

2003-2004

**ABANDONED
COMPANION ANIMALS
SUBCOMMITTEE FOR
OVERPOPULATION
REDUCTION**

MINUTES

SUBCOMMITTEE

FOR

OVERPOPULATION REDUCTION

**A subcommittee of the House Interim Committee
on the Prevention and Disposition of Unwanted
and Abandoned Companion Animals**

MEMBERS OF SUBCOMMITTEE FOR OVERPOPULATION REDUCTION

Representative Becky Carney, Co-Chair

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Representative Rick Eddins

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Representative Margaret Jeffus

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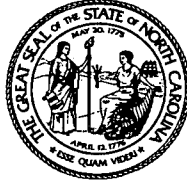
Mr. Dennis Stearns, CFP(r), ChFC, MSFS

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dstearns@sfsg.net
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27601



November 13, 2003

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Subcommittee for Overpopulation Reduction

FROM: Representative Becky Carney, Co-Chair
Vickie Hunt, Co-Chair

SUBJECT: Overpopulation Reduction Subcommittee Meeting,
a subcommittee of the House Interim Committee on
the Prevention and Disposition of Unwanted and
Abandoned Companion Animals

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee for Overpopulation Reduction on Monday, November 24, 2003, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 544 of the Legislative Office Building.

Parking for non-legislative members of the committee is available in the visitor parking deck #75 located on Salisbury Street across from the Legislative Office Building. Parking is also available in the parking lot across Jones Street from the State Library/Archives (see attached map). The cost for visitor parking is \$.50 per hour or \$4.00 per day and may be reimbursed with a parking receipt submitted with your travel reimbursement form.

Please advise Joyce Langdon, Committee Clerk, at (919) 733-5827 or e-mail joycel@ncleg.net if you will be unable to attend.

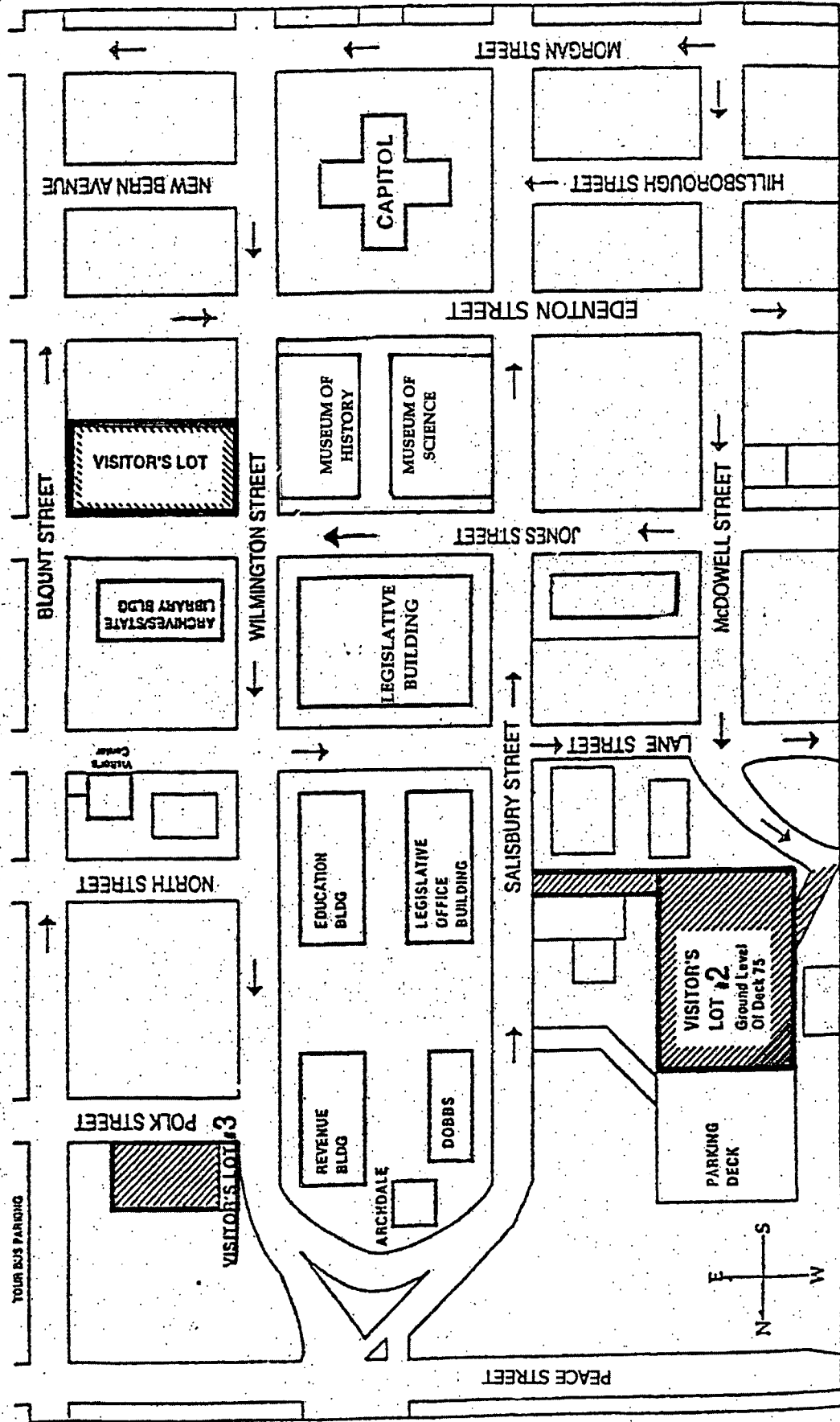
BC:jl

Posted: 13-Nov-03

cc: Committee Record _____
Interested Parties _____

PARKING FOR VISITORS TO THE NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

\$.50 per hour and \$4.00 maximum per day
Monday-Friday Parking with Attendant on Duty



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27601

November 13, 2003

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION

TO: Members, Subcommittee for Overpopulation Reduction

FROM: Representative Becky Carney, Co-Chair
Vickie Hunt, Co-Chair

SUBJECT: Overpopulation Reduction Subcommittee Meeting,
a subcommittee of the House Interim Committee on
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BC:jl

Posted: 13-Nov-03

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27601



November 25, 2003

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Subcommittee for Overpopulation Reduction

FROM: Representative Becky Carney, Co-Chair
Vickie Hunt, Co-Chair

SUBJECT: Overpopulation Reduction Subcommittee Meeting,
a subcommittee of the House Interim Committee on
the Prevention and Disposition of Unwanted and
Abandoned Companion Animals

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee for Overpopulation Reduction on Tuesday, December 2, 2003, at 11:00 a.m. in Room 422 of the Legislative Office Building.

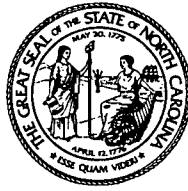
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Please advise Joyce Langdon, Committee Clerk, at (919) 733-5827 or e-mail joycel@ncleg.net if you will be unable to attend.

BC:jl

Posted: 25-Nov-03

cc: Committee Record _____
Interested Parties _____



HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR OVERPOPULATION REDUCTION

December 2, 2003
Room 422
11:00 AM

A G E N D A

OPENING REMARKS

INTRODUCTIONS

AGENDA ITEMS

GUEST SPEAKERS:

- **N. C. Spay/Neuter Program Update**
Dr. Lee Hunter
Public Health Veterinarian
N. C. Department of Health and Human Services
- **Animal Control/Overpopulation Control in Sampson County**
Tim Bass
Sampson County Animal Control Officer

ADJOURNMENT

MINUTES

OVERPOPULATION REDUCTION, A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION AND DISPOSITION OF UNWANTED AND ABANDONED COMPANION ANIMALS

The Overpopulation Reduction Subcommittee met on Tuesday, December 2, 2003, at 11:50 a.m. in Room 422 of the Legislative Office Building. Representatives Howard, Allred, and Jeffus; Dr. Ferris, Ms. Hunt, Ms. Morris, and Major Steward attended.

Ms. Vicky Hunt, Co-Chair, presided. She introduced Dr. Lee Hunter, Public Health Veterinarian, with the Department of Health and Human Services. Dr. Hunter explained the history and the differences of the Veterinary Public Health Program and the Spay/Neuter Program. (A copy of the presentation is attached and made a part of these minutes.)

Representative Jeffus asked how do you advertise the Spay/Neuter program and how do counties know about the program. Dr. Hunter said that information was furnished several times a year to all city and county managers, but that this method was insufficient, as most cities and counties were not participating in the program. Dr. Kelli Ferris stated that because of shortage of personnel the information was not getting the attention it needed to make the program a success.

Representative Allred brought up a discussion concerning the sale of "I Care" animal rabies tags, which is one of the sources of funding for the program. There was discussion regarding the differences in costs between regular tags and the special tags. Dr. Kelli Ferris said one of the problems was that vets had to buy a year's supply of the tags upfront—then ended up with dead tags at the end of the year with no reimbursement. Ms. Mary Jo Morris pointed out that vets were already doing a lot of "free" things for the State. There were suggestions of using just a regular tag and maybe applying a sticker for "I Care" or a decal for your car.

Representative Howard asked Dr. Hunter: (1) to get in touch with the County Commissioners Association and the League of Municipalities and set up a meeting to discuss the problems brought up today and then do a report back to this subcommittee's co-chairs. (2) to see if the manufacturers that produce the "I Care" tags would be willing to do some type of reimbursement for unused tags not purchased. Dr. Hunter said he would have to run the reimbursement for unused tags by the Attorney General's office since North Carolina has a recycle program for things such as this. Representative Howard requested Dr. Hunter to draft a letter and let her work with him on the final before mailing.

Sandra Alley, Research Staff Attorney, informed the subcommittee that she has talked with county commissioners and they would like to come before the full committee and present data from each county.

Discussions ensued regarding ways to fund the program. Ms. Alley reminded the subcommittee that the funding ideas were to be dealt with from another subcommittee.

Some ideas shared included:

- Mr. Max Fitzgerald of Wilson talked about his new business, "For the Love of Dogs" where no cat or dog is turned away that is in need. He also said that in Florida they are addressing the problems by hiring vets to do certain numbers of low-cost spay/neutering.
- Mobile units for spay/neutering to go into counties and take information into neighborhoods.
- Representative Allred suggested a low-cost punch system similar to safety inspection (\$9.10 cost or whatever needed) where you could charge a flat fee for rabies and the vet would do the stamping.
- Sales tax on pet food.
- Get prisons to make "I Care" or rabies tags instead of outside vendors.
- New Hampshire has program that made a huge impact on spay/neutering at a cost of \$875,000.
- Cumberland County subsidized spay/neutering program. \$20 in cash was given to family to have their animal spayed/neutered.
- Animal control officers spend 70% of time chasing animals. Suggest that we utilize news media as was done in Wilson to promote more public awareness of problem
- Guilford County's success with "no more homeless animals program." Get details from Dennis Sterns of Sterns Financial.
- All animals spayed/neutered except hunting groups and breeders with licenses.
- Indicate in water (or other) bill that a rebate will be given for spay/neutering pets.

Again, Ms. Alley suggested that the committee stay focused on their charge rather than getting into the funding issue.

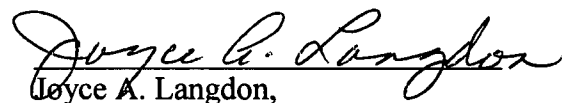
It was suggested that the Committee look into programs that are successful, such as the state of New Hampshire and Durham, North Carolina (SNAP Program). Patrick Clancy said the information is available and could be given to the members for review.

Staff will do more research into model legislation from other areas.

It was suggested that subcommittee meet on the same day as the full Animal Study Committee

The Committee adjourned at 1:20 p.m.


Vicky Hunt
Co-Chair Presiding


Joyce A. Langdon,
Committee Assistant

Representative Becky Carney, Co-Chair

Computer Program

Public Health Program

After Program

Public Health

Department of Health and Human Services

11/26/2003

◇ Veterinary Program

- ◇ provides for physician health care about 600000 transients and 100000 people and 100000

- ◇ rabies
- ◇ brucellosis
- ◇ anthrax

- ◇ consists of 2 Public Health Veterinarians
- ◇ provides up to 60 medical consultations each day
- ◇ provides emergency assistance 24/7

◆ Spay/Neuter Program

◆ created in 2000

◆ no person or
created in 1991

◆ given to the
Public Health
(NC DHHS) to
administer

Components of the Spay/Neuter Program

- ◆ Provide a possible source of reimbursement for governments or neutering people
- ◆ Provide education about the benefits of neutering pets

1073

Resident Available to Local

- ◆ Reimburse rates for services for the direct cost of surgery, not capital costs
- ◆ only for low-income
- ◆ Year-round program
- ◆ Surgeries must be at reduced cost

Eligible

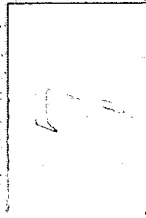
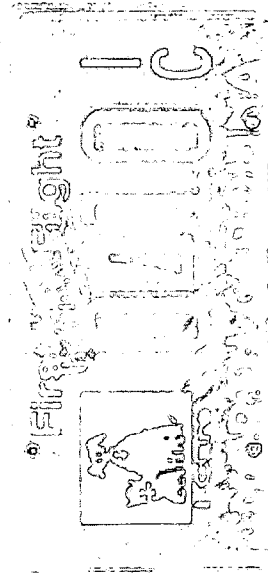
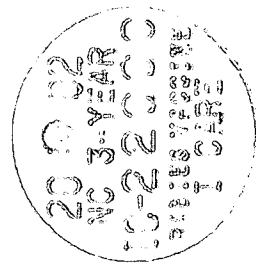
- ◆ Clinic operated by city/county
- ◆ Private clinic that contract with city/county
- ◆ A contract with city/county
- ◆ Subvention from city/county
- ◆ Subvention from city/county costs incurred when animal is adopted from city/county shelter

Low-income?

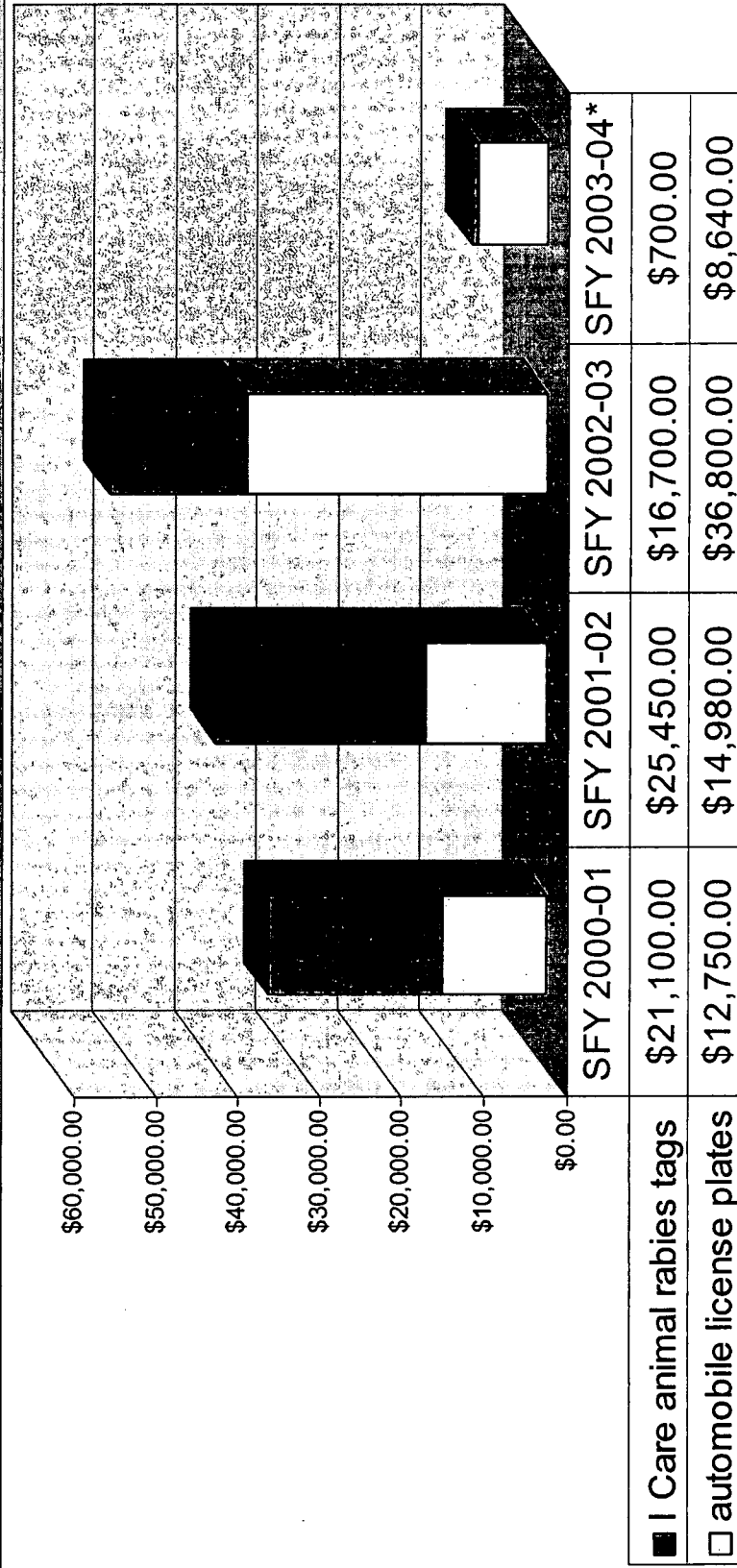
- ◆ For purposes of this Article, the term "low-income person" shall mean an individual who qualifies for one or more programs of public assistance administered by the Department pursuant to Chapter 106A of the General Statutes.

