



# THE NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT: YEAR ONE UPDATE

The Joanie Bernard Cat Grant Program

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## History

In July of 2015, Dr. Sara Pizano and Cameron Moore, then with Target Zero, completed a large-scale community analysis of the 8 counties that make up the Northern Kentucky Area Development District (NKADD) for the Joanie Bernard Foundation (the Foundation) (attachment 1). The 8 counties include Kenton, Boone, Campbell and Grant with shelters that handle dogs and cats and Pendleton, Gallatin, Carroll and Owen that handle dogs only.

Shelter statistics were studied and records showed that in 2014 a total of 5,188 cats entered the 4 shelters and 3,422 were euthanized. In other words, only 1,757 or 34% were saved.

Assessments were then done in each county shelter analyzing practices and available community services between December and July of 2015. As a result of the enormous need for lifesaving programs, Pizano and Moore made a recommendation for the Foundation to fund spay/neuter programs for cats in the 8 counties. The reason for including the 4 counties that handled dogs only was that cats were likely entering other shelters and there was little access to subsidized spay/neuter. At the time, however, no area non-profits were eligible for funding as they had reached the maximum gift from the Foundation and the Foundation is prohibited from funding municipal shelters directly.

Under previous leadership at Campbell and Kenton counties the idea of community cat programs including shelter/neuter/return was not supported. The process of implementing these programs took months/years of mentoring, educating and encouraging not only the shelter leaders but municipal leadership as well.

Ordinances in Kenton, Boone and Campbell counties prohibited free roaming cats to some extent so work began to revise antiquated local public policy. Between August and September of 2016, all 3 counties passed ordinance revisions.



## Grant Development and Partners

At the end of 2015, Dr. Pizano and Ms. Moore met with the non-profit arm of the NKADD to learn about their social programs and guidelines to accept grants. The NKADD had not previously been involved with any animal welfare grants and dealt exclusively with social issues for people in the areas of aging, community development, human services and workforce development. The non-profit arm of the NKADD agreed to accept and administer a \$500,000 grant from the Foundation to be used to fully subsidize the sterilization of cats for shelter/neuter/return, trap/neuter/return and those belonging to low-income owners. For those cats not qualified for one of those programs, a Service Provider could elect to charge \$20 in addition to the reimbursement.

Shelter directors, the NKADD administrator, United Coalition for Animals (UCAN) spay/neuter clinic, Ohio Alleycat Resource and Spay/Neuter Clinic (OAR) worked with Dr. Pizano and Ms. Moore to identify private veterinary hospitals that could also be Service Providers in all 8 counties. Letters were sent to each veterinary hospital inviting them to join that were preceded by personal contact introducing the program. The coalition surveyed veterinarians to ensure the highest level of participation prior to the final agreement. Service Providers agreed to provide spay/neuter, pain medications, a booster and rabies vaccination and invoice the NKADD monthly for \$65 per cat with no additional up-charges to the client.

Service Providers invoice the NKADD each month and are reimbursed per cat in a timely fashion. Service Providers report that the program is easy and streamlined to use and support by phone or email has been available to them whenever they needed help. These are key aspects contributing to this program success.

Grant allocations per county were based on whether or not the shelter accepted cats, intake numbers, the estimated number of community cats and population of people. During the first year of the grant, allocations were adjusted slightly as one county allocation was not used as quickly as another. 10% of the grant year 1 was designated for any needed equipment such as humane traps and feral dens.

Due to the enormous lifesaving impact of the first grant, a second grant was awarded October 1, 2017. There are now 8 private veterinary hospitals participating as Service



Providers throughout the NKADD, as well as the Humane Society of Oldham County spay/neuter clinic, UCAN and OAR. The NKADD website does not reflect a complete list as several Service Providers requested they not be included due to the overwhelming response to the program and their limited surgery capacity. These Service Providers are highly committed to the success of this program and UCAN and OAR, in particular, can be counted on to go above and beyond.

## Summary of Statistics and Lifesaving Impact

In an effort to remain consistent with shelter reporting, statistics in this report are based on calendar years but grants have been awarded between October and September (attachment). **Within 2 months of the year 1 grant cycle, Campbell County had exceeded a 90% save rate for cats and all 4 shelters but Kenton County have maintained a 90%+ save rate for one year.** Kenton County increased the save rate from under 22% in 2015 to a commendable 81% in 2017 and under new leadership, will no doubt reach and maintain a save rate over 90% in 2018.

When comparing lifesaving from 2014 in the northern Kentucky region, total shelter intake of cats has decreased from 5,188 to 3,797 or 27%. **More astounding is that the total number of cats euthanized decreased from 3,422 in 2014 to 443 in 2017, a dramatic drop of 88% and the overall save rate increased from 34% to 80%.**

This collaboration between several non-profit organizations and municipal agencies is unique in scope and geography. The state of Kentucky is ranked by the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) as one of the worst with respect to animal welfare ([www.humanesociety.org/about/state/humane-state-ranking-2013.html](http://www.humanesociety.org/about/state/humane-state-ranking-2013.html)) yet this collaboration has proved that with the proper program design, strategy and targeted funding, lifesaving is possible. This unprecedented progress was recognized by the National Association of Development Organizations (NADO) with the 2017 NADO Innovation Award, the first time an animal welfare project has been recognized by that organization.

This successful collaboration is also showcased at national conferences such as Best Friends and the HSUS Expo and serving as an ongoing example of the power of public-private partnerships and Best Practice strategy implementation. Most importantly it proves that *access to spay/neuter* is the key and a group of people

should not be judged as ones that 'will not spay or neuter their pets'. Over 8,000 cat sterilizations were done year 1.

### **Shelter Updates**

During year 1 of the grant, all 4 shelters handling cats (Kenton, Boone, Campbell, and Grant), experienced changes in leadership at the director level. All but Kenton County now have new directors in place who are all highly committed to lifesaving programs. As of January 2018, Kenton County is in the process of interviewing a pool of candidates for the director position.

