Be sure to secure or bolt these to the wall studs or place them on the floor to prevent them from toppling.

DISASTER PLANNING FOR HORSES

BEFORE a disaster:

- Familiarize yourself with the types of disasters that can occur in your area and develop a plan of action to deal with each type. Some disasters to consider are: fire, flood, earthquake, severe winter weather, and hazardous material spills.
- Determine best place to shelter horses during an emergency—contact fairgrounds, equestrian centers, and private farms and stables about their policies and ability to take horses temporarily in an emergency. Map out several routes to this location in case one is inaccessible. If you are unsure where to take your horse, call your veterinarian or California Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA).
- Find alternate water sources in case power is lost and pumps are not working, or have a hand pump installed.
- Photograph, identify and inventory your horses. Keep copies of registration or adoption papers. Consider permanent means of identification if it is not already done: tattoos, brands, etched hooves or microchips. Temporary identification such as tags on halters, neck bands, and duct tape with permanent writing will also work. Include your name and phone number. Be sure to keep current photos of your horse with you at all times.
- Keep current records of your horses' vaccinations and their medical histories. Include information regarding any medications, allergies, or special feeding instructions, along with the name and phone number of your veterinarian.
- Have trailers and vans maintained, full of gas, and ready to move at all times. Be sure your horse will load easily into the trailer. If you do not have your own vehicle make arrangements ahead of time.
- Evacuate horses early, if possible. Use roads not in use for human evacuation when you transport your horses to the sheltering site to ensure their safety and ease your stress.



Prepare an Emergency Kit consisting of:

- Plastic Trash Barrel with Lid
- Water Bucket
- Leg Wraps
- Fire Resistant Non-Nylon Leads and Halters
- Sheet or Blanket
- First Aid Kit
- Sharp Knife
- Wire Cutters
- Lime/Bleach
- Medical Records folder, including photo(s)
- Special Medications or Food
- Keep a supply of hay and water long enough to last 7-10 days.

DURING a disaster:

- Stay Calm. Follow your emergency plan
- If you leave your home, take your horse(s) with you, along with your emergency kit

AFTER a disaster:

- Be careful about allowing your horse to roam unattended outside after the disaster. It is best to place them in a secure area.
- Check fences and pastures for damage and foreign objects. Be cautious of local wildlife, which may be lost and disoriented.
- If your horse is lost during the disaster, contact CVMA immediately
- If you find someone else's horse, call CVMA and isolate it from your animals until it is returned to its owner or can be examined by a veterinarian.
- Use extreme caution when approaching and handling strange animals. Do not try to rescue or handle wildlife.
- Check with your veterinarian, the CVMA, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health Services for disease outbreaks that may have occurred as a result of the disaster
- Be prepared to show identification and proof of ownership when claiming your horse(s) from a shelter or holding facility

Caring for Horses in an Emergency

Practice Your Emergency Plan!



Emergency Pet Evacuation

Taken from an
Information Bulletin
issued by the Oakland
Police Department.



The Animal Control Section has established a procedure to follow in the event of an emergency requiring pet evacuation.

This procedure was defined with the cooperation of personnel from the Animal Control Section, the Fire Department, and the Office of Emergency Services.

In the event of an emergency requiring pet evacuation, patrol units should direct citizens concerned about animals within the evacuation perimeter to Animal Control personnel at the incident command post or staging areas.

In the event of an emergency requiring pet evacuation, Animal Control personnel will follow the procedure outlined below:

- At least one Animal Control field unit will be stationed at the command post.
- Depending upon the need, other units may be positioned at staging areas to shuttle animals from the evacuation area to shelter.
- Animal Control field units will discontinue normal calls and respond to the designated staging area.
- Animal Control personnel will prepare the animal shelter for in-coming, evacuated animals. To handle incoming animals, the shelter will be on alert and will discontinue normal shelter service.
- Animal Control personnel will notify the East Bay SPCA and the Alameda City Animal Shelter of the emergency.

The Oakland SPCA will handle animals requiring emergency medical attention. The Oakland SPCA and the Alameda City Animal Shelter will house any overflow of animals from the Animal Control facility.

- Animal Control personnel will monitor the Animal Control channel to establish a link with field units at the command post and in the staging areas.



