Saving the whole family®
disaster preparedness

AVMA
Our Passion, Our Profession.
AVMF
American Veterinary Medical Foundation

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS SERIES
NATURE AND LIFE HAVE FURY DAYS

Tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, fires, blizzards, terrorism...

Devastating natural and man-made disasters can ravage our lives. No one is exempt from the possibility of being personally affected. You need to prepare for yourself and for your animals in case of disaster.

The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) has developed this booklet to help you avoid having to leave your animals stranded in the event of a disaster or an evacuation.

For the most current information and for links to additional websites avma.org
DO NOT WAIT UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE

Countless times people have been told to leave their homes for a “short time,” only to find they cannot return for days or weeks. Even disasters like gas leaks and minor flooding can keep you from tending to your animals for an extended period of time. To prevent situations such as these: TAKE YOUR ANIMALS WITH YOU.

It is best to be overly cautious when a disaster advisory or warning has been issued. Preparing ahead of time and acting quickly are the best ways to keep you and your family, including your animals, out of danger. Familiarize yourself with each type of disaster that could affect your area.

Some common hazards include:
- Flooding
- Fires (structure fires and wild fires)
- Earthquake
- Hurricanes
- Tornadoes
- Other severe weather (windstorms, lightning, hail, blizzards)
- Man-made disasters (chemical spills, nuclear incidents)
- Terrorism

For more information about hazards Ready.gov

- Be prepared for the possible disruption of services for extended periods of time, including gas, electricity, phone (cellular and land lines), internet service, and local sources of food, water and fuel.
- Have a plan in place and practice the plan prior to a disaster. This will help you successfully evacuate and maintain the safety of your family and your animals.
PREPARING A DISASTER PLAN

Schedule an appointment to talk to your VETERINARIAN about disaster planning.

- Assemble an animal EVACUATION KIT.
- Develop an evacuation plan for all of your animals and practice the plan.
- If you live in an apartment, make sure your animals are on record with management and they are able to be evacuated using the stairs. Teach dogs how to go up and down stairs to better assist rescue personnel.
- Keep written directions to your home near your telephone. This will help you and others explain to emergency responders exactly how to get to your home.
- Identify alternate sources of food and water.
- Have well maintained backup generators and a source of fuel for use in food-animal production operations.
- Keep vehicles well maintained and full of gas.
- Keep emergency cash on hand. (*Remember: ATMs may not work.*)
- If you have horses or livestock, good barn and field maintenance can reduce danger. If evacuating is impossible, decide on the safest housing option for your animals, realizing that the situation is still life threatening. Assess the stability and safety of barns and other structures, promptly remove dead trees, and minimize debris in fields and the immediate environment. If you live in an area prone to wildfires, clear away brush and maintain a defensible space around structures.
IN CASE YOU ARE NOT AT HOME

Place stickers on front and back house doors, barn doors, and pasture entrances to notify neighbors, fire fighters, police, and other rescue personnel of animals on your property and the location of your evacuation supplies.

- Keep a list of the species, number and locations of your animals near your evacuation supplies and note animals’ favorite hiding spots. This will save precious rescue time.

- Keep muzzles, handling gloves, catch nets and animal restraints where rescue personnel can find them. Remember that animals may become unpredictable when frightened.

- Designate a willing neighbor to tend to your animals in the event a disaster occurs when you are not at home. This person should have a key to your home, be familiar with your animals, know your evacuation procedures, and where your evacuation supplies are kept.

- Include a letter signed by you in your evacuation kit that releases your neighbor from responsibility if an animal is injured during an evacuation.

- You may also want to have a signed veterinary medical treatment authorization with your evacuation kit — this will aid your veterinarian in providing care if your animal must be treated during your absence.
IDENTIFICATION

Having identification on your animals, including rabies and license tags, if applicable, may help reunite you with your animal(s) in the event you are separated. Identification should provide your name, home address, phone number(s), and the phone number of someone out-of-state with whom you will be in contact during or soon after the disaster/evacuation. If possible, include your veterinarian’s name, location, and phone number. Examples of some forms of identification are listed below.

