



# ANIMAL CRACKERS

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER ~ FEBRUARY 2021

Thank you, Dusty Dustin, for the Beautiful murals on the photo doors at the shelter!



Dusty has painted over 80 murals in Calaveras and northern California over the past 30 years. Her earlier career as a graphic designer gave her many opportunities to work with businesses and homeowners to create unique, artistic murals, stained glass, and corporate images. In her early 40s, new opportunities allowed her to work with students at over a dozen area schools, creating murals both on schools and in the community.

Several of these can still be seen in Calaveras County. At age 47, Dusty began a 19-year career as a PE teacher at Toyon Middle School, and

continued painting murals with kids, as well as painting professional school logos at Toyon and Calaveras High.

Dusty retired a few years ago, and now enjoys donating her time and talent to causes close to her heart. She is looking forward to bringing her colorful energy to the Calaveras Animal Shelter exterior walls, making them inviting and easy to identify.



dusty dustyn, artist, cyclist, coach  
209-304-2712  
TBF Head Cycling Coach  
USACycling Level 2 Coach  
Hammer Nutrition - Rudy Project - Voler - sponsored athlete

Follow us on face book: "TBF Women's Cycling" and "dusty dustyn"

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"A man and his dog were walking along a road. The man was enjoying the scenery, when it suddenly occurred to him that he was dead. He remembered dying, and that the dog walking beside him had been dead for years. He wondered where the road was leading them.

After a while, they came to a high, white stone wall along one side of the road. It looked like fine marble. At the top of a long hill, it was broken by a tall arch that glowed in the sunlight.

When he was standing before it, he saw a magnificent gate in the arch that looked like mother-of-pearl, and the street that led to the gate looked like pure gold. He and the dog walked toward the gate, and as he got closer, he saw a man at a desk to one side.

When he was close enough, he called out, 'Excuse me, where are we?' 'This is Heaven, sir,' the man answered. 'Would you happen to have some water?' the man asked. 'Of course, sir. Come right in, and I'll have some ice water brought right up'. The man gestured, and the gate began to open. 'Can my friend,' gesturing toward his dog, 'come in, too?' the traveler asked. 'I'm sorry, sir, but we don't accept pets.'

The man thought a moment and then turned back toward the road and continued the way he had been going with his dog.

After another long walk, and at the top of another long hill, he came to a dirt road leading through a farm gate that looked as if it had never been closed. There was no fence. As he approached the gate, he saw a man inside, leaning against a tree and reading a book.

'Excuse me!' he called to the man. 'Do you have any water?' 'Yeah, sure, there's a pump over there, come on in..' 'How about my friend here?' the traveler gestured to the dog. 'There should be a bowl by the pump.'

They went through the gate, and sure enough, there was an old-fashioned hand pump with a bowl beside it. The traveler filled the water bowl and took a long drink himself, then he gave some to the dog.

When they were full, he and the dog walked back toward the man who was standing by the tree. 'What do you call this place?' the traveler asked. 'This is Heaven,' he answered.

'Well, that's confusing,' the traveler said. 'The man down the road said that was Heaven, too.' 'Oh, you mean the place with the gold street and pearly gates? Nope. That's hell.'

'Doesn't it make you mad for them to use your name like that?' 'No, we're just happy that they screen out the folks who would leave their best friends behind.'" Dogs are family ♡

~Anonymous Author and Artwork



Just picked up my social distance support animal.



## Dog Stats

(by Ed and Dolores Ransom)

Month	Volunteer	
	Hours	Adoptions
November	226.5	4
December	155	6
January	201	6
Totals	582.5	16

## Happy Riley Update

I received a generous donation via PayPal and as is sometimes necessary, I sent a note to the donor asking if the donation was for a special purpose.

It turns out the donor was none other than Riley's new mom! Many of you will remember him and here is what JoAnne replied:

*Good morning and happy new year! Yes, we adopted our sweet boy Riley (after my sister Sarah Corley fostered him) and brought him to Maine. He's a beautiful, happy, thriving boy and I'd love the gift to be in honor of my sister on his behalf. Thank you so much for all you do!*



She said he's their "big squishy boy". I love such a happy ending!

