



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Michael V. Drake, MD
President

March 22, 2023

Office of the President
1111 Franklin St.
Oakland, CA 94607

The Honorable Nancy Skinner
Chair, Joint Legislative Budget Committee
1020 N Street, Room 553
Sacramento, California 95814

universityofcalifornia.edu

Dear Senator Skinner:

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Pursuant to AB132, Chapter 144, Statutes of 2021, enclosed is the University of California’s report to the Legislature on the Animal Shelter Assistance Program, UC Davis.

If you have any questions regarding this report, Associate Vice President David Alcocer would be pleased to speak with you. David can be reached by telephone at (510) 987-9113, or by e-mail at David.Alcocer@ucop.edu.

MEDICAL CENTERS

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Sincerely,

Michael V. Drake, MD
President

NATIONAL LABORATORIES

- Lawrence Berkeley
- Lawrence Livermore
- Los Alamos

Enclosure

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- cc: Senate Budget and Fiscal Review
The Honorable John Laird, Chair
Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee #1
(Attn: Mr. Christopher Francis)
(Attn: Ms. Jean-Marie McKinney)
The Honorable Kevin McCarty, Chair
Assembly Budget Subcommittee #2
(Attn: Mr. Mark Martin)
(Attn: Ms. Sarah Haynes)
Mr. Hans Hemann, Joint Legislative Budget Committee
Ms. Erika Contreras, Secretary of the Senate
Ms. Amy Leach, Office of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly
Ms. Sue Parker, Office of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly
Ms. Tammy Weis, Office of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly
Mr. Chris Ferguson, Department of Finance
Mr. Jack Zwald, Department of Finance

Ms. Gabriela Chavez, Department of Finance
Mr. Gabriel Petek, Legislative Analyst Office
Ms. Jennifer Pacella, Legislative Analyst Office
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Report on the Animal Shelter Assistance Program at the University of California, Davis

This report is in response to Education Code 92657 (added by AB 132, Chapter 144, Statutes of 2021), which states in part:

“(d) (1) On or before March 31, 2023, the University of California shall report to the relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature and the Department of Finance on the program. At a minimum, the report shall include all of the following information:

(A) The amount spent on each type of activity set forth in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (a).

(B) Pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), a summary of the outreach activities that were supported by funds.

(C) Pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), a list of shelters that received in-person assessments and in-depth training.

(D) Pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), a list of grant recipients, along with each recipient’s grant amount, the amount of matching funds, if any, and a description of the funded activities.

(E) An analysis of the program’s impact on the number of animals that are euthanized for all shelters participating in the activities described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (a). The analysis shall include annual data on the number of animals that were euthanized at least five years preceding the establishment of the program and throughout the duration of the program. To the extent possible, the analysis shall use the best available data to estimate the number of treatable and adoptable animals that are euthanized in the state. The University of California, Davis Koret Shelter Medicine program may require any data from program participants as needed to complete this analysis.

(F) A long-term plan to sustain any improvements in euthanized rates once the one-time funding expires and continue progressing toward the state’s policy objective that no adoptable or treatable animal be euthanized.

(G) Financial information on the University of California, Davis Koret Shelter Medicine program, including funding by source, spending by program and function, and end-of-year fund balances. The report shall include this information for the 2018–19 through 2023–24 fiscal years.

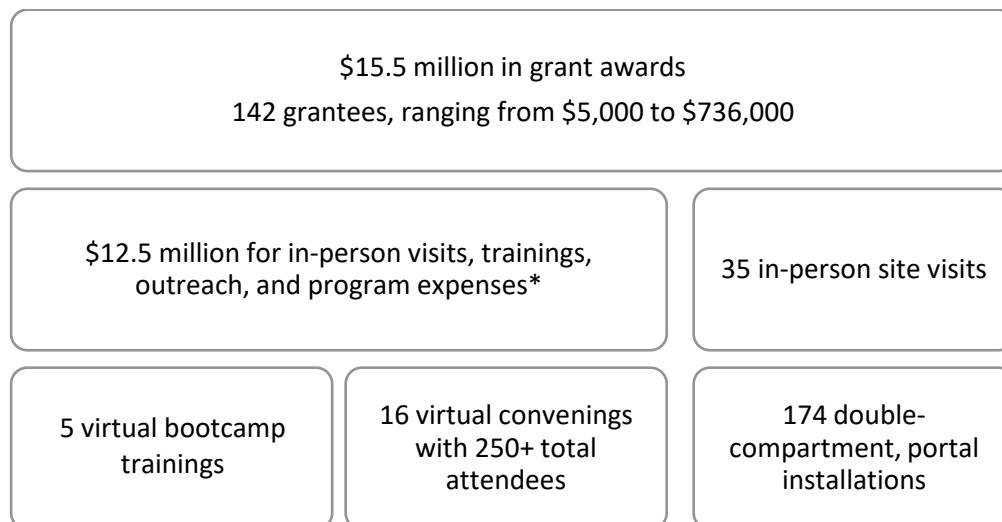
This report is prepared by the University of California Office of the President in response to language in the AB 132 Postsecondary education trailer bill of 2021. Appendix A contains the full language to which this report responds.

1. Executive Summary

In 1998, in response to the ongoing euthanasia of over half a million pets annually in California animal shelters, the State of California enacted Senate Bill 1785 (Chapter 752 of the Statutes of 1998) to establish the state’s policy that “no adoptable or treatable animal should be euthanized.” Although the euthanasia of healthy, adoptable animals has decreased since then, over 180,000 animals still lost their lives in animal shelters two decades after SB 1785 was enacted and this trend has recently accelerated. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, programs were in place to help keep pets out of shelters, which included free and low-cost veterinary care, spay/neuter services, and supplies to keep pets in homes; however, the COVID-19 pandemic drastically reduced the availability of affordable and accessible spay/neuter services and growing economic hardship has led to an increase in animals brought to shelters. In particular, animal shelters are taking in puppies and large dogs at a rate that has not been seen in many years¹.

In recognition of the urgent need to provide resources to reduce the euthanasia of healthy and adoptable animals, and fulfill the state’s 20-year-old policy goal, Governor Gavin Newsom and the California state legislature allocated funds in 2021 to “create new minimum standards for California animal shelters and establish the state’s policy that no adoptable or treatable animal should be euthanized.” To achieve these goals, the Koret Shelter Medicine program (KSMP) at UC Davis was entrusted with implementing the “California for All Animals” program through the provision of “support to all California animal shelters in the form of outreach, regional conferences, and provision of web-based resources based on current best practices,” along with grant funds for shelters. The program recruited a team of shelter medicine veterinarians, shelter directors, program managers, and experts from across the state in support of the program. From July 2021 through December 2022, the following activities occurred:

Figure 1. \$28 million of \$50 million awarded or committed for grants and program expenses²



* allocated through June 2026

¹ [Q1-Q4 2022 Analysis, Shelter Animals Count](#), 2023.

² [Portals: opening the Door to Lifesaving](#)

The Plan Forward

Based on the data received from animal shelters, the Access to Veterinary Care survey conducted in 2022, outreach, and in-person assessments, the remaining funds will be allocated through June 2026 as outlined below.

Figure 2. Future allocation of remaining \$22 million grant funding



Grant funding will be prioritized towards increasing low-cost and free spay/neuter services, access to low cost and free veterinary care to prevent owner relinquishment to animal shelters, and programs that reunite lost pets with their owners and incentivize making adoption accessible for all communities. In addition to the requirement of reporting animal intake and euthanasia data, the program asks for performance measures related to the project type. For example, spay/neuter grantees are required to track the number of surgeries, cost of surgeries, and increase over the baseline amount. Veterinary access to care grantees will submit data on the number of participants, species of animals treated and aggregate data on highest areas of need within their community. Grantees that receive funding to increase return to home rates for lost and loose animals are asked to track the number of families and animals that receive subsidies as well as the change in return-to-home rate before and after funding was awarded. These data will inform which interventions are working to reduce euthanasia of healthy and adoptable animals and guide future grant funding decisions.

2. Background

Koret Shelter Medicine Program

The Koret Shelter Medicine Program (KSMP) was established at UC Davis in 2001 in order to bring a systematic veterinary perspective to the substantial challenges associated with the care of lost, abandoned, neglected, abused and unwanted pets in animal shelters. The KSMP's mission is to support implementation of humane, community-centered approaches to animal care and shelter management with a focus on prevention and scientific evidence.

The strategy consists of a combination of outreach and education to shelters with recommendations and guidelines for effective management practices to sustain animal health and reduce euthanasia, and train the next generation of shelter medicine leaders. KSMP has refined systems and deepened the team's knowledge over the last two decades, adapting this approach to shelters of every size, location and type.

Animal Shelter Assistance Act

In 1998, SB 1785 (Hayden's Law) established a state policy that no adoptable or treatable dog or cat be euthanized at an animal shelter. At the time of signage, California shelters euthanized an estimated 531,000 dogs and cats.

While progress has been made, in 2018 approximately 180,000 animals were still euthanized in the state, almost 500 dogs and cats each day. While some of those may be owner-requested or to relieve irremediable suffering, it is clear that California can do better.

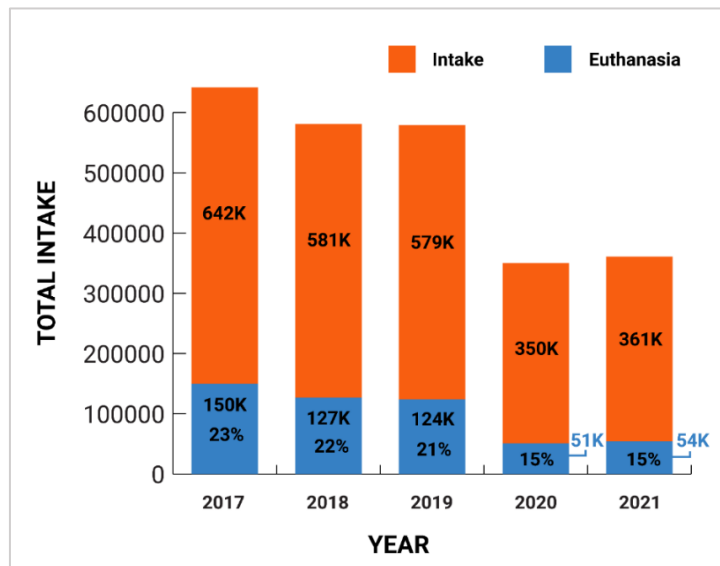
In the FY 2020-21 budget, Governor Newsom proposed \$50 million in one-time General Fund dollars for the UC Davis Koret Shelter Medicine Program to develop a program that provides expertise, support, and local assistance grants over a five-year period to help local communities achieve the state's policy goal that no adoptable or treatable dog or cat should be euthanized. Because of the enormous changes forced by the COVID-19 pandemic, the governor scaled back his plan while showing his continued commitment to the goal with a \$5 million allotment for a two-year pilot project funded in April, 2021. Governor Newsom's proposed augmentation of \$45M in May was signed into law on July 27, 2021.

3. Animal Shelter Intake and Euthanasia Data

California for All Animals obtained five years of historical data from all animal shelters participating in the funding program. Data from 146 participating shelters provided from 2017 to 2021 showed that animal intake (animals that are brought to the shelter by their owner who can no longer keep them, a community member who found them loose outside their home or confiscated through a legal method) and euthanasia were on a gradual decline until 2020, when due to public health measures and the COVID-19 lockdown, intake decreased more dramatically³. This likely resulted from a combination of factors, including shelters limiting hours and emphasizing remote services (such as foster by finder for stray dogs); people being home and more able to care for pets; and economic and housing protections associated with the pandemic that decreased displacement of people and pets, and thus lowered the need for rehoming. Euthanasia is tightly coupled to intake and dropped by nearly 60% as a result of the decreased number of admissions, to a historic low of just over 50,000 pets. In 2021, when intake increased by 3% compared to 2020, euthanasia increased by 6% during the same period, again illustrating the close relationship between these two factors.

³ [Best Friends Animal Society Releases New Data Showing Increase in Number of Dogs and Cats Killed in U.S. Shelters for the First Time in Five Years, 2022.](#)

Figure 3. Intake and Euthanasia Data from Shelters That Received Grants



Unfortunately, the trend towards increased intake and euthanasia is accelerating. Although 2022 data collection is still underway from all animal shelters participating in the California for All Animals program, national data shows intake and euthanasia rising for the first time in at least five years. Data reported by individual California shelters receiving consulting services from California for All Animals generally mirrored this trend.

The results of a Veterinary Access to Care survey conducted with funding from California for All Animals (details provided in the Veterinary Access to Care section of this report), along with the grant applications we received, provided a meaningful view into the factors underlying the extraordinary challenges faced by California shelters in the last year. Animal shelters indicated an urgent lack of veterinary medical staffing and fewer veterinary care partners in the community, dramatically reducing spay/neuter services for shelter and pet animals. This, along with increased housing and economic insecurity in the communities served by shelters, led to increased intake in many communities. These factors also contributed to a slowdown in adoptions and transfer/rescue opportunities, resulting in a longer length of stay, increased incidence of disease in shelters (including deadly and highly contagious conditions such as feline panleukopenia, canine distemper and *Streptococcus equi* subsp. *Zooepidemicus* infections)⁴. Rising euthanasia inevitably followed. California for All Animals developed a multi-faceted approach to support shelters in addressing these myriad challenges, from helping shelters manage and end disease outbreaks in the short term, to putting in place long term management strategies to keep pets safe at home, prevent disease transmission in the shelter, and increase the number of animals returned home, transferred or adopted.