Small Animal

- collar tag (a piece of tape applied to the back of the collar tag can provide evacuation site information – use waterproof ink)
- microchip*
- tattoo
- temporary neckband
- waterproof pouch attached to collar with identification information inside
- many reptiles may be marked with a permanent felt-tipped marker
- clear identification on cage/housing for confined animals
Equine

- microchip*
- tattoo
- halter tag
- neck collars
- leg band
- brand
- mane clip
- luggage tag braided into tail or mane
- clipper-shaved information in the animal’s hair
- livestock marking crayon, non-toxic, non-water-soluble spray paint, or non-water-soluble markers to write on the animal’s side
- permanent marker to mark hooves

Livestock

- neck chain
- ear notches
- leg band
- ear tag
- brand
- livestock marking crayon, non-toxic, non-water-soluble spray paint, or markers to write on the animal’s side
- wattle notching
- ear tattoo
- back or tail tag

* A small device about the size of a grain of rice, inserted by a veterinarian.

IMPORTANT: Make sure the microchip is registered with a national pet recovery database and that your contact information is kept current.
To decrease the risk of disease transmission, keep animals from different households separated as much as possible and use the best possible hygiene.

**Small Animal**

- Leash, collar, and/or harness for each pet.
- For each pet: a collapsible cage or airline approved carrier with proper bedding. This can be used for transportation and housing purposes. Owning enough carriers to accommodate your pets facilitates a speedy evacuation and may mean the difference between the life or death of your pets.
- Familiarize your animals with evacuation procedures and cages/carriers. Take the cage/carrier out several times a year and put toys, blankets and treats inside. By doing this, you hope to reinforce positive feelings associated with the animal carrier.
- Cat carriers should be large enough to hold a small litter pan and two small dishes and still allow your cat enough room to lie down comfortably or stand to use the litter pan.
- Dog kennels or collapsible cages should be large enough to hold two no-spill bowls and still allow your dog enough room to stand and turn around.
- For added assurance, clearly label each carrier with your identification and contact information.
- Locate and PREARRANGE an evacuation site for your family and animals that is outside your immediate area. Ideally, this will be a friend/relative or a pet-friendly hotel willing to let your family and animals stay in the event of a disaster. Other possible animal housing options include veterinary hospitals, boarding kennels, and animal shelters.
**Equine/Livestock**

Equine/livestock evacuation can be challenging:

- Develop an evacuation plan and make sure animals are familiar with being loaded onto a trailer.
- Premises with facilities specifically designed to load and handle livestock will be much more successful in evacuating and relocating livestock.
- Locate and prearrange an evacuation site for your animals outside your immediate area.

Possible sites include:

- veterinary or land grant colleges
- racetracks
- show grounds
- pastures
- stables
- fairgrounds
- equestrian centers
- livestock corrals
- stockyards or auction facilities
- other boarding facilities

If you do not have enough trailers to quickly transport all of your animals to an evacuation site, contact neighbors, local haulers, farmers, producers, or other transportation providers to establish a network of available and reliable resources that can provide transportation in the event of a disaster.

**NOTES:**
Make photocopies of important veterinary documents and keep them in the evacuation kit.

**Vaccination records**
- Vaccinations: type and date
- Rabies certificate, if applicable

**Medical history**
- Important test results, such as Feline Leukemia/Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FeLv/FIV), heartworm, equine infectious anemia (Coggins test), tuberculosis, and brucellosis
- Medical conditions and medications (including drug name, dosage, and frequency of dosing)
- If your animal has a microchip, a record of the microchip number
- **For cattle:** If an individual animal is or has been medically treated and is still under a withdrawal period, a treatment record must be maintained. The record must include animal’s ID or group ID, date of treatment/s, the drug used and the drug manufacturer’s serial or lot number, dosage of drug administered, route and location of administration, and the person administering the drug. The earliest date the animal could clear the withdrawal period for the administered drug should also be listed.