## And wait! There's more!

Again, there was another generous donation where I contacted the donor and here is her reply:

*Hi Kim,  
We adopted 2 kittens from your shelter on 12/29 and we couldn't be happier! It is obvious to us that our kitties were loved and nurtured under your care. Our family was SO impressed with the staff and the facilities that we wanted to make a donation to show our appreciation.*

*Thanks!  
Lisa Bliss*

Cynthia Pino provided a little more to the story as well:

*The kittens were adopted by a wonderful family on Tuesday (12/29) —mom, dad and two teenagers,*

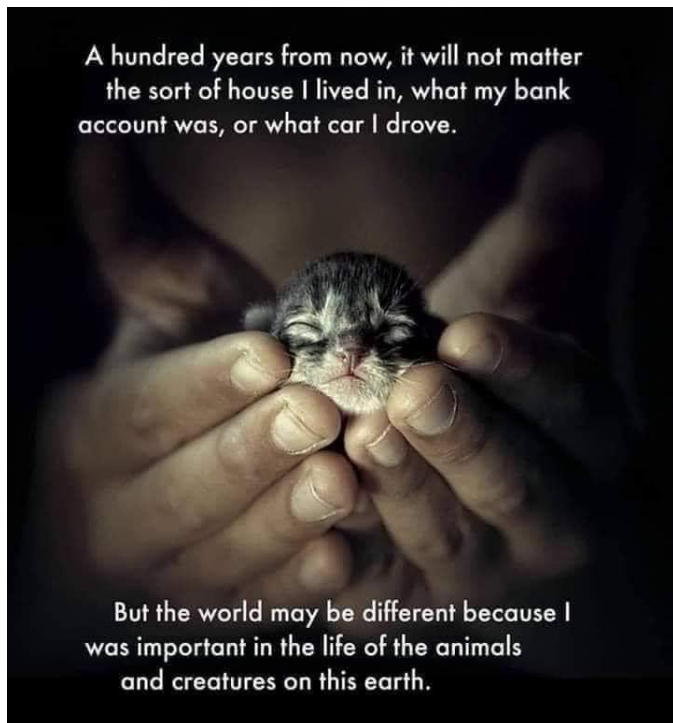


13 and 16. Mona told me they originally wanted one kitty, but saw how much the kittens loved each other and how well they played together and decided to adopt them both. Mona and Kathy were the staff members who helped them with the adoption.

The family lives in Pleasant Hill and have a vacation home in Arnold. Mona lent them a carrier to transport the kittens to Arnold and I got a chance to meet the mom on Wednesday when I was at the shelter and she were returning the carrier. She said the kittens are adjusting well and are getting used to the family members.

She said they are thrilled to have the kittens and that they are being showered with lots of love and attention. I told the woman to make sure they kept the doors going outside closed and she said they would and that the kittens will always be indoors only.

And that's why we do what we do!



## Counting Cats

By Vox Felina, submitted by Michele Cody

Years ago, it was common for media accounts about community cats to remark—typically with a tone of some astonishment—that a caregiver *had a name for every cat in their care*. For caregivers, of course, and anybody familiar with TNR, this was no surprise at all. Indeed, it would be surprising *not* to have names for the cats you see on a regular basis.

For whatever reason, I don't see this element included in news stories anymore. It's not because caregivers have stopped naming cats, though—I'm sure of that much. Such frequent, close interactions also allow caregivers to track the regulars, identify newcomers, and note disappearances. As a caregiver myself, I find this ability—to provide a reasonably accurate count of the cats we see regularly, often on a daily basis—rather unremarkable.

For some TNR opponents, though, there is simply no way that such counts can be trusted. After all, they argue, most of us lack the training to provide accurate and reliable population estimates. This is apparently what it's come to: faced with empirical evidence that poses a direct threat to their dogmatic belief that "TNR doesn't work," these people have begun to dispute our ability to count cats.

In [Cat Wars: The Devastating Consequences of a Cuddly Killer](#), for example, longtime TNR opponent Peter Marra complains about the methods used for a 1991–2002 study conducted on the University of Central Florida campus.

"The Levy et al. report [1] includes only one brief mention of a census of the colony, in 1996, and it includes no details of how the count was done. Counting free-ranging cats is notoriously difficult; for a study aimed at examining the impact of TNR on the numbers of outdoor cats, the absence of details on census procedures suggests a first

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serious flaw... Levy and colleagues do not explain how or when the cats were counted, so it is not clear how reliable any of these figures actually are” [2].

