



Testimony

of

Daniel Kass

**Deputy Commissioner, Division of Environmental Health
New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene**

before the

New York City Council Committee on Health

regarding

**Intro. 328: Increasing Fee for Dog Licensing
Intro. 425: Prohibiting Pet Owners from Restraining Animal Outdoors**

December 17, 2010

250 Broadway, 14th Fl.
New York

Good morning Chairperson Arroyo and members of the City Council Health Committee. My name is Daniel Kass and I am the Deputy Commissioner for the Division of Environmental Health at the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. On behalf of Commissioner Farley, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to testify today regarding Intros 425 and 328. Along with me today are Mario Merlino, Assistant Commissioner for the Bureau of Veterinary and Pest Control Services, and Norma Torres, Director of Veterinary Public Health Services.

I would like to begin by providing a brief overview of the Department's public health work as it relates to animals, including pets, work animals and wildlife. The Department promotes and protects the health of New York City residents and visitors by working to prevent, discover, and intervene in cases of animal-borne diseases, hazards and complaints of animal nuisances. Some of our functions include issuing state-mandated dog licenses, permitting and inspecting animal handling facilities such as pet shops, animal boarding facilities and pet grooming facilities, licensing commercial horses and issuing permits to boarding stables receiving and responding to reports of animal bites, and investigating animal nuisance complaints. We monitor rabies in wildlife and pets, as well as other diseases that may impact human health. The Department is also responsible for issuing permits for the exhibition of wild and exotic animals to the entertainment industries.

With respect to Intro 425, which would limit the amount of time pet owners can restrain or tether animals outdoors to no more than three hours in any continuous 12-hour period, the Department supports the intent of the bill. We recognize that tethering or chaining an animal for long periods of time can be cruel and inhumane. Furthermore, we know that for dogs in particular, tethering or chaining may increase the risk of anti-social behavior, including aggression. However, the Department has two concerns about this bill:

- First, we have neither the authority nor resources to enforce humane and cruelty laws in New York City. Agents and officers of the American Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) are empowered by the State Agriculture and Markets law to enforce animal cruelty laws statewide and have the power, with the police, to protect the animal victims, and to bring charges against the perpetrators of animal cruelty. Currently, complaints to 311 about animal cruelty are referred directly to the New York City chapter of the ASPCA and not to the Department of Health.
- Second, the bill presents significant enforcement challenges. To determine if an animal has been restrained outdoors in excess of three hours in a 12-hour period, inspectors would have to stake out a property for very long periods of time, potentially in excess of 12 hours. This would present operational and logistical challenges, and for even a minimal number of complaints, would require significant resources beyond those available to any agency.

While the Department does not have the authority to enforce humane laws, we nevertheless require our licensees and permittees to adhere to humane practices. If we have any evidence of the potential for animal cruelty, we will make a referral to the ASPCA.

With regard to Intro 425, there may be nuances around how best to characterize inhumane tethering that the Department is not expert in, and we would defer to animal welfare experts to comment on the specific definition of tethering. Despite these concerns, we are committed to working with the Council, other government agencies and organizations including the ASPCA to help reduce inappropriate tethering in the City.

We strongly support Intro 328, which would raise the license fee for dogs that are not spayed or neutered and direct these fees to an Animal Population Control Fund. The current fee for a license for an unaltered dog is \$11.50, and the fee for a license for an altered dog is \$8.50. Until this month, the Department sent the \$3.00 differential to the New York State Agriculture and Markets State Animal Population Control Fund. In June, the State Legislature passed and Governor Paterson signed into law Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2010 that amended the New York City Administrative Code to establish a local Animal Population Control Fund. Administrative Code sections 17-811 and 17-812 authorize the City to retain and spend for such purposes the unaltered dog license differential in the existing and a new fund; and set a locally determined differential for the issuance of the license for unaltered dogs. We would like to thank the Council for supporting this new funding mechanism for animal population control activities.

Based on the Department's Community Health Survey, there are more than 500,000 dogs in the City. New York City requires all dogs to be licensed; however, in any given year, just 100,000 dogs are licensed by residents. Of these, approximately 40 percent are for unaltered dogs, or for dogs whose owners have not submitted proof of spay or neuter. The differential in fees for altered and unaltered animal licenses serves two purposes. First, it provides a financial incentive to alter animals and realize the myriad benefits of doing so. Spaying or neutering is associated with health benefits to animals, such as reducing the incidence of uterine, breast and testicular cancer. It also improves a pet's behavior, making it more social, and less aggressive, and less likely to be abandoned. And spaying and neutering of course helps reduce pet overpopulation. A second purpose of the differential is that it provides resources to promote animal control, without which the City bears the costs of enforcing animal control law and operating the shelters that receive unwanted offspring born to unaltered animals. In setting an appropriate differential between altered and unaltered dogs, it is important to consider what impact that value will have on licensing compliance. Licensing helps connect lost dogs with their owners and makes it easier to conduct medical follow ups of individuals potentially exposed to infected dogs during rabies outbreaks and that increased awareness of dog licensing will encourage more owners to spay and neuter their dogs. In addition, we have reviewed differentials in other jurisdictions and believe that the proposed difference in fees for altered and unaltered dogs is reasonable.

The Department is preparing to launch a campaign to promote licensing in conjunction with the launch of the NYC Animal Population Control Program early in the next fiscal year. We are exploring several options to reach the broadest population possible and will work with the Council as well as community groups and advocates to promote the benefits of dog licensing. In addition, we will also promote low-cost spay and neuter services in partnership with community service providers.

I want to thank the City Council for considering this package of legislation. We look forward to continuing our work together to protect the health of New Yorkers and their pets. I am happy to answer any questions you may have.

Good morning Chairperson Arroyo and members of the City Council Health Committee. My name is Julie Bank and I am the Executive Director for Animal Care and Control of New York City. Thank you for this opportunity to testify today regarding Intros. 425 and 328.

Animal Care and Control (ACC) is a private not-profit organization that contracts with the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to perform animal control services in the five boroughs. I have been with Animal Care and Control since April 2010. AC&C is the largest pet organization in the northeast, currently receiving 43,000 animals per year.

