

HSTT Foster Handbook



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Foster Program Phone List

**If you have a question or there is an emergency with your foster animal please call in this order*

1) HSTT Main Shelter Line (530) 587-5948

2) Samantha Laroche, Foster Programs Manager

530-582-7719 direct office line

3) Emergency Foster Phone (530) 562-7000

In the event of an emergency and the Emergency Foster Phone or the Foster Program Manager can't be reached:

1) Erin Ellis, Director of Community Engagement

530-582-2472 direct office line

530-587-0667 personal cell, do not give out and only use in an emergency

2) Emily Holmes, Animal Programs Director

530-582-2485 direct office line

530-908-1475 personal cell, do not give out and only use in an emergency

What Animals Are Eligible For Foster

- Juveniles: Puppies & Kittens under 6 months old that haven't been spayed/neutered
- Animals requiring medical care or monitoring
- Animals experiencing shelter stress
- Senior pets
- Any animals with special needs
- Healthy, behaviorally normal adult dogs in times of shelter overcrowding
- Long term shelter residents

Medical Policies

Vaccination protocol:

All puppies and dogs over 4 weeks get Bordetella- once

All puppies under 20 weeks get DAPP every two weeks until 20 weeks of age

All dogs over 4 months get DAPP and a booster of DAPP in two weeks

All dogs over 3 months get Rabies- good for one year

All dogs over 6 months get a Heartworm test

All dogs get at least one round of pyrantel de-wormer. For puppies it's administered every 2 weeks up to 3 times or until adopted

All kittens under 16 weeks get FVRCP every two weeks until 16 weeks of age

All cats over 16 weeks get FVRCP and then a booster FVRCP vaccine in two weeks

All cats over 3 months get Rabies- good for one year

All kittens and cats are tested for FeLV/fiv

All cats get at least one round of pyrantel de-wormer. For kittens it's administered every 2 weeks up to 3 times or until adopted

DAPP: Distemper (D), Adenovirus type 1 & 2 (A), Parvo (P), Parainfluenza (P)

FVRCP– Feline rhinotracheitis virus (FVR), Calicivirus (C), Panleukopenia (P)

Before going home every dog/puppy has:

- Been altered (spayed/neutered)

- Bordatella vaccine

- DAPP vaccine

**if it's a puppy, the puppy will be vaccinated up to the point it can be. It's the responsibility of the new owner to get the puppy it's booster shots.*

- Rabies Vaccine (over 3 months old)

- Microchip

- De-wormer

- Heartworm Test

**if it's a puppy under 6 months no heartworm test will be given. Heartworm is only detectable in pups over 6 months of age.*

Before going home every cat/kitten has:

- Been altered (spayed/neutered)

- FVRCP vaccine

- Rabies vaccine (over 3 months old)

- FIV/FELV test

- De-wormer

Medical Emergencies

Please notify HSTT's Foster Manager immediately by phone, 530-562-7000, if your foster pet displays any of the following symptoms:

- Lack of appetite
- Consistent diarrhea for more than 3 consecutive episodes
- Vomiting
- Weight loss
- Lack of bowel movement for more than 48 hours
- Not breathing or labored breathing
- Signs of extreme dehydration: dry gums, weakness, vomiting, not urinating, loss of skin elasticity
- Lethargy or inability to stand
- Unconsciousness or unable to wake up
- Cold to the touch
- Patches of hair loss
- Broken bones
- Any trauma: hit by a car, dropped, stepped on
- A large wound or profuse bleeding that doesn't stop when pressure is applied

Local Vets That Work With HSTT*

In the event of an emergency

Burton Creek Veterinary Clinic

Dr. Brian Buckton, DVM
2933 Lake Forest Road #2 Tahoe City, CA 96145
(530) 583-8587

Doctors Office for Pets

Dr. Gina Kang, DVM
10939 Industrial Way, Truckee, CA 96161
(530) 587-5144

Donner-Truckee Veterinary Hospital

Dr. Craig Machado, DVM
9701 California 267, Truckee, CA 96161
(530) 587-4366

Sierra Pet Clinic of Truckee

Dr. Twyla Sperka, DVM
10411 River Park Pl, Truckee, CA 96161
(530) 587-7200

Tahoe Integrative Vet Care

Dr. Wendy Robinson, DVM - Holistic Veterinary Care
12068 Donner Pass Road, Truckee, CA 96161
(530) 582-1133

Emergency Vet Care

Sierra Vet Specialists- Open 24hrs/day, 7 days a week

555 Morrill Avenue, Reno, Nevada 89512
775-358-8555

Donner-Truckee Veterinary Hospital *weekends only

Dr. Craig Machado, DVM
9701 California 267, Truckee, CA 96161
(530) 587-4366

Medical Assessment Questions

Questions to review if you have concerns about your foster animal

When was your foster animal last normal? _____

Is **appetite** normal? _____

Decreased? Anorexic?

for how long? _____

Drinking normally? _____

Decreased?

for how long? _____

Energy level? _____

Normal? Decreased? Lethargic?