If you must evacuate quickly, be sure to:

- TAKE YOUR EMERGENCY KIT, INCLUDING**
 - Vital Documents
 - Photographs of everyone in your family

- TAKE YOUR PET DISASTER KIT**

- TAKE YOUR FIRST AID KIT**

- TAKE A PORTABLE, BATTERY OPERATED RADIO AND EXTRA BATTERIES**

- TAKE A LOCAL AREA MAP AND A MAP OF YOUR DESTINATION POINT (IF IT IS OUT OF YOUR LOCAL AREA)**

- CALL YOUR OUT-OF-STATE EMERGENCY CONTACT TO ADVISE THEM OF YOUR CURRENT STATUS AND WHERE YOU ARE GOING**

- TURN OFF UTILITIES, UNPLUG APPLIANCES**

- LOCK DOORS AND WINDOWS**

- IF POSSIBLE, LEAVE A NOTE ON YOUR DOOR TELLING OTHERS WHERE YOU CAN BE REACHED AND THAT YOU HAVE TAKEN YOUR ANIMALS WITH YOU**

Evacuation Checklist



Warning Signs Of Illness In Dogs/Cats



EYES

- watery
- red
- filmy
- cloudy
- discolored
- dry
- inflamed (swollen)
- hypersensitive to light
- pupils are unequal in size
- pupils are overly dilated or overly constricted
- showing third (or middle) eyelid
- showing discharge
- itchy (animal rubs at eyes)
- painful (animal squints)

NOSE

- scabbed
- showing discharge (clear, mucous, blood, or pus)
- crusty
- cracked
- congested or blocked

SKIN/HAIR/EARS

- coat is dull
- coat is oily, dirty
- coat shows areas of hair loss or thinning
- hair is matted
- skin is dry or flaky
- skin shows swelling, lumps, or lesions
- skin is scabbed
- skin is red, irritated
- animal has fleas, ticks, lice
- showing discharge
- crusty red or inflamed (canal is swollen/thickened)
- hair around ear is matted
- scabbed
- fly-bitten
- itchy (animal scratches ear or shakes head)
- foul odor
- painful (animal cries when ear is touched)

BREATHING/RESPIRATION

- breathing is irregular, rapid, shallow, or labored
- animal is sneezing, coughing, wheezing
- moist lung sounds
- breathing is through mouth



LEGS/FEET

- animal favors one leg (limps)
- animal has limited motion
- animal is weak or uncoordinated
- joint feels tender
- pads are cracked or hard
- pads have matted hair
- nails are long, short, or ingrown
- legs show swelling, lumps, or lesions

ANAL/GENITAL

- area has discharge
- stool is watery or bloody
- animal is constipated
- area around anus shows swelling or lumps
- one or both testicles are not descended (not in scrotum)
- one testicle is harder and/or larger than other

MOUTH

- unusually red or pale, dry
- salivating (animal is drooling)
- foul odor not caused by food
- foreign bodies
- showing discharge
- swollen or inflamed
- gums are pale, white, purple, or inflamed
- teeth are loose, pitted, broken, or tartar-covered
- animal has trouble swallowing

GENERAL APPEARANCE

- animal is very thin or obese
- animal has wounds or abscesses
- animal has swelling, lumps, or bumps
- animal appears to have umbilical hernia
- mammary glands are swollen or oozing discharge
- skin does not spring back (animal is dehydrated)
- animal appears uncoordinated
- animal tilts head
- animal repeatedly circles
- abdomen is bloated
- temperature is abnormal
- animal appears lethargic
- animal appears hyperactive
- animal appears disoriented

Disaster Planning

To increase your pet's chance of surviving a disaster, such as a fire or earthquake, take steps now to prepare for its safety.



Basic First Aid for Pets

Take the ARC First Aid for Pets Course.



This material produced by the Palo Alto Humane Society in conjunction with the American Red Cross Northern California Disaster Preparedness Network and the Independent Living Resource Center, San Francisco, CA in cooperation with June Kailes, Disability Consultant through a grant from The American Red Cross Northern California Disaster Preparedness Network

Basic Supplies:

Gauze pads, gauze roll/bandages, roll of cloth, vet wrap, bandage tape, latex gloves, thermometer, tweezers, muzzle appropriate size for animal, saline solution, hydrogen peroxide, antibiotic ointment, Q-tips, instant cold pack, rags/rubber tubing for tourniquet, First Aid book.