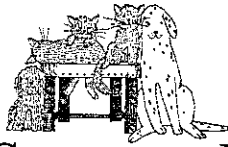
We strongly support Intro. 328, which would raise the license fee for dogs that are not spayed or neutered and direct these fees to an Animal Population Control Fund. I have been in the animal welfare field for more than 20 years, and I have personally overseen other municipal licensing programs. I have seen first hand how dog licensing benefits the community by encouraging responsible pet ownership, making it easier for lost pets to be reunited with their owners, and helping identify owners of dogs that have bitten. Creating a higher differential to encourage spay and neuter is also critical to controlling animal overpopulation. As more animals are spayed and neutered, fewer animals are born, which means fewer animals come into the animal shelter system. In addition to responsible pet ownership, spaying or neutering your pet has direct physical and behavioral benefits for them, including reducing the incidence of cancer and unwanted behaviors. Creating an incentive for individuals to consider spaying or neutering their pet with free or low cost spay and neuter services is a win-win-win situation for the animals, for pet owners and for the animal shelters.

With regard to Intro. 425, which would limit the amount of time pet owners can restrain or tether animals outdoors to no more than three hours in any continuous 12-hour period, AC&C supports the intent of the bill. AC&C's goal is to assist individuals to be responsible pet owners and to build relationships between the people and their pets. Responsible pet ownership revolves around regular exercise and social interactions between you and your pet—and tethering does not foster any of that. Moreover, tethering creates an unsafe situation for the animal, especially if left alone. The animal could get caught up on the leash. Being tethered also can impact the animal because it goes against its natural behavioral tendencies. A tethered animal also creates a public safety threat, particularly to children who may unintentionally provoke an aggressive response.

In conclusion, both of these bills would help create more informed and responsible pet ownership in New York City. More responsible pet ownership has a direct correlation

to the number of animals in AC&C's care, and our goal is to continually decrease the number of animals in our shelters and keep more animals in loving homes.

Thank you.



Humane Society of New York

ANIMAL CLINIC / VLADIMIR HOROWITZ AND WANDA TOSCANINI HOROWITZ ADOPTION CENTER
306 East 59th Street, NYC 10022 / tel: (212) 752-4842 fax: (212) 752-2803

Int. No. 328

The Humane Society of New York supports Int. No. 328 to raise revenue for New York City's animal population control program.

The dog license surcharge for unspayed and unneutered dogs has been \$3.00. The \$3.00 surcharge was not for the purpose of encouraging spaying and neutering since the cost of the procedure is far in excess of that sum. Rather, the \$3.00 was solely to raise revenue. The proposed \$25 surcharge ostensibly is large enough to encourage people to have their dogs spayed and neutered and to raise money for the fund. However, if enforcement is minimal, compliance due to the larger surcharge may be even more minimal than it already is, thus not serving either purpose of the law--- to encourage spaying and neutering and to raise money for the animal population control fund.

While we support Int. No. 328, we believe that further measures will be necessary to fund the program and to better ensure that more people have their animals altered.

The state overpopulation control program is funded from a variety of sources, including, for example, revenue from animal friendly license plates (Vehicle and Traffic Law, sec. 404-p), civil penalties collected from violations of sections 379, 96-d and 96-h of the Agriculture and Markets Law, and section 399-aa of the General Business Law. The funding sources for the state's animal population control fund has expanded as new animal related laws passed earmarking monies to the fund.

State legislation may be needed to provide that monies generated from New York City residents from the sale of pet friendly license plates and other sources go into the new New York City animal population control fund, not the state animal population control fund. There was language in the state budget bill authorizing the transfer of funds from the state animal population control fund to the city fund but the language does not seem to apply going forward.

In addition to the dog license surcharge, the sale of pet friendly license plates is most likely to generate substantial sums of money. Hundreds of thousands of dollars and even a few million dollars have been generated in some states from the sale of pet friendly license plates. Based on our preliminary research, Florida, Georgia, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas have very successful programs. In Florida, for example, according to published reports, in 2009 more than \$400,000 was distributed from the monies derived from license plate sales to spay/neuter programs.

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New York State pet friendly license plates were designed by renowned artist, Peter Max. Efforts should be made to publicize the availability of these plates. For example, there could be information about the plates and how to acquire them on dog license applications.

Under state law, applicable to the state outside of New York City, there is a provision for a minimum of a one dollar surcharge on dog licenses for all dogs, not just those who are altered. We have proposed that such a provision be included in legislation applicable to New York City. This too should generate additional funds for the animal population control program.

With increased revenue from the additional surcharge provided for in Int. No. 328, innovative programs to sell dog licenses, enforcement, changes in the state law to generate more funds for New York City's animal population control fund, and affordable and easily accessible programs to provide spaying and neutering, we are hopeful that the animal overpopulation problem can be significantly reduced.

Thank you for considering our suggestions.

**Also note section 8-a (2) of the Laws of 1894, chapter 115 provides for a ten cent fee added to the cost of a dog license in New York City. You may want to revise 17-813 to reference this section as well as sections one and two of the Laws of 1894, Chapter 115.*

Dated: December 17, 2010

Elinor Molbegott
Legal Counsel/Animal Affairs



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS®

**Michelle Villagomez, Senior Manager for NYC Advocacy
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals**

Testimony before the New York City Council Health Committee



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS®

Statement by Michelle Villagomez, Senior Manager for NYC Advocacy
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Testimony before the New York City Council Health Committee

Good morning. I am Michelle Villagomez, Senior Manager for NYC Advocacy for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA). As previously stated, the ASPCA supports Intro. 328, which would raise the dog license fee for an unaltered dog from \$11.50 to \$34.00.

Recent developments at the State level present New York City with an opportunity to invest in its animal care and control program. In these times of budget cuts to city services, including NYC Animal Care and Control, this fee increase could prove to be a boon for the City and its animals. Amendments made to the Agriculture and Markets Law, in §17-811, require the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) to establish a City animal population control program for dogs and cats within 180 days from the law's effective date of January 1, 2011.