Sources of Funding

- the fund is not a ...
- all sources are ...
- sale of ... tags
- sale of ... use
- plates



Receipts

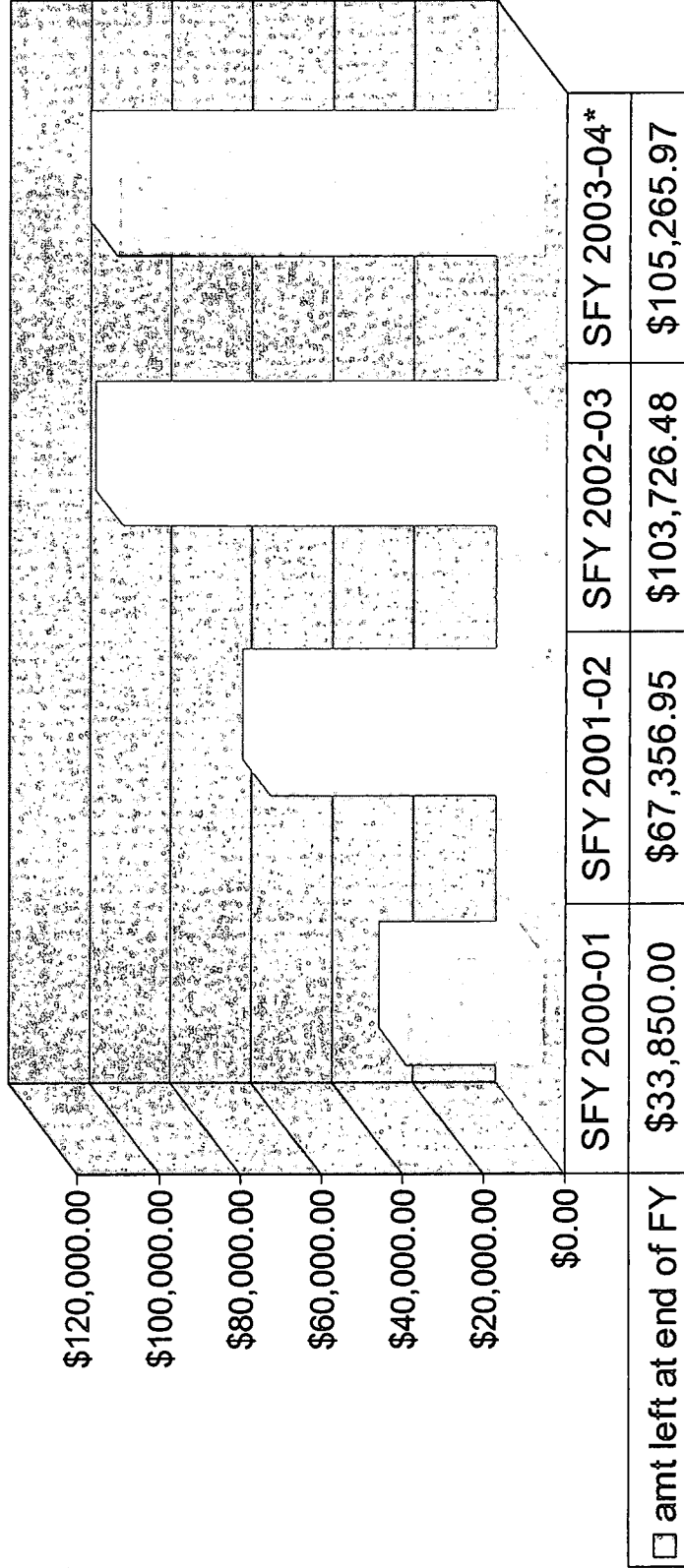


fiscal year (**through 9/30/2003)

	SFY 2000-01	SFY 2001-02	SFY 2002-03	SFY 2003-04*
■ Amt Paid by SFY	\$0.00	\$6,923.05	\$15,760.21	\$4,315.65

*** through 9/30/2003**

Amount in Account at the End of the SFY



fiscal year (*through 9/30/2003)

Cities/Counties are Participating?

County	# surgeries	Total Reimbursed
Anson	10	\$0.00
Buncombe		
Chatham		
Edgecombe		
Laurinburg		
Pasquotank		
Randolph		
Scotland	102	\$6,938.00
totals	673	\$34,207.91

Recommendations

- ◆ No position was created in the original bill
- ◆ create a program to oversee the Spay/Neuter Program & public education
 - ◆ a new position
 - ◆ what if we have funding above the S/N Fund
- ◆ Some counties are not required to participate because there is no guarantee of payment

& Recommendations

- ◆ If the ultimate goal is to reduce the numbers of dogs and cats that are euthanized, the program will have to include all citizens' dogs, not just those owned by low-income citizens
 - ◆ that will be achieved by an increase in the number of



Animal Welfare Packet

To Whom It May Concern:

As you requested, enclosed you will find information related to licensure under the North Carolina Animal Welfare Act. Enclosed are copies of the Animal Welfare Act, Chapter 19A, Article 3, the North Carolina Administrative Code Subchapter 52J, Animal Welfare Sections T02:52J.0100 through .0304, a sample of the Animal Welfare Inspection form and a Program of Veterinary Care form.

Prior to being licensed, facilities must:

1. Pass an inspection by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture.
2. Submit a completed application with appropriate fee (check or money order).
3. Present a completed Program of Veterinary Care form to this office.

At the time of inspection, an Animal Health Technician will complete the application for licensure, collect appropriate fees, and obtain the completed Program of Veterinary Care form. The Program of Veterinary Care form should be completed prior to the Animal Health Technician's visit and with the assistance of a veterinarian licensed to practice in North Carolina. The owner of the facility should sign the bottom of this form.

Contact Dr. Carol Woodlief at (919) 733-7601 when you are ready for inspection, or if you have further questions not covered in the enclosed material.

Sincerely,

C. F. Kirkland, DVM

Director of Field Forces

CFK/sbb

Enclosure

cc: Dr. Carol Woodlief

ARTICLE 3.**Animal Welfare Act.****§19A-20. Title of Article.**

This Article may be cited as the Animal Welfare Act. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 1.)

§19A-21. Purposes.

The purposes of this Article are (i) to protect the owners of dogs and cats from the theft of such pets; (ii) to prevent the sale or use of stolen pets; (iii) to insure that animals, as items of commerce, are provided humane care and treatment by regulating the transportation, sale, purchase, housing, care, handling and treatment of such animals by persons or organizations engaged in transporting, buying, or selling them for such use; (iv) to insure that animals confined in pet shops, kennels, animal shelters and auction markets are provided humane care and treatment; (v) to prohibit the sale, trade or adoption of those animals which show physical signs of infection, communicable disease, or congenital abnormalities, unless veterinary care is assured subsequent to sale, trade or adoption. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 2.)

§ 19A-22. Animal Welfare Section in Animal Health Division of Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services created; Director.

There is hereby created within the Animal Health Division of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, a new section thereof, to be known as the Animal Welfare Section of said division.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to appoint a Director of said section those duties and authority shall be determined by the Commissioner subject to the approval

of the Board of Agriculture and subject to the provisions of this Article. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 3; 1997-261, s. 1.)

§ 19A-23. Definitions.

For the purposes of this Article, the following terms, when used in the Article or the rules or orders made pursuant thereto, shall be construed respectively to mean:

(1) "Adequate feed" means the provision at suitable intervals, not to exceed 24 hours, of a quantity of wholesome foodstuff suitable for the species and age, sufficient to maintain a reasonable level of nutrition in each animal. Such foodstuff shall be served in a sanitized receptacle, dish, or container.

(2) "Adequate water" means a constant access to a supply of clean, fresh, potable water provided in a sanitary manner or provided at suitable intervals for the species and not to exceed 24 hours at any interval.

(3) "Ambient temperature" means the temperature surrounding the animal.

(4) "Animal" means any domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*), domestic cat (*Felis domestica*).

(5) "Animal shelter" means a facility which is used to house or contain animals and which is owned, operated, or maintained by a duly incorporated humane society, animal welfare society, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or other nonprofit organization devoted to the welfare, protection and humane treatment of animals.

(5a) "Boarding kennel" means a facility or establishment which regularly offers to the public the service of boarding dogs or cats or both for a fee. Such a facility or establishment may, in addition to providing shelter, food and water, offer grooming or other services for dogs and/or cats.

(6) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of North Carolina.

(7) "Dealer" means any person who sells, exchanges, or donates, or offers to sell, exchange, or donate animals to another dealer, pet shop, or research facility; provided, however, that an individual who breeds and raises on his own premises no more than the offspring of five canine or feline females per year, unless bred and raised specifically for research purposes shall not be considered to be a dealer for the purposes of this Article.

(8) "Director" means the Director of the Animal Welfare Section of the Animal Health Division of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

(9) "Euthanasia" means the humane destruction of an animal accomplished by a method that involves rapid unconsciousness and immediate death or by a method that involves anesthesia, produced by an agent which causes painless loss of consciousness, and death during such loss of consciousness.

(10) "Housing facility" means any room, building, or area used to contain a primary enclosure or enclosures.

(11) "Person" means any individual, partnership, firm, joint-stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate, or other legal entity.

(12) "Pet shop" means a person or establishment that acquires for the purposes of resale animals bred by others whether as owner, agent, or on consignment, and that sells, trades or offers to sell or trade such animals to the general public at retail or wholesale.

(13) "Primary enclosure" means any structure used to immediately restrict an animal or animals to a limited amount of space, such as a room, pen, cage compartment or hutch.

(14) "Public auction" means any place or location where dogs or cats are sold at auction to the highest bidder regardless of whether such dogs or cats are offered as individuals, as a group, or by weight.

(15) "Research facility" means any place, laboratory, or institution at which scientific tests, experiments, or investigations involving the use of living animals are carried out, conducted, or attempted.

(16) "Sanitize" means to make physically clean and to remove and destroy to a practical minimum, agents injurious to health. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 4; 1979, c. 734, s. 1; 1987, c. 827, s. 61; 1997-261, s. 2.)

§ 19A-24. Powers of Board of Agriculture.

The Board of Agriculture may:

(1) Establish standards for the care of animals at animal shelters, boarding kennels, pet shops, and public auctions.

(2) Prescribe the manner in which animals may be transported to and from registered or licensed premises.

(3) Require licensees and holders of certificates to keep records of the purchase and sale of animals and to identify animals at their establishments.

(4) Adopt rules to implement this Article, including federal regulations promulgated under Title 7, Chapter 54, of the United States Code. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 5; 1987, c. 827, s. 62.)

§ 19A-25. Employees; investigations; right of entry.

For the enforcement of the provisions of this Article, the Director is authorized, subject to the approval of the Commissioner to appoint employees as are necessary in order to carry out and enforce the provisions of this Article, and to assign them interchangeably with other employees of the Animal Health Division. The Director shall cause the investigation of all reports of violations of the provisions of this Article, and the rules adopted pursuant to the provisions hereof; provided further, that if any person shall deny the Director or his representative admittance to his property, either person shall be entitled to secure from any superior court judge a court order granting such admittance. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 6; 1987, c. 827, s. 63.)

§ 19A-26. Certificate of registration required for animal shelter.

No person shall operate an animal shelter unless a certificate of registration for such animal shelter shall have been granted by the Director. Application for such certificate shall be made in the manner provided by the Director. No fee shall be required for such application or certificate.

Certificates of registration shall be valid for a period of one year or until suspended or revoked and may be renewed for like periods upon application in the manner provided. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 7; 1987, c. 827, s. 64.)

§ 19A-27. License required for operation of pet shop.

No person shall operate a pet shop unless a license to operate such establishment shall have been granted by the Director. Application for such license shall be made in the manner provided by the Director. The license shall be for the fiscal year and the license fee shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each license period or part thereof beginning with the first day of the fiscal year. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 8; 1987, c. 827, s. 65; 1989, c. 544, s. 17.)

§ 19A-28. License required for public auction or boarding kennel.

No person shall operate a public auction or a boarding kennel unless a license to operate such establishment shall have been granted by the Director. Application for such license shall

be made in the manner provided by the Director. The license period shall be the fiscal year and the license fee shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each license period or part thereof beginning with the first day of the fiscal year. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 9; 1987, c. 827, s. 65; 1989, c. 544, s. 18.)

§ 19A-29. License required for dealer.

No person shall be a dealer unless a license to deal shall have been granted by the Director to such person. Application for such license shall be in the manner provided by the Director. The license period shall be the fiscal year and the license fee shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each license period or part thereof, beginning with the first day of the fiscal year. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 10; 1987, c. 827, s. 66; 1989, c. 544, s. 19.)

§ 19A-30. Refusal, suspension or revocation of certificate or license.

The Director may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke a certificate of registration for any animal shelter or a license for any public auction, kennel, pet shop, or dealer, if after an impartial investigation as provided in this Article he determines that any one or more of the following grounds apply:

- (1) Material misstatement in the application for the original certificate of registration or license or in the application for any renewal under this Article;
- (2) Willful disregard or violation of this Article or any rules issued pursuant thereto;
- (3) Failure to provide adequate housing facilities and/or primary enclosures for the purposes of this Article, or if the feeding, watering, sanitizing and housing practices at the animal shelter, public auction, pet shop, or kennel are not consistent with the intent of this Article or the rules adopted under this Article;

- (4) Allowing one's license under this Article to be used by an unlicensed person;
- (5) Conviction of any crime an essential element of which is misstatement, fraud, or dishonesty, or conviction of any felony;
- (6) Making substantial misrepresentations or false promises of a character likely to influence, persuade, or induce in connection with the business of a public auction, commercial kennel, pet shop, or dealer;
- (7) Pursuing a continued course of misrepresentation of or making false promises through advertising, salesmen, agents, or otherwise in connection with the business to be licensed;
- (8) Failure to possess the necessary qualifications or to meet the requirements of this Article for the issuance or holding of a certificate of registration or license.

The Director shall, before refusing to issue or renew and before suspension or revocation of a certificate of registration or a license, give to the applicant or holder thereof a written notice containing a statement indicating in what respects the applicant or holder has failed to satisfy the requirements for the holding of a certificate of registration or a license. If a certificate of registration or a license is suspended or revoked under the provisions hereof, the holder shall have five days from such suspension or revocation to surrender all certificates of registration or licenses issued thereunder to the Director or his authorized representative.

A person to whom a certificate of registration or a license is denied, suspended, or revoked by the Director may contest the action by filing a petition under G.S. 150B-23 within five days

after the denial, suspension, or revocation. Any licensee whose license is revoked under the provisions of this Article shall not be eligible to apply for a new license hereunder until one year has elapsed from the date of the order revoking said license or if an appeal is taken from said order of revocation, one year from the date of the order or final judgment sustaining said revocation. Any person who has been an officer, agent, or employee of a licensee whose license has been revoked or suspended and who is responsible for or participated in the violation upon which the order of suspension or revocation was based, shall not be licensed within the period during which the order of suspension or revocation is in effect. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 11; 1987, c. 827, s. 67.)

§19A-31. License not transferable; change in management, etc., of business or operation.

A license is not transferable. When there is a transfer of ownership, management, or operation of a business of a licensee hereunder, the new owner, manager, or operator, as the case may be, whether it be an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity shall have 10 days from such sale or transfer to secure a new license from the Director to operate said business. A licensee shall promptly notify the Director of any change in the name, address, management, or substantial control of his business or operation. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 12.)

§ 19A-32. Procedure for review of Director's decisions.

A denial, suspension, or revocation of a certificate or license under this Article shall be made in accordance with Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 13; 1987, c. 827, s. 68.)

§ 19A-33. Penalty for operation of pet shop, kennel or auction without license.

Operation of a pet shop, kennel, or public auction without a currently valid license shall constitute a Class 3 misdemeanor subject only to a penalty of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), and each day of operation shall constitute a separate offense. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 14; 1993, c. 539, s. 315; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c).)

§ 19A-34. Penalty for acting as dealer without license; disposition of animals in custody of unlicensed dealer.

Acting as a dealer in animals as defined in this Article without a currently valid dealer's license shall constitute a

Class 2 misdemeanor. Continued illegal operation after conviction shall constitute a separate offense. Animals found in possession or custody of an unlicensed dealer shall be subject to immediate seizure and impoundment and upon conviction of such unlicensed dealer shall become subject to sale or euthanasia in the discretion of the Director. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 15; 1993, c. 539, s. 316; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c).)

§19A-35. Penalty for failure to adequately care for animals; disposition of animals.

Failure of any person licensed or registered under this Article to adequately house, feed, and water animals in his possession or custody shall constitute a misdemeanor, and such person shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) per animal or more than a total of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Such animals shall be subject to seizure and impoundment and upon conviction may be sold or euthanized at the discretion of the Director and such failure shall also constitute grounds for revocation of license after public hearing. The Director is hereby authorized to disburse State funds in such amount as in his discretion is necessary to provide for the welfare of the animals until either sold or euthanized and any fine levied in connection with this section shall be applied toward reimbursement of such State funds as the Director shall have expended. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 16.)

§ 19A-36. Penalty for violation of Article by dog warden.

Violation of any provision of this Article which relates to the seizing, impoundment, and custody of an animal by a dog warden shall constitute a Class 3 misdemeanor and the person

convicted thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and each animal handled in violation shall constitute a separate offense. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 17; 1993, c. 539, s. 317; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c).)

§ 19A-37. Application of Article.

This Article shall not apply to a place or establishment which is operated under the immediate supervision of a duly licensed veterinarian as a hospital where animals are harbored, boarded, and cared for incidental to the treatment, prevention, or alleviation of disease processes during the routine practice of the profession of veterinary medicine. This Article shall not apply to any dealer, pet shop, public auction, commercial kennel or research facility during the period such dealer or research facility is in the possession of a valid license or registration granted by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to Title 7, Chapter 54, of the United States Code. This Article shall not apply to any individual who occasionally boards an animal on a noncommercial basis, although such individual may receive nominal sums to cover the cost of such boarding. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 18; 1987, c. 827, s. 69.)

§19A-38. Use of license fees.

All license fees collected shall be used in enforcing and administering this Article. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 19.)

§19A-39. Article inapplicable to establishments for training hunting dogs.

Nothing in this Article shall apply to those kennels or establishments operated primarily for the purpose of boarding or training hunting dogs. (1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1217, s. 21; 1979, c. 734, s. 2.)

§ 19A-40. Civil Penalties.

The Director may assess a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) against any person who violates a provision of this Article or any rule promulgated thereunder. In determining the amount of the penalty, the Director shall consider the degree and extent of harm caused by the violation. The clear proceeds of civil penalties assessed pursuant to this section shall be remitted to the Civil Penalty and Forfeiture Fund in accordance with G.S. 115C-457.2. (1995, c. 516, s. 6; 1998-215, s. 3.)

SUBCHAPTER 52J - ANIMAL WELFARE SECTION**SECTION .0100 - RECORD KEEPING AND LICENSING****.0101 REQUIREMENTS OF RECORDS**

Operators of all animal shelters, pet shops, public auctions, and dealers shall maintain records on all dogs and cats showing the following:

- (1) origin of animals (including names and addresses of consignors) and date animals were received;
- (2) description of animals including species, age, sex, breed, and color markings;
- (3) disposition of animals including name and address of person to whom animal is sold, traded or adopted; if euthanized, record will show date and type of euthanasia;
- (4) record of veterinary care including treatments and immunization;
- (5) maintain records on file for a period of one calendar year.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984;

Amended Eff. April 1, 1985.

.0102 BOARDING KENNELS

Operators of boarding kennels shall maintain records of all dogs and cats showing the following:

- (1) name and address of owner or person responsible for animal, the date of entry and signature and address of individual to whom animal is released;
- (2) description of animal including breed, sex, age and color marking;
- (3) record of veterinary care including treatment and immunization;
- (4) records on file must be maintained for a period of one calendar year.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984.

.0103 RECORDS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE DIRECTOR

All operators of animal shelters, pet shops, boarding kennels, public auctions, and persons operating as dealers will make all records available to the director or his authorized representative on request.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24; 19A-25;

Eff. April 1, 1984;

Amended Eff. April 1, 1985.

SECTION .0200 - FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS**.0201 GENERAL**

- (a) Housing facilities for dogs and cats shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury, contain the animals and restrict the entrance of other animals and people.
- (b) Reliable and adequate electric power, if required, to comply with other provisions of the Animal Welfare Act and adequate potable water shall be available.
- (c) Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.
- (d) Provisions shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food waste, bedding and debris, to assure facility will be maintained in a clean and sanitary manner.
- (e) Facilities such as washroom, basin or sink shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers and animal food and water receptacles.
- (f) Ambient temperature shall be measured and read outside the primary enclosure at a distance not to exceed three feet from any one of the external walls and on a level parallel to the bottom of the primary enclosure at a point approximately half the distance between the top and bottom of such enclosure.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984.

.0202 INDOOR FACILITIES

- (a) Indoor housing facilities for dogs and cats shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the dogs and cats from cold and provide for their health and comfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 50 degrees F. for dogs and cats not acclimated to lower temperatures.
- (b) Indoor housing facilities for dogs and cats shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors and moisture condensation. Ventilation shall be provided when ambient temperature is 85 degrees F. or higher.
- (c) Indoor housing facilities for dogs and cats shall have ample light by natural or artificial means or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such light shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the dogs and cats from excessive illumination.
- (d) Interior building surfaces of indoor facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture, so that it may be readily sanitized.
- (e) A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water from indoor housing facility. If closed drain systems are used, they shall be equipped with traps and installed to prevent odors and backup of sewage.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984.