Handling an Injured Animal

Any animal injured or in pain can bite or scratch you. Even the friendliest of pets must be handled with care for the safety of all involved. If you are accidentally bitten or scratched, seek medical attention. Both dog and cat bites can become infected quickly.

CATS AND DOGS

Checking the pulse

The easiest place to locate a pulse is the femoral artery in the groin area. Place your fingers on the inside of the hind leg and slide your hand upward until the back of your fingers touches the abdomen. Gently move your fingers back and forth on the inside of the hind leg until you feel the pulsing blood. Count the number of pulses in 15 seconds and multiply that number by 4. This will give you the beats per minute (bpm).

Vital Statistics: Pulse and Heart Rate

Normal resting rates:

- Cats: 150-200 bpm
- Small dogs: 90-120 bpm
- Medium dogs: 70-110 bpm
- Large dogs: 60-90 bpm

Pulse should be strong, regular and easy to locate.

Temperature

Normal temperature for dogs and cats: 100-102.5 degrees

Thermometer should be almost clean when removed.

Abnormalities are indicated by blood, diarrhea, or black, tarry stool.

Basic First Aid Procedures

All of the following situations require immediate veterinary care:

• Fractures

- Muzzle animal.
- Gently lay animal on a board, wooden door, tarp, etc. padded with blankets.



Basic First Aid for Pets

- Secure animal to support.
- Do not attempt to set the fracture.
- If a limb is broken, wrap the leg in cotton padding, then splint it by wrapping with a magazine, rolled newspaper, towel or two sticks. Splint should extend one joint above the fracture and one joint below. Secure with vet wrap. Make sure wrap does not constrict blood flow.
- If spine, ribs, hip, etc. appears injured or broken, gently place animal on the stretcher and immobilize it if possible.

• Bleeding (external)

- Muzzle animal
- Press thick gauze pad over wound. Hold firmly until clotting occurs
- If bleeding is severe, apply a tourniquet between the wound and the heart
- Loosen tourniquet for 20 seconds every 15-20 minutes
- A tourniquet is dangerous and should only be used in life-threatening hemorrhaging of a limb. It may result in the amputation or disability of the limb

• Bleeding (internal)

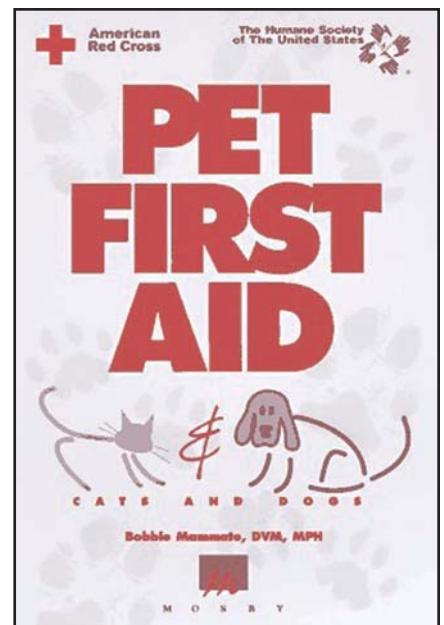
- Symptoms: bleeding from nose, mouth, rectum; coughing blood; blood in urine; pale gums; collapse; rapid or weak pulse
- Keep animal as warm and quiet as possible

• Burns

- Chemical
 - * Muzzle animal
 - * Flush immediately with large quantities of cold water
- Severe
 - * Muzzle animal
 - * Quickly apply ice water compresses
 - * Treat for shock if necessary

• Shock

- Symptoms: weak pulse; shallow breathing; nervousness; dazed appearance
- Often accompanies severe injury or extreme fright
- Keep animal restrained, quiet and warm
- If unconscious, keep head level with rest of body



If your animal is injured, you must restrain him/her for your safety as well as your pet's. Muzzle your pet to restrain it unless it is unconscious, has difficulty breathing or has a mouth injury.