Attitude? _____

BAR (Bright/Alert/Responsive)?

QAR (Quiet/Alert/ Responsive)? Depressed?

Urinating and **defecating** normally?

*If diarrhea - soft formed? Watery? bloody? Amount?

Urinating more frequently? Amount of urine? Straining?

Gum color? Pink and moist? Pale? Brick red?

Off to the right start: Puppies and the critical period of socialization

The greatest window of learning in a dog's life starts – and finishes – early: it opens around 3 weeks of age and closes around 14 weeks. This period allows puppies to be exposed to a wide variety of sights, sounds, smells and sensations without becoming fearful. Why does this matter? Because puppies who miss out on these experiences may never learn to be comfortable around unfamiliar things, paving the way for anxiety, fear and aggression later on in life. While socializing puppies takes time and effort, such efforts are well-spent and can be very enjoyable at the same time. Follow these steps to give your puppy the best start possible:

1. **Handling:** Young puppies should be cuddled and handled daily by as many different people as possible. Keep the contact gentle and pleasant for the pup. Hold the puppy in different positions (never harsh or punitive positions), gently touch their feet, rub their muzzle, stroke their back and sides, look in the ears...try to handle the pup's body in as many ways as possible. This is done most easily when the puppy is very young, before her eyes and ears are fully open (7-10 days from birth), but can also be accomplished in the first 1-2 months.
2. **Sound sensitivity:** Acclimate your puppy to lots of different sounds, being careful not to overwhelm them with too much noise too fast. Expose them to kitchen sounds, telephones ringing, children playing, sportscasters yelling on TV, radios playing and so on.
3. **Food bowl exercises:** Teach your puppy to enjoy having people approach their bowl while they're eating. How? Walk up to your pup during their dinner-time, drop an even-tastier treat into her bowl and walk away. Repeat (once or twice during each meal) until puppy is visibly excited about your approach. Walk up, pick up her bowl, put in a treat, give bowl back, walk away. These exercises are designed to prevent resource-guarding, which occurs when dogs feel anxious about others approaching their own valued resources.
4. **Teach your puppy to be alone:** Puppies must learn to tolerate being alone (completely separate from other people and animals) each and every day so as to avoid developing separation anxiety later in life.
5. **Prevent aggression:** There is no need to "show the dog who's boss" or try to "dominate" them. This includes pinning the dog down, "scruffing" him or popping his leash. Confrontational approaches like these frequently backfire and create the very aggression dogs owners seek to avoid. Focus on rewarding correct behavior and preventing undesirable behavior to teach your puppy human rules and build a trusting relationship.
6. **Socialization:** Expose your pup to new people every day, keeping the interactions pleasant and unthreatening. Focus especially on setting up pleasant encounters with unfamiliar men and well-behaved children. Also expose the puppy to different surfaces, textures and objects.
7. **Bite inhibition:** Provide plenty of appropriate toys to redirect puppy mouths to appropriate outlets. Remember that this is how puppies explore their world...don't take it personally! When puppies bite too hard during play, making a sudden noise ("Ow!") and ending the game will help them learn to use their mouths gently. Never squeeze puppies' mouths shut, yell at them or hold them down: this will frighten them and likely make biting worse!

Housetraining for dogs & puppies:

You can begin to housetrain a puppy at 8 weeks of age. Even if you bring home an adult dog who is housebroken, you will want to follow these guidelines until your foster dog adjusts to his new situation and to your schedule.

Determine where you want your foster animal to eliminate– it could be the backyard, side yard or an indoor spot like a puppy pad. Then take him there every time with a spoken command, such as “go potty”. Take him out when he wakes up, after he eats or drinks, after a play session, or at least every 2 hours. Puppies should go out every 45 minutes until you learn their pattern.