⁴ <https://ktla.com/news/local-news/riverside-county-shelter-battling-deadly-disease-outbreak-fosters-desperately-needed/>, 2023.
<https://www.nbcsandiego.com/news/local/dog-virus-prompts-san-diego-humane-society-to-quarantine-animals-limit-shelter-intake/2981262/>, 2022.
<https://fox40.com/news/local-news/sacramento-animal-shelter-stops-accepting-dogs-amid-bacterial-outbreak-seeks-foster-families/>, 2022.

4. The California for All Animals Program

In accordance with the language set forth in Article 6.4. Animal Shelter Assistance Act, KSMP set out to design a program that provided outreach, in-person assessments, training on current best practices, and grant monies to California city, county, or city and county animal control agencies or shelters, societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and humane societies. The language outlined in the Animal Shelter Assistance Act served as a guide for the program and funding design. Best practices and recommendations were grounded in the Association of Shelter Veterinarian's Guidelines for Standards of Care in Animal Shelters, of which members of the KSMP were co-authors, as well as the expertise of the team in multiple areas of animal sheltering from veterinary care and surgery to shelter management and marketing. In addition to soliciting feedback from public and private animal shelters within the state, KSMP engaged with other granting organizations and service agencies working in the state and nationally such as Maddie's Fund, Best Friends Animal Society, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA), Michelson Found Animals Foundation, RSO Foundation, California Community Foundation, PetSmart Charities, National Animal Care and Control Association (NACA), Companions and Animals for Reform and Equity (CARE), and Cal Animals. This research and stakeholder input supported the identification of best practices and the development of a strategic plan for the California for All Animals program.

The California for All Animals program publicly launched on February 14, 2022, with concerted marketing and outreach efforts designed to engage shelters in every region of the state that met the goals outlined in the Animal Shelter Assistance Act.

Calls for grant proposals were designed to simplify application processes and prioritize shelters in vulnerable communities, those working with vulnerable populations, and shelters with the highest historical rates of euthanasia. Shelters outside of that criteria were selected based on their ability to provide subsidized services to shelters with fewer resources. Outreach and training, as well as granting activities, were mapped to ensure that program services effectively reached "a wide geography throughout the state, and that regions in northern, central, and southern California, including both urban and rural areas, are adequately considered", as indicated by the language in the Animal Shelter Assistance Act (see Figure 4 for a map of shelters benefitting from the program). On an ongoing basis, KSMP reviewed current data and trends in animal sheltering to adjust the program and grant guidelines such that they address the most pressing needs facing animal shelters today.

Figure 4. Map of Shelters and Supporting Organizations That Joined California for All Animals



Data and trends reinforced the urgency of reducing euthanasia of adoptable and treatable animals by improving three core areas:

- **Community Support** - strengthening systems to keep animals healthy and safe in their homes and increasing Field Services' ability to reunite animals with their families
- **Shelter Operations** - improving care of animals who do need to enter the shelter
- **Outcomes** - removing barriers to foster, return to home, and adoption

Access to veterinary care, specifically spay/neuter services, is a common thread that runs through these interconnected categories. California for All Animals amplifies animal shelters' impact and accelerates progress in each of these areas through training, shelter outreach and network building (including consultations and coaching from shelter medicine veterinarians, facility design advisors and other subject matter experts), and grant funding.

A. Training: Helping Shelter Teams Across the State Learn, Do, and Share Together

In response to the provision of the Animal Shelter Assistance Act to provide web-based resources based on current best practices, as well as in-depth online training to California city, county, or city and county animal control agencies or shelters, societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and humane societies, KSMP provided a series of online Bootcamps, webinars, and self-paced online training modules.

By leveraging philanthropic funding provided by Maddie's Fund for the Maddie's Million Pet Challenge (MMPC), KSMP was able to offer a range of learning experiences from one-hour live webinars and self-paced online training modules to multi-week Bootcamps (coach-led, cohort-

based workshops). The program's emphasis on community-driven, transformational learning allows for engagement and relationship-building on three levels: within smaller shelter teams, across multi-shelter cohorts, and 1:1 between coach and shelter. This flexible approach meets shelter professionals where they are, while spreading best practices and bringing innovations to a statewide audience. These best practices focused on those mentioned directly in the Animal Shelter Assistance Act, such as reducing intake, supporting rehoming efforts, improving animal care in the shelter, and removing barriers to live outcomes.

Five, six-week-long Bootcamps brought 24 California shelter teams together to focus on behavior, training and enrichment in the shelter; improving care and population health of animals in the shelter (including reducing the risk of deadly disease outbreaks such as canine distemper or feline panleukopenia virus); and implementing change in the shelter to broaden community support, improve shelter operations, and increase the number of animals fostered, adopted, or returned to their homes. Seven shelters participated in more than one Bootcamp. In addition, eight on-demand courses and ten industry webinars allowed learners to engage with course materials on their own schedule and at their preferred pace. The on-demand courses are self-paced modules available free of charge on the program's website and provide in depth training on shelter medicine, behavior and enrichment, shelter operations and more topics. The industry webinars are one-hour live sessions on topics such as veterinary care, community cat programs, laws that apply to animal shelters and more. The recorded webinars are also available on the program's website.

B. Shelter Outreach and Network Building: Fostering Connection and Partnerships to Build a Stronger California Sheltering Ecosystem

Marketing and Communications

Shelter recruitment initiatives are key components of the California for All Animals program and strategy. Outreach campaigns focus on connecting animal shelters statewide to available grants and other opportunities and resources, building and promoting platforms that celebrate progress and encourage collaborative problem-solving among stakeholders, and supporting shelters' marketing and communications within their communities. 2022 initiatives included launching the California for All Animals program with a virtual event and dedicated website⁵, complete with grant portal, resources, newsletters, blog posts, sample social media posts and email campaigns, and a sample shelter website that gathers industry resources and supports shelters' outreach. In addition, a series of online workshops was offered to help animal shelters redesign and rework their websites. Participants were guided on how to partner with translation services, increase accessibility for users, improve search engine optimization and streamline content. Shelters were advised on how to track performance indicators to analyze their websites and test user pathways and results.

⁵ www.californiaforallanimals.com

Onsite Shelter Visits

A key provision of the Animal Shelter Assistance Act is offering in-person assessments to eligible shelters (Section 92658, subsection 1). Members of the KSMP team performed 35 in-person site visits and assessments to shelters across the state in the period covered by this report. These visits could be sparked by a request from the shelter to work on a specific topic, from cleaning protocols to behavioral enrichment or foster program development, or they could be to meet in person in response to a California for All Animals call for grant proposals or as a follow-up to participating in a Bootcamp. Site visits vary in length from several hours to a few days. Regardless of the reason that prompted the visit, the result is to build relationships and gain a better understanding of the specific challenges and strengths of the numerous animal shelters across the state, along with providing specific resources and recommendations to the shelter as requested and follow-up as needed. A key component of the site visits is the ability to meet with staff and volunteers working in essential functions such as animal care, veterinary medicine, and field services and incorporate their feedback and needs into future programming. Team members provide recommendations and resources during the site visit as well as follow up and continued support after the conclusion of the visit. Specific performance measures such as reduced disease incidence, decreased length of stay or increased return to owner are identified depending on the areas for improvement identified during the site visit. Additional grant funding may be offered to resolve an emergent issue or to support the creation or continuation of a program.

Technical Assistance

In addition to on-site assessments, the program provides ongoing technical assistance to animal shelters on best practices for the health and wellbeing of animals in their care. Technical assistance may involve review of cleaning protocols, mitigation of disease outbreaks, plan for containment or isolation of animal population, and best practices to keep animals healthy or resolve emergent issues. This assistance may be provided remotely or in conjunction with onsite visits.

Facility Design Consultations

Another key provision of the Animal Shelter Assistance Act is improving animal health and care in the shelter (Section 92658, subsection 1b), which may include adequate housing, good ventilation, appropriate treatment and isolation facilities, as well as good husbandry practices. To that end, facility design experts offer consultations and engage with shelters based on the recognition that good shelter animal housing has long-lasting positive impacts on animal health, animal well-being, and staff safety and job satisfaction. Adequately-sized, double-compartment housing that provides separate areas for eating/sleeping and urination/defecation has been linked to improved animal health, lowering the cost of care and decreasing the burden on veterinary and staff resources. Improvements to housing can also increase staff efficiency and safety. Perhaps most importantly, appropriate housing supports friendly, outgoing animal behavior, improving presentation to potential adopters and increasing the chance that animals will leave the shelter alive. In some cases, shelters also benefit from increasing the absolute

number of housing units available in the shelter. The program does not have regulatory authority over animal shelters in California but can provide recommendations based on the Association of Shelter Veterinarian Guidelines⁶ and knowledge based in science.

Biweekly Community Calls

In March 2022, California for All Animals began offering a monthly community Zoom call for animal shelter leaders. The Zoom calls were created to build community and facilitate connections among animal shelters, provide coaching for shelter leaders, and share best practices for ongoing animal sheltering needs. In July 2022, the call frequency increased to biweekly in response to participant feedback. These calls, attended by 30 to 40 people per call, allowed KSMP to receive real-time insight from animal shelter leaders, community advocates, and rescue partners that could be incorporated into the program design and grant funding priorities.

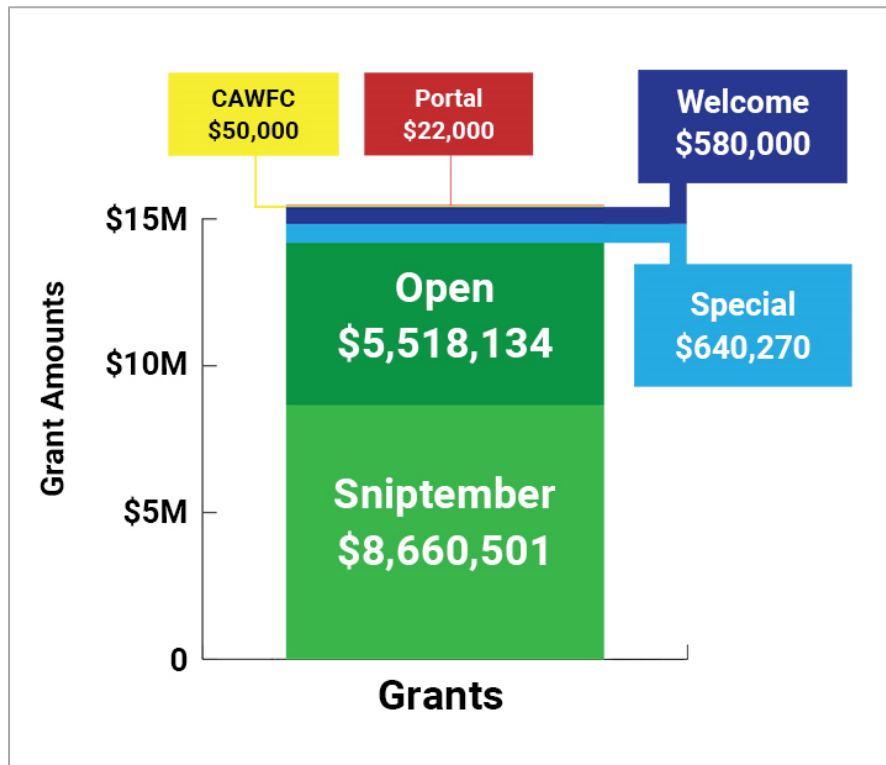
C. Grant Funding: Supporting Implementation of Best Practices to Reduce Euthanasia of Adoptable and Treatable Pets

The California for All Animals program offered the following grant cycles to animal shelters and animal control agencies during calendar year 2022. Competitive proposals were assessed based on potential impact and need. Selection criteria included the social vulnerability index, a measure developed by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) that determines a county's level of vulnerability (Low, Low-Medium, Medium-High or High) based on "16 U.S. census variables to help local officials identify communities that may need support, during, or after disasters."⁷ The social vulnerability index was selected as an objective criteria to identify areas of vulnerability within the state. In addition to the index, euthanasia rates, annual intakes, and availability of other resources in the region were considered. Proposals that demonstrated partnerships and the potential for sustainability were prioritized. Shelters located in lower vulnerability index areas that demonstrated the capacity to create or expand programs in partner shelters in higher vulnerability index areas were also prioritized. The program is not aware of any matching funds allocated to organizations. Individual grant recipients are listed in Appendix B.

⁶ [The Association of Shelter Veterinarians' Guidelines for Standards of Care in Animal Shelters](#), 2023.

⁷ [CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index \(SVI\)](#)

Figure 5. Grant Funding Awarded and Allocated 2022*



*Portal Grants are for double-compartment animal housing. CAWFC are California Animal Welfare Funder's Collaborative grants.

