Making the Case for a Paradigm Shift in Community Cat Management, Part Two

Kate Hurley, DVM, MPVM, Director of the UC Davis Koret Shelter Medicine Program.

Julie Levy, DVM, PhD, DACVIM, Director of Maddie's Shelter Medicine Program at the University of Florida.

Rich Avanzino, President of Maddie's Fund* and former Director of the San Francisco SPCA.

Jon Cicirelli, Deputy Director of San Jose Animal Care and Services and Board Member of the California Animal Control Directors Association.

Holly Sizemore, Director, Community Programs and Services, National Programs for Best Friends Animal Society

Jon,

What are the guidelines for Shelter Neuter Return (SNR)?



Question #1



Which Cats are Candidates?

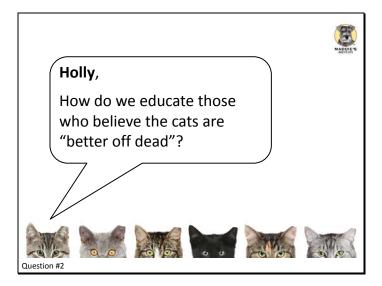
- Relatively HEALTHY no major wounds, illnesses, or un-thriftiness.
- At least 4 months of age* (rabies, survival).
- About 2,000-2,500 per year.

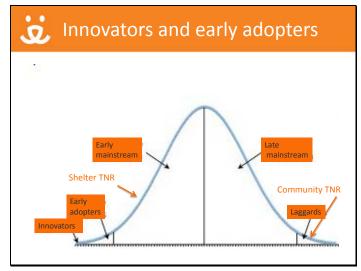
What about the Environment?

- Cats are not TNR to environmentally sensitive areas
- Several parks in San Jose participate in TNR on some level.

Feral Freedom in San Jose

- Government Agency is a primary participant.
- City does intake, s/n, vaccination, chip, tip and recovery during hold period.
- Non-profit rescue group takes cats from shelter and releases cats.
- No releases to environmentally protected areas.
- Non-profit manages educational material, website, and phone line for questions/concerns.
- www.catcenter.org







Advocating for TNR in your community



Best Friends TNR Action Kit:

- FAQ sheet
- Information checklist
- Generic PowerPoint

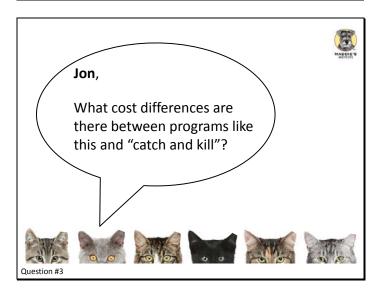
http://bestfriends.org/Resources/No-Kill-Resources/Cat-initiatives/Helping-Community-Cats/Action-Kit--Advocating-for-TNR-in-Your-Community/



San Antonio Program Video



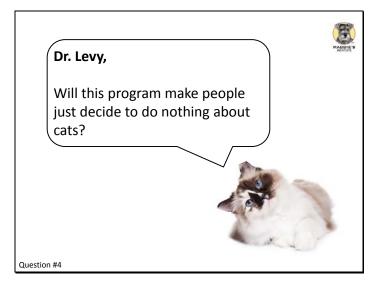
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z2Km0IqwZ NQ



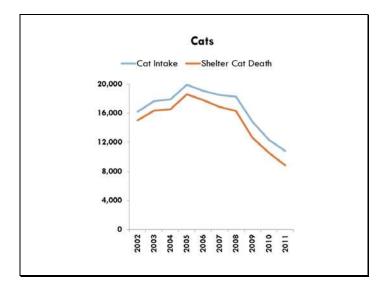


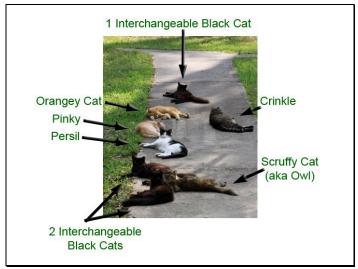


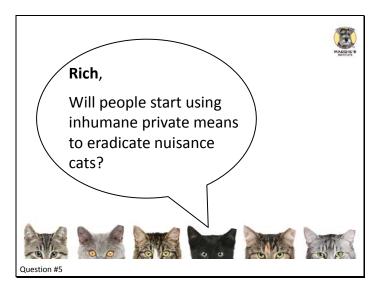
Cats 406,000 FY12-13 Animal Care Budget \$6.5 million 2012 Cat Intake 8,375 Budget Spent on Cats \$1.95 million Cost per Cat \$233 Cost to Pick up 1/4 of San Jose's Cats \$23.7 million







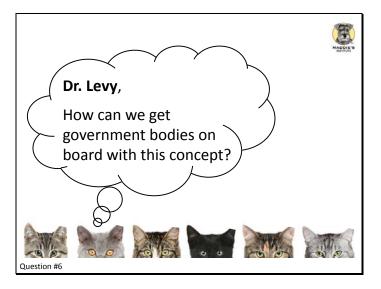




"When 70% of the cats coming into shelters are dying, it's causing great harm. And it doesn't have to continue. At this point in our history, the most ethical, moral and cost-effective solution is to stop bringing community cats into our shelters."

- Richard Avanzino





Jacksonville municipal code

"The City of Jacksonville recognizes the need for innovation in addressing the issues presented by feral, free-roaming and other community cats. To that end it recognizes that there are community care givers of cats, and acknowledges that properly managed community cats may be part of the solution to the continuing euthanasia of cats . . ."

Community cats

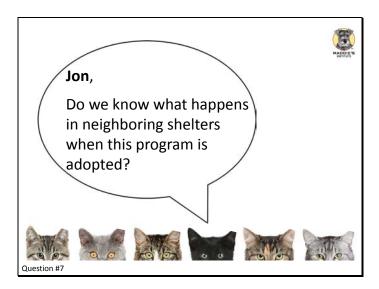
- Community Cat means any free-roaming cat that may be cared for by one or more residents of the immediate area who is/are known or unknown; a community cat may or may not be feral.
- Community cats shall be distinguished from other cats by being sterilized and ear tipped; qualified community cats are exempt from licensing, stray and at-large provisions of this ordinance and may be exempt from other provisions directed toward owned animals.

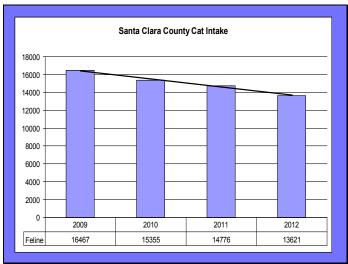
Community cat management program

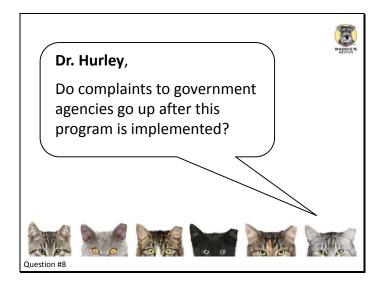
- Required
 - Sterilization
 - Vaccination against rabies
 - Ear tipping
- If a person is providing care, cats must be fed daily and cats must not be allowed to suffer
- Caregiver certification program may be implemented by the city

Other progressive code updates

- · Adding options for moving pets out of shelters sooner
 - Litters of puppies and kittens less than 6 months old without a nursing mother have no required hold period
 - No hold period for feral animals
- "Due to the low reclaim rate and high euthanasia rate for cats, all cats that do not have positive, traceable identification . . . may be sterilized immediately upon intake and placed in the adoption area as soon as 2 days after impound" (but still have 6-day required hold)







Scheduled or limited intake if:

- ✓ Today, you don't have the resources to provide spay/neuter/return
- ✓ Today, the outcome if admitted will be euthanasia of that cat or another
- The cat is not suffering, at immediate risk, or causing danger in the community



THE SACRAMENTO BEE Sutter County animal shelter to stop accepting healthy stray cats

http://www.appeal-democrat.com/articles/cats-117165-shelter-hurley.html

By Bill Lindelof

June 19, 2012

Catching on

Pasco Says 'No' to Feral Cats

The county's animal shelter no longer accepts feral cats and strays.

By Sherri Longo Email the author April 9, 2013

New Port Richey residents who are tired of hearing the mewing of feral cats in their neighborhoods at night can no longer round them up for a drop off at Pasco County Animal Services.

As part of its Save 90% program, the county has decided to change the way it handles intakes. That program charges the county with saving 90 percent of the animals brought into its Land O' Lakes shelter.

Feral cats and strays, however, can make that goal difficult to obtain. That's why the county has put the brakes on its old policy of accepting cats carte blanche.

http://newportrichey.patch.com/groups/politicsand-elections/p/pasco-says-no-to-feral-catsc5c617b7

Redrawing the map



Spay Pasco Provides an Alternative

While Pasco won't take in feral or stray cats, Gregory said residents still have options. One of them comes through the county-supported Spay Pasco program. That is a trap, neuter and release program, or TNR program for short.

Through Spay Pasco residents can trap feral cats in their neighborhoods and take them in for sterilization surgery. Following surgery, residents can pick the cats back up and return them to the wild. The cost for the surgery is \$10 per cat and traps are available through Spay Pasco if a \$50 deposit is provided.

Spay Pasco operates using a network of local veterinarians to perform the surgery. Participating vet offices are found in locations throughout the county.



Sharing responsibility

(%

"Except for a few people that we have been unable to have a reasonable conversation with the explain to people why policies, they usually since we had a gent knows we don't accept get traps to a saint can he

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Letting the community step up

C3

"Several groups are involved, including a new group which was formed to specifically do TNR. The great thing is all the animal welfare groups are giving the same message to the public, so that helps a great deal.

We have gotten a lot of support from the media and the public, and it vastly outweighs the people who are against it. So far so good!"





Getting easier!

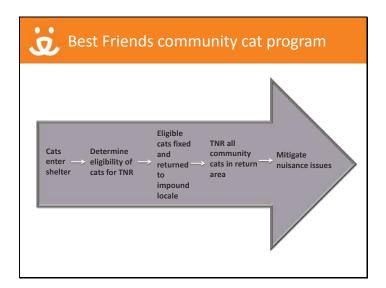
"While I can't quantify complaints, I think the public is aware of our new policies for the most part and we are getting fewer calls overall about picking up stray cats, trapping cats, and to turn in kittens. We are certainly getting fewer walk-ins with kittens or strays. Staff has commented that it is actually getting easier to talk to

the public about not accepting cats:-)"









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Cat deterrents

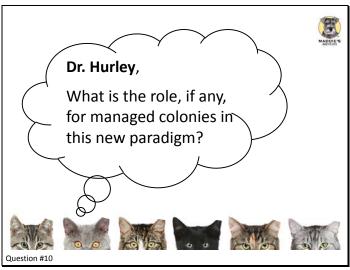
Deterrents minimize conflicts with property owners

- Non-lethal
- Effective
- Easily accessible
- Deterrent video:



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5nnOibg6nYc

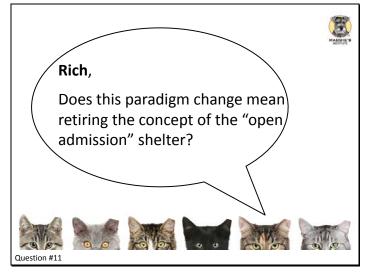












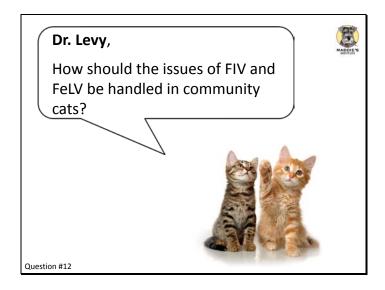
Shelters are euthanizing an estimated 1.8 million cats per year

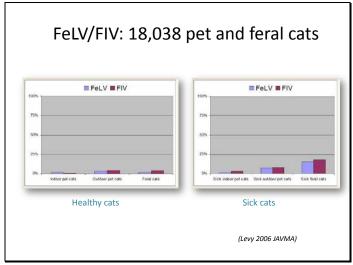
"It is our responsibility as animal welfare advocates to end the euthanasia of healthy and treatable animals immediately."

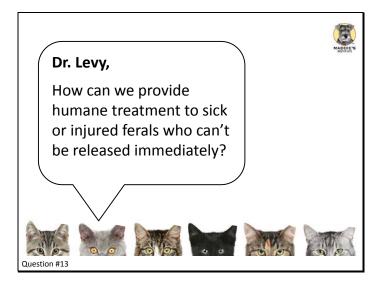
-Rich Avanzino







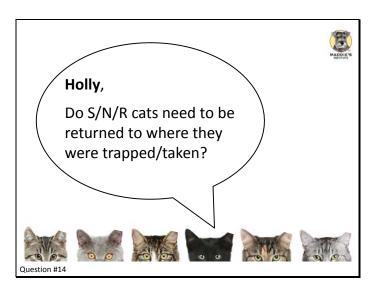




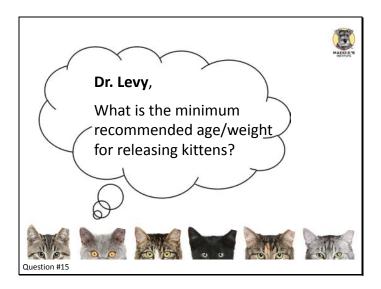


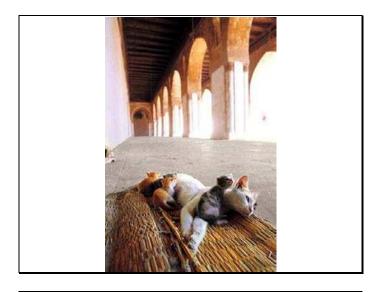


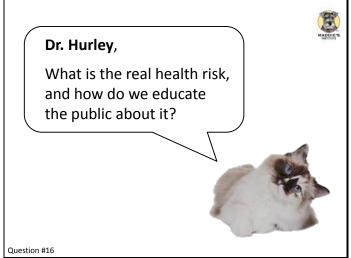




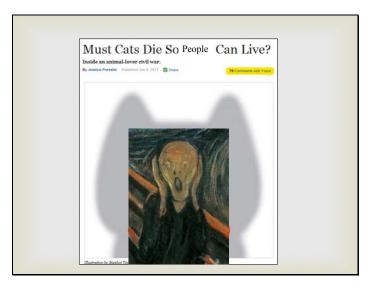












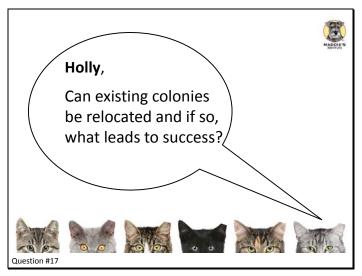


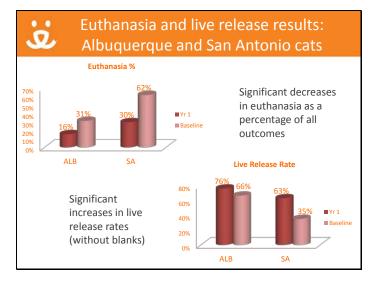
Reality check

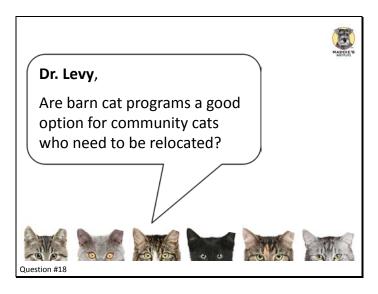
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- Some diseases more common in ferals than pets and vice versa
- ${\it cost}$ Cats rarely sole or even primary risk factor for disease ${\it cost}$ E.g. toxoplasmosis, rabies, roundworms
- CR Educate staff to educate public on simple and effective non-lethal methods to protect public health
 - Wear gloves when gardening, wash hands after playing in dirt, thoroughly wash veggies, avoid undercooked meat, cover sand boxes, treat pets for parasites preventatively, and...







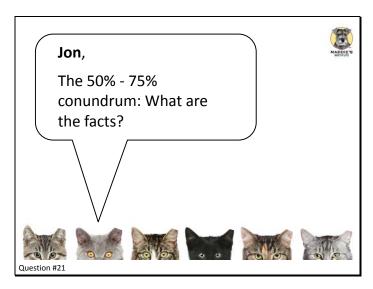






U.S. Deaths Are Down Shelter deaths have plummeted since 1970 Shelter Pet Save Deaths per Thousand People Deaths Rate 1970 23 Million 12% 112 1996 6 Million 42% 23 2010 3.4 Million 55% 11

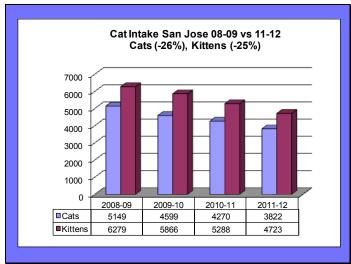
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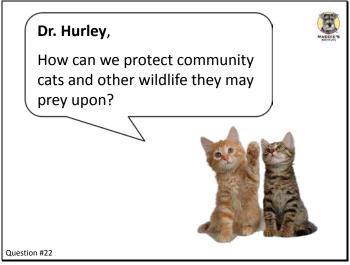
90%

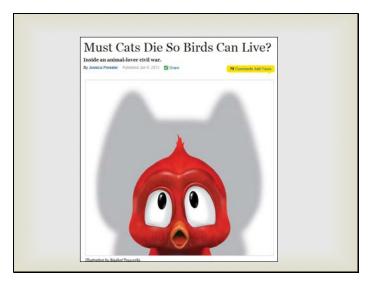
700,000

2015 Projected









Two part question



- Is eradication of cats necessary for the protection of wildlife?
- 2. If eradication is necessary, is shelter euthanasia an effective way to accomplish this?

Is eradication of cats necessary for the protection of wildlife?

- Population impact of predation is unknown on a macro level, variable on a micro-level
 - May replace but not cause mortality of weak, sick and injured
 - May eliminate some species with detriment to others
 - Distracts from successful solutions



License to kill: reforming federal wildlife control to

restore biodiversity and ecosystem function

Bradley J. Bergstrom¹, Lily C. Arias², Ana D. Davidson³, Adam W. Ferguson⁴,

Lynda A. Randa³, & Steven R. Sheffield^{6,7,8}

"A meta-analysis of predator-removal experiments in 113 systems found prey populations subsequently declined in 54 of them (Sih et al. 1985)."

"For example, pronghorn fawn survival in areas with wolves was four-times higher than in areas without wolves, because wolves suppressed coyotes and consequently fawn depredation (Berger et al. 2008)."

That cuddly kitty may be saving some lives Journal of Applied Ecology Journal of Applied Ecology Journal of Applied Ecology Journal of Applied Ecology 2009, 46, 73-81 Indirect effects of invasive species removal devastate World Heritage Island Dana M. Bergstrom**, Arko Lucleer*, Kate Klefer*, Jane Wasley*, Lee Belbin*, Tore K. Pedersen** and Steven L. Chown* Valutation Attention Dission, Department of the Environment Water, Heritage and the Ant. 200 Channel Highway, Kinggother Dission, Department of the Environment Water, Heritage and the Ant. 200 Channel Highway, Kinggother Dission, Department of Biotage and Stevens, Department of

Answer to part one

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- Specific research and follow up is required for a given location to predict and monitor the impact of feline eradication

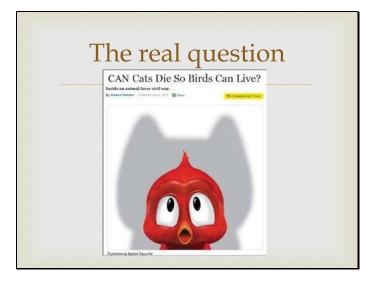
Is shelter euthanasia an effective tool for feline eradication? *** № At least 50% removal required for eradication ™ Estimated 30-80 million un-owned cats in the U.S. euthanasia ~ 2 million and heading downward ™ Increase of 8-20x required Outdoor community cats for eradication Outdoor pet cats Removal short of eradication Cats impounded & euthanized is not useful Cats impounded & released alive

Reality check: what does it take to eradicate cats?

Review of feral cat eradications on islands

K. J. Campbeill², G. Harper³, D. Algar³, C. C. Hanson⁴, B. S. Kettr⁴, and S. Robiason⁵ in India Conservation, 100 Shaffer Road, Santa Cruz, Culfornia 9500, USA. -karl-campbellistislandconservation, orgs. ³-School of Goography, Planning and Euroromental Management. The University of Dweensland, 4072. Australia. ³ Department of Conservation, Rotati Nature Recovery Project, PO Box 53, 53, Armadi 7033, New Zealand. ⁴ Department of Euroroment and Conservation, Buildiff, Research Centre, PO Box 41 Hannerow, General Assirabia 6946, Australia. ³ Wildlife Management Branch, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Bater and Environment, 134 Monquare Street, It-Boser, Januaria 701, Australia.

