

Sheltering Animals

& Families Together®

SAF-T Program®

Guidebook for Offsite Housing of Pets of Domestic Violence

By Allie Phillips, Esq.

Founder & CEO of

Sheltering Animals & Families Together (SAF-T)®

www.SAFTProgram.org



Table of Contents

The SAF-T Program®	2
Why Pets must be Considered	3
When Co-Housing is not an Option	4
Strengths of Offsite Housing	6
Weaknesses of Offsite Housing	7
Offsite Pet Housing Options	8
• Dedicated Facility	
• Boarding Facility	
• Animal Shelter	
• Veterinary Clinic	
• Foster Home	
Offsite Housing Checklist	24
Sample Legal Documents	25

Copyright © 2026. Allie Phillips/Sheltering Animals & Families Together. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain noncommercial uses permitted by copyright law.

You may not share, lend, or resell this publication or upload it to any file-sharing or public server. Please have interested persons directly download this publication from www.SAFTProgram.org.

The SAF-T Program[®]

Sheltering Animals & Families Together (SAF-T) is the first and only global initiative that has led the movement in helping domestic violence shelters to create onsite pet housing. The concept came to Allie Phillips in the mid-1990's while prosecuting a domestic violence case in court.



Allie Phillips & Rudy

The initiative was formally launched in 2008 with the first written guidelines for domestic violence shelters to house pets onsite with survivors. At that time there were only 4 known pet-inclusive domestic violence shelters.

As of 2026, there are over 400 pet-inclusive shelters in 6 countries and 49 states in the U.S.

The SAF-T Program was created to remove a barrier to safety for domestic violence survivors with pets needing safe housing while preserving the human-animal bond to help child and adult survivors recover from trauma. The guidelines for how to become a pet-inclusive domestic violence shelter can be found in [The SAF-T Start-Up Manual](#) and is free to domestic violence agencies upon request.

The SAF-T Program is a proud member of the National Link Coalition professional advisory committee, the Violence Prevention Alliance (Michigan) and the Michigan State Bar Animal Law Section. SAF-T also collaboratively partners with national, state and local domestic violence agencies.

Why pets must be considered

Let's do the math.

- Approximately 73% of American homes have at least one pet.
- There are an estimated 12 million victims of interpersonal violence every year.
- That is about 8.7 million pets that could be experiencing violence along with people in the home.

Decades of academic research studies have confirmed a link between domestic violence, child abuse, elder abuse, and animal abuse.

- Survivors of domestic violence are more likely to report that their partner had hurt or killed their pet.
- As high as 65% of domestic violence survivors delay or refuse to leave their abuser due to concerns about leaving their pets behind.
- Domestic violence survivors in rural communities have fewer resources available and if farm animals are at risk there are additional barriers to safety.
- When children are exposed to domestic violence and animal abuse, it can lead to a lifetime of mental health issues including a propensity for future violence.
- Abusers use coercive control tactics by threatening, harming or killing family pets in order to force silence and compliance from human victims.

For those working in the field of domestic violence prevention, animals are a part of the job in helping survivors with pets get to safety. Violence is violence. If people or animals are being harmed in a home, no one is safe.

When Co-Housing is not an Option

The SAF-T Program advocates that keeping people and pets together is the best option for a survivor staying safe, recovering from abuse, and preserving the beneficial human-animal bond. It is also the safest option for the shelter and staff, with reduced liability when SAF-T guidelines are followed. The human-animal bond between survivors and their companion animals is important to preserve but can result in survivors delaying leaving an abusive relationship or experiencing homelessness if a shelter is not pet-inclusive.



When survivors and their pets are housed together, the survivor is responsible for the care of their pet while in shelter. In the [SAF-T Start-Up Manual](#), we recommend that the survivor provide for their pet's wellbeing, care, feeding, outdoor time (for dogs), and clean litter boxes – not the shelter staff. We also recommend that no one – other than the survivor – have contact with the pet in order to reduce any potential for bites or scratches from a stressed pet.

While the SAF-T Program onsite housing options are flexible to work with most domestic violence shelters, we recognize that some agencies do not offer sheltering services. And with uncertainty in federal and private funding for domestic violence agencies, there needs to be additional options for agencies to support survivors with pets.