Stand with him for 5 minutes. If he eliminates, reward him with treats and/or praise. If he doesn't go in 5 minutes, take him back inside and try every 15 minutes until he goes. Every time he goes, make sure you reward him.

Supervise the puppy closely while you're inside. If he starts to sniff the floor, or even squats to go, interrupt with a calm “Oops,” scoop him up quickly and take him to the approved spot and praise when he finishes. If he eliminates in the house while you're not paying attention, don't correct him– it's not his fault. Clean it up and go back to your schedule. Use an odor neutralizer to get rid of the smell. Never put the dog's face in his mess or tell at him; he won't understand you, and you will only be teaching him to fear.

Crate Training for dogs & puppies:

Crates provide safe havens for dens for dogs. They calm them and can help prevent destructive chewing, barking and housetraining mistakes. Puppies should not be crated for more hours than they are months old, plus one. For example, a 4 month old pup should not be crated longer than 5 hours.

How long an adult dog can be crated will depend on many factors. For example, if your foster dog was left outside, he has never been required to hold it for any period of time. It will take time for this dog to learn to hold it, and you will need to start slowly. Older dogs and dogs with some medical conditions may only be able to successfully hold it for short periods of time. Rigorous exercise should be given before and after any long periods in the crate, and good chew toys should be in the crate at all times. You may want to crate your new foster dog for the first few nights in your bedroom– most of them feel more secure in their crate and it protects your house from accidents.

Crates should never be used as a means of punishment; they're not to be used for keeping puppies under 6 months out of mischief all day either. Crates should be thought of as dog playrooms, just like child playrooms with games and toys. It should be a place dogs like to be and feel safe and secure.

Foster Puppy & Dog Feeding Guidelines

Adult Dog

Amount per Feeding– 2x/day

2-10 lbs	1/4 cup
11-25 lbs	1/3-1/2 cup
26-50 lbs	1/2-1 cup
51-75 lbs	1-1 1/2 Cups
76 lbs +	1 1/2-2 cups

Puppies (8 weeks-6 months)

Amount per Feeding– 3x/day

2-10 lbs	1/4 cup
11-25 lbs	1/3 cup
26-50 lbs	3/4 cup
51-75 lbs	2/3 cup

Puppies (4 weeks-7 weeks)

Amount per Feeding– 4x-5x/day

2-10 lbs	1/4 cup
11-25 lbs	1/3 cup
26-50 lbs	3/4 cup
51-75 lbs	2/3 cup

*If your foster animal has loose stool, fiber and probiotics can be added to their food at meal times. Fiber and probiotics are available at the shelter.



HUMANE SOCIETY
OF TRUCKEE-TAHOE

Kitten Socialization

You play a vital role, in a kittens socialization: By petting, talking to and playing with your new kitten, you can help them develop good "people skills."

Here are general guidelines for kittens' stages of development that provide an outline of what to expect during their first 18 months of life.

Birth to two weeks: your kitten's neonatal period

- Kitten learns to orient toward sound.
- Eyes begin opening; they are usually open by two weeks of age.
- Competition for rank and territory begins. Separation from mother and littermates at this point can lead to poor learning skills and aggression toward people and other pets.

**Kittens who are gently handled 15 to 40 minutes a day during their first seven weeks are more likely to develop larger brains.*

Two to seven weeks: your kitten becomes social

By the third week, sense of smell is well-developed, and kitten can see well enough to find her mother.

- By the fourth week, sense of smell is fully mature and sense of hearing is well-developed. Kitten starts to interact with littermates and can walk fairly well. The teeth start to come in.
- By the fifth week, eyesight is fully mature, and kitten can run, place her feet precisely, avoid obstacles, stalk and pounce and catch "prey" with her eyes.
- Kitten starts to groom herself and others.
- By the sixth and seventh weeks, kitten begins to develop adult sleeping patterns, motor skills and social interaction abilities.

**Kittens are usually weaned at six to seven weeks, but they may continue to suckle for comfort as their mother gradually leaves them for longer periods of time. Orphaned kittens, or those weaned too soon, are more likely to exhibit inappropriate suckling behaviors later in life, such as sucking on blankets, pillows or your arm. Ideally, kittens should stay with their littermates (or other "role-model" cats) for at least 12 weeks.*

Seven to 14 weeks: the time your kitten will play the most

- Social and object play increases kitten's physical coordination and social skills. Most learning is by observation, preferably of their mother.
- Social play includes belly-ups, hugging, ambushing and licking.
- Object play includes scooping, tossing, pawing, mouthing and holding.
- Combined social/object play includes tail chasing, pouncing, leaping and dancing.