Cat eradications have been attempted on islands in all the world's oceans. We found 87 successful campaigns on 83 islands... Of the 87 successful campaigns, eradication methods are known for 66 (76%). On average, each campaign employed 2.7 eradication methods including leg-hold traps (68%), hunting (59%), primary poisoning (31%), cage traps (29%), and dogs (24%). All successful campaigns for which methods are known on islands >2500 ha (n = 9) utilised primary poisoning with toxic baits, with the exception of Santa Catalina (3890 ha) and San Nicolas (5896 ha).



The real answer: NO



- ☼ Effective methods to eradicate cats would not be tolerated by our society as a whole
- ☼ Discontinuing euthanasia as a perceived panacea for wildlife at risk will allow for development of effective solutions

Theory



«As long as private livestock producers can externalize the costs of predator losses via government-subsidized predator control, they will have little incentive for responsible animal husbandry techniques, i.e., reduce stocking levels, clear carcasses and after-births quickly, confine herds at night or during calving/lambing, install fencing and fladry, or adopt numerous other non-lethal preventive methods to avoid depredation (Shivik et al. 2003)."

Practice



THE SACRAMENTO BEE 🕏

Suggestions in changing Wildlife Services range from new practices to outright bans

By Tom Knudson May 6, 2012

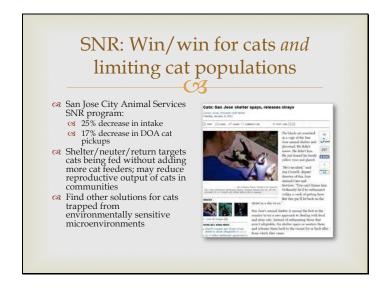
"We've pretty much learned how to control coyotes on our own," said Jensen, whose losses to coyotes have declined 60 percent to 70 percent – from about 50 lambs a year when a federal trapper worked there to 15 to 20 today. "Anything that can help you 24 hours a day, like electric fencing, is a good thing."

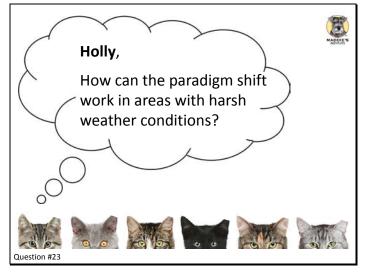
How can we balance the lives of free-living cats and those of the wildlife they prey on?



- № Plant species that provide birds with food, cover and nesting
- № Provide a source of water
- Reduce pesticide and fertilizer use
- ${\color{red} lpha}$ Prevent window strikes
- № Help conserve habitat
- ∝ And...

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What is the Best Friends community cat program?

A partnership between Best Friends and select municipal shelters with the common goals of:

- TNR > 3,500 annually, including impounded cats
- Reduce cat euthanasia by 25% by end of year 1
- Reduce cat intake by 10% by end of year 2
- Increase live release rate by 35% by end of year 3

Interested in learning more?

Holly Sizemore hollys@bestfriends.org 435-644-2001 ext. 4877





Does this explain why TNR works better than lethal control?

- · A lot of it comes down to nutrition and competition. When you have fewer animals (coyotes) on the landscape, you have more food available per individual. There is a ton of food on the landscape. Why not have a bigger litter?" said Stewart, the Nevada ecologist.

Goals Of TNR

- Non-lethal population reduction
- · Healthier and safer cats
- Lower adverse impacts
- Reduced public complaints

Goals



What about neighbors who do not want cats back?

Education at time of impound

- Deterrents (cat stop)
- Benefits of cats in neighborhood
- Relocation LOCAL
- Officer options, case by case



Rich,

Institutional change is hard; what works when it comes to getting government agencies and animal groups on board?



Question #25

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The American people support our lifesaving efforts:

71% of people polled say animal shelters should only be allowed to euthanize animals when they are too sick to be treated or too aggressive to be adopted.



Evaluation Survey

https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/J7P6NRT