The foundation of the SAF-T Program is safety ... safety for survivors, their pets, and shelter staff. When pets are separated from their owner in offsite housing, there are safety and legal liability issues that must be considered. It is rooted in decades of academic research confirming that when violence is present in a home, everyone (including indoor and outdoor animals) is at risk. And with up to 68% of women delaying or refusing to leave home without their companion animals, SAF-T is the solution to keeping them safe.

We offer these Guidelines as a supplement to onsite pet housing, as another option for shelters that are unable or unwilling to co-house people and pets, or in situations where a pet requires offsite housing.



Strengths of Offsite Housing

When offering housing to pets of domestic violence, the offsite housing partner must ensure that the pet owner is receiving services from a domestic violence agency. It is advised to not intake a pet if the owner is not receiving services. The domestic violence agency, rather than the pet owner, should be coordinating directly with the offsite pet housing partner for safety and confidentiality.

Strengths for offsite pet housing include:

- Suitable for domestic violence agencies that do not offer sheltering services or are housing survivors in hotels and rental properties that do not allow pets.
- An option for domestic violence agencies that do not have shelter space for a specific pet (due to lack of space or inability to house a particular animal).
- Beneficial for domestic violence agencies that offer only short-term sheltering (a few days).
- An interim solution for a domestic violence shelter looking at onsite housing options and wants to provide immediate safety to survivors with pets.
- Allows for large or outdoor animals to be placed into safety (such as horses, farm animals, exotics, and large animals).
- Allows a survivor to leave an abusive home with their pet when onsite pet housing is not available.



Weaknesses of Offsite Housing

To maintain safety for all, weaknesses to consider include:

- Creates a barrier to safety for survivors who refuse to be separated from their pet.
- Does not preserve the human-animal bond which can be important for a survivor's resiliency and recovery for long-term safe living.
- May create anxiety for the survivor (especially children) to not see and be comforted by their pet.
- If an offsite arrangement is short term, moving pets to different locations may create health and behavioral issues from stress.
- Creates additional legal liability for the agency and caretaker should the animal escape, become sick or injured, harm the caretaker, or damage property.
- Offsite housing may incur a cost due to added work and limited staff to feed, clean and exercise pets in their care.
- Requires background checks on private foster homes and facility staff, and signed confidentiality agreements.
- Safety issues in housing the pet in a private foster home or a public business (veterinary clinic, animal shelter or boarding facility). Additional security measures are needed to prevent the abuser from locating the pet, seek to reclaim the pet, engage in threatening behavior, or break-in to retrieve a pet.
- Limitations on available housing space or foster home placement may take away from facility clients or homeless pets seeking shelter. With domestic violence survivors often in shelter for 3 months or more, offsite facilities may not have available space for housing pets long-term and away from public view.
- Potential conflict with the caretaker refusing to release the pet to the survivor if choosing to return to their abuser or not having pet-inclusive housing secured.

Offsite Pet Housing Options

When selecting your offsite housing partner, we have listed the following options in order of safety for the pet and caretakers:

- Dedicated facility for pets of domestic violence
- Boarding facilities (including farms for large animals)
- Animal shelters
- Veterinary clinics
- Private foster homes

**For all offsite housing options,
it is important to address these common
issues before intaking a pet:**

- The pet owner must be receiving services from a domestic violence agency before the pet is placed in offsite housing. The confidentiality protections between domestic violence agency and survivor can be extended to the pet and the offsite facility. If someone inquires whether the pet is in care at the facility, the offsite caretaker can deny the pet is present.
- The domestic violence agency must monitor all pets in offsite housing. This should include a daily phone call or e-mail to check on the pet's welfare, which then can be relayed to the survivor, or by visiting in person once weekly to check on the housing space and the welfare of the pet.
- The domestic violence agency should assist the survivor to seek a domestic violence protection order from a judge that includes protection of the pets and provide a copy to the offsite housing location. As of 2026, there are 43 states that have pet protective order laws. However, in the absence of a specific law, a judge can still include a pet in a protection order.