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PROOF OF OWNERSHIP

Make copies of registration information, adoption papers, proof of purchase, and microchip information and store them in the evacuation kit. List each one of your animals and their species, breed, age, sex, color, and distinguishing characteristics.

Keep current photographs of your animals in the evacuation kit for identification purposes. Include some photos of you with your animals to help you reclaim your animal(s) if you are separated. Consider preparing waterproof “Lost Pet” signs with your animal’s photo, your name, and your contact information to use in case your animal is lost. If your pet has a microchip, call the company to register your pet’s information and make sure to keep that information updated.

NOTES:
Prepare your emergency contact list now, before disaster strikes. Include addresses and 24-hour contact numbers, if available. This information can be used by you during a disaster or while evacuating and by rescue personnel responding to a disaster affecting your animals. Keep one copy near your telephone and one copy in your animal evacuation kit.

- Numbers where you may be reached
  pager/cell phone _________________________________
  work phone _____________________________________

- Your prearranged evacuation site

- Local contact person in case of emergency if you are not available ______________________________________

- Out-of-state contact person ________________________

- Your veterinarian’s name, clinic name, and phone numbers
  __________________________________________________
  __________________________________________________

- Alternate veterinarian (30-90 miles away, provides boarding) _______________________________________

- Boarding facility (local) ____________________________

- Boarding facility (30-90 miles away) __________________

- Hotels that allow pets (90 mile radius) ________________

- Local Animal Control Agency _______________________

- Local Police Department ___________________________

- Local Fire Department _____________________________
Local Public Health Department ________________________________

Local Red Cross chapter _________________________________

List of internet “lost and found” animal sites

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

Local animal shelter, local humane society, or local society for the prevention of cruelty to animals (SPCA)

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Additional contacts for equine/livestock owners

- State veterinarian
- State veterinary colleges or land grant colleges of agriculture
- Private stables/farms
- County Extension office; especially important for livestock owners
- Brand inspector, if applicable
- State and county livestock associations
- Racetracks
- Fairgrounds
- Show grounds
- Stockyards
- Equestrian centers
- Local haulers or neighbors to help with transportation

- Feed distributor
- American Association of Equine Practitioners (aaep.org)
- American Association of Bovine Practitioners (aabp.org)
- American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners (aasrp.org)
- American Association of Swine Veterinarians (aasp.org)
- USDA-APHIS District Director/Assistant District Director (bit.ly/USDA-APHIS)
- USDA-APHIS Emergency Coordinator
The following lists will help you prepare an evacuation kit for your animal(s) in the event of a disaster. Assemble the kit in easy-to-carry, waterproof containers. Store it in an easily accessible location away from areas with temperature extremes. Replace the food, water, and medications as often as needed to maintain quality and freshness and in accordance with expiration dates. If medications are stored elsewhere due to temperature requirements (refrigeration), indicate the name of the medication and its location.

Consult your veterinarian for advice on making an animal evacuation kit and a first aid kit appropriate for your animals. Become familiar with the items in your kit and how they are used before you need to use them. Your veterinarian may recommend an animal first aid book to include in your kit. Consult your veterinarian regarding emergency first aid procedures and administration of medications.

- 2-week supply of food (dry & canned)
- 2-week supply of water in plastic gallon jugs with secure lids
- Batteries (flashlight, radio)
- Cage/carrier (one for each animal, labeled with your contact information)
- Can opener (manual)
- Cat/wildlife gloves
- Copies of veterinary records and proof of ownership
- Emergency contact list
- Familiar items to make pets feel comfortable (favorite toys, treats, blankets)
- First aid kit (see next page)
- Flashlight
- Instructions
  - Diet: record the diet for each individual animal, including what not to feed in case of allergies.
  - Medications: list each animal separately, and for each medication include the drug name, dose and frequency. Provide veterinary and pharmacy contact information for refills.
- Leash and collar or harness (for each animal)
- Litter, litter pan, litter scoop
- Maps of local area and alternate evacuation routes in addition to GPS (in case of road closures)
- Muzzles (dog or cat)
- Newspaper (bedding, litter)
- No-spill food and water dishes
- Paper towels
- Radio (solar and battery operated)
- Spoon (for canned food)
- Stakes and tie-outs
- Trash bags
**SMALL ANIMAL FIRST AID KIT**

Consult your veterinarian when developing a first aid kit. The items below serve only as examples of what may be included in a small animal first aid kit.