In fact, the study in question provided considerably more detail than Marra suggests.

“Beginning in 1991, volunteers began an organized effort to capture free-roaming cats on campus for neutering *and to keep records of cat sightings and human interventions*. Additional colonies were added to the control program as they were discovered. Cats were recorded as kittens if they were believed to be ≤6 months of age. Cats were classified as feral if they avoided human contact... By 1996, *all cats on campus were identified and cataloged*, including photographs and written descriptions of each cat, socialization status (feral vs. socialized), colony affiliations, and final outcomes. Data from the *daily observation logs* were condensed into quarterly reports” [1, emphasis added].

Obviously, the people involved with this campus TNR program were (as is typically the case with such programs) far more involved than would be required of a one-time annual census. That much is clear from reading the paper. And if Marra had any questions, he could have reached out to those involved—as Dan Spehar did a few years ago, to gather updated census data for [a study he and I had published in 2019](#). What we learned expanded on what had been reported earlier, both in terms of documented population reductions (spanning 28 years) and detailed tracking information.

“Cats were recorded and their presence tracked as they were discovered on the UCF campus. Each cat was assigned a name and tracked by colony affiliation on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The enrollment date, description (as well as a photograph), sex, age category (adult or kitten), perceived level of socialization at first appearance (socialized or feral), date neutered/neuter status,

departure date (if applicable), and final outcome (if applicable) for each cat was documented” [3].

The reliability question raised by Marra seems to betray a profound ignorance of TNR at its most basic level. Or perhaps it merely betrays a desperate attempt to discredit the methods used to document its efficacy—in the face of mounting evidence. Of course, the two aren’t mutually exclusive.

Unfortunately, this question—that’s-not-a-question continues to come up. In 2020, Mark Hostetler and four colleagues in the [Department of Wildlife Ecology and Conservation](#) at the University of Florida’s Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences Extension, charged down the same path in their publication, “[How Effective and Humane Is Trap-Neuter-Release \(TNR\) for Feral Cats?](#),” questioning the accuracy of population estimates associated with TNR studies (including the one cited by Marra).

“Many of the above studies (e.g., [1,4]) were conducted with volunteers and used surveys of caretakers or veterinary clinic records to estimate abundance. These studies did not use standardized field observations; thus, results are likely not accurate” [5].

It’s difficult to imagine how daily interactions with cats aren’t every bit as valid as “standardized field observations,” but again, the authors don’t seem to understand TNR at its most basic level. Nevertheless, Hostetler and his colleagues continue:

“To highlight the discrepancy in data collection, we present data from a study where only one caretaker surveyed cats at various feeding stations in Key Largo from 1999 to 2013 [6]. This caretaker did not report how often each feeding station was sampled. The number of feeders changed from year to year, and many of the feeding stations were located near each other, so that cats very likely ate from multiple stations, yet the caretaker

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provided no rationale for how double counting was avoided” [5].

Once again, the study in question provides more detail than is suggested here. Kreisler et al. note, for example, that “the status of MIA was assigned to cats that had *not been sighted at their usual feeding station for an unusual period of time, as determined by the caretaker*” [6, emphasis added]. And although the authors acknowledge that “multiple population census methods would have been ideal, as caretakers may underestimate the number of cats,” they also note that the caregiver responsible for the censuses “was highly knowledgeable of the entire population, which *she interacted with on a daily basis.*” Moreover, “20 cats were added to census estimates by the caretaker to account for potential undercounting. The small size of each colony, particularly in later years, should also have made count estimates more accurate” [6, emphasis added].

I contacted Hostetler with several questions, pointing out that caretakers typically know each cat in their care, observe the cats daily, and can provide a significant level of detail for tracking them over time. “We absolutely do not agree that caretakers of TNR colonies can give reliable estimates,” he responded, “as they have not been trained on population ecology field protocols.”

Again, such protests suggest that Hostetler and his colleagues lack a basic understanding of TNR or are simply determined to undermine such programs. Or both. In fact, the authors reveal something important about their analysis by accepting at face value nuisance complaint data “measured indirectly and... based on citizens’ description and not on objective measures” [7].