- Pets are deemed property under all state laws. If the alleged abuser has adoption/sale papers or veterinary receipts in their name, they may be legally entitled to possession of the pet. The domestic violence agency and offsite housing caretaker should not relinquish the pet to anyone, other than the survivor, without a court order.
- There may be safety concerns for staff if the alleged abuser comes to the offsite location demanding possession of the pet. If the alleged abuser becomes verbally or physically abusive in demanding access to all housing areas, please call 911 for police assistance and do not disclose that the pet is being housed at the location.
- There may be safety issues for a survivor to know where their pet is being housed and to visit their pet while at the offsite location. This may endanger the safety of the survivor while traveling to the offsite location and could disclose the whereabouts of the pet if the survivor is followed. As difficult as it will be, we recommend that the survivor have no identifying information where their pet is housed, and no in-person visitation with their pet. Instead, the offsite caretaker can securely send e-mails to the domestic violence agency to share with the survivor. Video calls could also be offered so that the survivor can see their pet. Survivors may experience anxiety in being separated from their pet, so receiving photos or video calls can help them stay connected in a safe manner.
- It is important to have a written agreement outlining all duties, responsibilities and assumptions of risk, including the costs and payment for food, boarding fees and/or medical services rendered. There are sample forms in this Manual and we recommend having your attorney review them for compliance with your state law.

- If the survivor ends services with the domestic violence agency but does not reclaim their pet, it is important to have a signed written agreement at intake that the pet will be deemed relinquished to the domestic violence agency and be placed for adoption. Addressing this issue at intake can prevent confusion if the survivor simply leaves services without their pet.
- In the event that the survivor's pet or offsite housing staff is harmed or injured, who is legally responsible for medical care or property damage? We encourage the domestic violence agency and offsite housing location to discuss this with their attorneys and insurance carrier, and to sign an agreement on the assumption of liability that is compliant with your state law.



Dedicated Facility

A facility that is solely dedicated to housing pets of domestic violence can be one of the safest and manageable offsite housing options. Facilities are often established by non-profit organizations dedicated to the welfare of and understanding unique issues with pets of domestic violence.

Benefits:

- The facility space can be configured to provide individual species-appropriate living spaces, enrichment for long-term pet residents, and sufficient space to accommodate pets based on the locality and need.
- Facility staff or volunteers can be trained in behavioral health, animal housing and care specifically for pets that may have experienced abuse, including feeding pets, cleaning cages and offering exercise and enrichment.
- The facility staff can offer interaction, outdoor time and play for each pet in their care.
- The facility would be able to accommodate long-term pet residents based on how long the pet owner is receiving services from a domestic violence agency.
- The facility understands safety issues involving domestic violence and may have a security system including cameras for detection of unusual activity.
- These facilities are privately owned and are not subject to Freedom of Information requests from an abuser, which is reserved for governmental agencies.
- The location can be kept private to ensure confidentiality and safety of pet residents.

Drawbacks:

- Dedicated facilities solely for pets of domestic violence are limited. While it is a growing interest, there may not be a dedicated facility nearby.
- There may be a cost for housing the pet which may be difficult for the survivor or the domestic violence agency to pay.

The drawbacks are minimal if a dedicated facility for pets of domestic violence is nearby. In emergency situations or when there is no other option to keep the survivor and pets safe, this can be a safe option if the facility is able to help.

The SAF-T Program encourages ALL domestic violence agencies to create a working relationship with a local boarding facility, especially if one exists that is solely dedicated to housing pets of domestic violence. Whether the domestic violence shelter is housing pets onsite or needs offsite assistance, a dedicated boarding facility can offer a safe and secure place for pets to stay.



Boarding Facility

Boarding facilities can include a doggy daycare, overnight pet hotel or a private farm for large animals. This may be a viable option for housing pets of domestic violence if space is available outside the view of the public and existing facility clients.

If there is a boarding facility in your community, it is important to make sure that the facility has safe kennel housing for specific animals outside the view of the public. For large or farm animals, an animal shelter may have a recommendation for safe housing.

Benefits:

- Facility staff are likely skilled in helping with behavioral issues that can come from being housed in a cage or kennel.
- The facility may have larger cages or kennels due to long-term care that it is situated to address. With long-term care options, the facility has likely implemented enrichment for pets to avoid behavioral or medical issues.
- Boarding kennels have daily staff to feed pets, clean cages and offer exercise or enrichment.
- The facility staff is available to provide interaction, outdoor time and play for each pet in their care.
- The facility likely has a security system in place, including cameras for detection of unusual activity.
- The facility is usually privately owned and, therefore, is not subject to Freedom of Information requests from an abuser, which is reserved for governmental agencies.