### **Key Lessons**

- Animal welfare professionals should not limit their contact with only other animal welfare organizations and look outside the industry to create novel partnerships
- Funders should require Best Practice program implementation
- Public~private partnerships capitalize on the strengths of each organization
- Strategic program design is the most impactful way to increase lifesaving and end euthanasia as population control in shelters
- Educating elected officials and using private funding to prove a program works helps facilitate the update of local ordinances in line with Best Practices and leads to sustainability
- Decreasing intake proves to elected officials that a program works and has cost benefits
- Creating open dialogue with private veterinarians and asking what they needed to be part of a partnership is crucial to success of a spay/neuter program where capacity is an issue
- Community cat programs are beneficial for dogs as staff has more time to focus on surrender prevention, caring and placing dogs that do enter the shelter
- Community cat programs are beneficial for shelter staff and volunteers who are committed to lifesaving
- Respected leadership, as seen in Boone County, is crucial in a mentoring role to help other shelters adopt Best Practice community cat programs



## Summary

Team Shelter USA is honored to be a part of the NKADD collaboration and serves to mentor, educate and assist all partners. Immediate goals include but are not limited to increasing the number of private practice Service Providers, continue to implement all Best Practice initiatives and ensure shelter leadership is planning on sustainable funding after year 2.

All partners in this collaboration should be commended for their outstanding leadership, communication and dedication for making this historic progress in Northern Kentucky that now serves as an outstanding national model.



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## **Northern Kentucky Community Assessment**

**Sara Pizano, MA, DVM, Program Director  
Cameron Moore, Program Manager  
July 2015**

## INTRODUCTION

Animal shelters in the Northern Kentucky Area Development District (NKADD) accepted a total of ±11,000 dogs and cats in 2014 and saved 19.6% or 2,157 (see Figure 1). In July of 2015, the Target Zero team conducted on site visits of all shelters, provided feedback for each and is looking at these counties to be part of the first regional Fellowship in the United States.

2014		Boone		Kenton		Campbell		Grant		Pendleton		Gallatin		Total 6 Counties	
Population		123,316		161,711		90,908		24,485		14,604		8,479		423,503	
Dogs	Received	1459		1881		889		592		308		*222		5,351	
	Adopted	690	47.3%	642	34.1%	217	24.4%	154	26.0%	21	6.8%	28	12.5%	1,752	32.7%
	Reclaimed	338	23.2%	407	21.6%	259	29.1%	79	13.3%	31	10.0%	28	12.5%	1,142	21.3%
	Transferred	124	8.5%			158	17.7%	284	48.0%	248	80.5%	161	72.5%	975	18.2%
	Euthanized	289	19.5%	825	43.8%	255	28.7%	45	7.5%	5	1.6%	4	1.8%	1,423	26.6%
	Died/Lost/Other		1.5%		0.5%		1.0%		5.2%	3	1.1%	1	0.5%		
	Live Release	1152	79.0%	1049	55.7%	634	71.2%	517	87.3%	300	97.3%	217	97.7%	3,869	72.3%
Cats	Received	1521		2173		1056		438		Doesn't handle cats		Doesn't handle cats		5,188	
	Adopted	701	46.1%	309	14.2%	179	17.0%	191	43.6%	Refers to SAAP				1,380	26.6%
	Reclaimed	55	3.6%	37	1.7%	22	2.1%	7	1.6%	OAR & UCAN				121	2.3%
	Transferred	86	5.7%			91	8.6%	79	18.0%					256	4.9%
	Euthanized	624	41.0%	1906	87.7%	764	72.3%	128	29.2%					3,422	65.9%
	Died/Lost/Other								7.6%						
	Live Release	842	55.4%	346	15.9%	292	27.7%	277	63.5%					1,757	33.9%
	Intake per Capita	2980	2.4%	4054	2.5%	1945	2.2%	1030	4.2%	308	2.1%	222	2.6%	10,539	2.5%

*\*Gallatin stats are from 9/1/2014 to 6/10/2015. Shelter operations were taken over by county 9/1/14.*

**Figure 1: Intake and outcome of dogs and cats at 6 of the 8 county shelters. Stats were not provided for Owen and Carroll Counties; however, we were told they accept approximately 200 dogs at each shelter and get close to 100% out to rescue each year.**

Target Zero is a charitable initiative mentoring organizations around the country implement best practices and proven strategies to decrease intake and increase live outcome (return-to-owner, adoption, rescue, transfer or foster). Considering that non-rehabilitative aggressive large dogs and critically ill pets must be humanely euthanized, Target Zero is confident that any shelter can achieve/maintain saving more than 90% of all pets admitted, while cutting or maintaining operational costs.

Details regarding proven strategies can be found at [target-zero.org](http://target-zero.org) and highlighted in this report. They include:

- Targeted spay/neuter
- Diverting cats found outside to a spay/neuter/vaccinate/deworm/ear tip program and returning them to their outside home (Community Cat Diversion) as opposed to admitting them to a shelter
- Practical ordinances and shelter policies in line with life saving measures that often include cost savings



- Surrender Prevention programs assisting those who want to keep their pets
- Public~private partnerships
- Active live outcome programs (return to owner, adoption, rescue, transfer or foster)
- Volunteer programs

The NKADD is strongly encouraged to work closely together with regards to animal welfare as coalitions made of public and private organizations have proven to be the most effective way to decrease intake, cut operational costs and save lives. Four of the counties in the district (Gallitan, Carroll, Owen and Pendleton) do not accept cats at their shelters, a practice Target Zero agrees with. However, cats from those counties are often surrendered to the shelters in the balance of the counties, which makes a coalition the most practical approach.

Areas of opportunity to share resources include but are not limited to marketing of shelter pets for adoption and foster, spay/neuter services and pet identification.

Funding recommendations for each county in this report are based on:

- Spay/neuter capacity for cats at the Ohio Alleycat Resource and Spay/neuter Clinic (OAR)
- Spay/neuter capacity for cats and dogs at the United Coalition for Animals (UCAN)
- Poverty rate of each county
- Human population of each county as a percentage of all (8) counties in the NKADD
- Number of stray cats entering the shelters in Boone, Kenton, Campbell and Grant counties