- Activated charcoal (liquid)
- Anti-diarrheal liquid or tablets
- Antibiotic ointment (for wounds)
- Antibiotic eye ointment
- Bandage scissors
- Bandage tape
- Betadine® (povidone-iodine) or Nolvasan® (chlorhexidine), scrub and solution
- Cotton bandage rolls
- Cotton-tipped swabs
- Elastic bandage rolls
- Eye rinse (sterile)
- Flea and tick prevention and treatment
- Gauze pads and rolls
- Ice cream sticks (which may be used as splints)
- Isopropyl alcohol/alcohol prep pads
- Latex gloves or non-allergenic gloves
- Liquid dish detergent (mild wound and body cleanser)
- Measuring spoons
- Medications and preventatives (such as heartworm prevention), minimum 2-week supply, with clearly labeled instructions. Provide veterinary and pharmacy contact information for refills.
- Non-adherent bandage pads
- Saline solution (for rinsing wounds)
- Sterile lubricant (water based)
- Styptic powder (clotting agent)
- Syringe or eyedropper
- Thermometer (digital)
- Tourniquet
- Towel and washcloth
- Tweezers

**NOTES:**

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EQUINE EVACUATION KIT

- 7-10 day supply of feed, supplements, and water
- Bandannas (to use as blindfolds)
- Batteries (flashlight, radio)
- Blankets
- Copies of veterinary records and proof of ownership
- Duct tape
- Emergency contact list
- First aid kit
- Flashlight
- Fly spray
- Grooming brushes
- Heavy gloves (leather)
- Hoof knife
- Hoof nippers
- Hoof pick
- Hoof rasp

- Instructions
  - Diet: record the diet for your animals.
  - Medications: list each animal separately, and for each medication include the drug name, dose and frequency. Provide veterinary and pharmacy contact information for refills.
- Knife (sharp, all-purpose)
- Leg wraps and leg quilts
- Maps of local area and alternate evacuation routes in addition to GPS (in case of road closures)
- Non-nylon halters and leads (leather/cotton)
- Paper towels
- Plastic trash cans with lids (can be used to store water)
- Radio (solar, hand cranked and/or battery operated)
- Rope or lariat
- Shovel
- Tarpaulins
- Trash bags
- Twitch
- Water buckets
- Wire cutters

NOTES:

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Consult your veterinarian when developing a first aid kit. The items below serve only as examples of what may be included in an equine first aid kit.

- 7-10 day supply of feed and water
- Antibiotic ointment (for wounds)
- Antibiotic eye ointment
- Bandage scissors
- Bandage tape
- Batteries (flashlight, radio)
- Betadine® (povidone-iodine) or Nolvasan® (chlorhexidine), scrub and solution
- Copies of veterinary records and proof of ownership
- Cotton/leather halter/lead
- Cotton bandage rolls
- Cotton-tipped swabs
- Duct tape
- Elastic bandage rolls
- Emergency contact list
- Eye rinse (sterile)
- Flashlight
- Gauze pads and rolls
- Heavy gloves (leather)
- Instructions
  - Diet: record the diet for your animals.
  - Medications: list each animal separately, and for each medication include the drug name, dose and frequency. Provide veterinary and pharmacy contact information for refills.
- Isopropyl alcohol/alcohol prep pads
- Knife (sharp, all-purpose)
- Latex gloves or non-allergenic gloves
- Maps of local area and alternate evacuation routes in addition to GPS (in case of road closures)
- Medications (minimum 2 week supply, with clearly labeled instructions)
- Non-adherent bandage pads
- Plastic trash cans with lids (can be used to store water)
- Portable livestock panels
- Radio (solar, hand-cranked and/or battery operated)
- Rope or lariat
- Saline solution (for rinsing wounds)
- Shovel
- Sterile lubricant (water-based)
- Thermometer (digital)
- Tincture of green soap
- Tourniquet
- Towel and washcloth
- Tweezers
- Water buckets
- Whip, prods
- Wire cutters
LIVESTOCK EVACUATION KIT