Three to six months: your kitten starts ranking the household

- Kitten is most influenced by their "litter," which may now include playmates of other species.

Kitten begins to see and use ranking (dominance or submission) within household, including humans.

Six to 18 months: your kitten is an adolescent

- Kitten increases exploration of dominance, including challenging humans.

**If not spayed or neutered, kitten experiences beginnings of sexual behavior.*

All Stages: Interactions are important to your kitten

Kittens orphaned or separated from their mother and/or littermates too early often fail to develop appropriate "social skills," such as learning how to send and receive signals, what an "inhibited bite" (acceptable mouthing pressure) means, how far to go in play-wrestling and so forth.

Play is important for kittens because it increases their physical coordination, social skills and learning limits. By interacting with their mother and littermates, kittens explore the ranking process ("who's in charge") and also learn "how to be a cat."

Kittens who are gently handled by people 15 to 40 minutes a day during the first seven weeks are more likely to develop larger brains. They're more exploratory, more playful and better learners. Skills not acquired during the first eight weeks may be lost forever.

While these stages are important and fairly consistent, a cat's mind remains receptive to new experiences and lessons well beyond kittenhood. Most cats are still kittens, in mind and body, through the first two years of life.

Adapted from material originally developed by applied animal behaviorists at the Dumb Friends League, Denver, Colorado

How to Socialize a Feral or Semi Feral Kitten

Socialization

Congratulations on deciding to foster and socialize kittens! Spending time with these fuzzy little guys, though a lot of work, will also be a lot of fun. We have tons of tips on how to help your mini kitties feel at ease around people, and how to help them grow up to be loving companion animals. Now let's get down to business!

Help Kittens Feel Comfortable

First things first, set up the crate that they'll be staying in, make sure it's off of the floor – cats feel safer if they're higher up where they can see their surroundings. After you bring the kittens inside and get them set up in their space, give them an initial two-day adjustment period before trying to socialize them too much—the change of scenery can be stressful! When you do start to spend time with them, begin by moving slowly and speaking softly, and try to keep loud TV or music down. For very young kittens, a soothing technique is to wrap a ticking clock in a towel—it reminds them of their momma's heartbeat.

After they've been with you for a few days, try leaving a TV or radio on so they can get used to people voices and sounds. If there aren't other pets around, you can leave the crate in a busy part of your home, like the living room, so they can begin to see and hear other areas of the home.

Like anyone, kittens react positively to positive experiences and negatively to negative experiences. Don't hold back! Reward kittens when they do well, like come up for snuggles, and avoid scolding.

If a litter of kittens are slow to socialize, you might want to separate the kittens into individual crates or spaces so that they can rely on people more. Or you can make sure to spend some quality time alone with each one. When they feel more comfortable with you, they can be reunited with their brothers and sisters.

Be patient! Spitting, hissing, and hiding are all expressions of fear, not signs of aggression.

Socialize With Food

Kittens love food (who doesn't), and giving the little ones food creates an incentive for them to interact with you and also forms positive associations. Keep dry kitten food out all day, but when you feed wet food, stay in the room so they associate you with food and start to trust you. If they're scared at first, try to give them food on spoon. Over time, move the food plate closer to your body while you sit in the room, until the plate is in your lap and the kittens are comfortable crawling on you to get to it.

Pet the kittens for the first time while they're eating so they stay put. Start petting their little faces, chins, and behind their ears and work up to petting all over. Also take your time building up to holding the kittens, and reward them with some canned cat food or chicken-flavored baby food on a spoon – kittens love people baby food! (Make sure it doesn't have

onion—it's toxic to cats.) Don't give kittens food on your finger though, and don't allow them to play with your hand, or bite or scratch you. A bite from even a young kitten can be painful! Plus, it teaches the kittens that biting is OK (which it's not!).

Socializing With Play

Playing with kittens can help them build trust for people. At least two hours a day of play (all together or broken up) can do the trick – it will go by fast, don't worry! Take time to socialize each of the kittens in a litter individually, while you're down on their level.

Once you've spent enough time with them that they let you hold them, hold the kittens as much as possible. Make sure they are close to your body so they feel your body warmth and heartbeat. And around 3 to 4 weeks old, kittens will love to play with toys, and you should encourage that!