## TARGETED SPAY/NEUTER

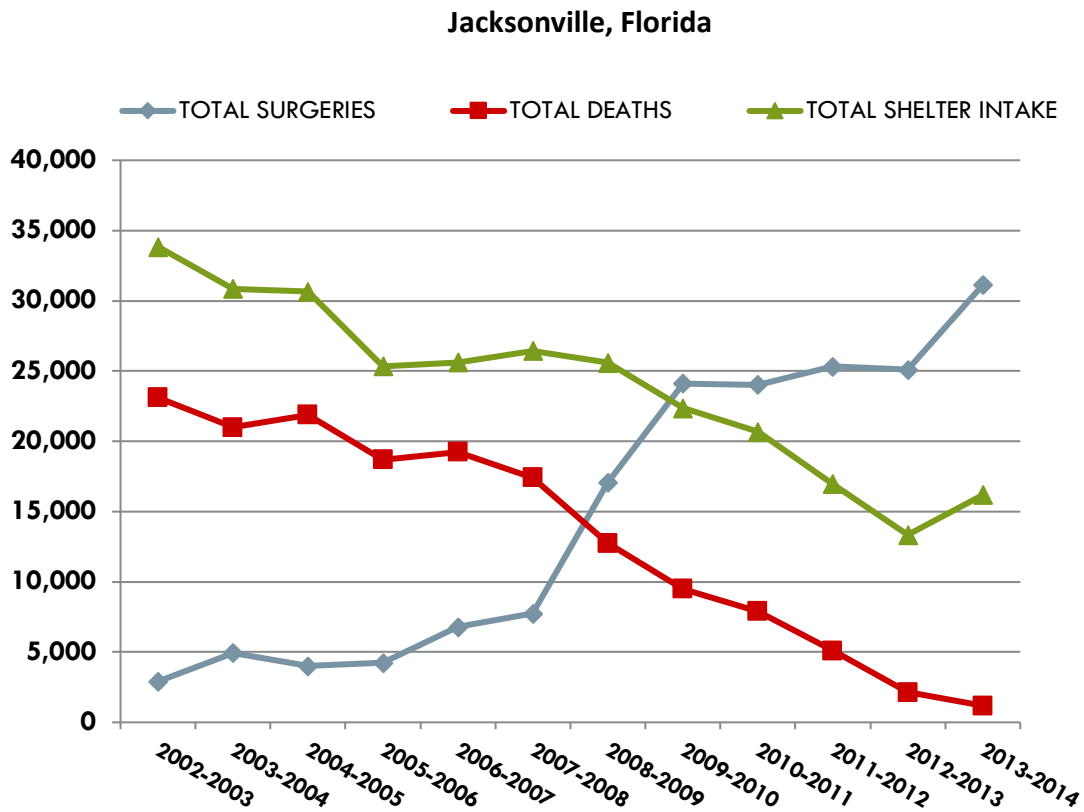
*Income* targeted spay/neuter has proven to be the most effective way to decrease shelter intake and achieve/maintain a 90% save rate (*Getting to Zero*, Peter Marsh (1)). Based on Marsh's research, the vast majority of pets left in open admission shelters in the United States come from fixed-income households. Subsidizing the spay/neuter for those pet owners results in a direct inverse correlation with shelter intake.

With an average poverty rate, an estimated (5) subsidized spay/neuters should be done per 1,000 people in a community, per year, in order to see shelter intake decrease. That rate is increased for poverty rates higher than the national average (16.9%). Other important targeted groups include large dogs and cats living outside. In this report, spay/neuter for shelter animals is assumed and the numbers and recommendations below are for animals belonging to the public or community free roaming cats.

The Friends of the Shelter non-profit organization has worked diligently to raise money in this area. The need, however, has far outweighed the resources and new revenue streams are a constant necessity.

The Ohio Alley Cat Resource and Spay/Neuter Clinic (OAR) is a low cost non-profit organization in Cincinnati, Ohio that transports pets for spay/neuter from all counties in the district with the exception of Owen and Carroll. The United Coalition for Animals (UCAN) is another non-profit spay/neuter clinic in Cincinnati, Ohio providing transports for both dogs and cats. County leaders are strongly encouraged to allocate funding for targeted spay/neuter each year. Several non-profits are already contributing in an effort to decrease shelter intake and therefore *decrease operational costs*.

Many communities, such as the ones below, are proving the inverse relationship between subsidized surgeries and decreased shelter intake/euthanasia.



**Figure 2: Inverse Relationship between targeted spay/neuter and shelter intake/euthanasia in Jacksonville, Florida.**

Waco, Texas

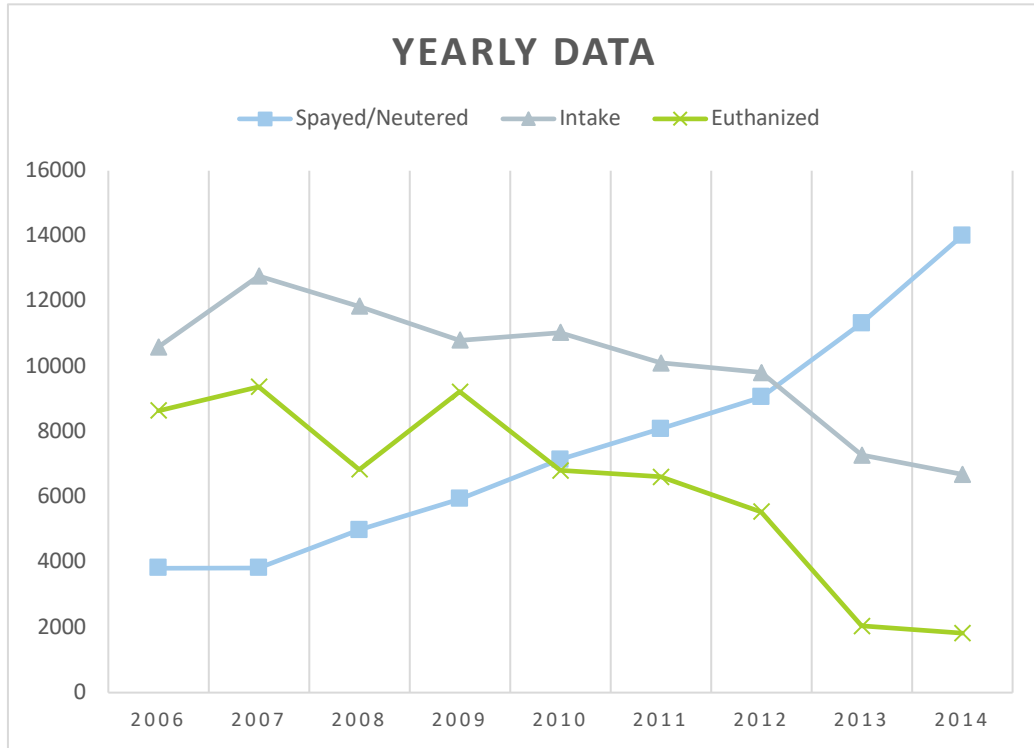


Figure 3: Inverse Relationship between targeted spay/neuter and shelter intake/euthanasia in Waco, Texas.