Basic First Aid for Pets



BIRDS

All of the following situations require immediate veterinary care:

- **Fractures**

- Wing

- * Restrain bird by wrapping in a towel or slipping into a sock with the toe cut out

- Leg

- * Restrain bird by wrapping in a towel or sock, leaving leg exposed

- * Splint leg with 2 pieces of adhesive tape placed perpendicular to leg across break site.

- **Bleeding**

- Broken “blood” feather (new feather).

- * Pull feather out gently; bleeding should decrease

- * Apply “kwik stop” powder or styptic to stop bleeding

- * Flour or cornstarch can be used in an emergency.

- **Puncture Wounds**

- Wrap bird in towel or sock.

- * See veterinarian: antibiotics are required to prevent infections.

- **Restraint**

- Carefully wrap bird in towel, gently folding his/her wings against the body. Keep your hands out of the way of the beak.

- Gloves are not recommended for bigger birds. They reduce the handler’s dexterity and strong beaks can easily penetrate them.

SMALL MAMMALS AND REPTILES

- **Restraint**

- Wrap the animal in a towel or rag, gently folding his/her legs against the body

ALL ANIMALS

- **Death**

- Inquiries regarding euthanasia of dying animals should be directed to your personal veterinarian in advance.

- If an animal is already deceased, you need to tag, cover and move it to a cool place until additional assistance is available.



How to Find Your Lost Pet

- Visit local animal shelters **FREQUENTLY**, at least 2-3 times a week, since holding periods for strays varies from 3-7 days according to each shelter. Be sure to file a “Lost Animal” report with all the shelters in your area. Your pet may have traveled or been carried into the jurisdiction of another animal shelter. It is very important that you come in person to look through the kennels as only you can recognize and identify your pet.
- Don't give up too soon!!! Many animals have been missing for weeks (or even months) before being rescued by Animal Control Officers or emergency workers. Check “Found Animal” report files every time you visit the shelter. Well-meaning citizens may have held your animal for some time before reporting or turning the animal into the shelter.
- Advertise in your local newspapers, and online classifieds. Don't wait for the finder to advertise. Place posters in the vicinity where the pet was lost. Include your pet's sex, age, weight, breed, color, and any special markings. When describing your pet, leave out one identifying characteristic and ask the person who finds your pet to describe it to prove that they actually have your pet.
- Check with your local veterinarians – as injured pets may have been taken to the vet by a concerned citizen or Animal Control Officer. Check the shelter's “At the Vet” information.
- Notify neighbors in your area; search the area thoroughly (especially evenings since pets become frightened and hide during the day). Door-to-door canvassing may provide leads in finding your lost animal; leave a contact number in case your animal is found by a citizen. Enlist the help of children in the area. A reward may generate more interest, but do not list a price.
- When you visit the shelter, check the “Deceased Animals” card/file and ask an Officer if your animal might have been impounded in the “Quarantine” section or has been placed in the “Isolation” section of the Shelter.
- When you find your pet, please place an animal license tag or ID tag on your pet immediately. Examine him/her for illness or injuries. Obtain medical attention from your veterinarian if needed. Use caution when handling animals – panicky or injured animals may bite. Consider having your animal microchipped at your veterinarian. Also, have your pet spayed/neutered since “fixed” animals are much less likely to stray from home. Be sure to notify all agencies with whom you've filed “lost animal” reports once you have found your pet. Also remove/collect as many posted flyers as possible.



General information about pet care

The section contains general information about pet care, licensing and codes pertinent to pet owners.

Oakland Animal Services

DOG LICENSING

State of California law requires that all dogs over the age of 4 months must have a current rabies vaccination and license. Rabies is a serious and deadly disease. All dogs must be vaccinated against rabies before a license may be issued. You may obtain a license only for the period the vaccination is current. Your vet will give you a copy of the rabies certificate when your dog is vaccinated.