In other words, the real test of any data is whether it can be used to throw the cats under the bus. This is exactly what Hostetler and his colleagues are trying to do, as can be seen in their [2019 op-ed for The Gainesville Sun](#) (co-authored by the [American Bird Conservancy’s Grant Sizemore](#)):

“We (the authors) love cats and hope more funding is directed towards prevention; we maintain, based on the best available science, that TNR is not a viable solution. Overall, we view TNR strategies as inhumane to the cats themselves and potentially dangerous to humans, pets and wildlife.”

Not surprisingly, the authors fail to acknowledge that TNR is, in fact, the best “prevention” available. And—again, not surprisingly—they offer nothing in the way of an alternative to TNR— though, of course, readers familiar with the topic can certainly read between the lines.

University of Georgia graduate student Heather Gaya, however, has been more direct. In a comment responding to a [December 15 post on Project Bay Cat’s Facebook page](#), Gaya, too, challenged the validity of caregivers’ population estimates, suggesting that the alternatives to TNR are adoption or “TNE” (presumably trap-neuter-euthanize). TNR? “Maybe not.”

Like Marra and Hostetler, Gaya—who “[really enjoys cats](#)”—justifies her opposition to TNR in part by attempting to discredit well-documented population reductions. Referring to a [study published last year](#),\* documenting a reduction from 175 cats to just one over 16 years [8], she is incredulous:

“I want to believe in this study but there are some alarming issues with their data collection and results that make me hesitant to accept the study at face value. It’s clear nobody on the paper is a wildlife statistician—they inappropriately use the word ‘population census’ (ouch) and their population estimate process in their methods is shaky. Just because you don’t see cats doesn’t mean the cat population isn’t there.”

“I’m glad those cats were fixed and aren’t out and about causing issues,” Gaya continues, “but it doesn’t mean TNR is the answer.” Never mind the fact that her “answer” has been the default approach for managing free-roaming cats in the

U.S. for generations now [9]. And, just like the TNR studies cited here, you don't need to be a "wildlife statistician" to interpret the results.

\*In the interest of full disclosure, this is another one of the studies I've co-authored with Dan Spehar.

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### Health tips by Doc Hopper

## Treating Pancreatitis in Dogs

From slight pain to life-threatening illness: learn the causes and treatment of canine pancreatitis. By Shea Cox DVM, July 2020, Updated December 2020

Throughout the year, I see many dogs in the ER because of stomach problems. Birthday parties, summer barbecues and winter holiday dinners are prime times for dogs to not only score more food than usual, but often, food that doesn't agree with them. This indulgence can set them up for the development of pancreatitis, a potentially life-threatening disease.

### What Is Pancreatitis?

Let's start with the pancreas. The pancreas sits just under the stomach and along the first part of the small intestine. The pancreas has two main jobs. The first is the secretion of digestive enzymes to help break down food in the small intestine, and the second is the secretion of insulin and glucagon to regulate the body's blood glucose (sugar) levels. When a dog develops pancreatitis, the digestive enzymes are the problem.



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Put simply, [pancreatitis](#) is an inflammation of the pancreas that can be either acute (comes on quickly) or chronic (develops over time). The inflammation is caused when the digestive enzymes are activated within the pancreas itself, before they get to the GI tract, and begin to digest, irritate and harm this small organ as well as nearby organs and tissues.

As inflammation and tissue destruction continues, damage begins to spread to the liver. If not treated quickly, toxins released during this process circulate more broadly, causing a body-wide inflammatory response. If the dog's pancreas becomes severely compromised, its ability to produce insulin may be affected and diabetes may result.

The good news is that commonly, the inflammation is confined to the area of the liver and pancreas, and with veterinary support, most dogs make a full recovery from acute pancreatitis.

### Signs of Pancreatitis in Dogs

The classical signs of pancreatitis are loss of appetite, nausea, [vomiting](#), diarrhea, fever, [abdominal pain](#) and severe depression. During a sudden, acute pancreatitis attack, in addition to these symptoms, the dog may hunch her back or take a "praying" position (rear in the air and head on the floor, similar to a play bow). For dogs with chronic pancreatitis, symptoms may develop slowly over time, making it more difficult to diagnose. Other possible symptoms of acute pancreatitis include difficulty breathing and shock; left untreated, the dog may die. *To be clear, pancreatitis is a serious illness and requires immediate veterinary care to prevent life-threatening consequences.* DIY treatments are not recommended.