Portal Grants (\$22,000 and 0.1% of the total expended to date)

Open on an ongoing basis to address the goal identified in the Animal Shelter Assistance Act of improving animal health in the shelter, this request for proposals invites shelters to apply for funding to convert existing single-compartment housing to double-compartment housing via portals, creating a pass-through between two adjacent cages, doubling available floor space and allowing for the separation of food/sleeping and elimination areas. This simple change dramatically reduces disease risk, allows for safer and more efficient care and improves behavior, thus increasing animals' chances for adoption⁸. The facility design team installed 174 cat and dog portals, transforming single-compartment housing to double-compartment. Additionally, three grants totaling \$22,000 were awarded to animal shelters to purchase and install portals. A goal of the program is to provide double-compartment housing to all eligible shelters wherever possible. It should be noted that in order to install double-compartment housing or portals in an animal shelter, the kennel area must be vacant of any animals. Therefore, installation of portals is limited to the times when animal shelters have fewer animals because of seasonal fluctuations. Generally, this is the time between October and March of each calendar year. April through September is known commonly as "kitten season," a period of time when breeding occurs in cats and the number of kittens brought to shelters increases substantially. During the high intake kitten season, it is not possible to safely install portals to make double-compartment housing.

⁸ [Shelter Housing for Cats: Principles of Design for Health, Welfare and Rehoming](#), 2018.

California Animal Welfare Funders Collaborative (\$50,000 and 0.3% of the total expended to date)

In 2022, California for All Animals joined the California Animal Welfare Funders Collaborative (CAWFC), whose mission is to “bring together grant-makers to creatively and flexibly respond to the needs of animal shelters throughout the state of California.” Other members include Annenberg Petspace, Best Friends Animal Society, Maddie’s Fund, Michelson Found Animals Foundation, and California Community Foundation. The Collaborative funding opportunity is open to animal shelters and animal control agencies in California that have innovative programs representing new or expanded projects. Each funding organization contributes grant money that is collectively awarded by the Collaborative. California for All Animals committed and awarded \$50,000 to California shelters through this collaborative, in alignment with the same criteria that guided all other grant funding provided through the program.

Welcome Grants (\$580,000 and 4% of the total expended to date)

All shelters participating in the program funded through the Animal Shelter Assistance Act must provide 10 years of annual intake and euthanasia data, the five years before the program started (2017-2021) through the duration of the program (2022-2026). With the launch of California for All Animals, municipal animal shelters and private animal shelters with municipal contracts were eligible to receive \$5,000 in funding to assist in compliance with this requirement if needed (e.g. through upgrades to software systems used to track data), as well as to engage with the California for All Animals program and address the shelters’ most pressing needs. An additional goal was to rapidly engage the majority of shelters functioning in the state. The Welcome Grant opportunity was publicized on the KSMP website and on a dedicated website for the program, through social media, press releases, industry email lists, and professional networks. As of December 31, 2022, 116 animal shelters and animal control agencies had received Welcome Grants.

Special Grants (\$640,270 and 4% of the total expended to date)

In July 2022, Fresno Humane Animal Services was contracted by the City of Fresno to perform animal sheltering and animal control services for the city in addition to their contract with the County. As part of KSMP’s ongoing commitment to the Central Valley, the program provided a grant to Fresno Humane Animal Services to provide spay/neuter services, veterinary care, training, new staff positions, and other services to assist the pets and people of the City of Fresno.

In September 2022, the San Francisco SPCA was granted \$40,270 to conduct a survey of animal shelters in California to assess available veterinary care services. This survey received a 47% response rate (111 shelters out of 237 surveyed); the results are described in more detail below in the section on “Addressing the crisis in access to veterinary care” and the full report can be found at <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/5ae46f84f8c3438d9c32126d54681936>.

Open Grants (\$5,518,134 and 36% of the total expended to date)

Introduced in May 2022, the spring Open Grants cycle offered municipal animal shelters, private shelters with municipal contracts, and private shelters without municipal contracts the opportunity to apply for four categories of funding, which align with the four types of best practices described in the Animal Shelter Assistance Act:

- Shelter Intake Prevention and Community Support
- Care of Animals in the Shelter
- Field Services (Animal Care and Control Activities in the Community)
- Live outcomes (Foster, Adoptions, Return to Home)

110 animal shelters and animal control agencies submitted applications. In addition to the competitive grant criteria listed above, priority was given to proposals that demonstrated an innovative approach that had the potential for spread and scale, and that leveraged novel partnerships and community engagement. Animal shelters with existing programs or the ability to create new programs to provide subsidized services to animal shelters in high vulnerability index areas were also given priority. **A total of 66 agencies received \$ 5,518,134 in grant funding. The smallest grant was \$5,000 and the largest was \$200,000.**

Sniptember Spay/Neuter Grants (\$8,660,501 and 56% of the total expended to date)

The final grant cycle of 2022 was created in response to the urgent need, sparked by the veterinary access to care crisis, to shore up and increase spay/neuter capacity across the state. Launched in September 2022, the “Sniptember” request for proposals asked applicants to increase their capacity to provide spay/neuter services through training of veterinarians or support staff, increasing staff support, partnering with veterinary care clinics, and other novel solutions. Short-term requests for help were also considered – some shelters have a backlog of hundreds of animals awaiting surgery as a result of ongoing lack of access to care. Agencies across the state submitted 103 applications totaling over \$46 million in requests. In addition to the competitive grant criteria listed above, proposals were evaluated based on the availability of spay/neuter in the community or lack thereof, ability to implement a program or project quickly, and potential to build on the strength of existing organizations or new partnerships. **42 grants totaling \$8,660,501 were awarded in December 2022-January 2023. The smallest grant was \$16,000, and largest was \$739,780.** The grant award process included meeting with applicants to discuss potential partnerships and provision of services to regions where spay/neuter is limited to non-existent. Animal shelters with mobile veterinary clinics and mobile teams that could travel to areas of high need were identified and connected with smaller animal shelters as needed.

5. Progress Summary and Recommendations

The California for All Animals program is providing recommendations in response to paragraph (F) “a long-term plan to sustain any improvements in euthanized rates once the one-time funding expires and continue progress toward the state’s policy objective that no adoptable or treatable animal be euthanized.” The program recognizes the complexity of the challenges that exist to achieve this goal and the need for collaboration and partnership with other animal welfare organizations, veterinary care providers, legislators, social services, and pet owners. Based on the information gathered during the first year of the program, the following are lessons learned and recommendations for the path forward. Where appropriate, we have provided an example of a program or project that has been funded under California for All Animals to address the recommendations.

Full Recommendations

A. Addressing the crisis in access to veterinary care

Perhaps the most urgent issue facing shelters nationally and in California is the severe veterinary medical staff shortage, affecting the ability to recruit and retain both veterinarians and licensed support staff (registered veterinary technicians). This shortage has been felt across the state as pet owners struggle to find affordable and accessible care⁹. The cost of veterinary care has increased by nearly 50% over the last ten years, and even those able to afford care may need to drive long distances and endure prolonged waiting periods¹⁰.

Initial follow-up from the Open Grants awards mirrored the statewide and national trends showing rising costs and decreasing access to veterinary services¹¹. Although aggregate national data on the veterinary care shortage does not exist, the KSMP team received reports from numerous animal shelters reporting extreme challenges in recruiting and retaining veterinary medical staff. Signing bonuses and higher salaries for veterinarians and registered veterinarian technicians were frequently needed to recruit veterinary staff in an intensely competitive climate. Local veterinary partners and spay/neuter clinics have also raised prices significantly in many locations. Many shelters, especially municipal organizations, lack the budget flexibility to respond to these rapidly escalating costs, necessitating additional grant support simply to maintain current levels of spay/neuter access. In some cases, even additional grant funding provided by California for All Animals was not sufficient. KSMP has been working with groups such as Animal Balance, SNIP Bus, Align Care, Community Animal Medicine Project (CAMP), RSO Foundation, PetSmart Charities, and more to remove all barriers to veterinary medical staff recruitment and maximize all avenues of access to spay/neuter and other critical veterinary services. The statewide survey supported by the program and reported here was the first of its kind to examine the impact on shelters specifically, although there are

⁹ [Putting Access to Veterinary Care on the Map: A Veterinary Care Accessibility Index](#), 2022.

¹⁰ [COVID Cats and Pandemic Puppies: The Altered Realm of Veterinary Care for Companion Animals during a Global Pandemic](#), 2022.

¹¹ [Tackling the Veterinary Professional Shortage](#), 2022.
[Crisis of Veterinary Care](#), 2022.

other groups now looking to replicate it in other states or potentially nationally. The national access to care project (<https://www.accessvetcare.org>) shows the veterinary deserts generally concentrating over vulnerable areas.

The veterinary access to care crisis is also being felt outside of shelters. When community members are unable to access veterinary care for their pets, they often turn to the shelter for help with their sick or injured animal. This adds to the burden on an already overstretched shelter system. Spay/neuter services, the long-time bedrock of humane population management in the United States, have declined significantly since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. It has been estimated that COVID-related shutdowns and reduced clinical capacity resulted in a deficit of nearly 3 million spay/neuter surgeries in the first two years of the pandemic¹². With waiting lists for spay/neuter clinics stretching out months in many California communities, many of the offspring of these unaltered animals are now entering shelters across the state. A snowball effect has been created, as the increased number of animals in shelters results in a greater risk for crowding and the spread of disease, further increasing the need for veterinary services at a time when these are difficult to come by.

California shelters have been struck especially hard by the veterinary shortage. In a 2022 survey funded by the California for All Animals program and developed by the San Francisco SPCA, of 111 shelters in California (representing nearly half of the estimated 230 shelters in the state), more than a quarter have no FTE veterinarian position at all (see Figure 5). Of those that do have FTE veterinary positions, over half are unfilled, with 70% of shelters citing inability to recruit a qualified candidate as the reason and only 11% citing budgetary factors as the primary obstacle. 25% of survey respondents were unable to consistently provide even the most basic veterinary care (e.g., vaccination on intake, deworming or treatment of routine illness), while two-thirds of shelters reported being unable to consistently provide more advanced care, such as treatment of non-routine injuries or illnesses. Even those that do have access to basic care reported delays and difficulties in obtaining these services.

Although only veterinarians licensed in California are able to diagnose disease, prescribe treatment and perform surgery on pet animals, licensed support staff (Registered Veterinary Technicians or RVTs) also play a critical role in delivering medical care and performing spay/neuter surgery. For instance, an RVT license is required to be able to administer anesthesia, a necessary step in performing surgery such as spay/neuter. In the same survey cited above, over half of respondents reported unfilled RVT positions, and again inability to recruit was cited as the most common reason. Increasing the pool of qualified RVTs as well as veterinarians therefore must be part of the solution to the access to care crisis.

In focus groups delving deeper into the issue, every participant, without exception, identified spay/neuter services as the one need not currently being met that is most impacting shelter operations. Inability to provide these services not only impacts shelters' ability to meet their legal

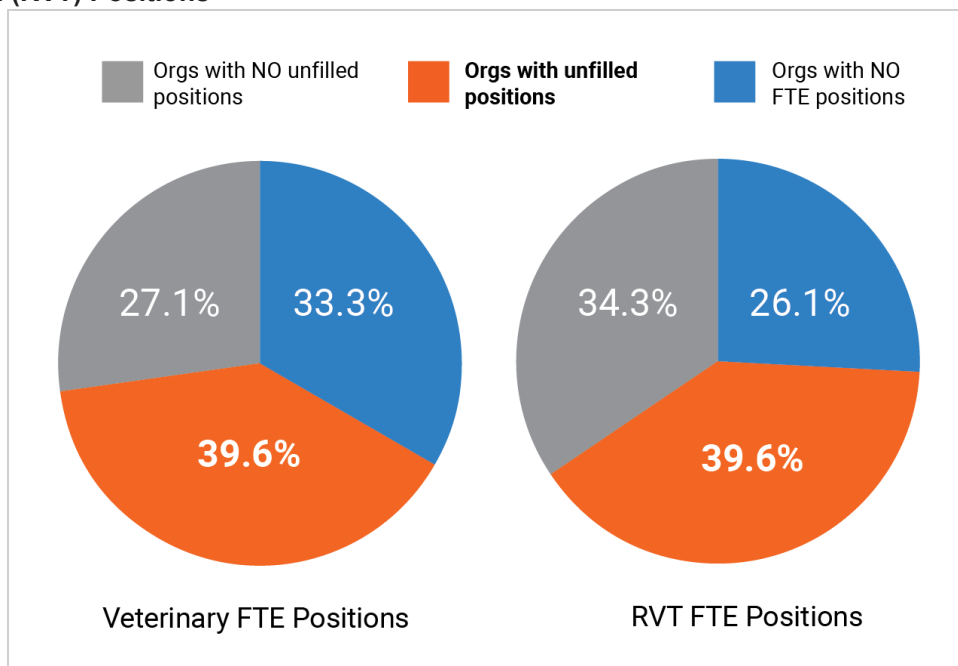
¹² [COVID-19 Associated Reduction in Elective Spay-Neuter Surgeries for Dogs and Cats](#), 2022.

mandate and jeopardizes animal lives and welfare, it also contributes to spiraling companion animal overpopulation, as illustrated by these quotes from focus group participants:

“We are not able at all, to [meet our legal obligation to spay/neuter before adoption]. We have placed 700 animals that need spay/neuter right now. So, they're currently in the foster care system only waiting on their space.”

“When our vet told us that they could only do five spay/neuter surgeries a day that means animals were being held here for two weeks or more waiting to go to the vet. That quickly became unsustainable because ...I'm out of kennel space. ... We made the decision to do foster to adopt and scheduled out the surgery at our vet. And what we saw was about, 25%, wouldn't comply and didn't show up for the vet appointment. But, you know, when you're faced with the very real possibility that you're going to have to euthanize healthy animals because of lack of space because of lack of access [to spay/neuter services], that's really the only option we have.” – Access to Care survey participants

Figure 6. Filled and Unfilled Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Veterinary & Registered Veterinary Technician (RVT) Positions¹³



This lack of access to veterinary services has had devastating consequences across the state. *More than half of survey respondents reported that lack of access to spay/neuter and other veterinary services resulted in prolonged length of stay (further increasing costs and disease risk) and limited their adoption programs. For a third of shelters, this has already resulted in an increase in the euthanasia of healthy and treatable animals.*

¹³ [Access to Veterinary Care in California Animal Shelters, The Program for Pet Health Equity, University of Tennessee, 2022.](#)

Addressing the shortage of veterinarians and registered veterinary technicians will be critical to any successful effort to regain the success of past years and move California towards a sustainable future where euthanasia of adoptable and treatable pets is minimized. Given the urgency around spay/neuter in particular, our largest call for grant proposals was focused on expanding surgical availability through training programs, facility improvements, and partnerships to optimize existing capacity. The overwhelming response to this grant call further illustrates the need: over 100 applications were received, requesting more than \$46 million. Over \$9 million in grants have been awarded with an emphasis on California's most vulnerable communities where the crisis is most acute. Grants were reviewed and prioritized based on the CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index and the current availability of spay/neuter resources. Grant funding was awarded to animal shelters operating within California's most vulnerable communities as well as those able to provide mobile services to shelters in those communities.

The unfunded \$37 million in proposals testifies to the immense need for further support of access to spay/neuter and other medical services in California shelters, and the true need is even more profound. **For many shelters, lack of ability to recruit a qualified veterinarian meant they could not even spend existing funds allocated for veterinary care nor take advantage of additional financial support — there is simply no veterinary care available at any price.** Thus, long term solutions will require multiple approaches in addition to direct funding. This could include expanding the training pipeline for veterinary professionals at all levels (including Associate Degree training programs for Registered Veterinary Technicians as well as Doctor of Veterinary Medicine programs for veterinarians), increasing the availability of retraining (e.g., specific to spay/neuter) for veterinarians who have been out of the workforce, streamlining licensing practices to allow greater mobility into the state, expanding the role of registered veterinary technicians, and considering the potential of an appropriately trained and licensed mid-level practitioner similar to a Physician's Assistant in human medicine.

B. Balancing the number of animals entering shelters with those leaving alive

"Reducing intake by providing other solutions to keep animals safe and healthy in their homes" was a key goal identified by the Animal Shelter Assistance Act language (Section 92658, subsection 1A). The historical model of animal sheltering in the United States, however, was not designed to meet this goal. Until recently, most municipal animal shelters and private shelters with municipal contracts admitted all animals presented to them, regardless of the specific needs of the animal, the preferences of the community, or the shelter's capacity to provide humane care and ensure an appropriate outcome. Recognizing that shelters cannot infinitely expand the population in their care, it has been the expectation that euthanasia will make up the difference when a greater number of healthy, behaviorally sound animals enter shelters than can leave alive. In 2019 (before the dramatic drop associated with the COVID pandemic), euthanasia was the outcome for more than one in five pets entering the 146 shelters that provided data to California for All Animals, amounting to 124,000 shelter deaths out of nearly 580,000 admitted.

Clearly managing populations in this way, is in conflict with California's goal that no adoptable or treatable animal be euthanized. However, it is also not acceptable to simply leave animals in the

California for All Animals provided a \$200,000 grant to Oakland Animal Services for a program called PetCare Voucher, where local clinics signed up to partner with the organization on subsidized care for pet owners. Both of these programs are serving as models for other agencies in building community-based partnerships to keep pets in homes and out of the shelter.

community or on the streets without care. Avoiding euthanasia of adoptable and treatable animals, *while ensuring safe harbor for animals in need and providing support for pets in the community*, can be accomplished with a reallocation of resources towards community-centered programs coupled with triaging every call for service to identify those animals truly in need of the shelter's care.

A triage-based model responsive to the needs of the animal and cognizant of the shelter's resources is known as *appointment-based*

intake or managed admission, and is recommended for all public and private shelters by the National Association of Animal Care and Control and endorsed by a number of other national and California animal welfare groups¹⁴. When COVID initially struck in 2020, many shelters adopted this model based on staff and public safety considerations, gathering information via web or phone to assess animals' needs and respond appropriately. Shelter intake was reserved for dangerous animals and those in distress or in crisis situations, while community members helped to reunite found animals with their owners or rehome those they could no longer keep¹⁵.

The results of this shift were dramatic. In 2020, intake among shelters reporting data through California for All Animals decreased by 40% and euthanasia by an even more dramatic 59%, amounting to 73,000 fewer animals losing their lives in California shelters. Unfortunately, as the economy has opened back up, economic and housing protections have expired, putting more families and their pets at risk. Current economic headwinds compound the problem.

¹⁴ [NACA Guideline on Appointment-Based Pet Intake into Shelters](#),2021.

¹⁵ [The Evolving Role of Triage and Appointment-Based Admission to Improve Service, Care and Outcomes in Animal Shelters](#),2022.

Gripped by ongoing staffing and veterinary shortages layered on top of these challenges, shelters are struggling to effectively triage animals in need and provide appropriate alternatives to intake. Without such options, many shelters find themselves pushed to go back to the old model of admission regardless of capacity for safe care or ability to ensure live outcomes. The effects of this backward slide are already being felt. **In 2021, intake and euthanasia began to creep back up, and initial data suggests these negative trends are accelerating substantially in 2022.**

California shelters and community members should not have to choose between the two bad options of unregulated intake leading to euthanasia of adoptable and treatable animals on the one hand, versus animals (or their caregivers) in need going without care. More support for community-centered programs to keep animals safely in their homes can create a positive ripple effect, where fewer animals in shelters mean lower costs and reduced demand on staff time. These resources can then instead be invested in programs to keep animals safely in their homes, e.g. through behavioral advice or provision of food or supplies, further lowering the number in shelters. More animals staying with their families and reunited with their owners without a shelter detour is a win/win for people, as well as pets.

Los Angeles County Animal Care and Control received \$136,000 to provide veterinary care vouchers for use by pet owners at participating partner veterinary clinics, grooming salons, and temporary boarding kennels.

“Pet ownership is a costly commitment, especially with recent rises in pet food and private veterinary costs, but financial limitations should not be a reason for pets being separated from their families. Although not the only challenge of pet ownership, the ACF (Los Angeles County Animal Care Foundation) hopes to make financial hardship less of one and make it easier for all individuals and families to take in a pet and enjoy caring for them.” — Los Angeles County Animal Care and Control

To sustain such a positive model, shelters must have sufficient staffing, training and communication technology to individually assess each call in a timely way and identify an appropriate response. Sometimes something as simple as an upgraded phone system or additional staff training can be a powerful support to the success of these programs. At the same time, there must be an increased emphasis on proactive programs for owned pets and animals supported by the community. This means that low-cost and fully subsidized veterinary care, pet supplies, and basic care like grooming and temporary boarding must be provided to struggling owners. It is especially important that these resources are available and easily accessible to pet owners who are already living with financial hardship and in areas with little to no pet resources. Understanding the importance of adequate staffing to provide this support to community members, the program granted a number of shelters such as San Diego County Department of Animal Services, Compassion Without Borders, Riverside County Animal Services, Siskiyou Humane Society, Monterey County and Salinas Animal Services and East

Bay SPCA funding to hire positions for this purpose. The program will continue to prioritize funding in this area in recognition of the importance of community services.

C. Supporting communities to keep pets healthy and safe at home

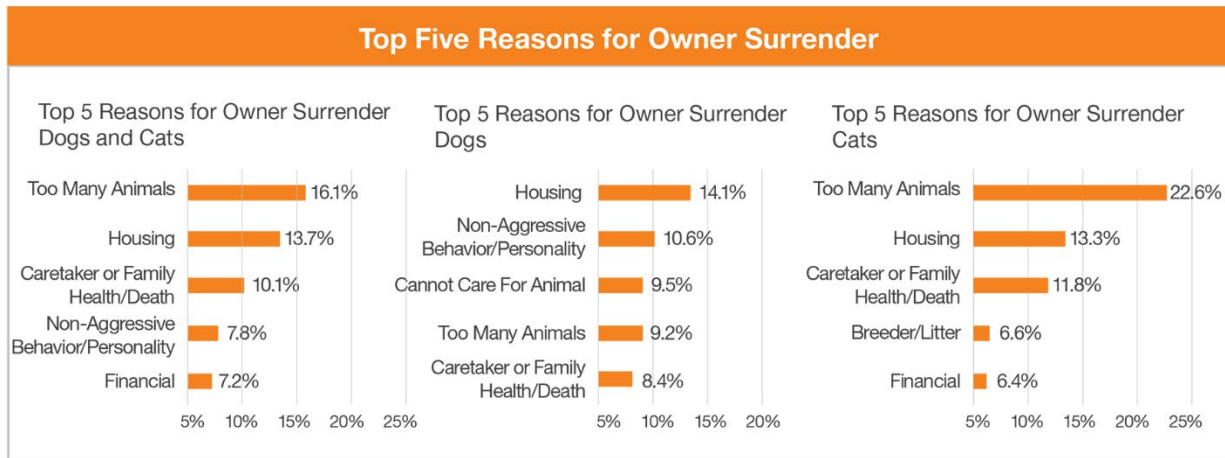
Balancing the number of animals entering shelters with those leaving alive can only happen alongside well-funded prevention programs aimed at keeping pets in their homes. Keeping pets in homes means recognizing that whatever affects a person's ability to care for themselves will affect their ability to care for their pet(s). Providing more resources and support for pet owners who are undergoing financial hardship is more cost effective than impounding pets into animal shelters. The practice of keeping pets in homes requires subsidized, accessible veterinary services and pet-inclusive affordable housing. **Without addressing the underlying factors that affect pet owners' ability to care for their pets, pets will continue to be separated from their families and end up in shelters.** Early intervention and prevention are key to reducing the euthanasia of adoptable and treatable animals in shelters.

When pet owners surrender their pets to animal shelters, reasons given are often not related to the animal. In a survey funded by Best Friends Animal Society and conducted by 24Petwatch¹⁶, respondents noted challenges related to their own well-being as reasons for surrender more than animal-related problems.

Pet owners listed housing as the number one or number two reason for giving up their pet to an animal shelter, underscoring how lack of affordable pet-inclusive housing and housing insecurity contributes directly to pets entering animal shelters. Housing insecurity and homelessness affect a pet owner's ability to care for their pet and may lead them to surrender their pet to a shelter. In many cases, pet owners are not allowed to bring their pet with them if they do secure new housing and have no choice but to rehome the pet.

¹⁶ [Summary of Pet Owner Surrender Analysis, Best Friends Animal Society](#)

Figure 7. Top Five Reasons for Owner Surrender from 24HourPetWatch survey spanning January 2018 – September 2020



*Non-aggressive behavior/personality means behavior that does not involve bites, attacks or intentional injury. It may include barking, pulling on leash, jumping up on people, scratching furniture, etc.

The basis of this analysis is 1,092,416 classifiable U.S. dog and cat owner surrenders from 24PetWatch data spanning January 2018 through September 2020. COVID-19 specific comparisons look at March through September of 2020 (181,500 surrenders) against those months of both 2018 and 2019 combined (522,112 surrenders). A separate 233,359 surrenders from March through September of 2009 are used to see what differences exist between the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2009 recession. And of the nearly 1.1 million classifiable owner surrenders from January 2018 through September 2020, 751,835 also contain the source from which the surrendered pet was first acquired by the owner. The American Pet Products Association (APPA) 2019–2020 National Pet Owners Survey is cited as general population context for pet acquisition sources.

The author’s note acknowledges that the lower rate of surrender due to housing in 2020 may be due to COVID-related eviction moratoriums. It should be noted that this type of protection keeps families, including their pets, housed. Data are not yet available for the period post September 2020.

In recognition of the importance of proactive measures to keep pets in homes, California for All Animals provided \$651,039 in grant funding for animal control agencies to supply tools, services, and resources to animal control officers, who regularly meet and interact with pet owners and community members. Animal control officers can proactively provide resources to prevent an animal from needlessly going to a shelter. Proactive measures include returning the pet to the owner in the field rather than bringing the animal to a shelter that may be far away from where the animal was found. An animal control officer could also be empowered to provide alternative solutions, such as a dog house and appropriate trolley system or repair of a fence, in lieu of citing and impounding a dog as a penalty for the owner not providing adequate shelter and having the dog tethered for prolonged periods.

Kern County Animal Services will pilot a program where animal control officers will distribute resources, connect pet owners to services, and work to keep pets in homes in the zip codes identified as having the highest shelter intake. Not surprisingly, given the connection between people's financial status and their ability to access resources to care for their pet, these zip codes align with the county's census data on highest poverty levels, fewest resources available and transportation barriers.

"The COVID-19 pandemic has given rise to circumstances that are presenting extreme barriers to long-term pet retention in our community. That is why we feel it is more important than ever to provide direct, targeted resources to pet owners in historically high-intake areas with the intent of increasing pet retention that will ultimately reduce overall intake of the animals most at risk of a shelter death. But we also want to invest in improving the quality of life for the animals that do make it into our care to improve their likelihood of a live outcome." — Kern County Animal Services

Animal welfare laws and regulations must be updated to reflect and recognize the shared goal of keeping pets in homes and in their communities. The successful return of pets to their homes, improved access to resources, and the provision of effective tools and resources to animal control agencies are all crucial components of this statewide effort. Providing evidence-based resources and aligning legislation with these initiatives will reduce the euthanasia of adoptable and treatable animals.

D. Increasing the number of animals returned to their homes

The development of processes and systems to increase the number of animals reunited with their owners was highlighted as a strategic priority in the Animal Shelter Assistance Act (section 92658, subsection 1C). Anyone who has lost a pet for even a few hours knows the heartache and anxiety that results from that experience. Returning stray animals to their homes is a crucial shelter function that keeps families and pets together, and maintains the vital connection between Californians and the animals they love. Conversely, each time a lost animal enters a shelter and fails to be returned to its home, a vicious cycle is activated. Shelters fill with unclaimed stray pets who already have homes, overwhelming the capacity of adoption

programs to find placement for animals who have truly lost their homes due to crisis or catastrophe. Shelters should capitalize on the opportunities to educate pet owners. Public awareness should be built regarding the options of microchipping and identification, as well as assistance with fence repair or other mechanisms to keep pets safe. New pets will likely be obtained, often from a source other than a shelter, to replace the lost pets, and the cycle continues.

Data shows there is substantial room for improvement in the success of California shelters in returning pets to their homes. Similar to the national picture, over 70% of dogs and cats admitted to California shelters are strays. Of these, 60% of dogs and more than 90% of cats will not be returned home¹⁷. This is a shockingly high “failure rate” for a system intended to reunite pets with their owners and merits additional research to understand the underlying reasons. The payoff could be substantial. There were five times as many dogs taken in as strays and *not returned* home as the total number of dogs euthanized. Thus, increasing the return-to-home rate by just 20% could allow current adoption numbers to easily accommodate the remaining pets in need of homes, potentially eliminating the need for euthanasia related to space.

Perhaps counterintuitively, the most effective way to increase the number of pets returned home is to support efforts to reunite the pet in the neighborhood of origin rather than admitting the animal to a shelter. For instance, over 40% of lost dogs are found within 400 feet of home and the vast majority within a mile¹⁸, yet a trip to the shelter often means they are transported miles away, introducing significant logistical barriers to reunification. The cost of reclaiming animals at California shelters may also be prohibitive, with reclaim fees at some shelters routinely in the hundreds of dollars, out of reach for many working families. Community members also may be simply unaware of the existence of a shelter at which they might find their lost pet, especially if the shelter lacks resources to provide information in relevant languages and locations.

Barriers of transportation (for the pet owner), cost and awareness may in part explain why a 2012 study found that lost dogs are *more than 15 times as likely to be found by a means other than a call or visit to an animal shelter*¹⁹. Dogs are often reunited by community members who post flyers, post on social media sites like NextDoor, Ring and PawBoost, or ask neighbors if they know who the dog belongs to. For cats, the numbers are even more striking: lost cats are almost 50 times more likely to be reunited by a means other than a visit to the shelter, with over half of lost cats returning home on their own. This suggests that bringing pets to shelters without first making some effort to reunite them near where they were found will ultimately significantly decrease their chance of ever getting home. Shelters can amplify the efforts of community members in returning lost pets, through means such as providing finders with information on strategies to locate owners, assisting with posting found pets to the web and social media, offering microchip scanning services and even assisting voluntary finders with supplies while

¹⁷ [Q1-Q4 Analysis 2019-2020-2021, Shelter Animals Count.](#)

¹⁸ [A New Web-Based Tool for RTO-Focused Animal Shelter Data Analysis](#), 2021.

¹⁹ [Goodbye to a Good Friend: An Exploration of the Re-Homing of Cats and Dogs in the U.S.](#), 2012.

they hold a pet short-term. Most importantly, members of the public need to know how they can best help a pet find their way home.

The City of Chico Animal Shelter received \$20,110 in grant funding to pilot Pet Pals, a program to help lost animals return home. The Pet Pals program will distribute microchip readers in the zip codes where the highest number of stray animals originate. Community members will be assigned microchip readers and will actively promote their availability to their surrounding community. Community members who find a loose or stray animal will bring that animal to the Pet Pal for scanning. The goal of the program is to reduce the number of animals who are brought to animal shelters and increase the number of animals who are returned to their homes. Providing resources to the community to help reunite lost animals increases the likelihood of that pet making it home and prevents an unnecessary trip to the shelter for both the pet and the community member.

“We are starting a Pet Pals program, where individuals in each neighborhood will post a sign in their window to alert the public that they are available to provide assistance with found animals. They will be equipped with microchip scanners and trained how to scan animals and search for a chip registration. We will also work with them to list lost and found pets on our website. They will also be given resources they can share with pet owners and finders. Shelter staff will provide support to the Pet Pals. The purpose of this project is to assist as many animals getting home without having to enter the shelter first. We will be using this with our finder foster program, where animals are entered into the shelter system but can stay with the finder until the owner is found.” — City of Chico Animal Shelter

E. Removing all barriers to live outcomes (return to home, foster, adoption, and transfer) for non-dangerous animals

The removal of barriers to live outcomes was identified in the Animal Shelter Assistance Act as a key tactic to achieve the state goal that no adoptable or treatable animal be euthanized (Section 92658, subsection 1C). Cost is one of the most significant barriers to be addressed. When pet owners lose a pet and visit an animal shelter to reclaim their beloved companion, they are generally faced with fees and penalties, often beyond what many pet owners can afford. Animal shelters generally charge an impound fee and a daily boarding fee to keep a lost animal; therefore, it will cost a pet owner more to reclaim their pet the longer they stay in the shelter. It may cost hundreds and, in some cases, thousands of dollars, to reclaim a pet that may have escaped through a gate that was left open by accident. The pet owner may not have the funds to reclaim their pet, which ends up with the pet staying at the shelter and being adopted out to another family or euthanized. The result is a severed bond between the pet and owner and an additional animal in the shelter which will need to be cared for and either adopted or euthanized, often after an even longer stay. Animal shelters with municipal contracts are frequently required to collect exorbitant fees from pet owners in order to return their pets. Removing the fee requirement and allowing pet owners to reclaim their pets would increase the number of animals returned to their homes and reduce euthanasia of adoptable and treatable animals.

The California for All Animals program has awarded \$82,271 to organizations to subsidize reclaim fees so pets can be returned to their owners. Set by the local municipality, these fees include state fees and can range from several hundred dollars to several thousand depending on the length of stay of the animal. For many pet owners, paying these fees is not possible due to financial hardship and economic strain. In these instances, pets become property of the animal shelter and are either adopted or euthanized. Animals are euthanized if they are not adoption candidates or if the shelter is full. These fees contribute to low reclaim rates. In the average shelter, less than half of stray dogs and only 5% of cats are reclaimed by an owner.

Eliminating return-to-owner, reclaim and redemption fees altogether would increase the number of pets returned to their homes and reduce the need to euthanize animals who already have owners.

In addition to return-to-owner fees, adoption fees also perpetuate inequities and create barriers, in this case for families who would otherwise adopt a pet from the shelter. Shelters are required to spay or neuter animals prior to adoption, as well as provide rabies and other vaccinations as indicated. Municipalities often require that these costs are passed on to adopters, which may result in an adoption fee of more than \$100, placing adoption of a spayed/neutered shelter pet out of reach for many families. The necessity to recoup costs associated with providing care or to generate revenue for the agency becomes a conflict of interest with finding a home for the animal. At minimum, this means local community members may go to another source to obtain an animal who is less likely to be spayed/neutered or vaccinated, while more animals remain in shelters and at risk of euthanasia. Lowering and/or eliminating adoption fees would allow more animals to be adopted by all community members regardless of income level.

In the spring 2022 Open Grant cycle, the City of Shasta Lake Animal Shelter was awarded \$25,000 for a “Welcome Home” program to subsidize the cost of spay and neuter of animals available for adoption, reducing the adoption fee to \$10.

“A successful outcome of this project would be a decrease in the cost of adoption fees for our community members, resulting in an increase in the number of adoptions. An additional outcome would be a decrease in holding periods and increase in shelter space.” — City of Shasta Lake Animal Shelter

In the long run, lowering fees makes financial sense, as well as providing more equitable access to adoptions. In a study conducted by The University of Denver’s Institute for Human-Animal Connection at an Austin, Texas animal shelter, researchers “calculated the direct costs associated with caring for companion animals at other sheltering and rescue organizations.²⁰” The report provides evidence that the cost of keeping a pet in the shelter is higher than reducing the adoption fee and placing them in a home in a timely manner. In addition to the detrimental health and wellbeing effects on the animals, spending a longer amount of time in a shelter increases the cost of care and decreases any

²⁰ [Estimating the Cost to Care for Animals at Austin Pets Alive! Program Evaluation Report](#), 2018.

possibility of recouping those costs. Keeping an animal in a shelter in an effort to recoup or recover costs spent on the care of the animal result in deterioration of the animal's health and mounting costs for the shelter that increase over time. A short length of stay at an animal shelter is better for the animal's health and the shelter's operating costs. In addition, it allows more animals to either be reunited with their owners or find new homes.²¹

Lowering the cost of adoptions must go hand in hand with removing institutional barriers at animal shelters. Accessible, inclusive, and equitable policies must be implemented to allow pet owners to retrieve their pets and foster and adopt animals in need of homes. The California for All Animals program works with animal shelters to identify barriers that prevent access to foster, adoption, and reclaiming of animals. In 2022, California Director Allison Cardona presented a webinar called "The Power of Yes" in which she discussed the benefits of removing barriers to adoption and return to home, incorporating actionable steps for animal shelters. The webinar recording and supporting course are available free of charge to animal shelters on the Maddie's[®] University platform.

In order to create more equitable and accessible environments for all community members, shelters can, for example, provide materials in multiple languages, expand hours of operation, and remove requirements to speak to landlords or conduct home visits. In 2023, the California for All Animal program will provide grant funding and support, focused on the elimination of barriers from shelters' daily operations. A shelter may receive a grant to translate its website and promotional materials into languages spoken in its community, review and redesign adoption applications and processes, or recruit diverse staff that is more representative of communities served by the animal shelter. In addition to grant funding, webinars and individual and group coaching sessions will be offered to help shelters operationalize welcoming policies and practices. In partnership with Maddie's[®] Fund and 21 other national organizations, the program launched the 2023 Open Arms Challenge to foster welcoming and inclusive practices at animal shelters. Animal shelters will be eligible to receive grant funding when they adopt welcoming practices in adoption, foster and return to home programs.

Fortunately, the initiatives described above provide California animal shelters with multiple effective mechanisms to increase the number of animals leaving alive, and policymakers can add critical support for practices that accelerate these outcomes. Increasing the number of lost or free-roaming animals returned to their homes supports the bond between people and pets, creates safer, more connected communities and fulfills a primary purpose for which shelters were created. For animals who need homes, shelters have proven that adoptions increase when barriers presented by price or process are removed, tapping into the desire for human-animal connection that exists in every California community. **Cost should never be a barrier to an animal leaving a shelter alive: prioritizing shelter funding structures that do not rely on fees for reclaim or adoption will reduce length of stay, lower disease rates and**

²¹ [A Comparison of Attachment Levels of Adopters of Cats: Fee-Based Adoptions Versus Free Adoptions](#), 2009.

decrease the cost of care, and, most importantly, increase the number of animals returned home or adopted.

Summary of Recommendations

A. Addressing the crisis in access to veterinary care

Recommendations:

1. Consider allowing a VCPR (veterinary client patient relationship) to be established via telemedicine in all cases deemed safe and appropriate by a licensed veterinarian, in order to expand access to and use of telemedicine services.
2. Increase the availability of retraining in spay/neuter and other aspects of shelter medicine for veterinarians who have been out of the workforce.
3. Support changes in the laws to allow veterinarians licensed in states outside of California to practice here in order to alleviate the current crisis
4. Support legislation reducing student loan debt for veterinarians who stay in or move to California and practice in shelters or under-served locations for a specified time period.
5. Support tuition assistance legislation for matriculating veterinary students who agree to remain in California and practice in shelters or under-served locations for a specified time period.
6. Support legislation expanding the roles of registered veterinary technicians to allow veterinarians to more effectively and efficiently use the skills of the technicians, encourage technicians to remain and advance in their field, and to help prevent veterinarian fatigue and burn-out.
7. Provide tax incentives to private veterinary practitioners who provide low-cost spay/neuter services or clinics, or who provide training/mentoring to other practitioners on high volume low-cost spay/neuter services
8. Create and implement a recognition program to identify and recognize individuals in California who are performing these services, thereby informing the larger veterinary community and the public of the need for/progress in this area and encouraging others to follow suit

B. Balancing the number of animals entering shelters with those leaving alive

Recommendations: Ensuring access to spay/neuter and veterinary care is one key to allowing shelters to keep animals safe in the community rather than having to euthanize animals to make space for new incoming pets. In addition, policy makers can support this shift to a sustainable model that neither relies on euthanasia to balance populations, nor leaves animals to go without care by:

1. Establishing public shelter funding mechanisms and staffing structures (including adequate call-center/customer service staffing) that are independent of the number of animals admitted, thereby incentivizing keeping animals safely in homes.
2. Eliminating municipal requirements for mandatory impounds, limiting admission to shelters for the animals that are sick, injured or a danger to public safety.

C. Supporting communities to keep pets healthy and safe at home

Recommendations:

1. Make all types of state-funded temporary and permanent shelter and housing pet-inclusive. This will decrease the number of adoptable and treatable animals euthanized in shelters. When pet owners are allowed to remain with their pets, whether it is in their homes during medical care, in emergency shelters, temporary housing, or any other location, it means that families stay together. The benefits extend to the health and well-being of the entire family unit and to the community as a whole. It is well documented that pets are a source of comfort to people experiencing hardship and crisis²².
2. Increase funding for veterinary medical care, including spay/neuter, preventative care and emergency interventions.
3. Increase funding for resources to keep pets in homes.

D. Increasing the number of animals returned to their homes

Recommendations:

Policy and ordinance changes could support positive efforts like the one described above in Chico, including:

1. Considering local ordinances that define and streamline the process for the voluntary finder of an animal to hold it outside the shelter while the owner is sought.
2. Educating the public and shelters on legal requirements for early transfer of ownership, where owners are not identifiable.
3. Supporting and funding programs that spay/neuter/vaccinate and, when safe to do so, return healthy community cats to the locations where they were found so they can return to their homes.

E. Increasing opportunities for community members to be reunited with their pets, foster pets, and adopt pets in need of homes at animal shelters.

Currently, return-to-home and adoption fees are seen as revenue sources for municipalities, when in reality, they keep pets in shelters, increasing operating costs, and separate pets from their families.

Recommendations:

1. Increasing adoption and return to home is perhaps the single most impactful policy change that could be made at a local level, positively affecting not only animals but also California families; fees disproportionately harm communities of color, including Black, Indigenous, Asian American and Latinx Californians, as well as people struggling to make ends meet.
2. Eliminate fees to allow every community member to experience the physical and mental health benefits of a pet, and every community overall to benefit as well.
3. Alternate funding sources should be identified similar to other public health and safety services, rather than relying on fees levied against individuals, recognizing

²² [Social Capital and Pet Ownership - A Tale of Four Cities](#), 2017.

that animal sheltering services provide broad public benefit for those who do not own pets as well as those who do²³.

²³ [Targeted Fines and Fees Against Communities of Color, Civil Rights and Constitutional Implications, 2017.](#)
[Punishment to Support: The Need to Align Animal Control Enforcement with the Human Social Justice Movement, 2020.](#)

6. Plan for the Remaining Funds

The acute nature of the crisis affecting shelters in 2022 and the upward trajectory of euthanasia led to prioritization of initial funding that could offer relief to shelters quickly as well as providing data to further refine the granting strategy for the duration of the program. As of the completion of this report, \$28 million has already been awarded or committed to grant funding and program expenses, including \$6,728,434 in grants awarded in 2022 that have not yet been expended.

Figure 8. Funding Expenditures

| | Expended to Date | Allocated/ Awarded | Unallocated | Total |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Programmatic Costs | \$2,060,904 | \$10,439,096 | \$0 | \$12,500,000 |
| Grants Awarded | \$8,742,471 | \$6,728,434 | \$22,029,095 | \$37,500,000 |
| Total | \$10,803,375 | \$17,167,530 | \$22,029,095 | \$50,000,000 |

For the remaining \$22 million in grant dollars, the program plans to divide funds between continued investment in successful grant-funded programs to support development to the point of sustainability; funding for new programs with the potential for continuation; and support for response to urgent and critical emergent needs on a one-time basis. All grant funding will be related to the areas outlined in the Animal Shelter Assistance Act Section 92658 Subsections 1, A-C: Reducing intake by providing solutions to keep animals healthy and safe in homes; Improving animal health and care in shelters; and removing barriers to live outcomes; with spay/neuter and increased access to veterinary care emphasized in each category.

Figure 9. Projected Grant Funding Allocations for Remainder of Program

| Year | Continued support of successful initial grants | Grant funds for new programs | Timely response to urgent and emerging critical needs |
|------|--|------------------------------|---|
| 2023 | \$3,250,000 | \$6,000,000 | \$650,000 |
| 2024 | \$5,000,000 | \$4,000,000 | \$600,000 |
| 2025 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$500,000 |

The grant funding subsidizes programs and services for a minimum of one year and a maximum of three years in order to allow time to develop a sustainable model at the shelter level. Although a number of organizations requested continued funding beyond the first year in their proposals, new programs were initially prioritized with the option to renew once the initial funds have been used and data obtained. Based on the number of requests received for multi-year

funding, it is anticipated to allocate ~ 40% of the remaining funds to continue support of successful programs to increase the chances of reaching sustainability over the course of the project.

In addition to continued support for successful programs from initial grant calls, there remains significant need for new program support across all areas identified in the Animal Shelter Assistance act, with special emphasis on improving spay/neuter and veterinary care access. Approximately 50% of remaining funds will be allocated to targeted calls for new proposals. As testified by the unfunded \$37M in spay/neuter proposals in the “Snipember” grant call, there remains an urgent need for granting to reverse the trend towards increasing euthanasia and increase the number of animals able to leave California shelters alive.

Because of the urgent need to increase spay/neuter and veterinary capacity, the program anticipates front-loading a substantial portion of the remainder of new grants to support start-up costs, equipment, and training in this area in the next two years. While a long-term solution to the veterinary medical staff shortage is needed, veterinarians that provide spay/neuter services must be retained and incentivized.

An additional focus of the coming year will be on grants to increase live outcomes through removing barriers to Adoptions, Foster, and Return-to-Home. Prioritizing returning loose pets to their homes and communities, allowing all community members access to adoption and foster requires investment in resources for the animal shelters and community participants. This includes funding for offsite adoption events, subsidized transportation, veterinary care and supplies for foster and return-to-home. Lowering the number of animals in shelters and reducing the length of time each one stays has the potential to lower costs and increase sustainability of life-saving practices in the long run.

The final type of funding will be in response to urgent and emergent needs that fall outside the normal granting cycle yet have a major strategic impact on shelter functioning and euthanasia. Approximately 10% of remaining funds will be allocated to this area.

A key component of the long-term plan is continued partnership with all California city, county, or city and county animal control agencies or shelters, societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and humane societies as well as other granting organizations, veterinary schools, spay/neuter organizations, and community members.

7. Conclusion

The initial data along with the feedback from animal shelters makes clear that continued funding for subsidized veterinary care and spay/neuter is desperately needed. Although the timeline for the submission of this report did not allow for analysis of the impact of the first year of grants and training, these data are being collected and will be analyzed to inform the program and will be included in the next report. Animal intake has increased and is moving towards pre-pandemic levels, which leads directly to higher rates of euthanasia of adoptable and treatable

animals. Reducing intake to animal shelters by providing services to keep pets in homes; reserving space in animal shelters for the animals most in need; and removing all barriers to return-to-home, adoption and foster are the path forward to reduce euthanasia and preserve Californians' ability to keep and care for beloved pets. In recognition of these factors impacting animal shelters, the program has awarded and allocated \$28 million in grant funding, training, in-person assessments, technical assistance, outreach, and consultations to reduce the euthanasia of healthy and adoptable animals. Initial check ins with grantees indicate that shelters have been able to hire support staff in critical positions, provide spay/neuter surgeries and purchase vital medical equipment as a result of funding and support.

Moving forward, the program will continue to prioritize funding for programs that increase capacity and access to spay/neuter and low-cost veterinary care, and remove barriers to return home, adoptions, foster and transfer to partner organizations. The program will award the remaining \$22 million in grant funding by the 4th quarter of 2025. The remaining six months of fiscal 2025-2026 will be spent analyzing data, evaluating program progress and providing technical assistance to animal shelters on sustainability of funding. As part of their final reporting, grantees will submit performance measures to determine the impact of the grant support e.g. on animal adoptions, fosters, number of spay/neuter surgeries, animals that received subsidized veterinary care and supplies provided to community members.

8. Appendices

Appendix A **Text from Education Code 92657 added by Assembly Bill No. 132 Postsecondary education trailer bill**

Article 6.4 Animal Shelter Assistance Act

SEC. 68.

Article 6.4 (commencing with Section 92657) is added to Chapter 6 of Part 57 of Division 9 of Title 3 of the Education Code, to read:

Article 6.4. Animal Shelter Assistance Act

[92657.](#)

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) In 1998, the State of California enacted Senate Bill 1785 (Chapter 752 of the Statutes of 1998) to create new minimum standards for California animal shelters and establish the state's policy that no adoptable or treatable animal should be euthanized.

(b) Since 1998, many California communities have made meaningful strides to reduce the deaths of homeless animals. Public and private sources have funded more low-cost programs for dog and cat spaying and neutering. Animal shelters have sought to modernize their facilities and practices to keep animals healthier during their time at the shelter. Public education campaigns have promoted the importance of adopting pets, and a growing number of private rescue groups have been formed, increasing the degree to which they assist shelters in finding new homes for animals.

(c) Although the number of deaths in California's animal shelters fell from more than 500,000 in 1998 to an estimated 180,000 in 2018, the state's longstanding policy goal has not yet been achieved in every community.

(d) The University of California houses the nation's premier animal sheltering research, service, and teaching program. The shelter medicine program at the University of California, Davis promotes a welfare-centric, life-saving approach to the management of animals in shelters, focused on prevention and grounded in science. The program has been working with shelters across California since its inception, providing advice covering facility design, shelter management, animal husbandry, and myriad veterinary health issues that are unique to sheltering environments.

(e) With an intentional focus on and partnership with communities around California, the state will be well positioned to achieve the state's policy goal that no adoptable or treatable animal should be euthanized.

92658.

(a) It is the intent of the Legislature that a five-year program, which shall be known as the Animal Shelter Assistance Program, be established to support the state's policy goal that no adoptable or treatable animal is euthanized, and that the program be administered by the University of California pursuant to all of the following principles:

(1) The program shall provide support to all California animal shelters in the form of outreach, regional conferences, and provision of web-based resources based on current best practices. Best practices may include, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Reducing intake by providing other solutions to keep animals safe and healthy in their homes, which may include spay or neuter as part of that approach, as well as vaccination, microchipping, and setting up technology and communication to help pet owners rehome their own pets instead of taking them to a shelter.

(B) Improving animal health and care in the shelter, which may include adequate housing, good ventilation, appropriate treatment and isolation facilities as well as good husbandry practices to help animals stay healthy, lower costs, and increase adoptions.

(C) Removing barriers to live outcomes, which may include technology, staffing and capacity solutions, and expanding spay or neuter capacity to keep up with outflow. This may also include systems to reunite lost pets and developing an adoption presence in the community.

(2) The program shall offer in-person assessments and in-depth online training to California city, county, or city and county animal control agencies or shelters, societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and humane societies, upon request and as feasible.

(3) As a supplement to its outreach and programmatic support, the program shall administer a grant program to aid implementation of best practices in California animal shelters. All funds shall be awarded on the basis of need as determined by an open, competitive process that ensures objectivity, fairness, and sustainability. All California city, county, or city and county animal control agencies or shelters, societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and humane societies shall have access and opportunity to voluntarily compete for the funds. The program shall do all of the following:

(A) Develop criteria, procedures, and accountability measures as may be necessary to implement the grant program.

(B) Administer the grant program to ensure that priority is given to underserved populations, including both urban and rural areas and low-income communities, where achievement of the state's goal that no adoptable or treatable animal is euthanized has not yet been met.

(C) In developing criteria, procedures, and accountability measures, include a focus on preventing pet overpopulation, such as measures to offer no or low cost spay or neuter services.

(4) For purposes of this section, a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals or a humane society shall be a California corporation, duly incorporated in the State of California, in active status, as described on the business search page of the Secretary of State's internet website, and exempt from federal income taxation as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(5) For purposes of this section, the program is encouraged to prioritize assistance for California city, county, or city and county animal control agencies or shelters, societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and humane societies that are current on relevant data reporting required under law, and that offer the greatest likely return on one-time investment of state funds.

(b) In designing and promoting the services outlined in subdivision (a), the program shall seek input from relevant stakeholders to ensure that program services and grants effectively reach a wide geography throughout the state, and that regions in northern, central, and southern California, including both urban and rural areas, are adequately considered, with an emphasis on addressing the lifesaving needs within these regions.

(c) The program may give additional consideration to working with communities that do any of the following:

(1) Seek to maximize the number of animals whose lives can be saved.

(2) Demonstrate partnerships among public, private, corporate, or nonprofit entities.

(3) Emphasize volunteer engagement and community outreach components for purposes of increasing the sustainability of the program's investments.

(d) (1) On or before March 31, 2023, the University of California shall report to the relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature and the Department of Finance on the program. At a minimum, the report shall include all of the following information:

(A) The amount spent on each type of activity set forth in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (a).

(B) Pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), a summary of the outreach activities that were supported by funds.

(C) Pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), a list of shelters that received in-person assessments and in-depth training.

(D) Pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), a list of grant recipients, along with each recipient's grant amount, the amount of matching funds, if any, and a description of the funded activities.

(E) An analysis of the program's impact on the number of animals that are euthanized for all shelters participating in the activities described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (a). The analysis shall include annual data on the number of animals that were euthanized at least five years preceding the establishment of the program and throughout the duration of the program. To the extent possible, the analysis shall use the best available data to estimate the number of treatable and adoptable animals that are euthanized in the state. The University of California, Davis Koret Shelter Medicine program may require any data from program participants as needed to complete this analysis.

(F) A long-term plan to sustain any improvements in euthanized rates once the one-time funding expires and continue progressing toward the state's policy objective that no adoptable or treatable animal be euthanized.

(G) Financial information on the University of California, Davis Koret Shelter Medicine program, including funding by source, spending by program and function, and end-of-year fund balances. The report shall include this information for the 2018–19 through 2023–24 fiscal years.

(2) On or before March 31, 2026, the University of California shall submit a second report to the relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature and the Department of Finance on the program. At a minimum, the report shall include all of the information described in paragraph (1).

(e) Subject to the conditions and requirements established elsewhere in statute, the State Department of Public Health and the Department of Food and Agriculture shall provide to the program, upon proper request, data that will help ensure effective administration of the program.

(f) Toward these ends, the Legislature requests the Regents of the University of California to establish the Animal Shelter Assistance Program and direct the University of California, Davis Koret Shelter Medicine Program to administer the program pursuant to, and consistent with, the principles and goals stated in this article.

**Appendix B
Grant Recipients 2022**

| Organization Name | Amount | Description of activities |
|--|-----------|--|
| Amador County Animal Control | \$65,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$60,000 Open Grant for subsidy of return-to-owner Fees and subsidized veterinary care services for pet owners. |
| Antioch Animal Services | \$64,500 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$59,500 Open Grant for housing improvements for shelter animals. |
| ARE Animal Rescue Inc. | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Bakersfield SPCA | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Barstow Humane Society | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Berkeley Animal Care Services | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Bunnies Urgently Needing Shelter | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Burbank Animal Shelter | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Butte Humane Society | \$50,000 | \$50,000 Sniptember Grant for non-veterinary support staffing to enable capacity for spay/neuter surgeries. |
| Calaveras Humane Society | \$17,500 | \$17,500 Open Grant for medical care for dogs transferred from municipal animal shelters. |
| Calaveras County Animal Services | \$26,200 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$21,200 Open Grant for housing improvements for shelter animals and animal care supplies |
| California City Animal Shelter | \$10,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$5,000 California Animal Welfare Funders Collaborative grant for vaccinations and medical care for dogs and cats. |
| Chula Vista Animal Care Facility | \$58,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$53,000 Open Grant for vaccines, supplies, medical vouchers, outreach clinics, staff, marketing and community outreach, and Return-to-Home assistance for pet owners. |
| City of Avenal | \$95,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$90,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter of shelter animals. |
| City of Bakersfield Animal Care Center | \$205,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$200,000 Open Grant for equipment to add a medical workstation in the clinic and for contracting with a partner for spay/neuter for shelter animals and owned pets. |
| City of Bakersfield Animal Control | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| City of Blythe Animal Control | \$155,500 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$150,500 Open Grant for supplies, veterinary care for owned pets at risk of surrender, staffing, transport vehicle and spay/neuter services through an external partner. |
| City of Carson | \$20,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$15,000 Open Grant for vouchers for spay/neuter and medical care for pet owners and supplies for pet retention. |
| City of Chico Animal Shelter | \$55,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$50,000 Open Grant for Pet Pals microchip scanner program. |
| City of Coalinga | \$105,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$100,000 Open Grant for double-sided dog kennels and cat condos. |

| Organization Name | Amount | Description of activities |
|--|-----------|---|
| City of Delano | \$172,500 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$167,500 Open Grant for spay/neuter services with an external partner and promotional materials. |
| City of Fowler | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| City of Fremont Tri-City Animal Shelter | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| City of Fresno | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| City of Kerman | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| City of Manteca Animal Shelter | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| City of McFarland | \$153,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$108,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter services with an external partner. \$40,000 Open Grant for veterinary staffing. |
| City of Moreno Valley Animal Shelter | \$81,500 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$76,500 Sniptember Grant for veterinary staffing and spay/neuter services with external partners. |
| City of Perris Animal Control | \$23,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$18,000 Open Grant for spay/neuter services with an external partner. |
| City of Sacramento Front Street Animal Shelter | \$58,500 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$53,500 Sniptember Grant for subsidized spay/neuter services for pet owners experiencing homelessness. |
| City of Shasta Lake Animal Shelter | \$30,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$25,000 Open Grant for subsidized spay/neuter, microchipping and vaccinations. |
| City of Stockton Animal Services | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| City of Tracy Animal Services | \$24,650 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$19,650 Open Grant for spay/neuter, vaccinations and mobile tag engraver. |
| City of Wasco | \$298,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$288,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter services with external partners. \$5,000 through the California Animal Welfare Funder's Collaborative for veterinary care. |
| Colusa County Animal Control | \$255,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$250,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter services and a transport vehicle. |
| Compassion Without Borders | \$75,720 | \$75,720 Open Grant for staffing and adoptions support for animals transferred from shelters in high vulnerability index areas. |
| Contra Costa County Animal Services | \$305,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$200,000 Open Grants for staffing, marketing and leadership development. \$100,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter program to increase capacity for local organizations. |
| Contra Costa Humane Society | \$90,900 | \$90,900 Open Grant for staffing, medical care and supplies for the kitten foster and intake diversion program. |
| County of San Luis Obispo Animal Services | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| County of Santa Clara Animal Services | \$12,575 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$7,575 Open Grant for supplies, veterinary medical care, and promotional materials. |
| Downtown Dog Rescue | \$150,000 | \$150,000 Open Grant for subsidized medical care for pet owners to divert from surrender to animal shelters. |

| Organization Name | Amount | Description of activities |
|---|-------------|--|
| East Bay SPCA | \$105,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$100,000 Open Grant for staffing, supplies and veterinary medical care. |
| Elk Grove Animal Services | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Field Haven Feline Center | \$200,000 | \$200,000 for Open Grant for trap-alter-management-invest program for cats. |
| Fresno Humane Animal Services | \$1,048,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$443,000 Sniptember Grant for 2,400 spay/neuter surgeries to be provided via mobile clinics and external partners. \$600,000 for staffing, supplies, veterinary medical care, and vehicle upgrades in support of new contract with the City of Fresno. |
| Friends of the Alameda Animal Shelter | \$152,554 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$7,000 Portal Grant for double-compartment housing supplies and installation for cats. \$140,554 Sniptember Grant for 3,000 spay/neuter surgeries and a training program for veterinarians with an external partner. |
| Friends of the Palm Springs Animal Shelter | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Friends of Upland Animal Shelter | \$60,092 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$10,000 Portal Grant for supplies and installation of double-compartment housing for cats. \$45,092 Open Grant for new cat kennels, veterinary care and foster supplies. |
| Gimme Love Animal Shelter | \$85,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$80,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter services with external partners. |
| Grass Valley Animal Control and Shelter | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Haven Humane Society | \$56,385 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$51,385 Open Grant for transport vehicle and supplies. |
| Hayward Animal Services Animal Bureau | \$60,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$55,000 Open Grant for spay/neuter services with external partners. |
| Hollister Animal Shelter | \$55,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$50,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter services with external partners. |
| Humane Animal Services | \$34,964 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$29,964 Open Grant for equipment, supplies, and software. |
| Humane Society of Del Norte | \$385,200 | \$385,200 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter services for three years. |
| Humane Society of Imperial County | \$55,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$50,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter services. |
| Humane Society of Sonoma County | \$403,096 | Grant. Funding provided for 8 trainings in high quality high volume spay/neuter for veterinary professionals and 368 additional spay/neuter surgeries. |
| Humane Society of the North Bay | \$16,000 | \$16,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter services with an external partner. |
| Humane Society of Truckee-Tahoe | \$65,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$60,000 Open Grant for Core Community Support Services including spay/neuter, veterinary care, supplies and assistance. |
| Humane Society Silicon Valley | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Humboldt County Sheriff's Office Animal Control Shelter | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Inland Valley Humane Society & SPCA | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Inyo County Animal Services | \$68,741 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$63,741 Open Grant for double-compartment dog and cat housing and kennels. |

| Organization Name | Amount | Description of activities |
|--|--------------|--|
| Irvine Animal Care Center | \$55,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$50,000 Open Grant for special programs including foster care, veterinary medical care, spay/neuter, behavior training, and supplies. |
| Jameson Rescue Ranch (DBA Jameson Humane) | \$110,000 | \$110,000 Open Grant for mobile veterinary unit, staffing and supplies. |
| Kern County Animal Services | \$409,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$200,000 Open Grant for supplies, staffing, spay/neuter, veterinary care, and marketing for pet retention program. \$204,000 Snipتمبر Grant for spay/neuter services. |
| Kings County Animal Services | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Kitten Central of Placer County | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Kitty Bungalow Charm School for Wayward Cats | \$55,000 | \$55,000 Open Grant for a transport vehicle. |
| Lake County Animal Care and Control | \$159,077.25 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$154,077.25 Snipتمبر Grant for staffing, spay/neuter services, and supplies. |
| Lathrop Police Department | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Lodi Animal Services | \$10,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$5,000 Open Grant for training, supplies and kennel improvements. |
| Long Beach Animal Services | \$25,000 | \$25,000 Snipتمبر Grant for spay/neuter program. |
| Los Angeles Animal Services | \$205,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$200,000 Open Grant for spay/neuter services, supplies and veterinary medical care. |
| Los Angeles County Animal Care and Control | \$161,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$136,000 Open Grant for veterinary care, supplies, boarding and grooming for voucher program. \$20,000 Open Grant for dog training program with external partner. |
| Los Baños Animal Shelter | \$50,000 | \$50,000 Snipتمبر Grant for spay/neuter services. |
| Madera County Animal Services | \$118,700 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$63,000 Snipتمبر for spay/neuter services with external partners. \$50,700 Open Grant for veterinary care, supplies, and kennel improvements. |
| Marin Humane | \$709,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$704,000 Snipتمبر Grant for partnership with Community Animal Medicine Project (CAMP) to train 15 veterinarians per year in High Quality High Volume spay/neuter surgeries over the period of three years for a total of 45 veterinarians from the central and northern regions of the state |
| Mendocino Coast Humane Society | \$22,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$17,000 Open Grant for medical equipment and supplies. |
| Mendocino County Animal Care Services | \$120,000 | \$100,000 Snipتمبر Grant for mobile veterinary clinic for spay/neuter services. \$20,000 through the California Animal Welfare Funder's Collaborative for veterinary care and subsidized reclaim fees. |
| Monterey County and Salinas Animal Services | \$238,230 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$43,200 Snipتمبر Grant for spay/neuter services with an external partner. \$190,030 Open Grant for subsidized reclaim fees, medical equipment, supplies, consultant, and website redesign. |

| Organization Name | Amount | Description of activities |
|---|-----------|---|
| Newman Animal Services | \$102,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$97,000 Open Grant for supplies and veterinary medical care for community cat program. |
| Nine Lives Foundation | \$106,500 | \$106,500 Sniptember Grant for staffing for mobile spay/neuter clinic that travels to underserved communities. |
| North Bay Animal Services | \$105,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$100,000 Open Grant for spay/neuter services. |
| Oakland Animal Services | \$205,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$200,000 Open Grant for veterinary care and spay/neuter vouchers, and double-compartment cat housing. |
| Orange County Animal Care | \$147,094 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$142,094 Sniptember Grant for free and low cost spay/neuter services. |
| Pasadena Humane Society & SPCA | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Paws for Life K9 Rescue | \$205,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$200,000 Sniptember Grant for veterinary technician training program. |
| PAWS of Coronado | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Pets in Need | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Placer County Animal Services | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Placer SPCA | \$10,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$5,000 Portal Grant for double-compartment cat housing supplies and installation. |
| Plumas County Animal Shelter | \$180,000 | \$180,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter services. |
| Porterville Animal Shelter | \$50,000 | \$50,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter services. |
| Priceless Puppy Rescue DBA Priceless Pets | \$200,000 | \$200,000 Open Grant for mobile veterinary unit, supplies, and marketing materials. |
| Ramona Humane Society | \$40,662 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$35,662 Open Grant for double-compartment housing for dogs. |
| Ridgecrest Animal Shelter | \$147,200 | \$147,200 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter services with external partners. |
| Riverside County Department of Animal Services | \$534,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$329,000 Sniptember Grant for staffing, medical equipment, and software for spay/neuter program. \$200,000 Open Grant for staffing, supplies and maintenance for community cat program. |
| Riverside Humane dba Mary S. Roberts Pet Adoption | \$25,000 | \$25,000 Open Grant for double-compartment housing for cats, supplies, training, and staffing. |
| Rohnert Animal Services | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Sacramento County Bradshaw Animal Care | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Sacramento SPCA | \$728,300 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$705,000 Sniptember Grant for two years for staffing, continuing education and salary increases for spay/neuter services. \$18,300 Open Grant for supplies for double-compartment housing for dogs. |
| Sammie's Friends | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |

| Organization Name | Amount | Description of activities |
|---|--------------|---|
| San Bernardino City Animal Shelter | \$205,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$180,000 Open Grant for staffing and supplies. \$20,000 from California Animal Welfare Funder's Collaborative for supplies and services for pet retention. |
| San Bernardino County Animal Services | \$210,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$205,000 Open Grant for veterinary care provided by external partner clinics. |
| San Diego County Department of Animal Services | \$118,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$113,000 Open Grant for staffing for a shelter case manager. |
| San Diego Humane Society | \$732,782 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$727,182 Sniptember Grant for two years of staffing and travel expenses for spay/neuter program with an estimated 5,400 spay/neuter surgeries provided to shelters and communities with little to no spay/neuter services. |
| San Francisco Animal Care and Control | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| San Gabriel Valley Humane Society | \$30,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$25,000 Open Grant for vaccines, spay/neuter, and supplies. |
| Sanger Animal Control Department | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| San Leandro Police Dept | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| San Mateo County Health | \$84,750 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$79,750 Open Grant for veterinary care for pet owners. |
| Santa Barbara County Animal Services | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Santa Barbara Humane | \$125,000 | \$125,000 Open Grant for TLC support fund and behavior training for shelter animals transferred from shelters in high vulnerability areas. |
| Santa Cruz Animal Shelter | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Santa Cruz SPCA and Humane Society | \$30,000 | \$30,000 Open Grant for a transport vehicle. |
| Santa Paula Animal Rescue Center | \$52,500 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$47,500 Open Grant for spay/neuter and veterinary care. |
| SEAACA | \$102,440 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$97,440 Open Grant for veterinary care, supplies, retention and reunification programs. |
| SFSPCA | \$866,433 | \$86,383 for diagnostic X ray equipment for Tulare County Animal Services. \$40,270 for staffing, administrative support and associated costs for Access to Care survey. \$739,780 Sniptember Grant for two years of staffing and equipment for mobile spay/neuter surgeries and veterinary training program to serve the communities of Tulare, Kings, Madera, and Fresno Counties |
| Silicon Valley Animal Control Authority | \$28,460 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$23,460 Open Grant for veterinary care and staffing. |
| Siskiyou County Animal Control | \$58,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$53,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter program. |
| Siskiyou Humane Society, Inc | \$206,581.76 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$111,581.76 Open Grant for spay/neuter, supplies, staffing, foster kits, and promotional materials. \$90,000 Sniptember Grant for free and low-cost spay/neuter program. |
| Siskiyou Spay Neuter Incentive Program | \$157,000 | \$157,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter vehicle and equipment and spay/neuter vouchers. |
| Solano County Sheriff's Office Animal Care Division | \$55,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$50,000 Open Grant for staffing and equipment. |
| Sonoma County Animal Services | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |

| Organization Name | Amount | Description of activities |
|--|---------------------|--|
| spcaLA | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Stanislaus Animal Services Agency | \$243,070 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$238,070 Sniptember Grant for staffing, spay/neuter, marketing and operating expenses for spay/neuter program. |
| Sutter Animal Services Authority | \$30,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$25,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter program. |
| Tehama County Animal Services | \$185,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$180,000 Sniptember Grant for veterinary staffing, and supplies for spay/neuter services. |
| The Cat House on the Kings | \$45,000 | \$45,000 Sniptember Grant for spay/neuter services with external partners. |
| The City of Rancho Cordova | \$78,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$73,000 Open Grant for supplies, veterinary care, and rent deposits for pet retention program. |
| The Little Lion Foundation | \$48,600 | \$48,600 Open Grant for staffing, spay/neuter, and supplies for community foster program. |
| The PAW Mission | \$400,000 | \$400,000 Sniptember Grant for operations, equipment and training for spay/neuter program. |
| Town of Paradise Animal Control and Shelter | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Tulare County Animal Services | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Tuolumne County Animal Control | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Turlock Animal Services | \$25,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$20,000 Open Grant for spay/neuter for community cats. |
| Valley Oak SPCA | \$330,048 | \$330,048 Sniptember Grant for staffing, supplies, and expenses for spay/neuter program that provides surgeries for other animal shelters and underserved communities. |
| Ventura County Animal Services | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Victor Valley Animal Protective League | \$40,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$35,000 Open Grant for spay/neuter services and supplies. |
| Visalia Animal Services | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| WAGS Pet Adoption Westminster Adoption Group | \$30,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. \$25,000 Open Grant for subsidized return-to-owner fees. |
| Yolo County Sheriff's Office Animal Services | \$5,000 | \$5,000 Welcome Grant. |
| Total Grants Awarded | \$15,470,905 | |

**Appendix C
Animal Shelters That Received In-Person Assessments and In-Depth Training**

| Agency | In person site visit | Six-week online interactive course |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Amador County Animal Control | x | |
| Annenberg Petspace | x | |
| Antioch Animal Services | x | |
| ASAP Cats | | |
| Calaveras Animal Services | x | x |
| CAMP LA | x | |
| Chula Vista Animal Services | | x |
| City of Bakersfield Animal Services | x | x |
| City of Bakersfield SPCA | x | x |
| City of Coalinga | | |
| City of Fresno | x | |
| City of Sacramento Front Street Animal Shelter | x | |
| City of San Bernardino Animal Services | x | |
| City of San Joaquin | | |
| City of Sanger Animal Services | | |
| City of Shasta Lake Animal Services | x | |

| Agency | In person site visit | Six-week online interactive course |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| City of Visalia Animal Shelter | x | |
| Contra Costa County Animal Services | x | |
| Delta Humane Society | x | |
| Fresno Humane Animal Services | x | x |
| Friends of Upland Animal Shelter | x | |
| Gimme Love | | |
| Good Sense Dogs | x | |
| Haven Humane Society | x | |
| Hollister Police Animal Care and Services | | |
| Humane Society of Sonoma County | | |
| Humane Society of the North Bay | x | |
| Inland Valley Humane Society & SPCA | x | x |
| Kern County Animal Services | x | x |
| Lodi Animal Shelter | x | |
| Los Angeles County Animal Care and Control | x | |
| Madera County Animal Services | x | |
| Norfolk Animal Care and Adoption Center | | |
| Pasadena Humane | | |

| Agency | In person site visit | Six-week online interactive course |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Pets in Need | | |
| Placer County Animal Services | | x |
| Placer SPCA | | |
| Ramona Humane Society | | |
| Riverside County Animal Services | | x |
| Sacramento County SPCA | | |
| San Diego Humane Society | x | |
| San Gabriel Valley Humane Society | x | |
| San Jose Animal Services | x | |
| Santa Barbara County Animal Services | x | |
| Santa Cruz Animal Shelter | x | |
| SEAACA | x | x |
| Siskiyou Humane Society | x | |
| Stanislaus Animal Services | | |
| Stockton Animal Shelter | x | x |
| Tehama County | | |
| Tony La Russa's Animal Rescue Foundation | x | |
| Tri-City Freemont Animal Services | | |

| Agency | In person site visit | Six-week online interactive course |
|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Tulare County Animal Services | | |
| Ventura County Animal Services | | |
| WAGS Westminster Adoption Group | x | |
| Woods Humane Society | | |
| Yolo County Animal Services | x | |

Appendix D
Financial information – Animal Shelter Assistance Program Expenditures 2021 - 2022

| | Outreach to shelters | Training and assessments | Grants and grants administration | Totals |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Personnel | \$87,379 | \$573,864 | \$489,420 | \$1,950,663 |
| Advertising & Promotional Services | \$1,893 | | \$4,889 | \$6,782 |
| Shipping | | | \$132 | \$132 |
| Books/Publications/Library Materials | \$715 | | | \$715 |
| Business & Management Consultants | \$17,700 | | | \$17,700 |
| Business Meeting Expense | \$1,105 | | | \$1,105 |
| Computers, IT Supplies, & Accessories | | \$5,612 | \$6,033 | \$11,645 |
| Conference & Registration Fees | \$80 | | \$9,749 | \$9,829 |
| Grants | | | \$8,742,471* | \$8,742,471 |
| Travel | \$6,314 | \$10,396 | | \$16,709 |
| IT Network & Tech Support Services | | | \$20,774 | \$20,774 |
| Materials, Parts, Accessories & Tools | | \$5,430 | | \$5,430 |
| Membership, Assn Dues, & Fees | | \$425 | | \$425 |
| Other Contracted Services | \$12,489 | | \$6,353 | \$18,842 |
| Printing/Reproduction & Forms | | | \$104 | \$104 |
| Subscriptions | | | \$50 | \$ 50 |

| | Outreach to shelters | Training and assessments | Grants and grants administration | Totals |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| TOTALS | \$927,673 | \$595,727 | \$ 9,279,974 | \$10,803,375 |

*Due to the required contracting process, there is an additional \$6,728,434 in grant dollars that have been awarded but not yet expended. These contracts are in progress and thus the dollars will be expended in the coming year.

Appendix E
Koret Shelter Medicine Program Income and Expenses FY18 to FY22

| | FY 17-18 | FY 18-19 | FY 19-20 | FY 20-21 | FY 21-22 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| INCOME | Actuals | Actuals | Actuals | Actuals | Actuals |
| Rollover income | \$2,103,946 | \$2,403,634 | \$ 2,521,659 | \$2,554,302 | \$ 6,958,475 |
| Endowments | | | | | |
| Shelter Med PG Endowment | \$39,751 | \$51,650 | \$ 66,608 | \$ 85,967 | \$116,916 |
| Sichel Endowment | \$4,077 | \$4,011 | \$4,169 | \$ 4,286 | \$ 4,413 |
| Fumi Endowment | \$2,093 | \$2,190 | \$2,260 | \$ 2,308 | \$ 2,378 |
| Adler Endowment | \$76,665 | \$80,564 | \$83,290 | \$ 85,191 | \$ 87,869 |
| Eslinger Endowment | \$6,960 | \$7,760 | \$8,403 | \$ 8,719 | \$ 9,020 |
| Grant Income | | | | | |
| Wiederhold Foundation | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 46,364 |
| PetSmart Grant | \$191,550 | \$197,191 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Koret Research | \$75,000 | \$75,000 | \$37,500 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Koret Faculty Research | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | \$ 50,000 | \$ (0) | \$ - |
| Koret General | \$495,000 | \$495,000 | \$ 247,500 | \$ (59) | \$ - |
| Koret Non-allocated | \$125,000 | \$125,000 | \$ 62,500 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Koret Education | \$80,000 | \$80,000 | \$40,000 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Other Income | | | | | |
| Consultations | \$70,617 | \$17,322 | \$36,747 | \$3,634 | \$16,304 |
| Patent Funds | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$430 | \$ - |
| Yolo County Animal Shelter | \$ 155,183 | \$ 160,000 | \$ 146,511 | \$ 531,585 | \$385,684 |
| Portals | \$ 105,804 | \$ (48) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Shelter Med PIF | \$ 8,995 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| CCAH YCAS AHT Funding | | \$ - | \$ 38,500 | \$ 30,000 | \$24,893 |
| KSMP Online Training Module | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 47,000 | \$ - |
| Animal Shelter Grant Program | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 5,000,000 | \$4,000,000 |
| Yolo County Shelter Medicine Program | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 436,641 | \$ - |

| | FY 17-18 | FY 18-19 | FY 19-20 | FY 20-21 | FY 21-22 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| KSMP: Student Training Fund | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 631 | \$10,053 |
| Levine Foundation | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$47,000 |
| Restricted Gifts | | | | | |
| Karen Tsang Gift | \$ 75 | \$ 94 | \$150 | \$ - | \$ 940 |
| Levine Foundation Gift | \$ 16,920 | \$ 4,700 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Maddie's Fund | \$223,648 | \$ 361,169 | \$ 377,489 | \$ 11,750 | \$ 1,880 |
| Hachey (V683246) | \$11,280 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Maddie's Million Pet Challenge | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$504,627 |
| Lynch and Tanner Shelter Med Support | | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 14,100 |
| Unrestricted Gifts | | | | | |
| Unrestricted Gifts | \$ 28,200 | \$42,300 | \$47,000 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Anonymous donors | \$ - | \$ - | \$470,000 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Miscellaneous Individual Donors | \$13,538 | \$15,586 | \$24,280 | \$ 11,877 | \$ 15,082 |
| Shor-Line Portal Gifts | \$ - | \$15,717 | \$3,046 | \$3,290 | \$ - |
| Total Income FY | \$1,830,355 | \$1,835,205 | \$ 1,745,953 | \$ 6,263,252 | \$5,287,523 |
| Total Income w/ Rollover | \$3,934,300 | \$4,238,840 | \$ 4,267,611 | \$ 8,817,554 | \$12,245,997 |

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