Once the kittens are comfortable enough to fall asleep on your lap or purr around you, they can move from the kitten room to a larger, kitten-proof room.

Introduce New Friends

The goal is to socialize the kittens so that they are comfortable around all people and pets and will be happy in their new homes, so introduce them to new some faces! After the initial two weeks, as long as all are healthy, you can introduce kittens to adult animals, but keep a close eye to make sure everyone gets along OK. A neutered tom cat will likely play and groom the kittens, which is too sweet.

Precautions

Kittens that were outside and are still frightened can hurt you if you are not careful, so don't hesitate to wear gloves or protective clothing if you feel it is needed.

Don't take chances. Sometimes you have to scruff kittens by the back of their neck to gain control. To do it safely, use your entire hand and gently but firmly grasp the fur on back of neck without pinching, pull the cat up, and immediately support her hind legs.

Keeping Kittens Safe

If kittens are in your bathroom, pull the shower curtain up and out of the way, so they can't scale it like the little monkeys they can be, and take all knick-knacks and cleaning products out of the room. And don't keep kittens in a room with a reclining chair. The kittens can be injured or killed if they go inside the chair and accidentally get closed underneath. Double check windows and vents to make sure they are securely fastened – kittens can be little escape artists!

With these tips, the litter of kittens you've taken under your wing will soon be on their way to being fuzzy, cuddly little friends!

Thanks to our friends at Alley Cat Allies for putting together this socialization information!

Foster Dog & Cat Bite Protocol

Please follow this protocol if your foster pet bites you, a member of your household, or anyone else.

If a bite occurs:

1. Immediately remove the foster pet to a safe environment, i.e., a crate or other option that both prevents further injury to the person and provides a calm environment for the animal.
2. Report the **incident immediately** to the Foster Program Manager, foster@hstt.org/530-562-7000. If it is an emergency or you need immediate assistance, call or text the emergency foster phone, 530-562-7000. Do not show up unannounced to the shelter with your foster pet. Please make contact with the Foster Program Manager first. A bite doesn't necessarily require the animal to return to the shelter
3. Your email should include a detailed description of the incident and photos of any injuries.
4. The Animal Programs Director and Foster Program Manager will determine the dog's future placement and any needed behavior modification or training.

If the bite resulted in an injury follow these additional steps:

1. Assess the injured party's need for medical care. (See guidelines below.)
- By CA law, puppies and kittens under the age of 3 months will not have been vaccinated for rabies.
2. If the bite broke the skin (deep scratch, puncture wound, bleeding), it is required by CA state law that the bite be reported and the foster pet be quarantined for 10 days. This can usually be done in the foster home or, be done at HSTT's shelter. If the animal that bit is given a clean bill of health after the determined time period, it could not have passed on the rabies virus at the time of the bite.

Bite Assessment/Wound Care:

Immediately rinse the bite wound(s) with Betadine solution. If that is not available, rinse the wound in running water for 5 minutes and do not use soap. If the person is undecided if medical attention is needed, here are some guidelines:

- Did the bite break the skin?
 - If no, no further action is required.
 - If yes, see below depending on the type of wound:
- *Scratches: Watch for signs of possible infection - swelling, redness, abnormal discharge. If any of those symptoms occurs, seek medical attention.*

- *Punctures: The person bitten may need oral antibiotics. Please seek medical attention IMMEDIATELY to prevent sepsis, loss of function, or even death.*
- *Bleeding: Apply pressure directly to the wound to try to stop the bleeding. If the bleeding is severe call 911.*

Bites are a very dangerous issue and must be reported immediately per HSTT policy. Not doing so can be cause for removal from the foster program. Reporting is especially important for a bite involving a unvaccinated dog. In addition, reporting a bite and the circumstances surrounding a bite enables the HSTT team to potentially develop a more customized plan for your foster dog.

Appropriate medical treatment is also crucial. An infected bite can cost thousands of dollars if not treated immediately and, as stated above, can cause sepsis, loss of function, even death.

HSTT IS NOT liable for any damages relating to a bite or responsible for any medical bill or other cost associated with a bite (including any injury to another animal). However, we can often provide suggestions on what to do after a bite occurs. If you choose not to seek medical help, HSTT IS NOT liable for any resulting consequences.

In Case Of An Emergency

In the case of an emergency requiring you to evacuate your home, plan to take your foster pet with you to the location you evacuate to. We recommend having a go-bag with the necessities to care for your foster pet ready to go at a moment's notice. Once evacuated, if you cannot continue to provide care and/or housing under these circumstances, please contact us so we can make further arrangements. Please allow at least 48-72 hours for us to find alternative placement as our shelter may be at capacity with other displaced pets. We're happy to place the foster pet sooner, if possible.

Lost Foster Pet Protocol

Please follow the below steps if your foster pet gets lost/loose.

1. The foster parent will notify HSTT's Foster Manager immediately on the emergency foster phone, 530-562-7000.
2. The Foster Manager will then inform all HSTT and TOT Animal Services staff starting with HSTT's Executive Director and Animal Programs Director and the TOT's Shelter Supervisor.
3. Create a lost report in the joint HSTT/TOT lost/found log.
4. HSTT's Foster Manager will create a flyer to post around town as well as electronically from the Lost Dog Flyer Template.
5. The poster will include:
 - Photo
 - Name
 - Date lost
 - Last seen location
 - Contact information of the foster and the shelter
 - Description of the animal including weight, age, breed, gender and collar
 - Any special instructions: ie. Shy/fearful do not approach
5. Post the electronic version of the flyer to Truckee/Tahoe People, Lost/Found Dogs of Truckee-Tahoe, HSTT Volunteers and HSTT Alumni Facebook pages.
6. Gather a group of staff and volunteers to canvas the area where the dog was lost.
7. Leave food and familiar smelling clothing or blanket items on the porch or near the front door of the fosters home.
8. Consider setting a live trap.

When the missing pet is found

1. If the pet appears to be in fairly decent shape coordinate with the shelter medical staff for an examination.
2. If the pet is injured or seems in distress, take them to SVS emergency vet immediately and notify HSTT's Animal Programs Manager and medical staff of the situation.

LOST DOG



DOG'S NAME

LAST SEEN LOCATION AND DATE

Description of the animal including weight, age, breed, gender and collar

Any special instructions: ie. Shy/fearful do not approach

***CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE FOSTER
AND THE SHELTER***

Helping Your Foster Pet Get Adopted

Please review the following steps that can help market your foster pet and get them into their forever home faster!

- **Good quality photos**

Headshots and full body photos of your foster pet are usually the best. The picture should be bright, clear and in focus. Having your foster pet looking directly at the camera can make for a powerful photo.

- **Good quality videos**

Videos should be shot in a wide angle, so hold your phone sideways when taking a video. Video's should be 1 minute or less.

- **Fill out the foster survey**

Completing the survey is an important part of fostering and helps shelter staff in getting to know the animals personality better so that they can place them in the best forever home!

- **Posting on your personal Facebook or Instagram pages**

Posting photos and updates of your foster pet on your personal social media sites. Please make sure that you include they are available for adoption through the Humane Society of Truckee-Tahoe and provide that they can contact us via email at adoptions@hstt.org or by calling 530-587-5948

- **Word of mouth**

By simply telling you friends, family members, neighbors, etc. about your amazing foster pet can create potential adopters. If someone is interested make sure they know they must contact HSTT by emailing adoptions@hstt.org or by calling 530-587-5948 to move forward with the adoption process.

Adopting Your Foster Pet or Having a Friend/Family Member Adopt

- If you are interested in adopting your foster pet, foster homes typically have first right of refusal. Unless animals are brought in for a specific event/reason. In that case the foster will be told at pick up or before that their foster pet won't be available for them to adopt.
- If a foster chooses to adopt their foster pet then they can complete the paperwork and process the adoption immediately after their pet's spay/neuter surgery.
- Adoptions cannot happen before an animal is spayed/neutered.
- Fosters will pay the adoption fee unless the fee is sponsored or waived.
 - Puppies \$160
 - Dogs 5 months and older \$110
 - Kittens \$100
 - Adult cats 5 months and older \$75
- If a friend/family member would like to adopt then they are handled like any other adopter and are allowed to adopt on a first come, first served basis (with approved questionnaire).
- If the friend/family member has already met the animal in their foster home then they don't need to spend any time with him/her at the shelter. They can just come in and begin the process since they've already met the pet.
- A friend/family member is allowed to fill out the paperwork in advance and have everything ready to go. This way when the animal is ready for adoption they just need to be the first person at the shelter to adopt that animal.
- If the friend/family member has not yet met the animal then they will need to spend time with that animal here at the shelter before deciding to move forward with the adoption just like any other adopter.