The Department will now have to:

- Promulgate rules and regulations for an animal population control program
- Provide free or low-cost spay/neuter services; create clinics or mobile units to provide these services
- Establish eligibility criteria for participation in the program. The Commissioner of DOHMH will be authorized to solicit and accept funds for the City's animal population control fund.

This fund will consist of a portion of the existing City dog license fee. The surcharge on licensing unaltered dogs which was previously sent to a State fund will now remain in a City fund. The new law also allows the City Council to raise the license fee for an unaltered dog in order to raise revenue for this fund to provide much needed services.

In order to maximize the benefits of keeping the licensing surcharge in New York City, we have to work to increase compliance with the dog licensing requirement. Many factors contribute to the extremely low rate of dog licensing in New York City. One of the key factors is lack of awareness of the license requirement. Many dog owners simply just don't know that they are required to license their dogs annually; or they may be under the misconception that their rabies tag serves the same function. We believe that if presented with options and greater access to licensing, and knowing that a part of the fee will go towards helping fund AC&C programs that people will in fact license their dogs. Currently, there is little deterrent, people may be fined \$120.00 if caught outdoors with an unlicensed dog, but summonses are rarely issued.

Other municipalities dealing with this problem have increased compliance with their dog licensing statute by enacting public education campaigns in conjunction with short amnesty periods, where people can license their pets for free. Public awareness of the license requirement is low in New York City as demonstrated by our low compliance rates. Riverside, CA instituted an amnesty program from July- August in order to get pet owners into their database. It has been an effective program, and it will be easier for them to send out renewal notices in the future. If we were to institute an amnesty period, we would be able to get more dogs registered and into the system, making it easier to reach them next year for their license renewal.

The City could also mandate dog licensing at "point of transfer;" i.e., adoption or sale, as well as authorize veterinarians, humane societies, shelters, pet shops, boarding, grooming and training facilities (those facilities required to have a permit to do business pursuant to section 161.09 of the NYC Health Code) to sell dog licenses; [model after NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Fish and Wildlife Law, Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Licenses, Article 11, Title 7, section 11-0713 and 6 NYCRR, Subchapter J, Part 183, "License-Issuing Officers."

The ASPCA supports legislation that would strictly regulate tethering. We support the intent of Intro. 425, which would restrict the tethering of dogs in NYC. We thank Councilmember Vallone for starting this important dialogue on animal tethering. This proposed legislation is an important first step in enabling law enforcement to take action before a dog begins to suffer. We look forward to continuing to work with City Council to address this problem and strengthen the bill's language to make it as effective as possible to enable law enforcement to take action before it escalates into a more severe form of animal cruelty.

We urge the Council to add in provisions that would make Int. No. 425 more enforceable, and are willing to work with you on developing the language. One modification could be the inclusion of provisions describing the design and placement of the chain, its length, and the type of tether used could be added to the legislation.

Our Humane Law Enforcement Department receives numerous calls each year from concerned neighbors reporting instances of neglected dogs tethered outdoors. Unfortunately, there is little law enforcement can do until the dog is suffering from clear signs of starvation, injury, or illness, and can pursue cruelty charges against the owner. Numerous states and counties have enacted laws to prohibit or strictly regulate tethering. New York City should join this effort in the interests of public safety and to protect "man's best friend."

We look forward to working with the City to encourage spay/neuter and compliance with dog licensing, as well as working with you to develop the tethering bill.

Thank you.



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**Dr. Robert Reisman, Medical Coordinator of Animal Cruelty Cases
Bergh Memorial Animal Hospital
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals**

Testimony before the New York City Council Health Committee



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ®

Statement by Dr. Robert Reisman, Medical coordinator of Animal Cruelty Cases
Bergh Memorial Animal Hospital
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Testimony before the New York City Council Health Committee

Good morning. My name is Dr. Robert Reisman. I work at Bergh Memorial Animal Hospital – the ASPCA's animal hospital. I am the medical coordinator of animal cruelty cases. I have been employed as a veterinarian by the ASPCA for 22 years. For the last 15 years my focus has been forensic veterinary medicine – the evaluation, documentation and treatment of animal victims of cruelty. The animals, both alive and deceased are brought to Bergh Memorial by ASPCA Humane Law Enforcement. The two general categories of animal cruelty that we see are severe neglect and intentional abuse.

I have worked with the District Attorney's Offices in all five boroughs of NYC on criminal prosecutions of animal cruelty. I have testified in NY City courts 31 times. In 2009 I was given the "Making a Difference" award by the King's County District Attorney's Office for my participation in criminal prosecutions of animal cruelty.

Tethering as it exists now in NYC with no restrictions on length of time an animal is tethered, or how an animal is tethered is cruel. Unrestricted tethering of dogs is equivalent to neglect. Many dogs are tethered 24 hours a day. They likely spend a good portion of their life at the end of a chain. All kind of materials are used for tethers: chains, wire and rope. Most are not appropriate for use as a tether. It is not uncommon for a dog to be tethered on a lead that is less than 2 feet long. The dog is unable to move from the spot where they are tethered and literally stands in its own excrement. This is neglect, although there is currently no law that prevents this from happening.

Neglect associated with 24 hour tethering extends beyond the cruel nature of a chained existence. In my work, I have on numerous occasions seen tethered dogs who are starved -- in some instances starved to death.

Tethered dogs are frequently parasitized, the result of living in a filthy environment. These parasites can be communicable to people and represent a real human health risk. These dogs due to their limited mobility cannot easily protect themselves from other animals.

Dogs left outside on a tether 24/7 are unlikely to be vaccinated for rabies. With the presence of the rabies virus in the raccoon population in all five boroughs of NYC this group of dogs represents an additional risk to people.

Another common problem with neglected tethered dogs are situations where a young dog's collar is not changed as the dog grows and the too small collar becomes embedded in the dog's neck. I use the term "collar" loosely. Anything handy is used as a "collar". In numerous instances a chain is placed around the dog's neck and as the dog grows the chain becomes embedded in the tissue of the dog's neck. The neck wound when we see it is always inflamed and infected and the dog is always in severe pain. A surgical procedure under general anesthesia is needed to remove the embedded chain.