### What Causes Pancreatitis?

In most cases, the cause of pancreatitis in dogs is unknown, but we do know some of the things that may trigger it.

- **High-fat foods:** A high-fat diet, or [eating a large serving of fatty foods](#), especially human foods. (Think uncooked bacon, poultry skin, gravy or a fatty piece of meat.)
- **Dietary indiscretions:** [Indiscriminate eating habits](#).
- **Pancreatic duct backflow or obstruction:** Reflux or blockage of the organ's enzyme ducts.
- **Hormonal imbalances:** Most commonly, [diabetes](#), [hypothyroidism](#) and high calcium levels.
- **Toxins:** Certain drugs, including those used in chemotherapy treatment and the anti-seizure medication potassium bromide. (Steroids were once thought to trigger the condition, but this appears not to be true. Exposure to organophosphate insecticides has also been implicated.)
- **Trauma to the pancreas:** Blunt trauma, such being hit by a car, or even surgical manipulation.
- **Genetic predisposition:** In particular, Miniature Schnauzers (who often have an altered fat metabolism), Miniature Poodles, Cocker Spaniels and some Terrier breeds. (Older and overweight dogs may be more predisposed as well.)

### Diagnosing Pancreatitis in Dogs

One way veterinarians diagnose dogs with pancreatitis is through the use of a blood test called the SPEC cPL (specific canine pancreatic lipase) test. The SPEC cPL test, which is run overnight by a reference lab, detects 83 percent of pancreatitis cases in dogs and excludes other possible diseases in 98 percent of cases.

The SPEC cPL test should not be confused with an in-hospital pancreatic test, which provides either an "abnormal" or "normal" result. I am personally not a huge fan of the in-house test because other disease processes, such as liver or gastrointestinal disease, can also cause an abnormal result.



Ultrasound is another tool that veterinarians use to diagnose pancreatitis. It not only detects 68 percent of cases, it also provides an opportunity to look at other organs. Since pancreatitis may be accompanied by a tumor near the pancreas, ultrasound is an important tool for catching additional complicating factors. I discuss and recommend this diagnostic tool for all patients I suspect of having pancreatitis.

### How Is Pancreatitis Treated?

The first step in treatment is to give the pancreas a rest. Because the passage of food through the intestine stimulates the pancreas, we generally withhold food and water for two to three days (especially in serious cases), supporting the dog with IV fluids, including electrolyte supplementation. A critically ill dog will need 24-hour care as well as multiple daily blood draws to monitor the condition. In severe cases, a plasma transfusion may be of great help.

Pancreatitis can be a very painful condition for dogs, and pain management is crucial for the dog's recovery and treatment. Untreated pain affects the immune system and has been shown to increase the death rate. In addition to pain medication, antibiotics and anti-nausea medications are also given. While pancreatitis is not a bacterial disease, antibiotics are used to prevent a commonly associated problem, bacterial invasion from a diseased intestine.

### RECOVERY AND ONGOING TREATMENT

Recovery from pancreatitis begins after about two to three days, once the initial resting phase has passed and the patient has started to eat again. A [low-fat diet](#) is recommended to minimize pancreatic stimulation. Pancreatitis resolves rather than is cured; with treatment, the body heals itself. Since there's always potential for the pancreas to become inflamed again, we also recommend long-term use of a low-fat diet to reduce the risk of recurrence.

### How to Avoid Triggering Pancreatitis

Pancreatitis can be a very severe and painful disease. To avoid triggering it in your dog, observe these three simple precautions:

- Make your countertops dog-safe. Even the most well-behaved [dog can be tempted by food left on the counter](#).
- Keep your kitchen clear of [hazards](#), which includes promptly disposing of garbage in a secure outside container.
- Help your dog [stay fit with a healthy diet and regular exercise](#).