Drawbacks:

- Facility staff may not be specifically skilled to help behavioral issues that come from pets that experienced abuse or neglect.
- Kennel space may be limited due to priority for paying clients. With most domestic violence survivors needing housing support for 3 months or more, pet housing at a boarding facility may be a short temporary option if space is available, but is likely not a long-term solution. Moving pets of domestic violence from location to location is not advised as it can create stress that leads to health or behavioral issues for the pet.
- The kennel space for pets of domestic violence will need to be outside public viewing, including owners of pets being housed. The facility will need to house pets of domestic violence in secure kennels/rooms unavailable to public viewing or access.
- There may be a cost for housing the pet which could be difficult for the survivor or the domestic violence agency to pay. Discuss lower cost options with the facility since a survivor may not have funds for pet-related expenses. The domestic violence agency could also fundraise for specific pet needs to help cover housing costs. The SAF-T Program is available to help brainstorm these small fundraising projects.

There are many issues to consider before entering into an agreement for a boarding facility to house a pet of domestic violence so that it is safe and affordable.

The SAF-T Program encourages ALL domestic violence agencies to create a working relationship with a local boarding facility, if one is nearby. Whether the domestic violence agency is housing pets onsite or needs offsite assistance, a boarding facility can offer a safe and secure place to stay in the event of an emergency.

Animal Shelters

Private and municipal animal shelters have a vested interest in domestic violence agencies co-housing survivors and their pets together because it relieves stress on their limited space and budgets.

Animal shelters are a recommended partner for domestic violence agencies that house pets onsite to be a supportive partner for pet wellness checks at intake, basic medical care, and temporary housing. However, as an offsite housing partner, there are drawbacks that must be addressed.

Benefits:

- Animal shelters have skilled staff to help with pet behavioral issues that can come from past abuse or from being housed in a cage or kennel long-term.
- Animal shelters have onsite or access to emergency veterinary care if a pet arrives with abusive injuries or needs medical assistance while being housed.
- Animal shelters have daily staff to feed pets, clean cages and offer exercise or enrichment.
- Animal shelters have isolation rooms away from public view where pets of domestic violence can safely be housed to avoid detection by an abuser.



Drawbacks:

- Cage space is limited. Animal shelters need space for adoptable pets, surrendered pets awaiting assessment for adoption, pets in isolation for medical conditions, and in some cases pets that are being housed as part of an animal cruelty prosecution. A space taken for a pet of domestic violence takes away a space for a homeless, surrendered or abused pet in need of safe housing and adoption.
- Isolation rooms often house shelter pets that are ill. If an isolation pet has an airborne illness (such as kennel cough or upper respiratory infection) or highly contagious disease (such as canine distemper or Feline panleukopenia virus), it could result in the pet of domestic violence becoming sick or dying.
- Limited staff at animal shelters can place an additional burden on time and resources to care, feed and exercise pets of domestic violence.
- Animal shelters are open to the public and an abuser may be determined to find the pet as a coercive control feature to lure the survivors back into the home. If an individual comes to the shelter with a general description of their “lost” pet (e.g., a brown tabby cat or a mixed breed white and brown dog) and asks to look through the adoption or isolation rooms, it can be difficult to determine whether the person is truly seeking their lost pet or whether it is an abuser looking for the survivor’s pet. This may require the shelter to rework isolation visitation policies, to create a separation isolation area strictly for pets of domestic violence that is off limits to all visitors, to ask people to produce a photo id of a pet, or keep a photo of an alleged abuser at the front desk. These precautions can be burdensome for an animal shelter and if mistakes are made it could open the animal shelter to liability.

- The shelter will need to assess whether there is sufficient security to safeguard the shelter off-hours to avoid break-ins by an abuser.
- If the animal shelter is a municipal shelter subject to Freedom of Information requests, an abuser could file a request for pet intake records that match the description of the survivor's pet. If a request for records is submitted to the animal shelter, consult with your attorney on how to respond. The survivor's pet protective order may allow the animal shelter to respond to the request without producing any files on the protected pet or acknowledging that the pet is being housed onsite.

While an animal shelter may seem like a natural offsite housing option, there may be more issues than benefits in housing a survivor's pet at an animal shelter.

In emergency situations or when there is no other option to keep the survivor and pets safe, this may be a viable option if the animal shelter partner is able to help.

The SAF-T Program encourages ALL domestic violence agencies to create a working relationship with their local animal shelter. Whether the domestic violence agency is housing pets onsite or needs offsite assistance, an animal shelter partner may be able to offer a variety of support with behavioral assessments, veterinary care, pet supplies and temporary housing.