It is not unusual for tethered dogs to have inadequate shelter. Again, the neglect extends beyond the cruelty of a chained existence. These dogs are exposed to extreme weather conditions; severe rainstorms, 100 F days, below freezing temperatures. Some of these dogs die, some present close to death.

In many of these situations you have a sick dog and a dog in pain who has minimal contact with people. These dogs are frequently not socialized and represent a risk to people if they break free from their tether or if someone enters their territory.

Unrestricted tethering of dogs should not be allowed in our great city. It is cruel and in addition to the severe consequences experienced by these neglected unfortunate dogs, it represents a real risk for injury and illness to people.

Thank you.



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Ed Sayres, President
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Testimony before the New York City Council Health Committee



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS®

Statement by Ed Sayres, President
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Testimony before the New York City Council Health Committee

Good morning. I am Ed Sayres, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA). I would like to thank the Health Committee and Madam Chairwoman Arroyo, for the opportunity to testify in support of Intro. 328, which would raise the dog license fee for an unaltered dog from \$11.50 to \$34.00. This surcharge increase of \$25.50 would go to a specially designated City Animal Population Control Fund administered by the Department of Health to help NYC Animal Care and Control (AC&C) implement a population control program.

With over 8 million residents and more than 3 million companion animals, New York City's 5 boroughs have long been the ideal backdrop for the ASPCA's many programs. We work in communities all over the City, offering such services as low and no-cost spay/neuter and vaccination clinics; a premier hospital that allows the ASPCA to serve shelter pets, as well as the public's companion animals; and a Humane Law Enforcement team that fights animal cruelty. In 2010 we have made an investment in NYC direct animal care programs of \$20.5 million. This does not include grants made to the Mayor's Alliance, and funds given to AC&C. We work in close collaboration with the Mayor's Alliance for New York City's Animals and NYC Animal Care and Control, and are committed to reaching the day when no New York City dog or cat of reasonable health and temperament is killed merely because he or she does not have a home.

Our commitment to helping NYC's animals is the reason we support Intro. 328. We believe that the increase in the licensing fee for unaltered dogs will encourage people to spay or neuter their pets, and will serve as a much needed contribution to the soon to be established City animal population control fund, which will benefit AC&C.

The ASPCA supports programs that provide incentives to the public to spay or neuter their companion animals. We recognize that many of the most serious over population and animal health crises arise in neighborhoods with limited access to veterinary care; the ASPCA brings these services directly to the community, offering free or low cost spay/neuter surgery via 5 fully-equipped mobile veterinary clinics. Our clinics operate throughout the 5 boroughs, 7 days a week and are on track to perform over 30,000 surgeries this year.

This legislation has the potential to raise much needed revenues for a City animal population control fund and program, but in order to make this as effective as it can be, the City needs to increase dog licensing compliance. According to the Fiscal Year 2010 Mayor's Management Report- 99,400 licenses were issued in FY 2010. DOHMH estimates that it has not licensed over 400,000 dogs or 80% of dogs in the City. They estimate that there are 500,000 dogs in the City of New York. This number may in fact be much greater; however for purposes of demonstration we will use the numbers previously reported. Failure to implement an effective dog licensing program has resulted in a loss to the City of millions of dollars in revenue annually. If we were able to achieve 50% compliance, the City could stand to raise approximately \$3.7 million; at 75% compliance it could raise approximately \$5.6 million. These figures were calculated based on the results from the 2009-2010 American Pet Product Manufacturers Survey, which found that 75% of their respondents had altered dogs. This bill has the potential to increase revenue if compliance were encouraged and enforced. A well-funded animal population control program would likely reduce the number of dogs and cats euthanized, and reduce potential threats to public health and safety.

It is for these reasons the ASPCA supports Intro. 328 and urges your committee to support this legislation. We will continue to work for change to improve the health, welfare and safety of all four-legged New Yorkers, and stand ready to assist the Council in any way to bring this proposed law to fruition.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today.

Thank you.



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**Stephen Zawistowski, Ph.D, Science Advisor
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals**

Testimony before the New York City Council Health Committee



Statement by Stephen Zawistowski, Ph.D, Science Advisor
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Testimony before the New York City Council Health Committee

Good morning. I am Dr. Stephen Zawistowski, Science Advisor for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA). On behalf of the ASPCA and its 25,000 New York City supporters I urge you to support Intro. 328, which would raise the dog license fee for an unaltered dog from \$11.50 to \$34.00.

New York City has required dog licenses since 1894. The initial fee was \$1.00 per year, and was adequate to fund the city's animal control activities at the time. In the years since we have seen the cost of a dog license increase a moderate amount. It is now \$8.50 for dogs that are spayed or neutered and just \$11.50 for intact animals. Dog licenses can play an important role to enhance the welfare of a community's pets. They are an important tool in helping people to recover their lost pets.

We also know that unplanned litters of dogs continue to put a strain on the City's shelter system. The way to address this problem is to encourage more people to spay and neuter their pets. The ASPCA already does this through public education programs and by directly providing 30,000 free and low cost spay/neuter surgeries each year. The Department of Health and Mental Health can provide additional incentives by increasing the dog license fee for intact dogs. This action will provide a strong advocacy message

that spaying and neutering your pet will be rewarded with a less expensive dog license. The proposed fee of \$34.00 is adequate to make a spaying and neutering a clear advantage for dog owners. This differential is consistent with the range that we have observed in surveys of communities around the country, where the intact fee has ranged from \$10.00 to more than \$50.00. It is especially important that the proposed legislation would require that the money raised by the differential would be used to support subsidized spay and neuter services for low income pet owners in the City.

There are additional benefits expected as well. Research has shown that unneutered dogs are more likely to be involved in bite reports. Increasing the incentives for spaying and neutering dogs could provide benefits for public safety. We also know that intact dogs are more frequently relinquished to animal shelters. This effort to both encourage, and help subsidize the spaying and neutering of dogs owned by City residents should pay benefits by eventually reducing the number of dogs that enter the City sheltering system.

It is for these reasons the ASPCA supports Intro. 328 and urges your committee to support this legislation.

Thank you.