## LESSON FOR THE DAY & A BIRD UPDATE –

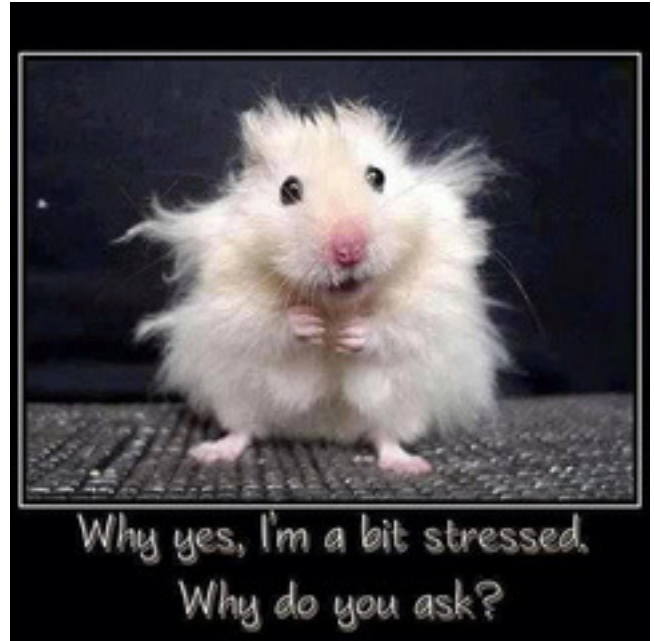
Always place injured birds that cannot stand up by themselves in a "doughnut" and place them in a box. Do not give them any food or water.

Today's intake - a Northern Mockingbird. It was found on the ground last night and was laying on its back. The person did put the bird in a box but it could not stand and was left laying on its side. The finder also dripped some water down the bird's mouth before calling for help.

While on the phone, I had them make a nice "doughnut" for the bird so it could be in an upright natural position. After they did that, they said the bird looked more comfortable and alert.

Unfortunately, the mocker came in "mouth breathing." It is hard to say if the mouth breathing is from being aspirated when it was given water or if it was from the impact.

SO - Please keep birds supported upright in a box (as shown in the photo below) not laying on their side. Birds have air sacs along the sides of their body that expand and contract when the bird breathes. Injured birds should be gently supported so air sacs can expand and contract and the bird can breathe easily. Do not try to give any food or water - unless you are instructed otherwise by your rehabber. You can very easily aspirate an injured bird and that alone can kill a bird. Help save a bird, feel free to share. #helpwildbirds



## Miss Sophia Update



Late January of 2019, several FOCAS board members went to visit Pig Luv Co in Valley Springs. You may recall reading about the visit in the February 2020 newsletter.

One of the pigs we met there was Miss Sophia, who weighed a whopping 400 pounds when she arrived at the sanctuary. She was so fat, she couldn't really walk and was blind because the bags of fat in her face covered her eyes!





Poor Miss Sophia back when she first arrived.

And Miss Sophia now – Excellent job Maggie!!!



Fast forward to a recent update by Maggie Hope:

*Miss Sophia is now about 175 now down from 400...she arrived June 2019 and in her first year with me she lost 200...she continues to lose on her nutrition plan it's just a little slower now...I would like to get her to 150 if possible...Her joints are a mess from carrying that weight...she takes meloxicam and CBD twice daily...she is an amazing little girl has such a fighting spirit...*

*Her vision is still obstructed by the folds around her years but she can definitely see ❤️ She can absolutely see...has to raise her head high but she can for sure...*

Check out their website at <https://www.piglurvco.org/> and please consider making a donation - as you can quite imagine, this is a very expensive endeavor. You can also sponsor a pig - see program sponsorship details on the website.

FOR ALL OF YOU OUT THERE WHO ADOPTED A PUPPY RECENTLY, IT IS IMPORTANT TO REALIZE THAT THERE ARE 3 PHASES OF CANINE DEVELOPMENT AS DEPICTED BELOW:

0-4 MONTHS	4-24 MONTHS	24+ MONTHS



I clarified, “If I told you to hand me a pack of gum in French, would you do it?” “I don’t speak French” she said as my point began to take shape.

“And what if, when you didn’t bring me the gum, I called you ornery.....or stubborn.....or disrespectful.....or I yelled at you?”

“I’d think you were a jerk,” she laughed.