Veterinary Clinics

Veterinary clinics are a recommended partner for domestic violence agencies that house pets onsite with survivors. Veterinarians are supportive partners that can provide wellness checks at intake, basic medical care such as vaccinations, flea/tick treatments, and can also offer care for injuries suffered in an abusive episode.

Veterinary clinics may be able to house pets in temporary short-term emergency situations. However, clinics may have insufficient cage space to house a pet of domestic violence long term. Cage space at a veterinary clinic may involve pets with airborne, respiratory or contagious diseases that should not be exposed to a pet of domestic violence. If a veterinary clinic has a separate space away from other animals in veterinary care, a veterinary clinic may be a good option in a short-term emergency situation.

Benefits:

- Veterinary staff may be skilled in helping with behavioral issues that can come from past abuse or from being housed in a cage.
- Veterinary clinics can provide onsite care to pets that have suffered injuries from abuse or neglect.
- Veterinary clinics can offer wellness checks immediately after leaving the abusive home, provide vaccinations, flea/tick treatments, and spay/neuter surgeries.
- Veterinary clinics have daily staff to feed pets, clean cages and offer exercise or enrichment.
- Veterinary clinics are not subject to Freedom of Information requests, which is reserved for governmental agencies, if an abuser is seeking to locate the pet.

Drawbacks:

- Cage space may be limited due to pet clients receiving medical care. Veterinary clinics may not have isolated space to house pets in cages and it is important to not place pets of domestic violence in the same area as pets undergoing medical treatment. Pet clients may be receiving treatment for upper respiratory, kennel cough, canine distemper or Feline panleukopenia virus, or other airborne illnesses that cannot be exposed to the survivor's pet.
- Veterinary pet clients often experience stress from being away from home, undergoing surgery or medical treatments. The stress of pets receiving veterinary care could stress pets of domestic violence, a vice versa. Therefore, pet clients and pets of domestic violence should never be housed in the same room.
- If a veterinary clinic has a separate caged area to safely house pets of domestic violence, it may be difficult to house a pet more than a few days or weeks. With most domestic violence survivors needing housing support for 3 months or more, pet housing at a veterinary clinic can be a short temporary option if space is available, but may not be a long-term solution. With that issue, moving pets of domestic violence from location to location can create significant stress which can lead to health or behavioral issues.
- Staff at veterinary clinics may have limited time and resources to care, feed and exercise pets of domestic violence.
- There may be a cost for housing the pet which could be difficult for the survivor or the domestic violence agency to pay. Discuss lower cost options since a survivor may not have limited or no funds for pet-related expenses. The domestic violence agency could also fundraise for specific pet needs to help cover housing costs. The SAF-T Program is available to help brainstorm these small fundraising projects.

- Veterinary treatment areas are not open to the public, but paying clients may have access to see their pet in certain areas such as an isolation room. If the abuser comes to the clinic looking for their pet, this can create safety issues for the clinic. The clinic will need to create a separation isolation area strictly for pets of domestic violence that is off limits to everyone, except staff. The clinic may also need additional safeguards such as asking people to produce a photo id of a pet, or keep a photo of an alleged abuser at the front desk. These precautions can be burdensome for a clinic and if mistakes are made it could open the clinic to liability.

While a veterinary clinic may seem like a natural offsite housing option, there may be more issues than benefits in housing a survivor's pet at a veterinary clinic.

The SAF-T Program encourages ALL domestic violence agencies to create a working relationship with a local veterinarian. Whether the domestic violence agency is housing pets onsite or needs offsite assistance, a veterinary partner can offer a variety of support with behavioral assessments, medical care and temporary housing.



Foster Home

The SAF-T Program receives numerous emails from caring and well-intended people who want to help domestic violence agencies house pets in foster care. The SAF-T Program Founder and CEO has fostered over 150 cats and kittens, including a few cats of domestic violence while she was an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney. There was constant worry knowing that the cats could be returned to the abuser, or the abuser would find their location at her home. For safety and liability reasons, this is the least recommended option.

However, there are safeguards that can be established such as considering foster homes from staff at the domestic violence agency, animal shelter, veterinary clinic and boarding facility. Foster homes with private individuals not associated with the domestic violence agency will require more pre-placement screening and monitoring while the pet is in care.

If you choose to move forward with an offsite foster care program, please heed these recommendations to keep everyone safe.