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**Dr. Katherine Miller, Director of Applied Science and Research
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals**

Testimony before the New York City Council Health Committee

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

December 17, 2010



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS®

**Statement by Dr. Katherine Miller, Director of Applied Science and Research
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Testimony before the New York City Council**

I am Dr. Katherine Miller, the Director of Applied Science and Research at the ASPCA. I have a Ph.D. in Animal Behavior, am a Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist and a Certified Professional Dog Trainer. I've worked at the ASPCA for six years, and have my own animal behavior consulting practice. I thank the Committee for the opportunity to testify that tethering is detrimental to a dog's welfare and a risk factor for dog bites.

Being tethered induces frustration in dogs, as evidenced by the worn path commonly created at the limits of the tether. Repetitive pacing is a warning sign of an animal welfare problem (Mason, 1991). Tethering both restricts normal movement and frustrates dogs' basic need for social interaction with his family, thereby limiting his skills in interacting people in friendly, pro-social manner.

Furthermore, when a dog reaches the end of the tether when he approaches passing people or dogs, he will feel tension or even pain in his neck. The repeated pairing of passers-by and such discomfort commonly causes dog- and human-directed aggression, because the dog comes to associate passing people and animals with discomfort.

A tether also presents a danger of entanglement around a dog's neck or body or on nearby objects, limiting movement, causing injury, preventing access to water, food, or shelter. A suffering animal is predisposed towards aggression when approached.

A tether also demarcates a space that a dog considers its territory. Unfamiliar animals and people can easily violate this territory, because there is nothing to stop them from crossing its boundary. This can lead to territorial aggression by the tethered dog.

Lastly, a tether fails to provide a dog with any protection from people or animals. When frightened or taunted, a dog who is held in place by a tether may resort to aggression to drive the tormentor away. An unsprayed female dog on a tether attracts harassment from male dogs, causing unplanned litters that contribute to shelter overpopulation and instigating maternal aggression towards approaching people.

Overall, tethering exposes both dog and people to unsupervised and possibly dangerous interactions. This risk is not speculative. According to the Centers for Disease Control, dogs who have bitten were 2.8 times more likely to have been tethered in the yard, a likelihood that doubles among incidents with a bite victim under 12 years old (Gershman et al, 1994). In other words, tethering is a significant risk factor for dog bites, particularly to children.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Mason, G. J. 1991. Stereotypes: A critical review. *Animal Behavior*, 41, 1015-1037.

Gershman, K.A., Sacks, J.J., and Wright, J.C. 1994. Which dogs bite? A case-control study of risk factors. *Pediatrics*, 93 (6), 913-917.



PETA

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Jannette Patterson

Testimony for hearing on Intro 328 and Intro 425

12/17/10

I'd like to thank the Chair and Committee members for the opportunity to speak.

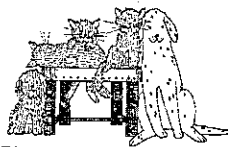
I'm Jannette Patterson, a director at People for the Ethical treatment of Animals (PETA) and on behalf of our 20,000 members in New York City and our 2 million members and supporters worldwide, we encourage this committee and the entire council to vote for passage of Intro 328 and Intro 425.

Dozens of cities across the country already have licensing differential and chaining regulations that have proven effective for people and animals, so as a New Yorker, I and my organization are thrilled that our City will finally have them.

Higher licensing fees for unneutered animals has proven to be a great incentive for people to spay and neuter which helps prevent unwanted animals from getting left on the street or dumped at our already overburdened shelters. This improves public safety and saves taxpayer dollars that would be spent taking care of these unwanted animals.

PETA works with city governments across the country to enact anti-chaining laws. Not only is it cruel to chain dogs outside but it can make them aggressive and dangerous to people, especially young children.

Thank you for hearing these bills and we look forward to seeing them sent to the full Council and to seeing them pass.



Humane Society of New York

ANIMAL CLINIC / VLADIMIR HOROWITZ AND WANDA TOSCANINI HOROWITZ ADOPTION CENTER
306 East 59th Street, NYC 10022 / tel: (212) 752-4842 fax: (212) 752-2803

Int. No. 425

The Humane Society of New York supports the intent of Int. No. 425 to prohibit the use of restraints on animals for more than three hours in any continuous twelve hour period.

Tethering for extended periods of time is inhumane. Dogs require exercise, socialization, and the ability to move without continuous restraint. When chained for long periods of time, dogs can become anxious and aggressive. The American Veterinary Medical Association issued a statement in 2003 in which it stated: "Never tether or chain your dog because this can contribute to aggressive behavior."

In reviewing the many tethering ordinances throughout the United States (see www.unchainyourdog.org), we found provisions that should be considered for inclusion in Int. No. 425:

- *The tether must be in an area free of objects that may cause entanglements
- *All tethers must be a minimum designated length (ten feet is common)
- *Choke or prong type collars shall not be used
- *Animals must be monitored
- *Animals under a specified age shall not be tethered
- *Unsterilized animals shall not be tethered
- *Chain or other tether must not weigh more than one-eighth of the animal's body weight
- *Tethering in an area where the animal can be teased by persons or attacked by other animals shall be prohibited

While the Humane Society of New York supports Int. No. 425, we suggest that the language be modified to make it clear that tethering is not permitted for any length of time if the tethering would violate the city's leash law. All too often people leave their dogs tethered outdoors when going into a store. This action places the dogs and others at risk. While Int. No. 425 contains language stating that the provisions shall not prohibit the department, the ASPCA, or other law enforcement officers from enforcing any other law, rule or regulation regarding the humane treatment of animals, we think the leash law should also be specified and that it be clear that on public property animals may not be tethered.

We also suggest that the law not mandate a warning for the first offense. As with other laws proscribing actions, we believe that there should be repercussions, including at least a fine for the first offense, with increasing penalties for subsequent offenses. Additionally, we suggest that subdivision (c) in Int. No. 425 be changed to include ASPCA agents as specifically authorized to enforce the tethering law. ASPCA agents are peace officers and enforce laws pertaining to animal protection. While subdivision (d) makes it clear that nothing in this law shall be construed to prohibit the ASPCA from enforcing other laws regarding the humane treatment of animals, the right of such agents to enforce the tethering law is not as clear as we believe it should be.