- 7-10 day supply of feed and water
- Batteries (flashlight, radio)
- Copies of veterinary records and proof of ownership
- Cotton halter
- Duct tape
- Emergency contact list
- Flashlight
- Heavy gloves (leather)
- Instructions
  - Diet: record the diet for your animals.
  - Medications: list each animal separately, and for each medication include the drug name, dose and frequency. Provide veterinary and pharmacy contact information for refills.
- Knife (sharp, all-purpose)
- Maps of local area and alternate evacuation routes in addition to GPS (in case of road closures)
- Nose leads
- Plastic trash cans with lids (can be used to store water)
- Portable livestock panels
- Radio (solar, hand-cranked and/or battery operated)
- Rope or lariat
- Shovel
- Water buckets
- Whip, prods
- Wire cutters

NOTES:
Be sure to include backyard poultry in your plan.

- Leg bands with an emergency telephone number and photos of birds can help you identify them if they escape or get lost.
- Plastic poultry transport crates/coops work well for transporting chickens. Transfer birds to more suitable housing as soon as possible to facilitate feeding and watering.
- At the evacuation site, house birds away from noisy areas and other flocks and protect them from the weather and predators.
- Vehicle interiors should be warmed in winter or cooled in summer before transporting birds.
- Line crates or cages with shavings or other absorbent material for ease of cleaning.

- Feed and water for 7-10 days. Vitamin and electrolyte packs (Stress packs) may help ease the stress.
- Sufficient feeders and waterers for the number of birds.
- Detergent, disinfectant, gloves and other cleaning supplies for cleaning cages, feeders and drinkers.
- Extra absorbent bedding material (newspapers can work temporarily) to line cages or temporary coops.
- If evacuating chicks, consider their special needs (heat, food, equipment).

NOTES:
EVACUATING BIRDS, REPTILES, SMALL MAMMALS AND OTHER PETS

Identification, medical records, and proof of ownership are essential for all pets. Transportation of the species mentioned in this section may require additional attention and care in order to decrease chances of stress-induced illness or death. To decrease the risk of disease transmission, keep animals from different sources separated as much as possible and use the best possible hygiene.

**Birds**
- Transportation of pet birds is best accomplished using small, secure, covered carriers to avoid injury.
- If traveling in cold weather, always warm the interior of your vehicle before moving your bird(s) from the house to the vehicle.
- Transfer your bird(s) to a standard cage upon arrival at the evacuation site; covering the cage may reduce stress; make the transfer in a small, enclosed room to reduce the risk of escape.
- Keep birds in quiet areas and do not allow them out of the cage in unfamiliar surroundings. Provide fresh food and water daily.
- If your bird appears ill, lower the cage perch, food dish, and water bowl and consult a veterinarian as soon as possible.
- In addition to the pertinent items listed under small animal evacuation kit, include:
  - necessary dietary supplements
  - plant mister for cooling birds in hot weather
  - hot water bottle for warming birds in cold weather
  - materials to line the bottom of the cage
  - cage perch
  - toys

**Reptiles**
- Transportation of small reptiles can be accomplished using a pillowcase, cloth sack, or small transport carrier.
- If possible, promote defecation before transporting the animal (for example, allow tortoises, lizards, or snakes to soak in a shallow water bath before bagging or caging).
- Transfer your pet to a secure cage at the evacuation site as soon as possible and if appropriate.
- In addition to the pertinent items listed under small animal evacuation kit, include:
  - essential dietary supplements
  - water bowl for soaking
  - spray bottle for misting
  - extra bags or newspapers
  - heating pad
  - battery-operated heat source or other appropriate heat source
  - extra batteries
  - appropriate handling gloves/supplies
- Since most reptiles do not eat daily, feeding during evacuation circumstances may increase stress. Determine if feeding is in the animal’s best interest, especially if the container may become fouled.
- Housing at the evacuation facility should be consistent
with that required by the reptile. If possible, place the enclosure in a controlled environment, away from areas of heavy traffic, loud noises, and vibrations.

- Make sure the container housing the reptile is escape proof. Nonetheless, plan for escapes.

**Amphibians**

- Transportation of amphibians can be accomplished using watertight plastic bags, such as the ones used for pet fish transport; or plastic containers, such as plastic shoeboxes or plastic food containers with snap-on lids.

- It is best to place only one species or, if possible, only one animal per container.

- Make small ventilation holes in the upper wall or plastic lid. Smooth the inner surface of the holes with a file or sandpaper to prevent injury to the animal.

- For terrestrial or semi aquatic amphibians, use a tiny amount of water, or moistened paper towels, clean foam rubber, or moss as a suitable substrate.

- For aquatic species, fill the plastic bag one third full of water, inflate the bag with fresh air and close with a knot or rubber band. It is best to use clean water from the animal’s enclosure to minimize physiologic stress.

- Care must be taken to monitor water and air temperature, humidity, lighting, and nutrition during the time that the animal is at the evacuation facility. Housing at the evacuation facility should be consistent with that required by the amphibian.

- If possible, place the enclosure, in a controlled environment, away from areas of heavy traffic, loud noises, and vibrations.

- Make sure that the container housing the amphibian is escape proof. Nonetheless, plan for escapes.

- Take an extra container of water, clean moist paper towels or clean moss as is appropriate in case any of your pet’s containers break or leak.

- Feeding during evacuation circumstances may increase stress so it may not be in the animal’s best interests to supply food, especially if the water may become fouled.

**Other Small Animals**

- Transportation of most small mammals (ferrets, hamsters, gerbils, rats, mice, guinea pigs, etc.) is best accomplished using a secure, covered carrier or cage to reduce stress.

- In addition to the pertinent items listed under small animal evacuation kit, include:
  - necessary dietary supplements
  - extra bedding materials
  - appropriate exercise equipment
Evacuate your family, including your animals, as early as possible. By leaving early, you will decrease the chance of becoming a disaster victim yourself.

- Bring your dogs, cats, and other small animals indoors.
- Make sure all animals have some form of identification securely fastened to them (or their cage, in the case of smaller, caged pets). The utilization of permanent identification is encouraged.
- Place all small pets, including cats and small dogs, inside individual transportable carriers. When stressed, animals that normally get along may become aggressive towards each other.
- Secure leashes on all large dogs.
- Load larger animal cages/carriers into your vehicle. These will serve as temporary housing for your animals, if needed.
- Load the animal evacuation kit and supplies into your vehicle.
- Call your prearranged animal evacuation site to confirm availability of space.
- Implement your equine/livestock evacuation plan.
- If evacuation of horses/livestock is impossible, relocate them to the safest place possible based on the type of imminent disaster and the environment, realizing that the situation could be life threatening.
  - Make sure they have access to hay, or an appropriate and safe free-choice food source; clean water; and the safest living area possible, including high ground above flood level.
  - Do not rely on automatic watering systems, because power may be lost.
  - The decision to leave your horses/livestock in the field or in the barn should be based on the risks of injury resulting from the disaster as well as from the horse’s/livestock’s immediate environment during that disaster.
  - Factors to consider include the stability of the barn, the risk of flooding, and the amount of trees and debris in the fields.
  - If time permits, secure or remove all outdoor objects that could turn into dangerous flying debris.
NOW WHAT DO YOU DO?