.0203 OUTDOOR FACILITIES

- (a) When sunlight is likely to cause overheating and discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all dogs and cats kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun.
- (b) Dogs and cats kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry and comfortable during inclement weather.
- (c) A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984.

.0204 PRIMARY ENCLOSURES

(a) Primary enclosures for dogs and cats shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair and in a manner to prevent injury to animals and keep other animals out. Primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to provide sufficient space to allow each dog or cat to turn about freely and to easily stand, sit, lie in a comfortable, normal position.

(b) In addition to Paragraph (a) of this Regulation, each dog shall be provided a minimum square footage of floor space equal to the mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in inches, as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail, plus six inches. The calculation shall be expressed in square feet. Not more than 12 adult dogs shall be housed in the same primary enclosure.

$(\text{length of dog in inches} + 6") (\text{length of dog in inches} + 6")$

required area inches divided by 144 = required square feet

(c) In addition to Paragraph (a) of this Regulation, each cat housed in any primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum of two and one-half square feet of floor space. Not more than 12 adult cats shall be housed in the same primary enclosure.

(d) In all enclosures having a solid floor, a receptacle containing sufficient clean litter shall be provided for excreta. Each primary enclosure shall be provided with a solid resting surface or surfaces adequate to comfortably hold all occupants of the primary enclosures at the same time. Such resting surface or surfaces shall be elevated in primary enclosures housing two or more cats.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984;

Amended Eff. April 1, 1985.

.0205 FEEDING

(a) Dogs and cats shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the dog or cat. Puppies and kittens less than six months of age shall be fed at least twice in each 24 hour period. An eight hour interval between feedings is required if only two feedings are offered in a 24 hour period.

(b) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all dogs or cats and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. Feeding pans shall be durable and shall be kept clean and sanitized. Disposable food receptacles may be used but must be discarded after each feeding. Self feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food, and they shall be sanitized regularly to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of feed.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984;

Amended Eff. April 1, 1985.

.0206 WATERING

If potable water is not accessible to the dogs and cats at all times, potable water shall be offered to such animals at least twice daily for periods of not less than one hour, except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. Watering receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitized.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984.

.0207 SANITATION

(a) Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the dogs or cats contained therein and to reduce disease hazards and odors. When a hosing or flushing method is used for cleaning a primary enclosure commonly known as a cage, any dog or cat contained therein shall be removed from such enclosure during the cleaning process, and adequate measures shall be taken to protect the animals in other such enclosures from being contaminated with water and other wastes.

(b) Sanitization of primary enclosures shall be as follows:

(1) Prior to the introduction of dogs or cats into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in (3) of this Paragraph.

(2) Primary enclosures for dogs or cats shall be sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, or a disease hazard, provided, however, that such enclosures shall be sanitized at least once every two weeks in the manner provided in (3) of this Paragraph.

(3) Cages, rooms and hard-surfaced pens or runs shall be sanitized by:

(A) washing them with hot water (180 degrees F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer; or

(B) washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by or in conjunction with a safe and effective disinfectant approved by the director; or

(C) cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam.

(c) Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this Rule. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(d) An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

(e) No dog or cat shall be in a window display except during business hours and then only in compliance with standards set forth in 2 NCAC 52J .0200.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984;

Amended Eff. April 1, 1985.

.0208 EMPLOYEES

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this Rule. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984.

.0209 CLASSIFICATION AND SEPARATION

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

- (1) Females in season (estrus) shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with males, except for breeding purposes.
- (2) Any dog or cat exhibiting a vicious disposition shall be housed individually in a primary enclosure.
- (3) Puppies or kittens less than six months of age shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs or cats other than their dams, except when permanently maintained in breeding colonies.
- (4) Dogs shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with cats, nor shall dogs or cats be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals.
- (5) Dogs or cats under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other dogs or cats and other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984.

.0210 VETERINARY CARE

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a licensed veterinarian.

(b) Each dog and cat shall be observed daily by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone under his direct supervision. Sick or diseased, injured, lame, or blind dogs or cats shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which such animal was obtained and is being held, provided, however, that the provision shall not effect compliance with any state or local law requiring the holding, for a specified period, of animals suspected of being diseased. Obviously sick, diseased, or deformed animals will not be offered for sale or adoption.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984.

SECTION .0300 - TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS**.0301 VEHICLES**

- (a) Vehicles used in transporting dogs and cats shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide fresh air to all animals transported without harmful drafts.
- (b) The animal cargo space shall be constructed and maintained so as to prevent engine exhaust fumes from getting to the animals.
- (c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean. It shall be sanitized as deemed necessary.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984.

.0302 PRIMARY ENCLOSURES USED IN TRANSPORTING DOGS AND CATS

(a) Primary enclosures such as compartments or transport cages, cartons, or crates used to transport cats and dogs shall be well constructed, well ventilated and designed to protect the health and insure the safety of the animals. Such enclosures shall be constructed or positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that:

- (1) Each animal in the vehicle has sufficient fresh air for normal breathing.
- (2) The openings of such enclosures are easily accessible for emergency removals at all times.
- (3) The animals are adequately protected from the elements.

The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 95 degrees F. at any time nor to exceed 85 degrees F. for a period of more than four hours. The ambient temperature will not be allowed to fall below 50 degrees F. unless animals are acclimated to lower temperatures.

- (b) Animals transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species. Puppies or kittens less than six months of age shall not be transported in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs and cats other than their dams.
- (c) Primary enclosures used to transport dogs and cats shall be large enough for each animal to stand erect, turn about freely and lie down in a normal position.
- (d) Animals shall not be placed in primary enclosures over other animals in transit unless such enclosure is constructed so as to prevent animal excreta from entering lower enclosures.
- (e) All primary enclosures used to transport dogs and cats shall be sanitized between use for shipments.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984.

.0303 FOOD AND WATER REQUIREMENTS

If dogs and cats are transported for a period of more than 12 hours:

- (1) The vehicle shall stop at least once every 12 hours for a period of one hour. During the one hour stop, potable water shall be continuously provided for dogs and cats.

(2) Adult dogs and cats shall be fed at least once during each 24 hour period. Puppies and kittens less than six months of age shall be fed every six hours.

(3) Dogs shall be removed from the vehicle, given fresh water and given the opportunity for exercise if they have been confined in the vehicle for 36 hours.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984.

.0304 CARE IN TRANSIT

It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to inspect animals frequently enough to assure health and comfort and to determine if they need emergency care and to obtain it if needed.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 19A-24;

Eff. April 1, 1984.

North Carolina Department of Agriculture
 Veterinary Division
 P.O. Box 26026
 Raleigh, N.C. 27611
 919-733-7601

ANIMAL WELFARE INSPECTION

Business Name: _____
 Owner(s): _____
 Address: _____

Type Inspection: New _____ Complaint
 Annual _____ Random
 Follow-up: _____ (per exp. date)

Telephone: () - _____ VMO _____ County: _____

Type Facility: Animal Shelter ☐ Boarding Kennel ☐ Dealer ☐ Pet Shop ☐ Public Auction ☐

Number of Primary Enclosures _____ Animals Present: Dogs _____ Cats _____

Inspector: Mark "X" in box if adequate. Circle item number if inadequate. Use N/A if not applicable.

STRUCTURE

Housing Facilities

1. Structure and Repair ☐
2. Shelter ☐
3. Ventilation & Temp. ☐
4. Lighting ☐
5. Ceiling, Wall, Floor ☐
6. Storage ☐
7. Water Drainage ☐
8. Structure and Repair ☐
9. Space ☐
10. Ventilation & Temp. ☐

SANITATION

11. Waste Disposal

12. Odor ☐
13. Ceiling, Wall, Floor ☐
14. Primary Enclosures ☐
15. Equipment & Supplies ☐
16. Washrooms, Sinks, Basins ☐
17. Insect & Rodent Control ☐
18. Building & Grounds ☐
19. Adequate Feed ☐
20. Adequate Water ☐
21. Personnel ☐
22. Animals Appearance ☐

SPECIAL ITEMS

23. Water & Cages ☐
24. Primary enclosure ☐
25. Isolation Facility ☐
26. No Signs of Illness ☐
27. Records ☐
28. Description of Animals ☐
29. Records of Vet. Treatment ☐
30. Origin and Disposition ☐
31. Signatures (boarding kennel) ☐
32. Transportation ☐
33. Primary Enclosures ☐
34. Vehicle ☐
35. Care in transit discussed ☐

Items Number	Explanation of Inadequacy (circled item above) and Recommendation for Compliance	Date Corrections To Be Completed

☐ APPROVED DATE _____

☐ DISAPPROVED TIME _____

Veterinarian: _____

INSPECTOR (signature) _____

Telephone: () - _____

OWNER or AUTHORIZED AGENT (signature) _____

AV-2
 Rev. 2/96

White = Office Canary = Inspector Pink = Owner

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & CONSUMER SERVICES
VETERINARY DIVISION
P.O. Box 26026
Raleigh, NC 27611
Telephone: (919) 733-7601

PROGRAM OF VETERINARY CARE

BUSINESS: _____ TELEPHONE: (____) _____
OWNER: First _____ Last _____ COUNTY _____ VMO: _____
VETERINARIAN: _____ TELEPHONE: (____) _____
ADDRESS: _____
_____ Zip _____

This form is to be used for documenting the program for veterinary care for animal welfare facilities. Items below are to be completed with the assistance of a veterinarian licensed in the State of North Carolina. If space is not adequate, use the back of the page or attach additional page(s).

I. Describe provisions for disease prevention, control, treatment, and method of record keeping (i.e. vaccine requirements, use of isolation, etc.)

II. Describe each animal service area. If not applicable to this facility, mark N/A.

III. Describe the protocol for providing emergency veterinary care.

I certify that the facility named above has implemented this program of veterinary care and that the veterinarian named above assisted with its development.

Facility Owner or Representative (signature)

Date

*A complete copy of this form, including the correct mailing address of the veterinarian, is required for licensure. The above named veterinarian may receive a copy of this form and should notify this office, in writing, if not in agreement with these procedures.

AW-4 2000

[Accessibility Statement](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy Statement](#)

S/N Reimbursement, by City/County

from inception to present

CountyCity	year	quarter	Amt requested	# of procedures	Avg Cost per Procedure
Anson					
	2003	2	\$245.00	5	\$49.00
	2003	3	\$205.00	5	\$41.00
	Sum		\$450.00	10	
Buncombe					
	2003	2	\$630.00	13	\$48.46
	2003	3	\$3,090.00	64	\$48.28
	Sum		\$3,720.00	77	
Chatham					
	2003	3	\$120.00	1	\$120.00
	Sum		\$120.00	1	
Edgecombe					
	2003	3	\$70.00	1	\$70.00
	Sum		\$70.00	1	
Laurinburg					
	2001	3	\$508.00	9	\$56.44
	2001	4	\$369.00	6	\$61.50
	2002	1	\$300.00	5	\$60.00
	2002	2	\$410.00	9	\$45.56
	2002	3	\$603.00	12	\$50.25
	2002	4	\$293.00	8	\$36.63
	2003	1	\$437.00	11	\$39.73
	2003	2	\$200.00	4	\$50.00
	2003	3	\$357.00	9	\$39.67
	Sum		\$3,477.00	73	
Pasquotank					

Tuesday, November 18, 2003

Page 1 of 2

Veterinary Public Health Program
Division of Public Health
NC Department of Health Human Services

CountyCity	year	quarter	Amt requested	# of procedures	Avg Cost per Procedure
	2001	2	\$646.05	10	\$64.60
	2001	3	\$1,410.00	21	\$67.14
	2001	4	\$840.50	19	\$44.24
	2002	1	\$2,176.00	39	\$55.79
	2002	2	\$2,422.75	42	\$57.68
	2002	3	\$1,976.66	33	\$59.90
	2002	4	\$1,847.80	35	\$52.79
	2003	1	\$3,065.00	54	\$56.76
	2003	2	\$2,369.65	43	\$55.11
	2003	3	\$2,501.00	48	\$52.10
		Sum	\$19,255.41	344	
Randolph					
2003	1	\$107.50	3	\$35.83	
2003	3	\$70.00	2	\$35.00	
	Sum	\$177.50	5		
Scotland					
2001	3	\$291.00	5	\$58.20	
2001	4	\$125.00	3	\$41.67	
2002	1	\$150.00	3	\$50.00	
2002	2	\$877.00	20	\$43.85	
2002	3	\$1,242.00	29	\$42.83	
2002	4	\$881.00	21	\$41.95	
2003	1	\$1,405.00	36	\$39.03	
2003	2	\$646.00	13	\$49.69	
2003	3	\$1,321.00	32	\$41.28	
	Sum	\$6,938.00	162		

Spay/Neuter Reimbursements

2001

by year and quarter

CountyCity	quarter	Amt Requested	# of procedures	Avg Cost per Procedure
Laurinburg				
	3	\$508.00	9	\$56.44
	4	\$369.00	6	\$61.50
Sum		\$877.00	15	
Pasquotank				
	2	\$646.05	10	\$64.60
	3	\$1,410.00	21	\$67.14
	4	\$840.50	19	\$44.24
Sum		\$2,896.55	50	
Scotland				
	3	\$291.00	5	\$58.20
	4	\$125.00	3	\$41.67
Sum		\$416.00	8	

Spay/Neuter Reimbursements

2003

by year and quarter

CountyCity	quarter	Amt Requested	# of procedures	Avg Cost per Procedure
Anson				
	2	\$245.00	5	\$49.00
	3	\$205.00	5	\$41.00
Sum		\$450.00	10	
Buncombe				
	2	\$630.00	13	\$48.46
	3	\$3,090.00	64	\$48.28
Sum		\$3,720.00	77	
Chatham				
	3	\$120.00	1	\$120.00
Sum		\$120.00	1	
Edgecombe				
	3	\$70.00	1	\$70.00
Sum		\$70.00	1	
Laurinburg				
	1	\$437.00	11	\$39.73
	2	\$200.00	4	\$50.00
	3	\$357.00	9	\$39.67
Sum		\$994.00	24	
Pasquotank				
	1	\$3,065.00	54	\$56.76
	2	\$2,369.65	43	\$55.11
	3	\$2,501.00	48	\$52.10
Sum		\$7,935.65	145	

Tuesday, November 18, 2003

Page 1 of 2

Veterinary Public Health Program
Division of Public Health
NC Department of Health Human Services

CountyCity	quarter	Amt Requested	# of procedures	Avg Cost per Procedure
Randolph				
	1	\$107.50	3	\$35.83
	3	\$70.00	2	\$35.00
Sum		\$177.50	5	
Scotland				
	1	\$1,405.00	36	\$39.03
	2	\$646.00	13	\$49.69
	3	\$1,321.00	32	\$41.28
Sum		\$3,372.00	81	

Tuesday, November 18, 2003

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Veterinary Public Health Program
Division of Public Health
NC Department of Health Human Services

Spay/Neuter Reimbursements

2002

by year and quarter

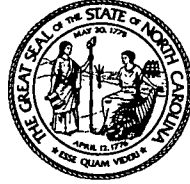
CountyCity	quarter	Amt Requested	# of procedures	Avg Cost per Procedure
Laurinburg				
	1	\$300.00	5	\$60.00
	2	\$410.00	9	\$45.56
	3	\$603.00	12	\$50.25
	4	\$293.00	8	\$36.63
Sum		\$1,606.00	34	
Pasquotank				
	1	\$2,176.00	39	\$55.79
	2	\$2,422.75	42	\$57.68
	3	\$1,976.66	33	\$59.90
	4	\$1,847.80	35	\$52.79
Sum		\$8,423.21	149	
Scotland				
	1	\$150.00	3	\$50.00
	2	\$877.00	20	\$43.85
	3	\$1,242.00	29	\$42.83
	4	\$881.00	21	\$41.95
Sum		\$3,150.00	73	

Tuesday, November 18, 2003

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Veterinary Public Health Program
Division of Public Health
NC Department of Health Human Services

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27601



December 30, 2003

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Subcommittee for Overpopulation Reduction

FROM: Representative Becky Carney, Co-Chair
Vickie Hunt, Co-Chair

SUBJECT: Overpopulation Reduction Subcommittee Meeting,
a subcommittee of the House Interim Committee on
the Prevention and Disposition of Unwanted and
Abandoned Companion Animals

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee for Overpopulation Reduction on Tuesday, January 6, 2004, **immediately upon the adjournment of the full committee meeting**, in Room 422 of the Legislative Office Building.

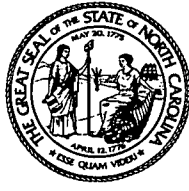
Parking for *non-legislative members* of the committee is available in the visitor parking deck #75 located on Salisbury Street across from the Legislative Office Building. Parking is also available in the parking lot across Jones Street from the State Library/Archives (see attached map). The cost for visitor parking is \$.50 per hour or \$4.00 per day and may be reimbursed with a parking receipt submitted with your travel reimbursement form.

Please advise Joyce Langdon, Committee Clerk, at (919) 733-5827 or e-mail joycel@ncleg.net if you will be unable to attend.

BC:jl

Posted: 30-Dec-03

cc: Committee Record _____
Interested Parties _____



HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR OVERPOPULATION REDUCTION

January 6, 2004
Room 422
(after adjournment of full committee)

AGENDA

OPENING REMARKS

INTRODUCTIONS

AGENDA ITEMS

GUEST SPEAKER:

**Best Practices in Pet Overpopulation: Solutions for North
Carolina from the Finest Programs in the Country**

Dennis Stearns

Committee member and Vice President of "No More Homeless Pets
in the Triad"

ADJOURNMENT

MINUTES

OVERPOPULATION REDUCTION, A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION AND DISPOSITION OF UNWANTED AND ABANDONED COMPANION ANIMALS

The Overpopulation Reduction Subcommittee met on Tuesday, January 6, 2004, at 11:15 a.m. in Room 422 of the Legislative Office Building. Representatives Allred, Eddins, Carney, and Jeffus; Dr. Ferris, Ms. Hunt, Mr. Stearns, and Major Stewart attended.

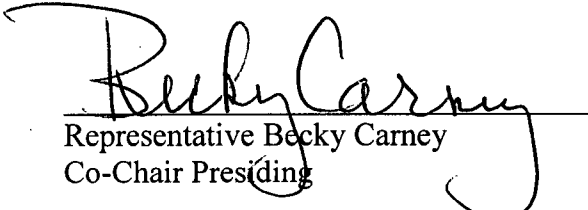
Representative Becky Carney, Co-Chair, presided. She introduced Mr. Dennis Stearns, Vice President of "No More Homeless Pets in the Triad." (A copy of his presentation is attached and made a part of these minutes.)

Representative Carney announced that she had met with the Representatives Howard and Hill prior to this meeting in order to get some direction for this subcommittee. The recommendations of this subcommittee have to be to the full committee by February 19, 2004.

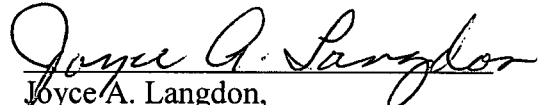
Subcommittee members were given a list of proposals for the subcommittee to consider. Representative Carney asked each member to review and rank each proposal in order of importance. Rankings were to be compiled by staff prior to the next meeting on January 22, 2004. At the January 22 meeting the subcommittee members will vote on these suggested points in order to have a draft of suggested state legislation to the full committee on February 19, 2004. (This list was prepared by Sandra Alley of our Research Staff, and is attached and made a part of these minutes.)

Representative Carney pointed out that it will be the local governments that this will fall to from the state and we need their support--so we need to tell them the cost savings. She repeated the quote by Peter Marsh – "It costs considerably more to trap, transport, feed, house, and, if unclaimed, kill a healthy dog or cat than it does to fix them in the first place."

The Committee adjourned at 12:30 p.m.



Representative Becky Carney
Co-Chair Presiding



Joyce A. Langdon,
Committee Assistant

Vicky Hunt, Co-Chair

**Pet Overpopulation:
Solutions for North Carolina
using Best Practices from Leading
Animal Control and Animal Welfare
Groups around the U.S.**

Dennis Stearns, Vice President
No More Homeless Pets in the Triad
National No More Homeless Pets Advisory Board

January 6, 2004

Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

Origins of No More Homeless Pets

- ▷ Best Friends Animal Society started the first NMHP program in 1999 in Utah in partnership with the Maddies Fund
- ▷ NMHP - Utah focuses on low income spay/ neuter through vets and with a mobile s/n van in rural areas
- ▷ NMHP focuses on positive messages and the spirit of cooperation between Animal Control/Shelters and Animal Rescue/Welfare groups
- ▷ Statewide program in Utah has reduced euthanasia by over 19% and increased adoptions by 50% during three full years of operation
- ▷ NMHP - Utah has created considerable publicity through targeted PR and working with the Governor and elected officials
- ▷ Latest program includes "Hooters for Neuters" - expands the scope of s/n awareness

Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

No More Homeless Pets National Expansion

- ▷ Best Friends determined in 2000 that the positive messages and design of the NMHP program could be spread using their network of 300,000 members and national magazine.
- ▷ NMHP - Guilford County (now Triad) was the 2nd NMHP program in the US
- ▷ There are now over 40 NMHP programs (city, county and state) with over 20 additional programs in various stages of formation
- ▷ Best Friends holds regional NMHP conferences around the country - next program is April 23-25, 2004 in Las Vegas
- ▷ Programs include many of the best Animal Control and Shelter Directors and Animal Welfare/Rescue leaders, all on NMHP National Advisory Board
- ▷ More info on NMHP national movement at bestfriends.org

Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

Key National NMHP Ambassadors

- ▶ Mike Arms, San Diego Woodward Shelter and National Chair, Home for the Holidays
- ▶ Francis Battista, NMHP Los Angeles
- ▶ Ed Boks, NYC Animal Care & Control
- ▶ Gregory Castle, NMHP - Utah
- ▶ Peter Marsh, STOP (New Hampshire)
- ▶ Nathan Winograd, AC Director, Tompkins Cty, NY

Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

Peter Marsh Plan

New Hampshire funded a 3 year statewide low income spay/neuter program

- ▷ Administered through participating vets
- ▷ After 3 years, AC cost savings and reduction in the killing of healthy dogs and cats exceeded expectations - state funding for the program was continued

**Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using
Best Practices from around the U.S.**

Peter Marsh Plan

*“It costs considerably more to
trap, transport, feed, house and,
if unclaimed, kill a healthy dog or
cat than it does to fix them in the
first place.” - Peter Marsh*

Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

Cost Per Animal Handled

- ▷ New Hampshire has an average \$105 cost per animal handled in state shelters
- ▷ North Carolina averages \$142 (based on 2001 data submitted)
- ▷ A 1998 Stanford study indicates the average cost is \$176 per animal nationwide.
- ▷ Key issue: every county Animal Control/Shelter operation has different fixed and variable costs that impact projected cost savings analysis.
- ▷ Key issue: Actual cost savings may be higher than indicated in the New Hampshire study since every animal fixed prevents multiple "cost per animal" from being incurred in the future.

! Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

Problem: Tompkins County, NY had a high euthanasia rate just 3 years ago

Nathan Winograd's plan

- ▷ Promote spay/neuter (low income emphasis)
- ▷ All shelter animals adopted are fixed
- ▷ Expand shelter capacity through large (100+) foster home program
- ▷ 5X increase in adoption activity
- ▷ 10X increase in PR and humane education
- ▷ Results have been spectacular (see attached)

Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

How NMHP - Guilford County was started

- ▷ Leadership Greensboro (LG) members discovered during an analysis of the Columbine massacre the strong links between animal cruelty and school violence, teenage delinquency, domestic violence and adult criminal behavior.
- ▷ LG members traveled around the country interviewing experts and attending animal conferences. They also interviewed child psychologists, principals, teachers, school counselors and other child development experts.
- ▷ At the same time, the SPCA, Humane Society and Guilford County Animal Shelter were looking for strategies to end pet overpopulation. LG members were involved with some of these groups.
- ▷ NMHP-Utah was a key early benchmark to lasting solutions - LG decided to follow their lead.

Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

NMHP - Triad Plan

- ▷ **Promote low income spay/neuter**
- ▷ **Enhance the quantity and quality of companion animal adoptions**
- ▷ **Increase Humane Education**

Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

NMHP - Triad Plan

Promote low income spay/neuter

- ▷ Encourage high volume clinics (two now operating in Guilford County; one being built in Forsyth County)
- ▷ \$10 co-pay for low income spay/neuter through participating vets and high volume clinics
- ▷ Low Income Neighborhood Program
- ▷ Education through Best Friends Companion (quarterly magazine), PSAs and special community partners (Symphony, Police, Universities, YMCA, etc)

Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

NMHP - Triad Plan

Enhance the quantity and quality of companion animal adoptions

- Best practices sharing (Arms, Boks, etc) to increase quantity and quality of adoptions
- Super Adoption Events (see attached)
- Best Friends Companion magazine - 20k
- Furburbia (in mall adoption center) - Forsyth Fur*Ever Friends opening soon in Hanes Mall

Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

NMHP - Triad Plan

Increase Humane Education

- ▷ Developed special puppet show - teaches fourth graders what not to do to pets (absence of illness) and what to do (wellness)
- ▷ Follow on Humane Ed class (basics including how to avoid being bitten by a strange dog, winter pet protection, etc)
- ▷ PSAs and expanded public relations

Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

NMHP - Triad Plan

Maddies Fund Grant

- \$200 million fund established by Peoplesoft founder David Duffield in honor of his miniature Schnauzer Maddie
- Maddies has established tough guidelines to end pet overpopulation that include a professional business plan and an intense, collaborative effort between the public & private sectors
- Focus is on low income spay/neuter (administered by Vet Societies) and enhanced adoptions (generally with a NMHP lead agency)
- NMHP-Triad intends to submit a grant request in 2004
- More info at maddies.org

Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

Key Elements to End Pet Overpopulation in North Carolina

- ▷ low income spay/neuter program that has steady funding and centralized control
- ▷ Strong veterinarian support for s/n program
- ▷ Animal Control: strong skills in s/n and adoptions
- ▷ Leverage volunteers: AC and Rescue Groups
- ▷ Extensive PR including target marketing - for example - NASCAR drivers promoting s/n

Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

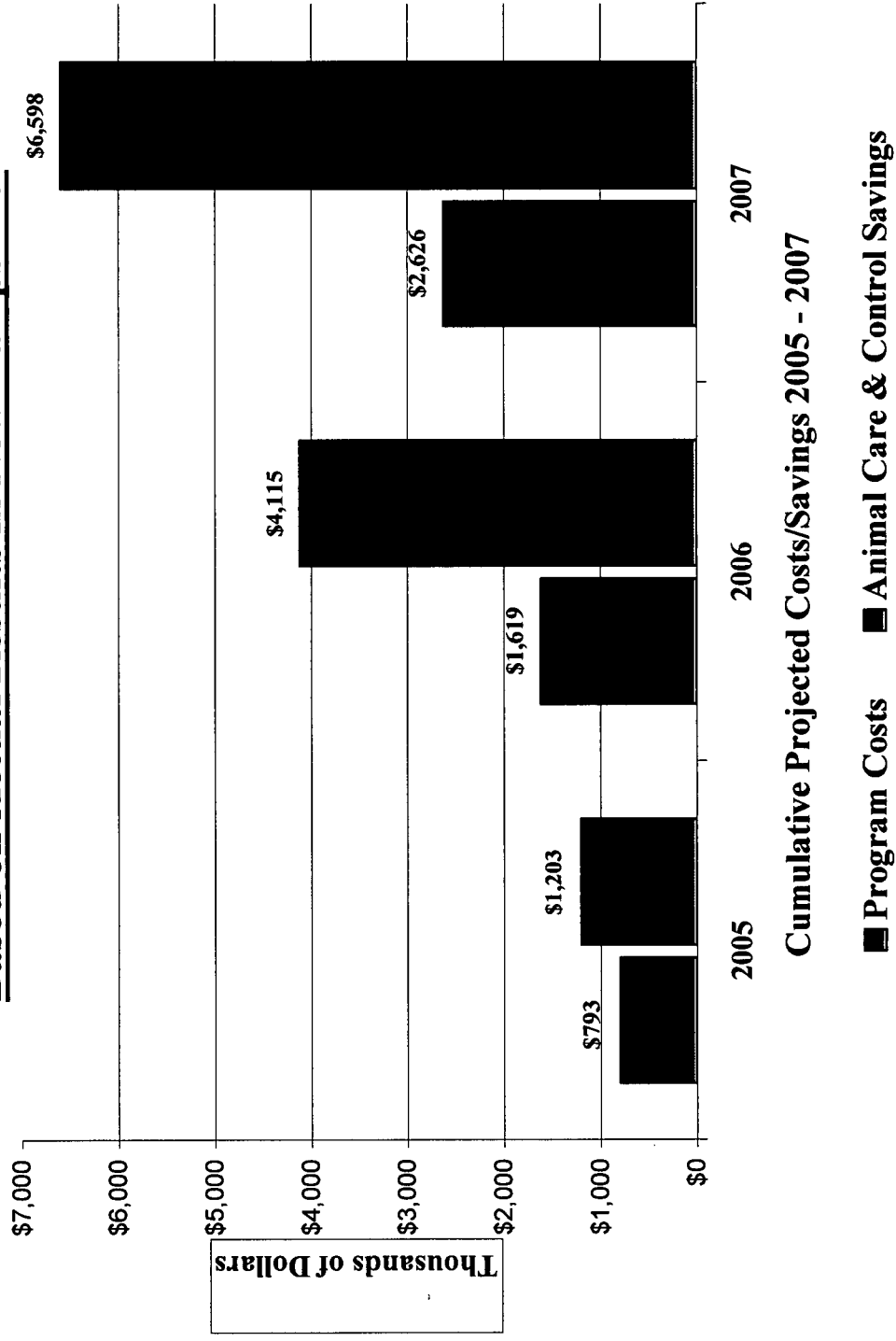
North Carolina - Detailed Analysis

- ▶ Peter Marsh and the NMHP national advisory team have studied North Carolina demographics and suggest that a targeted low income spay/neuter program would work if administered using Maddies criteria
- ▶ Centralized management using strong Vet collaboration
- ▶ Medicaid criteria
- ▶ Dedicated marketing and PR

Projected Cost Savings

North Carolina Low Income Spay/Neuter Program

Based on Actual Results in New Hampshire



Pet Overpopulation: Solutions using Best Practices from around the U.S.

North Carolina - Detailed Analysis

- The New Hampshire program was initially underfunded to achieve their goals - the NMHP advisory team suggests that NC could fund 30 cents per person (approximately \$2.5 million per year) which would decrease the killing of healthy cats and dogs by over 50% within 3 years if implemented in conjunction with improved AC productivity
- Cost savings may be comparable ratio to New Hampshire results
- Favorable publicity for North Carolina as a progressive 21st Century State would be considerable

Dennis Stearns

Dennis Stearns is President of a successful financial planning and investment management firm in Greensboro, NC and serves on the Leadership Greensboro Advisory Board as well as a number of other community non-profit boards and advisory committees. He is a chess expert and played on one of the winningest Pan American Chess Teams in US History.



In November, 2000, he took on the mission of guaranteeing a loving home for every cat and dog in Guilford County, North Carolina. This has now expanded to include twelve counties. He is the vice president of No More Homeless Pets in the Triad, a carefully planned program to end pet overpopulation and animal cruelty. The NMHP-Triad Alliance has over 50 community groups and 35 rescue groups and animal shelters. He also serves on the National NMHP Advisory Board.

NMHP-Triad has helped Alliance partners set up high volume spay/neuter clinics, expand adoption programs, recruit and train volunteers and assist whenever needed with the help of the extensive Leadership Greensboro network. Dennis believes that a successful program should “dig its well before it gets thirsty” and has worked to anticipate problems well in advance and have the right people and resources in place to solve challenges when they occur.

A few of NMHP-Triad's accomplishments are:

- Setting up focused low income spay/neuter programs and getting both private and public funding,
- Reaching over 60,000 children in a five county area with the MEWsic program developed in partnership with the Greensboro Symphony Orchestra,
- Launching a community magazine to promote adoptions and pet wellness called *Best Friends Companion magazine*,
- Holding Super Adoption events that are the largest ever in North Carolina,
- Working with the public school system to develop a puppet show program to teach 4th graders about humane education issues in a fun way,
- Getting broad community support for ending pet overpopulation and animal cruelty, both at community leadership level and the grass roots level through a special Neighborhood-by-Neighborhood program.

Dennis is a nationally recognized expert in scenario learning, the “intense visualization of alternative futures” and is a frequent conference speaker on wealth management and the humane movement as well as the broader area of community leadership. He is a Certified Financial Planner and has served on the AAI national 401(k) Advisory Council and the Journal of Financial Planning Editorial Advisory Board.

Dennis Stearns, Vice President
No More Homeless Pets in the Triad
P.O. Box 10196
Greensboro, NC 27404-0196
Phone: (336) 230-1811
Fax: (336) 230-2160
e-mail: NMHP@planet-save.com
website: www.nomorehomelesspets.org

Subcommittee on Overpopulation

January 6, 2004

Mandatory Spay & Neuter of All Cats and Dogs

- Require companion animals to be spay or neutered by a certain age, e.g. 6 or 9 months
- Medical condition exception
- If do not spay/neuter must have breeder permit
 - Minor breeder permit (one unaltered animal)
 - Major breeder permit (more than one unaltered animal)
 - **Breeder permit #** must be displayed, give to buyers, can limit number of litters per year
- If do not spay/neuter and do not have breeder permit then subject to \$ fine
- Buncombe County just passed this as a local ordinance

Mandatory Spay & Neuter of All Cats and Dogs prior to Adoption from Private or Public Shelters or Rescue Organizations

- Growing trend in NC Shelters
- If someone adopts an animal that the animal must either be neutered by the shelter or the owner is required to pay a deposit that is refunded upon the spaying of the pet
- Ensures that the pet will not contribute to the overpopulation problem.
- Downsides: may prevent animals from being adopted because the potential owner does not want a neutered pet *and* can drive up the overhead cost for the shelter.
- 25 states now require all animals from shelters/animal control agencies to be sterilized

Expand Funding/Participation in NC's Existing Low Cost Spay & Neuter Program

- Increase funding
- Increase awareness and participation
- Require counties to participate?

Mobile Spay Neuter Units

- Appropriate funds to pay for state-run mobile units, expand programs like that at NC State, offer grants to other mobile clinic operators to purchase more units
- Highly effective to tool to spay and neuter animals in more rural and low-income communities

High Volume/Regionalized Spay Neuter Clinics

- Centers are often centrally located within a region
- Specialize in spay/neuters
- On average spay and neuter anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 animals a year

- Provide other services sometimes like rabies, vaccinations, worming, medicine but not other surgery or regular health checks
- Typically, a staff of experienced vets will conduct 50-125 spay neuters a day
- Animals are brought to the clinic in the morning, operated on and picked up later that day
- Similar to a mobile unit, except staff pick up animals that are in remote areas or for owners who cannot bring their animals
- Clinics collaborate up with surrounding shelters, vet clinics and local business to help reduce the cost, increase awareness and promote the cause.
- Due to economies of scale involved with these high volume clinics, can charge a much lower price
- Currently one of these in the Asheville/Western NC area and another one is schedule to open in Greensboro in January of 2004

Require Counties to Provide Spay/Neuter Clinics at County Shelters

- Funding is a problem

Sterilization of Impounded Animals

- If an intact animal is found at large a certain number of times in a given time period, the animal must be sterilized before it is released to the owner.

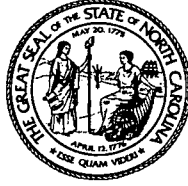
Differentiated Licensing

- Encourage pet owners in spaying and neutering their animals
- Differentiated licensing forces pet owners to choose between paying a low fee for licensing by altering their animal or leaving their animals intact and paying a higher price
- For example, California pet owners now license animals at \$100 – for spay/neuter pet or \$250 for an intact animal

Differential Fines for Animals At Large

- Higher fines for intact animals found at large.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27601



January 14, 2004

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Subcommittee for Overpopulation Reduction

FROM: Representative Becky Carney, Co-Chair
Vickie Hunt, Co-Chair

SUBJECT: Overpopulation Reduction Subcommittee Meeting,
a subcommittee of the House Interim Committee on
the Prevention and Disposition of Unwanted and
Abandoned Companion Animals

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee for Overpopulation Reduction on Thursday, January 22, 2004, **immediately upon adjournment of the full committee meeting**, in Room 422 of the Legislative Office Building.

Parking for non-legislative members of the committee is available in the visitor parking deck #75 located on Salisbury Street across from the Legislative Office Building. Parking is also available in the parking lot across Jones Street from the State Library/Archives (see attached map). The cost for visitor parking is \$.50 per hour or \$4.00 per day and may be reimbursed with a parking receipt submitted with your travel reimbursement form.

Please advise Joyce Langdon, Committee Clerk, at (919) 733-5827 or e-mail joycel@ncleg.net if you will be unable to attend.

BC:jl

Posted: 14-Jan-04

cc: Committee Record _____
Interested Parties _____



HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR OVERPOPULATION REDUCTION

January 22, 2004
Room 422
(after adjournment of full committee)

A G E N D A

OPENING REMARKS

INTRODUCTIONS

AGENDA ITEMS

**Discussions of straw poll results
and our next steps**

ADJOURNMENT

MINUTES

OVERPOPULATION REDUCTION, A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION AND DISPOSITION OF UNWANTED AND ABANDONED COMPANION ANIMALS

The Overpopulation Reduction Subcommittee met on Thursday, January 22, 2004, at 11:50 a.m. in Room 422 of the Legislative Office Building. Representatives Allred, Carney, and Jeffus; Ms. Morris, and Dennis Stearns attended.

Representative Becky Carney, Co-Chair, presided.

Mary Jo Morris introduced Maureen Horansky, President of Animal Advocates of Moore County, Inc. Whatever is done—whether vaccinating, spaying, or neutering, it has to be FREE. Ninety per cent of animals done by Animal Advocates are from low-income families. Funds come from their own Board of Directors and solicited donations from public. They contacted Bob Barker of the Price Is Right, because he has thousands of dollars for spay/neuter. He gave \$10,000. You can access Bob Barker at DJ&T Foundation. (Ms. Horansky's presentation is attached to and made a part of these minutes as Attachment 1.)

Representative Carney thanked public for attending and giving input. Handouts regarding overpopulation from Cat Fancier's Association, Inc., were passed out to members. (This information is attached to and made a part of these minutes as Attachment 2.)

Representative Carney stated that the full committee needs to have this subcommittee's recommendations ready in draft form on February 19, 2004. The next meeting of this subcommittee will be on February 3, 2004. When the final draft is completed on February 3, 2004, it will go to the Finance Committee if the committee recommends anything that requires funding.

The results of the straw poll taken of committee members were passed out (a copy of Straw Poll Results is attached to and made a part of these minutes as Attachment 3). Representative Carney stated that both items in the FIRST TIER received unanimous votes as most important by committee members--**Spay & Neuter All Cats and Dogs** and **Spay & Neuter All Cats and Dogs prior to Adoption from Private or Public Shelters or Rescue Organizations**. In the SECOND TIER, the first four items received about the same number of votes—**Expand Funding/Participation in NC's Existing Low Cost Spay & Neuter Program, Differentiated Licensing, Statewide Rabies Vaccination Database, and Mobile Spay Neuter Units**. The other two also had strong support. The THIRD TIER received a very weak response from committee members—**Differential Fines for Animals At Large** and **Require Counties to Provide Spay/Neuter Clinics at County Shelters**.

Since the committee members were unanimous on the items in the FIRST TIER, Representative Carney suggested that these two should be recommended legislation. The committee needed to prioritize the top four of SECOND TIER.

Expand Funding/Participation in NC's Existing Low Cost Spay & Neuter Program. This is number one item in SECOND TIER. After some discussion on using microchips for identifying information on animals, it was suggested that language be submitted to staff before the next meeting. It was decided to leave the word "Require" in last bulleted item. Representative Carney asked Mr. Stearns to submit some language to staff on microchipping and the educational component.

Differentiated Licensing. It was suggested that this be kept in top four of Second Tier. It may be unwise to follow California model. We need further language from staff

Statewide Rabies Vaccination Database. The information is already being collected but not put into a database. Keep this item in.

Mobile Spay/Neuter Units. Very cost effective. It was suggested that we combine Mobile Spay/Neuter Units with **High Volume/Regionalized Spay Neuter Clinics.** These are the key to reducing the population. Consider taking out words "state-run."

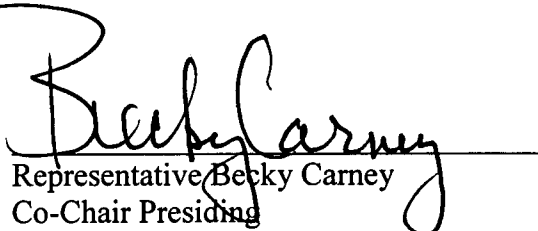
Sterilization of Impounded Animals. It was suggested to rewrite the first line; after the word "large" add "at any time" and at end of sentence add, "unless owner has license or permit for intact animal."

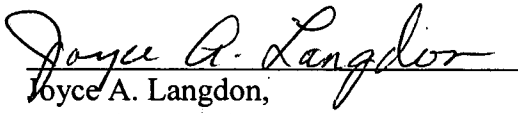
Differential Fines for Animals At Large. This is the first item under THIRD TIER. It should state, "Higher fines for intact animals found at large."

Require Counties to Provide Spay/Neuter Clinics at County Shelters. This item had very little support; was added by one member.

Representative Carney asked that if any committee members would like to submit any other language that they contact either Sandra Alley or Patrick Clancy.

The Committee adjourned at 1:20 p.m.


Representative Becky Carney
Co-Chair Presiding


Joyce A. Langdon,
Committee Assistant

Vicky Hunt, Co-Chair

Attachment 1: Presentation by Ms. Maureen Horansky

Attachment 2: Handouts regarding overpopulation from Cat Fancier's Association, Inc.

Attachment 3: Straw Poll Results from January 6, 2004, subcommittee meeting

Joyce Langdon (Rep. Carney)

From: AUTHORMAGGIE [authormaggie@pinehurst.net]
Sent: Sunday, February 01, 2004 6:30 PM
To: Rep. Becky Carney
Subject: Short Speech to the Sub-committee

Animal Advocates of Moore County, Inc.

President Maureen Burke-Horansky

Short speech to the sub-committee on Spay & Neuter

I took some notes while the legislators were asking questions this morning. I will address them first since I've been given five minutes to speak. I will be fast and blunt.

- 1st question...How do we reach the poorer more rural communities who neither vaccinate nor spay & neuter.
- Ans...Three words...FREE FREE FREE!
Residents of rural communities WANT to sterilize their Animals ...they just cannot afford it. \$90 for a cat or \$135 for a dog is out of their realm. If you offer it to them for FREE they will beat your door down getting to you.

I get 50 phone calls a day asking for spay/neuter help. We were forced to get a cell phone because my home phone rang every 12 mins. from 6am to midnight.

Once you do one member of a rural family, they tell their relatives, and Aunts, Uncles, nieces, cousins etc. come forward.

We are small potatoes compared to what Quita Mazzina does at

Humane Alliance in Asheville but we have only been in existence for ONE year. We know that an aggressive Spay/Neuter program is the only thing that works for stopping the overpopulation of pets.

Our only outreach to the poor are posters in a chain of Macs Restaurants where they frequent. This source and word of mouth gives us more families than we can handle.

2nd Question...What about raising money through the I Care Rabies tags?

Ans...This doesn't and hasn't worked because the Vets do not promote them. That's why you have so many returned. Vets are very busy people and they don't have time to be involved in an advertising campaign to promote customers spending 50@ extra for a special rabies tag.

AAMC did 512 low-income families in 2003, which entailed probably 1700 animals...**NONE** of the animals had their rabies shots...

NONE! We paid for every one of them to be vaccinated against Rabies. Instead of considering an expensive database for recording rabies

Vaccinations you might want to consider offering more Clinics. Moore County offers clinics four times a year, once A month would be more prudent.

*AAMC also Traps/Neuters & Returns Feral Cats. We inoculate them against Rabies, test them for FelineLeuk and the FelineFIV, which is the feline form of HIVAIDS. This is a health issue, which should be handled by our local Cities and council in their budget.

3rd. One of the suggestions today was donating old school buses to non-profits for transportation of animals. That would be an awesome idea! Many of our low-income residents do not have a car or are disabled and AAMC must transport them and their animals to the Vet office. Once you have destroyed your own personal vehicle with farm dogs and feral cats, friends are hesitant to ride in your car with you. The idea of a school bus would help every struggling non-profit in North Carolina.

Question from the audience: Does AAMC have their own clinic or do you use regular vets?

AAMC uses regular vets who give us a break on costs.

Question from the audience: How do you go about it?

We built up a rapport with our Vets by following their guidelines and also by paying at every visit. Once they see their client base increasing they love us!

Question from the audience: How do you fund your program?

We started out by funding it ourselves and using some private donations. Then when Bob Barker of the "Price is Right" found out what we were doing he gave us a grant for \$10,000, which we flew through. AAMC spent \$42,000.00 last year on Spay & Neuter.

Question from the audience: What is the name of this Barker organization?

The name of the organization is DJ & T Foundation and it can be found on

the Internet.

Maureen Burke-Horansky

President AAMC

'We speak for those who have no voice'

aamc.petfinder.com

From:

Cat Fancier's Association, Inc.

Local Contact:

Valerie K. Balavage

(919) 483-0743

(919) 572-5165

chance5270@hotmail.com

To:

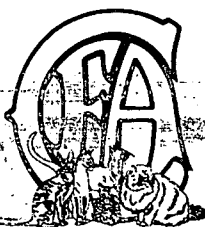
Representative Becky Carney

Subcommittee on Pet Overpopulation Reduction

1221 Legislative Building

Raleigh, NC 27601-1096

Phone: 733-5827



The Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc.
World's Largest Registry of Pedigreed Cats

Joan Miller
Director-At-Large
Chair, CFA Legislative Committee
CFA Legislative Coordinator
3700 Lyon Road Apt. 100
Fairfield, CA 94534
707-427-1807; 707-427-1808 (fax)
JMillerArt@aol.com

January 22, 2004

Representative Becky Carney
Subcommittee on Pet Overpopulation Reduction
1221 Legislative Building
Raleigh, NC 27601-1096

Re: 2003-2004 House Interim Committee on the Prevention and Disposition of Unwanted and Abandoned Companion Animals

Dear Representative Carney;

I am writing, on behalf of The Cat Fanciers' Association, to provide information to the members of the House Committee concerned with issues of companion animals in North Carolina. CFA shares your desire to understand and improve conditions related to the sheltering of animals and to reduce the numbers of homeless cats.

CFA is a non-profit organization founded in 1906 with affiliated clubs throughout the United States, Canada, Japan, Europe and other areas of the world. The Association licenses over 400 cat shows each year. Cat fanciers throughout the state of North Carolina share their devotion to cats through their CFA club activities and also contribute to animal welfare efforts such as breed rescue, feral cat programs and disaster relief. CFA provides education to help raise the status of all cats, promotes sterilization of pet cats and encourages responsible pet ownership. The Winn Feline Foundation, affiliated with CFA, is the most important source of grants for feline related health studies and shelter disease research. Funds are almost entirely contributed from cat clubs, fanciers and the veterinary memorial program.

Several members of two prominent, show producing clubs, Tarheel Triangle Cat Fanciers and Central Carolina Cat Fanciers, are veterinarians; others have feral cat colony experience; one has served on the board of directors for a North Carolina animal control agency. These individuals would be

pleased to arrange for future input to the subcommittee. They offer considerable expertise in feline husbandry, knowledge of the unique nature of catteries and the goals of pedigreed cat breeders.

CFA's stated mission is "*to preserve and promote the pedigreed breeds of cats and to enhance the well-being of ALL cats*". Cat fanciers care about homeless cats, whether pedigreed or random-bred. We also are concerned with the potential impact that state legislation could have on our efforts to preserve the rare breeds of cats.

There are some basic factors that should be considered in your attempts to address cat issues. I hope this overview will offer some insight and we have provided a package of reference materials with further facts related to these matters.

The cat population is greatly varied and includes owned pets as well as unowned/free-roaming loosely-owned/stray and feral cats. There is no single level of domestication in cats and the solutions to state or community problems must reflect this reality.

- **How many owned cats are in this state:** North Carolina has a lower percentage of households that own cats compared with most other states in the United States (per the latest data published in the AVMA U.S. Pet Ownership Pet Demographics Sourcebook). In the U.S. 31.6% of all households own cats; in North Carolina **29.6% of all households own cats**. The mean number of cats per cat-owning household in this state is **2.2** - higher than the national average (per the AVMA) - therefore the total **owned** cat population in North Carolina is approximately **2,040,000**. Only 9 other states have more than this number. By comparison, North Carolina has a higher percentage of dog owners than in many states (In the U.S. 36.1% of households own dogs; in North Carolina 39.9% own dogs.) and they own only slightly more dogs than the national mean number per household. There are 2,249,000 dogs in the state - only 7 states have more dogs than North Carolina. It is not surprising that North Carolina is facing cat and dog problems.
- **How many unowned/loosely owned/feral cats are in this state:** In every state the majority of animals handled in shelters are "stray" cats. Good information on the numbers of free-roaming/feral cats is not available, but at least three county studies in other states have shown that approximately 10 to 12% of all households feed cats they don't consider "owned" (an average of 3 or 4 cats per household). Approximately 40% of the total cat population, in several communities studied are free-roaming/unowned/feral cats being fed in backyards, restaurant areas and on campuses or business areas. This means that as many as **1,360,000** unowned/feral cats may exist in North Carolina. Most individuals who feed these cats do not take the next step to have them sterilized. They don't consider the cats to be "theirs" and they have little awareness of possible assistance with trapping and finding low cost spay/neuter. Obviously when these cats are not sterilized the population of unowned cats will continue to dramatically increase putting greater burdens on animal control agencies, humane societies, feral cat groups and the veterinarians.

Dealing with unowned/feral cats -

Although North Carolina has already taken well-known steps to alleviate the reproduction spiral of the unowned/feral cat population much more needs to be done. The state should continue to tap into volunteerism and encourage private citizens not to ignore these cats. By offering assistance and rewards there would be greater awareness of the plight of feral cats and the serious problems caused by unchecked reproduction.

- Promoting the concept that all cats, whether owned or unowned, should be treated humanely helps to raise the value of cats in general. CFA's bumper sticker message - "Feeding a stray? - neuter or spay! - It's Humane to Alter Homeless Cats!" needs to be boldly promoted in North Carolina through a statewide marketing/public attitude-changing strategy.
- CFA favors trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs and has an official guidance statement (included in your package). Any incentives for individuals to take in socialized abandoned cats and strays, including assistance in finding low cost spay/neuter will be a good investment. San Jose, California's FREE spay/neuter voucher program targeting those willing to help stray or feral cats is an example of a program that has greatly reduced shelter cat intake and costs in the third largest animal control agency in the Country, Santa Clara County Animal Services.
- Most people willing to take responsibility for free-roaming/feral cats in North Carolina will not qualify for the existing "low-income person" requirement for eligibility for distributions from the state Spay/Neuter Account. Considering a broader qualification criteria to obtain cat sterilization might be worthwhile.
- Legislation that places burdens on cat owners, such as limits on the numbers of animals one can "harbor" or own, cat licensing (actually a form of cat ownership taxation) feral cat caretaker registration, mandated microchipping and other laws can be counter-productive when the goal is to reduce the numbers of unowned cats. Laws often create barriers that discourage private citizens from taking responsibility for the stray/feral cats in their neighborhoods.
- **Reducing the unowned/feral cat population is a community problem rather than an "irresponsible pet owner" problem.** Funding for programs should be broad-based-similar to schools, fire and police protection. North Carolina might include an income tax voluntary check-off program, as in the state of Maine, targeted to reducing homeless cats, along with the existing automobile license plate program to provide low cost sterilization.

Here are some facts concerning purposeful cat breeding, accidental litters and some differences between dog and cat data:

- **Random-bred cats are owned by 98% of cat owners**, per the American Pet Product Manufacturers Association's (APPMA) most recent survey of 2002. Most cat owners obtain their cats from family or friends (43%) but **approximately 30% acquire their cats as strays** - dramatically down from 49% in 1996 but still a huge percentage - and these cats come without any educational information. Pet supply stores and veterinarians can be a good source of state or industry provided materials to inform new pet owners of the need to spay/neuter.
- CFA estimates and other surveys show anywhere **from 3% to 6% of owned cats are of pedigreed breeds**. APPMA data indicates that 4% of cats come from breeders. By comparison, AKC estimates that over 60% of owned dogs are purebred and households who acquire dogs from breeders are 28%. Only 8% of dogs are acquired as strays.
- Cat and dog issues in the shelter population are different as well. Considering the large proportion of dogs who are purebred the general estimate of 25% purebreds in shelters is low. The numbers of

pedigreed cats in shelters is usually reported as “negligible”. As breed rescue has become more prevalent in the country, fanciers who check shelters weekly rarely see pedigreed cats, but shelters do misidentify some “look-a-like” cats.

We have submitted a summary of the APPMA data from 1996 through 2002 - comparing the cat and dog information will be helpful in understanding trends.

Cat owners are responsible when it comes to spaying/neutering.

- The APPMA survey shows that **84% of owned cats are sterilized**. Other county surveys around the country show an average of 87% of owned cats are sterilized with some urban areas as high as 91%. However, before a cat is spayed approximately 16% or more have one litter. Kittens and young adults are often allowed to roam outside prior to the owner having them altered. Other reasons include the persistent belief that a cat should have one heat cycle prior to altering and the fact that there are veterinarians who are not familiar with or do not favor early-age (8 to 12 weeks old) altering of kittens.
- **The top reason given by cat and dog owners for not spaying/neutering is procrastination.** The Purina Pet Institute Survey 2000 shows that 85% of cat owners alter their pets. Most when asked why not? say they have “not bothered to do it yet”, rather than a lack of knowledge or affordability. Other reasons given by cat owners are – 20% “the cat is too young” and 18% affordability. Dog owners often list “wanting to breed” whereas cat owners rarely plan or want a litter of kittens.
- **Intact cats generally do not make suitable pets** because the males spray urine and the females are constantly in heat. These are the cats who tend to be put outside, abandoned or relinquished to shelters. In some areas the greatest reduction in accidental, unplanned litters has occurred when veterinarians began to consistently schedule altering in their package of routine services for new pet cats.
- **Shelters are a growing source of cats** as the numbers of stray cats go down – 16% of owners obtain their pet cats from shelters (12% in 1996). It is imperative that shelters alter cats prior to adoption and have contracts for altering of kittens in areas where early-age sterilization is not easily available.

Preserving high quality pedigreed cat breeding as a non-commercial activity is important:

- **Pedigreed cat breeding is not a business.** Instead this is almost entirely an activity of hobbyists who have no expectation of profit and rarely cover expenses considering veterinary care, high quality nutrition, special housing, cat sitting and other costs. These breeders provide the optimum in home-raised, well socialized, healthy kittens for those pet owners who want special and predictable characteristics in their pets. One of the lowest risks of relinquishment to shelters is when pets meet their owner’s expectations, as shown by the National Council on Pet Population Study and Policy shelter relinquishment studies.
- **Pedigreed cat breeding is relatively small.** CFA registers 40 breeds - some originating from various parts of the world with ancient history; others established because of desirable and distinctive genetic mutations, such as wavy or curly coats, folded ears or wirehaired texture. Several breeds originally resulted from crossing 2 or more existing breeds. All of these breeds are cherished



The Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc.
World's Largest Registry of Pedigreed Cats

**TO: 2003-2004 House Interim Committee on the Prevention and Disposition of
Unwanted and Abandoned Companion Animals
State of North Carolina**

January 22, 2004

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CFA Guidance Statement on Trap/Neuter/Return approach for feral cats

**CFA Statement – American Humane/CFA Sponsored “Free-roaming/Unowned/Feral Cat
Workshop” – August 16, 1996**

City of San Jose, CA county flyer – “Are You Feeding Stray Cats?”

CFA Bumper sticker – “Feeding a Stray? Neuter or Spay!”

3. Other cat related issues:

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4. Cat fanciers and the community; ethical breeding practices:

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CFA – “Should You Breed Your Cat?”

- To avoid high administrative costs some states try to enforce breeder licensing laws either through inspection by appointment or only on a complaint basis. Some breeders will reluctantly tolerate this if fees are kept low or animal limits are waived, but they resent the intrusion of home privacy and these laws become a deterrent to new responsible breeders getting started. Annual appointment inspection or those based on complaints is wasteful of state resources. Truly bad conditions are rarely encountered and complaint driven laws often invite unreasonable harassment of breeders by activists opposed to all breeding.
- Many of the commercial facility care standards, including those in the North Carolina Animal Welfare Act, cannot be applied to hobby breeder homes where kittens may be housed in a master bedroom - including sanitation of rooms with hot water or steam.
- Cattery licensing is sometimes suggested as a means to prevent animal "hoarding". Hoarding situations are actually rare and now well recognized as a unique form of mental illness with no more connection to breeders than any other individuals who have access to animals. The Tufts School of Veterinary Medicine "Hoarding of Animals Research Consortium" (H.A.R.C.) has the best working definition and links to resources.

CFA is very concerned about maintaining the best conditions for cats and has several programs to encourage conscientious pedigreed cat breeding including -

The CFA Breeder's Code of Ethics

The CFA Breeder Mentoring Program – a large manual of information exists and protégé-mentor pairs are coordinated.

CFA's Voluntary Cattery Environmental Inspection Program – Breeders choose to have annual inspections by their veterinarians to acquire a "Cattery of Excellence" certificate.

Mandatory Cattery Inspections for high volume breeders (75 kittens per year).

CFA's Animal Welfare Committee works closely with animal control agencies around the country to cooperate whenever cruelty or abusive conditions are encountered. The CFA Protest Committee and the Board of Directors handle these cases through hearings to determine disciplinary action.

We appreciate your consideration of our concerns and we stand willing to offer assistance and additional information. Please feel free to contact me with questions or to reach North Carolina cat fanciers who could meet with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Joan Miller
CFA Legislative Coordinator

CFA's Main Office: 1805 Atlantic Avenue; PO Box 1005; Manasquan, NJ 08736-0805
Phone: 732-528-9797; Fax: 732-528-7391 Web Address: <http://www.cfa.org>

by a devoted group of fanciers who preserve them through selective breeding. Their goals are to maintain consistency in health, personality and appearance traits. CFA registration data shows eleven breeds that registered only 124 cats or less in the year ending December 2002. All except the 6 most popular breeds register less than 1000 cats a year in the U.S and elsewhere.

- **Commercial breeding of cats is not viable.** Cats are extremely susceptible to infectious diseases and especially stressed under tight environmental conditions or when transported very young for resale in pet stores. Hobby breeders generally will not sell or transfer kittens until at least 12 to 16 weeks of age. It is therefore not financially profitable to commercially raise kittens. Some commercial dog breeders keep cats as an adjunct to their dog kennels, but they normally maintain only 2 or 3 breeds as a special service to pet store customers.
- CFA records show that in 2002 only 99 catteries in the entire United States registered 20 or more litters. All breeders who register litters representing 75 kittens or more in one year are required by CFA to have their catteries inspected by a licensed veterinarian in order to continue registering litters.

North Carolina's Animal Welfare Act, Article 3 is too restrictive.

- This law excludes from the "dealer" definition "an individual who breeds and raises on his own premises no more than the offspring of five canine or feline females per year". Unfortunately, when it comes to cats this probably allows exemption for the "casual" or novice cat breeder but not the serious hobby breeders. Conscientious breeders usually own 6 or more intact female cats. This number is necessary for a sound breeding program particularly in breeds that require outcrossing for health and broad genetic diversity. The threshold that was established in this law is entirely unrealistic for hobby breeders of pedigreed cats.
- The state AWA standards are more suited to a commercial kennel operation than the usual home environment of a hobby cat breeder. The "primary enclosure" for cats is usually the bedroom or living room not a hose-washable concrete run or cage.

CFA firmly advocates against cattery licensing with inspection and high fees for several reasons.

- Commercial breeding and any "dealer" definition that requires licensing should be reserved for those who sell to brokers, pet stores or other facilities and not for the vast majority of cat breeders who sell or give cats to the ultimate pet owner. The federal Animal Welfare Act, when properly enforced with cooperation from state departments of agriculture, should be sufficient regulation of Class A Dealers that are wholesalers of animals.
- In states that have instituted cat breeder permits, inspections and fees, such as Colorado, the number of hobby breeders has greatly diminished. Only 8 cat breeders are currently reported as licensed in Colorado. Inspection costs are approximately \$200 per visit because of the high rate of no-one-at-home and callbacks. A state that enforces breeder licensing for hobbyists will be forced to raise fees to break even and eventually will only have commercial breeders left. The general public will lose their ability to directly obtain fine quality pedigreed kittens home-raised by local dedicated breeders. More cats will be sold through the Internet and imported into the state.

National Pet Owners Survey – 2002, 2000, 1998 and 1996 comparisons

The following statistics were compiled from the American Pet Products Manufacturing Association (APPMA) National Pet Owners Survey. (Study conducted by The NPD Group, Inc every other year since 1988.) www.appma.org

DOG FACTS:

Where Dogs Were Obtained

Total Dog Owners (own 1 dog or more)
Data varies with small/medium/large dogs

	2002	2000	1998	1996
Friend/relative	32%	33%	29%	39%
Breeder	28	24	26	24
Newspaper/private party	14	16	19	21
Animal shelter	18	20	18	17
(13% small dogs and 23% large dogs in 2000)				
Pet store	5	9	6	7
(5% small dogs, 4% small dogs – 2002; 16% small dogs, 7% large dogs in 2000; 10% small dogs, 4% large dogs in 1998; 6% small dogs, 7% large dogs in 1996)				
Strays	8	8	9	8
Other	5	4	5	2
Gift	7	6	5	-
Puppy of own dog	6	6	5	8
(If own one dog – 1%, two or more – 13% in 2000)				
Veterinarian	1	1	-	-

Number of Dogs spayed/neutered 72% 70%

U.S. Households Owning a Dog	2002	2000	1998	1996	1992
	39%	39%	39%	37%	38%

Average Number of Dogs Owned per Household

	2002	2000	1998	1996	1992
	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
Households Owning Dogs	40.6 million	40 million	39.1million	36.4million	35m

Total Dogs in the U.S. 65 million 68 million

(Among multiple dog owning households the average owned is now 2.7. In 2000 2.8.)

U.S. Pet Ownership Statistics

The following general statistics related to dogs and cats were compiled from the *American Pet Products Manufacturing Association (APPMa) National Pet Owners Survey, 2002 questionnaire*.

www.appma.org

DOGS

- There are approximately 65 million owned dogs in the United States, a decrease from 2000 (68 million).
- In 2002, 39% of all households in the U.S. own at least one dog (40.6 million households).
- Most dog owners own one dog (65%) (This is a decline from 69% in 1998 but up from 63% in 2000).
- 23% of dog owners own two dogs – a continued increase from 18% in 1998.
- Multiple dog owners report an average of 2.7 dogs per household.
- Looking at the total number of dog owners, they own an average of 1.6 dogs per owner.
- More dog owners own large dogs (42%) and small dogs (42%) than medium size (35%) but large dog ownership has gone down since 1998 (45%) and small dogs have gone up slightly (41% 1998).
- The average amount paid to obtain a dog (excluding zero) is \$210 for dog #1, \$236 – dog #2, \$347 – dog #3.
- Multiple dog owners are more inclined to have obtained their dog(s) as a *puppy of their own dog*.
- There has been a decline in the number of dogs acquired through a *newspaper/private party* source and fewer dogs were obtained from a *pet store*.
- In 2002 purebred dogs were owned by 63% of total dog owners
- Dog spay/neuter status is different according to size - 73% - small; 71% - medium; 76% - large.

CATS

- The actual number of owned cats in the U.S. is now 77.6 million, an increase of 5 million cats since 2000. One-half of all cat owners own more than one cat.
- The number of U.S. households in 2002 that own at least one cat is 35.4 million up from almost 35 million in 2000 and 32 million in 1998.
- The percent of U.S. households that own at least one cat is 34%. This is the same as in 2000 but represents a gain over the 32% in 1998.
- Each household owns an average of 2.2 cats, up slightly from 2.1 in 2000 (2.4 in 1998).
- Households owning multiple cats own an average of 3.3 (over the common limit law threshold of 2 or 3).
- Random-bred cats are owned by 98% of the cat owners.
- The average amount paid to obtain a cat (excluding zero) is \$69 – cat #1, \$75 – cat #2, \$43 – cat #3.
- During the day almost 6 out of 10 cats are kept *indoors*. At night 7 out of 10 are brought *indoors*.
- In 2002 84% of owned cats have been spayed/neutered (82% in 2000).



PERSIAN - CFA's Most Popular Breed Registered. GC, BW, NW Teahs McFlurry, a cream point male. CFA's Best Cat and Best Himalayan Persian - 2002. Br/Ow: Janice and Tia Steiner.



MAINE COON - CFA's 2nd Most Popular Breed Registered. GC, BW, NW Cabincoon Dakota, a red tabby and white male. CFA's 10th Best Cat and Best Maine Coon - 2002. Br: Gigi Haag. Ow: Gigi and Gene Haag.



EXOTIC - CFA's 3rd Most Popular Breed Registered. GC, BW, RW Aegason's Hero of Tabloo, a blue tabby male. CFA's Best Exotic. Br: Bernie Butts and Chuck Lelaive. Ow: Deanna Sparbel, Bernie Butts and Chuck Lelaive.



9. Child

SIAMESE - CFA's 4th Most Popular Breed Registered. GC, BW, NW Kaislope Elensal of Shera Len, a seal point male. CFA's 14th Best Cat and Best Siamese - 2002. Br/Ow: Sharon Gantley and Betsy Arnold.



ABYSSINIAN - CFA's 5th Most Popular Breed Registered. GC, BW, NW Ramkat's Alphonse X'Honed Son, a red male. CFA's 13th Best Cat and Best Abyssinian - 2002. Br: Betty Raam. Ow: Betty Raam and Ermgard Ellins.

The Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc. Breed Registration Totals

For the period January 1 - December 31, 2002
(In order by popularity)

Breed Name	Males	Females	'02 Total	'01 Total
Persian				
<i>Traditional</i>	3,021	4,282	7,303	
<i>Pointed Pattern</i>	3,277	4,616	7,893	
<i>Colorpoint Carrier</i>	2,660	4,122	6,782	
Persian Total	8,958	13,020	21,978	23,362
Maine Coon	2,190	2,414	4,604	4,485
Exotic	1,019	1,428	2,447	2,321
Siamese	883	1,163	2,036	1,536
Abyssinian	630	877	1,507	1,609
Oriental				
<i>Shorthair</i>	411	492	903	
<i>Longhair</i>	25	24	49	
<i>Shorthair (LH Carrier)</i>	31	33	64	
Oriental Total	467	549	1,016	588
Birman	438	516	954	978
American Shorthair	408	466	874	908
Tonkinese	404	470	874	830
Burmese	350	489	839	933
Scottish Fold				
<i>Shorthair</i>	85	133	218	
<i>Longhair</i>	66	116	182	
<i>Shorthair (LH Carrier)</i>	187	198	385	
Scottish Fold Total	338	447	785	785
Cornish Rex	332	439	771	734
Ragdoll	333	428	761	516
Devon Rex	306	396	702	734
Norwegian Forest Cat	309	347	656	526
Ocicat	287	297	584	646
Russian Blue	272	285	557	627
British Shorthair	230	289	519	470
Colorpoint Shorthair	183	245	428	414
Somali	197	200	397	312
Manx				
<i>Shorthair</i>	28	52	80	
<i>Longhair</i>	43	55	98	
<i>Shorthair (LH Carrier)</i>	79	108	187	
Manx Total	150	215	365	329
Egyptian Mau	176	187	363	330
Japanese Bobtail				
<i>Shorthair</i>	105	115	220	
<i>Longhair</i>	23	35	58	
Japanese Bobtail Total	128	150	278	213
Turkish Angora	130	145	275	175
Sphynx	93	149	242	108
Chartreux	108	129	237	268
Selkirk Rex				
<i>Longhair</i>	41	55	96	
<i>Shorthair</i>	37	52	89	
Selkirk Rex Total	78	107	185	165
American Curl				
<i>Longhair</i>	72	77	149	
<i>Shorthair</i>	12	15	27	
American Curl Total	84	92	176	149

Breed Registration Totals Continued...

Breed Name	Males	Females	'02 Total	'01 Total
American Bobtail				
Longhair	44	49	93	
Shorthair	21	49	70	
American Bobtail Total	65	98	163	146
Siberian	43	81	124	82
European Burmese	54	65	119	83
Bombay	49	69	118	98
Singapura	54	60	114	135
Turkish Van	54	57	111	112
Javanese	45	39	84	68
Korat	41	42	83	84
Balinese	32	44	76	97
Havana Brown	33	39	72	70
American Wirehair	17	22	39	42
LaPerm				
Longhair	8	14	22	
Shorthair	4	4	8	
LaPerm Total	12	18	30	22
Totals	19,980	26,563	46,543	47,135

National Award Winner Advertisers -

Don't be left out!!

If you think your cat is going to be a winner, have the cat's picture taken now in order to advertise in the National Award winner section of the July 2003 issue. Advertising deadline is May 28, 2003 or when space allotted is full. All ad copy, pictures, and payment must be received in the Almanac Advertising Department before quota is filled or by May 28, 2003 to be accepted. If your ad is received after the quota is full, you will have the opportunity to advertise with the Regional Award Winners in the August issue at the same special rates.

BOOK REVIEW

by Leigh Curry

THE FIRST AID COMPANION FOR DOGS AND CATS

by Amy D. Shojai

This large and handy paperback tells any pet owner what to do in the first critical minutes after discovering an injury or other emergency. The advice is clear, specific and experience-based. The author is a popular writer on pets, and she is supported by expert advisors and the experience of some 80 veterinarians.

Cat owners, incidentally, should not be put off by the fact that the book covers both cats and dogs. This in no way detracts from the coverage of feline problems and, in fact, it broadens the scope and inclusiveness in the portrayal of many conditions and injuries.

Introductory chapters set the stage for the specific remedial actions discussed in the rest of the book. The contents of a first aid kit are spelled out in full, plus there is a list of human medicines and how they should be used (or not used) for cats and dogs. Tests and vital signs for assessing the seriousness of a problem are discussed. Basic first aid techniques are explained including homemade muzzles and restraints; artificial respiration and CPR; cleaning wounds; bandages and splints; transporting an injured animal; and, giving medications. Finally, this preliminary material ends with a 12-page listing of symptoms, setting forth likely or possible causes, and the pages where they are covered.

The bulk of the book contains over 150 sections, alphabetically arranged, ranging from "Abdominal Wounds" to "Worms." Each section explains when to call the vet, what supplies or medicines may be needed, what actions to take at once and what follow-up care will be necessary. These sections are direct and to the point. Good drawings illustrate some of the harder-to-describe procedures. Throughout the book, brand names are used whenever appropriate to clarify recommendations.

In many of the problem sections, the basic discussion is supplemented by sidebars or boxes on related subjects. For example, the section on "Gunshot Wounds" contains a sidebar on shotgun wounds. The section on "Urinary Blockage" has a sidebar on bladder stones. The section on "Shock" has a sidebar on blood loss. The "Birthing Problems" section contains a sidebar on the afterbirth.

Some of these extras add an enormous amount of information to the basic advice on how to deal with emergencies. Numerous recommendations of products or devices are also included, such as:

- A pillowcase to restrain an injured cat
- A soda bottle as a kitten body warmer

continued on page 79.

All companion animals will have an identification mark that will enable animal control officers to determine the owner and contact information. Animal Control organizations are encouraged to use a system that uses these marks to quickly return a companion animal to its owner within 48 hours. Companion animals that were previously returned to the owner and are found running loose a second time will be subject to fines as determined by local animal control authorities. Companion animals found running loose multiple times are subject to higher fines and possible confiscation. The identification mark can be a microchip or a tattoo from an approved vendor. Animal Control organizations are encouraged to develop a computerized system to track identification marks by December 31, 2006 to enable sharing of information between different animal control agencies. Microchips and tattoos must be applied using methods approved by the Humane Society of the United States or other guidelines as approved by the State of North Carolina.

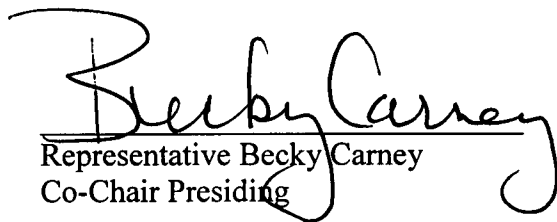
Representative Carney stated that the subcommittee needed to make a recommendation for adding a policy on microchipping. Dr. Ferris suggested that a "permanent identification" would be the way to write the language, since technology changes so fast that microchipping or tattooing might become obsolete. The suggested language would be "Animal control organizations are required to use a system of microchipping to quickly return a companion animal to its owner within 48 hours."

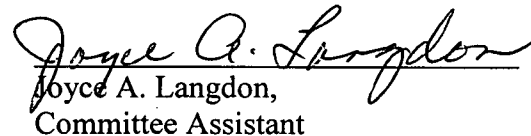
There was discussion on the statewide rabies vaccination database and how licensing, microchipping, and low-cost spay/neuter programs could be incorporated in one database.

There was also discussion on rabies tag numbers and whether the veterinarians should get numbers from the state. Representative Carney suggested that the numbers should come from the state, and that this would be put under the State Rabies Vaccination Database as another bulleted item.

Representative Carney asked subcommittee members to raise their hands who were in support of sending the straw poll results as revised at today's meeting to the full committee. It was unanimous.

The meeting adjourned at 12:10 p.m.


Representative Becky Carney
Co-Chair Presiding


Joyce A. Langdon,
Committee Assistant

Vicky Hunt, Co-Chair

Attachment 1: Straw Poll Results from January 22, 2004, subcommittee meeting
Attachment 2: Language concerning identification marks, such as microchipping and tattoos.

Subcommittee on Overpopulation

Straw Poll Results from January 22, 2004 subcommittee meeting

FIRST TIER

Spay & Neuter All Cats and Dogs

- Require companion animals to be spay or neutered by 6 months
- Medical condition exception
- If do not spay/neuter must have breeder permit
 - Minor breeder permit (one unaltered animal)
 - Major breeder permit (more than one unaltered animal)
 - **Breeder permit #** must be displayed, give to buyers, can limit number of litters per year
- If do not spay/neuter and do not have breeder permit then subject to \$ fine

Spay & Neuter All Cats and Dogs prior to Adoption from Private or Public Shelters or Rescue Organizations

- If someone adopts an animal that the animal must either be neutered by the shelter or the owner is required to pay a deposit that is refunded upon the spaying of the pet

SECOND TIER

Expand Funding/Participation in NC's Existing Low Cost Spay & Neuter Program

- Increase funding and participation
- Require counties to participate

Differentiated Licensing

- Encourage pet owners in spaying and neutering their animals

Statewide Rabies Vaccination Database

- Data on rabies vaccinations is already being collected but not put in any database
- State would set up database system and administer
- Vet clinics would enter data collected via Internet

Sterilization of Impounded Animals

- If an intact animal is found at large the animal must be sterilized before it is released to the owner unless license or permit has been issued for the animal to remain intact.

Mobile Spay Neuter Units and High Volume/Regionalized Spay Neuter Clinics

- Appropriate funds to subsidize mobile units, expand existing programs, offer grants to other mobile clinic operators to purchase more units

- Use mobile units to coordinate and assist with the High Volume clinics
- Possibly develop spay neuter clinics in same regional plan as economic development regions or with MSA's
- On average spay and neuter anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 animals a year
- Provide other services sometimes like rabies, vaccinations, worming, medicine but not other surgery or regular health checks

THIRD TIER

Differential Fines for Animals At Large

- Fine Structure for animals found at large
 - First infraction: free
 - Second infraction: \$25 fine
 - Third infraction: \$75 fine
- Higher fines for intact animals found at large

Other topics to be discussed:

- Change to spay/neuter voucher program – direct reimbursement of veterinarians
- Microchipping



The Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc.

CFA Guidance Statement Freeroaming/Unowned/Feral Cats

Introduction

Awareness of the issues related to freeroaming/unowned/feral cats has increased in recent years. The "homeless" cat population in America fluctuates and is estimated to be between 26 million in the winter and 40 million in the summer (*Animal People*, August 97). These cats tend to form spontaneous groups whenever circumstances, including natural or provided food sources, are favorable to their survival. Their lifestyles, health and other conditions vary and they are found in urban, suburban and rural settings. Some cats are truly "feral" and untamed while others are abandoned domesticated cats fending for themselves.

Community problems attributed to this cat population include the burden on shelters caused by unchecked reproduction, predation of birds, nuisance and/or health risks to humans. On the other hand freeroaming cats are welcomed in areas where rodent control is desired and individuals often care for and respect cats who may be too "wild" to become indoor pets. Policies that advocate elimination of unowned/feral cats through trapping and euthanasia have proven to be futile. The existing food attraction and habitat can rarely be changed; therefore, as cats are removed, more arrive to fill the niche. Even more significant, this approach, similar to "pest control", projects to the general public an underlying adverse attitude toward cats. The Cat Fanciers' Association (CFA) has actively promoted appreciation of *all* cats as special creatures deserving respect and lifetime care regardless of whether they are "owned" or not. The decision to alter a stray cat is very often an individual's first step toward acceptance and eventual responsible ownership of cats.

In order to stabilize or reduce unowned/feral cat populations primary emphasis must be given to reproduction intervention. Studies have indicated that 7% to as many as 22% of *all* households in America are feeding "stray" unowned cats. Several surveys indicate, however, that currently over 90% of these cats are not altered by those who feed them. Altering, taming and placing as many kittens and cats as possible in homes and preventing further abandonment requires broad based community efforts as well as cooperation among veterinarians, shelters and animal organizations.

CFA participants take an active interest in feral cat projects in many parts of the country and CFA with the American Humane Association co-sponsored the National Scientific Workshop to Evaluate Freeroaming/Unowned/Feral Cats (August, 1996). The following statement provides CFA's guidance regarding the care and treatment of unowned/feral cats.

CFA Unowned/feral Cat Guidance Statement

Unanimously endorsed by the CFA Board of Directors on February 8, 1998

CFA advocates the humane treatment of all cats including those who are unowned and are considered to be feral. We support the concept of maintained colonies of unowned/feral cats on public or private property as a viable means to protect these cats and stabilize their populations. CFA favors TTVAR-M (trap, test, vaccinate,

alter, return and maintain) programs involving trapping, testing for diseases, euthanasia of unhealthy/suffering cats, vaccination, altering, placement for adoption if possible, ear identification and return to existing locations where ongoing caregiver maintenance and protection will be provided. In general the transfer of feral cats to new locations is not encouraged by CFA; however, we recognize that in certain circumstances relocation may be the only satisfactory or safe solution for the cats.

Furthermore, CFA encourages programs to provide information and resources for individuals willing to alter and care for small numbers of back yard feral cats ("doorstep" colonies) in commercial or residential settings. We support increased community awareness and education, affordable altering and assistance with trapping, taming and adopting when possible. CFA believes that regulations requiring permit fees, caregiver registration, cat licensing, fines or other punitive measures tend to discourage otherwise caring individuals from coming to the aid of unowned/feral cats. Acknowledging the valuable service provided to the community by those individuals who care for unowned/feral cats will help to reinforce a public attitude of compassion for all cats.

CFA STATEMENT

Presented to the AHA/CFA Free-Roaming/Unowned/Feral Cat Workshop

August 1996

Organizations were selected to present summaries of their concerns, insights and positions on the issues raised by free-roaming/unowned/feral cats to the scientific panel which convened at this workshop to address the origins and conditions of millions of these cats and to determine scientific basis for future development of long range plans to humanely manage free-roaming/unowned/feral cats. Complete proceedings are expected to be available by the end of December 1996.

Joan Miller, who helped coordinate the workshop, prepared and presented the following statement on behalf of CFA.

The Cat Fanciers' Association, founded in 1906, is dedicated to the promotion of the well-being of all cats and the improvement and preservation of the pedigreed cat breeds. CFA clubs and individuals work in communities throughout America and other countries to help raise the status of all cats, both random bred and pedigreed, and to educate the general public on the inherent beauty and nature of cats and their proper care. CFA supports feline health studies, disaster relief and neuter/spay programs. Cat fanciers have become increasingly aware of the problems related to the many cats who are unowned or loosely owned in this country. Whether these cats are truly "feral" and untamed or abandoned domesticated cats fending for themselves does not change the basic obligation to promote the humane treatment of all cats, to alter, tame and place as many as possible in homes and to help prevent further abandonment. The burden of this situation is one which calls for broad based community support, networking of organizations, and the participation of veterinarians and shelters.

Policies which advocate elimination of unowned/feral cats through trapping and euthanasia have proven to be futile. The existing food attraction and habitat can rarely be changed. Therefore, as cats are removed, because of a perceived nuisance or other reason, more arrive to fill the niche. Even more significant, this approach is rejected by cat fanciers because it is similar to "pest control." It projects to the general public an underlying adverse attitude toward cats and counteracts efforts of CFA and other groups to gain more appreciation for cats as special creatures deserving of respect and lifetime care regardless of whether they are "owned" or not. CFA supports the concept of maintained cat colonies. Trapping, testing for diseases, vaccination, altering, placement for adoption if possible, ear identification and return to the existing location with ongoing caregiver maintenance (TTVAR) is a humane alternative to trapping and killing cats.

Though models for colonies and procedures are now well established and the concept is generally considered successful in America, skepticism continues. Some animal organizations, while not actively opposed to maintained colonies, still question their effectiveness compared to other uses of available resources. Scientific data would help to document and compare the results of long term TTVAR programs, measure the impact of these programs on communities and the numbers of cats handled by animal shelters, determine the health status of colony cats and whether they adversely affect wildlife or instead provide ecological benefits as predators in various areas. The outcome of this data may help to increase community financial sup-

port. TTVAR programs can be expected to continue regardless of scientific information. Perhaps their most beneficial aspect, that of a gradual positive change in peoples' attitudes about cats, will be impossible to quantify.

Reproductive intervention of unowned cats, whether maintained in colonies or not, is essential to the goal of reducing the numbers of homeless cats in America. Currently many organizations emphasize cat ownership education. In addition, increased attention should be given to programs which will encourage willing individuals to alter and care for unowned cats in their backyards and neighborhoods.

Several years ago little attention had been given to determining the numbers of unowned cats in America. CFA provided partial financial support for a random household survey in which questions were asked concerning the feeding of unowned cats. This study, executed by The National Pet Alliance for Santa Clara County, California, and others (Massachusetts SPCA, San Diego County, HSUS) have now revealed a developing pattern in this country. Seven to ten percent of all households are feeding "stray" unowned cats. The HSUS 1992 survey indicated that as many as 25% of dog and cat owners feed unowned cats. In Santa Clara County 6% of the households feeding unowned cats are feeding large groups of 10 to 30 cats; however, 86.4% of households feeding unowned cats are feeding only five or less. Providing handouts to a few cats in a backyard is a prevalent existing behavior which has not been adequately recognized or addressed. An important question is whether these cats are being altered or not. In the Massachusetts study 93% of the households feeding unowned cats reported they had not altered any of these cats. In San Diego County, of the households feeding unowned cats 91.2% had not altered the cats they fed. Of the 3,153 unowned cats captured in a TTVAR program in San Diego County an astounding 97% of the cats had not been altered.

Through data collected from five major studies, we now realize that 84% to 91% of owned cats are already altered. Unfortunately, some of these produced offspring prior to altering. Obviously more effort must be concentrated on preventing unchecked reproduction of unowned cats. This includes increasing general awareness and use of early age altering of cats. When considering the free-roaming/unowned/feral cats in America, encouragement of the larger TTVAR colonies on public and private land is only part of the solution. It is also imperative that individuals be motivated to respond to the one or two unowned cats in their backyards.

An attitude of "if you feed it, fix it" is needed. This can be achieved through education and help with trapping, altering, taming and adopting/placing whenever possible. CFA believes that punitive measures, fees, fines, legislation and licenses tend to discourage otherwise caring individuals from accepting unowned/feral cat responsibility. Several studies have shown that 17% to over 30% of cat owners obtained their pet cats as "strays." Freeroaming/unowned cats are often a first introduction to the pleasures offered by cats. Providing resources for people with "doorstep" colonies may be an important step toward increasing responsible cat ownership, providing care for feral cats and raising the status of all cats.*

Example of city response to survey information.

ARE YOU FEEDING STRAY CATS???

10% of Santa Clara County households feed stray cats – an average of 3.4 cats per household! However, many people don't consider that these loosely owned or neighborhood cats have kittens – an average of 2.1 litters per year with 4.25 kittens per litter.

The city of San Jose would like to reduce the number of stray cats, and their offspring, being handled at the shelter. More than 50% of the cats euthanized at the shelter are either wild, or their unweaned offspring. Handling these wild cats and kittens costs taxpayer money. Altering one pair of stray cats now will save the cost of handling thousands of their offspring over the next 10 years.

NOW YOU CAN HELP REDUCE THE NUMBER OF KITTENS BORN TO STRAY CATS

The City of San Jose will give you FREE Spay/Neuter vouchers to alter, either your own cats or, the strays you are feeding. Simply take the voucher with the cat to a participating veterinarian. Your owned or stray cat will be altered for free.

Kitten season starts as soon as the days grow longer in January and February. The kittens are born in April and May, and a second litter in the late summer. Many of these kittens are then taken to the shelter. Let's work together to stop this year's crop of kittens now.

Please write to the City of San Jose to obtain your vouchers today:

Free Spay/Neuter Vouchers

City of San Jose

801 N. 1st Street. Box A

San Jose, CA 95110

Please include a stamped self-addressed envelope.

You may alter as many cats, owned or stray, as you wish. There are no strings attached, with the exception that you must be a San Jose resident.

***Thank You for your help in reducing the number
of euthanasias at the shelter, by having your
neighborhood strays fixed today!***

HELP EDUCATE THE PUBLIC

With a bumper sticker from The Cat Fanciers' Association

THE CAT FANCIERS'
ASSOCIATION, INC.



FEEDING A STRAY? NEUTER OR SPAY!

IT'S HUMANE TO ALTER HOMELESS CATS!

COST: \$1.00 EACH POSTPAID

• • •

**BULK ORDERS OF 50 OR MORE
\$.50 EACH POSTPAID**

Actual Size:
3-3/4" x 15"

**Please ship the CFA Feeding a Stray bumper stickers
as follows:**

_____ (quantity) @ \$1.00 each postpaid. Amount Enclosed: _____

BULK ORDER:

_____ (quantity) @ \$.50 each postpaid. Amount Enclosed: _____

SHIP TO:

NAME: _____

AGENCY NAME: _____

STREET ADDRESS: _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP CODE: _____

ORDER FROM: The Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc.
PO Box 1005 • Manasquan NJ 08736-0805 • 732-528-9797 • Fax: 732-528-7391

San Francisco SPCA Position Statement, January 3, 1995

Cat Licensing: Analysis of Claims

CLAIM: Cat Licensing will make cat owners more responsible.

Caring can't be mandated, and a licensing mandate will only end up punishing those who care. There are millions of compassionate people who provide abandoned cats with food, love, and shelter in their own homes. Others put aside their own needs in order to care for a beloved pet or make sure a shy and reclusive neighborhood cat has daily sustenance and medical attention. Still others work tirelessly to feed foster and rehabilitate feral cats and kittens, all at their own personal expense. For every one of these caregivers, mandatory cat licensing will exact a heavy toll. These people will either have to pay the license fees - or face citations, fines, penalties, and possible confiscation of the animals they love. These new burdens, inflicted on the very people who are doing the most to help cats in their communities, will force many to stop caring for these animals, or at least force them to care for fewer cats, with the net result being more cats left to fend for themselves and fewer people able to provide them with any kind of safety net at all.

In response to these concerns, some cat licensing proponents have said that enforcement won't be stressed, or will only be "complaint driven." In our view, passing laws that aren't enforced or are enforced sporadically is just as unfair and counterproductive: Few people are likely to comply with a cat licensing mandate that isn't enforced. (In Los Angeles, for instance, compliance rates of less than 1% were reported, in spite of a canvassing program.) And people who "voluntarily" comply can probably be counted among the most responsible (and affluent) pet owners in the community. We see little equity or sense in enacting a law that only ends up penalizing through a licensing tax the very people whose behavior is already exemplary.

Needless to say, truly irresponsible cat owners won't be affected. If the law isn't enforced, they are free to ignore it. If it is enforced against them, they are likely to surrender or abandon their animals, which will only add to the number of cats killed.

CLAIM: Cat Licensing will help raise the status of cats.

In our view this claim is on a par with the suggesting that licensing poor people or the homeless will help raise their "status." Of course, cat licensing proponents aren't making a comparison to people, but to dogs: if cats are licensed like dogs they will apparently enjoy the same "status" as dogs. Unfortunately, dog licensing didn't confer any beneficial "status" on canines: it was and is a tool for protecting livestock, enforcing rabies laws, and ridding the public streets of the perceived threat posed by unowned, free-roaming dogs. Indeed, since 1933 California dog licensing laws have explicitly authorized the impoundment of unlicensed dogs, and millions of dogs have been impounded and killed by animal control agencies throughout the state as a result of these mandatory licensing laws. This is the precedent to which proponents of cat licensing appeal when they claim that licensing will raise the "status" of cats. We doubt, however, whether cats would choose such a status for themselves. They might well prefer to retain the unlicensed status they now share with humans. And the dogs may want to join them.

CLAIM: Cat licensing will result in more cats being redeemed at shelters.

Unfortunately, the evidence suggests that cat redemptions are just as likely, if not more likely, to decline once voluntary cat identification efforts are replaced with a coercive licensing mandate. In Los Angeles County, for instance, the number of stray cats redeemed by their owners was reported to be down 32% following implementation of mandatory laws.

Proponents have tended to ignore evidence like this, and instead point to the fact that dogs, who have been subject to licensing laws for years, enjoy higher redemption rates than cats. But dogs differ from cats in many ways, and there is no reason to think licensing is the factor that results in the higher redemption rate for dogs. Indeed, San Francisco 63% of the stray dogs at the City's Animal Care and Control Department were redeemed by their owners in the 1993-94 fiscal year. Yet less than 4% of the dogs impounded during that time were licensed. It seems clear, then, that factors other than licensing are responsible for the high redemption rate for dogs.

The most obvious reason for the difference between dog and cat redemption rates is the fact that a much higher proportion of the dogs who are impounded are "owned" in the first place. Few dogs are found, for instance, in the type of feral or doorstep colonies that thousands of cats call home, nor are there many unowned neighborhood dogs. Since most dogs impounded are likely to be "owned" by someone, it makes sense that many more would be redeemed. And since a much smaller proportion of impounded cats are "owned" - a Santa Clara study estimated that less than 9% of all stray cats handled by that county's animal control agency were owned - it makes sense that far fewer cats are redeemed. A licensing program obviously can't change that, unless, of course, it is accomplished by concentrated efforts to round up and kill all unowned cats in a community.

CLAIM: Cat licensing will help reduce the number of stray and abandoned cats.

The only way cat licensing will reduce the number of stray and abandoned cats is if it is enforced by rounding up unlicensed cats and taking them to the local animal control agency where the vast majority will be killed. And this, we fear, is exactly what will happen. Many individuals and groups openly advocate for cat control measures like licensing as a vehicle for round-up-and-kill measures. And even animal control agencies that disclaim any intention of initiating round-up-and-kill programs will have to respond to complaints about cats from these individuals and groups, which will inevitably result in cats being rounded up and killed.

Without round-up-and-kill measures it seems apparent that cat licensing will only work to increase, not decrease, the number of homeless cats. Faced with citations and penalties for not complying cat caretakers who can't afford the new license fees will be forced to surrender their animals to the local shelter or abandon them to fend for themselves. Neighborhood cats, cats in doorstep colonies or multi-cat households, cherished pets owned by seniors on restricted incomes, feral cats with caretakers on limited budgets. These are the kinds of cats who will be most at risk, and for whom a licensing mandate could well be fatal. Of course, for the stray and abandoned cats already in the community, licensing will do nothing.

CLAIM: Cat licensing will help decrease shelter euthanasia.

Since cat licensing will likely result in more cats being surrendered to shelters and abandoned in the community, since it will not appreciably affect redemptions, and since it may very well become a vehicle for round-up-and-kill campaigns, it is difficult for us to see how it would result in a decrease in shelter euthanasia.

CLAIM: Cat licensing will raise money to help fund animal control agencies.

Cat licensing will cost local governments and taxpayers money, not raise it, resulting in a net loss to animal control and/or other vital government services. Indeed, we doubt whether revenues raised would even cover basic administrative expenses. For example, each license fee collected - and most proposals we've seen set the fee between \$5 and \$10 - will have to cover the costs of manufacturing, handling, storing and mailing the actual licenses (and/or implanting microchips), handling the checks and cash received, issuing receipts, recording and filing the necessary data on each cat and owner, updating the data as needed, responding to public questions and comments, mailing out renewal notices and reminders, preparing accounting statements and annual program reports, etc. This list doesn't include overhead or initial start-up expenses, like hiring and training staff to run the new program and developing new computer programs and databases.

And if the fees collected won't cover basic administrative expenses, they certainly won't cover the enormous costs of public awareness campaigns and enforcement. As noted above, "voluntary" compliance with cat licensing mandates is notoriously low. To raise compliance rates, the community will have to be made aware of the new mandate: door-to-door canvassing, city and countywide mailings, advertisements in local print media - all bear significant costs. And these campaigns will have to be repeated on a regular basis to maintain public awareness. Of course, these efforts alone won't ensure compliance, and they will have to be backed by meaningful enforcement. New enforcement staff will have to be hired, or existing staff taken away from other essential duties, in order to patrol the community for unlicensed cats, respond to complaints, issue citations, prepare reports, etc. And all these costs will have to be paid by local taxpayers, either through higher taxes or through cuts in other vital government services.

CLAIM: Dog owners contribute to animal control costs through licensing fees; it's time cat owners pay their fair share.

Just as licensing fees aren't likely to cover the real costs of a cat licensing program, we strongly doubt whether the fees now paid by dog owners cover much more than the basic costs of administering dog licensing programs. From a

fiscal standpoint, therefore, local governments and taxpayers, not to mention dog owners, may well be better off if mandatory dog licensing were simply abolished. In any event, enacting another costly government program that won't pay for itself isn't the way to give dog owners the equity they seek. No doubt there will be animal control agencies and contracting humane organizations who dispute our analysis and offer projections to show that cat licensing will make money for animal control services in their communities. We believe these agencies should be willing to stand behind these projections by having their taxpayer-financed budgets cut by the projected amount. Without this or a similar mechanism for accountability, we fear cat licensing will become yet another expensive government program that only works to inappropriately expand government bureaucracies at the expense of local taxpayers, responsible cat caretakers, and the animals themselves.

CLAIM: Regulating cat owners through licensing and other mandates is the only way to solve cat problems.

In our view, the way to teach people to be responsible pet owners and help the cats in a community at large through coercive mandates, when it is the local shelters who are the primary source of animals and whose policies and practices have the greatest impact, for better or worse, on local animal welfare issues.

We realize, however that in some cases local shelter policies may have failed and animal problems may be worsening in a community. In such cases, government intervention might be warranted, provided it is carefully focused to have the greatest impact. For instance, requiring shelters to alter animals before adoption and to devote a substantial proportion of their annual animal control and shelter budgets (e.g., 10-20%) to offering free spay/neuter services would do far more to help cats and reduce pet overpopulation than cat licensing and other punitive mandates.*

Source: CAT FANCIERS' ALMANAC, Volume 12 Number 2 June 1995 page
CFA website — www.cfainc.org/articles/sfspca.html

Summary of Program Costs vs Incoming Cats
Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley and the
Cities of San Jose, Milpitas, Santa Clara, Campbell,
Cupertino, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Saratoga, and Sunnyvale

Executive Summary

Comparing fiscal years 1995 to 2000, incoming cats from all cities have decreased by 16%. This is largely due to the low-cost spay/neuter voucher programs offered by San Jose, Milpitas, and Santa Clara County. If there were no spay/neuter voucher programs, incoming cats would have increased by 59%, resulting in an additional \$993,950 in contract costs. Incoming cats and related animal control costs can be reduced even further if other cities in Santa Clara County participate in the program. San Jose's current level of funding for their program is still allowing a small increase in cats. San Jose should dramatically increase the revenue put towards the program to have a continued impact on reducing cats handled by the shelter. Other cities' participation would also create a more equitable situation for the cities and county currently funding the program.

Discussion

The nine cities saved \$993,950 in contract costs due to the decrease in incoming cats. Although contract costs rose, they only increased by 16.3% over the five years, averaging a 3.1% increase per year. Prior to 1995, the beginning year of the voucher program, incoming cats had been increasing by 6% annually. Had this trend continued, incoming cats for FY00 would have been 25,931, versus the actual number of 16,281. This 59% increase reflects an additional 9,650 cats. At \$103/cat for handling costs, this would have cost the cities an additional \$993,950.

San Jose has spent \$403,929 over the past five years, saving \$518,090 in animal control costs, for a net savings of \$114,161. However, the other cities have benefited from the voucher program without financially contributing to it. As we can see, their incoming cats have decreased as well. This is largely due to citizens using the county's program or, in some cases, using false addresses to take advantage of San Jose's and Milpitas's. While the percentage decrease for these cities has been impressive, the lower actual numbers of cats suggest a more dramatic result. Additionally, the decrease could be even more if more resources were put towards voucher programs supported by every city.

Incoming Cats

	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY00</u>	<u>%Change</u>	<u>w/out voucher</u>
Total Strays	14,011	12,267	(12.4%)	18,750
SJ	8,697	8,826	1.5%	11,639
Other cities	5,314	3,441	(35.2%)	7,111
Total Owner Surrender	5,366	4,014	(25.2%)	7,181
TOTAL INCOMING	19,377	16,281	(16%)	25,931 +59%

<u>Contract Costs</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY00</u>	<u>%Change</u>	<u>w/out voucher</u>
San Jose	2,216,000	2,554,542	13.3%	+518,090
West Valley	251,763	284,273	11.4%	+475,860
Sunnyvale	88,800	134,940	34.2%	incl. in W.V.
TOTAL COSTS	2,556,563	2,973,755	16.3%	3,967,705

From Tufts School of Veterinary Medicine Center for Animals in Society web site
Gary Patronek, DVM

Animal Hoarding Research

www.tufts.edu/vet/cfa/hoarding.html

Animal hoarding, sometimes known as "collecting", is a poorly understood phenomenon with serious consequences for the welfare of people, animals, families, and communities. **Animal hoarding transcends simply owning or caring for more than the typical number of pets and is not about legitimate sheltering or rescue.** Our working definition of a hoarder is someone who:

- accumulates a large number of animals;
- fails to provide minimal nutrition, sanitation, and veterinary care;
- fails to act on the deteriorating condition of the animals (including disease, starvation, and even death), or the environment (severely overcrowded and unsanitary conditions)
- fails to act on or recognize the negative impact of the collection on their own health and well-being.

This site describes research being conducted by H.A.R.C., the Hoarding of Animals Research Consortium, and contains links to published literature and other resources.



The Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc.
World's Largest Registry of Pedigreed Cats

CFA Breeder Code of Ethics

Passed, by resolution, at the Cat Fanciers' Association Annual Meeting, June 2000 and ratified by the CFA Board of Directors, October 7, 2000.

As a breeder who uses the services of the world's largest registry of pedigreed cats, I understand I have certain responsibilities to pedigreed cats and to the Cat Fanciers' Association (CFA).

I am aware that I am representative of CFA breeders in my community. I will breed my cats with the intent of improving the breed and to produce healthy, happy kittens. I will deal honestly with the purchasers of my kittens and cats. To the best of my knowledge and ability I will not, without prior disclosure, sell any kitten/cat that is sick or has been exposed to an infectious disease. I will not sell or place kittens prior to their attaining a proper level of immunity against common infectious diseases.

I will strive to house my cats in a manner exceeding the CFA Minimum Cattery Standard. I will ensure my cats are kept in a healthy environment and I will ensure they receive the proper veterinary care as needed.

I will maintain appropriate cattery records and will correctly register litters and cats.

I will work honestly with my fellow breeders and provide timely and correct litter registration information to those who use my cats for breeding.

I will mentor new breeders to ensure they have a solid information foundation.

Communities' Best Cat Resources Are Sometimes Overlooked

*By Anna Sadler
CFA Legislative Information Liaison*

It ought to come as no surprise that cat fanciers love cats. The Cat Fanciers Association, Inc. affirms that simple fact in its mission statement, which says in part that the organization is dedicated to "the well-being of all cats." Communities and shelters that are not already collaborating with this vast reservoir of feline expertise are shortchanging themselves. Those that already involve the cat fancy in collaborative programs are finding that they are limited only by their imaginations in how these cat lovers can share in promoting cat welfare.

The most frequent contact that shelters may have with the cat fancy is through local clubs. Many shelters have long been the beneficiaries or monetary donations from those clubs. Some, such as the Houston, TX SPCA, and other Houston area shelters, have been the recipients of very nearly \$1,000,000 over the past 50 years as a result of the successful annual Houston Cat Club show. Many of CFA's 600+ local and national breed clubs provide annual donations to animal charities that might not equal Houston's, but which serve to provide much-needed financial support for the recipients. Many more shelters and rescue organizations across the country have availed themselves of invitations by clubs to set up a booth at the club's shows from which to adopt out cats, provide educational material, and to collect donations from spectators.

Both shelters and the community at large benefit from an active cat fancy in many ways that are not so easily quantifiable. The cat shows sponsored by these clubs often draw thousands of spectators, all intent on seeing and learning more about cats – prime opportunity for educating those people about responsible cat ownership. CFA provides clubs with an entire series of brochures toward this purpose, from the benefits of keeping cats indoors and neutering or spaying cats that are not destined for a responsible breeding program, to teaching about cat behavior, grooming and other issues that contribute to that goal of responsible ownership. Shelters and animal welfare organizations that set up booths at these shows find eager recipients for their own educational materials. Some shows feature specific educational programs that are advertised and promoted through local media, and which involve veterinarians and others who provide even more reinforcement of responsible pet ownership ideals.

Nearly as long as there has been an organized cat fancy, cat shows have promoted the highest values of pet ownership. The cat fancy, has always allowed the showing of neutered or spayed pedigreed cats since its founding in 1906. CFA also celebrates the beauty of the randombred cats in a Household Pet category at the shows, in which non-registered neutered or spayed pet cats are judged solely on their unique beauty, personality and condition.

Cat clubs have participated in continuing education programs through local schools and community centers, as well as through the shelters themselves. Individual cat fanciers participate in pet therapy visitations to schools and nursing homes, and put in countless hours volunteering at local shelters or collateral efforts such as pet behavior hotlines. Others have participated on local ad hoc committees, boards, and task forces seeking solutions to animal welfare and public health and safety issues.

The community benefits from the presence of responsible hobby breeders of cats, who provide quality, home-reared, well-socialized pedigreed cats and kittens from lines that have been screened for heritable diseases. These same breeders maintain a relationship with their kitten or cat purchasers through the years, and are able to offer counsel with any behavior or other problems that might mean the difference in whether the cats are relinquished to shelters or not. The near-negligible numbers of pedigreed cats that end up in shelters -- estimates range from less than 1% (AHA Shelter Reporting Study) to less than 1/10% (CFA Rescue reports) -- bear evidence to the fact that the vast majority of cat breeders are doing something positive for their communities.

Even less quantifiable is the effort of individual cat fanciers and clubs that participate in a wide array of programs aimed at solutions to their community's animal problems. In addition to those local programs, they enthusiastically support and fund animal welfare programs that are operated through CFA on a national basis:

- a) *disaster relief efforts*. CFA has an active Disaster Relief Committee that responds to the needs of cats in natural disasters throughout the US and even in other parts of the world;
- b) *feral cat Trap-Neuter-Return programs*. With numerous studies providing conclusive evidence that 87% of all owned cats are already sterilized, the attention of communities has turned to the unchecked reproduction of unowned/freeroaming/feral cats as the source of most shelter intakes. Cat fanciers are participating in various local efforts to address this need. CFA co-sponsored with the American Humane Association the first national conference dealing specifically with feral cat issues in 1996.
- c) *purebred cat rescue*. While the cat fancy has lagged somewhat behind the dog fancy in this important mission, it is beginning to catch up. CFA named a national Purebred Cat Rescue Committee in 2000 to guide and network local clubs in rescue programs. Methods are now being developed to overcome the cat fanciers' legitimate concerns about the possibility of disease transmission when fostering homeless cats. Programs underway are generally based on the principle of allbreed rescue rather than breed specific rescue. This is more in keeping with the far fewer numbers of pedigreed cats than dogs, though there are some very active nationwide breed rescues as well that network with the local clubs.
- d) *animal abuse/neglect*. Are there bad breeders? Of course there are, just as there are rotten apples in every possible endeavor! CFA has no tolerance for these, and through its Animal Welfare Committee, has cooperated with animal control agencies in situations involving substandard care of cats. Through

CFA's disciplinary procedures their registering privileges are usually suspended permanently. In hopes of warding off situations before they become harmful, the Animal Welfare Committee oversees a "carrot-and-stick" approach that rewards breeders who meet "Cattery of Excellence" standards. In addition, CFA requires inspection of large-scale breeders' facilities in order to continue registration privileges.

- e) *feline health*. Through The Winn Feline Foundation, studies relating to feline health with specific benefit to communities and shelters have been funded through the years. Support of a study to determine any negative long term effects of early-age neutering and spaying has provided the safety assurances that are allowing shelters to sterilize puppy and kitten adoptees prior to release. There is another study currently underway specifically on strategies to minimize cat diseases in shelters.
- f) *and others*. Other CFA activities, including a Junior Showmanship Program and a Breeder Mentoring Program, further contribute to fanciers as good neighbors in cities and towns across the country.

Few shelters can claim employees with the type of expertise in many feline issues such as grooming, behavior, and everyday health and maintenance, that can be provided by a cat club or an individual long-time cat breeder/exhibitor. Certainly, clubs have risen to the occasion when a need has been outlined to them, and participated in community education and programs with enthusiasm. Cat fanciers do love cats – all cats – and have proven their desire and willingness to give freely of their time and expertise.

Shelters and animal control departments must understand, however, that many cat fanciers are also suffering some shell shock from being singled out for vilification during the past decade. Pedigreed cat breeders have been targeted by unfair and restrictive local ordinances that threaten to destroy the activity that they love and consider to be of value to society. The city of Ft Worth, TX attempted to assemble a community task force to address animal issues, and contacted this author complaining that when they telephoned cat and dog fanciers whose names had come to them by referral, they were met with near hostility, and universal refusal to participate. The beleaguered Animal Control Director simply could not understand until it was explained that the city's reputation for harsh treatment and zealous enforcement of its strict 3-pet limit was to blame, and that virtually *all* fanciers would be in non-compliance with that ordinance! In this situation, the only answer was to allow a person who lived outside the city to sit on the committee, representing the local clubs.

Too many communities have made no attempt to understand either the needs of cat fanciers or the positive contributions that they can and do make to those communities. Where the doors of communication and interaction have been opened, great strides are being made to the benefit of all – the cats, the local animal welfare and control organizations, and the public at large.

IS YOUR CAT BREEDING QUALITY?

YES

**Is
your cat
pedigreed?**

YES

**Where
did you get
your cat?**

Pet store

Animal Shelter

Found it!!

Breeder

NO

**GET YOUR CAT
SPAYED OR
NEUTERED!!**

It will be a happier, healthier pet.

NO

Are you prepared for the time and money involved (e.g., stud fee, kitten vaccinations, possible C-section)?

YES

Is a suitable mate available that meets these criteria?

NO

YES

NO

**Is your
cat healthy, tested
for disease and free
of genetic
disorders?**

YES

**Does
your cat
have a stable
temperament?**

YES

Are there at least eight CFA Champions or Grand Champions in the last three generations?

YES

**Does
your cat fit the
CFA breed
standard?**

YES

NO

**Did you
get CFA
registration papers
and a 5 generation
pedigree with
your cat?**



Subcommittee on Overpopulation

Straw Poll Results from January 6, 2004 subcommittee meeting

FIRST TIER

Spay & Neuter All Cats and Dogs

- Require companion animals to be spay or neutered by a certain age, e.g. 6 or 9 months
- Medical condition exception
- If do not spay/neuter must have breeder permit
 - Minor breeder permit (one unaltered animal)
 - Major breeder permit (more than one unaltered animal)
 - **Breeder permit #** must be displayed, give to buyers, can limit number of litters per year
- If do not spay/neuter and do not have breeder permit then subject to \$ fine
- Buncombe County just passed this as a local ordinance

Spay & Neuter All Cats and Dogs prior to Adoption from Private or Public Shelters or Rescue Organizations

- If someone adopts an animal that the animal must either be neutered by the shelter or the owner is required to pay a deposit that is refunded upon the spaying of the pet
- Many county shelters already require according to the county commissioners survey
- Ensures that the pet will not contribute to the overpopulation problem.
- May prevent animals from being adopted because the potential owner does not want a neutered pet
- 25 states now require all animals from shelters/animal control agencies to be sterilized

SECOND TIER

Expand Funding/Participation in NC's Existing Low Cost Spay & Neuter Program

- Increase funding
- Increase awareness and participation
- Require counties to participate?

Differentiated Licensing

- Encourage pet owners in spaying and neutering their animals
- For example, California pet owners now license animals at \$100 – for spay/neuter pet or \$250 for an intact animal

Statewide Rabies Vaccination Database

- Data on rabies vaccinations is already being collected but not put in any database

- State would set up database system and administer
- Vet clinics would enter data collected via Internet

Mobile Spay Neuter Units

- Appropriate funds to pay for state-run mobile units, expand existing programs, offer grants to other mobile clinic operators to purchase more units
- Highly effective tool to spay and neuter animals in more rural and low-income communities

Sterilization of Impounded Animals

- If an intact animal is found at large a certain number of times in a given time period, the animal must be sterilized before it is released to the owner.

High Volume/Regionalized Spay Neuter Clinics

- Centers are often centrally located within a region
- Specialize in spay/neuters, 50-125 per day
- On average spay and neuter anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 animals a year
- Provide other services sometimes like rabies, vaccinations, worming, medicine but not other surgery or regular health checks
- Due to economies of scale involved with these high volume clinics, can charge a much lower price

THIRD TIER

Differential Fines for Animals At Large

- Higher fines for intact animals found at large.

Require Counties to Provide Spay/Neuter Clinics at County Shelters *

* note, this proposal had very weak support from the committee and one member suggested replacing the word "require" with "encourage"

Joyce Langdon (Rep. Carney)

From: Jason Cannon (House Finance)

Sent: Wednesday, January 28, 2004 10:23 AM

Subject: NOTICE - House Interim Animal Study Subcommittee Meetings on 02-03-2004

North Carolina General Assembly

House of Representatives

State Legislative Building

Raleigh 27601-1096



January 26, 2003

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

TO: Members, NC House Interim Committee on the Prevention and Disposition of Unwanted and Abandoned Companion Animals

FROM: Jason A. Cannon, Committee Clerk

SUBJECT: House Interim Animal Study Subcommittee Meetings

The **SUBCOMMITTEES** of the **House Interim Committee on the Prevention and Disposition of Unwanted and Abandoned Companion Animals** will meet as follows:

♦ **Subcommittee for Animal Control Policies and Standards:**

Tuesday, February 3, 2004, at 10:00 am in Room 422 of the Legislative Office Building

♦ **Subcommittee for Overpopulation Reduction:**

Tuesday, February 3, 2004, at 10:00 am in Room 423 of the Legislative Office Building

♦ **Subcommittee for Funding/Housing of Agency:**

Tuesday, February 3, 2004, at 10:00 am in Room 424 of the Legislative Office Building

PLEASE NOTE: THE FULL COMMITTEE WILL NOT CONVENE ON THIS DATE!

Parking for ***non-legislative members*** of the committee is available in the visitor parking deck #75 located on Salisbury Street across from the Legislative Office Building. Parking is also available in the parking lot across Jones Street from the State Library/Archives (see attached map). The cost for visitor parking is \$.50 per hour or \$4.00 per day and may be reimbursed with a parking receipt submitted with your travel reimbursement form.

Please advise Jason Cannon, Committee Clerk, at (919) 715-1812 or e-mail jasonc@ncleg.net if you will be **unable** to attend.

2/23/2004

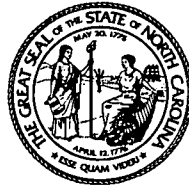
October 28, 2003

Page 2 of 3

Posted: 28-Jan-04

cc: Committee Record
Interested Parties

2/23/2004



HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR OVERPOPULATION REDUCTION

February 3, 2004
Room 423
10:00 a.m.

A G E N D A

OPENING REMARKS

INTRODUCTIONS

**Sergeant at Arms
Staff**

Ask visitors who speak to identify themselves

**Ask committee members to sign and give reimbursement forms
to the Sergeant at Arms**

AGENDA ITEMS

**Make final decision on results of straw poll to present to full
committee**

ADJOURNMENT

Remind members about reimbursement forms

MINUTES

OVERPOPULATION REDUCTION, A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION AND DISPOSITION OF UNWANTED AND ABANDONED COMPANION ANIMALS

The Overpopulation Reduction Subcommittee met on Tuesday, February 3, 2004, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 423 of the Legislative Office Building. Representatives Allred, Carney, and Jeffus; Dr. Ferris, Ms. Hunt, Ms. Morris, Mr. Stearns, and Major Stewart attended.

Representative Becky Carney, Co-Chair, presided. She thanked everyone for the hard work of past week, and welcomed the public attendees. She stated that the schedule for this meeting was to finalize the latest draft of the straw poll results and, if necessary, revise it for presentation to the full committee on February 19, 2004. The full committee will vote on proposed legislation on April 22, 2004.

Representative Carney asked members to look at the end of second sheet of the Straw Poll Results from January 22, 2004, subcommittee meeting entitled, **Other topics to be discussed**. Two issues have been brought up that deserve more discussion by this subcommittee—they are: No. 1. **Change to spay/neuter voucher program – direct reimbursement of veterinarians**, and No. 2. **Microchipping**. (The straw poll results are attached to and made a part of these minutes as Attachment 1.)

Representative Carney asked Dr. Ferris to lead the discussion on Item No. 1 since she originally brought this up. Dr. Ferris and Dr. Hunter, along with other subcommittee members discussed their concerns about having enough trained personnel at the state or county level to handle the recordkeeping, the reimbursement to veterinarians by the state, the verification that pet owners are qualified to participate in the low-cost spay/neuter program, and the chance for fraud. There was also concern about counties not wanting to participate.

Representative Carney suggested that the spay/neuter voucher program be put as third bullet under **Second Tier, Expand Funding/Participation in NC's Existing Low Cost Spay & Neuter Program**.

Representative Carney stated that the second point for discussion was **microchipping**. Mr. Stearns was asked to address this issue. He provided the subcommittee with sample language to be used when referring to ways to identify animals (this language is attached to and made a part of these minutes as Attachment 2). He suggested that this should come under Differentiated Licensing. Microchipping was discussed at length, along with universal readers of microchips.