Thank you for considering our suggestions.

Dated: December 17, 2010

Elinor Molbegott
Legal Counsel/Animal Issues

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NEW YORK CITY BAR

Contact: Maria Cilenti - Director of Legislative Affairs - mcilenti@nycbar.org - (212) 382-6655

REPORT ON LEGISLATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL ISSUES PERTAINING TO ANIMALS

Int. 0425-2010

Council Members Vallone, Brewer, Cabrera, Dromm, Ferreras, Foster, Gentile and Koppell

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to prohibiting pet owners from restraining animals outdoors for longer than three hours in any continuous twelve hour period.

THIS BILL IS APPROVED WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

This Committee urges approval of the proposed legislation Int. 0425-2010 (the Proposed "Legislation"), with recommendations. Even in its present form, however, the Committee urges passage of the Proposed Legislation as an important first step in barring the practice of prolonged chaining, which threatens both public safety and the health and welfare of the affected dogs.

The Committee recommends broadening the Proposed Legislation to also restrict tethering indoors, enforcement of which would have legal support.¹ In addition, the Committee recommends that the Proposed Legislation include specific restrictions concerning chain length, type of tethering device, or collar, and require that the chained dog have access to covered shelter and water. There should be a minimum length in feet for a tethering device attached to a fixed point and a minimum ten feet for a running cable trolley system, *i.e.*, fifteen feet and ten feet, respectively, that would apply to small dogs only, with tethering lengths increased in proportion to the size of the dog. Finally, while a restriction of three continuous hours in a 12-hour period is an acceptable standard, this Committee would prefer a standard of three continuous hours in a 24-hour period. These provisions have all been incorporated in some sister state anti-cruelty statutes, which restrict tethering, as discussed below.

¹ With regard to enforcement of indoor tethering, this is legally supported. The ASPCA has the authority to make warrantless inspections of closely regulated businesses (such as pet shops and kennels), the so-called "administrative search". See, *Marshall v. Barlow's, Inc.*, 436 U. S. 307, 98 S. Ct 1816 (1978) (a case involving OSHA inspectors). However, enforcement against a private dog owner would be difficult indoors inasmuch as warrantless entry onto a private premises absent consent, exigency or emergency is constitutionally prohibited. *Payton v. New York*, 445 U. S. 573, 100 S. Ct. 1371 (1980). However, a warrantless entry not to arrest or search for evidence of a crime but to prevent injury or save a life- the "emergency" exception" (see *Brigham City, Utah v. Stuart*, 547 U. S. 398, 126 S. Ct. 1943 (2006) - has been held to apply to animals. *People v. Rogers*, 184 Misc. 2d 419, 708 N. Y. S. 2d 795 (App. Term 2d Dep't 2000); *Tuck v. United States*, 427 A2d. 1115 (D.C. Ct. of App. 1984). Therefore, a complaint that a tethered dog was in imminent danger of injury, or was becoming imminently dangerous, would appear to justify law enforcement's entry to enforce the proposed legislation and any other applicable anti-cruelty statute. See proposed §17-196(c).

DISCUSSION

The Proposed Legislation Provides an Important Restriction on the Amount of Time that Dogs Can be Tethered but Should Include Key Protections Concerning Tethering Devices.

The Proposed Legislation, which amends Title 17 of the New York City Administrative Code by adding a new section 17-196, commendably restricts outdoor tethering to no more than three continuous hours in any 12-hour period. A limitation of three continuous hours in any 24-hour period, however, is preferable, and this has been recognized as a reasonable time period for tethering a dog in other jurisdictions. *See e. g.*, Cal. Health & Safety Code. Sec. 122335 (b), which prohibits tethering a dog for more than a “reasonable” period of time. Section 122335(a)(4) of the California statute defines “reasonable” as no more than three continuous hours in any 24-hour period with certain narrow exceptions, such as the dog’s participation in an activity or training for an activity licensed by the State. Sec. 122335(c)(4).

The Proposed Legislation fails to provide specific restrictions concerning chain length, type of tethering device, or collar. These would be important safety provisions. For example, the legislation should provide that if the device is attached to a fixed point, it also must be attached in a manner that prevents injury or strangulation; that choke-type and prong collars may not be used with tethering devices; and that only harnesses and collars “made expressly for such purpose” are acceptable. These are necessary and reasonable limitations on the type and nature of acceptable tethering practices, and would constitute recognition that the manner of the tethering can affect the well-being of the dog as much as the duration of the tethering.

Further, the Proposed Legislation does not provide for a tether to be designed not only to prevent strangulation and injury, but also in a way that is appropriate to the age and size of the dog. In this instance, one size does not fit all. This omission can be addressed by adopting a sliding scale for tether lengths, beginning with a minimum of ten feet (for a moving cable system) and fifteen feet (for a fixed point system) for small dogs, and increasing in length for larger dogs.

Chained Dogs Represent a Threat to Public Safety

There is growing recognition nationwide that the chaining of dogs has negative physical and psychological effects. Past studies have shown that dogs which are chained up for long periods of time are not properly socialized and have a tendency to be more aggressive. For example, the Center for Disease Control, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Humane Society of the United States, and the American Veterinary Association have all concluded that chaining or tethering of dogs creates dogs that are at a significantly greater risk to bite. According to the September 15, 2000 issue of the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*, seventeen per cent of dogs involved in fatal attacks on humans between 1979 and 1998 were restrained on their owners’ property at the time of the attack. In addition, an article in the *AVMA* May 15, 2003 Newsletter, on dog biting prevention, opined that a dog should never be chained or tethered, since that led to aggressive behavior. See also *Fatal Dog Attacks*, Delise, Karen; Annubis Press, Nov.1, 2002, attributing twenty-five per cent of fatal attacks to chained

dogs. According to one study by the Center for Disease Control, biting dogs were more likely to be male, unneutered and chained.²

The Proposed Legislation Accords with Growing National Recognition that Unregulated Tethering Leads to Inhumane Treatment of Dogs.