After the disaster

- Survey the area inside and outside your home to identify sharp objects, dangerous materials, dangerous wildlife, contaminated water, downed power lines, or other hazards.
- Examine your animals closely, and contact your veterinarian immediately if you observe injuries or signs of illness.
- Familiar scents and landmarks may have changed, and this can confuse your animals.
- Release equines/livestock in safe and enclosed areas only. Initial release should take place during daylight hours when the animals can be closely observed.
- Release cats, dogs, and other small animals indoors only. They could encounter dangerous wildlife and debris if allowed outside unsupervised and unrestrained.
- Release birds and reptiles only if necessary and only when they are calm and in an enclosed room.
- Reintroduce food in small servings, gradually working up to full portions if animals have been without food for a prolonged period of time.
- Allow uninterrupted rest/sleep to allow animals to recover from the trauma and stress.
- If your animals are lost, physically check animal control and animal shelters DAILY for lost animals. Some emergency response agencies may also use social media (Facebook, etc.) to post information about lost and found animals.
- Post waterproof lost animal notices and notify local law enforcement, animal care and control officials, veterinarians, and your neighbors of any lost animals (utilize online resources for lost and found animals).
- If your animal is lost and has a microchip, notify the microchip registry that your animal is missing.
The American Veterinary Medical Association

The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) was established in 1863 and is the largest veterinary medical association in the world. As a not-for-profit association established to advance the science and art of veterinary medicine, the AVMA is recognized as the national voice for the veterinary profession. The association’s more than 95,000 members are involved in the full spectrum of areas of veterinary medical practice including private, corporate, academic, industrial, governmental, military, and public health services.

The American Veterinary Medical Foundation (AVMF)

As AVMA’s charitable arm, the American Veterinary Medical Foundation helps veterinarians provide the best care possible for all animals, supporting healthier communities across the country.

The AVMF is uniquely positioned to engage a loyal community of pet owners, animal supporters, veterinarians, veterinary students, veterinary colleges, other animal health organizations, corporate donors, community foundations and members of the public.

Since 1963, the AVMF has supported veterinary medicine and animals’ health through educational resources, medical care of at-risk animals, disaster grants to support the care of animals and support of life-saving research.

Education has long been a primary focus of the AVMF’s work, ensuring future veterinarians have the skills and training necessary to ensure the good health of our pets, horses, laboratory animals, zoo animals and others; safeguard our food supply; and protect public health. The AVMF is committed to helping offset the cost of veterinary medical education. Scholarships support outstanding veterinary students who are addressing the health and research needs of society, both today and tomorrow.

The Veterinary Care Charitable Fund® provides veterinary practices with a simple and effective way to offer low or no-cost veterinary services to clients facing personal hardships and support animals who are injured or rescued from abuse or neglect. The program offers a solution which helps ensure animals get the veterinary care they need and families don’t have to choose between financial stability and the health of their companions.

The AVMF provides two grant programs to help veterinarians and the animals they care for during times of disaster. Reimbursement Grants are available to support animal victims of hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, wildfires and other disasters. Relief Grants assist veterinarians and veterinary students who have experienced an emergency need for basic necessities due to a disaster.

Animal research is crucial to the future of veterinary medicine. The AVMF focuses on funding investigations that will help lead to improved prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of prevalent, life-threatening diseases in animals and the impact on human health.

For more information avmf.org
Acknowledgements

The AVMF for its continued support of AVMA disaster relief efforts

The American Association of Equine Practitioners aaep.org
The American Association of Bovine Practitioners aabp.org
The Association of Reptilian & Amphibian Veterinarians arav.org
Association of Avian Veterinarians aav.org
American Association of Avian Pathologists aaap.info
Support the work of the American Veterinary Medical Foundation!

Donate today at [avmf.org/donate](http://avmf.org/donate) or mail checks to
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