- All foster homes must undergo a thorough background check, including criminal convictions and arrests. The liability for a domestic violence agency placing a survivor's pet in a private foster home is the highest level of liability if the pet is injured, harmed, neglected, runs away, causes property damage, or causes injury to another person. Insurance coverage for the domestic violence agency may not extend to pets in a foster home, so please confirm this with the insurance carrier.

- Pets in foster care should not roam free in the foster home. While a cat, dog or other companion animal may look friendly and calm, stress from being in a new location and/or having experienced abuse or neglect, can result in unexpected behaviors. Similar to our recommendation that pets never free roam while staying onsite at a domestic violence shelter, the same provision should apply in a foster home. Therefore, a foster home will need to provide an in-home safe space that is only accessed by the approved foster caregiver (not children). There must also be a species-appropriate safe and secure outdoor space, especially for dogs, for exercise and elimination. The domestic violence agency and foster caretaker can discuss on a case-by-case basis whether certain foster pets can free roam in the foster home.
- With the above provision, foster homes must undergo a home inspection to ensure there is a species-appropriate in-home and/or outdoor space for the pet that is safe and secure.
- As outlined in the foster care agreement included with this Guidebook, foster homes must never disclose that a pet of domestic violence is being housed. This includes prohibitions from disclosure to non-resident family, friends, neighbors, and never posting on social media – including after the pet has been reunited with their owner. Confidentiality keeps everyone safe.
- It is recommended that a foster home install an alarm and camera system. If the foster home is unable to cover the installation and monthly fees (which could be deemed a donation to the domestic violence agency), the domestic violence agency should cover the cost to provide peace of mind to the foster caregiver, and provide video evidence should the abuser discover the foster home and attempt to take the pet.



- In the event that the survivor's pet, caregiver or in-home resident is harmed or injured, who is responsible to pay for medical care? Individual state law will determine whether a foster caregiver can waive the agency's liability absent an intentional act, so we recommend that the agency consult with their attorney and insurance carrier. If the agency assumes the risk, it can create additional safety guidelines beyond what is recommended in this Guidebook and we encourage those additional safety precautions.
- Situations arise where a survivor may return to the abusive home, may leave services without having housing, or a court may order the return of the pet to the alleged abuser. These situations can be emotionally difficult for the caregiver. It is important to have honest discussions with the caregiver that these scenarios are a reality unless the survivor is willing to surrender their pet. This can be addressed in the foster care agreement. If the survivor chooses to return to the abusive relationship or does not have housing, we encourage the domestic violence agency to discuss the survivor surrendering of the pet which can then be placed for adoption with the animal shelter partner or adopted by the foster home.

There are significant issues to consider before placing pets of domestic violence in a foster home. A foster home can be an option in an emergency situation, especially if the foster home is a known domestic violence or offsite housing partner staff member.

A detailed private foster care contract is included with this Guidebook that outlines factors for all to consider before placement of a pet.

Offsite Housing Checklist

- ☐ Identify and meet with local animal shelters, boarding facilities and veterinary clinics and discuss safe housing options
- ☐ Inspect offsite facility
- ☐ Sign agreement with offsite housing partners (see sample form)
- ☐ Identify potential foster homes (staff at domestic violence agency, animal shelter, veterinary clinic and boarding facilities should be pursued first)
- ☐ Background check for private foster home (includes all people residing in the home, except minor children)
- ☐ Home inspection of potential foster home
- ☐ Foster home agreement for approved foster home (see sample form)
- ☐ Create pet intake housing agreement (see sample form)
- ☐ Insurance coverage while pet is offsite
- ☐ Transportation for pet to offsite housing location
- ☐ Survivor seeks a pet protective court order and, if granted, a copy is provided to offsite housing caretaker
- ☐ Staff person for daily oversight of pets in offsite care
- ☐ Communication methods between caretaker and survivor

Sample Legal Documents

Sample legal documents are provided as a Word document addendum to this Guidebook.

- Agreement between Animal Protection Organization and Domestic Violence Agency
- Agreement between Veterinary Clinic and Domestic Violence Agency
- Agreement between Boarding Facility and Domestic Violence Agency
- Agreement between Foster Home and Domestic Violence Agency
- Pet Intake Form
- Pet Offsite Housing Agreement Between Resident and Domestic Violence Agency
- Consent and Release for Pet Boarding at Offsite Housing Facility
- Pet Extended Care Contract