The cruelty involved in prolonged tethering has been recognized by a number of authorities. The U. S. Department of Agriculture issued a statement in the July 2, 1996, Federal Register against tethering, as follows: “Our experience in enforcing the Animal Welfare Act has led us to conclude that continuous confinement of dogs by a tether is inhumane. A tether significantly restricts a dog’s movement. A tether can also become tangled around or hooked on the dog’s shelter structure or other objects; further restricting the dog’s movement and potentially causing injury.” The Humane Society of the United States has stated that the practice of continuous chaining “is both inhumane and a threat to the safety of the confined dog, other animals, and humans.”³

In recognition of the danger posed by chaining both to the affected dogs and the public at large, a growing number of states and municipalities have either enacted statutes that place limitations on tethering or currently have such legislation under consideration. Such legislation also serves to provide law enforcement with another tool to invoke against promoters of dogfights, who chain their dogs in order to foster greater aggressiveness.

In recognition of the inhumane nature of dog chaining, these tethering laws not only limit the length of time that a dog can be tethered⁴ but focus on the length and design of the tether. For example, some of these laws limit the tether’s attachment to a “proper harness or buckle-type collar”⁵ or “a well-fitted collar that will not cause trauma or injury to the dog,”⁶ or prohibit “pinch or choke collar.”⁷ In Michigan, tethering a dog to any collar other than a “harness or nonchoke collar designed for tethering” is a violation of Michigan’s animal anti-cruelty statute.⁸ Virginia’s statutes dealing with the humane treatment of animals has a very specific definition of the required collar for a tethered dog in its definitions section within the definition of “adequate space” which must be provided to companion animals. See Va. St. Sec. 3.1 – 796.66, which requires that a tether be attached to a properly applied collar, halter, or harness, configured to protect the dog from injury and it or the tether from entanglement with other objects or animals, or from extending over an object or edge, causing strangulation or injury. That section also

² See K. A. Gershman, J. J. Sacks, and J. C. Wright, “Which Dogs Bite? A Case-Control Study of Risk Factors”, *Pediatrics*, v. 93, no. 69 (June 1994).

³ The Humane Society of the United States, “The Facts About Chaining or Tethering Dogs”, see http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/chaining .

⁴ See e. g. Cal. Health & Safety Code. Sec. 122335 (b) prohibits tethering a dog for more than a reasonable period of time. Sec. 122335 (a) (4) defines “reasonable” as no more than three continuous hours in any twenty-four hour period with certain narrow exceptions, such as the dog’s participation in an activity or training for an activity licensed by the State. Sec. 122335 (c) (4).

⁵ Nashua New Hampshire Ordinance, Sec. 5-12 (2) (b).

⁶ 7 Del. Stat. 1704 (c) (4). 7 Del. Stat. 1704 is entitled specifications for the humane care, treatment and handling of dogs, and provides, *inter alia*, standards for required feeding, shelter, and veterinary care.

⁷ California Health & Safety Code Sec. 122335 (c)(1).

⁸ Mich. Cons. Laws. Sec. 750.50(2)(g). Violations of this section are punishable under subdivision (4) of MCL 750.50 as either a misdemeanor or felony, depending on the severity of the injury to the animal and the number of animals involved. Certain revisions to Mich. Cons. Laws. Sec. 750.50 became effective April 1, 2008, increasing penalties for animal cruelty.

includes definitions of, *inter alia*, adequate care, which includes appropriate veterinary care, as well as definitions of adequate shelter, adequate feeding, and abandonment.

Two municipalities - Biloxi⁹ and Pascagoula,¹⁰ Mississippi - place an outright ban on tethering but allow for a grace period of 90 days if the dog owner or keeper is in violation, if the tether, collar, and living conditions of the dog are determined by the animal control officer to be non-dangerous and accord with specified humane standards.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

While State law requires feeding, watering, and sheltering of companion animals, where failure to do so properly would constitute neglect if not outright cruelty, this law requires interpretation and application in each instance. Therefore, it is recommended that the Proposed Legislation specify that an owner, caretaker, or keeper of any tethered dog must:

- (1) always keep water within reach of the tethered dog; and
- (2) always keep a covered shelter accessible to the tethered dog.¹¹

We also recommend that the Proposed Legislation be broadened to restrict tethering indoors. The maximum duration for any period of tethering should be as specifically discussed, above.

Further, it would be advisable for the Proposed Legislation to provide for a tether to be designed not only to prevent strangulation and injury, but also to be appropriate to the age and size of the dog by adopting a sliding scale for tether lengths, which would increase minimum tether lengths as the size of the dog increased.

CONCLUSION

The passage of the Proposed Legislation will enhance animal welfare by prohibiting tethering practices that constitute a well-recognized form of animal cruelty at the same time that it protects the public from a dangerous practice. New York City will join a growing number of jurisdictions that have recognized the inhumane nature of unrestricted tethering and the threat that it poses to the safety and welfare of both dogs and humans.

December 2010

⁹Biloxi Ord. Sec. 4-1-21

¹⁰Pascagoula Ord. Sec. 10-8.

¹¹ See e.g., Delaware's anti-cruelty statutes, which provides in 7 De. St. Sec. 1704 (4) that a dog tethered out-of-doors must have access to the dog house and to food and water containers.



**THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES**

FRIDAY, December 17, 2010

Patrick Kwan, New York State Director
The Humane Society of the United States
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Testimony in Support of Int. 328 and Int. 425

Thank you to the members of the Committee on Health of the New York City Council for this opportunity for The Humane Society of the United States to testify at this hearing in support of Int. 328 and Int. 425.

I'm Patrick Kwan, New York state director for The Humane Society of the United States, the nation's largest animal protection organization with 11 million members and supporters, including over 217,000 New York City residents. For over half a century, we have worked to build a more humane society by celebrating animals and confronting cruelty through our educational programs, advocacy campaigns, hands-on care of animals, and protection of wildlife habitats.

Int. 328: Effective mandatory registration programs – commonly called licensing programs – can generate key supplemental revenue for municipalities to help increase the numbers of lost pets returned to their owners, increase funding for spay/neuter programs to control pet overpopulation, and decrease euthanasia of animals in shelters.