Huntsville, Alabama

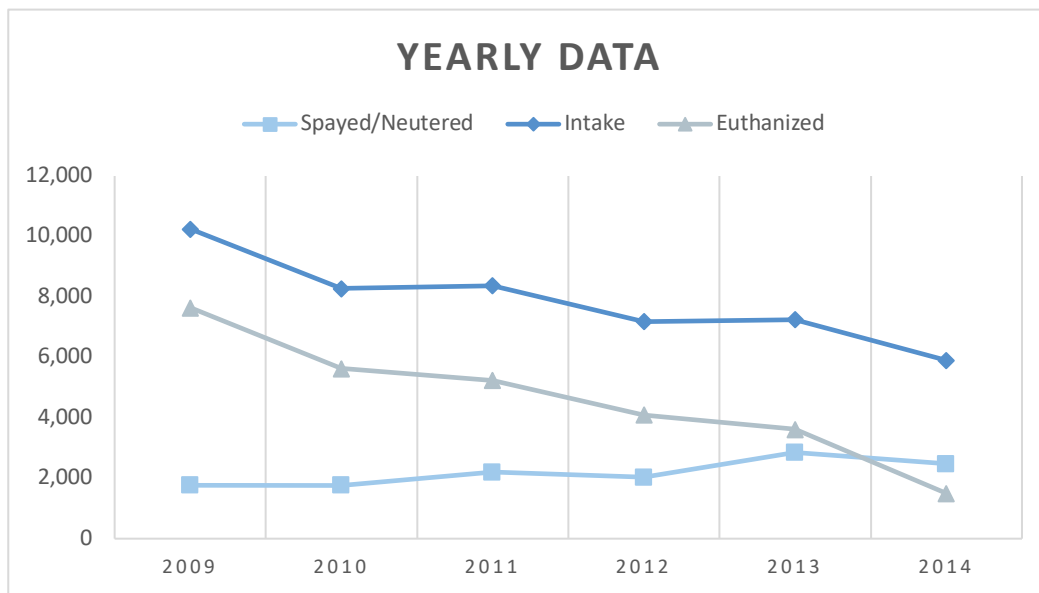
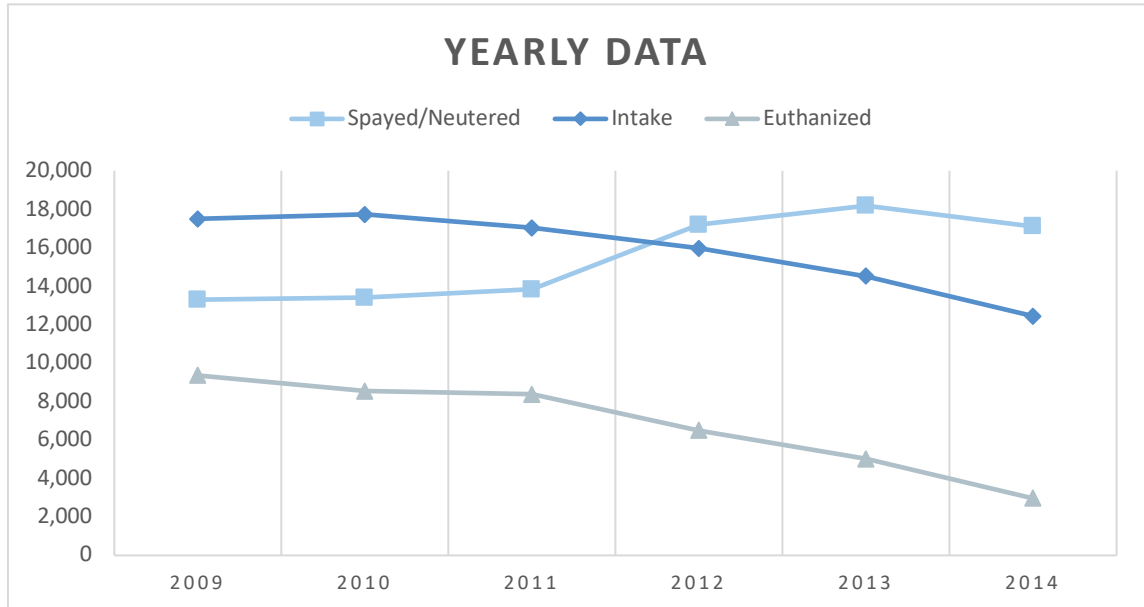


Figure 4: Inverse Relationship between targeted spay/neuter and shelter intake/euthanasia in Huntsville, Alabama.

## Indianapolis, Indiana



**Figure 5: Inverse Relationship between targeted spay/neuter and shelter intake/euthanasia in Huntsville, Alabama.**

## COMMUNITY CAT DIVERSION

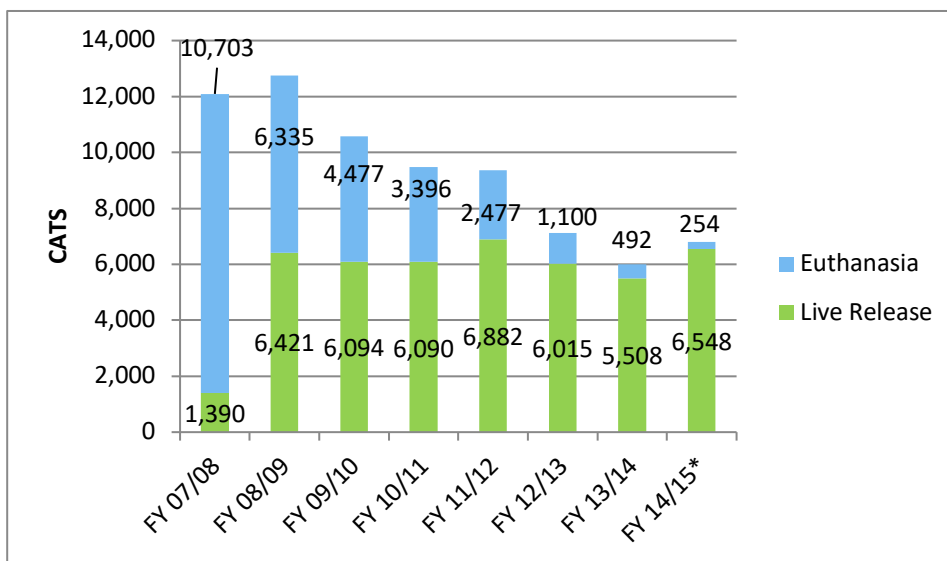
A study done at the Ohio University showed that cats are (7) times more likely to find their way home from the street than a shelter. Best practice today includes not accepting cats in shelters or diverting outdoor cats that are brought to a shelter, to a spay/neuter program and returning them where they were found. In other words, returning them to their outside home. In the interest of public health, it is recommended that these cats be ear tipped to identify them as sterilized, dewormed and vaccinated against rabies while under anesthesia. These programs are supported financially and philosophically by all the major national animal welfare organizations including:

- The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA.org)
- The Humane society of the United States (animalsheltering.org)
- Best Friends Animal Society (bestfriends.org)
- Alley Cat Allies (alleycat.org)
- Million Cat Challenge (millioncatchallenge.org)

The proactive measure of diverting outside cats that would otherwise enter the shelter system is a major cost saving strategy for those counties handling cats in their shelters. When this program is implementing correctly, very few cats will enter the shelter. Those entering the adoption program have much less competition and are placed much faster.

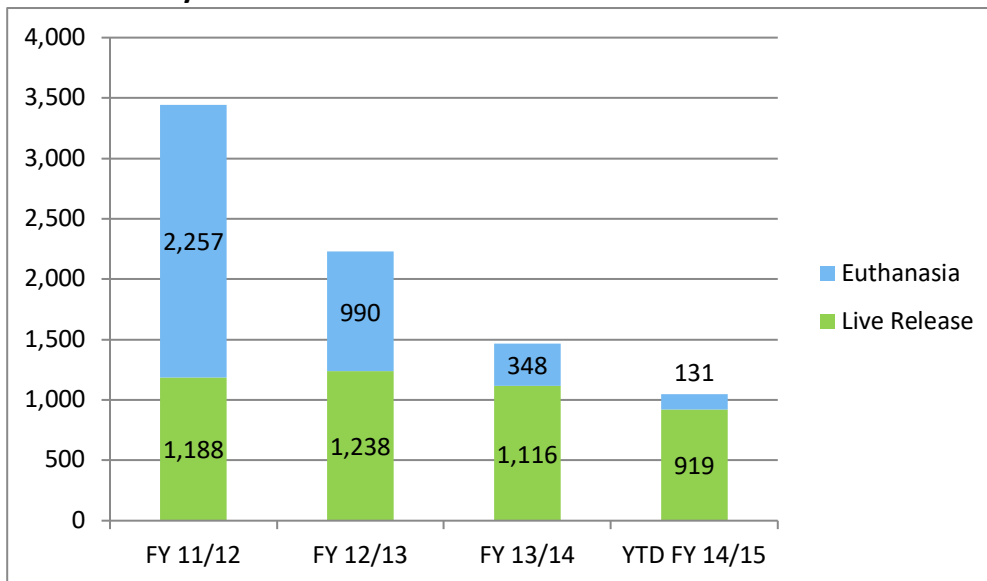
Community Cat Diversion programs are saving lives across the country.

**Jacksonville Animal Care and Protective Services -Cat Intake and Outcome**



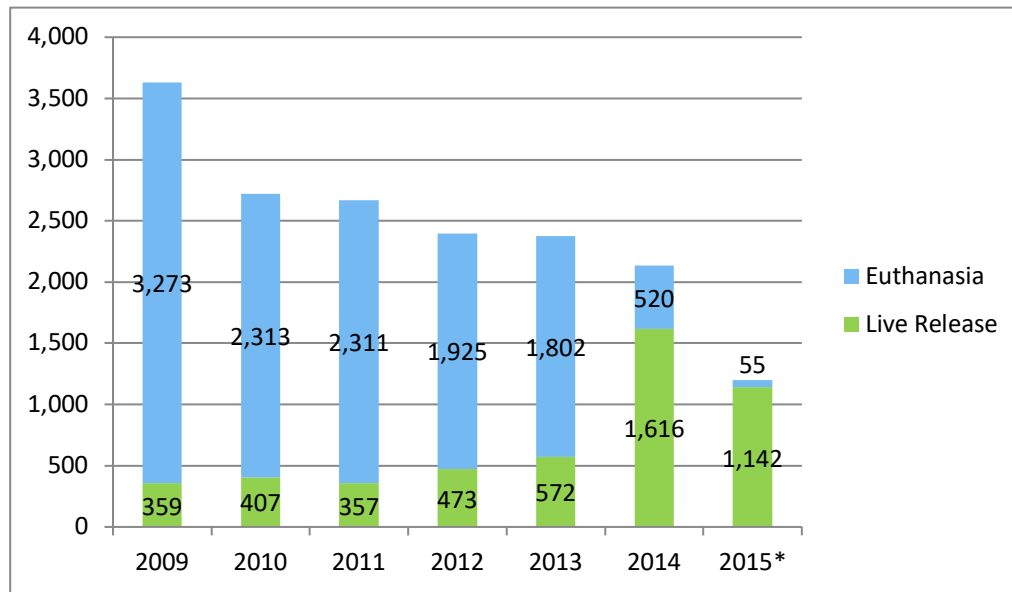
**Figure 6: Shows decreasing intake/euthanasia of cats after Community Cat Diversion program (called Feral Freedom) in Jacksonville, Florida in August 2008. These figures are through August 31, 2015.**

**City of Waco Animal Shelter-Cat Intake and Outcome**



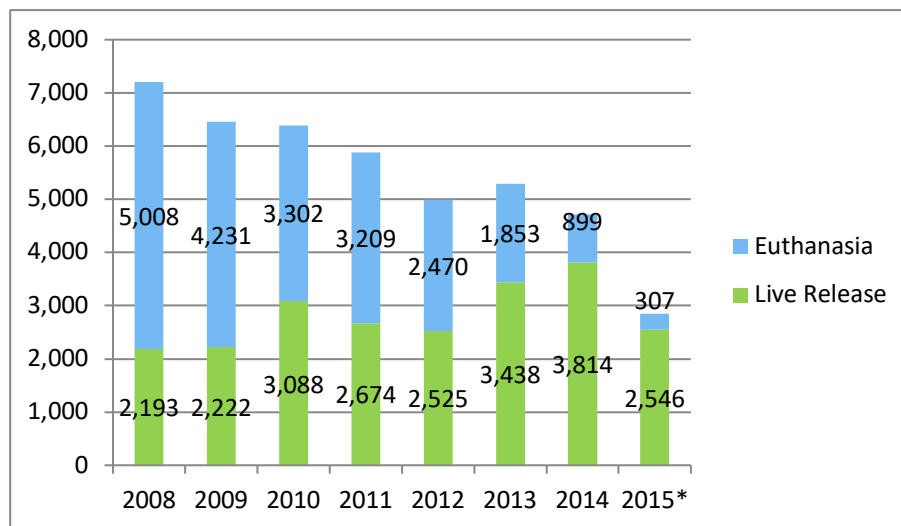
**Figure 7: Shows the decrease in shelter intake and euthanasia after the Community Cat program began in October of 2013 in Waco, Texas. \*FY 14/15 data is through August 31, 2015.**

### Huntsville Animal Services-Cat Intake and Outcome



**Figure 8:** Shows decrease shelter intake of cats after income targeted spay/neuter began in 2009 and increased live release of cats after the Community Cat Diversion program began in April 2014 at Huntsville Animal Services.\*2015 figures are through August 31, 2015.

### Indianapolis Animal Care and Control -Cat Intake and Outcome



**Figure 9:** Shows the dramatic decrease of cat euthanasia numbers after the Community Cat Diversion Program was implemented in August 2013. Figures are through August 31, 2015.

**NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
BOONE COUNTY STATUS**  
(human population: 123,316)

2014 shelter intake (handles dogs and cats)	2,980
Dogs saved	79%
Cats saved	55.4%
Estimated # community cats entering the shelter per year	750
Targeted Low Income Surgeries Needed (5:1000 ratio)	At least 632 per year
Estimated # Outdoor cats	33,000
2014 Spay/Neuter public transports (OAR twice to (4) times a month)	612 cats*
2014 Spay/Neuter public transports (UCAN twice monthly)	302 cats, 438 dogs

\*Cat surgeries were subsidized by Boone County Friends of the Shelter with a grant from the Joanie Bernard Foundation (owners are charged \$10 for pet cats, and community cats are done at no charge).

**2016 Spay/Neuter Funding Needs:**

	<b>Cost per surgery</b>	<b>Number of Surgeries</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
Cats (OAR)*	\$60	1,350	\$11,610
Cats (UCAN)*	\$70 with rabies/chip	324	\$22,680
Total: Cats		1,674	\$24,290
Dogs (UCAN)**	\$95 (males)-\$105 (females) with rabies/chip	459	\$43,605-\$48,195
Total 2016 need			\$102,185-\$106,775

\*This number was calculated based on the number of potentially eligible cats entering the Community Cat Diversion program, free roaming cats in the community and surgery capacity at OAR and UCAN. Cost at OAR per surgery is \$50 + \$10 for supplies to operate NKADD programs.

\*\*This number is based on the premise that subsidizing (5) surgeries for fixed income pet owners per 1,000 residents will decrease shelter intake and capacity at UCAN.

**KENTON COUNTY STATUS**  
(human population: 161,711)

2014 shelter intake (handles dogs and cats)	4,054
Dogs saved	55.7%
Cats saved	15.9%
Estimated # community cats entering the shelter per year	1,000
Targeted Low Income Surgeries Needed (5:1000 ratio)	At least 1,000 per year
Estimated # outdoor cats	43,000
2014 Spay/Neuter transports for the public (OAR once a month)	1041 cats*
2014 Spay/Neuter transports for the public (UCAN twice monthly)	388 cats, 704 dogs

\*Cat surgeries were subsidized by OAR with a grant from the Joanie Bernard Foundation (owners are charged \$30 for pet cats, and community cats are done at no charge).

**2016 Spay/Neuter Funding Needs:**

	<b>Cost per surgery</b>	<b>Number of Surgeries</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
Cats (OAR)*	\$60	1,800	\$108,000
Cats (UCAN)*	\$70 with rabies/chip	432	\$30,240
Total: Cats		2,232	\$138,240
Dogs (UCAN)**	\$95 (males)-\$105 (females) with rabies/chip	612	\$58,140-\$64,260
Total 2016 need			\$196,380-\$202,500

\*This number was calculated based on the number of potentially eligible cats entering the Community Cat Diversion program, free roaming cats in the community and surgery capacity at OAR and UCAN.

\*\*This number is based on the premise that subsidizing (5) surgeries for low income pet owners per 1,000 residents will decrease shelter intake and capacity at UCAN.



**CAMPBELL COUNTY STATUS**  
(human population: 90,988)

2014 shelter intake (handles dogs and cats)	1,945
Dogs saved	71.2% %
Cats saved	27.7% %
Estimated # community cats entering the shelter per year	500
Targeted Low Income Surgeries Needed (5:1000 ratio)	At least 500 per year
Estimated # outdoor cats	24,000
2014 Spay/Neuter transports (OAR once a month)	404 cats*
2014 Spay/Neuter transports (UCAN twice monthly)	92 cats, 117 dogs

\*Cat surgeries were subsidized by Friends of the Shelter with a grant from the Joanie Bernard Foundation (owners are charged \$20 for pet cats, and community cats are done at no charge).

**2016 Spay/Neuter Funding Needs:**

	<b>Cost per surgery</b>	<b>Number of Surgeries</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
Cats (OAR)*	\$60	1,000	\$60,000
Cats (UCAN)*	\$70 with rabies/chip	240	\$16,800
Total Cats		1,240	\$76,800
Dogs (UCAN)**	\$95 (males)-\$105 (females) with rabies/chip	340	\$32,300-\$35,700
Total 2016 need			\$109,100-\$112,500

\*This number was calculated based on the number of potentially eligible cats entering the Community Cat Diversion program, free roaming cats in the community and surgery capacity at OAR and UCAN.

\*\*This number is based on the premise that subsidizing (5) surgeries for low income pet owners per 1,000 residents will decrease shelter intake.

**PENDLETON COUNTY STATUS**  
(human population:14,570)

2014 shelter intake (dogs only)	300
Dogs saved	97.3%
Targeted Low Income Surgeries Needed (5:1000 ratio)	At least 100 per year
2014 Spay/Neuter transports (OAR once a month)	196 cats*
2014 Spay/Neuter transports (UCAN once monthly)	31 cats, 113 dogs

Surgeries for pet cats were subsidized by Boone County Friends of the Shelter (owners are charged \$30) and feral cats were done at no charge and subsidized by OAR).

**2016 Spay/Neuter Funding Needs:**

	<b>Cost per surgery</b>	<b>Number of Surgeries</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
Cats (OAR)*	\$60	150	\$9,000
Cats (UCAN)*	\$70 with rabies/chip	36	\$2,520
<b>Total Cats</b>		<b>186</b>	<b>\$11,520</b>
Dogs (UCAN)**	\$95 (males)-\$105 (females) with rabies/chip	510	\$48,450-\$53,550
<b>Total 2016 need</b>			<b>\$59,970-\$65,070</b>

\*This number was calculated based on the surgery capacity at OAR and UCAN.

\*\*This number is based on the premise that subsidizing (5) surgeries for low income pet owners per 1,000 residents will decrease shelter intake and surgery capacity at UCAN.

**CARROLL COUNTY STATUS**  
(human population: 10,815)

2014 shelter intake (dogs only)	200
Dogs saved	97% by Carroll County Animal Support
Targeted Low Income Surgeries Needed (10:1000 ratio)	At least 100 per year
2014 Spay/Neuter transports (OAR or UCAN)	none

2016 Spay/Neuter Funding Needs:

	Cost per surgery	Number of Surgeries	Total Cost
Cats (OAR)*	\$60	150	\$9,000
Cats (UCAN)*	\$70 with rabies/chip	36	\$2,520
Total Cats		186	\$11,520
Dogs (UCAN)**	\$95 (males)-\$105 (females) with rabies/chip	50	\$4,750-\$5,250
Total 2016 need			\$16,270-\$16,770

\*This number was calculated based on the surgery capacity at OAR and UCAN.

\*\*This number is based on the premise that subsidizing (10) surgeries for low income pet owners per 1,000 residents will decrease shelter intake.

**GRANT COUNTY STATUS**  
(human population: 24,485)

2014 shelter intake (handles dogs and cats)	1,030
Dogs saved	87.3%
Cats saved	63.5%
Estimated # community cats entering the shelter per year	200
Targeted Low Income Surgeries Needed (5:1000 ratio)	At least 120 per year
Estimated # outdoor cats	6,500
2014 Spay/Neuter transports (OAR once a month)	cats*
2014 Spay/Neuter transports (UCAN once monthly)	203 cats, 157 dogs

2016 Spay/Neuter Funding Needs:

	Cost per surgery	Number of Surgeries	Total Cost
Cats (OAR)*	\$60	250	\$15,000
Cats (UCAN)*	\$70 with rabies/chip	60	\$4,200
Total Cats		310	\$19,200
Dogs (UCAN)**	\$95 (males)-\$105 (females) with rabies/chip	85	\$8,075-\$8,925
Total 2016 need			\$27,275-\$28,125

\*This number was calculated based on the number of potentially eligible cats entering the Community Cat Diversion program, free roaming cats in the community and surgery capacity at OAR and UCAN.

\*\*This number is based on the premise that subsidizing (5) surgeries for low income pet owners per 1,000 residents will decrease shelter intake.

**GALLATIN COUNTY STATUS**  
(human population: 8,479)

2014/2015 shelter intake (handles dogs only)	250 since took over shelter (9/1/14-6/10/15)
Dogs saved	97.7%
Targeted Low Income Surgeries Needed (10:1000 ratio)	At least 100 per year
2014 Spay/Neuter transports (OAR)	none
2014 Spay/Neuter transports (UCAN once monthly)	80 cats, 87 dogs

2016 Spay/Neuter Funding Needs:

	<b>Cost per surgery</b>	<b>Number of Surgeries</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
Cats (OAR)*	\$60	150	\$9,000
Cats (UCAN)*	\$70 with rabies/chip	36	\$2,520
Total Cats		186	\$11,520
Dogs (UCAN)**	\$95 (males)-\$105 (females) with rabies/chip	50	\$4,750-\$5,250
Total 2016 need			\$16,270-\$16,770

\*\*This number is based on the premise that subsidizing (5) surgeries for low income pet owners per 1,000 residents will decrease shelter intake and spay/neuter capacity at OAR and UCAN.

**OWEN COUNTY**  
(human population: 10,662)

2014 shelter intake (handles dogs only)	260
Dogs saved	89%
Targeted Low Income Surgeries Needed (5:1000 ratio)	At least 50 per year
2014 Spay/Neuter transports (OAR or UCAN)	none

2016 Spay/Neuter Funding Needs:

	Cost per surgery	Number of Surgeries	Total Cost
Cats (OAR)*	\$60	150	\$9,000
Cats (UCAN)*	\$70 with rabies/chip	36	\$2,520
Total Cats		186	\$11,520
Dogs (UCAN)**	\$95 (males)-\$105 (females) with rabies/chip	50	\$4,750-\$5,250
Total 2016 need			\$16,270-\$16,770

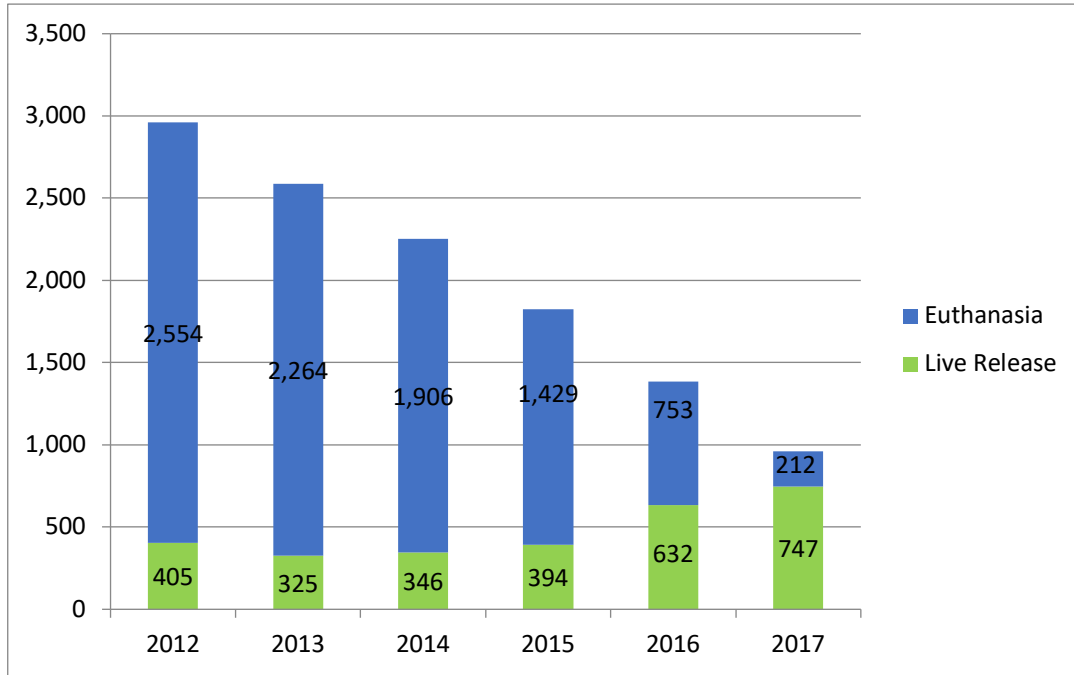
\*\*This number is based on the premise that subsidizing (5) surgeries for low income pet owners per 1,000 residents will decrease shelter intake and surgery capacity at OAR and UCAN.

**POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES**

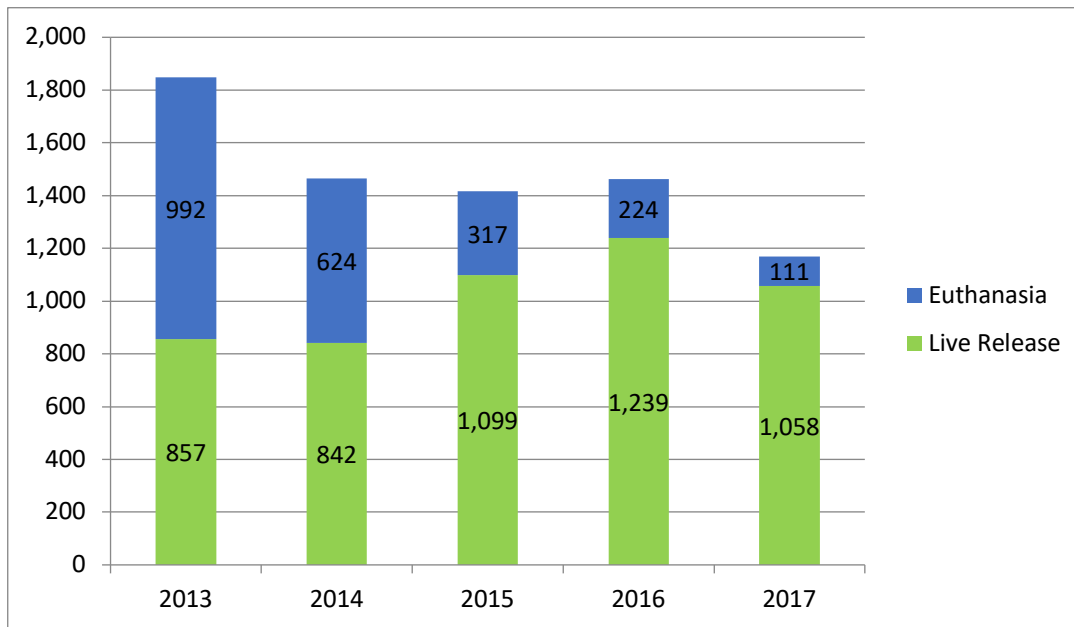
Friends of the Shelter  
The Joanie Bernard Foundation (cats only)  
PetSmart Charities  
Best Friends Animal Society  
ASPCA  
The Bernice Barbour Foundation  
Greg Biffle Foundation  
The Bissell Pet Foundation  
The Petco Foundation  
Private donors, other local foundations and businesses

Attachment 2  
Cat Live Release vs Euthanasia

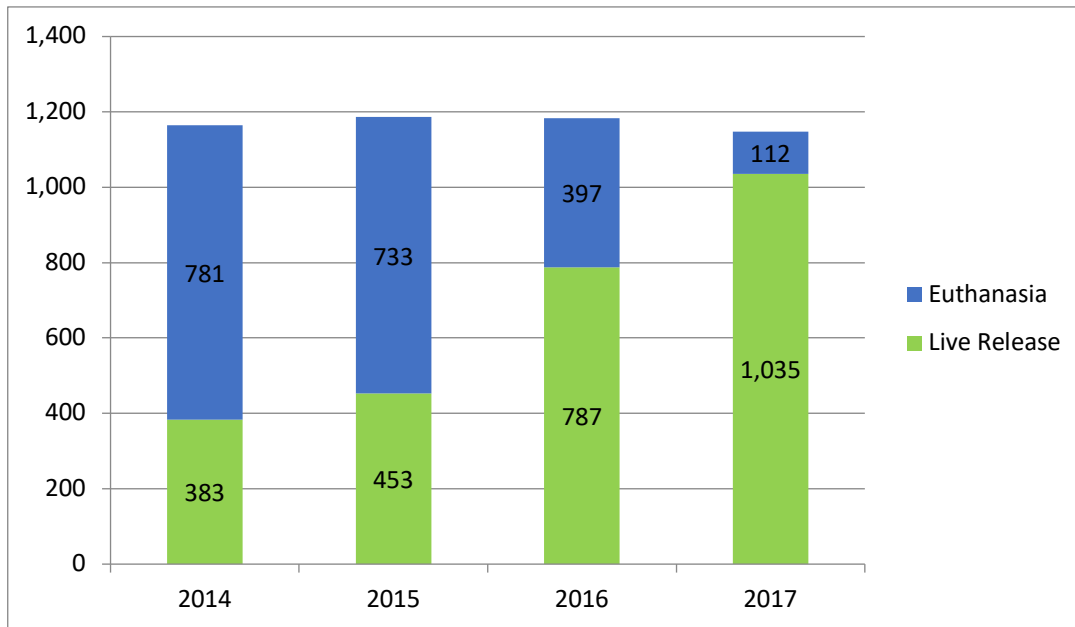
Kenton County Animal Shelter



Boone County Animal Services



## Campbell County Animal Shelter



Note: The Grant County Animal Shelter has a sustained a 90% live outcome for cats for several years so a chart not included.

Note: Ideal trends include decreasing intake as a result of effective targeted spay/neuter and helping cat owners identify alternatives to shelter surrender and increasing the live outcome percentage.