HOW TO LICENSE YOUR DOG IN OAKLAND

You can license your dog by mail, or in person at Oakland Animal Services at 1101 29th Ave., Oakland, CA 94601 or in person at the same location between the hours of:

- 12-4pm Friday, Saturday or Sunday
- 12-6pm Tuesday and Wednesday
- 12-7pm Thursday

Oakland Animal Services
1101 29th Ave
Oakland, CA 94601

510.535.5602 phone
510.535.5601 fax
oaklandanimalservices.org

510.777.3333
animal related emergencies

Please bring or mail the following to Oakland Animal Services to license your dog:

- A current rabies certificate (required for all licenses)
- A spay/neuter certificate to qualify for lower license fees
- Proof of your age if you are over 60, to qualify for senior citizen fees-half the regular fees
- The appropriate license fee as a check or money order payable to the "City of Oakland". Please note that fees are subject to change, so contact oakland Animal Services directly for the current fees.



OTHER OAKLAND ORDINANCES THAT ALL DOG OWNERS SHOULD KNOW

Three Dog Limit 6.04.400

Three dogs are allowed per household. It is unlawful for any person to keep on any one premise more than three (3) dogs if the dogs are more than 4 months old.

Exemptions:

Households that have more than three dogs that were licensed by January 1, 2006 are exempt. Anyone who has more than three dogs that were not licensed by January 1, 2006 can be cited. Licensed dog kennels, licensed boarding facilities, licensed breeders, veterinary hospitals, licensed pet shops, the Oakland Animal Control Services Shelter, the Oakland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and fosters affiliated with adoption groups approved by Oakland Animal Services are exempt from the provisions of this section.

Application Process:

Individuals who would like to have more than three dogs after January 1, 2006 will need to apply for a conditional dog license for each dog over the three-dog limit. Successful applicants must pay for and pass a home inspection by an Animal Control Officer and show a record of no substantiated dog-related noise complaints or animal abuse/neglect citations/convictions for one year. Applicants must show that they have a large, secure yard, will not keep dogs tethered or chained, and must keep dogs inside between 8pm and 8am.

Dogs Required to be Microchipped 6.04.050

All dogs over 4 months of age must be microchipped. All dogs 4 months of age and older must have a current rabies vaccination, an implanted microchip with the number registered with Oakland Animal Services, and a current license with Oakland Animal Services. Every stray dog that is brought to the Oakland Animal Shelter is scanned to look for a microchip. Dogs that have microchips can be easily reunited with their owners!

General information about pet care



General information about pet care



Leash Law 6.04.070 OMC:

Dogs are not permitted to run at large. They must be kept confined to an owner's yard or under leash control.

Dogs in Parks 6.04.080 OMC:

Dogs are not permitted in City of Oakland parks, school yards, or playgrounds except as a working "Seeing eye" or "Signal" dog.

Sanitary Keeping of Animals 6.04.300 OMC:

Animal quarters must be kept clean and sanitary.

Animal Nuisance 6.04.310 OMC:

Animals must not unreasonably disturb the peace and comfort of neighbors, or create a significant risk of injury to life or property.

Keeping of Fowl 6.01.320 OMC:

Roosters are prohibited in the City of Oakland.

CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE

Animal Cruelty 597 CPC:

Anyone who intentionally and maliciously abuses, injures, or neglects (including not providing adequate food, water, shelter, and/or medical care) to an animal can be punished as a misdemeanor or felony.

For additional information on spaying or neutering your pets, please call Oakland Animal Services at 510-535-5603.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SPAYING/NEUTERING

The overpopulation of unwanted animals is a serious problem in Oakland. The Oakland Police Department's Animal Control Section asks that all pet owners have their pets spayed or neutered. In addition, the State of California requires that any animal that is adopted from a shelter is spayed and neutered before it is adopted. Also, Oakland Municipal Code requires that all unlicensed dogs that are impounded into the shelter must be spayed/neutered before they are released.



Experience with disasters in California has taught us valuable lessons.

We now know the importance of preparing for the eventual earthquake, fire, or flood.

We know too that we are responsible for the lives of our pets and livestock in such disasters. These animals rely on us to care for them in every situation.

This is why the California Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA) has teamed up with the veterinarians of California to prepare for emergency situations and animal rescue and relief.

It is the responsibility of every animal owner to plan for their animals in case of a disaster.

The California Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA) has established a network of veterinarians to help you with your pets in emergency and disaster situations.

The program is called The CVMA Disaster Response Program. The volunteer veterinarians involved in the program are referred to as Veterinary Coordinators.

These Veterinary Coordinators have contacted local disaster response agencies such as fire, police and Red Cross to aid in the evacuation of pets and livestock during disaster situations.

If you find that you need assistance with pets or livestock during a disaster, please call the CVMA office for assistance. CVMA will connect you with your local Veterinary Coordinator and Disaster Response Team.

Before a disaster happens you should plan for the evacuation and sheltering of your animals. If you need assistance call the CVMA office.

CVMA
1400 River Park Drive, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95815
(916) 649-0599

Valuable lessons

those who take the time to prepare themselves and their pets will likely encounter less difficulty, stress and worry. Take time now to get yourselves and your pets ready.

In case of an animal-related disaster emergency call the California Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA) toll-free number, (800) 655-2862, for further instructions and assistance.

A little humor

to Get You and
Your Pet Through...

How many 'dogs' does it take to change a light bulb?



Golden Retriever: The sun is shining, the day is young, we've got our whole lives ahead of us, and you're inside worrying about a stupid burned out bulb?



Border Collie: Just one. And then I'll replace any wiring that's not up to code.



Dachshund: You know I can't reach that stupid lamp!



Rottweiler: Make me.



Boxer: Who cares? I can still play with my squeaky toys in the dark.



Lab: Oh, me, me!!!! Pleeeeeze let me change the light bulb! Can I? Can I? Huh? Huh? Huh? Can I? Pleeeeeze, please, please, please!



German Shepherd: I'll change it as soon as I've led these people from the dark, check to make sure I haven't missed any, and make just one more perimeter patrol to see that no one has tried to take advantage of the situation.



Jack Russell Terrier: I'll just pop it in while I'm bouncing off the walls and furniture.





Old English Sheep Dog: Light bulb? I'm sorry, but I don't see a light bulb!



Cocker Spaniel: Why change it? I can still pee on the carpet in the dark.



Chihuahua: Yo quiero Taco bulb. Or "We don't need no stinking light bulb."



Greyhound: It isn't moving. Who cares?



Australian Shepherd: First, I'll put all the light bulbs in a little circle...



Poodle: I'll just blow in the Border Collie's ear and he'll do it. By the time he finishes rewiring the house, my nails will be dry.



How many 'cats' does it take to change a light bulb?

Cats do not change light bulbs. People change light bulbs. So the real question is:

"How long will it be before I can expect some light, some dinner and a massage?"

ALL OF WHICH PROVES, ONCE AGAIN, THAT WHILE DOGS HAVE MASTERS, CATS HAVE STAFF!

Appendix

Helpful Organizations and Contact Information

Alameda County Veterinary Medical Association

(510) 670-4701
ACVMA@aol.com
www.acvma.com/additional.html

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA)

(212) 876-7700
424 E. 92nd St
New York, NY 10128-6804
www.asPCA.org

Berkeley-East Bay Humane Society

(510) 845-7735
2700 Ninth Street
Berkeley, CA 94710
www.berkeleyhumane.org

California Veterinary Medical Association

(916) 649-0599
1400 River Park Dr., Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95815
www.cvma.net

East Bay SPCA

(510) 569-0702
8323 Baldwin Street
Oakland, CA 94621
www.eastbaysPCA.org

Humane Society of the United States (HSUS)

(202) 452-1100
2100 L St., NW
Washington, DC 20037
www.hsus.org

Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) Disaster Center

www.hsus.org/hsus_field/hsus_disaster_center

Oakland Animal Services

(510) 535-5602
1101 29th Ave.
Oakland, CA 94601
www.oaklandanimalservices.org/index.php

United Animal Nations, Emergency Animal Rescue Service (EARS)

(916) 429-2457
P.O. Box 188890
Sacramento, CA 95818
www.uan.org/ears

Pet Friendly Hotel/Motels in Oakland

Best Western Inn at the Square

233 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94607
(510) 452-4565
Small pets only, \$100 deposit, \$10 extra charge.

Hilton Oakland Airport

One Hegenberger Rd.
Oakland, CA 94621
(510) 635-5000
Small pets allowed, max. weight 25 lbs. \$300 deposit, must be kept in kennels.

La Quinta

8465 Enterprise Way,
Oakland, CA 94621
(510) 632-8900
No pet fee or deposit required. Cats and dogs up to 50 lbs.

Quality Inn

8471 Enterprise Way,
Oakland, CA 94621
(510) 562-4888
Small pets only, \$10 fee with prior approval.



Veterinary Clinics in Oakland

(Please call clinic to confirm hours since these times can regularly change.)

Name	Hours	Name	Hours
Broadway Pet Hospital 4920 Broadway Oakland, CA 94611 510-653-0212	Mon-Th: 7:30am-8pm Fri: 7:30am-6pm, Sat: 8:30am-5pm, Sun: 9am-5pm	Oakland Veterinary Hospital 4258 Macarthur Blvd. Oakland, CA 94619 510-530-1353	Mon-Wed, and Fri 8:30-5:30pm, Thu 8:30-8:30, Sat 8:30-4:30pm
California Dog and Cat Hospital 4231 International Blvd. Oakland, CA 94601 510-532-1711	Mon-Fri: 9-4:30pm (by appointment only), Sat: 9-11:30am (drop in)	Pet Vet / Pet Food 4814 Broadway Oakland, CA, 94611 510-652-9822	Sun and Mon: 10-4pm
Cheshire Cat Clinic 4232 Park Blvd. Oakland, CA 94602 510-530-1010	Mon-Sat: 9am-12pm and 2-5pm Wed and Sat: 9-12pm	Plaza Veterinary Hospital 4400 Keller Ave. Oakland, CA 510-569-8864 (cell phone)	
Claremont Veterinary Hospital 5331 College Ave. Oakland, CA 94618 510-652-5835	Mon-Fri: 8-12pm, 2-6pm Sat: 8-12pm and 12:30-3pm	St. Louis Veterinary Clinic 3545 Fruitvale Ave. Oakland, CA 510-530-1004	Mon-Th: 9-2pm, Fri and Sat: 9-5pm
Creature Comfort Holistic Veterinary Center 2501 Macarthur Blvd. Oakland, CA 94601 510-530-1373	Mon-Fri: 9-6pm Sat 10-6pm	Skyline Veterinary Hospital 11883 Skyline Blvd. Oakland, CA 94619 510-531-8280	Mon-Fri.:8-12pm, 1-6pm, Sat: 8-12pm
Foothill Veterinary Hospital 3561 Foothill Blvd. Oakland, CA 94601 510-534-7387	Mon-Sat: 8am-8pm	Thornhill Pet Hospital 5745 Thornhill Dr Oakland, CA 94611 (510) 339-2041	Mon-Fri: 7am-12pm and 2pm-6pm, Sat: 8-2pm
Lake Veterinary Hospital 3331 Grand Ave. #101 Oakland, CA 94610 510-452-1255	Mon- Fri: 7:30-6pm Sat 9-12pm and 1-3pm	VCA Bay Area Animal Hospital 4501 Shattuck Ave Oakland, CA (510) 654-8375	Mon-Fri: 8am-9pm Sat-Sun: 8am-5pm
Montclair Veterinary Hospital 1961 Mountain Blvd. Oakland, CA 94611 510-339-8600		Woodminster Veterinary Hospital 5045 Woodminster Ln Oakland, CA 94602 (510) 531-0121	Mon., Tues, Thur., Fri: 9-12 and 2-6pm, Wed and Sat: 9-12pm
East Bay SPCA Full Service Veterinary Clinic 8323 Baldwin St. Oakland, CA 510-569-1606			

Emergency Veterinary Clinics:

Pet Emergency Hospital, 1048 University Ave., Berkeley (510) 548-6684

Bay Area Veterinary Emergency Clinic, 14790 Washington Ave., San Leandro (510) 352-6080.



*The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged
by the way its animals are treated.*
– M. Ghandi

CORE

(Citizens of Oakland Respond to Emergencies)
Fire Department Office of Emergency Services
1605 Martin Luther King Jr. Way
Oakland, California 94612
(510) 238-6351

**OAKLAND
ANIMAL SERVICES**

1101 29th Avenue
Oakland, CA 94601
(510) 535-5602