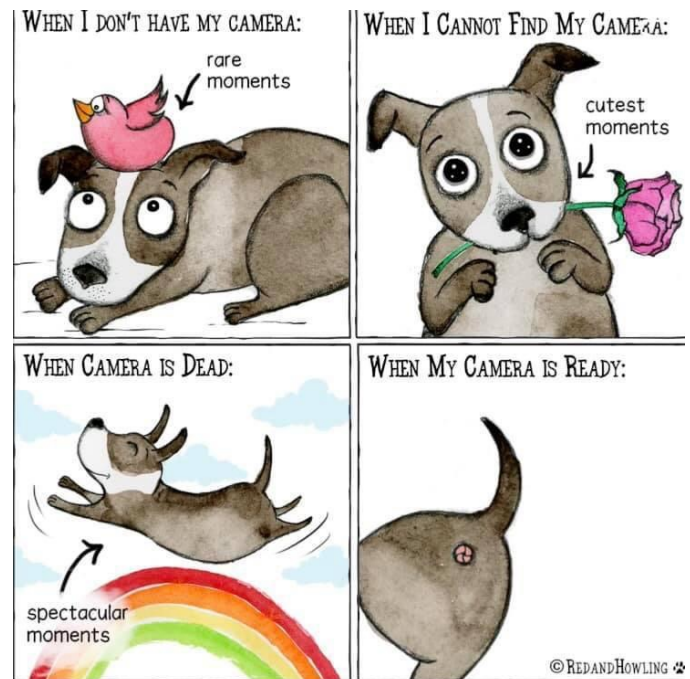
“Exactly.”

Listen, our dogs aren’t born speaking English. They don’t come out of the womb knowing what things like “Come” and “Stay” mean.

And to be honest, more often than not, we can be a bit confusing when we try to teach them...

Because your dog doesn’t speak English, and you don’t speak dog. So next time it feels like your dog is being ornery, ask yourself...

Is that really what’s going on, or are you simply speaking a language he doesn’t understand?



I was at the store the other day...It was a store I frequent...Where everyone knows me there as “the dog lady” (shocking, I know.)

And one of the checkers said “I have a 2-year-old Yellow Lab that’s just ornery. He doesn’t listen! Why is he like that?”

And my reply was a simple one. “Because he doesn’t speak English.”

She stopped, confusion setting in at my response.



## Oregon Humane Society Update from Kathleen Morse

*A Sign of things getting back to normal in 2021... Kitty transfers from our area to Portland's Oregon Humane Society have resumed! Volunteers April and Ty transferred 31 kitties this past week. These include 7 kitties from Calaveras Animal Services.*

*FOCAS has historically worked with OHS to adopt out hundreds of local kitties to good quality homes in Oregon. Transport stopped at the beginning of the Co-VID 19 outbreak but are now resuming!*

That is so exciting and we are so grateful that Kathleen is able to take some of our cats to Portland on their trip. Debby Beaufort and Mona Gallie took 7 cats and met Kathleen and her new truck and driver, Ty, at FOAC in Sonora.

Mona transferred all the cats to the crates Kathleen provided. They had potty boxes and food bowls, which were filled with food provided by Kathleen. The trip had been postponed twice due to weather and finally they were on their way!



Quite the place for sure! And they all arrived safely.

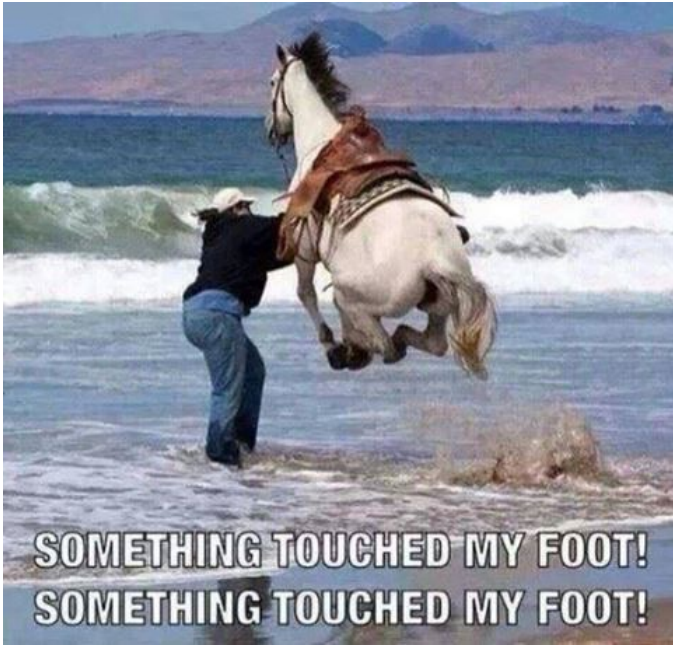




"Need a Valentine's Gift? Donate Kuranda Shelter Beds to Friends of Calaveras Animal Services FOCAS in the name of a loved one for Valentine's.

A Kuranda Shelterbed is a gift that will last for years. You can help numerous needy animals sleep better, reducing their stress and increasing their chance for adoption! These high-quality beds are comfortable, easy to sterilize, and Made in the USA.

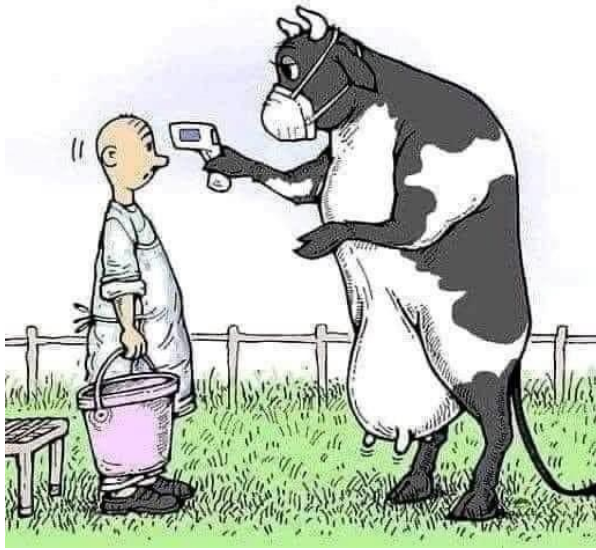
To donate a bed, visit our Wishlist at <https://donate.shelterbeds.org/390871>. Select "Add a Tribute Card" at checkout, and Kuranda will send a card to your special someone with your personal message and donation details.



**NEW FOCAS BOARD MEMBERS!**

Unfortunately, Sharon Romano had to resign from the FOCAS board for personal reasons – she will be missed! But we voted in two new board members at our recent meeting.

Welcome to Christine Albertine and Melissa Hamre. We look forward to working with them and their bios should be up on our web site soon!

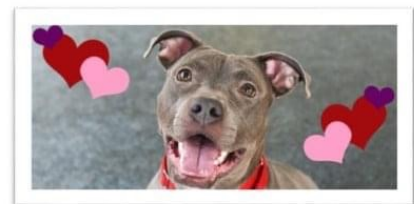






**Free!**  
**Love Your Pets**  
**Microchips**  
**Free!**  
Show Your Love, make sure your pet  
gets home if lost!

**Friday**  
**2/12/21**  
**10am-4pm**



**Valentine's Day Adoption Event**  
**2/12 - 2/13**

**Calaveras County**  
**Animal Services**  
**901 Jeff Tuttle Drive**  
**San Andreas, CA 95249**

### Just for Fun!

And on the next page is a very unusual fundraiser! Want to do something special in your ex's memory? Simply make a donation to FOCAS and include the name of your ex (or whoever you want) and we will write the name on a small piece of paper and place it in one of our finest litter boxes. Then the cats will get to work!

If you mail your donation to FOCAS, PO Box 22, Mokelumne Hill, CA 95245, just either write the name on a piece of paper or in the memo line. If you make a donation on our website (<http://focasweb.com>) just be sure to put a note to us with the name you want included.

Only a cat can provide the perfect tribute to that person you would like remembered in a very special way!

**Happy Valentine's Day~**

FEELING POOPY ABOUT VALENTINE'S DAY? WE'RE HERE TO HELP

# From Love to Litter

THIS VALENTINE'S DAY

Let shelter cats  
cover your #1 ex  
with lots of #2



We'll write your ex's name on a small piece of paper and place it in one of our finest litter boxes. Then our cats will get to work! Our felines promise to cover your #1 ex in plenty of #2.

All proceeds go to FOCAS, Friends of the Calaveras Animal Shelter, a 501©(3) tax exempt organization. Please visit our secure online donation by clicking the Donate button on our website <http://focasweb.com> or mail your donation to: FOCAS, P.O. Box 22, Mokelumne Hill, California 95245