Differential pricing programs with higher fees for unsterilized animals serve as both an incentive to have pets sterilized and as a way to shift more of the burden of animal control to pet owners who create greater animal control costs by allowing their pets to add to the surplus of companion animals. The Humane Society of the United States estimates that more than 80 percent of counties and cities in the United States have differential registration fees in place. The current \$3 differential in NYC is the lowest amongst the 10 most populous cities in the nation – with the next lowest at \$8 in Philadelphia and the highest at \$85 in Los Angeles.

Mandatory registration programs are most effective in communities that spread the message that registration is a pet protection service, make the process easy and convenient, and invest in promotions and public outreach. The Humane Society of the United States offers our support and expertise to assist the city in creating a successful education program with these elements.

Int. 425: The Humane Society of the United States also offers our support for Int. 425, the bill to protect animals from inhumane tethering and chaining and protect the public from chained dogs who can become dangerous. Dogs are social animals who when left chained up go through periods of boredom, loneliness and isolation, which eventually leads to territorial and aggressive behaviors. Chained dogs are nearly three times more likely than unchained dogs to bite and chained dogs are more than five times more likely to bite children. Aside from the psychological harm endured by chained dogs, they are at risk of adverse weather conditions and attacks from people and other animals since they cannot escape. Some dogs can also strangle themselves when their tether gets tangled or caught. By restricting tethering and chaining, NYC is moving in the right direction to create a safer, more humane community.

Statement to the Members of the City Council Health Committee

DECEMBER 17, 2010

Dear Council Members:

Thank you for considering an increase to the licensing surcharge fee for unaltered dogs. An increase is long overdue. However, the surcharge monies will stay with the Department of Health. That's a problem, even though the DOH will be required to use those monies to fund spay/neuter.

Unfortunately, entrusting the DOH with anything having to do with the welfare of companion animals doesn't work. The DOH is **the** reason why Animal Care & Control (ACC) has always been dysfunctional, why our City's homeless animals continue to suffer as they are jammed into contagion-ridden former factories serving as animal shelters, and why every one of these animals gets sick from diseases they catch AT the shelters.

Back to the licensing issue: You may already be aware that the DOH has an embarrassingly poor record of securing compliance by dog owners. It's estimated that only between 5 to 10% of NYC dogs are licensed.

The problem lies deeper than the DOH's refusal to encourage compliance. The problem is that the DOH has no mandate to be concerned about the welfare of animals. The DOH faces a built-in conflict of interest. The DOH's mandate is to protect **people's** health. It has no mandate to protect and care for animals. Rather, it must protect people **from** animals.

My name is Esther Koslow, and I am on the board of Shelter Reform Action Committee. For as long as the AC&C has existed, Shelter Reform has argued that the DOH should never have been given control over the AC&C.

To my knowledge, the last time this Committee gave substantive attention to the AC&C was in 2002, when (under its then chairperson, Christine Quinn) the Committee granted Mayor Bloomberg's request for an additional four years to comply with the City Council law requiring full service animal shelters in the Bronx and Queens. The due date was extended to 2006.

2006 came, and went, and no animal shelters. This Committee did not object or investigate.

You could change that. You could launch an incisive investigation of the DOH's disastrous control over the AC&C. You could expose how the DOH's recent 18% cut to the AC&C's already pathetic budget has devastated the AC&C's ability to provide even minimal care for its animals.

You could expose how the DOH and Mayor Bloomberg pack the AC&C Board with Directors whose allegiance is to the DOH and the Mayor – and not to the AC&C and its animals. You could lay the groundwork to create: a new city department, whose sole mandate is the care and well being of animals.

But you must take the first step. Please, launch an investigation of the ACC **and** the DOH. Will you?

Thank you.

Esther Koslow
588 West End Ave., Apt. 4-D
New York, NY 10024
212 787 7136; ekoslow@earthlink.net

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12/17/10

Name: NORMA TORRES (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH SVCS.

I represent: DOHMH

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 328,425 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12-17-2010

Name: Pattack Kwan (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 200 W. 57th St. Suite 705, NY, NY 10019

I represent: The Humane Society of the United States

Address: same

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 3287425 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12-17-10

Name: JANNETIE PATTERSON (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 225 CENTRAL PARK WEST #1214 NY, NY

I represent: PETA

Address: 501 FRONT ST. NORFOLK

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

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Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 425 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

Name: Jane Hoffman (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 42 W 44th St

I represent: MC NYC Bar Association

Address: _____

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Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 425/328 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

Name: Jolie Bank (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 11 Park Pl NYC, NY 10007

I represent: Animal Care & Control of NYC

Address: _____

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I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 425 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

Name: Dr Robert Reisman (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 424 E 92nd St NY NY

I represent: ASPCA

Address: Same

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

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Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 425, 328 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Elinor Molberg
Address: 306 E. 59th Street, NYC 10022
I represent: Humane Society of NY
Address: 306 E 59 St

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 425 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12.17.10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: DR. ROB REISMAN
Address: 520th 8 Ave 7th Fl. NY NY 10018
I represent: ASPCA
Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 425 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12-17-10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: DR. KATHERINE MILLER
Address: 520 Eth Ave 7th Fl. NY NY 10018
I represent: ASPCA
Address: _____

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

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in favor in opposition

Date: 12/17/10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: DANIEL KASS

Address: DEPUTY COMMISSIONER - DIVISION OF

I represent: DOHMH ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 328 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12-17-10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: DR. STEPHEN ZAMISTOWSKI

Address: 520 ETH AVE 7TH FL. NY NY 10018

I represent: ASPCA

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 328, 475 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12.17.10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Michelle Villagomez #8

Address: 520 ETH AVE. 7TH FL NY, NY 10018

I represent: ASPCA

Address: _____

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 328 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12.17.10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Ed Savres

Address: 520 8th Ave 7th Fl NY NY 10018

I represent: ASPCA

Address: _____

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12/17/10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: FSTER KOSLOW

Address: 588 West End Ave NY, NY 10024

I represent: Shelter Reform Action Committee

Address: _____

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms