SCH#2013101008

City of Los Angeles

Citywide Cat Program

Draft Environmental Impact Report – Appendices

August 2019

ENGINEERING
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

ANIMAL SERVICES

CITY OF LOS ANGELES FOUNDED 1781

Appendix A

Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report
Notice of Preparation

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http://eng.lacity.org

August 31, 2017

NOTICE OF PREPARATION

To: Responsible Agencies, Trustee Agencies, Stakeholders and Interested Parties

From: City of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering
Environmental Management Group
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90015-2213

Subject: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Citywide Cat Program

The City of Los Angeles (City) Bureau of Engineering (BOE) is preparing an environmental impact report (EIR) for the proposed Citywide Cat Program (proposed Project), which would be administered by the City's Department of Animal Services. The proposed Project focuses on public education and policy implementation in the City of Los Angeles (see attached Project Location Map). It does not include any physical construction of buildings or structures. More information is provided below regarding the proposed Project elements.

BOE welcomes your comments regarding the scope and content of the environmental analysis to support the EIR. We invite you to attend a public meeting to learn more about the proposed Project and participate in the environmental review process. BOE is serving as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Lead City Agency for the proposed Project. Based on comments obtained through the scoping process, BOE will prepare an EIR to analyze the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project and alternatives and identify any necessary mitigation measures.

The public comment period for the scoping process is from August 31, 2017 – October 30, 2017.

Background

In 2005, the City's Department of Animal Services began to implement a "trap, neuter, return" (TNR) policy and program for feral cats. The City also distributed vouchers to be used for feral cat spay or neuter surgeries, issued cat trapping permits, and otherwise provided support and referrals to community groups that engage in TNR programs. In 2008, the City was sued, and in 2010 the Los Angeles Superior Court issued an injunction which prohibited the City from further implementing the TNR policy and program without completing an environmental review process in compliance with CEQA (Case No. BS115483). The City prepared a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) in 2013 for a citywide cat program, but ultimately decided to modify the proposal and prepare an EIR for the current proposed Project. The contents of this Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft EIR have been prepared in accordance with Section 15082 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Proposed Project

At its meeting on April 11, 2017, the Board of Animal Services Commissioners considered and approved a revised description of major project elements that would be included in the proposed Project. This project description was subsequently approved the City Council on April 26, 2017, to be the focus of the EIR study.

The key components of the proposed Project include:

- Engaging in or providing funding for the spaying or neutering of free-roaming cats (feral or stray) to be returned where they are found.
- Use of City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
- Implementation of a Modified Trap, Neuter, Return ("Modified TNR") program, which includes establishing collaborative relationships with organizations engaged in TNR, utilizing Animal Services Centers for public outreach and training, guidance on how to address resident complaints regarding free-roaming cats, and waiving cat trap rental fees.
- Adopting changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allowing an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions.

A more detailed proposed Project description can be found here: http://eng.lacity.org/citywide-cat-program-e1907610 and will be included in the Draft EIR. The proposed Project would be implemented within the boundaries of the 465 square miles of the City of Los Angeles.

Potential Environmental Effects

As permitted by State CEQA Guidelines Section 15060(d), the City has not prepared an Initial Study/Environmental Checklist, as it has determined that an EIR will be needed for the proposed Project. Based on the City of Los Angeles' *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide* (2006) and *CEQA Appendix G Guidelines* (2017), the following environmental issues will be discussed in the Draft EIR:

Aesthetics and Visual Resources	Agriculture and Forestry Resources	Air Quality
Biological Resources	Cultural Resources	Energy
Geology	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Hazards
Land Use	Mineral Resources	Noise
Population and Housing	Public Services	Public Utilities
Transportation/Traffic	Tribal Cultural Resources	Water Quality

Scoping Meetings

Public scoping meetings will be held to receive input on the scope and content of the Draft EIR. The meetings will be held using an open house format to share information regarding the proposed Project and the environmental review process and to receive written comments. City staff and environmental consultants will be available, but no formal presentation is scheduled. You may stop by at any time during the meeting to view materials, ask questions, and provide written comments. The City encourages all interested individuals and organizations to attend one of the meetings. Written comments may be submitted, but there will be no verbal comments or public testimony taken.

The scoping meetings will occur:

- Thursday, September 28, 5:30 p.m.–7:30 p.m.
  East Valley Shelter, 14409 Vanowen St., Van Nuys, CA 91405
- Tuesday, October 17, 11:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m.
  South LA, Chesterfield Square Shelter, 1850 W. 60th St., Los Angeles, CA 90047
- Monday, October 23, 5:30 p.m.–7:30 p.m.
  Ramona Hall Community Center, 4580 N. Figueroa St, Los Angeles, CA 90065

Comments

The City requests your written comments on the scope and contents of the EIR, including project alternatives and any necessary mitigation measures to reduce potential environmental effects from the proposed Project. You must submit your comments by **October 30, 2017**. Please include the name, telephone number, mailing address, and e-mail address of a person to contact if we have any questions regarding your comment.

Comments will be accepted:

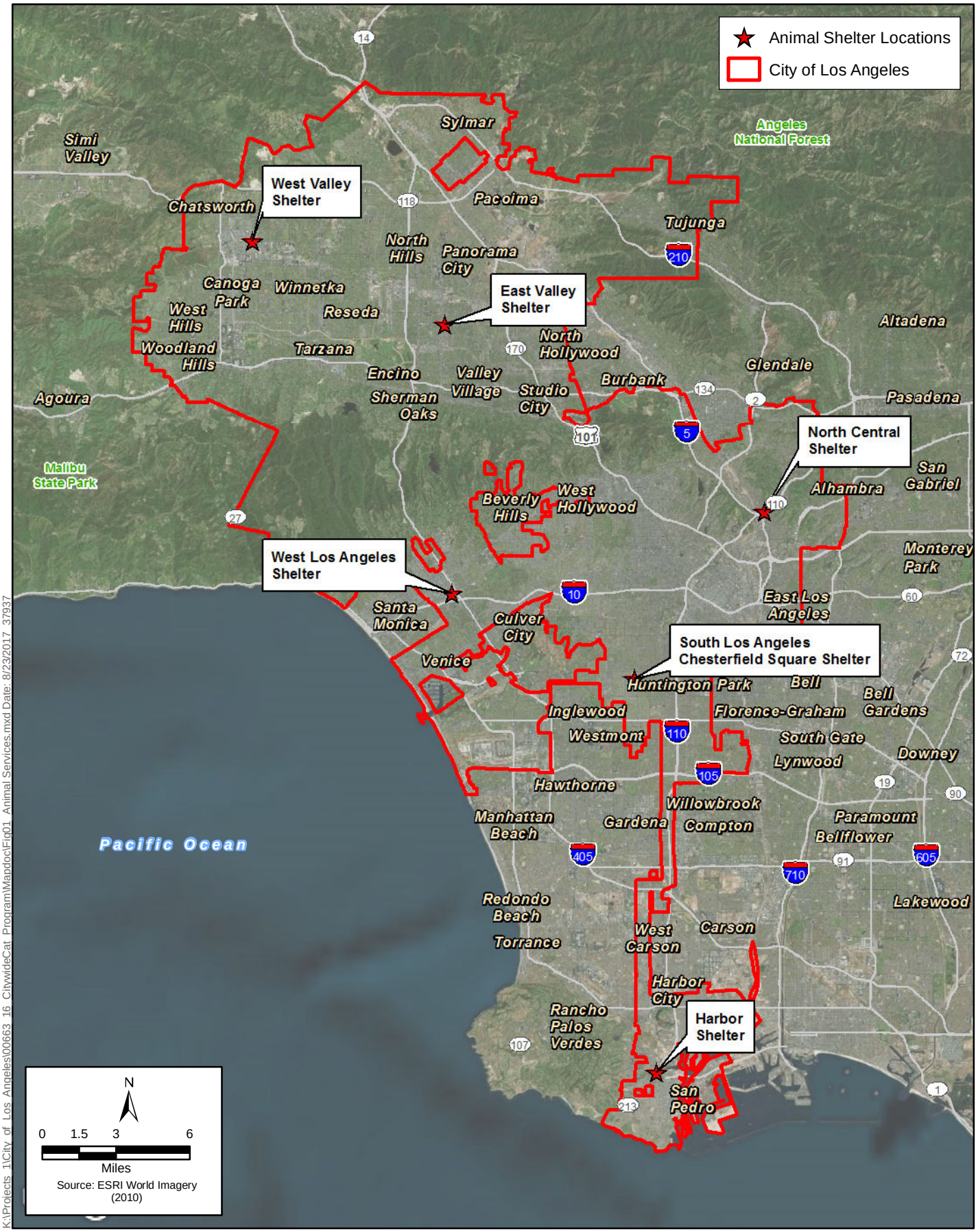
- By email to Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org (please include "Cat Program" in the subject line)
- By mail to:

  Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
  City of Los Angeles, Public Works
  Bureau of Engineering, EMG
  1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
  Los Angeles, CA 90015

- Comment cards will also be accepted at the public scoping meetings.

If you have any questions about the environmental review process for the proposed Project, please contact Dr. Jan Green Rebstock at 213.485.5761.

Attachment



K:\Projects_1\City of Los Angeles\00663.16 CitywideCat Program\Mapdoc\Fig01 Animal Services.mxd Date: 8/23/2017 37937

Figure 1
Project Location
City of Los Angeles Animal Shelters
Citywide Cat Program

Appendix B

Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report Scoping Comments

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Adam Trujillo <ajosetru@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 8:42 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Rebstock,

I just wanted to voice my support for the TNR policy under review. I only learned about the program over the weekend and believe that this is a human way to control the stray and feral feline population.

Thank you,
Adam Trujillo
3802 S Cloverdale Ave
90008

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Adam S. Bush, CP A <bushcpa@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 17, 2017 at 11:35 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Green Rebstock,

I support the City of Los Angeles' efforts at having a trap-neuter-return program for stray cats. I support the 2017 Citywide Cat Program. I urge you to support it, too!

Thank you,
Adam Bush

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****Unless the above message ("this message") expressly provides that the statements contained therein ("the statements") are intended to cons tute wri en tax advice within the meaning of IRS Circular 230 §10.37, the sender intends by this message to communicate general informa on for discussion purposes only, and you should not, therefore, interpret the statements to be wri en tax advice or rely on the statements for any purpose. The sender will conclude that you have understood and acknowledged this important cau onary no ce unless you communicate to the sender any ques ons you may have in a direct electronic reply to this message.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

City Cat Program

a. reed <alanadeloni@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 4:21 PM
Reply-To: "a. reed" <alanadeloni@yahoo.com>
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I've been resident of the city of Los Angeles and currently reside in the Valley. I've tended to a number of cats in that time, including feral and stray cats. I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact.

I have made my own TNR efforts in the past 35 years or have supported others. In the more rural Valley, a colony of ferals helped tremendously in controlling the rat population. A few other TNR cats were able to be adopted as pets including one who is still my own house cat. I used my own resources or those of concerned neighbors who were already informed or had their own traps. Therefor, I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. I have in the past helped a rescue that sprung about 25 such cats from a city shelter all of which were successfully relocated to willing homeowners. Where I live, we have oversized lots averaging over a third of an acre, and these cats transitioned well. We did put collars and bells on them, but most slept during the day and took care of mice by night. More importantly, residents could forego toxic products to control rats. I know that even the North Hollywood Police Station at one time was overrun by rats, and a volunteer group set up a colony of outdoor cats there which soon eradicated the expensive problem.

I'm also a former LAUSD teacher who often had to help students and their families deal with feral or stray cats living under their houses. Most of my students were from foreign families and needed education re spaying & neutering and helpful resources. I often handed out flyers with the info on such groups as Stray Cat Alliance, Catnappers, and such which my students and their parents thanked me for. Why not use taxpayer money for such useful efforts?

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Alana Reed

6341 Allott Ave.
Valley Glen, CA. 91401

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Los Angeles Cat Program

alexandra heinemann <aheinemann13@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 8:34 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Hello,
I'm Alexandra: a citizen of LA, landlord, and a cat lover. I would like to express my full support for funding the people and organizations who take the care to catch-sterilize-release and who foster-sterilize-adopt cats.
Thank you,
Alexandra Heinemann

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat plan

Alexandra Stein <alleykatze1270@aol.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 12:36 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

October 2017

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.
- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies employed in dealing with the city' s unwanted cats are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

*Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Stein

851 Dillon Street Apt5

Los Angeles CA 90026

United States

408 464-9089

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Alexis Erlbaum <alexisjane.erlbaum@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 1:34 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Alexis Erlbaum

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Alison Holden <alisonmholden@hotmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 8:38 AM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

While I am not a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

I have personal experience with TNR programs in New York City, and am familiar with a number of colonies that have been spontaneously created in neighborhoods where they receive tremendous support from everyone, not just those who are the caretakers. TNR has become a well respected method of controlling free-roaming cat populations, so

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I was made aware of this initiative through Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and understand that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community. We have a similar relationship here in New York City where Animal Care and Control works with local rescuers and rescue agencies to

manage the free-roaming cat population, keeping colonies together and helping its adoptable members to find forever homes.

Sincerely,

Alison Holden

440 West End Ave Apt 6F

New York NY 10024

October 30, 2017

SENT VIA ELECTRONIC CORRESPONDENCE

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, Environmental Management Group
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90015
Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

I am the president and founder of Alley Cat Allies, the world's leading advocacy organization dedicated to the protection and humane treatment of cats. We have promoted sound and compassionate policies for cats since our founding in 1990, and we regularly advise individuals, nonprofit groups, local governments, and state policymakers on humane approaches to cats.

I am writing this letter to you in response to the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering's request for comments regarding the scope and environmental analysis to support the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) being prepared for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. We strongly support the implementation of the Citywide Cat Program, which is at heart a sterilization program for cats, and will detail below why it will have no negative impact on the environment.

Community Cats & Trap-Neuter-Return

The Citywide Cat Program primarily focuses on community cats. Community cats are unowned cats who live outdoors. Like pet cats, they belong to the domestic cat species (*Felis catus*). However, community cats, also called feral cats, are generally not socialized to people and are not adoptable. They live full, healthy lives with their feline families (called colonies) in their outdoor homes. It is critical to note, then, that the cats the Citywide Cat Program aims to address are unowned and predominantly unsocialized cats **already living outdoors** in Los Angeles.

In the past, animal control has dealt with these outdoor cats by removing them from their environment and impounding them in shelters. Since most community cats are not adoptable, they are killed by the shelter. This catch-and-kill scheme is not only cruel, but it is never ending and futile. Attempts to remove cats result in population increases as new, unsterilized cats move into the same area and reproduce. **This well-documented phenomenon is known as the vacuum effect**.[1] Cities and shelters across America have stopped using the catch-and-kill scheme because it is expensive, time-consuming, and ineffective. Instead, they are using Trap-Neuter-Return, the only humane and effective approach to addressing community cat populations. Today, over 650 municipalities have adopted a Trap-Neuter-Return ordinance or policy, and thousands more are conducting grassroots volunteer-led programs.

[1] Zaunbrecher, K.L., D.V.M., & Smith, R.E., D.V.M., M.P.H. (1993). "Neutering of feral cats as an alternative to eradication programs." *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*, 203(3), 449-452.

Opponents of Trap-Neuter-Return often falsely suggest that the choice communities can make is a choice between Trap-Neuter-Return or no outdoor, unowned cats. That is simply false. As noted above, for decades, mainstream animal control policy was to round up as many cats as possible and kill them. That policy is no longer in place because it simply did not work. When evaluating the Citywide Cat Program, it is imperative to keep this in mind. Feasibility and viability are critical to any plan's success and to the conclusions of an EIR. Any suggestion that Los Angeles can or should try to remove all outdoor cats is based on failed logic and ignores history.

Communities have turned to Trap-Neuter-Return with the realization that it is the only feasible public policy approach to outdoor cats that they have. It accomplishes the aims of reducing intake and euthanasia rates at animal shelters, reducing calls of concern from residents, and saves taxpayer money from the endless, unpopular scheme of catching and killing cats—none of which was able to be accomplished through years of catching and killing. Trap-Neuter-Return is the best available tool we have today for responding to those cats already living amongst us.

The Citywide Cat Program seeks to utilize Trap-Neuter-Return. As part of this program, **cats already living outdoors** are humanely trapped and taken to a veterinarian to be spayed or neutered, vaccinated and eartipped (the universal sign that a cat has been part of a Trap-Neuter-Return program). After recovery, the cats are returned to their home outdoors.

In Los Angeles, nonprofit organizations and individuals engage in Trap-Neuter-Return, but City agencies are prohibited from cooperating with them. Animal Control– understanding the futility of catching-and-killing cats, as well as that method's contravention to the city's no-kill resolution– is not eager to impound healthy, unadoptable cats. The Citywide Cat Program aims to bridge that divide, coordinating a robust sterilization program for cats already living throughout the city.

Education & the Citywide Cat Program

The proposed Citywide Cat Program will not only sterilize unowned, outdoor cats, but it also seeks to educate Los Angeles residents about community cats and Trap-Neuter-Return.

As the animal control authority for the city, Los Angeles Animal Services ("LAAS") is best positioned to educate community cat caretakers and other members of the public. Because LAAS cannot even talk about Trap-Neuter-Return, the agency is currently unable to educate caregivers on best practices, such as the best times to feed and how long food should be made be available each day.[2]

LAAS is also unable to combat the common myth that feeding cats creates colonies. Feeding community cats does *not* create colonies. There are many human-created food sources available (ex: dumpsters and unsecured garbage cans), such that even without Los Angeles residents feeding, cats and other animals would still be outside, eating. If anything, Trap-Neuter-Return and feeding reduce potential conflicts since cats are able to congregate discreetly in one location.

LAAS is similarly unable to address concerns about abandonment as it relates to misconceptions about community cat colonies. If a concerned person calls LAAS to report what is actually Trap-Neuter-Return,

[2] LAAS is also prohibited from talking to caregivers about steps to minimize potential disturbances to their neighbors. More information availble at https://www.alleycat.org/community-cat-care/humane-deterrents/.

but appears to be abandonment to those unfamiliar with the program, LAAS is unable to explain that the cats are part of a legal and humane Trap-Neuter-Return program. Additionally, there is an educational component to any Trap-Neuter-Return program to explain that people cannot simply abandon their cats into a colony. Cats who are accustomed to being cared for by humans do not have the skills to fend for themselves outdoors. A pet cat may not fit into the existing colony's relationship structure and may have trouble finding a food source, water, and shelter. Putting a cat outdoors permanently, when she has never been there before, is putting the cat into a dangerous, negative situation. It is cruel, it is animal abandonment, and it is a crime in California.

With that said, Trap-Neuter-Return is not, and does not encourage, abandonment. Returning cats to their familiar, outdoor home where they have been living and thriving is not introducing them to the negative situation described above. Ultimately, if someone wants to abandon an animal (whether they are being malicious or desperate), they will abandon that animal with or without a Trap-Neuter-Return program.

The Citywide Cat Program will empower animal control, increase the sterilization of unowned, outdoors cats, and ensure that only best practices are employed, which benefit the cats and the community.

Humane Deterrents

People can and do live peacefully alongside cats across the country and around the world. There is a long list humane deterrents and strategies available to mitigate a wide range of cat-related concerns humanely and effectively.[3] With so many safe deterrents to try, there is no need to utilize lethal means of control for people and animals to live alongside one another in peace. However, because LAAS cannot speak about Trap-Neuter-Return, they cannot offer these solutions to Los Angeles residents who would rather not have cats on their property or in certain locations.

Environmental Impacts

At the scoping hearings, three environmental impacts were singled out as significant in terms of analyzing the Citywide Cat Program: biological resources; public health; and water quality. We will address each of these in turn below, and why none will be impacted by spaying and neutering cats that already live outdoors in the environment.

Biological Resources

[3] There are many options for deterring animals. For example, you can embed wooden chopsticks, pine cones, chicken wire or sticks with dull points deep into the soil with the tops exposed eight inches apart. To deter animals from gardens, flower beds, or specific areas of property, try scattering fragrant items, like fresh orange or lemon peels; organic citrus-scented sprays; coffee grounds; vinegar; pipe tobacco; oils of lavender, lemongrass, citronella, or eucalyptus, or add the herb rue, dried or planted. You can also install an ultrasonic animal repellent or a motion-activated water sprinkler like CatStop™ or Scarecrow™ To block animals from coming on to your property, cover your trash cans tightly or secure lids with bungee cords, physically block or seal locations that animals are entering with chicken wire or lattice while making sure no animals will be trapped inside, or place a cover over your car to prevent paw prints.

Cats are misguidedly vilified as a main source of wildlife depletion. However, community cats have been living full, healthy lives outdoors for over 10,000 years, alongside birds and other wildlife.[4] Claims of cat predation are vastly overstated. The main threats to all species on our planet are habitat destruction, climate change, pollution, and other human activities. Often, opponents to Trap-Neuter-Return rely on a handful of studies from the early 20th century that have been extrapolated to arrive at preposterously large predation numbers for cats.[5]

In fact, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds finds that birds who are caught are most often "weak or sickly" individuals.[6] Predation is a normal process in nature that biologists explain plays a part in strengthening the prey species' gene pool by ensuring the fittest survive to procreate.[7] The truth is, cats are opportunistic feeders and will gravitate toward the foods sources that are available near human developments.[8] Thus, even without the program, community cats will continue to live and thrive outside due to human-created food sources such as trash.[9]

Arguments about the impact cats may have on biological resources are ultimately unrelated to this analysis. As it was previously noted, the cats involved in the proposed Citywide Cat Program are **living outdoors in Los Angeles communities already**. They are unsocialized, unadoptable cats who cannot live indoors. This program would merely sterilize them. Even if the concerns about cat predation were legitimate, the best, most effective means of stabilizing the cat population is through sterilization and vaccination – in other words, Trap-Neuter-Return. Since the proposed Citywide Cat Program will manage community cat populations already living outdoors through Trap-Neuter-Return, there will be no negative impact on the biological resources in the environment.

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[4] Bradshaw, J. (2013). *Cat sense: How the new feline science can make you a better friend to your pet.* New York: Basic Books.

[5] One example of this is Peter Marra, Scott Loss, et. al. (2013), The Impact of Free-Ranging Domestic Cats on Wildlife of The United States. They looked at only 4 studies of predation by pet cats, referred to as "owned," on birds. Out of these 4 studies, 2 are well over 50 years old—one from 1941 and another from 1954. Those 2 studies show the predation rate in high numbers. Only 30 birds per year per cat. In contrast, the two newer studies show dramatically predation rates—one of 4.2 birds per year per cat and one of 1.6 birds per year per cat. They looked at 8 studies of unowned cats, only 2 of which are from this century. We live in urban areas and from the ancient Fertile Crescent 10,000 years ago until today most of the cats, both owned cats that go outside and unowned cats, live in close proximity to us. Studies from decades ago and studies that fail to factor in this reality have very little chance of arriving at accurate estimates of cat predation levels. Whatever outdoor eating these cats are doing, they are doing in "built" environments. Far too much stock has been put into this study when one considers how very weak and unrepresentative the underlying data is. There are far too few studies to arrive at a reasonable estimation of predation rates across the country.

[6] Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. "Are cats causing bird declines?" RSPB.org.uk. https://ww2.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/bird-and-wildlife-guides/gardening-for-wildlife/animal-deterrents/cats-and-garden-birds/are-cats-causing-bird-declines (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[7] Texas Parks and Wildlife. "Predator-Prey Relationship." TPWD.texas.gov. https://tpwd.texas.gov/publications/nonpwdpubs/young_naturalist/animals/predator_prey_relationship/ (accessed Oct. 30, 2017).

[8] Fitzgerald, B. Mike and Dennis Turner. "Hunting behavior of domestic cats and their impact on prey populations." In *The Domestic Cat: The Biology of Its Behavior*, 2nd Ed., Turner, Dennis C. and Patrick Bateson eds. (Cambridge University Press: New York, 2000) 164.

[9] Calhoon, Robert E. and Carol Haspel. Urban cat populations compared by season, subhabitat and supplemental feeding. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 58 (1989): 321-328.

Public Health

We see no evidence that outdoor cats cause public health issues. Many of the claims about the danger community cats pose to public health are heavily inflated. Studies have shown that community cats are healthy.[10] Additionally, since most community cats aren't friendly to people and avoid contact, on the small chance they are sick, it is very unlikely for them to transmit diseases.

Toxoplasmosis

Opponents to Trap-Neuter-Return claim that outdoor cats are the primary source of toxoplasmosis. However, studies show that the overwhelming majority of toxoplasmosis cases actually result from eating undercooked meat,[11] and that in the vast majority of people, toxoplasmosis has no health impact whatsoever.[12] The National Institutes of Health estimates that 60 million Americans (roughly 20 percent) have toxoplasmosis.[13] Furthermore, transmission from household pets is very rare and even less likely from a community cat, who is unsocialized and unlikely to have direct contact with people. Even if a cat is infected with Toxoplasma, she typically only sheds the disease-spreading oocysts for a few weeks. To catch an infection, a person would need to have direct contact with the infected feces and ingest them.

Rabies

Another public health concern raised about outdoor cats is rabies. However, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), wild animals account for more than 90 percent of reported rabies cases, and bats, raccoons, foxes, and skunks remain the most common sources of rabies in the U.S.[14] Furthermore, rabies in cats is extremely rare. According to the CDC, domestic animals, including pets, accounted for only 7.6 percent of reported rabies cases in the U.S. in 2015, the last year for which statistics were available.[15]

Since 2003, rabies has been diagnosed in a total of 37 persons in the United States.[16] Organ or tissue transplantation was identified as the source of infection for 5 of these 26 (19 percent) individuals. Bats were implicated as the source of infection in 17 of the 26 (65 percent) individuals. The remaining four individuals consisted of two patients who were infected with the raccoon rabies virus variant, one who was infected with the mongoose rabies virus variant (Puerto Rico), and one (the only patient who survived) who was infected with an unknown rabies virus variant. There has not been a single confirmed case of cat-to-human rabies in the U.S. since 1975.[17]

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[10] Wallace, J.L. and J.K. Levy, Population characteristics of feral cats admitted to seven trap-neuter-return programs in the United States. Journal of Feline Medicine & Surgery, 2006. 8(4): p. 279-284.

[11] Kravetz, Jeffrey D., and Daniel G. Federman. Cat-Associated Zoonoses. *Arch. Intern Med* 162, no. 17 (2002): 1945-1952.

[12] Ibid.

[13] U.S. National Library of Medicine. "Toxoplasmosis." MedlinePlus.gov. https://medlineplus.gov/toxoplasmosis.html (accessed Oct. 30, 2017).

[14] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Rabies." CDC.gov. https://www.cdc.gov/rabies/location/index.html (accessed October 30, 2017).

[15] https://www.cdc.gov/rabies/location/usa/surveillance/domestic_animals.html

[16] Benjamin P. Moore et al., *Rabies Surveillance in the United States during 2014*, 248 JAVMA 777, 784 (Apr. 1, 2016)

[17] Levy, J. K., & Crawford, P. C, "Humane strategies for controlling feral cat populations," *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*, 225 no.9 (2004): 1354-1360. doi:10.2460/javma.2004.225.1354

Flea-borne typhus
Flea-borne typhus is another infectious disease sometimes erroneously blamed on community cats. The disease is caused by Rickettsia bacteria that infect fleas. Although infected fleas may hitch a ride on community cats, the chance of becoming infected with flea-borne typhus via a community cat is extremely low. In 2008, the CDC and Texas health authorities examining a cluster of flea-borne typhus in Austin found the Rickettsia bacteria in only 18 percent of cats, as compared to 44 percent of dogs and 71 percent of opossums, near the homes of people infected with the disease.[18]

Additionally, removing cats does not halt the spread of flea-borne typhus, because cats don't spread the disease—the fleas themselves do. Cats are merely a host for fleas and if the cats are eliminated, the fleas simply find another host like opossums and raccoons. Furthermore, as it was noted above, removing cats is futile; new cats will simply fill the space and breed due to the aforementioned vacuum effect.

The reality is, the Citywide Cat Program will benefit public health. Through Trap-Neuter-Return, these unowned cats receive a health check and vaccinations, which they would likely not receive without a program. Furthermore, as in the evaluation of biological impacts, the key to correctly evaluating the program's impact is to remember that these cats are already living among Los Angeles residents. Catch-and-kill does not work and provides no benefit to public health, whereas this program will, at minimum, increase sterilization and veterinary care for unowned, community cats.

Water Quality
Similar to the arguments misguidedly made about community cats and biological resources, cats are not to blame for poor water quality. Again, pollution and other human activities are the primary sources of water quality degradation.[19]

Furthermore, as in the evaluation of the previous environmental impacts, it is essential to remember that these are unowned cats already living outdoors in Los Angeles communities. The Citywide Cat Program would simply sterilize them, which would have no negative impact on water quality.

Alternatives to the Citywide Cat Program

Opponents to Trap-Neuter-Return often claim there are plenty of alternatives to Trap-Neuter-Return, however none of them have been proven effective or realistic. First is the common argument that all community cats can be impounded and adopted out into homes. Because the majority of community cats are unsocialized they all cannot simply be adopted and live indoors. They have only ever lived outdoors and that is their home. A second commonly proposed alternative is rounding up community cats and bringing them to a sanctuary. Sanctuaries, often touted by opponents to Trap-Neuter-Return as the humane solution, are expensive and unrealistic in terms of space and quality of life for cats. Finally,

[18] Adjemian, Jennifer, et al. "Murine Typhus in Austin, Texas, USA, 2008." *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 2010: 412-417.
[19] "Study Finds Contaminants in California Public-Water Supplies." *Daily News,* (Aug. 28, 2017, 6:45AM) (accessed Oct. 27, 2017). http://www.dailynews.com/2015/07/16/study-finds-contaminants-in-california-public-water-supplies/. The study notes that "[i]n the region that includes Los Angeles, the most common contaminants at high levels were solvents such as those used in dry-cleaning, nitrates associated with fertilizer, and naturally occurring elements like uranium, arsenic and manganese."

opponents to Trap-Neuter-Return regularly advocate for the catch-and-kill scheme. Not only is catch-and-kill ineffective, it is not supported by the majority of Americans.

California State Laws & Los Angeles Local Laws

Under California law, localities are not required to impound stray and unowned cats.[20]It is ultimately within the discretion of the city or town to decide how best to regulate these animals. Los Angeles Animal Services, the local animal experts, support Trap-Neuter-Return and see it as the best approach to community cat populations. According to Brenda Barnette, general manager of animal services:

> "Los Angeles has been successful in reducing dog euthanasia rates — currently more than 80 percent of dogs leave shelters alive — that number drops closer to 55 percent for cats … many of the cats that are euthanized are kittens … often younger than 10 weeks old. Over the past five years, nearly 30,000 newborn kittens have been killed in L.A. animal shelters — compared to the approximately 1,000 puppies that have suffered the same fate…Not being able to spay and neuter the cats is a big problem … we believe it's resulting in the needless death of cats."[21]

This should be taken into account when considering the Citywide Cat Program.

Furthermore, the city of Los Angeles passed a no-kill resolution on May 3, 2017. It states that the city "reconfirms its commitment to achieving the accepted no-kill live release for all healthy and adoptable dogs and cats at Los Angeles Animal Services by December 31, 2017, or by as soon thereafter as possible" and "…that the City of Los Angeles work in collaboration with the No Kill Los Angeles coalition, other rescuers and rescue organizations, humane organizations and the general public to develop a comprehensive strategy to reach and maintain a life-saving rate consistent with accepted no-kill standards."[22] The Citywide Cat program directly supports and impacts the goals of this resolution. In fact, 70 percent of cats that are impounded by animal control are euthanized, and for feral cats, that number is 100 percent, because they are unsocialized and thus unadoptable.[23]

A Trap-Neuter-Return program, like the Citywide Cat Program, is essential for any community seeking to increase their live release rate, and is a feasible approach for Animal Services, a city agency tasked with addressing the needs of animals and residents across the city.

Trap-Neuter-Return Programs in California and Nationwide

Trap-Neuter-Return is the mainstream approach to community cat populations, worldwide. Today, over 650 municipalities have adopted a Trap-Neuter-Return ordinance or policy, and thousands more are

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[20] *See*, CAL. FOOD & AGRIC. CODE § 31751 et al. (detailing what happens if a cat is impounded, but lacking a mandate).

[21] Fox, Hayley. "An Army of Cat Lovers is Feeding L.A.'s Feral Felines. Should they be?" *L.A. Weekly*, (Mar. 31, 2015, 6:35AM) (accessed Oct. 27, 2017). http://www.laweekly.com/news/an-army-of-cat-lovers-is-feeding-las-feral-felines-should-they-be-5460851.

[22] L.A. City Council, Resolution 17-0170, https://cityclerk.lacity.org/lacityclerkconnect/index.cfm?fa=ccfi.viewrecord&cfnumber=17-0170.

[23] The National Council on Pet Population Study & Policy, The Shelter Statistics Survey, 1994–97, http://www.petpopulation.org/statsurvey.html (last visited Feb. 11, 2009).

conducting grassroots volunteer-led programs. It is a tested and proven approach for communities large and small.

California

In California, multiple cities support and engage in Trap-Neuter-Return and Shelter-Neuter-Return, a program where cats impounded at the shelter who are not reclaimed are spayed or neutered, vaccinated, and returned where they were found. These cities include San Francisco,[24] Long Beach,[25] Oakland,[26] Orange County,[27] Berkeley,[28] and San Jose.[29] There is even a small Trap-Neuter-Return program done at Disneyland.[30] According to these localities, if Los Angeles is going to follow its no-kill policy, it will need to do Trap-Neuter-Return.

San Jose

In 2010, San Jose Animal Care and Services began a new Shelter-Neuter-Return program.[31] Cats who qualify are spayed and neutered, vaccinated, microchipped, and eartipped at the municipal shelter. After they recover from surgery, they are transferred to a nonprofit group, Town Cats, that returns them to their colony location. Four years later, cat and kitten impoundment decreased by 29.1 percent, euthanasia decreased to 23 percent of intakes, and euthanasia due to upper respiratory infection decreased by 99 percent. The city is also saving money, since the Shelter-Neuter-Return program costs approximately $72 per cat, versus $233 per cat for impoundment and euthanasia.[32]

Jon Cicirelli, Director of San Jose Animal Care & Services, says the alternative is to continue euthanizing cats who don't have owners, a policy that's shown limited results. "For the past 50 years, we've killed umpteen million cats and we're no better off," he said. "That system clearly does not work. We have to try something new."[33]

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[24] San Francisco City and County Animal Care and Control. "Feral Cat Trapping." SFanimalcare.org. http://www.sfanimalcare.org/services/feral-cat-trapping/ (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[25] Long Beach Animal Services. "Wildlife: Community Cats." Longbeach.gov. http://www.longbeach.gov/acs/wildlife/community-cats/ (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[26] Oakland Animal Services. "Resources: Feral Cats." Oaklandanimalservices.org. http://www.oaklandanimalservices.org/resources/feral-cats/ (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[27] Orange County Animal Care. "Community Education: Feral Cat Outreach." OCPetinfo.com. http://www.ocpetinfo.com/involve/commedu/feralcats (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[28] City of Berkeley Animal Shelter. "Feral Cats." CityofBerkeley.info. https://www.cityofberkeley.info/City_Manager/Animal_Shelter/Feral_Cats.aspx (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[29] San Jose Animal Care and Services. "Stray/Feral Cats & Kittens." Sanjoseca.gov. http://www.sanjoseca.gov/index.aspx?NID=2382 (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[30] The Cats of Disneyland. "About." Disneylandcats.com. http://disneylandcats.com/about/ (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[31] San Jose Animal Care and Services. "Trap-Neuter-Return." Sanjoseca.gov. http://www.sanjoseca.gov/index.aspx?NID=2382 (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[32] Johnson and Cicirelli (2014), Study of the effect on shelter cat intakes and euthanasia from a shelter neuter return project of 10,080 cats from March 2010 to June 2014. PeerJ 2:e646; DOI 10.7717/peerj.646, https://peerj.com/articles/646/.

[33] Jones, Caroline. "Cats: San Jose shelter spays, releases strays." SF Gate, (Jan. 3, 2012). http://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Cats-San-Jose-shelter-spays-releases-strays-2437677.php.

San Francisco

According to the San Francisco SPCA, in 2016 the live release rate for the entire city of San Francisco reached 93 percent. 2016 also saw a decrease in citywide intake of both cats and dogs. One of the highlights was an increase in spaying and neutering of community cats.[34] "The obvious benefit of Trap-Neuter-Return to the cats is that the females don't go through cycles of producing more and more kittens. Their health is actually improved," says Rich Avanzino, prior director of the San Francisco SPCA and former president of Maddie's Fund. Spaying and neutering also virtually eliminates the chance of cats developing mammary or testicular tumors.[35]

Cat impounds at the City shelter have declined 28 percent and cat euthanasia 73 percent thanks in large part to the SF/SPCA's feral cat assistance program.[36] A survey of feral cat caregivers conducted by the SF/SPCA found that every caregiver who implemented a Trap-Neuter-Return program saw their colony stabilize or decrease in number.[37]

Nationwide

Nationwide, a diverse set of communities support Trap-Neuter-Return.

Austin, Texas

Austin Animal Center is the largest no-kill municipal shelter. It assists members of the public with Trap-Neuter-Return and it also engages in Shelter-Neuter-Return.[38] For 2016, Austin Animal Center's live release rate for cats was 95 percent.[39] According to a recent study by the University of Denver, Austin's no-kill policy, including its sterilization program for outdoor cats, has had a $157 million positive impact on the community.[40]

Denver, Colorado

The Denver Animal Shelter also runs a successful Shelter-Neuter-Return program and supports the Trap-Neuter-Return done by local organizations.[41] The shelter states that it has a Shelter-Neuter-Return

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[34] San Francisco SPCA. "Who We Are: Program Results." SfSPCA.org. https://sfspca.org/who-we-are/results-stats (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[35] Alley Cat Allies. "The Case for TNR." Alleycat.org. https://www.alleycat.org/resources/why-trap-neuter-return-feral-cats-the-case-for-tnr/ (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[36] Maddie's Fund. "How to Start a Feral Cat Program." Maddiesfund.org. http://www.maddiesfund.org/how-to-start-a-feral-cat-program.htm (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[37] San Francisco SPCA. "Feral Cat Assistance Program: Trap-Neuter-Return." Catcenter.org. http://www.catcenter.org/Pages/KnowledgeBase/Documents/30_TNR/pdf%202802%20sfspca%20Trap-Neuter-Return.pdf (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[38] Austin Animal Center. "Community Cats." Austintexas.gov. http://www.austintexas.gov/page/community-cats (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

[39] Austin Animal Services, 2016 Annual Report, (accessed Oct. 27, 2017), http://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Animal_Services/Monthly_Reports/17-Jan-AAC-2016-AnnualReport-11x8.5.pdf.

[40] Hawes, Sloane, et al. "Legislating Components of a Humane City: The Economic Impacts of the Austin, Texas 'No Kill' Resolution (City of Austin Resolution 20091105-040)." Institute for Human-Animal Connection, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Denver 3 (2017). https://lintvkxan.files.wordpress.com/2017/10/economic-impacts-of-no-kill-resolution.pdf.

[41] Denver Animal Center. "Shelter-Neuter-Return Program." Denvergov.org. https://www.denvergov.org/content/denvergov/en/denver-animal-shelter/shelter-programs/ShelterNeuterReturn.html (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).

program because it "is the only method proven to be humane and effective at controlling feral cat population growth."

Washington D.C.
In Washington, D.C., Humane Rescue Alliance contracts with the city to provide animal care and control services, which includes Trap-Neuter-Return. As the former vice president of external affairs, Scott Giacoppo says, "Rounding up and killing of feral cats [is] essentially a reversal back to the animal policies of the 1800s that were ultimately proven to have no impact on the population. When they do a round-up-and-kill, that's going to cost taxpayers money, and people won't tolerate it."[42]

Albuquerque, New Mexico
In 2008, the city of Albuquerque, began covering the cost for community cat spay and neuter at clinics organized by New Mexico Animal Friends, a local nonprofit organization. Four years later, according to the Animal Welfare Department, the shelter's intake of cats was down 24 percent and the euthanasia rate for cats was down 72 percent.[43] As of July 2016, the city's animal intake is down from more than 27,000 nearly a decade ago, to less than 18,000 now.[44]

Jacksonville, Florida
In Jacksonville, Florida, the group First Coast No More Homeless Pets introduced its Feral Freedom Trap-Neuter-Return program in 2008.[45] The program was the first public-private collaboration in the nation to save all feral, stray, and community cats that entered a city's shelters. Jacksonville Animal Control and Protective Services reported that by 2012, the city saved over one million dollars, decreased cat intakes by over 25 percent (including intake for Trap-Neuter-Return), decreased cat euthanasia by over 75 percent, and increased feline live release rates to a 12-year high of 72 percent.[46] The Feral Freedom program has also improved shelter employee morale and productivity, reduced workers' compensation claims, and reduced instances of shelter disease, like upper respiratory infections.

Baltimore, Maryland
Just recently, the city of Baltimore's Public Health Department and their animal shelter testified to the strength and success of the city's Trap-Neuter-Return program. We have attached an addendum that includes these positive testimonies in full.

Conclusion

The purpose of an EIR is to analyze the potential environmental impacts of a proposed project and alternatives and identify any necessary mitigation measures. In this case, the EIR will analyze the

[42] Giambrone, Andrew. "District May Target Feral Cats As Part of Wildlife Action Plan." *Washington City Paper*, (Sept. 1, 2015 10:00AM) (accessed Oct. 27, 2017). http://www.washingtoncitypaper.com/news/city-desk/blog/13069891/district-may-target-feral-cats-as-part-of-wildlife-action-plan.
[43] Marano, Nancy. "TNR is a Success in Albuquerque." *Petroglyphs,* (Fall 2012) (accessed Oct. 27, 2017). http://www.petroglyphsnm.org/newsletters/fall_2012/TNR_is_a_success_in_Albuquerque.html.
[44] Mozzone, Katherine. "City-funded trap and release program touts continuing success." *KRQE News 13*, (July 18, 2016, 6:39AM) (accessed Oct. 27, 2017). http://krqe.com/2016/07/16/city-funded-trap-and-release-program-touts-continuing-success/.
[45] Best Friends Animal Society, "Feral Freedom Guide," (2013), http://www.fcnmhp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/FeralFreedomGuide.pdf (accessed Oct. 27, 2017).
[46] Ibid., 13-14.

Citywide Cat Program, a sterilization program for unowned, outdoor cats. The Citywide Cat Program is not about putting cats outdoors in Los Angeles. **It is about sterilizing cats who are *already* living outdoors in Los Angeles**.

Opponents of Trap-Neuter-Return are quick to criticize the program and perpetuate the myth that either you choose to do Trap-Neuter-Return or you choose to have no cats outdoors, but that is not reality. Cats have lived outdoors for over 10,000 years on virtually every landscape on all continents where people live. Those who create barriers to Trap-Neuter-Return programs consistently fail to offer any effective, realistic approaches to community cat populations. Despite their claims, all community cats cannot be adopted (most are not socialized to people), all community cats cannot be brought to sanctuaries (this is logistically and financially impossible), and all community cats cannot be rounded up and killed (doing so has never been proven to work and is opposed by over 80 percent of Americans). If any of these three options were actually feasible, cost effective, and supported by the public, there would be no need for a proposed Citywide Cat Program. Clearly, this is not the case.

Trap-Neuter-Return is a tested and proven approach for managing community cat populations, and community cats have been and continue to be a part of the environment. The fact that cats are already living in the environment is the reality from which the EIR must examine the Citywide Cat Program. If there is a Citywide Cat Program, more cats will be sterilized, cat populations will be stabilized, and communities will be improved—all without a negative impact to the environment.

Sincerely,

Becky Robinson
President and Founder

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ADDENDUM

FROM				
	Name & Title	Dr. Leana Wen	Health Department	
	Agency Name & Address	Health Department 1001 E. Fayette Street Baltimore, Maryland 21201	MEMO	
	Subject	17-0042R – Informational Hearing – Feral Cats		

To: President and Members
of the City Council
c/o 409 City Hall

September 21, 2017

The Baltimore City Health Department (BCHD) is pleased to have the opportunity to review 17-0042R – Informational Hearing – Feral Cats. The purpose of this resolution is to review the City's approach to feral cats and determine whether it needs to be modified.

Issues associated with stray cat populations are of national importance because of the animal welfare and public health concerns. The two options used to manage the overpopulation have been to either trap and euthanize or Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) programs.

For many years, the Office of Animal Control trapped and euthanized thousands of cats in an attempt to control the steadily increasing population. This policy did not demonstrate success in reducing the number of stray and abandoned cats in the community. Concurrently, feeding bans – which were ineffective and difficult to enforce – were put in place. In addition to being ineffective, these bans were extremely inhumane, as they forced cats that were already dependent on a source to find a new, likely insufficient resource of food.

Ten years ago, BCHD, with the assistance of local residents and animal advocates, researched best practices to adopt a more humane and effective method in handling the City's stray cat population. This process emanated from the realization that mass euthanasia and feeding bans were not successful in actually reducing the stray cat population. Studies have been conducted to determine the efficacy of such programs, and found that euthanasia required greater effort and financial burden to control the population compared to comprehensive TNR programs.

As a result of this process, the City's Health Code was amended to allow for a TNR program. This program has been extremely effective in reducing the stray cat population by ending the cycle of breeding, which has reduced the number of free-roaming cats. TNR prevents unwanted litters, stops the growth of the population, and reduces nuisance behaviors like spraying, fighting, and roaming.

This program has been successfully utilized in other cities throughout the U.S. and has significantly progressed in Baltimore City over the years as more resources have been made

available to fully implement the program. In 2013, the City accepted a $1million grant from Petsmart Charities and Best Friends Animal Society to fund staff and resources to TNR thousands of cats each year, and the program continues to receive funding through State and private grants to continue its mission.

BCHD appreciates the opportunity to present this information to the Council, and highlight the success the TNR policy has demonstrated in the decade since its inception.

BALTIMORE ANIMAL RESCUE & CARE SHELTER, INC.

September 19, 2017

Councilman Eric Costello,
Chairman of the Judiciary &
Legislative Investigations Committee
100 Holliday Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Re: 17-0042R- Informational Hearing- Feral Cats

Dear Councilman Costello,

Thank you for allowing our organization to have the opportunity to present testimony at the informational hearing 17-0042R- reviewing the City's approach to Feral Cats and determine whether It needs to be modified.

INTRODUCTION

The Baltimore Animal Rescue and Care Shelter, Inc. (BARCS) is a non-profit organization and the open-admission, high-volume shelter for Baltimore City. Our shelter takes in more than 11,000 dogs and cats each year. Since BARCS took over the operations of the city shelter in 2006, the number of animals saved annually has increased each year. From inception to present day, BARCS has found positive outcomes for 81,000 animals, with the goal to save more and more each year.

In animal welfare and sheltering, the standard way to track the overall health of a community is through capturing intake data—which animals are entering our shelter and why. In Baltimore City, the sheer volume of unwanted and abandoned pets, including thousands of unwanted litters of outdoor cats and kittens, presents a clear picture of the need for more spaying and neutering of all pets as well as outdoor cats.

HISTORY OF OUTDOOR CATS IN BALTIMORE

Here at BARCS, 56% of our shelter's intake is cats and kittens. More than half of these cats come from outdoors, including abandoned, stray, feral, and new litters of kittens born outside. Like every city, Baltimore use to trap and kill thousands of outdoor cats every year to try to decrease the volume of cats roaming in our city neighborhoods. What was learned through those practices was that even though cats were removed, more cats would move in. Furthermore, Baltimore City penalized residents for feeding outdoor cats. Citizens who needed assistance in caring for and managing the ever-growing population of cats in their neighborhoods were afraid

to ask for help. They feared that the cats they cared about would be killed and/or they would receive citations for feeding them. All of these issues resulted in a growing population of outdoor cats, and an overwhelming amount of cats being needlessly euthanized.

As shelter euthanasia numbers remained high and outdoor populations increased, it became clear that the practice of trapping and killing healthy cats in our communities was not only outdated and inhumane, but also not the answer to pet overpopulation. Additionally, the alternative method of flooding shelter cages with outdoor cats was not a practical or humane alternative to killing them. Holding outdoor cats in shelter cages meant that there wasn't space for highly-adoptable, owner-relinquished cats who needed the shelter as a haven while waiting to find a new home. In response to the failures of trap and kill, leading animal welfare groups began exploring alternative, humane methods of population control. In cities across the nation, Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) programs proved to be successful in both managing and decreasing the population of outdoor cats, as well as opening shelter cages for owner-relinquished cats (cats that have always lived indoors and depended on people for physical and mental health).

In 2007, everything changed for Baltimore City when then Health Commissioner, Dr. Joshua Sharfstein, agreed to take this more proactive, humane and proven approach to tackling the issue of outdoor cats by making it legal to both feed and trap, neuter and return outdoor cats to the communities which they already resided. However, at that time, there were still no resources in Baltimore City to put toward the program. Only small nonprofit organizations and individuals were working on tackling this enormous problem.

In 2009, the City of Baltimore created regulations contingent with proven best practices for decreasing the outdoor cat population. (Regulations were revised in 2013). BARCS began TNR by partnering with a local group, Community Cats of Maryland, who was already doing TNR programs in Baltimore City. Our goal was to take healthy cats and kittens into the program that were already thriving outside, alter them, vaccinate them, and return them to their outdoor home. This process also helps to stabilize a colony by preventing new litters and to some extent keeping out rodents.

In 2013, the State of Maryland created the State Spay Neuter Task Force that provided abundant research on the volume of animals euthanized each year across our state and the costs associated with it. Instead of spending funds on euthanasia and relying on euthanasia as a solution to overpopulation of unwanted and abandoned animals, the state recognized the need to supply funding for low-or-no-cost spaying and neutering programs—including TNR—in order to provide a humane solution. Additionally, the state recognized that it has been proven that animals that are spayed, neutered and vaccinated are less likely to have behavior issues, roam, transmit diseases and less likely to bite.

Because of BARCS' influence and notoriety in the national animal welfare community, Baltimore City was selected to receive a $1M in-kind grant for TNR. Over a three-year period (2013-2016), with financial support from Best Friends Animal Society and PetSmart Charities, BARCS launched and continues to run the BARCS Community Cat Program (BCCP), a high-volume TNR program serving Baltimore City. This program has resulted in more than 10,000 outdoor cats and kittens being vaccinated, altered and returned to their outdoor communities.

Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake, Councilman Robert Curran and several other Baltimore City Councilmembers showed their support of the program when they accepted the award at a press conference informing the community of its benefits.

BARCS' SUCCESSES AND DATA

Since the program's inception, BARCS has seen a 9.6% decrease in intake of adult cats and an impressive 54% decrease in intake of kittens under the age of six months. This decline in unowned cats being housed in our shelter has positively decreased feline euthanasia by 73%. BARCS' live release rate for shelter cats went from 60% prior to the program to over 90%. In addition, thousands of Baltimore City residents were provided with free assistance, over 1,500 colonies of healthy altered cats (ranging from 1-100 in each colony) have been through the program and are now managed by their Baltimore City resident caregivers, thousands of cats and kittens received additional medical care, and hundreds more were placed in alternative positive outcomes such as adoption and foster care when those options were available.

In 2016, when BARCS' initial three-year grant funding for the BCCP ended, the Maryland State Department of Agriculture and the Petco Foundation recognized the success of the program and committed to $400,000 in continued financial support through 2017. Through this funding, BARCS will continue to spay and neuter 2,500 - 3,000 outdoor cats and kittens annually. Several other nonprofit organizations and individuals also continue to do TNR programs, all resulting in controlling the outdoor cat population in Baltimore City.

ADDRESSING CONCERNS

Through our history and data collected, we have seen firsthand the positive impact of a TNR program. However, on occasion, residents have questions or concerns about TNR that need to be addressed in order to fully understand its benefits.

Just prior to the hearing, there were two concerns that were shared with me by Councilman Henry and resulted in the hearing being requested. One concern is regarding the consequences of feeding outdoor cats and the other is about returning cats to their outdoor homes. Both of these practices are vital parts of any community cat program and programs will not be successful in lowering the population without them.

I'll begin by addressing the concerns of feeding outdoor cats. As stated above in the history, making it illegal to feed cats in Baltimore City (prior to 2007) did not result in a decrease or stabilization of feline populations. These provisions meant resources and education about outdoor cats weren't being provided to citizens. It is important that BARCS, neighboring shelters and TNR groups in our community, as well as Baltimore City government are united in this effort. Through our current community cat program, we work with thousands of compassionate Baltimore City residents who care about the cats and want to help provide for them. Many feel a connection to the cats and don't want to see them suffer. As a community, we should be embracing humane treatment of all living beings and not revert back to punitive action for compassionate acts. We want residents to continue to come to us for assistance, so we can

provide them with resources to combat the problem, rather than citizens shying away from seeking help.

Additionally, when feeding outdoor cats was illegal in Baltimore City, the city's rat problem was not any better than what it is today. Therefore, the concern of food provided to outdoor cats being an attraction for rats does not hold merit, and does not increase the rat population. The trash and sanitary issues we face in our city are not a result of the outdoor cat population—these are human issues. We need to instead work together to ensure all trashcans are sealed tight, dumpsters are closed and trash is properly disposed of. In addition, all Baltimore City agencies should be encouraging residents to follow proper feeding protocols for outdoor cats and discourage them from feeding any other wildlife.

The second concern as shared with me by Councilman Henry is that some residents do not want the cats returned to their neighborhood after trapping and neutering. This third step of "returning" is a vital part of the TNR program as there are little to no other options for the cats. In the past, shelters were flooded with outdoor cats trapped by Animal Control agencies and thus euthanasia rates for kittens and cats were at an all-time high. Through history, it has been proven that trapping and removing cats from an area does not stop the problem. More cats and/or other wildlife move into the area because of existing food sources. This is called the vacuum effect. However, if colonies are spayed and neutered and properly cared for in place, it has been shown that the colonies help displace the rodent population and/or may prevent new animals from moving into the area.

As a lifesaving organization, BARCS cannot condone returning to the old practices of killing of innocent animals, as per the protocol our city once followed. If an animal that lives outdoors is trapped, it should be returned to its home, since there are little to no humane alternatives. When an opportunity to place a kitten or cat into a foster or adoption program is appropriate, we provide that solution. However, this is not usually an available option for the majority of the outdoor cats due several factors such as lack of space in shelters, the cats' behavior which is only appropriate for outdoor living, and even the attachment a caregiver has for the animal.

Although there are some residents that do not want cats in the neighborhood, there are dozens of other neighbors that do. Every day we receive 20-30 emails, calls and text messages from community members that ask us for our assistance in educating, training, and providing BCCP's services for the cats in their neighborhood. Our focus is to continue to work with the community to educate them and get them involved in being part of the solution. For the minority of residents that do not want cats in their neighborhood, the BCCP provides deterrents for free to try to keep those cats off of their property.

Each situation needs to be a conversation. We need to work together for the best solution for everyone, with killing not being part of the answer.

CONCLUSION

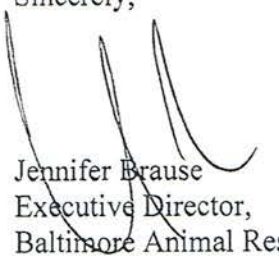
BARCS is committed to serving the animals and members of our community. Each of our lifesaving programs and services are all working towards a day when all dogs and cats in our city

are cared for in homes or adoption agencies—each with medical care and spayed/neutered. But, at this present time, the reality in our city is that there are thousands of homeless animals. It is vital that we use our feline shelter cages to house once-owned, indoor cats, who cannot thrive without human care—not outdoor animals.

The outdoor cat population in our city is an enormous problem that would have only continued to grow if not for the implementation and sustaining of the TNR Baltimore Community Cat Program. This program is the most humane way to decrease the community cat population, provide cats with resistance to illness and disease, and to support the Baltimore citizens already caring for them.

We sincerely hope that you will join us in creating a more humane environment for our community cats in Baltimore.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Brause
Executive Director,
Baltimore Animal Rescue and Care Shelter, Inc.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Chester Clark <elvismorte@yahoo.com> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 9:32 PM
Reply-To: Chester Clark <elvismorte@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: Christi Metropole <christi.metropole@straycatalliance.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

Before I learned about Stray Cat Alliance my partner and I were trapping and spaying/neutering on our own. And before Fixnation we were paying thousands of dollars out of our own pockets to help reduce the population. But even with these hardships we would NEVER be in favor of killing feral cats. W e want to reduce the number to zero through HUMANE efforts that groups like SCA and Fixnation provide. Before our efforts our street in LA had 30 or more cats. The colony now has five, well maintained feral and no unfixed cats or kittens. TNR WORKS!

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

Alyssa Clark
1452 Fairbanks Pl.
Los Angeles, CA 90026

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Support Plan

1 message

Amanda T aylor <abtfilm@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 4, 2017 at 11:47 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

I agree with this plan, and I'm outraged that we have to fight to make it happen.
Thank you for taking a stand and trying to put pressure on the powers that be to do the right thing already.

However, between you and me I honestly do not believe in putting feral cats back on the streets, as they will eventually die horrible deaths being hit by cars, at the hands of psychotic humans, or from being attacked by dogs or predators, or from simple over exposure to the heat, and or disease.

So releasing them isn't humane or kind ultimately.
Just postponing a terrible and cruel conclusion.

Friendly strays should be re-homed through the shelters if possible.
Wild ferals should be put down.

And spay and neuter laws should be upheld by vets and by the city for both cats AND dogs.

I know I'm preaching to the choir, but this problem has me so angry.
The city needs to mandate that vets spay and neuter their clients pets, and that those surgeries are subsidized so clients can afford them. Period.

And the city must investigate backyard breeders - or deputize citizens to do the job for them.
As you know, on any given day on Craigslist and in the paper, there are dozens of puppies being sold by back yard breeders hoping to make a buck. Sometimes they can't even spell the name of the breed correctly. These people must be stopped. And the cost of a breeder's license must be increased from $300.00 a year, which is ridiculous, to at least $500 - 1000.00 annually, particularly within LA county.

We don't have to re-create the wheel here, Norway has been very successful with managing their animal populations - we can do the same and stop this flood of euthanizing thousands of animals annually.

Thank you for listening and thank you for all that you do.

Best,

Amanda Taylor

--
www.amandablisstaylor.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat plan support

Amy Arce <amybridgetarce@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 3:00 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potenal environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the posiv e impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained populaon draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other parcipa ng cies, and I am advocang for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reducon in feline intake and a 65% reducon in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 a. er instung a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an esma ted 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.
- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and ki ens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indicaon that the current, reacv e strategies employed in dealing with the city's unwanted cats are neither humane nor effecv e and the number of cats has increased.

These stas cs demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizaons, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revoluonar y progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the ciz ens of San Jose. The community cannot effecv ely curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proacv e, broad-based educaon, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

*O en among the environmental / public health concerns raised relang to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonoc contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal populaon requiring our a enon on this point. Even so, mig aon of such risks can be found in populaon reducon by the most effecv e and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potenal to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat populaon, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide inia v e.

Sincerely,

Amy Arce

7014 Lanewood Ave #1

LA 90028

323.620.4260

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

1 message

Amy Caffero-T olemy <amycaffero@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 2, 2017 at 10:55 AM
Reply-To: "amycaffero@yahoo.com" <amycaffero@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Good morning,
I wanted to take a minute to send you an email to let you know how important TNR is for both the community and the cats. Shelters that are forced to take in these cats and the kittens that result from unknown fixed cats are forced to murder them because they are unwanted. As a volunteer doing TNR for more than six years I know that I have personally stopped thousands of unwanted kittens being born. Please allow TNR to continue, allowing the cats to return back where they are trapped is the only humane response to overpopulation that we face.
Thank you for your time.
Amy Caffero-Tolemy, PsyD
Sent from a cell phone, please excuse any typos.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

Amy Halloran <amyhalloran@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 9:55 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

To Whom it May Concern:

I am aware that the City of Los Angeles is considering a new proposal to implement a Citywide Cat Program that would provide funding and support to community groups that engage in spay/neuter, humane trap/neuter/return (TNR), education about community cats, and outreach programs for cats. I believe that such a program is a long time coming and much needed in a city that has an undeniable problem with overpopulation of unowned cats trying to survive in neighborhoods where they are unwanted. There are clearly two issues at hand here: 1) citizens of Los Angeles who don't want excessive number of feral cats in their neighborhoods and 2) non-threatening and innocent animals that are reproducing at a rate far beyond our ability to care for them or find homes for potentially domestic pets.

Our city and county animal control teams spend much of their time responding to requests to help abate community cats. The terrified animals are simply collected, impounded and then killed in the city shelters, since most community cats aren't ready to be adopted into homes right away. This is a huge waste of time, resources, and of course, extremely inhumane. Educating the general public about how to prevent unwanted animals from being born, and then to humanely solve their local cat overpopulation program with clear access to well funded TNR programs would be hugely effective in humanely reducing the number of unwanted cats on Los Angeles streets. Such a program is a win-win proposition—for the citizens of LA, the city animal control services, and for the harmless animals suffering unnecessary in a city, state, and country with the resources and means to humanely solve such challenges.

Sincerely,

Amy Halloran

5960 Chula Vista Way
LA CA 90068
323-969-8920

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide CA T PROGRAM

Amy Nicole <amynicole4love@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 8:03 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

It is essential this program takes place to ensure decency and health moving in conjunction with the 21st century ideals of compassion, innovation and common sense-!!!

I have seen TNR work--- there is no other way-! The people doing this on their own out of their own pockets are heroes for cats and the city-!!! Please don't pass up this opportunity to do the right thing!

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Sincerely,

Amy Nicole Purpura
310-503-3296
Los Angeles 90026

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Amy <amyd1968@hotmail.com> Sun, Oct 15, 2017 at 7:40 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I'm a lifelong resident of LA, born here and never lived anywhere else.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs are humane and the right thing to do to lessen the issue of cat overpopula on.

I also support the proposed use of city facili es to provide educa onal programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. There are many LA residents who do not know how important it is to neuter and spay free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administra ve and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Steriliza on Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat popula ons and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat popula on and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collabora vely with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organiza ons to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Amy Wol. erg

1817 N. Fuller Avenue

Los Angeles, CA 90046

213-280-6269

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Stacy K <anastaciakayne@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 12, 2017 at 12:51 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Good afternoon,
I would like to share my position regarding the proposed cat plan. It is not only very important to myself, but also to our community and the animals, for outreach, education, participation, and funding to be provided to save lives and kittens. Trap, spay/neuter, release (TNR) and more accessible spay/neuter is criticial and necessary. Killing about 400 cats/kittens a month is not, and needs to stop.
Thank you for your time, and for considering my commentary on this matter.

Anastacia

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Andrea Vogel <andrealynn17@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 7:33 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,
Andrea Vogel
1022 Coronado Terrace
Los Angeles, 90026
626-375-5867

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Andy Echeverria <quitopop@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 4:10 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Andres Echeverria

418 1/2 Veteran Ave, Los Angeles CA, 90024

310-430-2126

--

October 30, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

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It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Thank you for considering my letter and the importance of saving lives and controlling cat populations at the same time.

Sincerely,

Angela Hill
178 N Meridith Ave
Pasadena, CA 91106

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

angelica meng <angelicameng@hotmail.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 4:49 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of Los Angeles, I strongly support the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I am in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. I do NOT support the killing of cats in shelters. Lost cats are sometimes euthanized for space and minor health issues along with community cats, some of them before their photo is posted for their owner to see. This is a horrible injustice for LA residents and our pets.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats and lost cats. As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations. It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR. I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Angie Meng
3068 Chadwick Dr. Los Angeles, CA

October 12, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

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I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to Humane efforts to manage cat populations and I DO NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs, and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and have saved many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community. These stray cats deserve to live a long, healthy life.

Sincerely,

anita kuhn

Anita Kuhn

909 S. Cloverdale Avenue

Los Angeles, CA 90036

310/403-3096

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Anita <anitaszafran@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 17, 2017 at 2:53 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I strongly support the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) is the humane approach to solving community cat populations. It effectively saves cats' lives while addressing community concerns and STOPS the breeding cycle. Studies and communities with TNR are proven that TNR reduces and stabilizes populations of community cats.

Please FUND the Citywide Cat Program and the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

Please also include changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). It's very important that cat trap rental fees are only waived if the intended use is for TNR.

Our tax dollars should go to humane efforts to manage cat populations and not supporting the killing of community cats in shelters.

I am so glad that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Anita Szafran

929 Idaho Ave #1

Santa Monica, CA 90403

(310) 458 6944

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Ann Wallace

215 S Santa Fe Ave

S-18

Los Angeles, CA 90012

310-714-2508

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Los Angeles Cat Program

Ann Zumwinkle <ann@zumwinkle.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 9:11 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Hello Dr. Jan Green Rebstock,
I and my neighbors sincerely hope that the City of LA agrees to fund all LA feral cat foundations and non-profits that work to spay and neuter feral cats.

We are overrun in our community here (there are 1-2 colonies on every block here in West Adams), and it is only getting worse. I myself am feeding 7 cats, the remnants of a much larger colony created by my neighbor who didn't understand how to spay/neuter them. I and a friend got 16 of those colony cats spayed/neutered about 4 years ago. And then my neighbor left the state!

I trapped and spayed/neutered a colony down in Inglewood last year, and managed to find vouchers from ASPCA. But there are so many more that need caring for.

Please help fund spaying/neutering programs!

Thank you so very much,

Ann Zumwinkle
ann@zumwinkle.com
www.zumwinkle.com
(323)737-3742

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Anne Hakes <annehakes@mac.com> Sun, Oct 22, 2017 at 7:00 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Please support the proposed cat program to help spay, neuter, return feral cats to neighborhoods. Without a program, kittens are being killed at an astounding rate.
Thank you,

Anne Hakes

2203 W 20th St
LA 90018
213-321-1629
Annehakes@mac.com

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Annette Goode-Parker <annette.goodeparker@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 4:40 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering Programs
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a r esident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Pr ogram because I want to know that my taxes ar e going to humane efforts to manag e

cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance, Fix Nation, Feral Cat Caretakers Coalition, and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with these firms and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Annette Goode-Parker
P O Box 83553
Los Angeles, CA 90083

Anthony Clark

Email: anthonyclark500@hotmail.com
1718 Esplanade, #415
Redondo Beach, CA 90277
Cell (818) 497-1133

VIA EMAIL ONLY
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015
Attn. Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing this correspondence in connection with the proposed Citywide Cat Program and to express my support for this program as a long-time tax paying citizen of the City of Los Angeles.

As a concerned citizen, I wholeheartedly agree that the trap, neuter and return (TNR) programs have had a profound impact and am expressing my strong support for this humane solution during the open comment period per the Environmental Impact Report.

I believe The TNR programs significantly reduce cat populations in a humane, yet cost effective manner. I believe it is extremely immoral to expend tax payer funds to facilitate the killing of free roaming cats. These cats are already residents in their own right, are beloved by many, including many children, and thus spaying or neutering them can only foster and promote a far more favorable relationship between citizens and public agencies than the contrary.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. I think it paramount that people, especially young people, are educated on the history of domesticated animals, as well as the importance of being humane caretakers of them.

It is also important that the program include changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I respectfully request that you and others involved in this decision-making process do not allow or condone the killing of innocent cats in shelters. As a supporter of Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs, I am privy to their exceptional work in the community and their

continuing to humanely manage our city cat population, saving thousands of cats from being slaughtered in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community and hope this relationship continues.

Thank you in advance for your anticipated understanding, courtesy, and support of the foregoing.

Sincerely,
Anthony Clark

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Anthony Montapert <amontapert@roadrunner.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 7:49 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock,

I strongly support the new proposal being considered by the City of Los Angeles
to implement a Citywide Cat Program that would provide funding and support to
community groups that engage in spay/neuter, trap/neuter/return (TNR), education
about community cats, and outreach programs for cats.

Sincerely,
Anthony Montapert

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan

1 message

Anya Soydova <asoydova@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 12, 2017 at 12:32 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Jan,

I'd like to express my full support for the proposed "Cat Plan" and overturning the city-wide injunction which contributed significantly to the current cat overpopulation crisis.

LA City July 2016- April 2017: Total cats, kittens and feral's DOA, died or euthanized is 3,998
All country shelters come in at about 9,000. So county and city combined about 14,000 cats and kittens were killed. What is causing so many kittens to enter the system? It's very simple - lack of accessible free spay neuter, and the TNR (trap, neuter, return-injunction) which means the homeless cat/kitten problem has exploded out of control. The city absolutely must overturn the absurd injunction and allocate funding for TNR programs.

Sincerely,
Anya Soydova.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

In Support of Cat Pogram from Armaiti May , DVM

Armaiti May <veganvet@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 31, 2017 at 12:01 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a practicing veterinarian and resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Having volunteered my surgery services on many occasions to spay and neuter feral cats, I can personally attest to the benefit these services provide to the community at large. Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization

Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Armaiti May, DVM

12405 Venice Blvd. #351

Los Angeles, CA 90066

(310)614-3530

Armaiti May, DVM, CVA
www.veganvet.net

Now I can look at you in peace; I don't eat you anymore.
—Franz Kafka, while admiring fish in an aquarium

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: Cat Program

work <workaaf@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 12:10 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

To Dr. Rebstock:

I support the proposed Citywide Cat Program (E1907610). There are many non-profits struggling financially to alleviate this problem. Help from the city in humanely decreasing the stray cat population would be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Ashley Fondrevay
5325 1/2 Village Green
LA, CA 90016
213-509-3329
workaaf@gmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Support for the Cat Plan

1 message

Ashley Long <ashleywump@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 4, 2017 at 11:14 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Hello, Ms. Green,

I write to you today to express my support of the "Cat Plan".

A lifelong cat lover, I have been aware of the issue of homeless cats and the actions (or, rather, inactions) that create them since I was a child. I grew up in a home that taught the value of proper medical attention for one's pets, including spay and neuter at the appropriate age to eliminate behavior issues as well as unexpected litters.

As an adult, now volunteering at a county shelter and fostering for a city shelter, I am consistently shocked at how many adult citizens lack awareness and education about spay/neuter. I have literally heard the phrase "My dumb cat keeps having kittens but I don't want to waste my money getting her fixed." I wonder how many children this person must have, because clearly science and sex education are not their expertise! For every household that is responsible, who complies with the Los Angeles law compelling spay/neuter, there is a household who doesn't understand how it works, doesn't care, or doesn't want to "waste their money". Clearly, an initiative that educates and advertises the many low cost and free spay neuter programs is sorely needed to reduce the number of cats who enter shelters each month.

TNR programs are a way to nip a significant portion of this problem before it starts. While I would very much like to see a fortification in animal task force and animal control staff to better police the spay/ neuter law --fining or compelling those who have not complied-- I realize that may be unrealistic for cost reasons. A strong TNR program will have a shockwave effect on the stray population and we will see the positive effects for years to come. You really can't go wrong.

Please consider this and the many other emails you must be receiving, and help Los Angeles end needless animal death and suffering. Stop the problem before it starts. Please support and push for the Cat Plan.

Ashley Long
Van Nuys, CA

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Supporting the Cat Program

C. Aurora d <celiaaurora7@hotmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 11:31 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Hi Jan,

I'm writing in support of the City Wide Cat Program proposed by LA Animal Services. Being someone who already traps feral cats, I know there is a huge problem. Too many kittens are born and taken to the shelter who can't handle them all. So very many get euthanized. It's a waste of time, resources and money. It's important that we can trap the adults so that they don't continue having litters. With funding being challenged we will be adding to the already existing problem and creating more stress on the already full shelters and those of us who spend countless hours already trying to clean up the situation. Please support a citywide cat program.

Thank you!

Aurora de Blas

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Ava <avasadripour@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 3:55 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a native of the city of Los Angeles, a cat lover and a proud board member of the Stray Cat Alliance family, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies. These paying/neutering programs are the smartest approach to controlling the downstream negative effects of the continuing unmitigated reproduction of cats, which ends thousands of lives and ultimately costs the city even more money. This is humane, but it is also smart policy.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Let's set the example for other cities in the right way to resolve the some of the problems humans have created with the domestication of animals. We owe it to these cats to be proactive through our compassion and progressive thought.

Sincerely,

Ava Sadripour

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

1 message

Ava Tramer <artramer@gmail.com> Fri, Sep 15, 2017 at 9:48 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello,

I would like to express support for the suggested cat program ideas. I think increased funding for TNR as well as increased funding for cat-related things is a great idea.

I just want to make sure there is no part of this that leads to putting down cats because of human complaints.

Thank you,
Ava Tramer

310-795-5114
4459 De Longpre Ave #3
Los Angeles, CA 90027
artramer@gmail.com

ANIMAL SERVICES

ENGINEERING
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING
Proposed Citywide Cat Program
September 28, 2017
East Valley Shelter, 14409 Vanowen St., Van Nuys, CA 91405
COMMENT CARD

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT GROUP
1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 600, MAIL STOP 939
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

Name: Beverly Berwald

Organization: LA Community Cats / City Ferals.

Address: 4048 A Lonzo Ave.

Zip Code: Encino, CA 91316

Phone:

E-mail: bberwald18@gmail.com.

COMMENTS: Attached is a presentation of GREEN Cats "employing" our eco-friendly com-cats as the official non-toxic pest control, fully endorsed by the City of Los Angeles.

Please use the back of this page if needed.

GREENCats is a campaign to save the lives of our urban community stray and feral cats (aka "Com-cats") by requesting that they be officially recognized by City Hall as non-chemical pest control. Both eco-friendly and cost efficient, neighborhood com-cats are unmatched experts in rodent extermination, and as such, they play a crucial role in the overall health of Los Angeles.

GREENCats is the winning alternative to the deadly poisons used in conventional pest control by utilizing our city's natural resource of homeless com-cats and placing them in well-managed TNR colonies for efficient rodent control. The result is a humane and progressive solution to ending the mass killing of homeless community cats while also minimizing the spread of toxic poisons.

City Hall endorsement of the *GREENCats* program will galvanize the media and general public to acknowledge the invaluable service com-cats provide neighborhoods as our City's official pest patrol, on duty 24/7 preventing rodent infestation.

Cities such as Ottawa and Rome take pride in their community feral cats and applaud the cost-saving service of rodent eradication that these homeless cats provide their communities. Neighborhood volunteers have established many well-managed TNR colonies that are endorsed by the local government. The cats are accepted as part of the city's natural landscape, respected for their collective contribution to rodent control at historical buildings and famous tourist sites.

This strategy of *GREENCats* pest control has proven extremely successful and cost-efficient. Many high-profile companies and private institutions in Los Angeles have adopted the barn cat concept of controlling rodent infestations. Disneyland, the Self-Realization Ashram, Cross Roads Schools, LA's Sports Coliseum, UCLA and the LAPD all employ community com-cats in TNR colonies on their properties to deter rodents.

Hopefully LA's Department of Parks, Animal Services, and even the Department of Health can be encouraged to implement a green-policy program for rodent control in our city such as *GREENCats*.

We all know the saying, "as California goes, so goes the nation." It's time we embrace our homeless feline residents as the asset they truly are and start recognizing the significant contribution they make by keeping this City's rodent population in check. Stop the killing of cats, and start bragging about them, "LA has *GREENCats*!"

Contact:
Beverly Berwald
LA Community Cats/City Ferals
4048 Alonzo Avenue
Encino, CA 91316
818-399-3986
bberwald@gmail.com

Articles: http://network.bestfriends.org/campaigns/felines/15558/news.aspx
http://lacommunitycats.com/Green_Cats_1.cfm
http://www.thepetitionsite.com/1/greencats-value-the-feral-community-cat-and-tnr-feral-cat-colony/

October 30, 2017

Via E-mail and US Mail

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015
Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Re: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Citywide Cat Program (E1907610)

Dr. Rebstock,

I submit these comments on behalf of The Urban Wildlands Group, Inc. ("UWG"), in connection with the Notice of Preparation ("NOP") an Environmental Impact Report ("EIR") for the proposed Citywide Cat Program ("the Project").

1540 Marsh Street,
Suite 110
San Luis Obispo
California 93401
ph: 805-593-0926
fax: 805-593-0946

babaknaficy@sbcglobal.net

Project Description Does Not Adequately Identify Project Objectives

A project description must identify the objectives sought by the proposed project. 2 Kostka & Zischke, Practice Under the Cal. Environmental Quality Act [Cont. Ed. Bar (2011)] § 12.13, p. 12-19 (rev. 3/17)). "The statement of objectives should include the underlying purpose of the project, and it should be clearly written to guide the selection of mitigation measures and alternatives to be evaluated in the EIR." Ibid. See, also 14 CCR Section 15124(b).

The NOP does not identify any project objectives; it merely lists a number of "key components" of the proposed Project. Nothing in the NOP or linked project description provides a coherent description of the objectives of the proposed Citywide Cat Program. Without an adequate description of project objectives, neither the public nor the drafters of the EIR could possibly know what the City's objectives may be, or whether the City's proposed project is capable of achieving its ultimate goals. Without this information, the public and the City officials have no adequate basis on which to decide whether to support or oppose the proposed Project. Likewise, without knowing the Project objectives, it would be impossible to determine whether the Project has been successful in achieving its core objectives.

Without identifying project objectives, moreover, the preparers of the EIR will not be able to evaluate project alternatives and mitigation measures, including those offered by the public. The EIR must identify a range of potentially feasible alternatives that could avoid or substantially lessen the project's significant environmental impacts. Pub.Res.Code §§ 21002, 21002.1(a), 21100(b)(4), 21150. "A major function of an EIR 'is to ensure that all reasonable alternatives to proposed projects are thoroughly assessed by the responsible official. An EIR's discussion of alternatives must include a discussion of a "no project" alternative to allow a comparison of the impacts of the project with the effects of not approving the project.'" San Joaquin Raptor/Wildlife Rescue Center v. County of Stanislaus (2007) 47 Cal.App.4th 713, 734; CEQA Guideline §15126.6(e)(1).

The EIR for the Citywide Cat Program will be required to identify and analyze a range of alternatives and potentially feasible mitigation measures to address the Project's significant environmental impacts. In the course of evaluating potentially feasible alternatives, the "EIR must explain why each suggested alternative either does not satisfy the goals of the proposed project, does not offer substantial environmental advantages [,] or cannot be accomplished." Save Round Valley Alliance v. County of Inyo (2007) 157 Cal.App.4th 1437, 1458. Alternatives analysis therefore requires evaluation of the environmental impacts of alternatives that would achieve "most of the basic objectives of the project" in a manner that reduces environmental impacts.

The City may claim that the objectives of the project are the two stated goals of "No More Homeless Cats" and "Saving Animals' Lives." These are slogans, not project objectives. An objective must contain some specificity that articulates detail about future conditions and outcomes the program is intended to achieve. A statement of project objectives (not the means to achieve those objectives) is necessary to proceed in a CEQA process. An objective might be to reduce the number of free roaming cats in the City of Los Angeles; a means to achieve the objective would be enforcement of mandatory spay/neuter regulations. The program description described in the NOP does not contain objectives and therefore legally sufficient alternatives to the program cannot be conceptualized and analyzed. We will assume that an objective of the program is to reduce the number of unowned cats in the City and to reduce the impacts of owned cats on the environment.

Perhaps most importantly, the Animal Services Department should be required to transparently identify its objectives in order to enable the public and the decision- makers to intelligently decide whether they support the proposed Project, or not.

Sincerely,

Babak Naficy
Attorney for The Urban Wildlands Group, Inc.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Re: Citywide Cat Program E1907610

barbara eisenberg <barbeebarbvenice@yahoo.com> Fri, Oct 20, 2017 at 6:35 AM
Reply-To: barbara eisenberg <barbeebarbvenice@yahoo.com>
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: barbeebarbvenice@yahoo.com

Doctor Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 South Broadway,
Los Angeles, California

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I am in support of a spay/neuter/return program for Los Angeles's stray cat population. It is much more humane than just rounding them up for extermination.
These cats are, in actuality, performing a vital service to the citizens and for the general health of the City of Los Angeles, by making lovely snacks of the rats and mice which can spread diseases as well as do much damage to electrical wires and walls, etc.

Trap/Neuter/Return is a better way to control stray cat populations. It has been shown that when removing and euthanizing all cats in any particular area, the vacuum effect comes into play and the cats from other areas move into the void to lay claim to the newly vacated territory, thus cancelling out the intended effect.

The real solutions are education of pet owners to do spay and neuter, not just for their pet cats, but for dogs, as well. I have met so many people who have no social conscience when it comes to the suffering of their pets and offspring, which they allow to spring forth every 3 to 4 months finding it to be funny and amusing.

Until education is progressing on this issue, the only other way to prevent further increases of stray cats is the TNR program.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Barbara Eisenberg

BARBARA M. KAPPEDAL
1810 S. BENTLEY AVENUE, #201
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025
310/478-3680

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

BARBARA M. KAPPEDAL

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

kimama/buddadrum3 <buddadrum3@yahoo.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 8:18 AM
Reply-To: kimama/buddadrum3 <buddadrum3@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Hello,

Please support the 2017 Citywide Cat Program;
Some of the key components include:

- Engaging in or providing funding for the spaying or neutering of free-roaming cats (feral or stray) to be returned where they are from.
- Use of City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
- Implementation of a Modified Trap, Neuter, Return (“Modified TNR”) program, which includes establishing collaborative relationships with organizations engaged in TNR, utilizing Animal Services Centers for public outreach and training, guidance on how to address resident complaints regarding free-roaming cats, and waiving cat trap rental
- Adopting changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City’s Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allowing an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions.

Thank you,
Barbara Lasley
720-877-4503
8965 e florida ave, denver CO 80247
buddadrum3@yahoo.com

Virus-free. www.avast.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

BLG <njtsca@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 16, 2017 at 5:07 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Green, If you are considering ending TNR cat programs for Los Angeles, I ask that you consider all facts about the success for the whole environment as a result of cats that have been trapped, neutured & returned/released. They are no longer abandoned or hungry, since conscious people caretake them twice daily.
In Great Britain studies were done when Audubon Societies protested TNR -it has been proven that the cats no longer prey on birds, and they "cull" out only birds that would not have survived. Also, cats are essential to keeping down any rodents.
I live in L.A. over 25 years, and for almost 18 years I was a loving, thoughtful caretaker of feral & abandoned domestic cats. Several of my charges lived up to 12 - 17 years. I fed them, rain or shine, cold or hot & windy days & nights, provided rudimentary shelters & they trusted me enough I would catch them up every month & give them doses of flea-repellant so even my yard was flea free. If they needed Vet care, I caught them & had the Vet treat them.

Alley Cat Allies formed over 20 years ago, I have followed their literature & programs in other US cities. Alley Cat Rescue group is also reputable.

It is unforturnate that National Geographic issued documentaries degrading the importance of community cats . Bird societies seem also, mis-informed and discriminatory.

Over the years, I had to learn not to throw bird seeds or I would be deliberately creating an outdoor cafeteria - wild squirrels, possums & racoons are attracted & result in overproducing litters because they have too much food - more than natural foraging. Education cannot be overemphasized and I trust, your personal value of education & research this humane TNR issue for our sanctuary city & state, for all.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Barbara Lee-Gelman, 5121 Greenbush Ave., Sherman Oaks, CA 91423 (818) 789-4333

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program ~ Reflections of a Feral Cat by Marilyn V askovitch

Barbmalin@aol.com <Barbmalin@aol.com> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 7:53 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

To a small and powerful group of kind and caring people who give the lonely and forgotten feral cats a little care and a little hope where none exists.

I watch beneath the bushes as she fills my dish this day,
I only venture out to eat when she has gone away.
I hope she understands me when I back away and hide,
I hope she knows she's all I have, there's no one on my side.
I wish I could tell her that I really don't want to run,
I hope she understands that it's nothing that she's done.
I'd love to have her pet me and stroke my weary head,
But fear will overcome me and I run and hide instead.
When she looks into my eyes, I know she feels my pain.
I know she wants to take me far away from all this rain,
And when I'm cold and shiver and winds begin to blow,
She comes to give me comfort when I'm feeling lost and low.
Thank God that she has found me and I can feel her love,
I wish I could go home with her, as she cries to God above.
I know it really hurts her to see me live this way ~
I pray the Lord will care for her as she cares for me each day.

(edited by Barbara Malin ,we love our feral cats)

September 26, 2017

To Dr. Jan Green Rebstock,

My experience with trap, neuter and return programs (TNR) has been both successful and positive. Living in Hollywood for 14 years my wife Stephanie and I trapped neighborhood cats. All of them were successful and the breeding and fighting cycles ended. The cats lived peacefully amongst each other and several neighbor fed the small groups. Some people even adopted some of them into their homes. When we left Hollywood, we brought two of them with us and they have been wonderful pets and an important part of our lives.

Thank you,
Bill Pollock

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Barbmalin@aol.com <Barbmalin@aol.com> Mon, Oct 16, 2017 at 8:17 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello Jan,
I'm pleased to see that the City of Los Angeles is on board with the Community Cat Program. TNR is the only humane solution to controlling the feral feline population in Los Angeles. Community cats can definitely be an asset by keeping the rodent population under control with their non-chemical means of rodent elimination. Most importantly TNR will combat further feline population growth.
Please keep community cats out of City shelters where they will be euthanized. Instead ~ educate the public of the benefits they provide by making TNR the policy here in our city. TNR has proven to be successful in other cities across the nation. In addition, increasing the number of feline pets to five per household will be a welcome opportunity for cat lovers to adopt from our City shelters. Thank you in advance for doing the right thing for the community cats here in Los Angeles.
Sincerely,
Barbara Malin

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Barbmalin@aol.com <Barbmalin@aol.com> Sat, Oct 21, 2017 at 1:40 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

This second email includes my name, address & contact info.

Hello Jan,

I'm pleased to see that the City of Los Angeles is on board with the Community Cat Program. TNR is the only humane solution to controlling the feral feline population in Los Angeles. Community cats can definitely be an asset by keeping the rodent population under control with their non-chemical means of rodent elimination. Most importantly TNR will combat further feline population growth.

> Please keep community cats out of City shelters where they will be euthanized. Instead ~ educate the public of the benefits they provide by making TNR the policy here in our city. TNR has proven to be successful in other cities across the nation. In addition, increasing the number of feline pets to five per household will be a welcome opportunity for cat lovers to adopt from our City shelters. Thank you in advance for bringing back the voucher system & doing the right thing for the community cats here in Los Angeles.

Sincerely,

Barbara Malin
16545 Bircher St.
Granada Hills, CA 91344
818 307 2315

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

City wide sterilization fund

Brina Murad <seabiscuit499@yahoo.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 9:47 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Barbara Murad

5753 Hazeltine Ave
Sherman Oaks Calif 91401
818 259-0035

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Barbranne Herrera <barbsart@roadrunner.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 9:57 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Oct 28, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage

cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Barbranne Herrera

10 49 W 210th St. Torrance, CA 90502

310-897-215

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Re: Hi, please sign and send for Cat Program -

Barry Adler <barryadler@verizon.net> Wed, Oct 18, 2017 at 1:38 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Corinna Cechi <nemnofa@yahoo.com>

Plze confirm my vote .Thank y0u

On Oct 18, 2017, at 1:12 AM, Corinna Cechi wrote:

More info on the proposal find here
http://eng.lacity.org/citywide-cat-program-e1907610

Hi,
As animal lover & cat lover I want to ask you a huge favor .

The city of LA is considering a Trap-Neuter-Return program for stray cats that would save and improve cats' lives enormously . This would be a huge improvement to the current situation (the city has been completely uninvolved in saving cats' lives). Most cats that end up in shelters (pounds) are being senselessly killed and it does nothing to decrease or stabilize the stray cat population. THis program would change that and make a positive live changing impact for both, cats and humans.

The city is accepting comments from the public by email or mail.

It's important that as many people as possible contact them in favor of the program.

please include “Cat Program” in the subject line

Enclosed is a sample letter . Just fill in your name and address. You can email it or send by mail.
All comments are due by October 30, 2017

Please take a moment and fill out the letter and send by email or mail

Please also forward your contacts.

Thank you so much.
Corinna Cechi

Sample letter as attachment and here below:

SAMPLE LETTER:

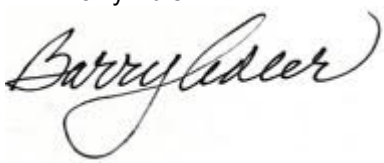
Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:
I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Los Angeles Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats, as well as the proposed increase to 5 cats per household.
It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming).
We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

NAME

Barry Adler



Address

1029 1/2 18th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90403

Phone number

310 828-2435

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Becca Scheuer <becca@angelcitypits.org> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 12:31 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to me that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. I would like to know that community members who are trying to do the right thing by bringing a cat to the shelter are not unknowingly taking it to its death because it is a community cat. I also believe that to reduce the number of unwanted kitten litters that overwhelm shelters every year, we need to be proactive toward spay/neuter of free-roaming cats.

I support the many cat rescue groups and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively many rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,
Becca Scheuer
becca@angelcitypits.org
724-799-1598

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

2017 Citywide Cat Program

Ben Kull <newben@me.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 11:27 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I've recently become aware of the proposed citywide cat program. As a Los Angeles resident, I'd like to express my support for this initiative.

I am a cat guardian and foster, aligned with an organization called the Stray Cat Alliance. Through this role, I've learned that animal sterilization programs can not only reduce the number of animals killed in shelters, but can also positively impact our communities, which are already home to many free-roaming cats. Further, such programs can improve the relationship between local residents and city agencies as the work of the agency will directly affect our local environments in a tangible way, the results of which showing clearly how the government can improve our neighborhoods and show compassion for life.

I also believe that education in the community with regards to animals is a worthwhile use of any allocated funds and my hope is also that there will be changes to the City's administrative and municipal codes, which will make it easier to access funds from the Animal Sterilization Fund for the purpose of spaying and neutering cats in our community.

Many of our neighbors are cat lovers. Cats are our companions and are beloved by a large percentage of the people in the community. This issue is important to us and we appreciate your attention to caring for those that need our help.

Thanks for reading.

All the best,

Ben Kull
1345 N. Hayworth Ave. #2
West Hollywood, CA 90046

Best Friends Animal Society

SAVE THEM ALL™

October 27, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

Best Friends Animal Society is a national animal welfare organization and leader in the promotion of the trap-neuter-return (TNR) method of managing unowned, free-roaming cats. Founded in 1984, Best Friends is committed to end the killing in America's animal shelters by building community programs and partnerships all across the nation. Our goal is to help every city in the country save at least 90% of the animals entering their shelters by 2025.

Our commitment to the animals and residents of Los Angeles dates back to the 1980s, and today Best Friends has more than 50,000 members in the city. In 2012, Best Friends launched No-Kill Los Angeles (NKLA), an initiative that brings together passionate individuals, city shelters, and an entire coalition of animal welfare organizations with the goal of making L.A. a no-kill community by the end of 2017. Five years ago, only 57.7% of cats and dogs were making it out of L.A.'s municipal shelters alive, with approximately 18,000 cats and dogs killed. In 2016, that number was reduced to 3,236, for an 82% reduction in killing in just four years. This year alone, Best Friends has committed more than $1.4 million in grants to fund NKLA efforts (spay/neuter surgeries, kitten nursery, animal transports, etc.). During the first eight months of 2017, our 132 partners in the NKLA Coalition have pulled more than 4,300 at-risk animals from L.A. Animal Services.

Best Friends also operates the NKLA Pet Adoption Center in West Los Angeles and a shelter/adoption center in Mission Hills that includes a spay/neuter and wellness clinic. Mission Hills is also home to our kitten nursery, where a team of dedicated volunteers has logged nearly 46,000 hours over the past two years, saving the lives of more than 3,000 neonatal kittens this year alone (through September).[1]

Best Friends operates more targeted TNR programs than any other organization in the country, and supports (via grants and consulting) similar programs operated by shelters and other animal welfare organizations. The results we've seen echo the findings of research studies demonstrating both the effectiveness of TNR to stabilize and reduce the population of cats at a

[1] Because neonatal kittens are fragile and require constant care, shelters rarely have the resources necessary to keep them alive long enough to be adopted; as a result, they are typically killed upon intake. In 2015, before the kitten nursery, 4,744 neonatal kittens were killed at LAAS shelters; this year, that number has dropped 52% to 2,268.

local, or "colony" level and TNR's broad public support (described in detail below). **For these reasons, we strongly support the Citywide Cat Program being proposed by Los Angeles Animal Services.**

Los Angeles' "pre-existing condition"

As noted in the Bureau of Engineering's Notice of Preparation, dated August 31, 2017, "BOE will prepare an [Environmental Impact Report] to analyze the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project and alternatives and identify any necessary mitigation measures." Any such effects must, of course, be measured against *existing* effects. As articulated in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for Citywide Cat Program, published by BOE in September 2013:

> "The presence of free-roaming cats throughout the City (including natural habitat areas and [Environmentally Sensitive Areas]) and the existing effects of cats on the environment is the pre-existing condition that forms the baseline for this CEQA analysis" (n.a., 2013b).

The Citywide Cat Program now being proposed is, first and foremost, a *sterilization* program; the cats targeted by the Program (in particular, its "Modified TNR program") are already living in Los Angeles. The potential environmental effects of sterilizing L.A.'s unowned, free-roaming cats are, if not negligible, more than offset by the many benefits associated with reduced breeding capacity. Using generally accepted figures (Julie K. Levy & Crawford, 2004) for litters per year (1.5) and kittens per litter (4.0), it's estimated that each female cat sterilized represents six births prevented in the first year alone (i.e., without considering the significant number of births prevented in subsequent generations). Reducing the number of kittens born to these cats provides an immediate and direct reduction in any potential environmental effects. Moreover, these benefits are accrued whether or not the Program *reduces* the population of L.A.'s unowned, free-roaming cats — since the "pre-existing condition" refers not just to this population (of unknown size) but also to a particular (also unknown, but presumed to be increasing) *rate of feline reproduction*.

This is a critical point, and one that was often overlooked or ignored in the comments submitted in response to the IS/MND. Comments focused on wildlife impacts, public health and safety risks, and water contamination, for example, generally failed to recognize that any such effects are all part of the "pre-existing condition." **We encourage BOE to remain mindful of this essential fact throughout the EIR drafting process.**

L.A. Animal Services

The injunction prohibiting the City of Los Angeles, its Board of Animal Services Commissioners, and its Department of Animal Services from "promoting TNR for feral cats and encouraging or assisting third parties to carry out a TNR program" (*Urban Wildlands Group et al. vs. City of Los Angeles et al.*, 2010) took effect in January 2010. Analysis of data from Los Angeles Animal Services (LAAS) shows an annual feline intake rate essentially unchanged since that time, and the annual intake of unweaned kittens between 2012 and 2017 (the period for which data are currently posted on the LAAS website) has also remained steady, decreasing an average of just 1.9% annually despite NKLA's concerted efforts to sterilize cats (Figure 1). Based on these results, it's clear that the City of Los Angeles cannot rely on non-profit animal welfare

organizations alone to reduce its population of free-roaming cats. Nor can the City rely on the efforts of these organizations alone to achieve its ambitious goal, as articulated in a resolution passed unanimously by City Council earlier this year, of "achieving the accepted no-kill live release [i.e., 90% or more] for all healthy and adoptable dogs and cats at Los Angeles Animal Services by December 31, 2017, or by as soon thereafter as possible."

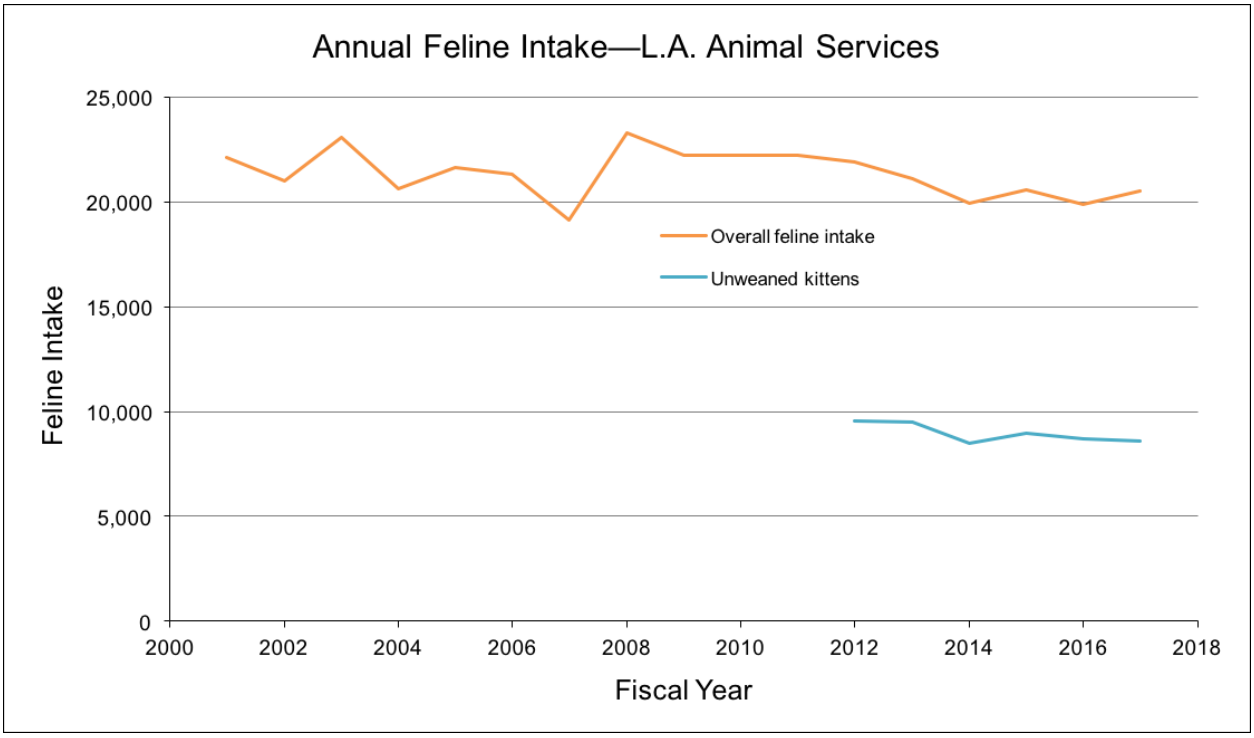


Figure 1. Feline intake data from L.A. Animal Services.

Nearly all of the cats and kittens included in LAAS's feline intake data are brought in to one of the agency's six municipal shelters "over the counter" by residents; only about 4.3% are brought in by animal control officers (ACOs). As is the case in shelter systems across the country, impounding healthy stray cats is considered a low priority for LAAS ACOs, since their focus is on protecting public health and safety (e.g., impounding stray dogs) and animal welfare (e.g., impounding and providing care for injured and sick animals found "at large"). Such prioritization is even more easily understood when seen in the context of their daunting workload: LAAS rarely has more than five or six ACOs on duty at each of its six shelters—responsible for responding to a range of animal-related issues (e.g., sick and injured animals, hoarding and cruelty cases, etc.), including some involving wildlife, in a timely manner across the City's 469 square miles. In addition, LAAS currently has 18 ACO positions unfilled due to budget restrictions.

Moreover, California state law provides no mandate for impounding unowned, free-roaming cats. As noted in the 2013 white paper, *Charting a Path Forward: Achieving California's policy to save all adoptable and treatable animals*:

> "State law requires shelters to take in some animals, such as dangerous, sick, injured, orphaned, and quarantined animals. However, the widespread assumption that shelters always 'have to' accept every animal is not true. Agencies have discretion in admitting many of the animals who arrive at their facilities. For example, *they are not required to take in healthy stray cats* or owner-surrendered animals" (n.a., 2013a, emphasis added).

Managing Los Angeles' unowned, free-roaming cats

There are only two methods proven to reduce the number of cats in a particular environment: targeted sterilization (i.e., TNR) or intensive eradication campaigns. At 112 square miles in total land area (roughly one-quarter the size of L.A.) barren Marion Island is the largest island from which cats have been successfully eradicated. There it took 19 years to exterminate an estimated 2,100–3,400 cats, using feline panleukopenia, poisoning, hunting and trapping, and dogs (Bester et al., 2002). And the costs associated with such campaigns are almost as unpalatable as the methods involved, ranging from $1,000 per square mile (where non-target species are of no concern) to nearly $112,000 per square mile (Campbell et al., 2011). Obviously, such methods would never be considered seriously for use in L.A.

The traditional approach to managing unowned, free-roaming cats in this country — impoundment followed, in most cases, by killing — has failed to produce any population reduction anywhere it's been put into practice. Indeed, no community has killed its way out of the "feral cat problem." This approach is also unpopular and costly, the poster child for failed public policy. Thus, TNR has become an attractive alternative, one that's been gaining popularity across the country for more than 25 years now.

The benefits of TNR

TNR is a commonsense, cost-effective solution for managing "stray" cat populations by preventing additional births instead of trying to house, feed, and kill more cats. The process is simple: cats are caught, evaluated by veterinarians, vaccinated, sterilized, and returned back into their original neighborhood. A number of case studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of targeted TNR programs to stabilize and reduce the population of cats at a local, or "colony" level (Julie K. Levy, Gale, & Gale, 2003; Nutter, 2005; Natoli et al., 2006; Robertson, 2008; Katzman, 2010; J. K. Levy, Isaza, & Scott, 2014; P. S. Miller et al., 2014).

Two well-documented examples illustrate the larger point. A survey of colony caregivers (caring for 103 cat colonies) in Rome, Italy, revealed a 22% decrease overall in the number of cats despite a 21% rate of "cat immigration." Although some colonies experienced *initial* increases, numbers began to decrease significantly after three years of targeted sterilization: "colonies neutered three, four, five or six years before the survey showed progressive decreases of 16, 29, 28 and 32%, respectively" (Natoli et al., 2006). (Such long-term decreases are unheard of where the traditional trap-and-kill approach has been used.) And in Randolph County, NC, a long-term study documented a 36% average decrease among six sterilized colonies in the first two years while three "control" (i.e., intact) colonies experienced an average 47% *increase* over the same period (Stoskopf & Nutter, 2004). As can be seen in Figure 2, the overall trend is unmistakable: colonies of sterilized cats are reduced in size over time, while colonies of intact cats increase in size over time. The results of this research are important to the EIR because, unlike computer models that assume colonies of larger size (e.g., 50 cats) and growth limited by environmental

carrying capacity (P. S. Miller et al., 2014), the colony sizes observed reflect typical colony sizes in Los Angeles (5 of the 8 colonies started out with 12 cats or fewer). **By providing a range of important resources, the Citywide Cat Program will increase the likelihood of reducing both the size and number of cat colonies across L.A.—thereby reducing any potential environmental effects.**

Integrating a robust TNR program with the shelter intake process can dramatically increase the efficiency of TNR efforts. Cats brought to the shelter by residents can be used to trigger the deployment of resources (e.g., educational materials, discount vouchers, volunteer trappers, etc.) to the location from which the cats came. Our experience with such programs suggests that for every cat brought to the shelter, 2–6 more cats from the same area can be identified and sterilized. (This, of course, is not possible under the terms of the current injunction against City-supported TNR.)

Summaries of addition studies and reports documenting the various benefits of TNR are included in Appendices A and B.

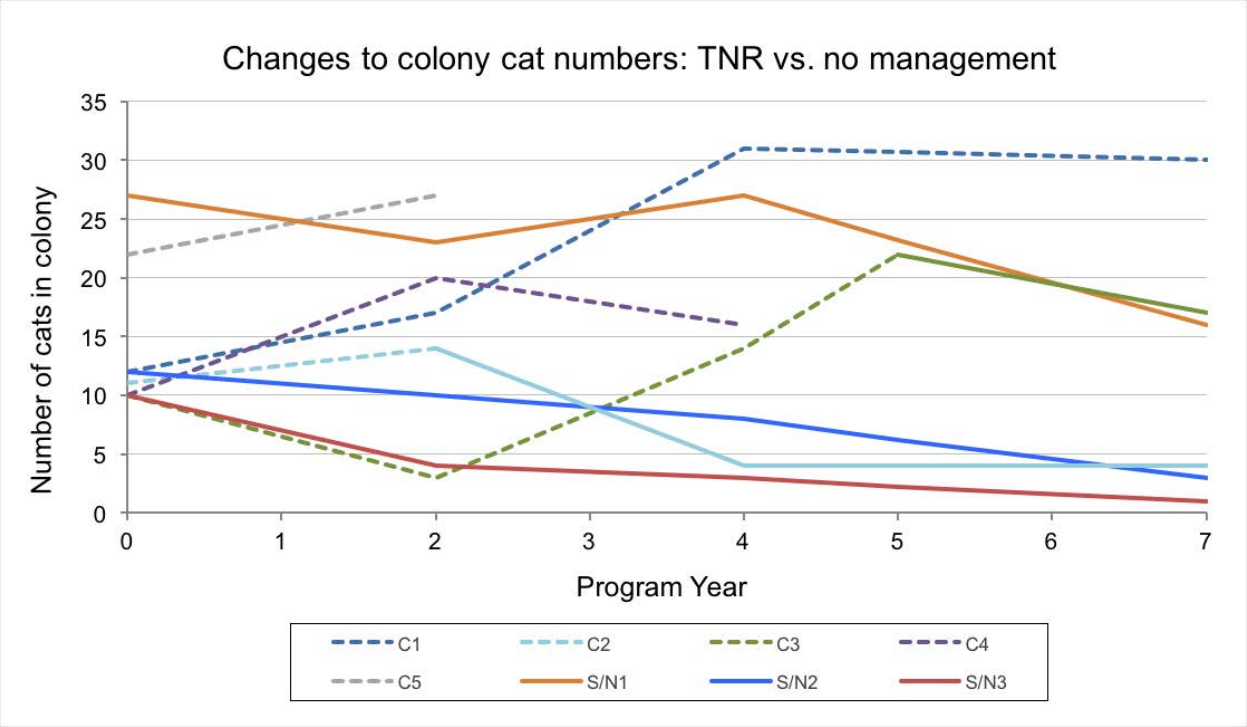


Figure 2. Comparison of unsterilized (C1–C5) and sterilized (S/N1–S/N3) colonies. Note: Three additional colonies sterilized via vasectomy and ovariohysterectomy are omitted here, as this technique is not typical of TNR efforts.

Broad Support for TNR

TNR is supported by the National Animal Care and Control Association (NACA, 2014), American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA, 2012), and American Bar Association (Weiss, 2017). In addition, multiple surveys have demonstrated broad public support (70–80%) for TNR (Chu & Anderson, 2007; Wald, Jacobson, & Levy, 2013; Wolf, 2015), reflecting attitudes aligned with those of 71% of U.S. pet owners who think animal shelters should be allowed to kill animals only when they are too sick or too aggressive for adoption. By contrast, just 25% think shelters "should be allowed to euthanize animals as a necessary way of controlling the population of animals" (Karpusiewicz, 2012). This broad support for TNR is reflected in the recent decision by the Los Angeles City Council to approve unanimously a " no-kill" resolution.

Summary

Best Friends strongly supports the City's commitment to become a no-kill community; the Citywide Cat Program being proposed by L.A. Animal Services is a critical component to achieving and maintaining this ambitious goal. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the draft EIR and look forward to participating in each step of the process to have the current injunction against City-supported TNR efforts lifted. If BOE has any questions about our recommendations, or the associated analysis, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully,

Gregory Castle
Co-founder and CEO
Best Friends Animal Society

Appendix A: Literature "snapshot"

Again, the Citywide Cat Program now being proposed is, first and foremost, a *sterilization* program, and the scope of the EIR should reflect this basic fact. The potential environmental effects of sterilizing L.A.'s unowned, free-roaming cats are, if not negligible, more than offset by the many benefits associated with reduced breeding capacity. Knowing that some stakeholders are likely to lobby for an EIR that's much broader in scope, we offer the following literature "snapshot."

The benefits of TNR

Targeted TNR (i.e., maximizing the number of cats sterilized at the colony- or neighborhood-level) offers several benefits over the inefficient approach that's been used for generations now: complaint-driven impoundment, often followed by lethal injection. These benefits include:

- Reduced shelter intake of cats and kittens
- Reduced shelter deaths of cats and kittens
- Stabilized and reduced community cat populations
- Reduced number of nuisance complaints

Published case studies

- 2006–2007
  Alachua County, Florida
  Researchers documented a 66% decrease in shelter intake of cats from a "target" zip code of focused TNR efforts, as compared to a 12% decrease from the rest of the county. Shelter deaths for cats coming from the target area decreased by 95% over the same period, compared to a 30% decrease observed in the rest of the county (J. K. Levy et al., 2014).

- 2010–2013
  San José, California
  Four years after implementing its return-to-field program, San José Animal Care and Services observed a 29% decrease in feline intake and a decrease in shelter killing "from over 70% of intakes in 2009, to 23% in 2014" (Johnson & Cicirelli, 2014).

- 1991–2002
  University of Central Florida (Orlando, Florida)
  A campus TNR program led to the adoption of nearly half (47%) of the 155 cats living on campus over an 11-year observation period. In 2002, just 23 cats remained on campus (Julie K. Levy et al., 2003).[2]

- 1992–2009
  Newburyport, Massachusetts

[2] Some critics of TNR suggest that the large number of adoptions documented in this study are somehow "cheating" or misrepresenting TNR's effectiveness. But such critiques fail to acknowledge the obvious: without the TNR program, these kittens would likely have remained intact and soon been contributing to the local population.

After many years of TNR efforts, the last of the famous "wharf cats" died in December 2009. According to both Alley Cat Allies and the local paper, this colony once included something like 300 cats (Katzman, 2010).

Reviews and related studies

- A 2008 review of the literature on feral cats and feral cat control, including several studies of TNR, emphasizes the importance of context in effective management: "when considering feral cats, one solution does not fit all situations because all situations are different" (Robertson, 2008). Robertson (2008) found ample "scientific evidence that TNR under certain conditions can control the feral cat population, and is a viable, humane alternative to other methods previously used," and recommends "continued and increased funding (by private welfare organizations and by municipal and government agencies)… for long-term success."

- Although the campus of the University of KwaZulu-Natal's Howard College (in Durban, South Africa) is recognized as an "urban conservancy" (i.e., "urban areas interspersed with conservation-sensitive natural bush habitat and a nature reserve on the northern border" (Tennent & Downs, 2011), researchers were unambiguous in their recommendation that "a suitable and ongoing sterilization programme, which is run in conjunction with a feral cat feeding programme, needs to be implemented" (Tennent, Downs, & Bodasing, 2011) to control the population of feral cats. Removal, on the other hand, would likely create the "vacuum effect," thus "encourag[ing] subsequent reinvasion of the area. It may be more costly both financially in the long-term and in terms of effects on the indigenous wildlife populations if immigration of new, unsterilized cats were to take up residency on the campus" (Tennent et al., 2011).

- On a related note, hysterectomy has been used to control the population of feral cats at the Rio de Janeiro zoo beginning in 2001. Between 2001 and 2004, "the estimated population became stable, showing a trend to decrease" (Flavya Mendes-de-Almeida et al., 2006). Over the next four years, estimated population numbers dropped 58%, from 40 cats in 2004 to 17 cats in 2008 (F. Mendes-de-Almeida et al., 2011). This is in contrast to the failure of prior trap and kill efforts to eradicate the cats: "Before we started this work in 2001, the population of cats of the RIOZOO suffered constant interventions but without a pre-established methodology and only with the simple objective of eliminating the population. Therefore, the population of cats fluctuated, the animals showed weak social relations and behavioral interactions reflected by weak individual territorial defense, and this probably opened the way for high migration rates" (Flavya Mendes-de-Almeida et al., 2006).

- Using sophisticated population modeling, researchers with the Alliance for Contraception in Cats & Dogs have shown that "successful population management under conditions of demographic connectivity" could be achieved by sterilizing 30% of a given population every six months (P. S. Miller et al., 2014). Although the same modeling showed that comparable success could be achieved by removing just 20% of the cats every six months, the authors acknowledge that "economic, social and other considerations also will factor prominently into the final choice(s) among multiple management options" (P. S. Miller et al., 2014). Chief

among these social considerations is, of course, TNR's broad public support (Chu & Anderson, 2007; Karpusiewicz, 2012; Gibson, 2012; Wolf, 2015).

Public health issues

TNR programs offer a number of public health benefits, and are endorsed by the American Public Health Association's Veterinary Public Health Special Primary Interest Group (APHA, 2013).

Rabies

Data compiled annually by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention show the number of cats testing positive for rabies in the state of California has averaged fewer than two per year for the past 25 years. Of the 109 human rabies cases reported in the U.S. since 1975, 76 were attributed either to wildlife or were of unknown origins, 25 were attributed to dog bites (23 of which occurred outside the country), 7 to organ or arterial implants, and just one case was attributed to a cat (CDC, 1985; J. W. Krebs, Noll, Rupprecht, & Childs, 2002; J. W. Krebs, Smith, Rupprecht, & Childs, 1997; John W. Krebs, Mandel, Swerdlow, & Rupprecht, 2005; Monroe et al., 2016). Since 1960, only two cases of human rabies in the U.S. have been attributed to cats (CDC, 2012).

Toxoplasmosis

While toxoplasmosis is a legitimate public health concern, "epidemiological studies often disagree on important risk factors for infection and disease, making health recommendations difficult to uniformly advocate" (N. J. Miller, 2013). Moreover, data from the large-scale National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey reveal a significant decrease between 1988 and 2010 in age-adjusted seroprevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii* among people 12–49 years of age born in the U.S.: 1988–1994: 14.1%; 1999–2004: 9.0%; 2009–10: 6.6% (Krueger, Hilborn, Converse, & Wade, 2014). Over this same period, the popularity of TNR programs increased dramatically (Holtz, 2014), raising doubts about any suggestion that free-roaming cats pose a serious threat of infecting humans with the *T. gondii* parasite.

Moreover, researchers have found that "unmanaged feral cats" (defined as "cats removed from critical shorebird habitat by specialists through intensive trapping") are nearly 5 times more likely to be exposed to the *T. gondii* parasite than "managed feral cats," and nearly 12 times more likely to shed infectious spore-like oocysts in their feces (VanWormer et al., 2013). It's clear that these "managed feral cats"—"the majority of [which] were collected from small to large colonies in close proximity to people, where they had access to provided food sources (e.g., commercial cat food or discarded human foods) [by] animal control staff and local residents… in developed coastal areas"—are demographically similar to those comprising approximately three quarters of LAAS's annual feline intake. Simply put, these cats are not the public health threat they're often made out to be.

While reports of *T. gondii* and mental illness tend to attract lots of media attention, they routinely fail to demonstrate a causal link (Wolf & Hamilton, 2015). On the contrary, researchers conducting a longitudinal study in New Zealand recently found that "on the whole, there was little evidence that *T. gondii* was related to increased risk of psychiatric disorder, poor impulse control, personality aberrations or neurocognitive impairment" (Sugden et al., 2016).

And a large-scale study in England revealed "no evidence that cat ownership in pregnancy or childhood was associated with psychotic experiences in early and late adolescence" (Solmi, Hayes, Lewis, & Kirkbride, 2017).

Finally, the connection between domestic cats and *T. gondii* infection in marine mammals is often grossly exaggerated (Jessup & Miller, 2011). One 2015 study, for example, found that "spillover from wildlife, not pets" was largely responsible for *T. gondii* infection among sea otters along the California found (Lafferty, 2015). And the most recent sea otter census published by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) revealed that, whatever the source of *T. gondii*, 2016 was "the first year that the official index has exceeded 3,090, the Endangered Species Act delisting threshold suggested by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the threshold would need to be exceeded for three consecutive years before delisting consideration)" (Tinker & Hatfield, 2016). In fact, according to the USGS biologist leading the agency's sea otter program, "the otter population is likely at its highest level in at least 100 years" (Rogers, 2016). All of which challenges any suggestion that the ongoing presence of outdoor cats is contributing significantly to sea otter mortalities.

Flea-borne typhus

Although flea-borne typhus cases in and around Los Angeles have attracted a great deal of media attention in recent years (Fox, 2015; Gonzales, 2012), few accounts have pointed out that the increase in cases corresponds with the injunction against City-supported TNR. Indeed, according to data compiled by the California Department of Public Health, Los Angeles County (no breakdown by city was available) recorded an average of 13.8 cases annually between 2001 and 2009 and 61.9 cases annually between 2010 and 2016 (CDPH, 2017). Although one cannot assume a causal link between the injunction and the dramatic increase in flea-borne typhus cases, it's certainly the case that the injunction resulted in residents losing important resources (e.g., education materials, referrals to TNR groups, vouchers to have feral cats sterilized, etc.) that can be helpful in reducing cat numbers—and thereby mitigating the risks of infection.

Home Range of Cats

The issue of cats' "home range" was a point of considerable contention when the Mitigated Negative Declaration was made available for public comments in late 2013. Reviewing 19 studies, Liberg et al. observed that the size of a cat's home range tends to be smaller when food is plentiful and clumped; where food is scarce and widely distributed, on the other hand, a cat's home range tends to be larger (Figure 3). The reverse is true of cat density, which tends to be higher where food is plentiful and clumped and lower in areas where it's scarce and widely distributed (Liberg, Sandell, Pontier, & Natoli, 2000). One can reasonably assume, therefore, that the cats who make up the vast majority of LAAS's "stray" feline intake, living "in close proximity to people, where they had access to provided food sources" (VanWormer et al., 2013), have relatively small home ranges. In addition, there is evidence that sterilized cats have a smaller home range than do intact cats, though there is considerable variation in the data (Barratt, 1997; Kays & DeWan, 2004; Kitts-Morgan, Caires, Bohannon, Parsons, & Hilburn, 2015; Meek, 2003).

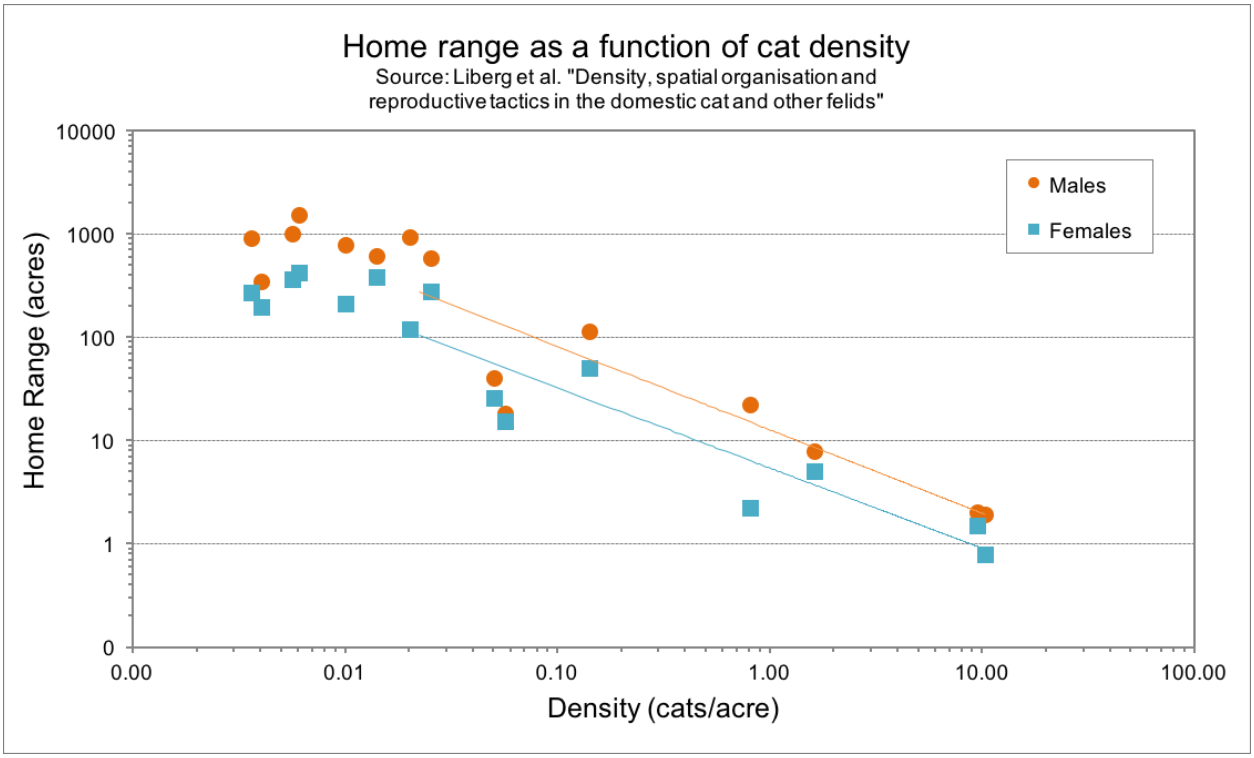


Figure 3. The size of a cat's home range tends to be smaller when food is plentiful and clumped; when food is scarce and widely distributed, on the other hand, a cat's home range tends to be larger. Density, by contrast, increases in the former case and decreases in the latter.

Appendix B: Research snapshot—How TNR Reduces Nuisance Complaints

Done properly, TNR is effective at humanely managing and reducing the population of community cats, and offers the additional benefit of reducing nuisance complaints. The surgical sterilization of cats (spaying females and neutering males) eliminates the production of the hormones estrogen and testosterone, which reduces the likelihood of various mating-related behaviors (yowling, fighting, spraying, etc.) that lead to such complaints.

Reviews and general statements

- According to researchers with the Alliance for Contraception in Cats & Dogs (ACC&D), "It seems to be widely accepted that male cats will be less likely to roam, urine spray, vocalize, and fight when they are sterilized." Summarizing their review of the relevant research, the authors of a 2013 report from ACC&D write: "Credible studies indicate that neutering reduces urine spraying and roaming in search of mates by male cats, and spaying eliminates estrous-associated behaviors in female cats, including aggression, vocalization and perhaps efforts to escape outdoors in order to mate" (Moldave & Rhodes, 2013).
- As the Humane Society of the United States explains in *Managing Community Cats: A Guide for Municipal Leaders,* published in cooperation with the International City/County Management Association, "community-wide TNR programs are effective" in part because they "decrease nuisance complaints by eliminating or dramatically reducing noise from cat fighting and mating and odor from unneutered male cats spraying urine to mark their territory" (HSUS, 2014).
- A 1996 "review (of) currently understood reasons for the problem of overpopulation and animal control measures, including sterilization, legislation, and education" points out various benefits of TNR programs, including a reduction in the kinds of behaviors that can lead to nuisance complaints: "Sterilize and release … programs not only address the overpopulation issue by preventing new litters, but also serve to reduce roaming, spraying of urine, and fighting among the cats" (Mahlow & Slater, 1996).

Specific case studies

- TNR efforts in Harrington, Delaware, where 550 cats (93 percent of the pre-trapping count) were sterilized and vaccinated, resulted in a 98 percent reduction in the number of nuisance calls (Brown & Kortis, 2014).
- Researchers studying the impacts of a TNR program on the Texas A&M University campus over a two-year period reported that the program "generally has been viewed as a success by the veterinary faculty and the university's pest control service." And "based on the decrease in the number of complaints … those (cats) who remain are less of a nuisance than previously they were" (Hughes & Slater, 2002).
- A 2002 paper published in the *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science* documents the impact of Orange County (Florida) Animal Services' TNR program, launched in 1995: "Complaints have decreased gradually, and only rarely has it been necessary to move colonies.... Despite the change broadening the definition of a nuisance complaint in the last 2 years, complaints decreased in FY 2000/2001. There were no changes in procedure or code to account for this decrease" (Hughes, Slater, & Haller, 2002).
- A two-year University of Florida study, reported in *The Veterinary Journal,* documented a

66 percent decrease in shelter intake of cats from a "target" ZIP code in Alachua County, Florida, as compared to a 12 percent decrease in the rest of the county. According to the study, "The reduction in intake was most likely to be due to several factors, including a decrease in kitten births via neutering, decreased nuisance behavior associated with breeding and territorial defense, and creation of alternatives to impoundment" (J. K. Levy et al., 2014).

- In Sanders County, Montana, cat-related calls to the only animal shelter in the county declined 84 percent (from 1,032 in 2009 to 166 in 2011) following the implementation of an intensive TNR campaign(HSUS, 2014).
- In Wichita Falls, Texas, community cat–related complaint calls to Wichita Falls Animal Control declined more than 90 percent (from 1,958 in 2010 to fewer than 200 in 2012) following the implementation of an intensive TNR campaign (HSUS, 2014).
- Documenting the results of their one-year observational study in "an urban region of Israel," researchers reported "lower rates of aggressive interactions among cats in the neutered groups" and "also found that almost no neutered-neutered agonistic male encounters took place." The results, published in the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association,* led the authors to speculate: "The decreased agonistic behavior of the neutered male cats relative to unneutered males may result in decreased cat fighting and vocalizations and thus may lead to fewer injuries and decreased disease transmission among cats and decreased noise disturbance for their human neighbors" (Finkler, Gunther, & Terkel, 2011). Note: The anticipated decrease in disease transmission has been documented elsewhere (Lee, Levy, Gorman, Crawford, & Slater, 2002; S. Little, 2011; S. E. Little, 2005).
- Neighborhood Cats, based in New York City and one of the country's most highly regarded TNR groups, was founded "when a few neighbors on the Upper West Side of Manhattan TNR'd a colony of approximately 30 cats living in the courtyard of one square block." Adoptions of kittens meant fewer cats in the area, and "once the nuisance behavior abated, residents of adjacent apartment buildings more readily accepted the cats' presence" (Kortis, 2014).
- Among the positive results of a three-year TNR program at the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center in Carville, Louisiana, was a reduction in the kinds of vocalizations that can lead to nuisance complaints: "Although differences in vocalization are difficult to measure directly, unwanted noise from cats fighting and from mating calls was commonly heard during nocturnal visits to the cats' living areas before the study. Three years later, nocturnal vocalizing had been greatly reduced and was not detected by the authors at any time during the three-year census" (Zaunbrecher & Smith, 1993).

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

BETSY BALLENGER <furball315@comcast.net> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 3:29 PM
Reply-To: BETSY BALLENGER <furball315@comcast.net>
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

To whom it may concern:

I have been made aware that some inhumane groups are threatening the successful use of TNR to manage feral cats in your area.

LA city shelters show that TNR is decreasing the percentage of cats that are euthanized. The opposition groups want the community cats to simply be killed. Not only is this approach inhumane, but it will lead to more community cats entering the area, not less. The biggest threat to the bird population is loss of habitat and glass windows, both caused by humans.

Please continue to carry out the TNR program as it has been proven all over the world that it works.

Thank you,

Marie Ballenger

Charlottesville, VA

"I hold that the more helpless a creature, the more entitled it is to protection by man from the cruelty of man."
Mahatma Gandhi

>^..^<

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

1 message

Beverly Berwald <bberwald18@gmail.com> Sat, Sep 30, 2017 at 1:16 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hi, Dr. Rebstock:

It was a pleasure meeting you Thursday evening at the East Valley Shelter regarding the Citywide Cat Program (proposed project).

I hope the short summary of GREENCats which I left in the comments box is useful. Please don't hesitate to call on me if I can be of help to you.

Sincerely,
Beverly Berwald
Founder
LA Community Cats/City Ferals
818-399-3986

ANIMAL SERVICES

ENGINEERING
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING
Proposed Citywide Cat Program
September 28, 2017
East Valley Shelter, 14409 Vanowen St., Van Nuys, CA 91405
COMMENT CARD

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT GROUP
1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 600, MAIL STOP 939
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

Name: Beverly Berwald

Organization: LA Community Cats / City Ferals.

Address: 4048 A Lonzo Ave.

Zip Code: Encino, CA 91316

Phone:

E-mail: bberwald18@gmail.com.

COMMENTS: Attached is a presentation of GREEN Cats "employing" our eco-friendly com-cats as the official non-toxic pest control, fully endorsed by the City of Los Angeles.

Please use the back of this page if needed.

GREENCats is a campaign to save the lives of our urban community stray and feral cats (aka "Com-cats") by requesting that they be officially recognized by City Hall as non-chemical pest control. Both eco-friendly and cost efficient, neighborhood com-cats are unmatched experts in rodent extermination, and as such, they play a crucial role in the overall health of Los Angeles.

GREENCats is the winning alternative to the deadly poisons used in conventional pest control by utilizing our city's natural resource of homeless com-cats and placing them in well-managed TNR colonies for efficient rodent control. The result is a humane and progressive solution to ending the mass killing of homeless community cats while also minimizing the spread of toxic poisons.

City Hall endorsement of the *GREENCats* program will galvanize the media and general public to acknowledge the invaluable service com-cats provide neighborhoods as our City's official pest patrol, on duty 24/7 preventing rodent infestation.

Cities such as Ottawa and Rome take pride in their community feral cats and applaud the cost-saving service of rodent eradication that these homeless cats provide their communities. Neighborhood volunteers have established many well-managed TNR colonies that are endorsed by the local government. The cats are accepted as part of the city's natural landscape, respected for their collective contribution to rodent control at historical buildings and famous tourist sites.

This strategy of *GREENCats* pest control has proven extremely successful and cost-efficient. Many high-profile companies and private institutions in Los Angeles have adopted the barn cat concept of controlling rodent infestations. Disneyland, the Self-Realization Ashram, Cross Roads Schools, LA's Sports Coliseum, UCLA and the LAPD all employ community com-cats in TNR colonies on their properties to deter rodents.

Hopefully LA's Department of Parks, Animal Services, and even the Department of Health can be encouraged to implement a green-policy program for rodent control in our city such as *GREENCats*.

We all know the saying, "as California goes, so goes the nation." It's time we embrace our homeless feline residents as the asset they truly are and start recognizing the significant contribution they make by keeping this City's rodent population in check. Stop the killing of cats, and start bragging about them, "LA has *GREENCats*!"

Best Friends Animal Society

SAVE THEM ALL™

October 27, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

Best Friends Animal Society is a national animal welfare organization and leader in the promotion of the trap-neuter-return (TNR) method of managing unowned, free-roaming cats. Founded in 1984, Best Friends is committed to end the killing in America's animal shelters by building community programs and partnerships all across the nation. Our goal is to help every city in the country save at least 90% of the animals entering their shelters by 2025.

Our commitment to the animals and residents of Los Angeles dates back to the 1980s, and today Best Friends has more than 50,000 members in the city. In 2012, Best Friends launched No-Kill Los Angeles (NKLA), an initiative that brings together passionate individuals, city shelters, and an entire coalition of animal welfare organizations with the goal of making L.A. a no-kill community by the end of 2017. Five years ago, only 57.7% of cats and dogs were making it out of L.A.'s municipal shelters alive, with approximately 18,000 cats and dogs killed. In 2016, that number was reduced to 3,236, for an 82% reduction in killing in just four years. This year alone, Best Friends has committed more than $1.4 million in grants to fund NKLA efforts (spay/neuter surgeries, kitten nursery, animal transports, etc.). During the first eight months of 2017, our 132 partners in the NKLA Coalition have pulled more than 4,300 at-risk animals from L.A. Animal Services.

Best Friends also operates the NKLA Pet Adoption Center in West Los Angeles and a shelter/adoption center in Mission Hills that includes a spay/neuter and wellness clinic. Mission Hills is also home to our kitten nursery, where a team of dedicated volunteers has logged nearly 46,000 hours over the past two years, saving the lives of more than 3,000 neonatal kittens this year alone (through September).[1]

Best Friends operates more targeted TNR programs than any other organization in the country, and supports (via grants and consulting) similar programs operated by shelters and other animal welfare organizations. The results we've seen echo the findings of research studies demonstrating both the effectiveness of TNR to stabilize and reduce the population of cats at a

[1] Because neonatal kittens are fragile and require constant care, shelters rarely have the resources necessary to keep them alive long enough to be adopted; as a result, they are typically killed upon intake. In 2015, before the kitten nursery, 4,744 neonatal kittens were killed at LAAS shelters; this year, that number has dropped 52% to 2,268.

local, or "colony" level and TNR's broad public support (described in detail below). **For these reasons, we strongly support the Citywide Cat Program being proposed by Los Angeles Animal Services.**

Los Angeles' "pre-existing condition"

As noted in the Bureau of Engineering's Notice of Preparation, dated August 31, 2017, "BOE will prepare an [Environmental Impact Report] to analyze the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project and alternatives and identify any necessary mitigation measures." Any such effects must, of course, be measured against *existing* effects. As articulated in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for Citywide Cat Program, published by BOE in September 2013:

> "The presence of free-roaming cats throughout the City (including natural habitat areas and [Environmentally Sensitive Areas]) and the existing effects of cats on the environment is the pre-existing condition that forms the baseline for this CEQA analysis" (n.a., 2013b).

The Citywide Cat Program now being proposed is, first and foremost, a *sterilization* program; the cats targeted by the Program (in particular, its "Modified TNR program") are already living in Los Angeles. The potential environmental effects of sterilizing L.A.'s unowned, free-roaming cats are, if not negligible, more than offset by the many benefits associated with reduced breeding capacity. Using generally accepted figures (Julie K. Levy & Crawford, 2004) for litters per year (1.5) and kittens per litter (4.0), it's estimated that each female cat sterilized represents six births prevented in the first year alone (i.e., without considering the significant number of births prevented in subsequent generations). Reducing the number of kittens born to these cats provides an immediate and direct reduction in any potential environmental effects. Moreover, these benefits are accrued whether or not the Program *reduces* the population of L.A.'s unowned, free-roaming cats — since the "pre-existing condition" refers not just to this population (of unknown size) but also to a particular (also unknown, but presumed to be increasing) *rate of feline reproduction*.

This is a critical point, and one that was often overlooked or ignored in the comments submitted in response to the IS/MND. Comments focused on wildlife impacts, public health and safety risks, and water contamination, for example, generally failed to recognize that any such effects are all part of the "pre-existing condition." **We encourage BOE to remain mindful of this essential fact throughout the EIR drafting process.**

L.A. Animal Services

The injunction prohibiting the City of Los Angeles, its Board of Animal Services Commissioners, and its Department of Animal Services from "promoting TNR for feral cats and encouraging or assisting third parties to carry out a TNR program" (*Urban Wildlands Group et al. vs. City of Los Angeles et al.*, 2010) took effect in January 2010. Analysis of data from Los Angeles Animal Services (LAAS) shows an annual feline intake rate essentially unchanged since that time, and the annual intake of unweaned kittens between 2012 and 2017 (the period for which data are currently posted on the LAAS website) has also remained steady, decreasing an average of just 1.9% annually despite NKLA's concerted efforts to sterilize cats (Figure 1). Based on these results, it's clear that the City of Los Angeles cannot rely on non-profit animal welfare

organizations alone to reduce its population of free-roaming cats. Nor can the City rely on the efforts of these organizations alone to achieve its ambitious goal, as articulated in a resolution passed unanimously by City Council earlier this year, of "achieving the accepted no-kill live release [i.e., 90% or more] for all healthy and adoptable dogs and cats at Los Angeles Animal Services by December 31, 2017, or by as soon thereafter as possible."

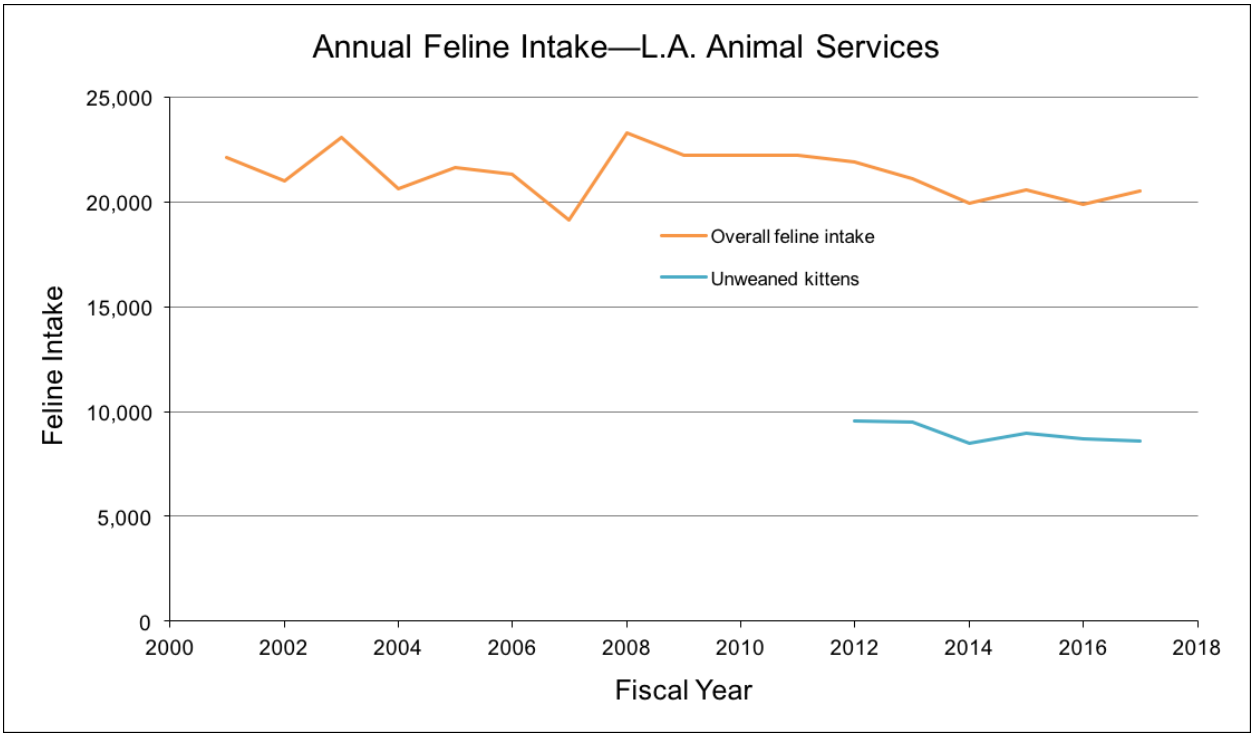

Figure 1. Feline intake data from L.A. Animal Services.

Nearly all of the cats and kittens included in LAAS's feline intake data are brought in to one of the agency's six municipal shelters "over the counter" by residents; only about 4.3% are brought in by animal control officers (ACOs). As is the case in shelter systems across the country, impounding healthy stray cats is considered a low priority for LAAS ACOs, since their focus is on protecting public health and safety (e.g., impounding stray dogs) and animal welfare (e.g., impounding and providing care for injured and sick animals found "at large"). Such prioritization is even more easily understood when seen in the context of their daunting workload: LAAS rarely has more than five or six ACOs on duty at each of its six shelters—responsible for responding to a range of animal-related issues (e.g., sick and injured animals, hoarding and cruelty cases, etc.), including some involving wildlife, in a timely manner across the City's 469 square miles. In addition, LAAS currently has 18 ACO positions unfilled due to budget restrictions.

Moreover, California state law provides no mandate for impounding unowned, free-roaming cats. As noted in the 2013 white paper, *Charting a Path Forward: Achieving California's policy to save all adoptable and treatable animals*:

> "State law requires shelters to take in some animals, such as dangerous, sick, injured, orphaned, and quarantined animals. However, the widespread assumption that shelters always 'have to' accept every animal is not true. Agencies have discretion in admitting many of the animals who arrive at their facilities. For example, *they are not required to take in healthy stray cats* or owner-surrendered animals" (n.a., 2013a, emphasis added).

Managing Los Angeles' unowned, free-roaming cats

There are only two methods proven to reduce the number of cats in a particular environment: targeted sterilization (i.e., TNR) or intensive eradication campaigns. At 112 square miles in total land area (roughly one-quarter the size of L.A.) barren Marion Island is the largest island from which cats have been successfully eradicated. There it took 19 years to exterminate an estimated 2,100–3,400 cats, using feline panleukopenia, poisoning, hunting and trapping, and dogs (Bester et al., 2002). And the costs associated with such campaigns are almost as unpalatable as the methods involved, ranging from $1,000 per square mile (where non-target species are of no concern) to nearly $112,000 per square mile (Campbell et al., 2011). Obviously, such methods would never be considered seriously for use in L.A.

The traditional approach to managing unowned, free-roaming cats in this country — impoundment followed, in most cases, by killing — has failed to produce any population reduction anywhere it's been put into practice. Indeed, no community has killed its way out of the "feral cat problem." This approach is also unpopular and costly, the poster child for failed public policy. Thus, TNR has become an attractive alternative, one that's been gaining popularity across the country for more than 25 years now.

The benefits of TNR

TNR is a commonsense, cost-effective solution for managing "stray" cat populations by preventing additional births instead of trying to house, feed, and kill more cats. The process is simple: cats are caught, evaluated by veterinarians, vaccinated, sterilized, and returned back into their original neighborhood. A number of case studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of targeted TNR programs to stabilize and reduce the population of cats at a local, or "colony" level (Julie K. Levy, Gale, & Gale, 2003; Nutter, 2005; Natoli et al., 2006; Robertson, 2008; Katzman, 2010; J. K. Levy, Isaza, & Scott, 2014; P. S. Miller et al., 2014).

Two well-documented examples illustrate the larger point. A survey of colony caregivers (caring for 103 cat colonies) in Rome, Italy, revealed a 22% decrease overall in the number of cats despite a 21% rate of "cat immigration." Although some colonies experienced *initial* increases, numbers began to decrease significantly after three years of targeted sterilization: "colonies neutered three, four, five or six years before the survey showed progressive decreases of 16, 29, 28 and 32%, respectively" (Natoli et al., 2006). (Such long-term decreases are unheard of where the traditional trap-and-kill approach has been used.) And in Randolph County, NC, a long-term study documented a 36% average decrease among six sterilized colonies in the first two years while three "control" (i.e., intact) colonies experienced an average 47% *increase* over the same period (Stoskopf & Nutter, 2004). As can be seen in Figure 2, the overall trend is unmistakable: colonies of sterilized cats are reduced in size over time, while colonies of intact cats increase in size over time. The results of this research are important to the EIR because, unlike computer models that assume colonies of larger size (e.g., 50 cats) and growth limited by environmental

carrying capacity (P. S. Miller et al., 2014), the colony sizes observed reflect typical colony sizes in Los Angeles (5 of the 8 colonies started out with 12 cats or fewer). **By providing a range of important resources, the Citywide Cat Program will increase the likelihood of reducing both the size and number of cat colonies across L.A.—thereby reducing any potential environmental effects.**

Integrating a robust TNR program with the shelter intake process can dramatically increase the efficiency of TNR efforts. Cats brought to the shelter by residents can be used to trigger the deployment of resources (e.g., educational materials, discount vouchers, volunteer trappers, etc.) to the location from which the cats came. Our experience with such programs suggests that for every cat brought to the shelter, 2–6 more cats from the same area can be identified and sterilized. (This, of course, is not possible under the terms of the current injunction against City-supported TNR.)

Summaries of addition studies and reports documenting the various benefits of TNR are included in Appendices A and B.

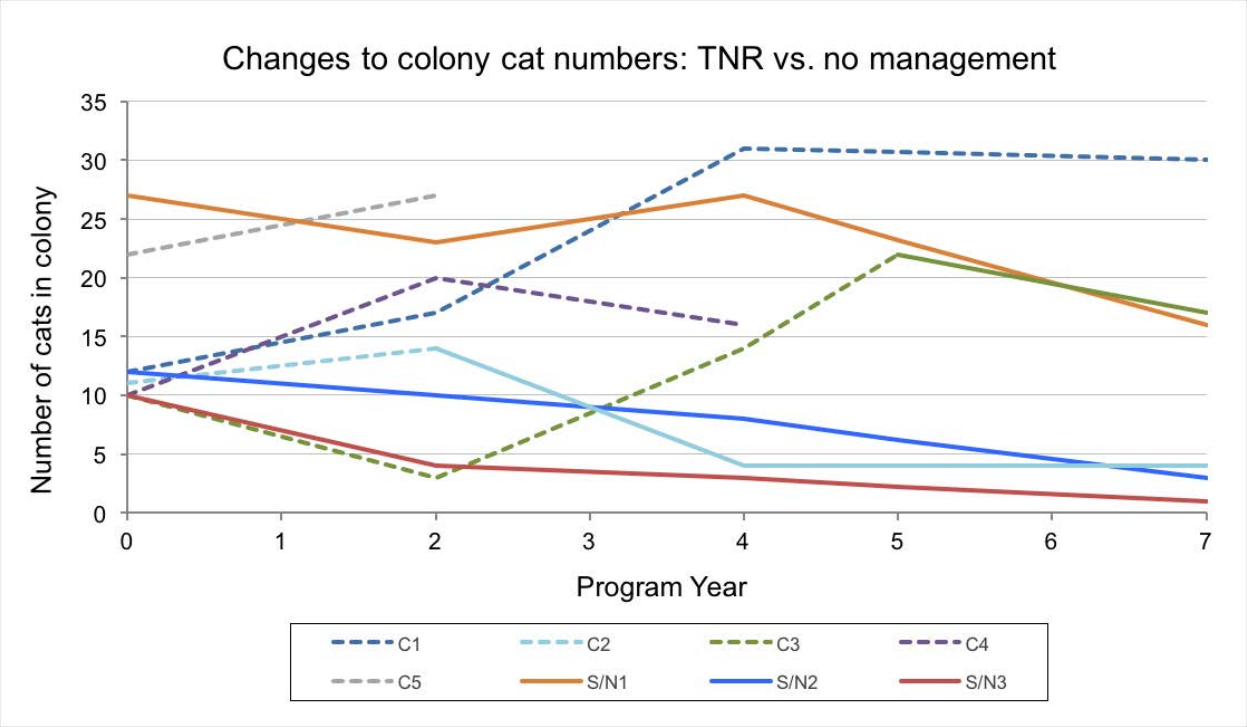

Figure 2. Comparison of unsterilized (C1–C5) and sterilized (S/N1–S/N3) colonies. Note: Three additional colonies sterilized via vasectomy and ovariohysterectomy are omitted here, as this technique is not typical of TNR efforts.

Broad Support for TNR

TNR is supported by the National Animal Care and Control Association (NACA, 2014), American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA, 2012), and American Bar Association (Weiss, 2017). In addition, multiple surveys have demonstrated broad public support (70–80%) for TNR (Chu & Anderson, 2007; Wald, Jacobson, & Levy, 2013; Wolf, 2015), reflecting attitudes aligned with those of 71% of U.S. pet owners who think animal shelters should be allowed to kill animals only when they are too sick or too aggressive for adoption. By contrast, just 25% think shelters "should be allowed to euthanize animals as a necessary way of controlling the population of animals" (Karpusiewicz, 2012). This broad support for TNR is reflected in the recent decision by the Los Angeles City Council to approve unanimously a " no-kill" resolution.

Summary

Best Friends strongly supports the City's commitment to become a no-kill community; the Citywide Cat Program being proposed by L.A. Animal Services is a critical component to achieving and maintaining this ambitious goal. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the draft EIR and look forward to participating in each step of the process to have the current injunction against City-supported TNR efforts lifted. If BOE has any questions about our recommendations, or the associated analysis, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully,

Gregory Castle
Co-founder and CEO
Best Friends Animal Society

Appendix A: Literature "snapshot"

Again, the Citywide Cat Program now being proposed is, first and foremost, a *sterilization* program, and the scope of the EIR should reflect this basic fact. The potential environmental effects of sterilizing L.A.'s unowned, free-roaming cats are, if not negligible, more than offset by the many benefits associated with reduced breeding capacity. Knowing that some stakeholders are likely to lobby for an EIR that's much broader in scope, we offer the following literature "snapshot."

The benefits of TNR

Targeted TNR (i.e., maximizing the number of cats sterilized at the colony- or neighborhood-level) offers several benefits over the inefficient approach that's been used for generations now: complaint-driven impoundment, often followed by lethal injection. These benefits include:

- Reduced shelter intake of cats and kittens
- Reduced shelter deaths of cats and kittens
- Stabilized and reduced community cat populations
- Reduced number of nuisance complaints

Published case studies

- 2006–2007
  Alachua County, Florida
  Researchers documented a 66% decrease in shelter intake of cats from a "target" zip code of focused TNR efforts, as compared to a 12% decrease from the rest of the county. Shelter deaths for cats coming from the target area decreased by 95% over the same period, compared to a 30% decrease observed in the rest of the county (J. K. Levy et al., 2014).

- 2010–2013
  San José, California
  Four years after implementing its return-to-field program, San José Animal Care and Services observed a 29% decrease in feline intake and a decrease in shelter killing "from over 70% of intakes in 2009, to 23% in 2014" (Johnson & Cicirelli, 2014).

- 1991–2002
  University of Central Florida (Orlando, Florida)
  A campus TNR program led to the adoption of nearly half (47%) of the 155 cats living on campus over an 11-year observation period. In 2002, just 23 cats remained on campus (Julie K. Levy et al., 2003).[2]

- 1992–2009
  Newburyport, Massachusetts

[2] Some critics of TNR suggest that the large number of adoptions documented in this study are somehow "cheating" or misrepresenting TNR's effectiveness. But such critiques fail to acknowledge the obvious: without the TNR program, these kittens would likely have remained intact and soon been contributing to the local population.

After many years of TNR efforts, the last of the famous "wharf cats" died in December 2009. According to both Alley Cat Allies and the local paper, this colony once included something like 300 cats (Katzman, 2010).

Reviews and related studies

- A 2008 review of the literature on feral cats and feral cat control, including several studies of TNR, emphasizes the importance of context in effective management: "when considering feral cats, one solution does not fit all situations because all situations are different" (Robertson, 2008). Robertson (2008) found ample "scientific evidence that TNR under certain conditions can control the feral cat population, and is a viable, humane alternative to other methods previously used," and recommends "continued and increased funding (by private welfare organizations and by municipal and government agencies)… for long-term success."

- Although the campus of the University of KwaZulu-Natal's Howard College (in Durban, South Africa) is recognized as an "urban conservancy" (i.e., "urban areas interspersed with conservation-sensitive natural bush habitat and a nature reserve on the northern border" (Tennent & Downs, 2011), researchers were unambiguous in their recommendation that "a suitable and ongoing sterilization programme, which is run in conjunction with a feral cat feeding programme, needs to be implemented" (Tennent, Downs, & Bodasing, 2011) to control the population of feral cats. Removal, on the other hand, would likely create the "vacuum effect," thus "encourag[ing] subsequent reinvasion of the area. It may be more costly both financially in the long-term and in terms of effects on the indigenous wildlife populations if immigration of new, unsterilized cats were to take up residency on the campus" (Tennent et al., 2011).

- On a related note, hysterectomy has been used to control the population of feral cats at the Rio de Janeiro zoo beginning in 2001. Between 2001 and 2004, "the estimated population became stable, showing a trend to decrease" (Flavya Mendes-de-Almeida et al., 2006). Over the next four years, estimated population numbers dropped 58%, from 40 cats in 2004 to 17 cats in 2008 (F. Mendes-de-Almeida et al., 2011). This is in contrast to the failure of prior trap and kill efforts to eradicate the cats: "Before we started this work in 2001, the population of cats of the RIOZOO suffered constant interventions but without a pre-established methodology and only with the simple objective of eliminating the population. Therefore, the population of cats fluctuated, the animals showed weak social relations and behavioral interactions reflected by weak individual territorial defense, and this probably opened the way for high migration rates" (Flavya Mendes-de-Almeida et al., 2006).

- Using sophisticated population modeling, researchers with the Alliance for Contraception in Cats & Dogs have shown that "successful population management under conditions of demographic connectivity" could be achieved by sterilizing 30% of a given population every six months (P. S. Miller et al., 2014). Although the same modeling showed that comparable success could be achieved by removing just 20% of the cats every six months, the authors acknowledge that "economic, social and other considerations also will factor prominently into the final choice(s) among multiple management options" (P. S. Miller et al., 2014). Chief

among these social considerations is, of course, TNR's broad public support (Chu & Anderson, 2007; Karpusiewicz, 2012; Gibson, 2012; Wolf, 2015).

Public health issues

TNR programs offer a number of public health benefits, and are endorsed by the American Public Health Association's Veterinary Public Health Special Primary Interest Group (APHA, 2013).

Rabies

Data compiled annually by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention show the number of cats testing positive for rabies in the state of California has averaged fewer than two per year for the past 25 years. Of the 109 human rabies cases reported in the U.S. since 1975, 76 were attributed either to wildlife or were of unknown origins, 25 were attributed to dog bites (23 of which occurred outside the country), 7 to organ or arterial implants, and just one case was attributed to a cat (CDC, 1985; J. W. Krebs, Noll, Rupprecht, & Childs, 2002; J. W. Krebs, Smith, Rupprecht, & Childs, 1997; John W. Krebs, Mandel, Swerdlow, & Rupprecht, 2005; Monroe et al., 2016). Since 1960, only two cases of human rabies in the U.S. have been attributed to cats (CDC, 2012).

Toxoplasmosis

While toxoplasmosis is a legitimate public health concern, "epidemiological studies often disagree on important risk factors for infection and disease, making health recommendations difficult to uniformly advocate" (N. J. Miller, 2013). Moreover, data from the large-scale National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey reveal a significant decrease between 1988 and 2010 in age-adjusted seroprevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii* among people 12–49 years of age born in the U.S.: 1988–1994: 14.1%; 1999–2004: 9.0%; 2009–10: 6.6% (Krueger, Hilborn, Converse, & Wade, 2014). Over this same period, the popularity of TNR programs increased dramatically (Holtz, 2014), raising doubts about any suggestion that free-roaming cats pose a serious threat of infecting humans with the *T. gondii* parasite.

Moreover, researchers have found that "unmanaged feral cats" (defined as "cats removed from critical shorebird habitat by specialists through intensive trapping") are nearly 5 times more likely to be exposed to the *T. gondii* parasite than "managed feral cats," and nearly 12 times more likely to shed infectious spore-like oocysts in their feces (VanWormer et al., 2013). It's clear that these "managed feral cats"—"the majority of [which] were collected from small to large colonies in close proximity to people, where they had access to provided food sources (e.g., commercial cat food or discarded human foods) [by] animal control staff and local residents… in developed coastal areas"—are demographically similar to those comprising approximately three quarters of LAAS's annual feline intake. Simply put, these cats are not the public health threat they're often made out to be.

While reports of *T. gondii* and mental illness tend to attract lots of media attention, they routinely fail to demonstrate a causal link (Wolf & Hamilton, 2015). On the contrary, researchers conducting a longitudinal study in New Zealand recently found that "on the whole, there was little evidence that *T. gondii* was related to increased risk of psychiatric disorder, poor impulse control, personality aberrations or neurocognitive impairment" (Sugden et al., 2016).

And a large-scale study in England revealed "no evidence that cat ownership in pregnancy or childhood was associated with psychotic experiences in early and late adolescence" (Solmi, Hayes, Lewis, & Kirkbride, 2017).

Finally, the connection between domestic cats and *T. gondii* infection in marine mammals is often grossly exaggerated (Jessup & Miller, 2011). One 2015 study, for example, found that "spillover from wildlife, not pets" was largely responsible for *T. gondii* infection among sea otters along the California found (Lafferty, 2015). And the most recent sea otter census published by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) revealed that, whatever the source of *T. gondii*, 2016 was "the first year that the official index has exceeded 3,090, the Endangered Species Act delisting threshold suggested by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the threshold would need to be exceeded for three consecutive years before delisting consideration)" (Tinker & Hatfield, 2016). In fact, according to the USGS biologist leading the agency's sea otter program, "the otter population is likely at its highest level in at least 100 years" (Rogers, 2016). All of which challenges any suggestion that the ongoing presence of outdoor cats is contributing significantly to sea otter mortalities.

Flea-borne typhus

Although flea-borne typhus cases in and around Los Angeles have attracted a great deal of media attention in recent years (Fox, 2015; Gonzales, 2012), few accounts have pointed out that the increase in cases corresponds with the injunction against City-supported TNR. Indeed, according to data compiled by the California Department of Public Health, Los Angeles County (no breakdown by city was available) recorded an average of 13.8 cases annually between 2001 and 2009 and 61.9 cases annually between 2010 and 2016 (CDPH, 2017). Although one cannot assume a causal link between the injunction and the dramatic increase in flea-borne typhus cases, it's certainly the case that the injunction resulted in residents losing important resources (e.g., education materials, referrals to TNR groups, vouchers to have feral cats sterilized, etc.) that can be helpful in reducing cat numbers—and thereby mitigating the risks of infection.

Home Range of Cats

The issue of cats' "home range" was a point of considerable contention when the Mitigated Negative Declaration was made available for public comments in late 2013. Reviewing 19 studies, Liberg et al. observed that the size of a cat's home range tends to be smaller when food is plentiful and clumped; where food is scarce and widely distributed, on the other hand, a cat's home range tends to be larger (Figure 3). The reverse is true of cat density, which tends to be higher where food is plentiful and clumped and lower in areas where it's scarce and widely distributed (Liberg, Sandell, Pontier, & Natoli, 2000). One can reasonably assume, therefore, that the cats who make up the vast majority of LAAS's "stray" feline intake, living "in close proximity to people, where they had access to provided food sources" (VanWormer et al., 2013), have relatively small home ranges. In addition, there is evidence that sterilized cats have a smaller home range than do intact cats, though there is considerable variation in the data (Barratt, 1997; Kays & DeWan, 2004; Kitts-Morgan, Caires, Bohannon, Parsons, & Hilburn, 2015; Meek, 2003).

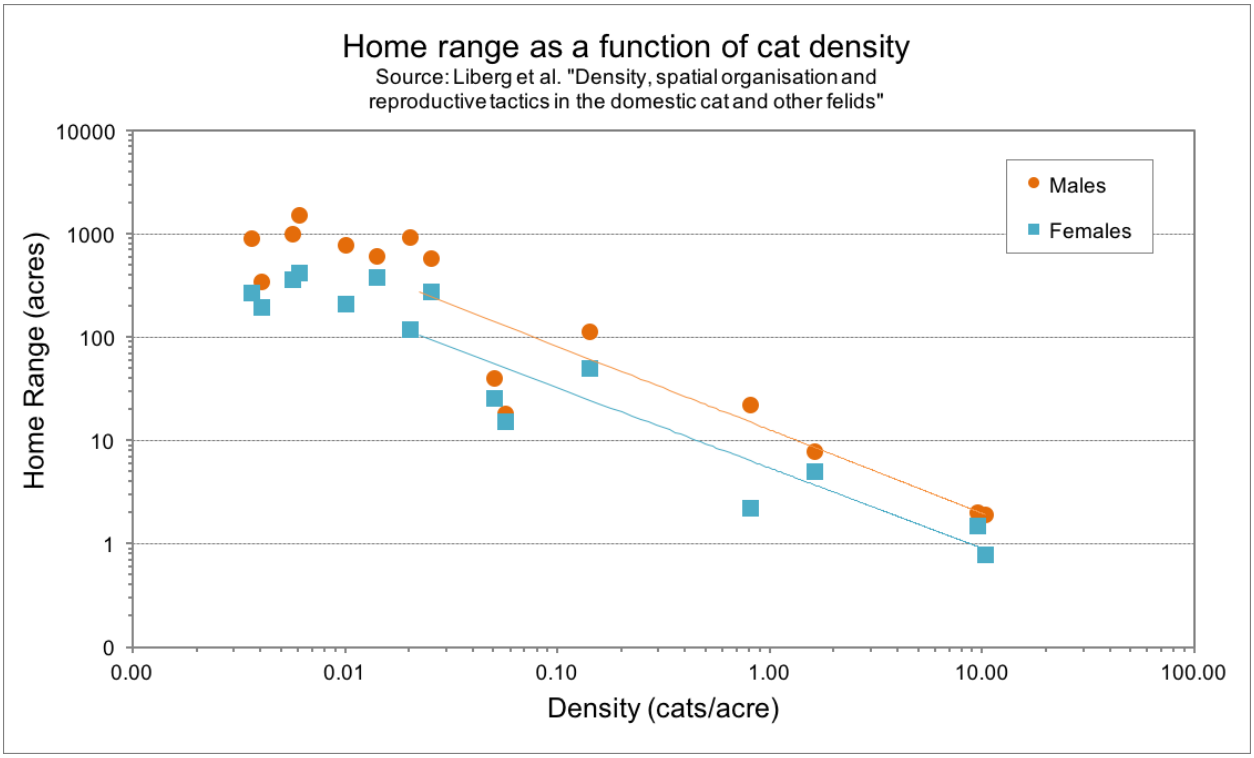

Figure 3. The size of a cat's home range tends to be smaller when food is plentiful and clumped; when food is scarce and widely distributed, on the other hand, a cat's home range tends to be larger. Density, by contrast, increases in the former case and decreases in the latter.

Appendix B: Research snapshot—How TNR Reduces Nuisance Complaints

Done properly, TNR is effective at humanely managing and reducing the population of community cats, and offers the additional benefit of reducing nuisance complaints. The surgical sterilization of cats (spaying females and neutering males) eliminates the production of the hormones estrogen and testosterone, which reduces the likelihood of various mating-related behaviors (yowling, fighting, spraying, etc.) that lead to such complaints.

Reviews and general statements

- According to researchers with the Alliance for Contraception in Cats & Dogs (ACC&D), "It seems to be widely accepted that male cats will be less likely to roam, urine spray, vocalize, and fight when they are sterilized." Summarizing their review of the relevant research, the authors of a 2013 report from ACC&D write: "Credible studies indicate that neutering reduces urine spraying and roaming in search of mates by male cats, and spaying eliminates estrous-associated behaviors in female cats, including aggression, vocalization and perhaps efforts to escape outdoors in order to mate" (Moldave & Rhodes, 2013).
- As the Humane Society of the United States explains in *Managing Community Cats: A Guide for Municipal Leaders,* published in cooperation with the International City/County Management Association, "community-wide TNR programs are effective" in part because they "decrease nuisance complaints by eliminating or dramatically reducing noise from cat fighting and mating and odor from unneutered male cats spraying urine to mark their territory" (HSUS, 2014).
- A 1996 "review (of) currently understood reasons for the problem of overpopulation and animal control measures, including sterilization, legislation, and education" points out various benefits of TNR programs, including a reduction in the kinds of behaviors that can lead to nuisance complaints: "Sterilize and release … programs not only address the overpopulation issue by preventing new litters, but also serve to reduce roaming, spraying of urine, and fighting among the cats" (Mahlow & Slater, 1996).

Specific case studies

- TNR efforts in Harrington, Delaware, where 550 cats (93 percent of the pre-trapping count) were sterilized and vaccinated, resulted in a 98 percent reduction in the number of nuisance calls (Brown & Kortis, 2014).
- Researchers studying the impacts of a TNR program on the Texas A&M University campus over a two-year period reported that the program "generally has been viewed as a success by the veterinary faculty and the university's pest control service." And "based on the decrease in the number of complaints … those (cats) who remain are less of a nuisance than previously they were" (Hughes & Slater, 2002).
- A 2002 paper published in the *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science* documents the impact of Orange County (Florida) Animal Services' TNR program, launched in 1995: "Complaints have decreased gradually, and only rarely has it been necessary to move colonies.... Despite the change broadening the definition of a nuisance complaint in the last 2 years, complaints decreased in FY 2000/2001. There were no changes in procedure or code to account for this decrease" (Hughes, Slater, & Haller, 2002).
- A two-year University of Florida study, reported in *The Veterinary Journal,* documented a

66 percent decrease in shelter intake of cats from a "target" ZIP code in Alachua County, Florida, as compared to a 12 percent decrease in the rest of the county. According to the study, "The reduction in intake was most likely to be due to several factors, including a decrease in kitten births via neutering, decreased nuisance behavior associated with breeding and territorial defense, and creation of alternatives to impoundment" (J. K. Levy et al., 2014).

- In Sanders County, Montana, cat-related calls to the only animal shelter in the county declined 84 percent (from 1,032 in 2009 to 166 in 2011) following the implementation of an intensive TNR campaign(HSUS, 2014).
- In Wichita Falls, Texas, community cat–related complaint calls to Wichita Falls Animal Control declined more than 90 percent (from 1,958 in 2010 to fewer than 200 in 2012) following the implementation of an intensive TNR campaign (HSUS, 2014).
- Documenting the results of their one-year observational study in "an urban region of Israel," researchers reported "lower rates of aggressive interactions among cats in the neutered groups" and "also found that almost no neutered-neutered agonistic male encounters took place." The results, published in the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association,* led the authors to speculate: "The decreased agonistic behavior of the neutered male cats relative to unneutered males may result in decreased cat fighting and vocalizations and thus may lead to fewer injuries and decreased disease transmission among cats and decreased noise disturbance for their human neighbors" (Finkler, Gunther, & Terkel, 2011). Note: The anticipated decrease in disease transmission has been documented elsewhere (Lee, Levy, Gorman, Crawford, & Slater, 2002; S. Little, 2011; S. E. Little, 2005).
- Neighborhood Cats, based in New York City and one of the country's most highly regarded TNR groups, was founded "when a few neighbors on the Upper West Side of Manhattan TNR'd a colony of approximately 30 cats living in the courtyard of one square block." Adoptions of kittens meant fewer cats in the area, and "once the nuisance behavior abated, residents of adjacent apartment buildings more readily accepted the cats' presence" (Kortis, 2014).
- Among the positive results of a three-year TNR program at the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center in Carville, Louisiana, was a reduction in the kinds of vocalizations that can lead to nuisance complaints: "Although differences in vocalization are difficult to measure directly, unwanted noise from cats fighting and from mating calls was commonly heard during nocturnal visits to the cats' living areas before the study. Three years later, nocturnal vocalizing had been greatly reduced and was not detected by the authors at any time during the three-year census" (Zaunbrecher & Smith, 1993).

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Bill Crowe <bill@petcarefoundation.org> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 11:59 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>, Christi Metropole <christi@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters!

As a resident of the City of Los Angeles, and a director of an animal non-profit advocacy organization, I am writing to express my very strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. We are very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations.

Sincerely,

Bill Crowe, Director

The Pet Care Foundation

144 Monovale Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90210

ph: 310-247-8469 ~ www.petcarefoundation.org

ADOPT A SHELTER PET TODAY!

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

wpaxt@aol.com <wpaxt@aol.com> Sun, Oct 15, 2017 at 9:08 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock.

This is the no brainer of no brainers. PLEASE GET THIS DONE!

I personally feed a colony of about 7 feral cats and I have 5 of my own, 4 of which were feral and are now indoor cats.

Bill Paxton, Eagle Rock 323-478-0423

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Bill W oodbridge <bill.woodbridge@verizon.net> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 6:04 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I am so happy the City is considering adopting a TNR cat program instead of just euthanizing stray or feral cats! I am a volunteer with NKLA (No Kill Los Angeles), a branch of “Best Friends”, in West Los Angeles, whose mission it is to sterilize and adopt out all cats instead of allowing them to be killed/euthanized. I was shocked to find that this was not already a preferred method of dealing with stray and feral cats in progressive Los Angeles. I spend many hours every month to promote this effort, and have adopted a feral kitten, so I certainly hope to see the City move forward to assist in this goal.

Thank you,

Bill Woodbridge
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660 Veteran Ave. #304
Los Angeles, CA 90024

William Silverman
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Los Angeles, CA 90026
(323) 913-0846

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Support for T rap-Neuter-Return

Billy Silverman <wisilverman@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 11:36 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

To Whom it May Concern,

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.

- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies employed in dealing with the city' s unwanted cats are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

*Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Contact:
Beverly Berwald
LA Community Cats/City Ferals
4048 Alonzo Avenue
Encino, CA 91316
818-399-3986
bberwald@gmail.com

Articles: http://network.bestfriends.org/campaigns/felines/15558/news.aspx
http://lacommunitycats.com/Green_Cats_1.cfm
http://www.thepetitionsite.com/1/greencats-value-the-feral-community-cat-and-tnr-feral-cat-colony/

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

1 message

Beverly Berwald <bberwald18@gmail.com> Sat, Sep 30, 2017 at 1:16 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hi, Dr. Rebstock:

It was a pleasure meeting you Thursday evening at the East Valley Shelter regarding the Citywide Cat Program (proposed project).

I hope the short summary of GREENCats which I left in the comments box is useful. Please don't hesitate to call on me if I can be of help to you.

Sincerely,
Beverly Berwald
Founder
LA Community Cats/City Ferals
818-399-3986

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan Support

1 message

Caitlin W ylde <caitlinwylde@yahoo.com> Fri, Sep 15, 2017 at 10:50 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Caitlin Wylde <caitlinwylde@yahoo.com>

Dear Dr. Rebstock
I wanted to write to you as a concerned citizen of LA to tell you that I whole heartedly support outreach, education, participation and funding to to save free roaming cats and kittens lives by spaying and neutering them, not euthanasia. Killing an average of 400 cats and kittens a month needs to stop. As someone who has worked in rescue in LA for years I can tell you that trap and release spay and neuter works. It will cut down on the pet overpopulation problem immensely. It is the only humane solution.
Thank you
Caitlin Wylde
1663 Sargent Place
LA, CA 90026
213 482-4552
caitlinwylde@yahoo.com
Sent from my iPhone

.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

casey christopher <caseyelisechristopher@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 4, 2017 at 8:22 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Hello

I am a cat rescuer and volunteer for LAAS, Kitten Rescue, and Stray Cat Alliance, among other animal rescue organizations.

It would be incredibly helpful if the city had a TNR program. It would prevent the needless deaths not only of feral cats brought to city shelters but also any kittens born to them. Thousands of kittens enter the shelters every year and many are euthanized, unless a foster or a kitten nursery is willing to intervene. If community cats were simply spayed and neutered there would be so many fewer kittens born and many less cats euthanized for being "un-adoptable."

If Los Angeles is to reach "no kill" status, it is absolutely essential to have a TNR program. I would happily be a part of any such program.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Casey Elise Christopher

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Proposed TNR program for Los Angeles

1 message

Cathy M Thornburn <cathythornburn@yahoo.com> Sun, Sep 17, 2017 at 5:27 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

TNR (Trap,Neuter,Return) is EFFECTIVE & humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanely..

When I read the letter from the city about the proposed TNR program, I was happy to see this idea put forward. I've been doing TNR for 35 years and have personally seen the good that can come of this approach with community cats — there are fewer cats, and much less suffering than when I first started. Neighbors are much happier and care about cats now that they are not breeding.

Though I realize the various bird groups who sued the City of Los Angeles are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, studies have not shown this to be true. The number one reason bird and other wildlife populations are suffering in California (and the world over) is habitat destruction and climate change, both caused by humans. After several studies, it has been recognized that cats much prefer rodents, if they hunt, and that is helpful for humans.

TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats or coyotes or raccoons or any other creature the bird groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

Killing cats, as has been tried for decades, does not result in fewer cats or less suffering. I sincerely hope Los Angeles will give TNR a try.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

Sincerely,
Cathy M. Thornburn
Los Angeles, CA 90041

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Dan McLellan <mclellandj@gmail.com> Fri, Sep 15, 2017 at 9:47 AM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

I support the program of education and TNR for Los Angeles' stray cats. This sounds like a great program that will make a big positive difference for both these animals and the community.

Thank you!

Daniel McLellan
4459 De Longpre Ave #3
Los Angeles, CA 90027

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Dan Silver <dsilverla@me.com> Tue, Sep 5, 2017 at 10:35 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

Endangered Habitats League (EHL) is in receipt of the NOP for this proposed project. Please retain EHL on all mailing and distribution lists, including CEQA notices and public hearings.

Thank you

Sincerely
Dan Silver, MD

Dan Silver, Executive Director
Endangered Habitats League
8424 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite A 592
Los Angeles, CA 90069-4267

213-804-2750
dsilverla@me.com
www.ehleague.org

Galloway Cat Clinic
3633 PCH, Torrance, CA 90505
310)375-1924

Dear Mr. Mayor,

I hope you are doing well and so are your families.
I got your letter about TNR and some issues in the city. We are, I believe, living in a world where people care about nature, earth, and animal's life, instead of only themselves.

If we don't do TNR, 1 cat will produce about 150 more cats, most of them will go through garbage cans in the city and will die by car accident on the street and city will need to take care of those bodies in the middle of roads all the time. If we don't do TNR, we are not any different than 3rd world country where people can think about only themselves, not the society, not the community.

Plz, Mr. Mayor, TNR has to be done and has to be supported by all of us. I, we, will do the part. Take care.

Jay H. Son. 9-17-2017

Galloway cat clinic 3633 PCH, Torrance, CA 90505

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

1 message

Janel Barlongo <janel@daroncampbell.com> Mon, Sep 25, 2017 at 12:30 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello Dr. Rebstock,

I am in support of moving forward with adopting a Cat Program to address the rise in feral cat colonies throughout Los Angeles. As the CEQA shows, the 2010 injunction proved to be a significant impact on feral cat behaviors observed in cat intakes at shelters the following year. Since then, feral cat colonies have been on the rise, adding stress to already over populated animal shelters citywide.

With a negative impact on the environment, adopting a cat program would only serve to benefit LA City by providing resources to organizations and individuals dedicated to reducing the over population of cats and euthanasia rates in city shelters. The overall moral in communities, shelters and rescue organizations would be boosted, and would shed positive light onto other cities around the nation looking to adopt a TNR program.

Janel Barlongo
Vice President

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

1 message

Janice Hutchins <janice.hutchins@yahoo.com> Sun, Oct 1, 2017 at 6:06 AM
Reply-To: Janice Hutchins <janice.hutchins@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Hi Jan

I am in favor of TNR and think it would really benefit the city and the cat population. I volunteer in the city shelters and we have way too many cats and kittens. Every year kittens are pouring into the shelters. If we could TNR the adults it would stop all the kittens being born out on the street. It would also help the ferals as they just get euthanized when people bring them into the shelter.
The cat population is going to decrease over the years if we TNR. It is a waste of time bringing ferals into the shelter as the ones outside just have babies and then the babies grow up and have more babies.
Other cities in the US do TNR and it has reduced the cat population.

Janice

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan Support

1 message

Janice K. Nowinski <janicethemenace1@yahoo.com> Tue, Sep 12, 2017 at 2:57 PM
Reply-To: "Janice K. Nowinski" <janicethemenace1@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

I am for any plan that increases support for fixing feral & community cats instead of killing them in the City of LA! To the LA city council ~ please continue to work hard to overturn an injunction that froze all funding for spay & neutering for "free roaming" cats. I support outreach, education, participation and funding to advance fixing/neutering programs in the city of Los Angeles.
Please make this happen!
Janice Nowinski
San Pedro, CA

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Support for T rap, Neuter , Return program for city cats

Jess Joswick <jjoswick1@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 4, 2017 at 11:12 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Rebstock,

I am writing in support of the City's plan to reinstate funding for a Trap Neuter Return (TNR) program for animal control. I am a volunteer cat trapper and foster and I've seen the suffering of animals, particularly kittens, on the streets of LA. They're often a nuisance or burden for residents who sometimes don't have the means or knowledge about cat care to handle an influx of cats. The situation is especially bad during kitten season since females can have up to 3 litters per year.

TNR is the only way to reduce the overpopulation of animals on the street and in shelters permanently. I fully support overturning the injunction against funding for this program and I am calling on the City Council to step up and make a change for the thousands of animals of LA.

Thank you,

Jessica Joswick

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

jhvargas@ca.rr .com <jhvargas@ca.rr.com> Fri, Sep 22, 2017 at 7:42 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello :

I read through , "Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Citywide Cat Program"

and am in favor of the changes. I think the considered plan will greatly benefit the welfare of LA cats and I thank you all for the consideration of this revision.

Cordially,

Jorge H. Vargas

Sincerely,

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR PROGRAM

1 message

Julie Feiner <juliefeiner@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 18, 2017 at 7:58 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

TNR (Trap,Neuter,Return) is EFFECTIVE & humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanely.

When I opened the letter from the city about the proposed TNR program, I was elated. Friends and neighbors of mine have been doing TNR for 20 years and I have seen a difference in my neighborhood with the community cats — there are fewer now & My friends were able to place kittens and the tame strays.

Though I realize the various bird groups who sued the City of Los Angeles are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, studies have not shown this to be true. The number one reason bird and other wildlife populations are suffering in California (and the world over) is habitat destruction and climate change, both caused by humans.

TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats or coyotes or raccoons or any other creature the bird groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

-Julie Feiner

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

1 message

Kate Dubé <k8dube@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 19, 2017 at 10:40 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hi Jan,

I read through , "Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Citywide Cat Program"

and am in favor of the changes. I think the considered plan will greatly benefit the welfare of LA cats and thank you all for revising the current program.

Sincerely,

Kate Dubé

Sent from my iThingy

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Katie Larkin <klarkin@mac.com> Thu, Sep 21, 2017 at 5:26 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Thank you for taking public comments. It is tragic that the injunction has gone on this long. The scope of the EIR and the Cat Program proposal is excellent and much needed. By allowing LAAS to educate and fund spay/neuter for feral cats, we can finally begin to improve shelter outcomes, as well as, implement effective population control through sterilization rather than inhumane extermination. Additionally, the care that can then be provided to cat colonies with department support will help with nuisance issues (fleas, overpopulation, illness, etc). Also increasing cat limits makes sense, I hope that increasing the dog limit will follow.

It is my sincere hope that the Citywide Cat Program is approved and LA City can finally move forward in being able to care for community cats as they need.

thank you,

Katie

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM -- TNR

1 message

Kimberly Ellen Lowe <kimberly.lowe@icloud.com> Sun, Sep 17, 2017 at 1:39 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

TNR (Trap,Neuter,Return) is EFFECTIVE & humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanely.

When I opened the letter from the city about the proposed TNR program, I was elated. I've been doing TNR for 20 years and have seen a difference in my neighborhood with the community cats — there are fewer now than when I first started & I was able to place kittens and the tame strays who were lucky enough to cross my path too.

Though I realize the various bird groups who sued the City of Los Angeles are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, studies have not shown this to be true. The number one reason bird and other wildlife populations are suffering in California (and the world over) is habitat destruction and climate change, both caused by humans.

TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats or coyotes or raccoons or any other creature the bird groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

New Zealand is in the midst of a brutal campaign to kill ALL outside cats, tame or otherwise, and this will prove to be a tragic mistake.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

Kim Lowe
213.804.3290
kimberly.lowe@icloud.com

Kim Lowe
828 1/2 N. La Fayette Park Place
Los Angeles, CA 90026

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR Project

1 message

larrybock@aol.com <larrybock@aol.com> Tue, Sep 19, 2017 at 8:13 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

TNR (Trap,Neuter,Return) is EFFECTIVE & humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanely.

Friends and neighbors of mine have been doing TNR for 20 years and I have seen a difference in my neighborhood with the community cats — there are fewer now & My friends were able to place kittens and the tame strays.

Though I realize the various bird groups who sued the City of Los Angeles are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, studies have not shown this to be true. The number one reason bird and other wildlife populations are suffering in California (and the world over) is habitat destruction and climate change, both caused by humans.

TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats or coyotes or raccoons or any other creature the bird groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

Sincerely,

Larry Bock

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan: Overturn the injunction

1 message

Laura Huffman <superliberalgirl@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 5, 2017 at 9:18 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

To Whom it May Concern,

I cannot imagine the flawed logic that was used to impose an injunction on the spay/neutering of community cats in the City of Los Angeles, but it's well past time it was overturned. I mean, hasn't there been enough suffering caused by neglect and chronic overpopulation already?

I'm a resident of the city of Los Angeles, and I support the Cat Plan.

Thank You,
Laura Huffman
Playa Vista, Ca

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Madeleine <dancincat@dslextreme.com> Thu, Sep 21, 2017 at 5:41 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

TO:

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works

Bureau of Engineering, EMG

1149 South Broadway

6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

FROM:

Mrs. Madeleine Fisher Kern

162 South Orange Drive

Los Angeles, CA 90036

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am a tax paying resident of the City of Los Angeles as well as a mother to cats (presently just one). I have volunteered for rescue organizations and if I see needy felines, rescue on my own. It has become a rarity of late to see homeless cats in my neighborhood for which I am thankful. But an occurrence just last year of a group of cats/kittens were found to be inhabiting someone's property. I was called by a neighbor to assist in finding help in trapping them but the property owner had little patience and did it himself. What he did with those hapless cats is unknown though my best guess is your guess. I can only hope for the best for them. This is a scenario that I assume happens quite often in this City of Angels. And it always occurs to me that in this City of Angels, a city of countless animal lovers and millionaires, more animals, mostly cats are mercilessly killed to make room for more with little call for remedial action to lower the death count. Our shelters are filled to bursting with abandoned and unsprayed/unneutered cats with, to this date, little effective action to change this horrific scenario. And so I am pleased to accept your invitation to comment on this issue.

As I read the Proposal which is a beginning to change the ineffective procedures as exists, I am struck by how much I agree with them. They are as follows:

- 1. Engaging in or providing funding for the spaying/neutering of free-roaming cats (feral or stray) to be returned where they are found. Minus the necessary funding, humane and cat loving people have been doing this for years and often with adverse response from property owners or the city and they do it without funding often using their own money or small contributions from cat loving people. This maintaining of cat colonies where the cats, with city funding and support, have been spayed/neutered is a good idea that is not a new idea. But that the city would step up to fund this effort would be a great idea which would stem the problem with time as colonies would eventually age out. Colonies that

are involved in TNR diminish in size over time. During an 11-year study of TNR at the University of Florida, the number of cats on campus declined by 66%, with no new kittens being born after the first four years of operation. A study of the impact of TNR on feral cat colonies in Rome, Italy, also observed colony size decrease between 16% and 32% over a 10-year period.

- 2. Use of City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. This doesn't seem like an endeavor that would cost anything and yet it would provide much needed information to those Los Angeles residents or even rescue volunteers who are still naïve about the necessity of spay/neuter, awareness of cat behavior, risks of allowing pets to free-roam, the positives of cat colonies, etc. I know for a fact that there would be a line-up of cat savvy people who would line up to volunteer to participate in this program knowing that it would advance the cause of less cats on the streets and in our shelters waiting to die. Education is one of the keys in alleviating the problem. And that facilities would be provided would be an incentive as well.

- 3. Implementation of a Modified Trap, Neuter, Return program, which includes establishing collaborative relationships with organizations engaged in TNR, utilizing Animal Services Centers for public outreach and training guidance on how to address resident complaints regarding free-roaming cats, and waiving cat trap rental fees. It is high time for collaborative relationships of those engaged in TNR with the city AND between themselves. Why this has so far not been done is ridiculous. A no-brainer! And that it has been proposed that Animal Services would assist in public outreach and training guidance in dealing with the public and their complaints regarding free-roaming cats is an idea that is way past the time for existing. But better late than never. And the waiving of cat trap rental fees is a great idea for it encourages their use. I can't imagine the income from rental fees would be greatly missed. Outreach via public service ads in the media, a dedicated website, presence on social networking would also be of much value informing the public of the availability of services including the availability of spay/neutering schedules and locations, educational facilities, etc. would be an advantage as well.

- 4. Adopting changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allowing an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions. Of course, yes to the accessing of funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats. And for the second part regarding the increase of permittable cats per household: I say "yes" with reservations as I am not privy to the "certain restrictions." I would have to restrain myself to a conditional approval based on not having the City given too much interference in one's private life. I must confess, I have had several pet cats at one time, the amount to be between me and my god, and have found that more than three is not an uncontrollable amount. Unlike multiple dogs which need more participation from a responsible pet owner, several cats need several and well-maintained litter boxes and a controlled eating environment. Include the ability to afford vet care for each and you have a pleasant cat loving environment. This also includes not allowing any of one's cats to free-roam which should be one of the restrictions if I were writing the final paper. And let's not forget cat savvy which is also a requirement.

I hope I haven't been too energetic in my opinions but this is a conversation that is very late in happening and it is happening over the carcasses of far too many innocent creatures who are at the mercy of we fallible and often insensitive human beings. I hope I have helped add to the conversation even if it is in some small way.

Sincerely,

Madeleine Fisher Kern

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Marisa Persaud <manther1222@yahoo.com> Thu, Sep 14, 2017 at 11:23 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

This is a wonderful idea! I really hope that it's implemented. We desperately need no-kill shelters and less cats being born.

Thank you!
Marisa

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program -- overturn TNR ban

1 message

Martha Chaffin <marthachaffin@hotmail.com> Sun, Oct 1, 2017 at 5:49 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Good evening Jan

I am writing regarding the deadly feline TNR ban that needs to be overturned as swiftly as possible.

I'm a volunteer at the East Valley shelter since April 2016, and in my experience the majority of animals who are brought in are feral kittens -- from bottle baby age to around 12 weeks.

In 2017, the inflow of kittens increased from 2016. I see close to DAILY social media pleas from shelter staff and volunteers begging for kitten fosters or adopters, and bottle feeders. I have visited Best Friends' facility in Mission Hills this year, and saw their kitten nursery -- FULL. I am in touch with cat rescue groups around the city -- and they are FULL of kittens.

The kitten overflow is not stopping.... And it's shameful. Kittens pour into shelters and rescue groups, most with no one to help them, so they lose their lives. And the longer this goes on, the less their little lives are valued -- almost like "just another nuisance." Killing kittens is NOT THE ANSWER to the overpopulation problem.

The ban on TNR MUST be reversed swiftly, or this vicious cycle will keep growing. There is no reason in the world there should be a ban on the most important action that will help stop the reproduction of unwanted cats -- and that's TNR.

Second, funding and resources should be given for spay/neuter for low-income cat owners, and education of ALL pet owners in the city about how important it is to spay/neuter pets.

I would also say it should be the law that cat owners spay or neuter their cats to help stop the senseless, unwanted breeding.

Thank you for taking the time to read my thoughts, and taking action toward lawful TNR.

--Martha Chaffin
818-963-1415

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Matthew Ohan <mattohan24@mail.com> Fri, Sep 22, 2017 at 8:10 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org, paul.krekorian@lacity.org

I am shocked and appaled that after years of complaining to the City about our cat issues, we are going from bad to worse. I am in strong disagreement and insultant, that my hard earned, yet easily squandered by LA City, tax dollars are to be spent on this program. I refuse to spend my money to appease the mentally ill. These people want to keep the cats so they can feed them, yet the rest of the population has to deal with the fleas and associated illness, let alone the tremendous amount of feces that these pests bring with them.

Raising the number of household cats will not change anything as most people for these measures are cat hoarders and will disregard the law, similar to my current neighbor.

What will this do about the real problems? The dug up plants, attacked backyard pets, fleas, and feces?

I went through a nightmare with the "Waived trap rental" issue. I obtained the free trap. I had to pay for the bait myself. Had to notify my neighbors, which caused them to keep their cats indoors for the timeframe of my trapping. Then the cats were immediately released to cause havoc in our area again. I tried to trap the cats in my backyard, succeeding with only 2 of the 8 that are a problem. Had to expose myself to the risk of getting injured by the hissing and irate feral cat in the cage. The fleas from the cat got into my car, which fortunately I have leather, was easily cleaned out.

Is the City prepared for a lawsuit should anyone get injured performing the duties of Animal Control as Animal Control refuses to assist us with this epidemic?

I have already escalated my complaints to the higher ranking officials in the City before and, other than "waiving fees," have received no assistance whatsoever.

I have three possible solutions to this issue.

1) Mandate cat owners to either keep their cats in their house or ensure they stay in their yards. Fences can be purchased to keep the animals within their own houses. Why should the "vicitims" have to pay?

2) Mandate cat owners to walk their cats on a leash and to pick up their feces. Again, everyone else has to bare the burden for the few who want to keep feeding these pests.

3) Increase the size or provide satellite locations for cat storage for pounds

Again, I refuse to have our money wasted on:
1) spaying and neutering
2) The insulting "public outreach and training, guidance on how to address resident complaints regarding free-roaming cats, and waiving cat trap rental fees." A) "guidance on how to address resident complaints?" How about fixing the problem? "Waiving cat trap rental fees?" Of course the City will! I am doing the job that they wont do. Next thing they will want is for me to patrol my own streets since the police wont respond... Oh too late.

Though I agree with sterilize the feral cats and "basically wait for them to all die out," it is a goal that will never be reached. As a past cat owner myself, they have too many kittens that cant be tracked. We are dealing with this exact program in the County already and it doesn't work.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat plan

1 message

melodie conrad <sheldrakemel@gmail.com> Sat, Sep 23, 2017 at 5:30 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Please adopt the tnr plan being currently discussed by city council. Tnr instead of EUTHANIZING cats is a positive humane solution. It is an important step in the right direction toward humane and compassionate care for animals. I applaud you for this new plan and hope to see it adopted immediately. Thank you so much.
Melodie Conrad

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Pro- Cat Program

1 message

Mollie Holmes <mollieholmie@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 12, 2017 at 3:34 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

To Whom it May Concern,

I stand by TNR work and support the proposed Citywide Cat Program and the overturn of Case No. BS115483.

TNR efforts and education will be the final solution for Los Angeles' free roaming cat numbers as Trap-Neuter-Return has shown to successfully stabilize and reduce the numbers of feral cat populations.

A 2003 study published in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association found that TNR keeps cat colonies stable and healthy year after year. The 11-year study on the University of Central Florida campus observed the number of cats on campus decline by 66%, with no new kittens born after the first four years of operation.
At the end of the study, most of the remaining cats were adults: 83% had been part of the program for more than six years, indicating a healthy lifespan for feral cats after TNR.

I am already involved in these efforts as a volunteer foster for the ASPCA caring for feral kittens. I am also in participation with Fix Nation using my time and efforts to TNR the colonies of my own neighborhood, Historic Filipinotown. My day job? I manage Los Angeles's largest pet sitting and dog walking company. I have dedicated a life to animals and fully support the proposed Citywide cat program.

I will end with words of my father " if you spay and neuter all the cats, there will be no more cats".

All the best,

Mollie Holmes
Office Manager, Sitter4Paws® LA
» mollieholmie@gmail.com
» 213-576-9466
» www.sitter4paws.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan Support

1 message

Monika Cozlin <monikacozlin@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 4, 2017 at 11:21 AM
Reply-To: Monika Cozlin <monikacozlin@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Please help end the unnecessary deaths of hundreds of cats and kittens every month in Los Angeles!

The community is willing to help save lives, so please help us help you.

Thank you.

Monika Cozlin
310.210.6960
https://www.facebook.com/MonikaCozlin
https://instagram.com/MonikaCozlin

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

1 message

monika ressel <ressel_m@yahoo.com> Tue, Sep 19, 2017 at 10:07 AM
Reply-To: monika ressel <ressel_m@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Hi Jan,

I read through , "Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Citywide Cat Program"

and am in favor of the changes. I think the considered plan will greatly benefit the welfare of LA cats and thank you all for revising the current program.

Sincerely,
Monika Ressel
708 S Barrington Ave # 303
LA, CA 90049

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan Support

1 message

Monique Gonzalez <monikkig@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 24, 2017 at 12:55 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Hello,
I support the Cat Plan to spay/neuter free roaming cats.
Thank you,
Monique

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Nancy DeLavergne <simba.duma.chui.paka@gmail.com> Sat, Sep 23, 2017 at 4:44 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr Green,

My name is Nancy DeLavergne. I have been following the cat situation in California especially Los Angles County for several years. In fact three years ago I adopted a beautiful sweet cats from Los Angeles through a rescue group that saved her from a kill list.
I beg you please support the Cat Plan and make Los Angeles a TNR city. By supporting TNR programs the city of Los Angeles would actually save money instead of killing so many cats every month. Los Angles would then in fact be a wonderful example of how to affectively manage the cats. I feel other cities would then follow Los Angeles example. Thousands of people around the county support the TNR plan.

Thank you,
Nancy DeLavergne
P.O.Box 2983
Richmond Hill, GA 31324
(224)345-8411

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR Program

1 message

Nancy MacLeod <notnight@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 19, 2017 at 9:06 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

TNR (Trap,Neuter,Return) is EFFECTIVE & humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanely.

When I opened the letter from the city about the proposed TNR program, I was elated. Friends and neighbors of mine have been doing TNR for 20 years and I have seen a difference in my neighborhood with the community cats — there are fewer now & My friends were able to place kittens and the tame strays.

Though I realize the various bird groups who sued the City of Los Angeles are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, studies have not shown this to be true. The number one reason bird and other wildlife populations are suffering in California (and the world over) is habitat destruction and climate change, both caused by humans.

TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats or coyotes or raccoons or any other creature the bird groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

Nancy MacLeod

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Trap and release program

1 message

nancy tracy <osistah@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 18, 2017 at 8:54 PM
Reply-To: nancy tracy <nancytracy108@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

I have friends who have been doing TNR for 5 years and I have seen a difference in their neighborhood in terms of the number of stray cats. To be honest I'm not sure it is the sole solution, but consider it to be part of the solution to stray animals hunting for food.

Though I realize that various bird groups have sued the City of Los Angeles because they are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, the Trap and Release program reduces the population of feral cats who hunt for food. TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats, coyotes, raccoons or any other creature that one groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

-Nancy Tracy
Santa Monica

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat plan support

1 message

nansi aluka <nansialuka@hotmail.com> Sun, Sep 24, 2017 at 10:44 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

I'm writing to you with a plea and a concern as an LA resident.
The number of kill cats in the shelters and the homeless cats on the street is rising and out of control and the only way to be fixed is to enhance trap neuter release programs and help low income communities with informing and educating people where to go fix their animals and making it mandatory.
it's the only way for us to lower the Kill numbers, opening fancy shelters and hiring more employees is obviously not working.
Isn't about time we try different approach ?? Because so far
Its a waste of tax payer money and obviously not working
Children's first words are kitty and doggy ... most of us have an pets part of our family... they are part of our daily life ... it is a hypocrisy of how it is handled now...and time for change !!!
Time for the right people to be hired for the right positions... people who care .. people who improve the situation for better!!!
I truly hope we can finally make LA. No Kill and join the civilized communities.
Thank you for your time
Sincerely
Nansi Shegem

Sent from my iPhone

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone (916) 373-3710

September 7, 2017

Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, DPW/Bureau of Engineering
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, Mail Stop 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015-2213

Sent via e-mail: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

RE: SCH# 2013101008; Citywide Cat Program, City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Rebstock:

The Native American Heritage Commission has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code § 21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code section 21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit.14, § 15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (b)). If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an environmental impact report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064 subd. (a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064 (a)(1)). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources with the area of project effect (APE).

CEQA was amended significantly in 2014. Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a **separate category of cultural resources**, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code § 21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.2). Please reference California Natural Resources Agency (2016) "Final Text for tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form," http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/docs/ab52/Clean-final-AB-52-App-G-text-Submitted.pdf. Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.3 (a)). **AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015.** If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). **Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements.** If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. § 800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends **lead agencies consult with all California Native American tribes** that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments. **Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.**

AB 52

AB 52 has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project: Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a **lead agency** shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:
    a. A brief description of the project.
    b. The lead agency contact information.
    c. Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (d)).
    d. A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code § 21073).

2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report: A **lead agency** shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subds. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1(b)).
    a. For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code § 65352.4 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (b)).

3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe: The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:
    a. Alternatives to the project.
    b. Recommended mitigation measures.
    c. Significant effects. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.2 (a)).

4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation: The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:
    a. Type of environmental review necessary.
    b. Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
    c. Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
    d. If necessary, project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.2 (a)).

5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process: With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code sections 6254 (r) and 6254.10. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (c)(1)).

6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document: If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:
    a. Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
    b. Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21082.3, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (b)).

7. Conclusion of Consultation: Consultation with a tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:
    a. The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or
    b. A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.2 (b)).

8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document: Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (a)).

9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation: If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (e)).

10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:
    a. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:
        i. Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.
        ii. Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
    b. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
        i. Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
        ii. Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
        iii. Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
    c. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
    d. Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code § 21084.3 (b)).
    e. Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a nonfederally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code § 815.3 (c)).
    f. Please note that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code § 5097.991).

11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource: An environmental impact report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:
    a. The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2.
    b. The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.
    c. The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (d)).

    This process should be documented in the Cultural Resources section of your environmental document.

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation_CalEPAPDF.pdf

SB 18

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires **local governments** to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code § 65352.3). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. Tribal Consultation: If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribal Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposal. **A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe.** (Gov. Code § 65352.3 (a)(2)).
2. No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation. There is no statutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.
3. Confidentiality: Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code section 65040.2, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code § 65352.3 (b)).
4. Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation: Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:
    a. The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
    b. Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in AB 52 and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/

NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center (http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:
    a. If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
    b. If any known cultural resources have been already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
    c. If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
    d. If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
    a. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.

b. The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional CHRIS center.

3. Contact the NAHC for:
   a. A Sacred Lands File search. Remember that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, nor are they required to do so. A Sacred Lands File search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project's APE.
   b. A Native American Tribal Consultation List of appropriate tribes for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in planning for avoidance, preservation in place, or, failing both, mitigation measures.

4. Remember that the lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources (including tribal cultural resources) does not preclude their subsurface existence.
   a. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of inadvertently discovered archaeological resources per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, section 15064.5(f) (CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(f)). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American with knowledge of cultural resources should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
   b. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the disposition of recovered cultural items that are not burial associated in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
   c. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains. Health and Safety Code section 7050.5, Public Resources Code section 5097.98, and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, section 15064.5, subdivisions (d) and (e) (CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5, subds. (d) and (e)) address the processes to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of any Native American human remains and associated grave goods in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Please contact me if you need any additional information at gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

cc: State Clearinghouse

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan Support

1 message

Paula Archinaco <archinacop@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 5, 2017 at 1:19 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

To whom this may concern;

Killing an average of 400 cats and kittens per month needs to end immediately. These little souls need our help and compassion and the only way to do that is by spaying and neutering as many cats as we can to control the population. It has been my experience that California is known for being extremely compassionate towards animals so killing them makes absolutely no sense. Thousands of people protest the wearing of fur, there have been billboards for PETA on Sunset and yet we have been completely hypocritical in terms of a humane way to control the unfortunate feral cat population in Los Angeles. As far as I can tell, spaying and neutering cats is the only humane way to go and I strongly urge you to fight to save the lives of these sweet but homeless cats.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Very Truly Yours,

~Paula Archinaco

Paula Archinaco
CEO, Do You Glow, LLC
213.712.1993 | archinacop@gmail.com |
www.doyouglow.com

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

1 message

Raymond Radi <radis1344@yahoo.com> Wed, Sep 20, 2017 at 2:42 PM
Reply-To: Raymond Radi <radis1344@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr Green Rebstock,
TNR (Trap,Neuter,return) is Effective and humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanley!
Sincerely
A Radi

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan Support

1 message

Reneda Baer <renedabaer@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 5, 2017 at 9:49 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

I am writing to you in regards to The Cat Plan.

Killing cats does not resolve the feral cat situation. It only opens the territory for more cats to move in to. It's ineffective and grossly inhumane.

TNR is practiced in hundreds of communities. Studies repeatedly show that it is an effective method of controlling and reducing feral cat populations.

By trapping, neutering or spaying as is appropriate, vaccinating and returning these cats to their own neighborhoods, you are addressing the situation on many fronts.

It not only controls and humanely reduces the cat population, it also ensures that the cats that are there are healthy, which is an asset to public health. It also prevents additional cats from moving into that area.

No one wins when cats are killed. It's a barbaric practice at best. TNR is a win-win scenario for everyone involved.

For more information or assistance with implementing a TNR program, contact Alley Cat Allies. (https://www.alleycat.org/community-cat-care/)

They have helped countless communities to humanely and effectively control the feral cat population in their area.

I urge you to implement the Cat Plan and begin a TNR program as soon as possible.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Reneda Baer

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR Program - Please do not discontinue

1 message

robin s <rjoona@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 18, 2017 at 8:24 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

TNR (Trap,Neuter,Return) is EFFECTIVE & humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanely.

When I opened the letter from the city about the proposed TNR program, I was elated. Friends and neighbors of mine have been doing TNR for 20 years and I have seen a difference in my neighborhood with the community cats — there are fewer now & My friends were able to place kittens and the tame strays.

Though I realize the various bird groups who sued the City of Los Angeles are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, studies have not shown this to be true. The number one reason bird and other wildlife populations are suffering in California (and the world over) is habitat destruction and climate change, both caused by humans.

TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats or coyotes or raccoons or any other creature the bird groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

-Robin Sigal

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

1 message

sam hamer <samhamersound@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 4, 2017 at 1:54 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

I support the fixing of stray and 'community' cats.

Anthony Hamer
8733 Mulberry drive
Sunland
Ca,
91040
2139234720
--
Great records by sms https://theedit.replyyes.com/land/ref/sur3rhcbsy

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

In support of TNR

1 message

Sarita Carden <sfcarden1@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 19, 2017 at 5:40 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I am writing in support of the City of Los Angeles funding and/or supporting a Trap, Neuter, Release program for community cats. It is a humane and effective way of coping with this population of cats. Please, please, please move forward with this initiative and let us all help stop the rise of unwanted felines. Spay and neuter is the correct path.

Thank you,
Sarita Carden
1235 N Ave 63
Los Angeles, Ca. 90042
818 388-0590

Sent from my iPhone
Sarita F. Carden

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

1 message

Fun <viterat2@aol.com> Sat, Sep 30, 2017 at 8:36 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello;

My name is Tera and I foster, volunteer, transport, network, donate, etc to help homeless pets. Many of the homeless pets are cats that live outside due to lazy owners who fail to fix them. I sincerely request that TNR (trap, nueter, release) be funded to help decrease the population of feral cats. I have PERSONALLY held dying and dead baby kittens due to overpopulation, illness and neglect. TNR programs would help save lives by preventing them from being born into awful situations.
Please consider my request.
Thank you for your time.

Tera Borden

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Feral Cat Support

1 message

Terri Hamel <msterrihamel@gmail.com> Sat, Sep 30, 2017 at 1:11 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Feral Cats:
Begging for their lives...
Please.
Mike and Terri
310-935-5080

Los Angeles City is considering a reversal of the injunction against feral cats . WE NEED EVERYONE HELP. THIS IS A BIG STEP . Your comments will make a difference Please email them by Oct 30
FIGHT for TNR!!!

Please email your comments to:
Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
(Please include "CAT PROGRAM" in subject line)
THANK YOU! Thank youGail Raff
Sandra Harrison Jackie Reich Adrienne Hagen Avarie Shevin Christi Metropole Tammy Alleman Chandra Eubanks Cheri Eubanks Young Vickie Junger Talia Goldman Orly Kroh

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: Harbor Pines V eterinary Center <notifications@petdesk.com>
Date: Thursday, September 28, 2017
Subject: Happy Birthday Rocky!
To: msterrihamel@gmail.com

Harbor Pines Veterinary Center

Dear Rocky,

Happy Birthday! We wanted to wish you the best on your special day (which we know is on or around today's date). If you're like us then a birthday massage from your best friend is the perfect gift. Just make sure to return the favor!

Thanks,
Team Harbor Pines Veterinary Center

26640 South Western Avenue
Harbor City, CA 90710
(310) 517-1832
Referral Code 1756

Download PetDesk App to manage your pets, appointments, and notification settings.
Simply sign up using msterrihamel@gmail.com.

If you don't have a smartphone you can also request an appointment online by clicking here.
If you would like to stop receiving emails, you can unsubscribe in your Email Settings.

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

1 message

Toochis Rose <trose@brantroseagency.com> Thu, Sep 14, 2017 at 3:41 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I've had the wonderful opportunity of participating in TNR. Not only has it helped slow down the cat population but it has also given rise to healthier cats. By participating in TNR, I have been able to have the most loving and wonderful additions to our family by domesticating some of the feral cats I've rescued.

Los Angeles is better for taking care of its feline and canine citizens. It is our compassion which sets us apart from so many others. Whatever I can do to support this project, please let me know. The proposed program is good for the environment and heart of Los Angeles.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Toochis Morin

Toochis Morin
BRANT ROSE AGENCY
6671 Sunset Blvd.
Suite 1584-B
Los Angeles CA 90028
ph 323-460-6464

This message may contain information which is privileged and confidential. Unless you are the addressee (or authorized to receive for the addressee), you may not use, copy, re-transmit, or disclose to anyone the message or any information contained in the message. If you have received the message in error, please advise the sender by reply e-mail and delete the message.

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Tracy Lopez <tracy@angelcitypits.org> Tue, Sep 26, 2017 at 10:20 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hi Jan,

I very much support that the City's Department of Animal Services resume TNR for the feral cats, which will help increase life-saving of cats and kittens city-wide. I feel that this will decrease the rate of euthanasia for cats in our city.

Thank you,
Tracy Lopez
LA Marathon Team Captain
818-497-0749
www.angelcitypits.org

Follow us on Facebook and Twitter
Be a HERO! Join Team ACPB for the 2017 LA Marathon, Charity Challenge or Big 5K www.angelcitypits.org/la-marathon

Want to learn about FREE training classes, FREE Spay/Neuter, and other activities in the community? Sign up for our monthly Newsletter

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Blythe Leatherman <blytheleatherman@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 2:46 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Rebstock,

I'm writing to offer my support for the Citywide Cat Program (E1907610). As a cat lover and a resident of Los Angeles, it seems like common sense to me that the city would support such a program. I see feral cats on a regular basis here in the Valley and I know that there are many feral colonies across LA.

It's heartbreaking to think about the harsh, short lives of cats that don't have homes and all of the potential for injuries, diseases and cruel treatment. This is an animal that we as humans have domesticated and made relatively defenseless, then we let them overpopulate cities and struggle to survive outdoors. It's truly shameful that this is allowed to continue.

Beyond the welfare of the animals themselves, it would be beneficial to the city in many ways to control the feral cat population through TNR initiatives. Cats in the wild can be destructive to birds and small animals. They put a strain on city resources when they must be removed from residential or commercial property. They attract predators to residential areas. They also overburden shelters when they are able to be caught, and too many animals that could have been adopted end up being killed as a result.

Please, please support this project. You may use my comments in this letter in any way if they would be helpful and I would be glad to offer any further support if I can.

Thank you,
Blythe Leatherman
blytheleatherman@gmail.com
301-367-8290

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Project

Boice Bowman <bbowman@csudh.edu> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 9:08 AM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

I hardily support this project. Thank you.

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Christopher Adams <christopher .adams@lacity .org>

Fwd: Cat Program

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org> Fri, Oct 6, 2017 at 3:01 PM
To: Christopher Adams <christopher.adams@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
Environmental Management Group | Environmental Supervisor II
Bureau of Engineering | Department of Public Works
1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600
Los Angeles, CA 90015
Phone: 213 485 5761

ENGINEERING
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: BHNC Planning & Land Use Committee <planning@bhnc.net>
Date: Fri, Oct 6, 2017 at 2:50 PM
Subject: Cat Program
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello,
I am e-mailing to ask a question. Recently we (in Boyle Heights) have been hearing (and there are pictures) of people taking "stray" cats, placing them in cages and in their car's trunks. Does this draft EIR address such actions? as well as provide a method for the community to voice their concerns of such actions?

Jason Gallegos, Chair
BHNC Planning & Land Use Committee
http://bhnc.net/planning-land-use-committee/

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Brandon Lightbourne <distance8302@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 2:15 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I wanted to send a quick email to let you know how important TNR is to any Cat Program. In addition to preventing a runaway population, support for existing and expanding TNR efforts will continue to create a sustainable population of fixed cats that will keep the city's rodents at bay.

-Brandon Lightbourne

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cats in need

Brittan T aylor <brittantaylor@yahoo.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 1:36 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

To Whom It May Concern,

There are many cats who are wandering around without homes. They reproduce and cause more trouble for themselves by creating more competition for food sources and shelter. Spay/neuter then release is a great option if the cat does not or cannot be found a home. A spay/neuter and release program probably would not cost much more than it costs to kill these innocent creatures.

Thank you for taking the time to read my letter.

Laura Saylor
3167 Petaluma Ave.
Long Beach, CA
90808

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Brittany Morales <brittanym@bestfriends.org> Fri, Oct 27, 2017 at 11:57 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello,

It is imperative that the city allow the cat plan to implement as soon as possible so that we can control the out of control, population of cats and kittens. From someone that sees first hand day to day how many cats and kittens end up in shelters and have to be placed in homes, I know how much of a problem LA has by not being able to TNR. That will save so many more lives and in turn save the city/county a lot of money and less cats on the streets. There really is no good reason not to implement something of this nature because it's going to be beneficial for everyone and less and less kittens will end up in the shelters. Thank you.

--

Brittany Morales
Pet Caregiver
Best Friends Animal Society
210-262-5832

bestfriends.org

facebook.com/bestfriendsanimalsociety | twitter.com/bestfriends

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Bryan Pauquette <bpauquette@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 10:19 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles and an animal advocate, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. Though my partner and I volunteer our time with a local rescue, have worked with local TNR programs, and have adopted from yet another rescue, we know that our individual efforts and those of our fellow advocates are not enough - we need to have more official rules, regulations, and funding that will help support these efforts.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies. I have personally worked with TNR programs for cats in my neighborhood, and have seen the positive effects firsthand.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,
Bryan T. Pauquette

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Please continue L.A.'s TNR Cat Program: it reduces LA's feral cat population.

C Rising <carrising@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 15, 2017 at 9:21 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

LA city shelters show that the Trap Neuter Return feral cat program is decreasing the percentage of cats that are euthanized.
The opposition groups want the community cats to simply be killed.
Not only is this approach inhumane, but it will lead to more community cats entering the area, not less.

Thank you,
C. Rising

State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
South Coast Region
3883 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 467-4201
www.wildlife.ca.gov

EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director

November 1, 2017

Ms. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works/Bureau of Engineering
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor Mail Stop 930, Suite 600
Los Angeles, CA 90015
Email: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Subject: Comments on the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Citywide Cat Program, Los Angeles County, SCH # 213101008

Dear Ms. Green Rebstock:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department or CDFW) has reviewed the above-referenced NOP for the Citywide Cat (*Felis catus*) Program (project) DEIR.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and recommendations regarding those activities involved in the project that may affect California fish and wildlife. Likewise, we appreciate the opportunity to provide comments regarding those aspects of the Project that CDFW, by law, may be required to carry out or approve through the exercise of its own regulatory authority under the Fish and Game Code.

CDFW ROLE

CDFW is California's Trustee Agency for fish and wildlife resources, and holds those resources in trust by statute for all the people of the State. (Fish & G. Code, §§ 711.7, subd. (a) & 1802; Pub. Resources Code, § 21070; California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA] Guidelines § 15386, subd. (a)). CDFW, in its trustee capacity, has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species (*Id.*, § 1802). Similarly, for purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that have the potential to adversely affect fish and wildlife resources.

The following comments and recommendations have been prepared pursuant to the Department's authority as a Responsible Agency under CEQA Guidelines section 15381 over those aspects of the proposed project that come under the purview of the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code § 2050 *et seq.*), the California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish and Game Code §1900 et seq.), the Lake and Streambed Alteration Program (Fish and Game Code section 1600 *et seq*.,) and pursuant to our authority as Trustee Agency with jurisdiction over natural resources affected by the project (California Environmental Quality Act, [CEQA] Guidelines § 15386) to assist the Lead Agency in avoiding or minimizing potential project impacts on biological resources.

The project involves the development of a cat management program that focuses on public education and policy to be implemented within the entire City of Los Angeles (City).

The NOP describes that the key components of the project includes: engaging in or providing funding for the spaying or neutering of free-roaming cats (feral or stray) to be returned where they are found; use of City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic including free-roaming cats; implementation of a Modified Trapping, Neuter, Return ("Modified TNR") program, which includes establishing collaborative relationships with organizations engaged in TNR, utilizing Animal Services Centers for public outreach and training, guidance on how to address resident's complaints regarding free-roaming cats, and waiving cat trap rental fees; adopting changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allowing an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions.

The Project does not include the construction of any new facilities.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CDFW offers the following comments and recommendations for the DEIR to assist the City in adequately identifying and/or mitigating the Project's potentially significant direct and indirect impacts to fish and wildlife (biological) resources.

Specific Comments

1) The Department considers free-roaming cats a non-native species and a significant threat to California's unique wildlife biodiversity in situations where potential impacts to biological resources could occur.

2) The Department is concerned that the project may contribute to the persistence of free-roaming cats and their negative impacts to wildlife resources under certain circumstances. The DEIR should describe if the project will authorize or informally condone the feeding of TNR cat recipients. The feeding of free-roaming cats is considered harassment of wildlife and is prohibited in California because wild animals have access to this artificial food source as well (14 CCR §251.1). Subsidizing free-roaming cats, in or near natural areas with food from well-intentioned residents, enables cat populations to persist in greater numbers in localized areas that could results in increased predation on native wildlife. The Department does not support the legalization of maintaining "managed" TNR free-ranging cat colonies. The cumulative impact of free-roaming domestic cats on wildlife is impossible to quantify; however, the growing body of literature strongly indicates that domestic free-roaming cats are a significant factor in the mortality of native small mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians (Elizondo et al. 2016). Well-fed free-roaming domestic cats can continue to prey on wildlife regularly. Where threatened or endangered species are potentially nearby, the result could significantly contribute to their extirpation or extinction through direct take of species and/or degradation of occupied habitat. Cat colonies can alter the dynamics of competition with native predators, create the potential for transmission of diseases and contribute to the decline of wildlife species. Effects of predation by free-roaming cats can be most significant where developed uses are located near natural open space in the

coastal/foothill areas and also inland areas with more isolated habitats where potential prey populations are low or already under stress.

3) We recommend the DEIR include City-wide information on natural open space resources and locations where free-roaming cats/animals could potentially interact with wildlife resources. Locations should include White Point Nature Park, Ballona Ecological Reserve, Kenneth Hahn State Recreational Area, and other similar areas throughout the City. This information could identify potential wildlife interaction areas where measures are refined/developed to address the protection of biological resources. Such efforts could include use of signage, code enforcement, public outreach and coordination with other agencies to implement controls to protect wildlife/natural resources.

4) In addition to the TNR element described in the NOP for the proposed project, the Department strongly recommends management programs that encourage free-roaming cats be returned to their owner, fostered for adoption or humanely euthanized in order to further reduce population levels. This method could be especially effective in selected areas of the City with wildlife habitat where predation by free-roaming cats on special status native species is of a concern.

5) The DEIR should provide a scientifically justified discussion the effectiveness of the TNR program proposed as part of the project versus a certified trapping and direct removal program; this comparison could be included as an alternative in the DEIR. Each alternative to the proposed project should be discussed from a perspective that will assist in determining the timeliest method to significantly reduce free-roaming cat populations in the City.

6) The DEIR should analyze potential disease implications from the proposed project on resources that support downstream marine species wildlife populations. The discussion should include the project's contribution towards cat fecal pathogens on the recovery of the southern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris nereis)* a federal threatened species. Southern sea otter mortality has been linked to cat fecal pathogens originating from waters draining into the Pacific Ocean (Miller et al. 2013)

General Comments

Where applicable, the following comments should be addressed in the DEIR; absent this information, there may not be substantial evidence in the record to support the findings:

1. CDFW considers adverse impacts to a species protected by the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), for the purposes of CEQA, to be significant without mitigation. As to CESA, take of any endangered, threatened, or candidate species that results from the project is prohibited, except as authorized by state law (Fish & G. Code, §§ 2080, 2085). Consequently, if the Project, Project construction, or any Project-related activity during the life of the Project will result in take of a species designated as endangered or threatened, or a candidate for listing under CESA, CDFW recommends that the project proponent seek appropriate take authorization under CESA prior to implementing the project. Appropriate authorization from CDFW may include an incidental take permit (ITP) or a consistency determination in certain circumstances, among other options (Fish and G. Code §§ 2080.1, 2081, subds. (b),(c)). Early consultation is encouraged, as

significant modification to a project and mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain a CESA Permit. Revisions to the Fish and Game Code, effective January 1998, may require that CDFW issue a separate CEQA document for the issuance of an ITP unless the project CEQA document addresses all project impacts to CESA-listed species and specifies a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that will meet the requirements of an ITP. For these reasons, biological mitigation monitoring and reporting proposals should be of sufficient detail and resolution to satisfy the requirements for a CESA ITP.

2. To enable CDFW to adequately review and comment on the proposed project from the standpoint of the protection of plants, fish, and wildlife, we recommend the following information be included in the DEIR.

3. The document should contain a complete discussion of the purpose and need for, and description of, the proposed project, including all staging areas and access routes to the construction and staging areas.

4. A range of feasible alternatives should be included to ensure that alternatives to the proposed project are fully considered and evaluated; the alternatives should avoid or otherwise minimize impacts to sensitive biological resources. Specific alternative locations should be evaluated in areas with lower resource sensitivity where appropriate.

Biological Resources within the Project's Area of Potential Effect

5. The NOP characterizes the project as including the citywide area that encompasses a wide variety of habitat types. The document should provide a complete assessment of the flora and fauna within and adjacent to the project area, with particular emphasis upon identifying endangered, threatened, sensitive, and locally unique species and sensitive habitats. This should include a complete floral and faunal species compendium of the entire project site, undertaken at the appropriate time of year. The DEIR should include the following information.

    a. CEQA Guidelines, section 15125(c), specifies that knowledge on the regional setting is critical to an assessment of environmental impacts and that special emphasis should be placed on resources that are rare or unique to the region.

    b. A thorough, recent floristic-based assessment of special status plants and natural communities, following CDFW's Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (see http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/plant/). CDFW recommends that floristic, alliance-based and/or association-based mapping and vegetation impact assessments be conducted at the Project site and neighboring vicinity. The Manual of California Vegetation, second edition, should also be used to inform this mapping and assessment (Sawyer et al. 2009). Adjoining habitat areas should be included in this assessment where site activities could lead to direct or indirect impacts offsite. Habitat mapping at the alliance level will help establish baseline vegetation conditions.

c. A current inventory of the biological resources associated with each habitat type on site and within the area of potential effect. CDFW's California Natural Diversity Data Base in Sacramento should be contacted at www.wildlife.ca.gov/ biogeodata/ to obtain current information on any previously reported sensitive species and habitat, including Significant Natural Areas identified under Chapter 12 of the Fish and Game Code.

d. An inventory of rare, threatened, endangered and other sensitive species on site and within the area of potential effect. Species to be addressed should include all those which meet the CEQA definition (see CEQA Guidelines, § 15380). This should include sensitive fish, wildlife, reptile, and amphibian species. Seasonal variations in use of the project area should also be addressed. Focused species-specific surveys, conducted at the appropriate time of year and time of day when the sensitive species are active or otherwise identifiable, are required. Acceptable species-specific survey procedures should be developed in consultation with CDFW and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Analyses of the Potential Project-Related Impacts on the Biological Resources

6. To provide a thorough discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts expected to adversely affect biological resources, with specific measures to offset such impacts, the following should be addressed in the DEIR.

   a. A discussion of potential adverse impacts from lighting, noise, human activity, exotic species, and drainage should also be included. The latter subject should address: project-related changes on drainage patterns on and downstream of the project site; the volume, velocity, and frequency of existing and post-project surface flows; polluted runoff; soil erosion and/or sedimentation in streams and water bodies; and post-project fate of runoff from the project site. The discussions should also address the proximity of the extraction activities to the water table, whether dewatering would be necessary, and the potential resulting impacts on the habitat, if any, supported by the groundwater. Mitigation measures proposed to alleviate such impacts should be included.

   b. Discussions regarding indirect project impacts on biological resources, including resources in nearby public lands, open space, adjacent natural habitats, riparian ecosystems, and any designated and/or proposed or existing reserve lands (e.g., preserve lands associated with a NCCP). Impacts on, and maintenance of, wildlife corridor/movement areas, including access to undisturbed habitats in adjacent areas, should be fully evaluated in the DEIR.

   c. The zoning of areas for development projects or other uses that are nearby or adjacent to natural areas may inadvertently contribute to wildlife-human interactions. A discussion of possible conflicts and mitigation measures to reduce these conflicts should be included in the environmental document.

d. A cumulative effects analysis should be developed as described under CEQA Guidelines, section 15130. General and specific plans, as well as past, present, and anticipated future projects, should be analyzed relative to their impacts on similar plant communities and wildlife habitats.

Mitigation for the Project-related Biological Impacts

7. The DEIR should include measures to fully avoid and otherwise protect Rare Natural Communities from project-related impacts. CDFW considers these communities as threatened habitats having both regional and local significance.

8. The DEIR should include mitigation measures for adverse project-related impacts to sensitive plants, animals, and habitats. Mitigation measures should emphasize avoidance and reduction of project impacts. For unavoidable impacts, on-site habitat restoration or enhancement should be discussed in detail. If on-site mitigation is not feasible or would not be biologically viable and therefore not adequately mitigate the loss of biological functions and values, off-site mitigation through habitat creation and/or acquisition and preservation in perpetuity should be addressed.

9. For proposed preservation and/or restoration, the DEIR should include measures to perpetually protect the targeted habitat values from direct and indirect negative impacts. The objective should be to offset the project-induced qualitative and quantitative losses of wildlife habitat values. Issues that should be addressed include restrictions on access, proposed land dedications, monitoring and management programs, control of illegal dumping, water pollution, increased human intrusion, etc.

10. CDFW recommends that measures be taken to avoid project impacts to nesting birds. Migratory nongame native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (Title 50, § 10.13, Code of Federal Regulations. Sections 3503.5 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take of all raptors and other migratory nongame birds and section 3503 prohibits take of the nests and eggs of all birds. Proposed project activities (including, but not limited to, staging and disturbances to native and nonnative vegetation, structures, and substrates) should occur outside of the avian breeding season which generally runs from February 1- September 1 (as early as January 1 for some raptors) to avoid take of birds or their eggs. If avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible, CDFW recommends surveys by a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys to detect protected native birds occurring in suitable nesting habitat that is to be disturbed and (as access to adjacent areas allows) any other such habitat within 300 feet of the disturbance area (within 500 feet for raptors). Project personnel, including all contractors working on site, should be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. Reductions in the nest buffer distance may be appropriate depending on the avian species involved, ambient levels of human activity, screening vegetation, or possibly other factors.

11. CDFW generally does not support the use of relocation, salvage, and/or transplantation as mitigation for impacts to rare, threatened, or endangered species. Studies have shown that these efforts are experimental in nature and largely unsuccessful.

12. Plans for restoration and revegetation should be prepared by persons with expertise in southern California ecosystems and native plant revegetation techniques. Each plan should include, at a minimum: (a) the location of the mitigation site; (b) the plant species to be used, container sizes, and seeding rates; (c) a schematic depicting the mitigation area; (d) planting schedule; (e) a description of the irrigation methodology; (f) measures to control exotic vegetation on site; (g) specific success criteria; (h) a detailed monitoring program; (i) contingency measures should the success criteria not be met; and (j) identification of the party responsible for meeting the success criteria and providing for conservation of the mitigation site in perpetuity.

CONCLUSION

CDFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on the NOP to assist the City in identifying and mitigating the Project's potentially significant direct/indirect impacts to biological resources. Questions regarding this letter and further coordination on these issues should be directed to Scott Harris, Environmental Scientist at (805) - 644-6305 or scott.p.harris@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Betty J. Courtney
Environmental Program Manager I
South Coast Region

ec: Ms. Erinn Wilson, Los Alamitos
Mr. Scott Harris, Pasadena
Mr. Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse, Sacramento

References:

Elizondo, E.C., and S.R. Loss. 2016. Using trail cameras to estimate free-ranging domestic cat abundance in urban areas. Wildlife Biology 22:246-252.

Miller, M.A., E. VanWormer, P.A. Conrad, A.C. Melli, T.E. Carpenter, and J.A. Mazet. 2013. *Toxoplasma gondii*, Source to Sea. EcoHealth 10:277-289.

Sawyer, J. O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition. California Native Plant Society Press, Sacramento.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Caitlin Mendoza-Price <caitlinkmprice@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 12:46 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Ms. Green Rebstock,

I am writing as a lifelong Angeleno, political activist and both a feline and wildlife lover. Please proceed with the city wide cat program. TNR is the most important tool we have to protect cats and wildlife.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan Support

1 message

Caitlin W ylde <caitlinwylde@yahoo.com> Fri, Sep 15, 2017 at 10:50 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Caitlin Wylde <caitlinwylde@yahoo.com>

Dear Dr. Rebstock
I wanted to write to you as a concerned citizen of LA to tell you that I whole heartedly support outreach, education, participation and funding to to save free roaming cats and kittens lives by spaying and neutering them, not euthanasia. Killing an average of 400 cats and kittens a month needs to stop. As someone who has worked in rescue in LA for years I can tell you that trap and release spay and neuter works. It will cut down on the pet overpopulation problem immensely. It is the only humane solution.
Thank you
Caitlin Wylde
1663 Sargent Place
LA, CA 90026
213 482-4552
caitlinwylde@yahoo.com
Sent from my iPhone

.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

camille mary weiner <camilleweiner@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 2:35 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Stray Cat Alliance Hotline <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic as a means to foster better relations between residents and the animals that co-oexist with them.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a Los Angeles born resident, small business owner , and life long city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that both my personal and business taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of any animals, including community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Thank you,

Camille Weiner
238 North Hoover
Los Angeles CA 90004
camilleweiner@gmail.com
323.571.7570

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program dr . jan green rebstock

Candace Rocha <candace8027@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 10:29 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community. Further, I have seen first hand the benefits of having organizations like Stray Cat Alliance has impacted communities by TNR'ing stray cats. I have canvassed neighborhoods with

other volunteers and have witnessed how grateful residents are for the help with managing feral colonies.

Sincerely,

Candace Rocha

2431 Altman St.

Los Angeles, CA 90031

213-321-0376

--
http://www.peacefulprairie.org/signatures.html#subjects_of_a_life

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a volunteer of Stray Cat Alliance and a very frequent visitor of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's imal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). **I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.**

I urge you to support funding to the Citywide Cat Program because it is the best way to know that tax dollars are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and **I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters**.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,
Channon Jaquish
Volunteer Stray Cat Alliance
1444 15th Street #5
Santa Monica, CA 90404
310-866-3581

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Carey Gosa <CareyG@electricentertainment.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 9:54 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Green,

I'm writing to you to express my strong support of the proposed Cat Program to be implemented by the city of Los Angeles.

I believe TNR programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by helping to reduce the community cat populations humanely and effectively.

Other can speak to this more eloquently than I but, I believe what Gandhi said to be true.

The greatness of a nation and, its moral compass, can be seen in the way it treats its animals. And, "The more helpless a creature, the more entitled it is to protection by man from the cruelty of man"

Sincerely,

Carey Gosa
Visual Effects Production Manager

Electric Entertainment
962 N La Cienega Blvd
West Hollywood, Ca. 90069
Office: (323) 817-1300 Ext.137

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

“Cat Program” - LA City proposed TNR for cats 2017

Corinna Cechi <nemnofa@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 16, 2017 at 12:18 AM
Reply-To: Corinna Cechi <nemnofa@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Re: “Cat Program” - LA City proposed TNR for cats 2017

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

Herewith I urge you to consider to put in action the proposed "Cat Program" for Trap/Neuter/Release and increasing the number of household cats allowed.

Trap/Neuter/Release saves lives and is the only and humane solution . (Killing cats or ignoring the problem is not a solution, instead it is just the opposite.)

Many animal rights organizations have researched the issue and have in many communities implemented a TNR program. These programs are very successful.

For more info you may check out this website. It's a resource of information, studies and proven facts:
https://www.alleycat.org/resources/

Please take in consideration the following facts.

It’s time to stop the killing.

Cities and shelters across America have experienced great success with Trap-Neuter-Return—it is now official policy for feral cats in Washington, DC, Baltimore, and Chicago and other cities across the country. It’s time to learn from past mistakes and move forward instead of going around in circles—it’s time to stop fighting the endless battle and protect cats’ lives.

Trap-Neuter-Return is the responsible, humane method of care for feral cats

Trap-Neuter-Return stabilizes feral cat populations. The cats are humanely trapped, vaccinated, and neutered, so no more kittens will be born. They are then returned to their original location to live out their lives in their outdoor home. Not only is Trap-Neuter-Return the humane option for feral cats, it also improves cats’ lives by relieving them of the stresses of mating and pregnancy. In the end, unlike catch and kill, TNR works.

The vacuum effect

Removing cats from an area by killing or relocating them is not only cruel—it’s pointless. Animal control agencies and city governments have blindly perpetuated this futile approach for decades. But scientific research, years of failed attempts, and evidence from animal control personnel prove that catch and kill doesn’t permanently clear an area of cats.
Scientific evidence indicates that removing feral cat populations only opens up the habitat to an influx of new cats, either from neighboring territories or born from survivors. Each time cats are removed, the population will rebound through a natural phenomenon known as the “vacuum effect,” drawing the community into a costly, endless cycle of trapping and killing.

The vacuum effect is a phenomenon scientifically recognized worldwide, across all types of animal species

Well-documented among biologists, the vacuum effect describes what happens when even a portion of an animal population is permanently removed from its home range. Sooner or later, the empty habitat attracts other members of the species from neighboring areas, who move in to take advantage of the same resources that attracted the first group (like shelter and food). Killing or removing the original population does nothing to eliminate these resources; it only creates a “vacuum” that will inevitably draw in other animals living nearby.

Research shows majority of feral cats are healthy.

Feral cats are cats who are not socialized to humans. Instead, they live contented lives with their feline families (often called colonies) outdoors. Cats, like squirrels, chipmunks, and birds, are capable of living healthy, fulfilling lives in the outdoors.

One prominent animal rights organization falsely states that “horrific fates” await feral cats, like diseases, injuries, or human cruelty. But these claims are based on isolated incidents and not supported by scientific evidence.

In fact, the research points the other way—a 2006 study found that of 103,643 stray and feral cats examined in spay/neuter clinics in six states from 1993 to 2004, less than 1 percent of those cats needed to be euthanized due to debilitating conditions, trauma, or infectious diseases.

Feral cats live full, healthy lives outdoors—there is no reason for them to be killed in shelters.

Feral cats are not a health threat.

Feral cats have equally low rates of disease as the cats who share your home.

In 2008, only 294 cases of rabies were reported in cats, both pet and feral. That’s just 4. 3 percent of all the rabies cases reported in animals that year. Feral cats do not pose a rabies risk to humans: there hasn’t been a confirmed cat-to-human rabies transmission in more than 30 years. The number one source of rabies in the United States is wildlife—accounting for more than 90 percent of rabies cases in animals. Since feral cats involved in Trap-Neuter-Return programs are vaccinated and therefore cannot acquire or transmit the virus, they pose no threats to humans or other animals.

Most importantly, research confirms that feral cats are neither breeding grounds for disease nor a health threat to communities in which they live. After testing feral cats in Northern Florida for FIV, FeLV, and nine other infectious organisms, a 2002 study concluded that “feral cats assessed in this study posed no greater risk to human beings or other cats than pet cats.”

Feral cats are not a significant health threat to humans or other animals. They deserve to live out their lives just like other outdoor creatures do.

Feral cats live healthy lives outdoors. Trap-Neuter-Return IS THE SOLUTION !

Thank you so much for your consideration.
The compassion and humanity of those making the decision is greatly appreciated .

Sincerely,
Corinna Cechi

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Carlos Sosa <genesisfxe@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 6:09 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the City of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/Neuter/Return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. Education and awareness go along way in educating the residents of our local communities.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters in any way.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Carlos Sosa

119 N. Fairfax Avenue #213
Los Angeles, CA 90036
(213) 393-2997

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Carryl <carryl.lynn@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 9:33 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: volunteerla@bestfriends.org

To The Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering

Thank you for welcoming our comments regarding the scope and content of the environmental analysis to support the EIR.

We are quite frankly shocked that people are not finding the value and humanity of saving beautiful creatures, by containing and majorly reducing the problem of feral reproduction. I work with animal shelters in LA and cannot for the life of me, even after I have read the supposed reasoning, understand why anyone or organization would want an injunction on TNR. These cats are LA cats. They were born here. What is the point of denying them healthy lives and safely containing and majorly reducing their population? Is the alternative to brutally kill them? Or to allow them to populate without the controls that could so easily be given?
And isn't the point to reduce their population?

We highly support the TNR (or Modified TNR) Program. The services and educational programs it would offer are essential and a part of the Los Angeles paradigm and community.

Carryl Lynn and Jack Wilson

Studio City

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

2017 Citywide Cat Program

Carol S <roo834247@cox.net> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 8:56 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Spay & Neuter works. Simple as that. I had 20+ cats howling & mating around my home. With the help of our local Spay/Neuter Hotline & Animal Defense League of AZ, I was able to trap, Neuter, & Release (TNR) these little beings & w/i 1 year, I had 3 cats that I con't to feed & water.

Great & successful program. Please do what you can to make it happen.
Thanks for your efforts for all of us,
Carol Schafer
Phoenix, AZ

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Fwd: Cat Program

Carolyn Seeman <nracms@aol.com> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 3:53 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

-----Original Message-----
From: Carolyn Seeman <nracms@aol.com>
To: Jan.Green.Rebenstock <Jan.Green.Rebenstock@lacity.org>
Sent: Fri, Oct 13, 2017 3:47 pm
Subject: Cat Program

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed citywide cat program. It is an excellent choice.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I support waiving cat trap rental fees only if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage

cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Seeman
11747 Otsego Street
Valley Village, 91607
818-566-7355 (days)
818-766-4889 (evenings)

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Project

Carrie Nichols <dcjnichols@hotmail.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 1:06 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

October 12, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program and I thank you for your time in reading my letter.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

As a person/volunteer who has directly been involved in Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs in my local communities, I have seen first hand that these programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. For many neighborhoods of Los Angeles there are simply no other resources to address this issue in a humane manner. These free-roaming cats are already in the community; therefore the spaying/neutering of these

cats has a favorable impact. This helps decrease the financial and time load on local shelters and decreases shelter euthanasia rates of innocent animals who end up there. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. In any capacity education is a powerful tool and an effective way to approach communities that may not be aware of resources/alternatives.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). Please note that cat community advocates only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR. This allows low income individuals to participate and encourages use of the program.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters or by other means.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. Shelter euthanasia rates have demonstrably decreased with efforts focused on TNR of community cats. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Carrie J Nichols

1400 S. Grand Ave #101

Los Angeles, CA 90015

213-446-2202

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

casey christopher <caseyelisechristopher@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 4, 2017 at 8:22 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Hello

I am a cat rescuer and volunteer for LAAS, Kitten Rescue, and Stray Cat Alliance, among other animal rescue organizations.

It would be incredibly helpful if the city had a TNR program. It would prevent the needless deaths not only of feral cats brought to city shelters but also any kittens born to them. Thousands of kittens enter the shelters every year and many are euthanized, unless a foster or a kitten nursery is willing to intervene. If community cats were simply spayed and neutered there would be so many fewer kittens born and many less cats euthanized for being "un-adoptable."

If Los Angeles is to reach "no kill" status, it is absolutely essential to have a TNR program. I would happily be a part of any such program.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Casey Elise Christopher

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Cassandra W ilson <wils.cass@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 12:23 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

After living in LA for 12 years now, and seeing the feral cat problem up close, I am a passionate supporter of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program.

I spent 4 years at USC where I frequently saw stray cats in poor condition. I fed and watered them whenever I got the chance. It wasn't until I learned about Trap/Neuter/Release programs that I knew I could help the issue. Spaying and neutering the city cats will have an enormous impact in the years to come. Take it from me—I grew up in the countryside in WA state and found a stray cat, which my parents let me keep (our first cat ever). Well, it wasn't long before we noticed she was pregnant and gave birth to a litter of kittens. Because she lived in our horse barn, my parents told my 2 sisters and I that we could each keep a kitten. At this point they were aware they needed to be spayed/neutered, but they weren't quick enough, and learned that kittens could get pregnant at only a few months of age, much before being full grown. With 3 litters of kittens, we ended up with 27 cats. 27 CATS! And then had the responsibility find homes for all of those kittens, which was not easy to say the least. So you can see, T/N/R prevents that problem, and we can prevent the unnecessary suffering and poor condition of SO many animals, ALL of which have a will to live.

I ask you--because I am no voice on my own but you have the ability to make a huge difference—to please, please make this program happen. I'm not going to give you the whole taxpayer dollars spiel, because I'm sure you've heard it a thousand times, but I'm asking you to choose life. I don't support shelter euthanization, especially when there is a much better option. Like I said, all animals have a will to live. And T/N/R does work.

Please transfer funds from the city of LA's animal sterilization fund to T/N/R programs where they will be released after being spayed/neutered. Please waive cat trap rental fees for the SOLE purpose of being used for T/N/R.

And please allow the use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic. Especially in the world we live in today—this is SO important.

I'm a supporter of Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and vision. And I'm grateful that you-- the city of LA--works with rescue organizations that support animal welfare.

Thank you,

Cassandra Wilson

(310) 490-7730

Michelson
Found Animals

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

October 30, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, Environmental Management Group
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor
Mail Stop 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: City of Los Angeles Proposed Citywide Cat Program (E1907610) Environmental Impact Report

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

Thank you for the opportunity to offer comments to the scope and content of the environmental analysis to support the EIR for the proposed City of Los Angeles Citywide Cat Program ("Cat Program").

Michelson Found Animals Foundation is a private operating foundation based in Los Angeles focused on saving pets and enriching lives. With a goal of applying humane alternatives to reducing animal shelter euthanasia, we utilize myriad levers including grantmaking to organizations dedicated to trap-neuter-return (TNR) of free-roaming cats.

We are gratified that the City of Los Angeles ("City") and its Department of Animal Services ("Animal Services") has invested the resources and time to conduct an analysis of any potential environmental impacts of Animal Services' proposal to reduce the population of outdoor cats in the City by engaging in the spaying or neutering of free-roaming cats and returning them to where they are found.

As you know, the proposal by Animal Services is limited to the following:

- Engaging in or providing funding for the spaying or neutering of free-roaming cats (feral or stray) to be returned where they are found.

- Use of City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
- Implementation of a Modified Trap, Neuter, Return ("Modified TNR") program, which includes establishing collaborative relationships with organizations engaged in TNR, utilizing Animal Services
- Centers for public outreach and training, guidance on how to address resident complaints regarding free-roaming cats, and waiving cat trap rental fees.
- Adopting changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allowing an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions.

The purpose of completing the EIR is to fulfill the requirements of CEQA in identifying ***significant*** environmental impacts. In the Cat Program documents prepared by the City of Los Angeles, "Potential Environmental Issues" are listed as follows:

- Biological Resources: Cats are predators. Free-roaming cats may impact native and protected populations of birds, rodents, and other prey.
- Public Health: Free-roaming cats may create public health concerns, including fleas and parasites that may be transferred to humans.
- Water Quality: Cat feces may pollute runoff that can cause contamination of water bodies.

Outdoor cats have lived among humans for almost the length of recorded history, and it is of the utmost importance to recognize, when evaluating the potential environmental impact of the Citywide Cat Program, the impact from a baseline of existing free-roaming cats. This reference point by which the environmental analysis should be conducted, whether the impact on other populations, the potential for public health concerns, and/or water quality should be at what is currently present in the City.

In fact, in 2013 the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering completed a Mitigated Negative Declaration report. We strongly agree with the Department's common-sense conclusion from this document that "[t]he presence of free-roaming cats, living alone and in aggregations (colonies) throughout the City (including natural habitat areas and ESAs) and the existing effects of cats on the environment is the pre-existing condition that forms the baseline for this CEQA analysis."

Michelson
Found Animals

We hope the City will be able to follow in the footsteps of many of its colleagues in creating a humane alternative for controlling the free-roaming cat population.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide written comment regarding scope and content of the environmental analysis to support the EIR for the Cat Program, and look forward to participating in this public process. Questions or comments may be directed to Vince Wong, Deputy Director of Policy & Civic Engagement at v.wong@foundanimals.org or 310.574.5798.

Sincerely,

Aimee Gilbreath
Executive Director
a.gilbreath@foundanimals.org

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Cathy Ricci <thecatnanny@verizon.net> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 7:24 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

Please support this program. Help those of us in the community who devote time, effort and funds (as well as our hearts) to help these innocent creatures. Unfortunately, many who have been abused. If we can reach people, educate them and offer affordable spay/neuter services and care, it would go along way to reduce and, hopefully some day, be a "no-kill" city, state and nation.

Thank you for your consideration. . . .please, help us help the kitties.

Respectfully,
Catherine Ricci
Redondo Beach, CA.

Sent from my iPad

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

scarve2@aol.com <scarve2@aol.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 3:39 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:
Thank you for taking the time to read my concern.
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods byreducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a r esident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Pr ogram because I want to know that my taxes ar e going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

Cathleen Gilbert
Po Box 2244 San Pedro Ca. 90731
323v309 4297

Sent from AOL Mobile Mail

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Proposed TNR program for Los Angeles

1 message

Cathy M Thornburn <cathythornburn@yahoo.com> Sun, Sep 17, 2017 at 5:27 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

TNR (Trap,Neuter,Return) is EFFECTIVE & humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanely..

When I read the letter from the city about the proposed TNR program, I was happy to see this idea put forward. I've been doing TNR for 35 years and have personally seen the good that can come of this approach with community cats — there are fewer cats, and much less suffering than when I first started. Neighbors are much happier and care about cats now that they are not breeding.

Though I realize the various bird groups who sued the City of Los Angeles are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, studies have not shown this to be true. The number one reason bird and other wildlife populations are suffering in California (and the world over) is habitat destruction and climate change, both caused by humans. After several studies, it has been recognized that cats much prefer rodents, if they hunt, and that is helpful for humans.

TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats or coyotes or raccoons or any other creature the bird groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

Killing cats, as has been tried for decades, does not result in fewer cats or less suffering. I sincerely hope Los Angeles will give TNR a try.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

Sincerely,
Cathy M. Thornburn
Los Angeles, CA 90041

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Cathy Thornburn <cthornburn69@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 1:52 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Stray Cat Alliance <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am a resident of the city of Los Angeles, and have been involved in helping stray and feral cats here for thirty years through programs like Fixnation and other non-profit groups who actively support TNR. I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I have been a witness to the success of this approach in my own community.

I am very excited and hopeful about the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have had a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, through no fault of their own, and therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact for both the cats and the human residents. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. TNR has been shown to be the only effective way to limit the population of stray cats, and has been successful in many , many communities when it is utilized in an informed and well managed way .

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Thank you for considering the implementation of TNR. I look forward to a more humane and successful outcome in managing this challenging situation.

Sincerely,

Cathy M. Thornburn

5255 Ellenwood Place
Los Angeles, CA 90041

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Chanel McNair <c77mcnair@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 9:47 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles
(Long Beach,CA), I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

Prior to this year I had Never been a pet lover. Pets freak me out. I live in a housing project that has over 400+ apartments & there is a large field lot near us so animals come & go throughout the community. There is no way in stopping this. There are several free roaming cats that live throughout the community. I used to get annoyed that my neighbors fed them until I saw these same cats scarring away the Raccoons/Possums, etc that come in. Now I Love these cats and want them to stay. These cats need to be 'trap-neuter-return' so they don't make more babies. I do NOT believe in them being killed they are not feral & they interact w/all the people in the community. Plus they keep us safe from other animals.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Chanel McNair
3029 N. Springdale Drive #37
Long Beach, CA 90810

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

In Support of Citywide Cat Program

Charley Price <charley@hiddenvariable.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 4:20 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact.

Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters.

I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community .

On behalf of all local residents, thanks so much for being attentive to the needs of your community and constituents.

Sincerely,
Charley Price

123 S Figueroa St #833
Los Angeles, CA 90012
213-841-9363

--
Charley Price
Co-Founder / Crea ve Director
Hidden Variable Studios
Facebook | Twitter | YouTube

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

CHERI SHANKAR <cherishankar1@mac.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 8:40 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I appreciate this opportunity to weigh in on the proposed Cat Program for the City of Los Angeles.

I believe that we have three simple and straight forward choices regarding the hundreds of thousands of free roaming cats in Los Angeles.

1) Do Nothing

2) Kill thousands and thousands (tens of thousands) of cats a year until we can achieve a “tipping point” that might make some impact on the overall cat population

3) Trap/Neuter/Return

Obviously there aren’t too many people who propose to do nothing about the population of unsocialized cats in Los Angeles, so we can scrape that option. Trapping and kill thousands upon thousands of cats in order to make a real dent in the overall population of free roaming cats would not only be prohibitively expensive, but the uproar from Angelenos about the wholesale slaughter of cats would be a P.R. nightmare for the city and L.A. Animal Services. That leaves the humane choice of trap/neuter/return of unsocialized cats and the rescue, fixing and adopting out of free roaming kittens and socialized cats.

Cats have been a part of human settlements for thousands of years. They have always lived with us or on the outskirts of our homes and businesses. There is a reason you rarely, if ever, see a cat in places where there are no humans. They rely on us to survive and they are as much a part of our urban environment as are squirrels, raccoons or crows. We are not trying to catch and kill all of the urban wildlife and no one would insist up on a CEQA report (or EIR) for squirrels and raccoons, so how in the world do cats fall under CEQA? It makes no sense at all.

As you can surmise, I am fully in support of the proposed Cat Program in the City of Los Angeles!

Thank you,

□r□c□□
818-667-3681

“Love the animals: God gave them the rudiments of thought and an untroubled joy. Do not trouble it, do not torment them, do not take their joy from them. Do not go against God’s purpose. Man, do not exalt yourself above the animals: they are sinless.” --from Dostoyevsky's The Brothers Karamozov

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: Cat Program

Cheryl Rene Leigh <crleigh@hotmail.com> Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 5:56 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

I
support the proposed Citywide Cat Program (E1907610). I have TNR'ed multiple stray and feral cats in my neighborhood with the help of financially struggling non-profits, so support from the city in humanely decreasing the stray cat population would be most
appreciated. Sincerely, Cheryl R. Leigh 4638 Don Miguel Drive Los Angeles, CA 90008 323-5723527
crleigh@hotmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Cheryl Pickett <cherylpickett@rocketmail.com> Mon, Oct 16, 2017 at 3:49 PM
Reply-To: Cheryl Pickett <cherylpickett@rocketmail.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>, "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing this email today, as a proud supporter of Los Angele's own Stray Cat Alliance and as a cat colony manager myself. Although, I no longer call Los Angeles my home, I am writing to express my support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program - I support this, because when cities like LA adopt something like this, other cities will fall into line. As a former resident of California - I like to call this the "California effect" - and in this case, it's a great thing!

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and in a cost effective manner. These programs also help the neighborhoods these cats live in immensely. The compassionate people who care for these cats are helped. And the neighbors who don't necessarily care for or about the cats, stop seeing the cat numbers climb with every new kitten season. Some community cats live and thrive in environments where they are cared for and managed and great results have been seen. These cats inhabit golf courses, cemeteries, church yards, state parks, county parks, city parks, stables, barns, studios, shops, breweries, graineries. Most famously, Disneyland has their own colony. In all of these instances, these “working cats” are helping to keep the local rodent population at bay in a natural way. The Humane Society supports the practice of Trap-Neuter-Return. For easily accessible information, please go to Alley Cat Allies and Neighborhood Cats, both are East coast organizations that work to make this practice available for all. Your very own, Stray Cat Alliance works tirelessly in the poorest neighborhoods of LA to stop the killing cycle. Dr. Julie Levy, a professor at the University of Florida has studied feral cats and the TNR solution, and among many others has stated that it's a sound and humane policy.

Adoption of this program, should also mean that changes to the City municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats. Cat trap rental fees should only be waived if the intended use is for TNR.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they help to manage the city cat population and save many more cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works closely and collaboratively with SCA and other rescue organizations to save the lives of many cats. Let's take it to the next level and fund and legislate for the world we want to see, a world where community cats thrive and where shelters take in animals and adopt them all out. We CAN do this!

Respectfully yours,

Cheryl Pickett
Animal Lover and Activist
Spokane, WA

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Chris de Zorzi <chrisdezorzi@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 12:42 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Jan Green Rebstock,

Please help overturn the TNR injunction in the City of Los Angeles. TNR is a proven strategy that has been successfully implemented in multiple cities/states to control and reduce the number of stray/feral cats. This is a strategy that solves the problem at its origins by reducing the numbers of cats born in the wild, and this effect is felt all down the line: Fewer stray cats, fewer kittens born to stray cats going to shelters, fewer resources expended in dealing with all of these cats and kittens, etc etc. It solves the problem, it saves money, and it just makes sense.

Please, look at the case studies. TNR works. Please help us find a humane way to solve the stray/feral cat problem in Los Angeles and end unnecessary killing of cats.

-Chris de Zorzi

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Stray Cats on Holt A ve 90035

Chris Palladino <cdino@me.com> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 1:26 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello Jan,

I am told the city is considering a new program to deal with stray cats. I've owned and lived at 1439 1/2 S. Holt Ave for nearly 14 years now. In the last decade or so the amount of homeless cats have become an increasing problem. They continue to breed and we, the residents, are left with terrible odors from urine and feces, damaged properties and horrible flea infestations that plague us. We really need something to be done about this because nothing has been done for far too long. We do hope the city is finally going to get this issue under control.

Sincerely,
-C

Chris Palladino
Palladino Investments, Inc.
- M: 213.494.6964
- E: cdino@me.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program Proposal

Chris W ong <yourchriswong@hotmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 12:24 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

To Whom it May Concern:

I am aware that the City of Los Angeles is considering a new proposal to implement a Citywide Cat Program that would provide funding and support to community groups that engage in spay/neuter, humane trap/neuter/return (TNR), education about community cats, and outreach programs for cats. I believe that such a program is a long time coming and much needed in a city that has an undeniable problem with overpopulation of unowned cats trying to survive in neighborhoods where
they are unwanted. There are clearly two issues at hand here: 1) citizens of Los Angeles who don't want excessive number of feral cats in their neighborhoods and 2) non-threatening and innocent animals that are reproducing at a rate far beyond our ability
to care for them or find homes for potentially domestic pets.

Our city and county animal control teams spend much of their time responding to requests to
help abate community cats. The terrified animals are simply collected, impounded and then killed in the city shelters, since most community cats aren't ready to be adopted into homes right away. This is a huge waste of time, resources, and of course, extremely
inhumane. Educating the general public about how to prevent unwanted animals from being born, and then to humanely
solve their local cat overpopulation program with clear access to well funded TNR programs would be hugely effective in humanely
reducing the number of unwanted cats on Los Angeles streets. Such a program is a win-win proposition—for the citizens of LA, the city animal control services, and for the harmless animals suffering unnecessary in a city, state, and country with the resources
and means to humanely solve such challenges.

Most sincerely,

Christopher Wong
13309 Woodbridge St. #208
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403
310-383-6599

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Christi Metropole <christi@straycatalliance.org> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:16 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

On behalf of Stray Cat Alliance and our supporters, I am writing to express our strong support for the Citywide Cat Program currently under review. Stray Cat Alliance is a 501 (c)(3) nonprofit organization based in Los Angeles, dedicated to saving the lives of cats through advocacy, rescue programs, spay/neuter, and adoptions. Our position is based on over 17 years of experience working in the city of Los Angeles to save cats and kittens and represents the view of thousands of our supporters who live in the city of Los Angeles.

We fully support the proposed Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. The Citywide Cat Program will not impact the environment since the cats who are spayed or neutered will be returned to the location they were living and only be removed for 24 - 48 hours. Any incidental environmental impact of the trap/neuter/return (TNR) program would be positive since the cat population is already present and the altered cats will not be able reproduce, hence serving as a form of population control.

TNR programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying and neutering of these cats has a favorable impact by reducing the number of cats because no new kittens will be born. This has been statistically documented in the J.K. Levy controlled study, published in The Veterinary Journal, May 1, 2014, where shelter intake was reduced 66% in 2 years wherein strategic, targeted TNR was practiced. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

We also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. Communities around the country, including Los Angeles, have had many years to use the kill methodology of cat population management and its ineffectiveness is evident as there has been continued community cat population growth and increased shelter intake and kill rates. It is a waste of city funds and creates a hostile relationship with the public who oppose the use of taxpayer funds to kill healthy cats and kittens.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,
Christi Metropole,
Executive Director, Stray Cat Alliance

--
Please consider putting Stray Cat Alliance in your will.

SCA City Cat Program Opinion Letter .docx.pdf
62K

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

a citizens thoughts on the 'Cat Program'

Christian Bocher <cbocher@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 3:41 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr Rebstock,

As a resident of Los Angeles for the last twenty eight years I thought I would take an opportunity to chime in with my thoughts on the 'Citywide Cat Program'. Suffice it to say, there is clearly no valid argument against implementing and continuing such a program. TNR programs are imperative to our communities and more importantly, to maintaining our decency. Everything and anything that can be done to educate the public about the importance of spay/neuter/return is vital. Anyone who is even vaguely familiar with the tragic truth of shelters and the end results of kill policies would and should embrace any other alternative. Especially when it has shown signs of being a viable and realistic working solution.

I understand that the Stray Cat Alliance and the TNR programs have helped to manage this issue humanely and am unambiguous in my support for the continuation of said programs. It is money well invested and anyone who would disagree that their tax dollars went to this type of program should be shown video on the tragic alternative. I'm quite certain one would receive unanimous agreement that working options are needed.

Christian Bocher
629 N Hayworth ave
LA CA 90048

©

Monday, October 23
5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
Ramona Hall Community Center, 4580 N. Figueroa St.,
Los Angeles, CA 90065

Thank you for taking the time to advocate on behalf of community cats.

Sincerely,

Alley Cat Rescue

OCT 18, 2017

TO the ATTEN OF DR. JAN Green Rebstock &

PLEASE READ LETTER SENT TO ME I DO SUPPORT TNR AND IT IS NOT INEFFECTIVE - IT DOES WORK!

I DO NOT KNOW WHAT KIND OF DOCTOR YOU ARE - THO I DO BELIEVE ANYONE WITHOUT HEART OR COMPASSION FOR ALL LIVING BEINGS/ANIMALS IS INHUMANE - SO PLEASE REDIRECT SOME OF THE MISUSED WASTED TAX PAYERS FUNDS TO TNR AND OTHER PROGRAMS TO HELP OUR PRECIOUS ANIMALS, THANK YOU

Christine A. Venegas

ALLEY CAT RESCUE
AN ALLIANCE FOR CAT PROTECTION
P.O. BOX 96999 WASHINGTON DC 20007 • 301 277 5595 • ACR@SAVEACAT.ORG

Dear CHRISTINA VENEGAS,

Alley Cat Rescue needs your help to let the City of Los Angeles know its residents support trap-neuter-return. The city is currently considering a new proposal, 2017 Citywide Cat Program, to fund and support TNR, education about community cats and outreach programs. Los Angeles has gone seven years without any funding for TNR. This program could create wide-scale positive change for community cats. Unfortunately, a recent judicial decision has halted that decision for now.

A local judge ruled that the City of Los Angeles is suspended from supporting and promoting TNR pending an Environmental Impact Report. Bird advocacy groups pushed for this re-evaluation of TNR programs. The groups falsely state that TNR is ineffective but LA city shelters show that TNR is decreasing the percentage of cats that are euthanized. The opposition groups want the community cats to simply be killed. Not only is this approach inhumane, but it will lead to more community cats entering the area, not less.

Public comments are currently being accepted by the city. Unfortunately, the opposition groups are resourceful and powerful. That is why **we need you** to comment in support of TNR and tell your friends and family to comment as well. **Comments are due by October 30, 2017** and can be sent to Dr. Jan Green Rebstock at Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org (make sure to mention "Cat Program" in the subject line) or by mail to:

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

If you need help developing a public comment feel free to look at our website for information on TNR and community cats or reach out to our organization directly. There will also be public scoping meetings you can attend to learn more about the cat program and voice your support:

Tuesday, October 17
11 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
South LA, Chesterfield Square Shelter, 1850 W. 60th St.,
Los Angeles, CA 90047

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock

As a resident of the City of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my very strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they haave helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

My house cat was adopted from the shelter on 60th St. as a kitten and she was on the list to be euthanized.

Sincerely,

Christine Anderson
1350 W. 71st St.
Los Angeles, CA 90044

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Christine Borje <cborje@gmx.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 3:08 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I wholeheartedly support the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. I can personally attest to the positive effects of practicing TNR which I have done in Silverlake and Atwater Village. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies. Many communities that have switched to a humane TNR program can vouch for their success and reduced the unnecessary killing of cats in their shelters.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). And
I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. I also know what this does to the mental well-being of animal shelter employees - they shouldn't be forced to become a mindless killing place. Many start working there out of love for animals so we know it can be a positive supportive environment for all, the animals and the workers. But as long as we keep killing cats, it won't work. Shelter workers shouldn't bear the negative impact any longer by being the dumping site for all these unwanted litters and strays because the city has no TNR program and isn't even allowed to distribute brochures to get people to use vouchers from rescue groups.

We organized several low cost spay and neuter events here in Atwater where I live with overwhelming response from the community, especially lower income families for whom we managed to get the spay/neuter done completely for free due to the generosity of some of the local businesses or other neighbors. I've helped with many spay/neuter efforts in the past and present and do this out of my own pocket or through the effort of rescues. I have seen the number of stray cats and especially kittens every year greatly reduced because of that. While other cities implemented a sound TNR program with the help of Best Friends Society, Los Angeles and its ban made it impossible to get ahead with a similar progressive plan. It certainly didn't help the stray cat population, so we certainly hope that this will finally change.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Christine Borje

Sent from Windows Mail

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Jerry & Chris <catsrgods@twc.com> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 12:33 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello,

I'm writing to support funding for the TNR (Trap – Neuter- Return) program. There are hundreds of thousands of cats living in Los Angeles and across our nation. Feral cats deserve humane treatment and a chance to survive - not killed at a shelter. No feral should ever be put down when there are other options such as TNR. Trap/fixing cats helps keep cat populations manageable and shelters save money by not taking them in. The cats also do us humans a favor too, by keeping down rodent populations and other unaltered cats away from a particular area. Keep in mind; feral cats are part of the eco-system too, just like other wildlife. They were here long before mankind and we have no right to kill them just because some people don't like them.

I am a caretaker of a colony of 16 cats that live on a college campus. All of the cats have been fixed, vaccinated and tested for disease before they were re-released. The cats keep the mice at bay and students and staff enjoy seeing and interacting with the cats throughout the day. Some folks even share their daily lunch with the friendlier cats. Felines, even wild ones make great companions.

Thank you,

Christine Hein

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

funding for trap neuter release

sherlockswoman <sherlockswoman@peoplepc.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 7:56 PM
Reply-To: sherlockswoman <sherlockswoman@peoplepc.com>
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Ms. Green.

Please vote for the funding for the stray cats. It costs a lot more to kill a cat than it does to help fund a trap neuter release program. These cats deserve a chance at life. Also these types of programs save lives by preventing cats from breeding and having more unwanted babies that would possibly just end up put to death anyways, Some of these cats can be adopted. These programs also help low income families to fix and get shots for their pets.

Sincerely,

Christine Jira

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Christine Keesee <christinekeesee@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 11:21 AM
To: Jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters..
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Please let me know if there is anything at all I can do to continue this along. Thank you!!

Sincerely and with love,
Christine Keesee
240-577-0502

1339 N. Hobart Blvd. #11
Los Angeles, CA, 90027

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Chrys <mz.frantz@yahoo.com> Wed, Oct 18, 2017 at 7:34 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
Dear Dr. Rebstock:
I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Los Angeles Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats, as well as the proposed increase to 5 cats per household.
It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

Chrys frantz

1601 w235th street
Harbor city 90710

310-720-3214

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Cindy Ann Bader <cindyannbader@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 26, 2017 at 12:42 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I have lived in communities in which neighbors have practiced the trap/neuter/return to the block practice for the neighborhood stray cats while others feed them, and it has worked out very well. The cats become a manageable part of the neighborhood and there isn't the problem of having to continuously find homes for kittens or for the kittens to enter the feral population and reproduce as well.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Cindy Ann Bader Lindy
2524 11th Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90018
323-998-0191

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in this community.

I live in the Seattle area, and we are seeing a huge difference in the number of unwanted cats being turned in to the municipal shelters because of these programs. We are working with city dwellers, farmers and anyone who has stray kitties in their neighborhoods. They are often very happy to feed and provide shelter for the original cats, but when the population explodes because of lack of sterilization, caring for them is no longer a viable option. Controlling the population prevents new cats from moving into the area and provides rodent control without putting out poison. Trapping the mamas and kittens while the kittens are young gives us the opportunity to tuck them into foster homes and socialize the kittens so they can be adopted into loving homes. We then return the spayed and vaccinated female cat to her original location. The cat colonies then reduce at a natural rate.

It's working and we love it!!

Thank you so much for considering this 2017 City Wide Cat Program

Sincerely,

Cindy Koch
President
Pet Net Washington

46910 228th Ave SE
Enumclaw, WA 98022
206-910-5102

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Cindy Marinangel <cindymarinangel@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 9:13 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Hello-

Please pass the cat support funding program. I have helped rescue and foster many cats over the years- many times at my own expense and finally through the support of Stray Cat Alliance. I have literally had to smuggle tiny kittens out of shelters in my coat after learning they would be euthanized if I did not. Workers marked these cats as deceased and told me to take them. I then had to provide medical and supplies at my own cost. Why were they going to be euthanized at four weeks old? Because the shelter was full. It's sickening. Please help stop the slaughter of kittens and cats by helping to fund other solutions. No animal should die in a "shelter". People trust that these animals have a chance- many times they do not. They get ill in these sparse conditions and are not given the proper medical care to help them... as any foster who has sat up nights bottle feeding little fur babies will tell you- these little munchkins need every shot they can get to survive. Spay and neuter programs are vital to keep kittens to a minimum. The current system is not working and leaves the responsibility to volunteer networks who also need vital support. Kitten juicing should become a horrific thing of the past... please help by supporting the current funding proposal.
Thank you,
Cindy Marinangel

www.cindymarinangel.com

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program October 11, 2017

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Katharine Munson
1627 Hayworth Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90035

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Cindye Friedman <cindye@cindyefriedman.com> Sat, Oct 21, 2017 at 3:33 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Cindye Friedman
4037 Cumberland Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90027
213-500-8282
www.cindyefriedman.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Fimiani, Lisa <Lisa.Fimiani@lmu.edu> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 4:37 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "Strauss, Eric G." <Eric.Strauss@lmu.edu>

Dear. Dr. Rebstock,

Please see attached comment letter from Dr. Eric Strauss, Loyola Marymount University's Center for Urban Resilience.

Thank you!

Lisa

Lisa Fimiani

Dan and Susan Gottlieb Environmental Leadership Fellow

Center for Urban Resilience (CURes)

Loyola Marymount University

1 LMU Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90045

Research Annex, Room 115

(310) 338-3758 Office | (310) 339-2737 Cell

lisa.fimiani@lmu.edu | lisafimiani@gmail.com

http://cures.lmu.edu

-

LMU|LA Loyola Marymount University

CENTER FOR URBAN RESILIENCE

Urban Ecology Empowering Communities

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LMU CURes Cat TNR EIR Letter Final.pdf
234K

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

clairedaigle@netzero.com <clairedaigle@netzero.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 1:12 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

Trap/Neuter/Return programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city tax payer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations, and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Claire Daigle
16127 Rayen St,
North Hills, Ca 91343

We Say GoodBye To Sally Fields
iflperfecttouch.com
http://thirdpartyoffers.netzero.net/TGL3231/59dfccf3e08844cf33fc3st02vuc

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

City W ide Cat Program!

Claudia Glenn Barasch <claudiaglenn@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 8:43 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

Thank you for providing an opportunity to comment on the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I attended the scoping meeting 10/23/2017 in Highland Park and learned a lot about the complex process of shepherding this proposal through the city channels.

I want to express STRONG SUPPORT for our city implementing a TNR program. As a decades-long animal rescuer and TNR advocate, primarily of homeless cats from the streets of Los Angeles, I can speak from firsthand experience about the ocean of animals who breed, suffer and die - all because there has been severely insufficient public education and political will to improve things in Los Angeles. This proposed program could profoundly change that for the better.

TNR works. It will take time to humanely and significantly reduce the free-roaming cat population, but will inevitably add the benefit of reducing negative impacts the cats may have on water, the environment, and bird populations. Failure to implement TNR to systematically sterilize free-roaming cats dooms them to out of control breeding cycles, escalating taxpayer shelter costs, increased impacts on the environment, and an unacceptable culture of indifference to widespread animal suffering.

The CEQA review must address impacts on water and environment and public health. I agree with that. But it seems out of context and incomplete to focus solely on concerns about cat fleas and feces when many other domestic and wild animals - dogs, raccoons, coyotes, opossums, skunks, squirrels - also deposit fleas and feces all over and are typically much less easily treated with flea and disease-preventing medications as free-roaming cats are.

TNR would, over time, substantially reduce the number of cats depositing feces. Cat flea control can be accomplished with not only ingested (capstar, program) medicines, but also through topical applications (revolution etc.) in many cases. Not all free-roaming cats are feral; many are abandoned and unsterilized pets and quite tame - and treatable. Cats are in fact the most easily medicated animal group of those listed above, to control fleas and diseases such as rabies and mange.

One concern I have is the language early on in the Proposal that posits "utlizing Animal Services Centers for public outreach and training....and waiving trap rental fees."
Public outreach and education about sterilizing pets is a wonderful and necessary idea. But the trap fee language seems unclear and possibly problematic.
To me, this sounds like the City is considering loaning traps to the public for free. I would strongly urge clarifications and restrictions on this point.

As a longtime trapper of cats for TNR, I know that humane trapping absolutely requires training. There are many accounts of trapping done by people with no training and no idea how to do it correctly, leaving traps out overnight unattended, exposed in public places, with horrific consequences to the trapped animals. This is absolutely unacceptable. And avoidable.

Trap depots managed by such organizations as FixNation, Stray Cat Alliance, Kitty Bungalow and others require registration, training and detailed instruction before traps are loaned. They require fees in some cases. It's important to help the public but also to not make assumptions that anyone asking to borrow a trap must be a nice person with good intentions - and has a right to obtain a trap without some contractual and training requirements. Trust, but verify. Get their name, address, a fee, training program certification, and detailed description and location of the trapping project. There are unfortunately a number of disturbed people who would use this opportunity to do harm. Please factor in protections against this.

In my opinion the overall benefits of implementing this Cat Program would be significant. Since millions of free-roaming cats already exist, why would their already-present feces, fleas, and potential other impacts be somehow mitigated by NOT implementing a vigorous TNR program? The decades-long alternative, euthanasia at city shelters, has proved a serious and expensive failure. After many years of extermination of cats, there are more free-roaming cats than ever. Sterilization is the humane and effective solution.

Thank you.

Claudia Glenn Barasch
2332 Nella Vista Ave
LA CA 90027
917.903.6999

--

Claudia Glenn Barasch
Claudia Glenn Events, Inc.
C: 917.903.6999
O:323.426.9280
2332 Nella Vista Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90027

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

(no subject)

Cori Cue <coriq90@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:02 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

LA cat-loving friends.. Help us make TNR a priority when it comes to taking care of our feline buddies. Copy + paste + send to LA city, letting them know you support TNR! Deadline is 5 pm today (oct 30th)! Thanks a bunch

Proposal:

October 2017

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.

- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies employed in dealing with the city's unwanted cats are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

*Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Name Corina Quinteros

Address 4836 Pickford St la ca 90019

Phone 323 4376701

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Cori Newlander <corimft@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 8:32 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.or

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my STRONG support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program, that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a proven, positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively . These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming).

Although I am not currently a resident of Los Angeles, I lived there for 18 years and currently live within blocks. I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that tax-payer dollars are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

It's the right thing to do!!

Sincerely,

Cori Newlander

Culver City, CA 90230

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

CozyC <jessicalcohen@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 11:35 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Ms. Rebstock,
I am a Los Angeles City resident, attorney, and avid animal lover. I strongly urge you to please support the Citywide Cat Program. Cat homelessness is rampant in Los Angeles. With a lack of veterinary care, food, water, proper shelter, and love, strays suffer. The problem grows exponentially when new kittens are bprmn each spring. Please support the groups doing critical, life-saving TNR, outreach, and education. Those approaches are literally the only way to mitigate the cycle of overpopulation. Please help!
Jessica Cohen

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Crystal Hill <csh@amclaw.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:18 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: Christi Metropole <christi.metropole@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Crystal Hill

13918 McClure Ave., Unit 8

Paramount, CA 90723

(310) 719-5058

The information contained in this e-mail message is intended only for the personal and confidential use of the recipient(s) named above. This message may be an attorney-client
communication and/or work product and as such is privileged and confidential. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering it to the
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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: CAT PROGRAM

dslaschiava@comcast.net <dslaschiava@comcast.net> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 10:19 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a lifelong animal welfare acvis t and supporter of Trap/Neuter/Return (TNR) programs, I was thrilled to learn that the City of Los Angeles is considering a new proposal to implement a Citywide Cat Program that would provide funding and support to community groups that engage in spay/neuter, trap/neuter/return (TNR), education about community cats, and outreach programs for cats.

I have friends and family in LA and am well aware of the heartbreaking plight of abandoned cats as well as the phenomenal rescue groups that work selflessly and r elessly to help ease their suffering and the overpopulaon c aused by far too many cruel and irresponsible residents.

Although on a smaller scale, we are faced with the same challenge in my hometown of Tucson, AZ. With the amazing support and efforts of both Best Friends Animal Sanctuary and our county animal shelter, a massive TNR program was implemented with great success.

I am therefore very much in favor of LA's proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a posiv e impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populaons humanely and c ost effecv ely. These free-roaming cats are already in the community; therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Addionally , TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relaonship be tween city residents and public agencies.

I also wholeheartedly support the proposed use of city facilies t o provide educaonal pr ogramming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrav e and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilizaon Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). Waiving cat trap rental fees should only apply if the intended use is for TNR.

I have tremendous confidence and respect for Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage LA's cat populaon and sa ved many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaborav ely with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizaons t o save the lives of cats in your community.

It is truly amazing and wonderful to see the posiv e results achieved when government agencies and the community work together to make this a kinder, safer, and gentler world!

Most Sincerely,

Dona LaSchiava
DSL Animal Advocacy

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Danielle <ddl8@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 5:02 PM
Reply-To: Danielle <ddl8@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Danielle Lescure

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock

As a resident of the City of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my very strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

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I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they haave helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

I'm a Stray Cat Alliance volunteer/trapper and a strong supporter of TNR.

Sincerely,

Daisy Anderson

Daisy Anderson
945 W. 54th St
Los Angeles, CA 90037

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Dan McLellan <mclellandj@gmail.com> Fri, Sep 15, 2017 at 9:47 AM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

I support the program of education and TNR for Los Angeles' stray cats. This sounds like a great program that will make a big positive difference for both these animals and the community.

Thank you!

Daniel McLellan
4459 De Longpre Ave #3
Los Angeles, CA 90027

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Daniel Schwartz <mgod.number9@icloud.com> Fri, Oct 20, 2017 at 2:40 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello,

I'm writing in SUPPORT of the Citywide Cat Program (E1907610).

Thank you on behalf of me and my family,
Dan Schwartz

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Dana Beisel <metco4@aol.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 7:17 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

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As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Dana Beisel
(310)993-7001 cell

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

LA City TNR Program

Dani Messerschmidt <diggitydani@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:17 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

October 30, 2017

I would like to express my strong support of the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

● Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets.

● According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies, such as trap and kill employed by the City of LA are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this

point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available, spaying and neutering more cats.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Dani Messerschmidt

3757 Westwood Blvd, Apt 4

Los Angeles, CA 90034

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Dani Niekerk <dani@calvista.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 2:33 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org, info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Jan,
This is really important to those of us that care about the lives of our feral cat population!
Please be so kind and help us to get the powers that be to show compassion to these innocent animals...
"Thank you", for giving this matter your attention.
Sincerely,
The Niekerk Family
The Duran Family

Sent from my iPad

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Dani <MeierottoDani@aol.com> Sun, Oct 15, 2017 at 7:20 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of Los Angeles county and a TNR advocate / volunteer, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

I hope this will go through as humane efforts make our city stand out and make it great! I also look forward to assisting as a volunteer with more TNR programs.

Del Rey
Residents Association
Since 1972

Post Office Box 661450 – Los Angeles, CA 90066
www.delreyhome.org

October 3, 2017

VIA E-MAIL AND U.S.P.S.
Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Re: Citywide Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

The Notice of Preparation states that the key components of the proposed Cat Program include:

- Engaging in or providing funding for the spaying or neutering of free-roaming cats (feral or stray) to be returned where they are found.
- Use of City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
- Implementation of a Modified Trap, Neuter, Return ("Modified TNR") program, which includes establishing collaborative relationships with organizations engaged in TNR, utilizing Animal Services Centers for public outreach and training, guidance on how to address resident complaints regarding free-roaming cats, and waiving cat trap rental fees.
- Adopting changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allow an an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions.

We have been addressing quality of life issues for the 33,000 residents of the Del Rey neighborhood of Los Angeles since 1972, and in our experience, the scope and content of the environmental analysis must include the following:

1. Any cat that roams has an impact on the environment, regardless of whether the cat is owned or feral. The impact of roaming cats on the City's populations of birds, rodents, reptiles and insects must be studied. We would advocate enacting a no roaming ordinance throughout the City. In no event do we want free-roaming feral cats to be returned to our neighborhood after they have been trapped and neutered.

2. The impact of roaming cats on public health must also be considered. Cats transmit diseases through their feces (toxoplasmosis), the fleas that bite them (flea-borne typhus), their bites and scratches (cat scratch fever and, in some cases, rabies). Many of our

residents have expressed their dismay to us about finding cat feces in their gardens, having flea infestations caused by cats they do not own, suffering allergic reactions because they cannot keep cats off of their property.

3. Any feeding of unowned cats, whether to attract them into a trap or to maintain them once they have been returned to a neighborhood is completely unacceptable to us. In our neighborhood, a feeder was leaving food in the drain to Ballona Creek, which allowed for the cat urine and feces to wash directly into the creek. Residents have incurred property damage when food left out for cats attracted rats, opossums, skunks and raccoons that in turn damaged roofs, fences and landscaping. Again, the impact of allowing cats to roam must be studied.

4. In addition, unless every single cat that is being fed already has been spayed or neutered, feeding the cats just makes them better able to procreate. We have seen population explosions occur, creating a completely uncontrolled cat colony on a residential street in less than six months. If residents have no way to trap such cats and remove them from the neighborhood permanently, the residents will be at the mercy of the cat feeder, who cannot be compelled to sterilize the animals being fed.

5. We oppose any increase in the cat limit and would encourage the City to enact a licensing and microchipping requirement for cats. As stated above, each cat in the City has an impact on the environment, and neighbors need to have some kind of recourse if they see that a cat rescuer is harboring more than three cats in his/her house or apartment. Currently, if an animal services officer responds to a neighbor's complaint, the harboring person just needs to hide the cats during the time the inspector is expected to visit. With mandatory licensing and microchipping, it would be easier to monitor how many cats there are in the City and how many of them actually have been spayed or neutered.

6. If an ordinance is written to implement the Cat Program, it must include clear definitions that make it possible to identify which cats are owned, stray, abandoned or feral, i.e., who is responsible for the welfare of each cat that comes into the Animal Services shelter. In our opinion, there is no such thing as a "community cat" because the "community" has not agreed to take responsibility for the cats that roam our streets.

Our bottom line is that we need to be able to take an unwanted cat to the animal shelter and know that the cat is not going to be returned to the neighborhood unless it is a pet that is neutered, microchipped and licensed to a particular person who will take responsibility for the animal and not let it roam. Our board of directors reviewed and approved this letter at our board meeting on Monday, October 2, 2017.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth A. Pollock
President

Sincerely,

Danielle Meierotto
12621 Izetta Ave
Downey, CA 90242
(562) 879-0035

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

in favor of the cat program

David W einstein <dweinstein@taxlawbiz.com> Mon, Oct 16, 2017 at 1:55 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

David A. Weinstein, Esq.

Weinstein, Boldt, Halfhide & Camel

1925 Century Park East, Suite 1260

Los Angeles, CA 90067-2713

310-712-2114 (direct)

310-203-8466 (main number)

-

please consider the environment before you print this email

LAW OFFICES
WEINSTEIN, BOLDT, HALFHIDE & CAMEL
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
1925 CENTURY PARK EAST, SUITE 1260
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067-2713
FACSIMILE: (310) 552-7938

DAVID A. WEINSTEIN

DIRECT DIAL: (310) 712-2114
E-MAIL:
DWEINSTEIN@TAXLAWBIZ.COM

October 23, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, California 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

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Sincerely,

David A. Weinstein
of WEINSTEIN, BOLDT,
HALFHIDE & CAMEL
Professional Corporation

DAW:KAR
Enclosures

Mr. David Weinstein
345 Rennie Avenue, Venice, CA 90291
dweinstein@taxlawbiz.com
310-849-2727

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Weinstein
345 Rennie Avenue, Venice, CA 90291
suzyweinstein@gmail.com
310-779-2667

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

David W elch <superdavewelch@hotmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 8:59 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

To the Honorable members of the Los Angeles City Counsel:

I am writing in support of the city "Cat Program" that you are currently considering. Although I am not a resident of the great city of Los Angeles, I work in Los Angeles and I have worked with Stray Cat Alliance and Fix Nation to assist in the Trap-Neuter-Release of stray cat colonies in Los Angeles. The support of the City Counsel with this program would help to save the lives of many stray cats and help to limit the number of kittens which will otherwise be born in the spring.

David Welch

1456 E. Philadelphia St SPC 339

Ontario, CA 91761

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

“Cat Program”

farhillsiom@aol.com <farhillsiom@aol.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 8:55 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

- The City to do an outreach to as many other LA County cities as possible so they too can partake in this program vs. it just is for the City of LA. The problem will still exist if all of Los Angeles County cities are not on board.

- I would like to see the City and ALL cat organizations work together. To me, there is a big disconnect between the cat organizations and also the organizations that come under the City. Outreach is needed so they are all on the same page for the common goal vs. in a different book.

- Many states in the US have cat shortages. There are several programs out there that fly or drive tame street cats to adoption centers in these low cat states. I would like to see an outreach done to help get cats out of LA County/So Cal to these out of sate adoption centres. Also look into working cat programs via barn cats/wineries across the US too.

- Educating the public on fixing and vaccinating pets (cats and dogs) via TV/radio/advertisements etc is a MUST and to encourage that cats stay as indoor pets. Too many cats and even dogs are left to roam about unattended and end up getting killed by cars/coyotes/cruel people and more. Encourage enclosures for cats if necessary (and escape proof gardens so dogs cannot get out).

- Encourage TV and radios station etc to adhere to the above comment vs. advertising cars etc on TV and have the car companies etc., donate $x amount of their proceeds to this program so to do more if they are to get more than 20 seconds of air time.- This to be negotiated between parties of course.

- Use this program to also address cruelty to cats (and other animals). Totally unacceptable that people only get a small fine and a slap on the wrist for abusing / killing an animal. Demand jail time for all abusers (same jail time as for a child) along with a big fine.

- Help us to encourage good, loving people to TNR, to foster and adopt. We definitely need more help doing this.

- As this program progresses makes other cities across the US aware of it and that Los Angeles IS doing something about the cat problem via no kill, to tweak their interest in doing likewise via TV and radio etc. Hopefully Cities across the US (I hear Las Vegas has a big cat problem) that are in the same boat will start on a humane /no kill program too.

This should not really cost money making other Cities “aware” of this program as it comes together.

Ms. Rebstock, what you and your colleagues should understand is, getting a handle on the Los Angeles cat population is more than just TNR’ing. People in general need to be educated on what it takes to have a pet and what their responsibilities are towards the welfare of that pet. We are always seeing cars and such like being advertised on TV etc., but very little goes into the welfare of animals and community work on a whole compared to the selling of cars etc and that needs to change.

I believe all that I mention above is very doable but of course it will take a village to accomplish. But it is my hope that a good program gets in place sooner rather than later and be done with this injunction that should never have been allowed to happen The City is in FACT really to blame for the cat explosion over the last 5-10 years!! But now we all need to do catch up and help saves lives and to do this is to educate via outreach programs for the various areas that should be implemented, to achieve the goal of getting the cat population down; and to get more animals adopted out to good loving forever homes vs. killing them for chicken feed!!

Thank you,
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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

Dawn Guthrie-Clark <dawnsadornments@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 5:13 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Stray Cat Allience is a program which helps cats who have been abandoned, abused, injured, or born on the streets. They provide medical care and shelter for cats who would otherwise suffer terribly and die. Inhumanity to animals who were previously pets, is very prevalent. Agenicies like stray cat alliance are the only hope for these precious, beautiful animals. We need Stray Cat Alliance to stay!
Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

DAWN MACLEAR <dawnmaclear@comcast.net> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 2:01 AM
Reply-To: DAWN MACLEAR <dawnmaclear@comcast.net>
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I'm in Virginia with Animal Allies

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Deborah Ackerman <dackerma@ucla.edu> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 2:21 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

This letter and the 2 attached documents are in response to the call for public comment on the proposed Citywide Cat Program Environmental Review Process. As an epidemiologist and member of the Advisory Board of Los Angeles-based Stray Cat Alliance, my focus is to educate the public and policy makers and to promote evidence-based public policy and with regard to free-roaming cats. In these efforts I have advised the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health in 2009 on its policy regarding feral cats, co-led an invited workshop on feral cats and public health at the 2012 Humane Society of the US (HSUS) annual conference, and provided the city of Columbus, Georgia in 2015 with a recent review of evidence to inform its new policy regarding community cats. Over the years, I have worked also with Best Friends Animal Society to provide the scientific evidence supporting evidence-based policy.

Most of the public's concern is regarding exposure to flea-borne illness and intestinal parasites. Attached are two reviews of the relevant scientific literature. The April 15, 2010 document was submitted to the Joint Meeting of the California Conference of Local Health Officers (CCLHO) Communicable Disease Control and Environmental Health Committees. The other document on Stray Cat Alliance letterhead was a handout written for a more lay audience at the 2012 HSUS annual conference. In these reviews, I have summarized the relevant scientific evidence, which demonstrates that the risk associated with exposure to fleas and intestinal parasites in cat fecal matter is greatly overestimated by people unfamiliar with the scientific evidence. The latest guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control focus on primary prevention. Cases of murine typhus, a flea-borne disease, have been repeatedly shown to occur most often among pet owners. Therefore, responsible pet ownership with appropriate flea control is the key recommendation for preventing illness associated with exposure to fleas.

With regard to potential exposure to fecal parasites, the research indicates that pet cats allowed to roam are responsible for nearly 75% of the outdoor fecal mass from cats (Torrey and Yolken (2013). During that 2010 CCLHO meeting, Dr. Ben Sun, State Public Health Veterinarian, noted that it is impossible to separate out the potential risks of exposure to the feces of feral cats from exposure to feces from pet cats allowed to roam. In addition, numerous surveillance studies in California and New York have found the prevalence of intestinal parasites in cats is low. And most importantly, the findings from recent genetic epidemiology studies indicate that the intestinal parasites responsible for giardia and cryptosporidium infections are in fact species complexes and that some of these subspecies are host-specific. Dogs and cats are commonly infected with specific subspecies while human infections are most often associated with different subspecies. At the end of that 2010 CCLHO meeting, Dr. Sun concluded that the public health risk from feral cats is low.

Recently, concerns have been raised about the possible public health risks associated with toxoplasmosis oocysts shed by infected cats. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) classify toxoplasmosis as a food-borne illness because the greatest risk of infection comes from eating inadequately cooked meat from infected animals and inadequately cleaned fruits and vegetables from contaminated soil. In the US the prevalence of toxoplasmosis-infected food animals (e.g., sheep, chickens, pigs, goats) is as high as 90%, with T. gondii cysts remaining in the animals' tissue. However, only 1% of cats are believed infected at any time and they shed T. gondii oocysts in their feces for only 2 weeks during active infection. Therefore, the focus of the CDC is on primary prevention to minimize exposure by thoroughly cooking infected meat and by encouraging hygienic behaviors to minimize contact with contaminated soil and water.

Most importantly, with regard to toxoplasmosis infections, in the US over the past 25 years the prevalence of toxoplasmosis infections has declined while cat ownership has doubled. Jones and colleagues (2014) compared changes in the seroprevalence of antibodies to T. gondii across 3 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) surveys between 1988 and 2010. These surveys reveal that the prevalence of T. gondii infections has gone from 16.0% in 1988 to 12.4% in 2010. This decline is the opposite of what we would expect to see if infections in humans were correlated with exposure to an increasing amount of feces-contaminated soil. It suggests that our public health recommendations are working, leading to improvement in soil and cat feces-related hygiene and/or changes in food storage and preparation. The fact that the prevalence of toxoplasmosis infection is low compared with underdeveloped countries also supports the effectiveness of primary prevention.

My previous literature reviews do not address the more recent concern of a potential link between toxoplasmosis infection and the later development of schizophrenia and other mental health problems. These concerns are based on the findings from cross-sectional studies that determine associations rather than causal relationships. There is a long history

of research to identify a possible infectious agent that causes mental illness. In fact, the cross-sectional evidence shows that patients have had numerous prior microbial and viral infections. Epstein-Barr virus, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex, chlamydia, and streptococcal infections have all been hypothesized as causative for depression, bipolar disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and schizophrenia; however, no causal relationships have been found. The scientific evidence does show that early childhood exposures are common among patients, and suggests that susceptibility to mental illness may be linked to immune dysfunction in general, rather than to a specific infectious agent, along with genetic factors.

At the end of the discussion of feral cats during the April 2010 Conference of Community Health Officers, Dr. Sun concluded that since the public health risks from feral cats is low we should strive for compassionate coexistence. That is my goal, too. As an epidemiologist my focus has been to educate the public on the true risks of disease and to advocate for primary prevention. I hope the information provided herein helps. I am retired now and living in Portland, Oregon, where such compassionate coexistence is the norm.

-Deborah L. Ackerman, MS, PhD

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2 attachments

Community Cats_HSUS_2012(R V).pdf
225K

To Communicable Disease Committee April 2010 (revisited).pdf
159K

Stray Cat Alliance
Building a No Kill Nation One Stray at a Time

Community Cats, Public Health and Compassionate Coexistence

Workshop at the HSUS Annual Conference
Las Vegas, May 2012

The purpose of this workshop is to dispel the common myths about the public health risks associated with community cats, with the ultimate goal of establishing compassionate coexistence between cats and humans. We are concerned by recent events and resulting media coverage that (some) public health officials continue to exaggerate the health risks associated with exposure to the fleas and feces of cats and also to thwart successful preventive measures, notable trap neuter release programs.

Recent research has shown that: most flea borne infections in humans are the result of exposure to fleas on house pets rather than fleas from free roaming cats; some of the most commonly feared intestinal parasites are species specific and humans do not become infected with the specific parasites that infect cats; human infections require very close contact with the feces of infected animals, such as by handling fecal material; and finally, rabies in cats is extremely rare and therefore the risk of coming into contact with a rabid cat is extremely low.

We will discuss the common myths and the scientific evidence that dispels those myths.

Deborah L. Ackerman, MS, PhD; Adjunct Associate Professor of Epidemiology, UCLA School of Public Health (1995 2010); Board Member, Stray Cat Alliance. Email: dackerma@ucla.edu

Christienne Metropole, Executive Director, Stray Cat Alliance, Los Angeles, CA.

COMMON MYTHS AND FACTS

Free roaming cats are often implicated in human diseases through exposure to fleas and fecal material. The following are the facts about flea borne infections and the bacterial infections and parasitic infestations. The facts about the prevalence of rabies are also summarized below.

Flea-Borne Bacterial Infections: Fleas worldwide carry many kinds of bacteria that can infect humans. Two of these bacteria, *Rickettsia felis, Rickettsia typhi* live in fleas and are shed in their fecal material. Fleas known to carry these bacteria reside on rodents, cats, dogs and opossums. They are together responsible for an illness called flea borne, or murine, typhus, which is a rarely reported disease having a mild course a majority of the time. When identified and treated with the proper antibiotic, the illness resolves.

Although infection rates are extremely low throughout the U.S., they are slightly higher in areas of Southern California, Texas, and Hawaii. In Los Angeles County the rate of human infections is approximately 1 person per 380,000 per year. In Orange County California, the rate is approximately 1 person per 250,000 residents per year. Dog and cat owners are at greater risk than the general public. The number of infections from contact with free roaming cats is unknown but thought to be quite small.

Several investigations of outbreaks of murine typhus in Los Angeles County have demonstrated that pet ownership is a significant risk factor rather than exposure to free roaming cats. Sorvillo et al (1993) found that among 30 cases of murine typhus, 87% owned cats and dogs, compared with only 50% (12 of 24) neighborhood controls (p=0.002). When they tested pet cats, they found that 9/10 (90%) of pet cats were seropositive for typhus but only 3/26 (11.5%) of neighboring cats, and 0/21 (0%) of cats from control areas (i.e., impounds at local animal shelter), were seropositive. A 2005 investigation of an outbreak of 6 cases of flea borne typhus who ived n 1 block n Pasadena found that 3 of 4 households (75%) representing 4/6 (67%) of cases had indoor/outdoor cats (and reported the presence of opossums). No information was provided about pet dogs (Suburban outbreak of murine typhus in South Pasadena, May 2005). Whereas Texas officials have found that fleas on pet dogs rather than on cats are more likely to harbor the infection (Campbell, 2009).

Thus, pet ownership puts people at greatest risk for contracting flea borne bacterial infections. Flea control measures should be the focus of preventive measures. If you remove cats (and opossums) that host cat fleas, the fleas will find another host. Fleas live on cats, dogs, opossums, rats, mice, etc. (Rust and Dryden, 1997; Boostrom et al., 2002). In Texas where flea borne typhus is also endemic, public health officials advise eliminating fleas from the home and premises. They advise that flea control is necessary because if host animals are removed the fleas will find new hosts when the other hosts die or are removed (Robinson 2008; Scheurmann, Staff Epidemiologist, personal communication, 2009). In Orange County California Michael Hearst, Dir. of Communication for the OC Vector Control Branch, said that they don't target community cats, because if they remove the cats other animals (hosts) move in and a new environmental equilibrium is obtained (Hearst, personal communication, 2009).

Parasitic Infestations and Bacterial Infections from Fecal Material: Other diseases can be acquired from contact or ingestion of food, dirt, water, pets or objects that have been contaminated with rodent, dog, cat, opossum, or human feces. The fecal material of animals and humans can harbor intestinal parasites and bacteria. At the April 15, 2010 Joint Meeting of the California Conference of Local Health Officers Communicable Disease Control and Environmental Health Committees, Dr. Ben Sun, State Public Health Veterinarian, noted that it is impossible to separate out the potential risks of exposure to the feces of feral cats from exposure to feces from pet cats and dogs. In fact, Dabritz

et al (2006) estimated that pet cats allowed to roam were responsible for 72% of the outdoor fecal mass from cats.

The bacteria that cause the most serious illnesses are ***Salmonella*** and ***Campylobacter***, which can cause severe diarrhea, fever, abdominal pain and if untreated even death. The parasitic diseases include **toxoplasmosis, cryptosporidiosis, giardiasis, roundworm,** and **hookworm** infestation. With many of these diseases, certain groups of ople are at higher risk of serious disease or complications; these include the very young and the elderly, and persons with immune system weakness caused by medications, cancer, HIV, and pregnancy.

Toxoplasmosis is one of the most common of human infections throughout the world. It is a parasitic disease caused by the protozoan *Toxoplasma gondii* that is one of the world's most common parasites and infects most warm blooded animals, including birds and humans. According to the CDC, more than 60 million people in the U.S. carry the *Toxoplasma* parasite, but very few have symptoms. In developed countries where sanitation is good, the most common source of infection is the eating of undercooked food exposed to fecal contamination (Mead et al, 1999; Center for Disease Control, 2004; Tenter et al, 2000). People become infected by consuming food or water contaminated with animal feces or if by handling the feces and not washing their hands.

Despite the frequency with which infected patients have household pets, pets have rarely been implicated as the source of these infections. Infection from cat feces requires close contact with the feces of infected animals. Where causal analyses of toxoplasmosis infections have been performed, the leading cause of infection is eating undercooked meat (Center for Disease Control, 2004). Although infection usually does not cause symptoms, individuals infected with HIV or transplant recipients on immune suppressive therapy can develop a deadly form of encephalitis. If infection occurs for the first time during pregnancy, the parasite can cross the placenta, possibly leading to severe consequences including miscarriage or death of the fetus. Up to 2% of humans infected with this organism after birth develop eye disease.

Another disease, **toxocariasis**, is caused by accidental ingestion of roundworm eggs which are shed in dog and cat feces. The parasite may migrate through tissue, causing damage to the various organs including the eyes. **Hookworm** larva in dog and cat feces may penetrate human skin and cause irritation as it migrates; however, it does not mature to adulthood in the human host.

Giardiasis and **cryptosporidiosis** are diarrheal diseases caused by protozoa transmitted from human and animal feces. Cryptosporidiosis is particularly dangerous and can be life threatening in immunocompromised persons; there is no effective treatment for this. Recent research has shown that there is very little transmission of these diseases

from cats to human. Molecular epidemiologic studies of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* transmission reported by Caccìòa et al. (2005), Thompson et al. (2008), Xiao and Fayer (2008), and Ballweber et al. (2009), and many others conclude that the public health significance of infections in domestic animals is not as great as previously thought. There is considerable genetic diversity within species of *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium*. Dogs and cats are commonly infected with the *C. canis* and *C. felis* while human infections are most often associated with *C. parvum* and *C. homini.* Similarly, genotyping and subtyping data suggest that cat to human transmission is not a factor in the epidemiology of giardiasis, and that most human infections are the result of exposure to contaminated human feces. See the reviews by Hunter and Thompson (2005) and Thompson and Smith (2011).

Furthermore, numerous recent surveillance studies have found the prevalence of these intestinal parasites in cats is low. An examination of fecal samples from 384 cats in 4 northern California shelters found the overall prevalence of *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium* to be 9.8 and 4.7%, respectively (Mekaru et al., 2007). In New York State, an examination of fecal samples from 263 kittens also found the prevalence of these parasites to be low: *Giardia*, 7.3% and *Cryptosporidium*, 3.8% (Spain et al., 2001).

In countries with good sanitation and clean water management, infections from these common intestinal parasites are unlikely. Transmission by houseflies can be prevented by removing animal feces and equipping garbage cans with tight fitting lids. People who are exposed to dirt or water that may be contaminated are advised to practice good hygiene and thoroughly wash their hands, cook their food, and only drink treated water. Children should be taught to wash their hands after using the bathroom or playing in sand and dirt and always to wash their hands before eating.

To protect yourself and your family from bacterial and parasitic illnesses:

- Keep domestic animals free of fleas by treating them with flea prevention medications.
- Keep the area around your home or business free of fleas.
- Trim heavy vegetation such as ivy and ground cover which provide harborage for wild animals.
- Seal off openings to attics, crawl spaces, floors, and similar locations so animals cannot gain entrance to houses and other structures.
- Keep trash cans covered at all times.
- Dispose of all animal feces as soon as they come to your attention in a hygienic manner.
- Always wash your hands before eating.

Rabies

Rabies is an extremely rare disease in humans and in cats. According to the CDC, there were nly 4 reported cases of rabies in humans in 2011, and 49 cases since 1995 (Blanton et al, 2009; http://www.cdc.gov/rabies/location/usa/surveillance/human_rabies.html) None of the cases were attributed to cat bites. Considering that only 303 rabid cats were identified in 2010 in the US, where the population of cats is estimated at between 25 million and 90 million, the likelihood that a particular cat is rabid is extremely low (0.3 to 1.2 per 100,000 cats), as is the likelihood of coming into contact with a rabid cat .

The appropriate use of post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) requires knowledge of the prevalence of rabies in each geographical area. Currently the use of PEP varies by locality and in some states is disproportionately higher after exposure to cats. In Pennsylvania in 1995, although 75% of 16,000 potential rabies exposures were to dogs, people xposed to cats were 6 times as likely to receive PEP (Moore et al., 2002). In New York during 1993 2002, cats accounted for only 2.7% of rabid animals but for 33% of PEP treatments, a majority for non bite exposures (Eidson and Bingman, 2010). In South Carolina between 1993 and 1997, most PEP courses were for non bite exposures to dogs and cats despite the fact that these animals accounted for only 6.4% of rabies positive animals (O'Bell et al., 2006).

Education is required that will include an informed assessment of the type of exposure and of the likelihood that an animal is infected with rabies.

Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) Programs

None of us wants large populations of cats living in the streets. Trap/Neuter/Return is known by the acronym, "TNR." It has been proven to be the most humane and effective method for controlling community, free-roaming, stray and feral cat populations. However, trap and remove (aka euthanize) has not been found to be effective.

For example, before TNR began in earnest at one colony located near a hospital in Southern California, there were at least 100 150 cats, and may have been as many as 300. The hospital would trap and remove the cats every 6 months, and during each 6 month interval the number of cats and kittens doubled or tripled. Currently there are 52 cats. The caregiver feeds them at night and returns 1 hour later to remove the dishes. Each year there are 4 6 newcomers who are removed, spayed or neutered, and adopted out. Many of the newcomers are intact, and many of these are pregnant females. One ecent year there were 2 litters, while in other recent years there have been 0 litters. All kittens are removed for adoption and the mothers are removed, spayed, and put up for adoption.

Many opponents of TNR cite a study by Foley et al (2005). It is a statistical modeling study projecting the size of the entire feral cat population in San Diego and Alachua Counties in California based on estimates of population growth in those areas. The assumption that colony size is correlated with population size may or may not turn out to be true. In fact, the authors point out that with there could be a "humane, gradual reduction in overall cat numbers" with TNVR if certain conditions occur. Characteristics of the environment, regimens and diligence of caregivers, rates of immigration and emigration (such as through adoptions), all affect the size of a given colony. These should be studied with real data using statistical methods that permit the assessment of confounders and effect modifiers, and consideration of unmeasured biases.

Several published articles that are based on actual data demonstrate the effectiveness of active management on the size of colonies. Mendes de Almeida et al (2011) report on the success of a TNR program carried out over 10 years in Rio de Janeiro. Jones and Downs (2011) recently reported that TNR on 5 campuses of the University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa. They found that as the sterilization rate increased, the size of the colonies ecreased. Natoli et al. (2006) described the outcomes of TNR over a 10 year period in Rome and involving over 300 colonies. While there was a decrease in the overall number of cats, there was a substantial immigration of new cats due to abandonment and spontaneous arrival.

As long as more pets are born than can be adopted, there will always be abandoned animals and there will always be humanitarians who feed them. TNR is an important component of the solution. By reducing the proportion of intact animals, TNR slows the colony growth rate. TNR also removes sick cats from the environment and through vaccination it increases the proportion of healthy animals so that any risk of disease transmission to humans is also lowered.

To achieve the goal of smaller (and healthier) colonies that do shrink overtime along with the fleas and fecal mass, it seems that a coordinated effort is needed that requires support for TNR programs and the caretakers. In addition, the influx of new cats must be slowed or stopped by encouraging responsible pet ownership (to discourage animal dumping) and by mandatory spay and neuter laws. Most importantly from a public health perspective, pet owners must be made aware of the need for flea control, proper sanitation, and good hygiene.

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Stray Cat Alliance

Building a No Kill Nation One Stray at a Time

Common Concerns and Solutions Regarding Community Cats

(Adapted from Oakland Animal Services, Oakland, CA
http://www.oaklandanimalservices.org/, 2009)

Common Concerns:

- Cats are lounging in my yard or on my porch.

  Explanation: Cats are territorial and will remain close to their food source. Ensuring that cats are neutered will dramatically reduce their tendency to roam and keep them from unwanted areas.

  Quick Solutions:
  - Apply cat repellent liberally around the edges of the yard, the tops of fences, and on any favorite digging areas or plants. Liquid Fence is very effective and available at pet supply stores and at www.gardeners.com.
  - Install an ultrasonic animal repellent or a motion activated water sprinkler, such as the ScareCrow™ or CatStop™ (Contech). Available at www.scatmat.com.

- Cats are digging in my garden. Explanation: It is a cat's natural instinct to dig and deposit in soft or loose soil, moss, mulch, or sand.

  Quick Solutions:
  - Scatter fresh orange and lemon peels or spray with citrus scented fragrances. Coffee grounds and pipe tobacco also deter cats.
  - Plant the herb rue to repel cats or sprinkle dried rue over the garden.
  - Obtain Cat Scat™, a nonchemical cat and wildlife repellent consisting of plastic mats that you cut into smaller pieces and press into the soil. Each mat has flexible plastic spikes that are harmless to cats and other animals, but discourage digging. Available at www.gardeners.com.
  - Plastic carpet runners, which can be found at local hardware or office pply stores, can also be used when placed spike side up and covered lightly in soil. Or, set chicken wire firmly into the dirt with sharp edges rolled under.
  - Place some of the following over soil: Branches in a lattice type pattern, or wooden or plastic lattice fencing material artfully arranged. You can disguise these by planting flowers and seeds in the openings. Try embedding wooden chopsticks, pinecones, or sticks with dull points deep into the soil with the tops exposed eight inches apart.
  - Cover xposed ground in flower beds with large attractive river rocks to prevent cats from digging. (They have the added benefit of deterring weeds.)
  - Place marble chips in flower beds to stop cats from digging.

- You can stop cats from using certain areas of the yard as a litter box by working crushed moth balls into the top inch of soil.

- Cats are sleeping under my porch or in my shed. Explanation: The cats are looking for dry, warm shelter away from the elements.

  Quick Solutions:
  - Physically block or seal the location the cats are entering with chicken wire or lattice once you are certain the cats are not inside. Be sure to search for kittens before confirming that the cats have left–especially during kitten seasons.
  - Provide a shelter (similar to a small doghouse). Or, if they're feral and part of a nearby managed colony, ask the caregiver to provide a shelter for the cats. Shelters should be hidden to keep the cats safe, and placing them well can help guide the cats away from unwanted areas.

- Cats are getting into my trash. Explanation: Cats are scavengers and are looking for food.

  Quick Solutions:
  - Place a tight lid on your trash can. Exposed trash bags will attract other wildlife as well.
  - See if neighbors are feeding the cats. If they are, make sure they are doing it on a regular schedule. If you find no regular feeder, start feeding the cats yourself– at a set time, during daylight hours, in an out of the way place. Feeding cats regularly and in reasonable quantities, which can be consumed in under 20 minutes, will help ensure they don't get so hungry that they go through the trash.

- There are cat paw prints and/or scratches on my car. Explanation: Cats like to perch on high round.

  Quick Solutions:
  - Discourage cats from climbing on cars or other private property by gradually moving their shelters and feeding stations away from such areas into more secluded places.
  - Purchase an appropriate cover for the car or other vehicle.

- I smell cat urine. Explanation: Tomcats spray to mark their territory as part oftheir mating behaviors.

  Quick Solutions:

- Spray the area thoroughly with white vinegar or with nontoxic products available at pet supply stores.
- The permanent solution is to ensure that the cats are neutered. It will reduce their urge to mark territory and make their urine less pungent.

- Cats are yowling, fighting, spraying, roaming, and having more kittens. Explanation: These are all mating behaviors displayed by cats that have not been spayed and neutered, and they will breed prolifically.

  Quick Solutions:
  - Spaying or neutering and vaccinating the cats will reduce the sex drive hormones causing these behaviors. Male cats will stop competing and fighting, spraying, and roaming. Females will stop yowling and producing kittens. After sterilization, hormones leave their system within three weeks and the behaviors usually stop entirely.

- Feeding the cats attracts insects and wildlife. Explanation: Cats need to be fed under proper guidelines. Leaving food out can attract unwanted animals.

  Quick Solutions:
  - Keeping the feeding area neat and free of leftover food and trash is of utmost importance.
  - Cats should be feed only at a designated time, during daylight hours. They should be given only enough food for them to finish in one sitting. All remaining food should be emoved.
  - If another person is feeding, ask them to follow these guidelines too.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program -- PLEASE SUPPORT IT!

Deborah A. Johnson <djohnson@oasistechnology.com> Mon, Oct 16, 2017 at 10:09 AM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Hello,

The injunction that has been in place is harming Los Angeles! There are so many community cats out there that we can't TNR because of the injunction!

The cats are already out there and just keep having more babies. The situation is terrible. We see cats that CAN be fixed but we can't do it!

PLEASE make sure that funding can continue for TNR. It is so important to our city to control the community cat population. It benefits the community AND is more humane.

It is so valuable to the environment also because community cats will not overrun areas like they do now.

Thank you,

Deborah Johnson

Northridge 91326

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Debra Cunningham <debbielc21@msn.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 10:29 AM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>, "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dear R. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

Best,
Debra Cunningham
4413 1/2 Tujunga Avenue
Studio City, CA 91602
(818) 505-8304

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

City of Los Angeles: Cat Program

tersolar <tersolar@comcast.net> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 10:53 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Jan Green,

I am an animal activist and owner of cats, I have had many companion animals adopted from animal shelters.

Though I live in Stafford, Virginia, close to Washington, D.C. I would like to speak on behalf of the homeless Los Angeles cats.

Washington, D.C. has a good program promoted by the District government (DC code S8-1802) a humane practical effective long-term strategy of TNR (trap, neuter, return) which is dependent on participation from the community.
Cat's are vaccinated, one ear is clipped so it can be recognized as TNR.
The community provides food and shelter, cat's provide unlimited rodent and pest control no chemicals or traps needed.

Blue Collar Cats can be 'hired' for homes and businesses an effective rodent control with no poisons or traps it is fast and efficient. The cat stays for as long as the owner wants, feed and provide some type of shelter.

Baltimore, M.D. has also started a similar program to help with a growing rodent problem and overcrowding in animal shelters.

Knowledge is what we should gain from this experience. Educate people to neuter their companion animals and always treat all the animals on Earth humanely.
Thank you,
Debra Yanko

Sent via the Samsung GALAXY S® 5, an AT&T 4G LTE smartphone

Free-Roaming Cats and the Public Health

Statement to the Joint Meeting of the CCLHO Communicable Disease Control and Environmental Health Committees

Thursday, April 15, 2010

As a UCLA epidemiologist and member of the Advisory Board of Stray Cat Alliance, I have been working with members of the LA County Department of Public Health to promote evidence-based policies and to educate the staff about free-roaming cats. I am concerned by recent events and resulting media coverage that (some) public health officials in California continue to exaggerate the health risks associated with exposure to the fleas and feces of feral cats and also to thwart successful preventive measures.

The first and most important exaggeration is the risk of contracting flea-borne typhus from free-roaming cats. Flea-borne typhus is rare even in areas where it is endemic. The total number of reported cases in LA County last year was 27 out of 10.4 million population, which means that only 1 case in 380,000 was reported! In Orange County, there were 12 reported cases out of 3 million residents, so the chance of someone becoming infected was 1 in 250,000.

Furthermore, infected cat fleas and rat fleas are the source of infection, not the host animals. Blaming cats (or any other animal) is like blaming swine flu on pigs. Flea-control measures should be the focus of preventive measures. If you remove cats (and opossums) that host cat fleas, the fleas will find another host. Fleas are very versatile. They live on cats, dogs, opossums, rats, mice, etc. (Rust and Dryden, 1997; Boostrom et al., 2002). In Texas where flea-borne typhus is also endemic, public health officials advise eliminating fleas from the home and premises. They advise that flea control is necessary because if host animals are removed the fleas will find new hosts when the other hosts die or are removed (Robinson 2008; Scheurmann, Staff Epidemiologist, personal communication). In Orange County Michael Hearst, Dir. of Communication for the OC Vector Control Branch, said that they don't target cats, because if they remove the cats other animals (hosts) move in and a new environmental equilibrium is obtained (personal communication). Civen and Ngo (2008) in the LA County Dept. of Public Health concluded that transmission of murine typhus correlates to the population of flea vectors (cat and rat fleas) rather than to reservoirs (animals that serve as hosts).

In LA County, it appears that most people who got sick became infected through fleas on their own pets. Several investigations of outbreaks of murine typhus in Los Angeles County have demonstrated that pet ownership is a significant risk factor. Sorvillo et al (1993) found that among 30 cases of murine typhus, 87% owned cats and dogs, compared with only 50% (12 of 24) neighborhood controls (OR=6.9, CI=1.8-25.9, p=0.002). When they tested pet cats, they found that 9/10 (90%) of pet cats were seropositive for typhus but only 3/26 (11.5%) of neighboring cats, and 0/21 (0%) of cats from control areas (i.e., impounds at Agoura animal shelter), were seropositive. A 2005 investigation of an outbreak of 6 cases who lived on 1 block in Pasadena found that 3 of 4 households (75%) representing 4/6 (67%) of cases had indoor/outdoor cats (and reported the presence of opossums). No information was provided

about pet dogs (Suburban outbreak of murine typhus in South Pasadena, May 2005). Whereas Texas officials have found that fleas on pet dogs rather than on cats are more likely to harbor the infection (Campbell, 2009).

The risk of infection from intestinal parasites is similarly exaggerated: for cross-infections to occur close contact with fecal material is necessary. Toxopasmosis is one of the most common of human infections throughout the world. According to the CDC it is estimated that more than 60 million people in the U.S. carry the *Toxoplasma* parasite, but very few have symptoms. Important sources of infection are eating undercooked food and ingestion of toxo oocysts in soil, water, or on uncooked vegetables (Mead et al, 1999; CDC, 2004: Tenter et al, 2000). People become infected by consuming food or water contaminated with animal feces or if they are actually handling the feces and not washing their hands. Despite the frequency with which infected patients have household pets, pets have rarely been implicated as the source of these infections. Where causal analyses of toxoplasmosis infections have been performed, the leading cause of infection is eating undercooked meat. Infection from cat feces requires close contact with the feces of infected animals. The same is true of other intestinal parasites:

With regard to all the other fecal organisms, they are present in pet cat and dog feces too! Dabritz et al (2006) estimated that pet cats allowed to roam were responsible for 72% of outdoor fecal mass from cats. She didn't estimate the fecal mass attributable to dogs, but dogs only defecate outside, so dog feces contributes substantially to the outdoor fecal mass. The CDC lists dog feces as the leading source of intestinal parasitic infections.

Furthermore, the recent findings of genotypes of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* indicate that there is very little zoonotic transmission (See early review by Hunter and Thompson, 2005.). Molecular epidemiologic studies of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* transmission reported by Caccìòa et al. (2005), Thompson et al. (2008), Xiao and Fayer (2008), and Ballweber et al. (2009), and many others conclude that the public health significance of infections in domestic animals is not as great as previously thought. There is considerable genetic diversity among isolates of the same species of *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium*, suggesting that these species are in fact species complexes and that some of these are host-specific. Dogs and cats are commonly infected with the *C. canis* and *C. felis* while human infections are most often associated with *C. parvum* and *C. homini.* Similarly, genotyping and subtyping data suggest that zoonotic transmission is not as prevalent in the epidemiology of giardiasis. In fact these researchers, many who work for the World Health Organization, indicate transmission may be anthroponotic (humans are the reservoir) rather than zoonotic!

In addition, numerous recent surveillance studies have found the prevalence of these intestinal parasites in cats is low. An examination of fecal samples from 384 cats in 4 northern California shelters found the overall prevalence of *Giardia* spp. and *Cryptosporidium* spp. to be 9.8 and 4.7%, respectively (Mekaru et al., 2007). In New York State, an examination of fecal samples from 263 kittens also found the prevalence of these parasites to be low: *Giardia*, 7.3% and *Cryptosporidium*, 3.8% (Spain et al., 2001).

None of us wants large populations of cats living in the streets. However, trapping and removing cats has not been found to be effective. As long as the environment supports a certain population

size, intact females will continue to breed and other animals will move in. As long as more pets are born than can be adopted, there will always be abandoned animals and there will always be humanitarians who feed them. Trap-neuter-vaccinate-release (TNR) is an important component of the solution.

As a member of the Advisory Board of Stray Cat Alliance, an LA-based non-profit that promotes TNR programs to manage feral colonies, I have interviewed and obtained data from caregivers at 4 feral colonies in LA County: Harbor, White Point, Cabrillo Beach, and Rancho Los Amigos. Caregivers are the most accurate source of this type of data because they feed the cats at night, when the cats are out, and they get to know each animal. Before TNR began in earnest at Harbor there were at least 100-150 cats, and may have been as many as 300. The hospital would trap and remove the cats every 6 months, and during each 6-month interval the number of cats and kittens doubled or tripled. The current number of cats is now down to 52. The caregiver feeds them at night and returns 1 hour later to remove the dishes. Each year there are 4-6 newcomers who are removed, spayed or neutered, and adopted out. Many of the newcomers are intact, and many of these are pregnant females. Last year there were 2 litters. In other recent years there have been 0 litters. All kittens are removed for adoption and the mothers are removed, spayed, and put up for adoption. The agreement is that Harbor personnel remove the fecal material and control fleas in its buildings and the caregiver adds Program to the cats' food once a month to control fleas on the animals. If and when special situations arise, the caregiver and the hospital staff work together.

Similar successes have been demonstrated at Cabrillo, White Point, and Rancho Los Amigos. At Cabrillo before TNR there were about 40 cats and now there are 20. There hasn't been a litter in 3 years. Last year there were 2 newcomers, abandoned cats, who were subsequently trapped, neutered, and put up for adoption. At White Point there were substantially more than 100 cats when they started TNR in 1995. In 2001 the caregivers and other volunteers at their own expense had the cats' blood and feces tested and the results were presented to staff of the Public Health department, who concluded that the cats posed no health risk to the public. Currently there are 55 cats. There was 1 litter last year, and all the kittens were removed, spayed/neutered, and put up for adoption. Each year they receive about 8 drop-offs, which are all spayed/neutered and if possible put up for adoption. The cats are fed daily, and the feces are removed daily. To control fleas, the cats are treated with Program twice a year or regularly with Advantage. Sick animals are trapped and treated or euthanized if necessary. Historically at Rancho Los Amigos there were 150-200 cats. Many were cats who had escaped from the Downey shelter in 2008. There are now 70 cats. There was 1 litter this past year and the kittens were removed for adoption and the mother was trapped, spayed, and removed. Several newcomers were similarly trapped, spayed/neutered, and put up for adoption.

I would like to point out the public health benefits of TNR programs. By reducing the proportion of intact animals TNR slows or reverses the colony growth rate and thereby slows the accumulation of feces. TNR also removes sick cats from the environment and through vaccination it increases the proportion of healthy animals so that any risk of disease transmission to humans is also lowered.

To achieve the goal of smaller (and healthier) colonies that do shrink overtime along with the fleas and fecal mass, it seems that a coordinated effort is needed that requires support for TNR programs and the caretakers. In addition, the influx of new cats must be slowed or stopped by encouraging responsible pet ownership (to discourage animal dumping) and by mandatory spay and neuter laws. Most importantly from a public health perspective, pet owners and the general public must be made aware of the need for flea control, proper sanitation, and good hygiene.

Respectfully submitted by,

Deborah L. Ackerman, M.S., Ph.D.
Adjunct Associate Professor of Epidemiology
UCLA School of Public Health

-and-

Associate Dean of Research
Oregon College of Oriental Medicine
10525 SE Cherry Blossom Drive
Portland, OR 97216
503-253-3443 ext. 162

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Dee Carey <carey1947@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 8:15 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a property owner and former employee of the City of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

I retired from the City of Los Angeles as an Assistant City Administrative Officer in 2005 after 33 years of service, and since then have been actively involved with the Seal Beach Animal Care Center (SBACC) as a cat volunteer as well as Board Member and President. SBACC is a small, private, no-kill shelter serving the City of Seal Beach. The Care Center has an active Kitten Foster Program, and every year around 200 kittens, some motherless, others along with their mothers, come through the program and find forever homes through us. What is disheartening is that the numbers never go down, in spite of the efforts of shelters and rescue groups to issue vouchers for spay/neuter and actively engage in TNR. Something needs to be done to reduce these numbers.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization

Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a City taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the City cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the City works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

D'Arlynn (Dee) Carey

409 Beryl Cove Way

Seal Beach, CA 90740

(562) 716-4962

Owner of 6121-26 Shoup Ave, Woodland Hills, 91367

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR

Deirdre Morrissru-Berru <Deechr1602@aol.com> Sun, Oct 22, 2017 at 7:18 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I support TNR
Deirdre Morrissey
1692 Spreckels Lane
Redondo Beach. Ca 90278
Sent from my iPhone

Del Rey
Residents Association
Since 1972

Post Office Box 661450 – Los Angeles, CA 90066
www.delreyhome.org

October 3, 2017

VIA E-MAIL AND U.S.P.S.
Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Re: Citywide Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

The Notice of Preparation states that the key components of the proposed Cat Program include:

- Engaging in or providing funding for the spaying or neutering of free-roaming cats (feral or stray) to be returned where they are found.
- Use of City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
- Implementation of a Modified Trap, Neuter, Return ("Modified TNR") program, which includes establishing collaborative relationships with organizations engaged in TNR, utilizing Animal Services Centers for public outreach and training, guidance on how to address resident complaints regarding free-roaming cats, and waiving cat trap rental fees.
- Adopting changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allow an an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions.

We have been addressing quality of life issues for the 33,000 residents of the Del Rey neighborhood of Los Angeles since 1972, and in our experience, the scope and content of the environmental analysis must include the following:

1. Any cat that roams has an impact on the environment, regardless of whether the cat is owned or feral. The impact of roaming cats on the City's populations of birds, rodents, reptiles and insects must be studied. We would advocate enacting a no roaming ordinance throughout the City. In no event do we want free-roaming feral cats to be returned to our neighborhood after they have been trapped and neutered.

2. The impact of roaming cats on public health must also be considered. Cats transmit diseases through their feces (toxoplasmosis), the fleas that bite them (flea-borne typhus), their bites and scratches (cat scratch fever and, in some cases, rabies). Many of our

residents have expressed their dismay to us about finding cat feces in their gardens, having flea infestations caused by cats they do not own, suffering allergic reactions because they cannot keep cats off of their property.

3. Any feeding of unowned cats, whether to attract them into a trap or to maintain them once they have been returned to a neighborhood is completely unacceptable to us. In our neighborhood, a feeder was leaving food in the drain to Ballona Creek, which allowed for the cat urine and feces to wash directly into the creek. Residents have incurred property damage when food left out for cats attracted rats, opossums, skunks and raccoons that in turn damaged roofs, fences and landscaping. Again, the impact of allowing cats to roam must be studied.

4. In addition, unless every single cat that is being fed already has been spayed or neutered, feeding the cats just makes them better able to procreate. We have seen population explosions occur, creating a completely uncontrolled cat colony on a residential street in less than six months. If residents have no way to trap such cats and remove them from the neighborhood permanently, the residents will be at the mercy of the cat feeder, who cannot be compelled to sterilize the animals being fed.

5. We oppose any increase in the cat limit and would encourage the City to enact a licensing and microchipping requirement for cats. As stated above, each cat in the City has an impact on the environment, and neighbors need to have some kind of recourse if they see that a cat rescuer is harboring more than three cats in his/her house or apartment. Currently, if an animal services officer responds to a neighbor's complaint, the harboring person just needs to hide the cats during the time the inspector is expected to visit. With mandatory licensing and microchipping, it would be easier to monitor how many cats there are in the City and how many of them actually have been spayed or neutered.

6. If an ordinance is written to implement the Cat Program, it must include clear definitions that make it possible to identify which cats are owned, stray, abandoned or feral, i.e., who is responsible for the welfare of each cat that comes into the Animal Services shelter. In our opinion, there is no such thing as a "community cat" because the "community" has not agreed to take responsibility for the cats that roam our streets.

Our bottom line is that we need to be able to take an unwanted cat to the animal shelter and know that the cat is not going to be returned to the neighborhood unless it is a pet that is neutered, microchipped and licensed to a particular person who will take responsibility for the animal and not let it roam. Our board of directors reviewed and approved this letter at our board meeting on Monday, October 2, 2017.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth A. Pollock
President

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program - Support for Citywide TNR programs

Lyday, Dennis <dlyday@saonet.ucla.edu> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 10:34 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: Christi Metropole <christi.metropole@straycatalliance.org>

October 11, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I have just read an article in a recent “Best Friends” magazine that features “animal control” programs in metropolitan areas, including Atlanta, GA, that have turned “high kill” programs into programs that save over 90% of the animals that come into contact with the programs. I see this Citywide Cat Program as a significant step in moving Los Angeles toward that laudable goal.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City’s Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Dennis Lyday

1737 Glendon Ave. #7

Los Angeles, CA 90024

310-475-9796

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: Cat Program

DeeDee <dgpontius@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 3:49 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I support the proposed Citywide Cat Program (E1907610). There are many stray and feral cats in my neighborhood and with this program I hope they can be helped.

I fully support the city in humanely decreasing the stray cat population would be most appreciated.

Best,

DG Pontius

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Diane DeJoie <heidibond123@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 11:52 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a homeowner in the city of Los Angeles, Westchester specifically, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. I am also a supporter of Stray Cat Alliance and The Lange Foundation, where I have been an active volunteer for approximately 17 years.

I see first-hand free roaming cats and hear the complaints of many of my own neighbors that want the “problem” gone. On a more positive note, some do want to help by doing TNR and caring for the colony but do not have the money or the time due to various other obligations such as school for children, mortgage, food, cars (and now the gas tax!) etc. As we all know, it is challenging to afford living in LA. It is not just the poorer communities that need assistance; many middle class working neighborhoods (such as my own) would like to help, but simply cannot afford to take on spaying/neutering a community of cats out of their own pockets. Hence, I strongly support funding the Citywide Cat Program. For those that want the “problem” gone, education programs could be key.

I would much rather see humane efforts being made to manage cat populations rather than killing community cats in shelters simply because they had the unfortunate fate of being born on the streets through no fault of their own.

I would only support waiving cat trap rental fees if steps are taken to prove that its use is intended only for TNR.

I do appreciate that the city works with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of community cats. I believe the city has an obligation to step in and help its residents that want to help but need assistance in doing so.

Best regards,

DianeDeJoie

8715 Wiley Post Avenue

Los Angeles 90045

310-486-1145

Love animals? Save a life! Support your local shelters and rescue groups.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

City wide cat program

Diane Venberg <diane@kittystarservices.com> Sat, Oct 21, 2017 at 8:11 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Jan Green,

I urge you to help the city wide cat program become a reality. Your community will benefit in so many ways. By helping cat caretakers get their cats altered less cats will be coming into public shelters and less cats will be killed by already overburdened shelter staff. A mobile clinic is an incredible addition since many low-income and disabled or elderly folks who want and need spay/neuter for their cats simply don't have the means to accomplish this.

I live in Seattle, where I have been a TNR and rescue volunteer for over 20 years. Our animal control facilities support the TNR model by promoting and educating folks about the Feral Cat Spay/Neuter Project, a 501c3. There are many collaborative efforts at work to keep reducing the number of cats born each year. I've seen TNR work in my community and encourage you to adopt it in yours too.

Best,

Diane Venberg
diane@kittystarservices.com
www.kittystarservices.com
PO Box 25401
Seattle, WA 98165
206-440-7766

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Diego Gavilanes <dgavilanes@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 10:02 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost-effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

Diego Gavilanes
418 Veteran Ave.
Los Angeles California 90024
310 2449135

--
Diego

Before printing, please think about the environment

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Ta, Diem U <diem.ta@av.abbott.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 12:47 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

I support TNR.

Diem Ta

1287 Quail Creek Circle

San Jose, CA 95120

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Donna Adams <dmhkitten@aim.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 2:51 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

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As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Donna Hubbard

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Programm

donnagfisher@netzero.net <donnagfisher@netzero.net> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 11:16 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

I am and have been a resident of the city of Los Angeles for 71 years. I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. City Shelters are meant to save stray animals, not kill them. As a city taxpayer, I want to know that my taxes are being used for humane efforts to manage cat populations and NOT for the killing of community cats in shelters.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I also support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters.I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,
Donna Fisher
3312 Waverly Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90027

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Donna Pfeffer <donnie0223@aol.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 11:01 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Please allow the TNR program to continue.

I live in Atlantic City, our success with the TNR program is well known. It works, and it saves lives. Please show some kindness and empathy in going forward. Something the world desperately needs

Sent from my iPad

October 27, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

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As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Dora Sesler
6524 W Olympic Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90048
310-986-7173

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Community CA T Program

Doris Sachs <gramasachs@aol.com> Mon, Oct 16, 2017 at 11:05 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I am emailing on behalf of my friend Barbara Malin who is an amazing advocate and volunteer for cats and other animals. I requested that she send me a copy of her email to you and I urge you to read her important message:

I'm pleased to see that the City of Los Angeles is on board with the Community Cat Program. TNR is the only humane solution to controlling the feral feline population in Los Angeles. Community cats can definitely be an asset by k eeping the rodent population under control with their non-chemical means of rodent elimination. Most importantly TNR will combat further feline population growth.
Please k eep community cats out of City shelters where the y will be euthanized. Instead ~ educate the public of the benefits the y provide by making TNR the policy here in our city . TNR has proven to be suc cessful in other cities across the nation. In addition, increasing the number of feline pets to five per household will be a welcome opportunity for cat lovers to adopt from our City shelters. Thank you in advance for doing the right thing for the community cats here in Los Angeles.

Sincerely,

Doris S achs

Del Rey
Residents Association
Since 1972

Post Office Box 661450 – Los Angeles, CA 90066
www.delreyhome.org

October 3, 2017

VIA E-MAIL AND U.S.P.S.
Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Re: Citywide Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

The Notice of Preparation states that the key components of the proposed Cat Program include:

- Engaging in or providing funding for the spaying or neutering of free-roaming cats (feral or stray) to be returned where they are found.
- Use of City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
- Implementation of a Modified Trap, Neuter, Return ("Modified TNR") program, which includes establishing collaborative relationships with organizations engaged in TNR, utilizing Animal Services Centers for public outreach and training, guidance on how to address resident complaints regarding free-roaming cats, and waiving cat trap rental fees.
- Adopting changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allow an an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions.

We have been addressing quality of life issues for the 33,000 residents of the Del Rey neighborhood of Los Angeles since 1972, and in our experience, the scope and content of the environmental analysis must include the following:

1. Any cat that roams has an impact on the environment, regardless of whether the cat is owned or feral. The impact of roaming cats on the City's populations of birds, rodents, reptiles and insects must be studied. We would advocate enacting a no roaming ordinance throughout the City. In no event do we want free-roaming feral cats to be returned to our neighborhood after they have been trapped and neutered.

2. The impact of roaming cats on public health must also be considered. Cats transmit diseases through their feces (toxoplasmosis), the fleas that bite them (flea-borne typhus), their bites and scratches (cat scratch fever and, in some cases, rabies). Many of our

residents have expressed their dismay to us about finding cat feces in their gardens, having flea infestations caused by cats they do not own, suffering allergic reactions because they cannot keep cats off of their property.

3. Any feeding of unowned cats, whether to attract them into a trap or to maintain them once they have been returned to a neighborhood is completely unacceptable to us. In our neighborhood, a feeder was leaving food in the drain to Ballona Creek, which allowed for the cat urine and feces to wash directly into the creek. Residents have incurred property damage when food left out for cats attracted rats, opossums, skunks and raccoons that in turn damaged roofs, fences and landscaping. Again, the impact of allowing cats to roam must be studied.

4. In addition, unless every single cat that is being fed already has been spayed or neutered, feeding the cats just makes them better able to procreate. We have seen population explosions occur, creating a completely uncontrolled cat colony on a residential street in less than six months. If residents have no way to trap such cats and remove them from the neighborhood permanently, the residents will be at the mercy of the cat feeder, who cannot be compelled to sterilize the animals being fed.

5. We oppose any increase in the cat limit and would encourage the City to enact a licensing and microchipping requirement for cats. As stated above, each cat in the City has an impact on the environment, and neighbors need to have some kind of recourse if they see that a cat rescuer is harboring more than three cats in his/her house or apartment. Currently, if an animal services officer responds to a neighbor's complaint, the harboring person just needs to hide the cats during the time the inspector is expected to visit. With mandatory licensing and microchipping, it would be easier to monitor how many cats there are in the City and how many of them actually have been spayed or neutered.

6. If an ordinance is written to implement the Cat Program, it must include clear definitions that make it possible to identify which cats are owned, stray, abandoned or feral, i.e., who is responsible for the welfare of each cat that comes into the Animal Services shelter. In our opinion, there is no such thing as a "community cat" because the "community" has not agreed to take responsibility for the cats that roam our streets.

Our bottom line is that we need to be able to take an unwanted cat to the animal shelter and know that the cat is not going to be returned to the neighborhood unless it is a pet that is neutered, microchipped and licensed to a particular person who will take responsibility for the animal and not let it roam. Our board of directors reviewed and approved this letter at our board meeting on Monday, October 2, 2017.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth A. Pollock
President

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Car Program

dmagallon@roadrunner .com <dmagallon@roadrunner.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 11:43 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Hi, I support the cat program addressing the community cats. I have a special love for feral cats who have been abandoned by a thoughtless society. This program will try to amend that carelessness. Dorothy Magallon

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

dostanarad . <dostanaljusic@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 4:20 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

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I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Dostana Ljusic

ANIMAL SERVICES

ENGINEERING
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING
Proposed Citywide Cat Program
COMMENT CARD

Please leave a written comment in the comment box or email or mail your comment before OCT, 30th 2017 to the following address:

EMAIL: *jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org*
(please add "Cat Program" to the subject line)

MAIL:

Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 600, MAIL STOP 939
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

Name: Dr. Emily Beeler

Organization: Veterinary Public Health, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Address: 313 N. Figueroa St Rm 1127, LA

Zip Code: 90012

Phone: 213-989-7060

E-mail: vet@ph.lacounty.gov

COMMENTS: Flea-borne typhus cases have been increasing and spreading geographically in LA County. Over half (57%) of cases have been associated with proximity to cats and their fleas. Flea control considerations are vital to consider in any cat management program. Please see attached reports.

Please use the back of this page if needed.

TYPHUS FEVER

CRUDE DATA	
Number of Cases	54
Annual Incidence[a]	
LA County	0.56
California[b]	0.20
United States[c]	N/A
Age at Diagnosis	
Mean	45
Median	47
Range	4–82 years

[a]Cases per 100,000 population
[b]See Yearly Summary Reports of Selected General Communicable Diseases in California at: https://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Documents/YearlySummaryReportsofSelectedGeneralCommDiseasesinCA2011-2015.pdf
[c]Not notifiable

DESCRIPTION

Fleaborne typhus (murine typhus and endemic typhus) is caused by the bacteria *Rickettsia typhi* and *Rickettsia felis* and is transmitted through contact with feces that is discharged when an infected flea bites. Reservoir animals are predominantly feral cats, opossums, and rats. In LAC, most reported cases of typhus have historically occurred in residents of the foothills of central LAC. However, since 2006, the distribution of typhus has expanded to other regions of LAC. Symptoms include fever, severe headache, chills, and myalgia. A fine, macular rash may appear three to five days after onset. Occasionally, complications such as pneumonia or hepatitis may occur. Fatalities are uncommon, occurring in less than 1% of cases, but increase with age. The disease is typically mild in young children. Typhus is not vaccine preventable but can be treated with antibiotics.

Because fleaborne typhus is not a nationally reportable disease, there is no national case definition. In California, a standard case definition was developed beginning in 2012 because of expansion of this disease into new regions including Long Beach and Orange County. Cases included in LAC surveillance have, at minimum, a single high IgM or IgG titer positive for *Rickettsia typhi* along with the appropriate symptoms.

Typhus infection can be prevented through flea control measures implemented on pets. Foliage in the yard should be trimmed so that it does not harbor small mammals. Screens can be placed on windows and crawl spaces to prevent entry of animals and their fleas into the house.

2015 TRENDS AND HIGHLIGHTS

- LAC continues to document higher numbers of typhus compared to the previous decade with 54 cases in 2015. The case count began rising in 2010 with 31 cases and peaked in 2013 with 68 cases (Figure 1). Most reported cases were hospitalized (n=46, 85%), indicating that mild cases may not be diagnosed and reported. Our surveillance then likely underestimates the true number of cases.
- In 2015, the mean age of cases was 45 years old. Infections in children five years old and younger were rare.
- The highest number of typhus cases occurred in SPA 3 (n=22, 41%), which historically has had high case counts (Figure 3). With the exception of SPA 1, typhus cases continue to exist in all SPAs, indicating that typhus has established itself in new areas.
- This year, the peak number of cases occurred earlier than the typical seasonal curve with the highest monthly case count in June (n=11, 20%) (Figure 4). However, cases were documented in all months of the year. Physicians and residents should be aware that there is year-round risk of typhus infection in LAC.
- Only 11 cases (20%) recalled having flea exposure. Three cases reported exposure to animals directly due to occupational activities including a geologist, a day laborer, and a construction worker.
- Over half of cases reported an exposure to cats at or around their home (n=31, 57%) and about one third (n=17, 31%) to feral cats in particular (Table 1). Reported exposure to cats has increased in the last few years (Figure 5). Overall exposure to cats increased from 26% of cases in 2010 to 68% of cases in 2014. Feral cat exposure was extracted from interview notes beginning

2012 and occurred in 33% of cases in 2015, accounting for over half of all cat exposures.

- The increase in cases of typhus in LAC may be due to a number of factors including the natural relocation of host animals (possums and feral cats) to regions not previously enzootic for typhus, changes in weather that favor flea survival, increased testing and reporting due to better educated physicians, and increased reporting to LAC DPH by electronic laboratory reporting.
- In 2015, a cluster of fleaborne typhus cases occurred among residents of a mobile home community in the San Gabriel Valley. ACDC coordinated a multi-agency investigation including Environmental Health, San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District, and Veterinary Public Health as well as private organizations to determine the extent of the outbreak, to identify risk factors, and to implement control measures. A total of five outbreak cases of fleaborne typhus with symptom onsets from April 9 to June 5 were identified. Observed risk factors included an overabundance of fleas that were associated with opossums and free-roaming feral cats. These animals were sustained by ample amounts of domestic pet food that was left outdoors by the community's residents. A variety of control measures were implemented including enacting flea control within the mobile home park, reducing the feral cat population, and encouraging flea control for domesticated dogs and cats (see Special Studies report for details of this investigation).

Figure 1. Fleaborne Typhus Cases by Year
LAC, 2006-2015

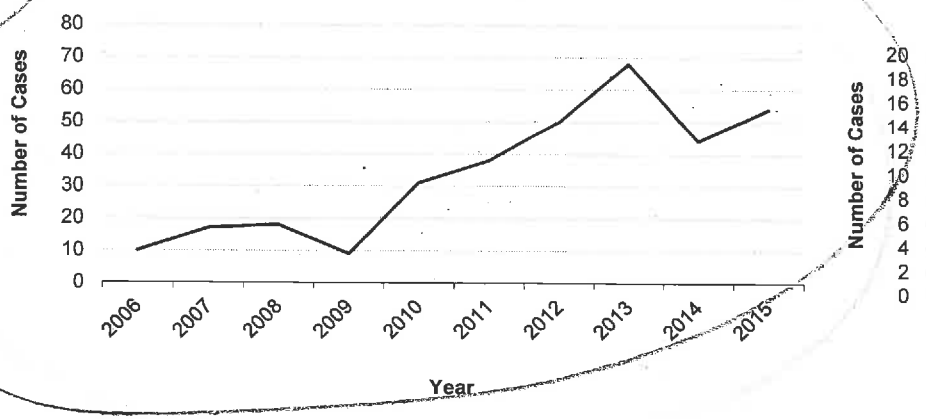


Figure 2. Fleaborne Typhus by Age Group
LAC, 2015 (N=54)

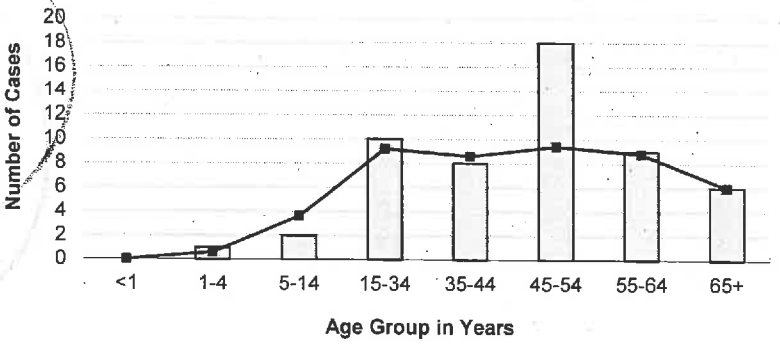


Figure 3. Fleaborne Typhus Cases by SPA
LAC, 2011-2015

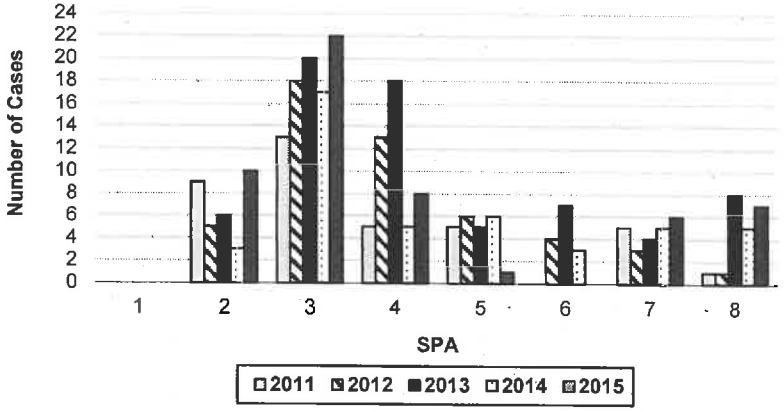
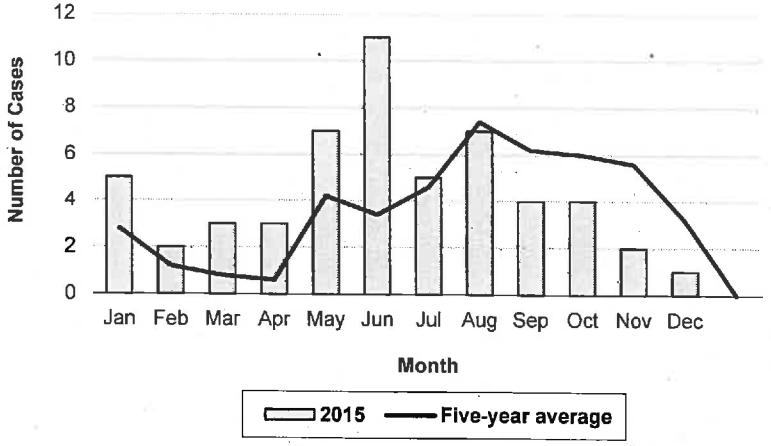


Figure 4. Fleaborne Typhus Cases by Month of Onset
LAC, 2015 (N=54)



Reported Fleaborne Typhus Cases and Rates* per 100,000 by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and SPA
LAC, 2011-2015

	2011 (N=38)			2012 (N=50)			2013 (N=68)			2014 (N=44)			2015 (N=54)		
	No.	(%)	Rate/ 100,000	No.	(%)	Rate/ 100,000	No.	(%)	Rate/ 100,000	No.	(%)	Rate/ 100,000	No.	(%)	Rate/ 100,000
Age Group															
<1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
1-4	1	2.6	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.5	0.2	1	2.3	0.2	1	1.9	0.2
5-14	3	7.9	0.2	6	12.0	0.5	5	7.4	0.4	1	2.3	0.1	2	3.7	0.2
15-34	5	13.2	0.2	11	22.0	0.4	16	23.5	0.6	10	22.7	0.4	10	18.5	0.4
35-44	5	13.2	0.3	13	26.0	1.0	12	17.6	0.9	6	13.6	0.5	8	14.8	0.6
45-54	9	23.7	0.7	10	20.0	0.8	13	19.1	1.0	10	22.7	0.8	18	33.3	1.4
55-64	9	23.7	0.9	4	8.0	0.4	13	19.1	1.3	8	18.2	0.8	9	16.7	0.8
65+	6	15.8	0.6	6	12.0	0.5	8	11.8	0.7	8	18.2	0.7	6	11.1	0.5
Unknown	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
Race/Ethnicity															
Asian	1	2.6	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	3	4.4	0.2	3	6.8	0.2	3	5.6	0.2
Black	2	5.3	0.2	2	4.0	0.3	1	1.5	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	4	7.4	0.5
Hispanic	9	23.7	0.2	15	30.0	0.3	24	35.3	0.5	17	38.6	0.4	20	37.0	0.4
White	23	60.5	0.8	25	50.0	0.9	35	51.5	1.3	17	38.6	0.6	24	44.4	0.9
Other	0	-	-	3	6.0	-	1	1.5	-	1	2.3	-	1	1.9	-
Unknown	3	7.9	-	5	10.0	-	4	5.9	-	6	13.6	-	2	3.7	-
SPA															
1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
2	9	23.7	0.4	5	10.0	0.2	6	8.8	0.3	3	6.8	0.1	10	18.5	0.4
3	13	34.2	0.7	18	36.0	1.1	20	29.4	1.2	17	38.6	1.0	22	40.7	1.3
4	5	13.2	0.4	13	26.0	1.2	18	26.5	1.6	5	11.4	0.4	8	14.8	0.7
5	5	13.2	0.8	6	12.0	0.9	5	7.4	0.8	6	13.6	0.9	1	1.9	0.2
6	0	0.0	0.0	4	8.0	0.4	7	10.3	0.7	3	6.8	0.3	0	0.0	0.0
7	5	13.2	0.4	3	6.0	0.2	4	5.9	0.3	5	11.4	0.4	6	11.1	0.5
8	1	2.6	0.1	1	2.0	0.1	8	11.8	0.7	5	11.4	0.5	7	13.0	0.6
Unknown	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-

*Rates calculated based on less than 19 cases or events are considered unreliable

Map 15. Typhus Fever
Rates by Health District, Los Angeles County, 2015*

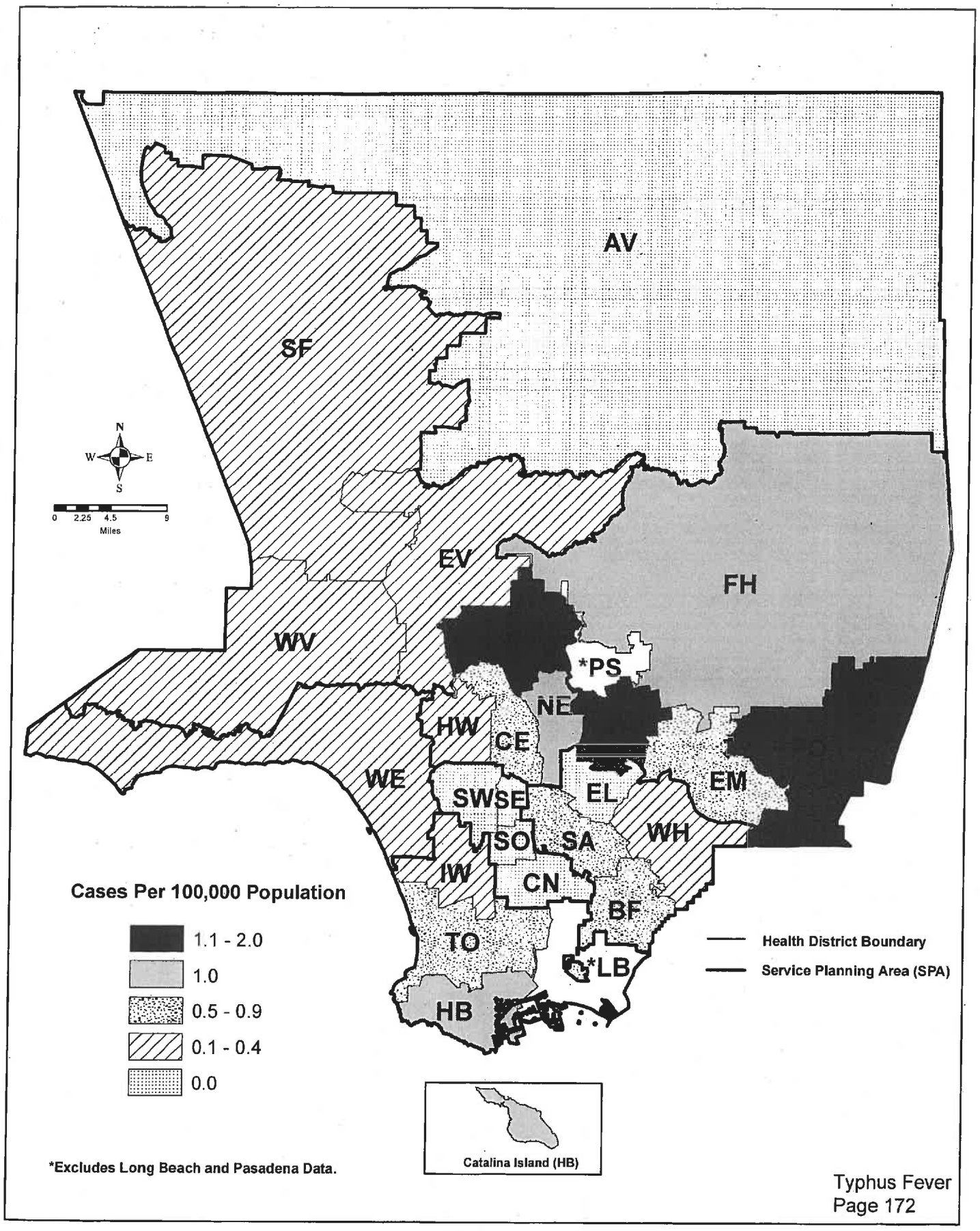
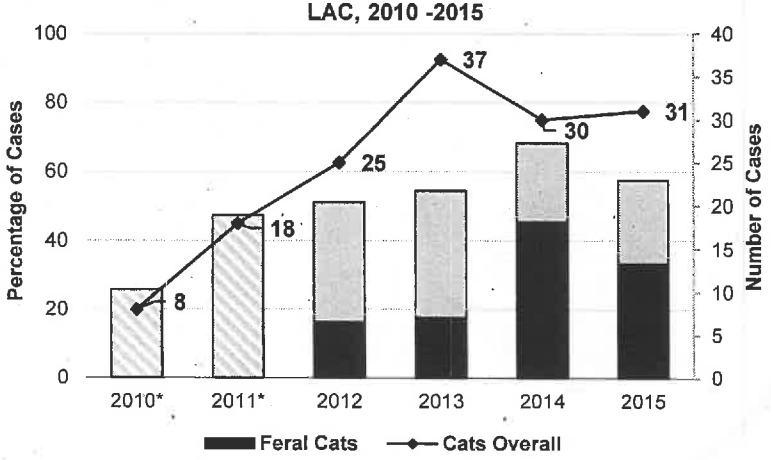


Figure 5. Fleaborne Typhus Cases with Reported Cat Exposure Near Home LAC, 2010 -2015



*Hash marked bars denotes exposure to any type of cat including feral cats.

Table 1. Animal Exposure* of Fleaborne Typhus Cases, LAC, 2015 (N=54)

	At or around Home n (%)	At or around Employment n (%)
Cat	31 (57)	3 (6)
Feral Cat	17 (31)	3 (6)
Dog	30 (56)	1 (2)
Opossum	19 (35)	1 (2)
Rodent	8 (15)	4 (7)

*Cases may report more than one exposure and in both the home and employment location.

FLEAS

Integrated Pest Management In and Around the Home

Cat fleas, *Ctenocephalides felis*, are the most common ectoparasite on domestic cats and dogs (Fig. 1). Dog fleas, *C. canis*, look like cat fleas but are rare in California. Sticktight fleas, *Echidnophaga gallinacea*, are commonly found on ground squirrels and poultry; the females firmly attach themselves along the ears and eyes of their host (Fig. 2). They can become a problem with pets that roam. The ground squirrel flea, *Oropsylla montana*, is found on ground squirrels and is the vector of sylvatic plague in California. However, fleas on cats or dogs in California most likely are cat fleas.

IDENTIFICATION

Adult fleas are no larger than 1/8 inch long, so it is difficult to see a number of the characteristics used to describe them. These reddish-brown, wingless insects are laterally compressed, so they look as if they are walking on edge. Cat fleas have both pronotal and genal combs. They have piercing-sucking mouthparts through which they obtain blood meals from their hosts.

LIFE CYCLE

Unlike most fleas, adult cat fleas remain on the host where feeding, mating, and egg laying occur. Females lay about 20 to 50 eggs per day. Cat flea eggs are pearly white, oval, and about 1/32 inch long (Fig. 3). The eggs are smooth and readily fall from the pet and land on surfaces such as bedding and carpeting in the animal's environment. They hatch in about 2 to 5 days.

Flea larvae are no larger than 3/16 inch long, hairy, and wormlike with a distinct, brownish head but no eyes or legs (Fig. 4). The larvae feed on dried blood and excrement adult fleas produce while feeding on the pet. Larval development is restricted to protected places where there is at least 75% relative humidity. The larvae feed and crawl around for 8 to 15 days before building small, silken cocoons in which they pupate and develop into adults. Debris, such as pet hair or skin or carpet fibers, usually covers the pupae, providing visual camouflage.

Flea larvae develop more quickly at higher temperatures, preferring areas that are 70° to 90°F. At cool temperatures, fully formed fleas can remain in their cocoons for up to 12 months. Warm temperatures and mechanical pressure caused by walking on or vacuuming carpet stimulate emergence from the cocoon. At normal room temperatures, the entire life cycle can occur in about 18 days.

An adult cat flea generally lives about 30 to 40 days on the host. When normal grooming activity is restricted, 85% of adult females survived for 50 days. You can find fleas on pets throughout the year, but numbers tend to increase dramatically during spring and early summer when conditions favor larval development.

ASSOCIATED PROBLEMS

Recent advances in molecular research indicate cat fleas are capable of transmitting a murinelike typhus disease in humans, cat flea rickettsiosis. The symptoms are similar to murine typhus but less severe, including headaches, chills, fever, vomiting, and rash. This rickettsial agent is widely found in cats and cat fleas worldwide. It is likely that many previously diagnosed cases of murine typhus actually might have been cat flea rickettsiosis.

Figure 1. Adult cat flea.

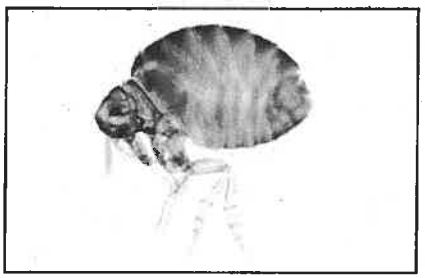


Figure 2. Sticktight flea.

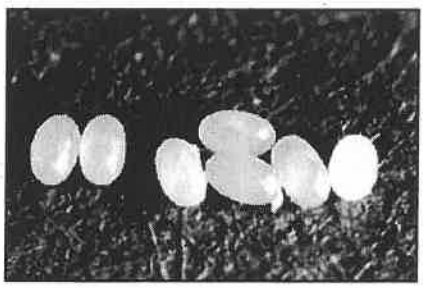


Figure 3. Cat flea eggs.

Figure 4. Cat flea larva.

PEST NOTES **Publication 7419**

University of California
Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program
Agriculture and Natural Resources

September 2010

Fleabites consist of a small, central, red spot surrounded by a red halo, usually without excessive swelling. They usually cause minor itching but can become increasingly irritating to people with sensitive or reactive skin. Some people and pets suffer from fleabite allergic dermatitis, characterized by intense itching, hair loss, reddening of the skin, and secondary infection. Just one bite can initiate an allergic reaction, and itching can persist up to 5 days after the bite.

Cat fleas serve as intermediary hosts of dog and cat tapeworms. Cats or dogs can acquire this intestinal parasite while grooming themselves if they ingest adult fleas that contain a cyst of the tapeworm. Children occasionally can acquire these tapeworms too.

MANAGEMENT

New, safer, and more effective products aimed at controlling adult fleas on pets have made cat flea management without pesticide sprays, shampoos, and dusts feasible in most situations. Management of fleas on pets must occur in conjunction with regular, thorough cleaning of pet resting areas indoors and out. Once fleas infest a home, control will require a vigilant program that includes vacuuming, eliminating fleas on pets, and cleaning up and possibly treating shaded outdoor locations where pets rest.

On the Pet

Several types of products are available to control fleas on dogs and cats. The newer products are either applied topically to the body of the pet or provided orally (Table 1). Products containing fipronil, permethrin, or amitraz also are designed to control ticks. Products containing the insect growth regulators (IGRs) methoprene and pyriproxyfen are designed to provide long-term control of flea eggs and immatures in the environment.

If you administer oral or topical products early in the year before flea populations begin to build, the products can prevent fleas from establishing themselves in your home. Contact your veterinarian for advice in selecting the best flea-control product for your situation. Supplement the use of these products with good housekeeping in areas where the pet rests.

Table 1.

Active ingredients and some of the products available for on-animal control.

Active ingredient	Product	Application—oral or topical
Dinotefuran[1]	4.95% (w/v), Vectra 3D®, Summit VetPharm	topical
Fipronil	10% (w/v), Frontline ® Plus, Merial Ltd	topical
Imidacloprid	9.1% (w/v), Advantage®, Bayer Animal Health	topical
Lufenuron[1]	90–205 mg/tablet, Program® Novartis Animal Health	oral
Nitenpyram[1]	11.4 or 57.0 mg/tablet, Capstar®, Novatis Animal Health	oral
Pyriprole[1]	12.5% (w/v), Prac-Tic ®, Novartis Animal Health	topical
Selamectin[1]	7.4–14.2%, Stronghold®/Revolution™ Pfizer Animal Health	topical
Spinosad[1]	140–1620 mg/ tablet, Comfortis®, Elanco Animal Health	oral

[1]These products are FDA-registered veterinary drugs, not pesticides, and require a prescription from a vet

On-pet Flea Treatment Products. New product innovations have made it possible to effectively, conveniently, and safely prevent flea populations from building up on pets. These products are more effective than the traditional insecticide collars, dusts, shampoos, and sprays. The spot-on formulations available from veterinarians or via the Internet are much easier to use than baths or sprays and are more acceptable to the animal and pet owner.

A few drops of the spot-on formula applied to the animal's shoulder blades move through the animal's coat or are absorbed into the animal's skin, providing whole-body treatment. These materials kill adult fleas within hours of the flea jumping on the animal. Also, these compounds have lower toxicity to mammals than traditionally used flea-control products containing carbamates such as carbaryl and propoxur and organophosphates such as chlorpyrifos, diazinon, and tetrachlorvinphos, making them safer to use on pets. Generally spot-on formulations can withstand bathing; check the label for specific instructions. There is no literature concerning the effectiveness of over-the-counter spot-on formulations.

With increased EPA concerns about adverse effects reported with the use of topical flea control products, it should emphasized that not all products are safe for all animals. Products containing permethrin and amitraz never should be applied to cats. Be sure to read labels carefully.

Systemic Oral Treatments. Three flea-control products are internal medications administered as a pill or chewable food. The insect development inhibitor lufenuron (Program) can be given as a pill to dogs or as a food additive for cats once a month to suppress flea populations. It also can be administered as an injection every 6 months. While this compound doesn't kill adult fleas, it does prevent flea reproduction. Administration of nitenpyram (Capstar) provides rapid knockdown of the fleas on the host within 30 minutes. The effects last about 48 hours. A newer product for dogs containing spinosad (Comfortis) also is fast acting, providing protection for 60 days. These oral treatments are especially appropriate for animals that swim or take frequent baths.

Flea Collars. Flea collars typically contain the IGRs methoprene and pyriproxyfen and insecticides such as permethrin and tetrachlorvinphos. The collar releases the IGR, which then distributes itself throughout the pet's coat affecting eggs and female adult fleas. Very little information has been published concerning the efficacy of collars.

Traditional Insecticide Products. Until recently, pet owners had to rely on products containing conventional insecticides (pyrethrins, permethrin,

d-limonene, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, carbaryl, and naled) to control fleas on their pets. These products were formulated as soaps, shampoos, powders, dusts, spray-on liquids, and dips. Although many of these products still are available, they aren't as effective to use as the on-animal treatments above. Some products aren't labeled for cats. Be sure to read all labels carefully.

Nonchemical Treatments. Special metal flea combs are available that help effectively remove adult fleas from the coat of pets. Removing fleas can provide comfort to the animal and reduce flea breeding. Combing pets at regular intervals also is a good way to monitor the flea population and help you decide when other control measures might be necessary.

Studies have shown that neither Vitamin B_1 (thiamine hydrochloride) supplements nor brewer's yeast prevents fleas from feeding. Herbal collars and ultrasonic devices aren't effective flea repellents either.

Environmental Treatments

Indoors. Controlling cat fleas in buildings requires a variety of approaches. Before starting a control program, look through each room to determine areas where larval development occurs. Flea populations are highest in places where dogs or cats regularly sleep. You usually won't find flea larvae in areas of heavy pedestrian traffic or locations that receive exposure to sunlight; they are likely to be present in areas where adult fleas have left dried blood and feces.

Sanitation. Thoroughly and regularly clean areas where you find adult fleas, flea larvae, and flea eggs. Vacuum floors, rugs, carpets, upholstered furniture, and crevices around baseboards and cabinets daily or every other day to remove flea eggs, larvae, and adults. Vacuuming is very effective in killing larvae in the carpet, picking up adults, and stimulating preemerged adults to leave their cocoons. Recent studies suggest that destroying the vacuum bags isn't necessary. Launder pet bedding in hot, soapy water at least once a week. Thoroughly clean items you bring into the building, such as used carpets or upholstered furniture, to prevent these from being a source of flea infestation.

Insecticides. Several insecticides are registered for controlling fleas indoors. The most effective products also contain the IGR methoprene or pyriproxyfen. Use a hand sprayer or aerosol to apply insecticides directly to infested areas of carpets and furniture. Total release aerosols, or room foggers, don't provide the coverage and long-term effectiveness of direct sprays unless they contain methoprene or pyriproxyfen. Treatments with insecticides other than IGRs often fail to control flea larvae, because the treatment material fails to contact them at the base of carpet fibers where they develop.

Spray carpets, pet sleeping areas, carpeted areas beneath furniture, baseboards, windowsills, and other areas harboring adults or larvae. Fleas will continue to emerge for about 2 weeks after treatment, because the spray doesn't kill pupae. Continue to vacuum, and don't treat again for at least several weeks.

Outdoors. In California, outdoor flea populations are most prevalent in coastal localities and other places with moderate daytime temperatures and fairly high humidity levels. In Central Valley locations, populations can become very numerous in shaded and protected areas such as sheltered animal enclosures, crawl spaces under buildings where feral animals might sleep, and vegetated areas adjacent to buildings. Infested outdoor locations left untreated can lead to fleas reinfesting your pets. However, treating the pet with any of the preferred pet treatment products listed above normally will prevent reinfestation.

Outdoor sprays aren't necessary unless you detect significant numbers of adult fleas. One way to do this is to walk around pet resting areas wearing white socks pulled up to the knee. If fleas are present, they will jump onto socks and be readily visible.

Products for eliminating adult fleas outdoors are somewhat limited because many field populations of cat fleas are resistant to pyrethroids such as permethrin. Apply sprays directly in locations where pets rest and sleep such as doghouse and kennel areas, beneath decks, and next to the foundation. It is seldom necessary to treat the entire yard or lawn areas. Flea larvae are unlikely to survive in areas with exposure to sunlight or substantial foot traffic.

HANDLING A FLEA EMERGENCY

If your home is heavily infested with fleas, take these steps to get the situation under control.

Inside the Home

- Locate heavily infested areas, and concentrate efforts on these areas.
- Wash throw rugs and the pet's bedding.
- Vacuum upholstered furniture. Remove and vacuum beneath cushions and in cracks and crevices.
- Vacuum carpets, especially beneath furniture and in areas that pest frequent. Use a hand sprayer to treat all carpets with an insecticide that contains an insect growth regulator.
- Allow carpets to dry, then vacuum a second time to remove additional fleas the spray caused to emerge.
- Continue to vacuum for 10 days to 2 weeks to kill adult fleas that continue to emerge from pupal cocoons.

On the Pet

- Use a spot-on or a systemic oral treatment, which you can purchase from veterinarians or online.

Outside the Home

- If you treat your pets with spot-on or oral treatments, you'll rarely need to spray outdoors.

SUGGESTED READING

Blagburn, B. L., and M. W. Dryden. 2009. Biology, treatment, and control of flea and tick infestations. *Vet. Clin. Small Animal* 39:1173–1200.

Hinkle, N. C., M. K. Rust, and D. A. Reierson. 1997. Biorational approaches to flea (Siphonaptera: Pulicidae) suppression. *J. Agric. Entomol.* 14(3):309–321.

Rust, M. K. and M. W. Dryden. 1997. The biology, ecology, and management of the cat flea. *Annu. Rev. Entomol.* 42:451–473. ❖

AUTHOR: M. K. Rust, Entomology, UC Riverside.

TECHNICAL EDITOR: M. L. Flint

EDITOR: M. L. Fayard

ILLUSTRATIONS: Figs. 1 and 4, J. K. Clark; **Fig. 2,** R. Pospischil; and **Fig. 3,** Courtesy of the Department, Washington State University.

University of California scientists and other qualified professionals have anonymously peer reviewed this publication for technical accuracy. The ANR Associate Editor for Urban Pest Management managed this review process.

To simplify information, trade names of products have been used. No endorsement of named products is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products that are not mentioned.

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Produced by **UC Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program**
University of California, Davis, CA 95616

This and other Pest Notes are available at www.ipm.ucdavis.edu.

For more information, contact the University of California Cooperative Extension office in your county. See your telephone directory for addresses and phone numbers, or visit http://ucanr.org/ce.cfm.

University of California
Agriculture and Natural Resources Program

WARNING ON THE USE OF CHEMICALS

Pesticides are poisonous. Always read and carefully follow all precautions and safety recommendations given on the container label. Store all chemicals in the original, labeled containers in a locked cabinet or shed, away from food or feeds, and out of the reach of children, unauthorized persons, pets, and livestock.

Pesticides applied in your home and landscape can move and contaminate creeks, rivers, and oceans. Confine chemicals to the property being treated. Avoid drift onto neighboring properties, especially gardens containing fruits or vegetables ready to be picked.

Do not place containers containing pesticide in the trash or pour pesticides down the sink or toilet. Either use the pesticide according to the label, or take unwanted pesticides to a Household Hazardous Waste Collection site. Contact your county agricultural commissioner for additional information on safe container disposal and for the location of the Household Hazardous Waste Collection site nearest you. Dispose of empty containers by following label directions. Never reuse or burn the containers or dispose of them in such a manner that they may contaminate water supplies or natural waterways.

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Eden Kennan <eskennan@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 16, 2017 at 1:05 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Eden Kennan
Ekennan@earthlink.net

Sent from my iPad

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

ELM <hermetic1@earthlink.net> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 4:36 PM
Reply-To: ELM <hermetic1@earthlink.net>
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Rebstock,

I am grieved to learn a local judge has suspended Los Angeles from supporting and promoting TNR pending an environmental impact report, even though LA city shelters have demonstrated that TNR is decreasing the percentage of cats that are euthanized. I understand this effort to end the City's support of TNR is being spearheaded by bird advocacy groups. I would like to briefly address this issue.

Across the U.S., many bird advocacy groups are attacking the practice of TNR on the basis of a "study" that was published in the online journal Nature Communications and funded by the Smithsonian Institution and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services. ("The impact of free-ranging domestic cats on wildlife of the United States," January 29, 2013 by Scott R. Loss, Tom Will, and Peter P. Marra).

The Smithsonian-funded study published in Nature Communications is not rigorous science. Rather, it is a literature review that surveys a variety of unrelated, older studies and concocts a highly speculative conclusion. To assess the integrity of the Smithsonian study, the advocacy organization Alley Cat Allies commissioned a respected, independent statistician, Gregory J. Matthews, PhD, of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst to conduct a thorough review of the statistics and methodology used in the study. He found major flaws that should have made the authors' research unacceptable for publication:

- The authors looked at a number of previously published studies to make their case. The studies have a huge range in size, scope, and geography. Some were not peer reviewed. Some were decades old—one of the studies the authors used was published in 1930. They counted one study twice—a major error that was not picked up by peer reviewers.
- There was no use of a meta-analysis to normalize across all these very dissimilar studies. Use of a meta-analysis is common, and the authors failed to address why they did not use one. They also failed to acknowledge that each individual estimate itself has error.
- The authors used extrapolation where it was not warranted—often. They failed to account for variations in season, geography, or predation opportunity. "If a student turned something like this in for a freshman statistics class, he would have failed the assignment," Dr. Matthews stated in an interview.

No one should be swayed by this junk science. But such misinformation does confuse the issue about outdoor cats, and the authors know it. Indeed, they are doing nothing more than promoting cleverly veiled propaganda to promote their true agenda, which is mass extermination of the millions of outdoor cats in the United States.

Trap-Neuter-Return remains the only effective approach for feral cats. By humanely trapping, neutering, vaccinating, and then returning outdoor cats to their natural environment, communities can end the breeding cycle, protect cats, and save taxpayer dollars. Studies clearly show that TNR policies effectively reduce the size of outdoor cat colonies both immediately (with the removal and adoption of kittens and socialized cats) and over time (as the population stabilizes and the breeding cycle ends). Supporters of catch and kill programs have spread misinformation in an effort to slow down the adoption of TNR policies. They have spread myths about outdoor cats' health and their impact on the environment. They are desperately clinging to these myths in an attempt to cover up the truth—that catch and kill is cruel, ineffective, and wasteful. Decades of failed catch and kill policies prove it does not even permanently reduce outdoor cat colonies, and it wastes taxpayer dollars that should be used to protect animals. More than 300 communities have passed laws or enacted policies supporting the practice of TNR, including San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. Animal control and public health officials have endorsed it, calling it common-sense and effective. Trap-Neuter-Return reduces calls into municipal agencies, keeps cats out of shelters, encourages spay/neuter practices, and saves tax dollars. As a neighbor to your north, I have seen TNR work in my own community, to the point where, for the first time possibly ever, this past summer there were actually more people wanting kittens than there were kittens available. Besides its appalling cruelty, catch and kill will result in exactly the opposite result of what the bird advocacy groups are claiming for it: an explosion of the feral cat population. Please reject this attempt and reconfirm LA's support for TNR.

Thank you for your consideration.

Edward Macan
Eureka, California

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

ash <n3cronom3@aol.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 2:44 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straightcatalliance.com

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of Los Angeles county and a TNR advocate / volunteer, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

I hope this will go through as humane efforts make our city stand out and make it great! I also look forward to assisting as a volunteer with more TNR programs.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Munoz
12621 Izetta Ave
Downey, CA 90242
213-952-1411

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock City of Los Angeles
Public Works Bureau of Engineering
EMG 1149 S. Broadway 6th Floor MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I reside in Los Angeles and I am employed by the city of Los Angeles in a public servant capacity. Though I am not permitted to speak from my public position, as a resident and LA worker, I wanted to speak in strong support of the Citywide Cat Program currently being proposed. City workers and city residents are impacted by the overpopulation of homeless cats in Los Angeles. Near the LA libraries where I've worked, I've helped to spay and neuter (TNR) over 20 cats. But my efforts and the efforts of other animal welfare volunteers have still not been able to stem the tide. TNR must have official LA City support and endorsement in order to effectively reduce and control populations. The scholarly papers in regards to city sponsored TNR programs and their incredible efficacy are widely available via Google Scholar and public-accessible databases. These alone are reason enough to implement city wide TNR programs. Here is further evidence:

- TNR works, and it benefits entire communities, increasing adoption rates and decreasing animal surrender rates.
- Without official endorsement, animal welfare volunteers face violence in response to TNR work.
- Homeless cats face poisoning and other inhumane actions to remove them.
- Due to public awareness that shelters frequently euthanize them, kittens and cats are abandoned or 'surrendered' at inappropriate places, such as Los Angeles libraries (reported on LAPL Librarians private Facebook page).
- Residents looking for LA programs to procure Working Cats are met with refusal to answer questions regarding obtaining homeless felines due to the "LA City injunction against it" (Answer I was given for my query regarding obtaining working cats for a friend with an equestrian ranch needing green rodent control when I called LA's Best Friends Animal Society).
- Companion cats, strays and ferals are valuable in the support they provide to homes and businesses, and in the love and protection they provide due to the human-animal bond.

To conclude, and address conservationist's bird issue, if I TNR the 20-30 stay cats in my neighborhood (as opposed to doing nothing), the bird population in my neighborhood will be less impacted by predation, and the declining population of cats will have better, less stressed lives. This is a win-win. Conservationists, animal welfare supporters and city officials need to work together and get this implemented. Some may argue that euthanization is more effective than TNR (current research is conflicting, supporting both sides of the debate), but euthanization will never win popular support due to the factors outlined above. Cats are loved with good reason—they are intelligent mammals and charismatic megafauna that care for their young. They are our family and they bring us love, prosperity

and safety. In working together and implementing humane policies for homeless cat population control, everyone wins—birds, people, and cats.

Sincerely,

Elisabeth Calla

8221 Langdon Ave #112
Van Nuys CA 91406
213-700-7592

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

(no subject)

Elizabeth W oros <eworos@yahoo.com> Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 12:06 PM
Reply-To: Elizabeth Woros <eworos@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

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Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Woros

949 7th Street

San Pedro, CA 90731

(310)3574753

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Elizabeth Y oung <elizabethiyoung@hotmail.com> Wed, Oct 18, 2017 at 9:26 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: Stray Cat Alliance <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth I. Young

P.O. Box 91794

Los Angeles, CA 90009

310-677-0375

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Ellen Waggoner <ewaggoner123@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 8:09 PM
Reply-To: Ellen Waggoner <ewaggoner123@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a Los Angeles resident, I am writing to express my vigorous support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/Neuter/Return (TNR) programs are humane and effective. It is now well-documented that TNR programs are both cost-effective and successful in reducing community cat populations. Spaying and neutering free-roaming cats who are already living in a neighborhood controls the population and maintains stability in that neighborhood. The alternative – killing community cats – is not only inhumane but also ineffective, as it is well-documented that once the cats are removed, other free-roaming cats enter and start living in the neighborhood. In addition, TNR programs have been shown to foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I am also in favor of the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programs on any and all animal-related topics, including free-roaming cats.

Lastly, it is my understanding that it is very important that the proposed program include changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay and neuter community cats (free-roaming). However, I would only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I categorically do not support the killing of community cats in shelters. I want my taxes to go only to humane programs to manage free-roaming cat programs. Accordingly, I am wholeheartedly in support of funding the Citywide Cat Program.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Ellen Waggoner
1928 N. Oxford Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90027
323-464-7222
ewaggoner123@yahoo.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Elyse Paterson <elyse.paterson@gmail.com> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 11:48 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

10/13/17

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a prior resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my extremely strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I am specifically writing to you to express my strong favor for the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Furthermore, I support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programing on any animal-related topic, including free-roaming cats. Lastly, it is of huge importance that the implemented program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community free-roaming cats. I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

Overall, and most importantly , I support the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my home city is improving and implementing humane and ethical efforts and standards to manage cat populations. I do not, under any circumstance, support the ruthless killing of community cats in public shelters.

I recently moved to Portland, Oregon, where respect and dignity for animals is a priority. With the combination of support from the city and taxpayer dollars, Portland is well on its way to becoming a no-kill city , and serves as a model for the rest of the nation to emulate. I am urging you and the law-making individuals of the city of Los Angeles to push forward to become, like Portland, a no-kill city .

I volunteer at Cat Adoption Team (CAT), a feline-only shelter that adopts out thousands of cats every year to welcoming, loving homes, in Sherwood, Oregon (just south of Portland). CAT acquires cats and kittens from all over the United States, including other parts of Oregon and the Midwest. Often, and especially during kitten season, we receive huge numbers of kittens from Los Angeles area shelters, because the stray cat problem is entirely out of control. It saddens me and quite frankly humiliates me that the city of my birth has been unable to tackle the problem of stray animals in an ethical, humane manner . But, Los Angeles has a unique opportunity to remedy the situation with the passing of the Citywide Cat Program.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have proven to be incredibly impactful in reducing the community cat populations in a humane, cost-effective manner. This method of containing and decreasing the unwanted cat population is really the only solution that a city as large as Los Angeles has to employ. I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs. I know that they have helped manage the city cat population and have saved countless cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city continues to work with Stray Cat Alliance and other reputable cat rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Elyse K. Paterson, Ph.D

15268 SW Royalty Parkway, Apt #A16

Portland, OR 97224

(714) 486-8866

--
Elyse K. Paterson, Ph.D.
Postdoctoral Fellow
Courtneidge Lab, Oregon Health & Science University
Ph: 714.486.8866

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137K

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Emilia Chiuzzi <emichiuzzi@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 8:34 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I attended the scoping meeting 10/23/2017 in Highland Park and
I want to express STRONG SUPPORT for our city implementing a TNR program. As a pre-veterinary student I have seen so many animals who breed, suffer and die - all because of human irresponsibility and a lack of political will from the city of Los Angeles. This proposed program could drastically help this dire situation.

TNR is the solution and the results will not happen overnight. It will take time to humanely and significantly reduce the free-roaming cat population, but will inevitably add the benefit of reducing negative impacts the cats may have on birds, the environment and water. Failure to implement TNR to systematically sterilize free-roaming cats puts them in an endless cycle of breeding, taxpayer money being stuffed into shelter costs, increased impacts on the environment, and an irrational culture of indifference to widespread animal suffering. This should not be happening in our city.

TNR would solve these problems substantially overtime. That is the whole point of reducing the population humanely. Sadly, not all free-roaming cats are feral; many are just abandoned and entirely domesticated. Since millions of free-roaming cats already exist, why would their already-present feces, fleas, and potential other impacts be somehow mitigated by NOT implementing a vigorous TNR program? Euthanasia at city shelters, has proved to be a cruel and money-wasting failure. After many years of extermination of cats, there are more free-roaming cats than ever. Clearly it's not working. Sterilization is the humane and effective alternative.

Thank you.

Emilia Chiuzzi
206 N Ave 52
Los Angeles, CA 90042

323.541.7093

emichiuzzi@gmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Emily Anne Barclay Ford <emilyannebarclay@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 7:08 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

I have personally helped several neighborhoods with their cat populations during my 26 years living in Los Angeles. I have seen the impact of TNR - that it maintains a small group of cats rather than an out of control breeding situation. I've helped clean up after hoarders who have not fixed their cats and provided TNR to control the problem. I have found many homes for homeless cats that were able to be re-homed. I have TAMED feral cats that people thought were completely wild. These creatures deserve our care and respect, and these programs are proven to work to keep the populations from exploding. As a taxpayer & voter I look for politicians who support these programs and understand their value.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Emily Ford

Woodland Hills, CA

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Dan Silver <dsilverla@me.com> Tue, Sep 5, 2017 at 10:35 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

Endangered Habitats League (EHL) is in receipt of the NOP for this proposed project. Please retain EHL on all mailing and distribution lists, including CEQA notices and public hearings.

Thank you

Sincerely
Dan Silver, MD

Dan Silver, Executive Director
Endangered Habitats League
8424 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite A 592
Los Angeles, CA 90069-4267

213-804-2750
dsilverla@me.com
www.ehleague.org

Connect Create Collaborate

Christopher Adams <christopher .adams@lacity .org>

Fwd: Cat Program

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 8:11 AM
To: Christopher Adams <christopher.adams@lacity.org>

Hi - Please save the original as a PDF to the Q drive. I will forward others as I receive them. You can batch the new ones to ICF as you wish. Thanks, Jan

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
Environmental Management Group | Environmental Supervisor II
Bureau of Engineering | Department of Public Works
1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600
Los Angeles, CA 90015
Phone: 213 485 5761

ENGINEERING
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: ERIC RANDOLPH <wasagarage@sbcglobal.net>
Date: Mon, Oct 9, 2017 at 9:49 AM
Subject: Cat Program
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Rebstock:
This is in response to your letter of 31 August re: LA City's plan to prepare an EIR re: a citywide cat program.

This is to voice our opinions that:
1) yes, there should be more funding for TNR services as well as more clinics that provide this service. We have been HUGE fans of FixNation in Burbank, and the important services that they provide to the community and to feral kitties. I think we have taken over 50 stray cats to FixNation over the past 10 years, just from our neighborhood alone.

2) Yes, the city needs to better provide and education the people w/ more info re: TNR, animal welfare, and being good responsible pet owners and caretakers.

3) Yes, the city needs to establish better, stronger relationships w/ the myriad of TNR-related and stray cat orgs already in the city. Right now each org seems to operate on their own. I think that all the orgs need to be integrated and connected to help one another.

Another related issue is finding more volunteers for these programs, and i think our city high schools and colleges can be a source of willing young people. Someone needs to investigate this idea.

4) Yes, increase the legal # of permitted cats per household from 3 to 5. But you should also do this along w/ educational outreach and information on how to be a better cat owner/care taker. The increase in # should be related to households making sure that all cats are inside-only (as best as can be done), are neutered, and that the premises are clean and healthy.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions re: my statements above.
Sincerely,

Anne Katata & Eric Randolph
5339 Geer Ave

Los Angeles CA 90016

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Erika Guiza <gillikika88@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 8:31 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am wri ng to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a posi ve impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat popula ons humanely and cost effec vely. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Addi onally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial rela onship between city residents and public agencies. I also support the proposed use of city facili es to provide educa onal programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administra ve and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Steriliza on Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR. As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat popula ons and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat popula on and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collabora vely with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organiza ons to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Erika Guiza
1457 w 88th pl
LA, CA 90047

3238420166

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Erin Cummings <elc719@yahoo.com> Fri, Oct 27, 2017 at 10:48 AM
Reply-To: Erin Cummings <elc719@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles and as an owner of three rescued cats, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. My husband and I recently adopted our third cat from Stray Cat Alliance. She sits in our laps and purrs while we watch tv. I cannot imagine this beautiful, kind animal being killed for simply not finding the right home in time or being born into a litter that was on the street. We do NOT support the killing of free-roaming animals, but would like to see some improvements to the current cat population. This can only be curbs by investing in spay/neuter programs, which would ultimately save the city money and would drastically reduce the number of stray cats living on the streets.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Erin Cummings
140 S Gramercy Pl. #5
Los Angeles, CA 90004
323-821-2665

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Erin Olsen <erin.olsen@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 2:43 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering:

I would like share my comments regarding the scope and content of the environmental analysis to support the EIR.

1) Our citiy's current situation: The baseline against which the proposed Citywide Cat Program must be measured is very simple: these cats are already out there! The Program merely aims to increase the number of cats that can be sterilized. The Environmental Impact Report must reflect this basic fact.

2) TNR as an attractive solution: Los Angeles taxpayers deserve a program that's animal-friendly, cost-effective, and reduces the burden and bureaucracy placed on the city's animal shelters. The simple truth is that current methods of animal control are inhumane, expensive, and ineffective. The proposed Citywide Cat Program is a commonsense approach for balancing our commitment to becoming a No-Kill community with the legitimate concerns of various stakeholders.

3) Benefits of TNR: TNR is a commonsense, cost-effective solution for controlling stray cat populations by preventing additional births instead of trying to house, feed, and kill more cats. The process is simple: cats are caught, evaluated by veterinarians, vaccinated, sterilized, and returned back 2 into their original neighborhood. The goal? Keeping these cats out of shelters, saving taxpayers money, and saving the lives of thousands of cats every year.

4) TNR WORKS: We know it works. TNR programs have a proven track record of being successfully implemented across California and across the country. It's better for the cats, for public health, and for the wildlife we all want to protect.

5) Benefits of Citywide Cat Program: The misguided lawsuit has already cost taxpayers several hundred thousand dollars —and done nothing to reduce the number of feral cats in Los Angeles. The proposed Citywide Cat Program is a commonsense, cost-effective solution that enjoys broad public support.

6) Benefits of TNR/ Citywide Cat Program: TNR just makes sense. It protects the health and wellness of Los Angeles residents, saves taxpayer money, and is a veterinarian-approved, animal-friendly alternative. For nearly eight years now, TNR efforts have been hampered because of a misguided lawsuit. It's time to move forward.

Thank you.

Cheers,

Erin
--
Erin Olsen
erin.olsen@gmail.com
385-313-4151

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Erin Reynolds <erin.reynolds@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 3:17 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a proud and long-time resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program .

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

In short, TNR programs are a win/win situation for citizens, cats, and the environment. It is a cost-effective and humane solution to the rapidly escalating cat over-population problem. Instituting the Citywide Cat Program now will save the city a non-trival amount of funds later on down the road and, of course, ultimately spare thousands of lives (both those of cats and other native animals such as birds).

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support important organizations such as Stray Cat Alliance and LuxePaws and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Thank you for taking the time to read this message. If you or your team have any questions or wish to discuss further, please don't hesitate to reach out.

Sincerely,
Erin Reynolds

123 S.Figueroa St. #833
Los Angeles, 90012
323-528-4181

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Letter in support of city wide TNR

Erin Sullivan <e.sullivan1107@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:58 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

October 30, 2017

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

● Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets.

● According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies, such as trap and kill employed by the City of LA are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this

point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available, spaying and neutering more cats.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Erin Sullivan

1305 1/4 Talmadge St
Los Angeles, CA 90027

585-313-9581

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Trap and Release Program

Esther Lee <ELee@dmh.lacounty.gov> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 3:52 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Ms. Jen Rebstock,

The TNR program has effectively started to control the cat over population that has been on-going since I have been living in my house since 1975. I have seen so many cats that are diseased and hurting reproduce over and over. In the last 7 years, I have found homes for over 6 kittens, and saw over a dozen born and die in my back yard and in the areas around my home.

I just want to send a support e-mail for the Trap and Release program for homeless cats.

If there's anything I can do to support this program, please let me know. I am using my work e-mail, as I know the cat over population also affects the homeless and the mentally ill who live in the streets and are fighting for space with the homeless dogs, cats, and the rats in the streets.

Sincerely,

Esther

Esther Lee, Ph.D.

Supervising Psychologist

SA 4 Administration

550 S. Vermont Avenue

Los Angeles, CA 90020

(213) 738-3467

(213) 351-2490 (Fax)

elee@dmh.lacounty.gov

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Fariba <fmmh@earthlink.net> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 6:29 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Los Angeles Citywide Cat Program that seeks to provide funding for Trap/Neuter/Return (TNR) programs.

As a Los Angeles City taxpayer, I support the funding of the Citywide Cat Program because I want my taxes to be used to manage our community cat populations in a humane manner. I must add that I do not support the killing of community cats in shelters as a means of population control. This is a very regrettable action and not reflective of a society that considers itself to be humane and compassionate.

The proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program which seeks to address this issue in a humane and compassionate manner is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Hence, my present effort to express my opinion on this important matter

Studies have shown that Trap/Neuter/Return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively.

Free-roaming cats are members of our community and the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable environmental impact by reducing or eliminating population growth. Additionally, an effective TNR program has the ability to foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents who care for these cats and involved public agencies.

In addition, I support the following provisions of the Citywide Cat Program:
1- The use of city facilities to provide educational programs to our residents about our community cat population and any other animal-related topics.
2- The proposal to increase the number of cats a resident may have to 5 per household.
3- Changes to the City Administrative and Municipal codes that allows for transfer of monies from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to community-based organizations that spay/neuter community cats.
4-The waiver of cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for the practice of TNR.

Please know that I support Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations that practice TNR, help manage community cat populations and save cats from being euthanized in Los Angeles County Animal Shelters.

And finally, I appreciate that our city does work collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to help to save the lives of cats in our various communities.

Yours truly,
Fariba Hashemi
Home: 310 328-6873

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

Felicia Reynolds <feliciawreynolds@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 4:24 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

I personally participate in a lot of feline rescue work doing TNR & fostering. If we had a wider reach we would really start to reduce the population of unwanted homeless cats. Many individuals and rescue organizations work tirelessly on this but it feels like it's never ending. This city wide cat program could have a tremendous impact!!

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Felicia Reynolds
1402 N Sierra Bonita Ave
508.221.8869

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

francesdoel@aol.com <francesdoel@aol.com> Tue, Oct 17, 2017 at 10:08 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: ACR@saveacat.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

It is my understanding that a local judge has ruled that the City of Los Angeles is suspended from supporting and promoting TNR, pending an Environmental Impact report. I also understand that public comments are currently being accepted, and respectfully request that my comment be taken into consideration.

As a long time resident and donor to various animal shelters in Los Angeles (including SPCLA and Best Friends Animal Society, both of which are No Kill shelters and take in animals, including cats of course, from over-burdened City Shelters, I get their reports on a regular basis. So I'm aware that city shelters show that TNR decreases the number of cats that are euthanized. Most importantly, TNR is not only more humane, but a more effective and less costly way of controlling and reducing the population of community cats than repeated attempts to kill them.

Yours faithfully,

Frances Doel

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

ffisher@netzero.net <ffisher@netzero.net> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 8:41 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

I strongly support the "Cat Program". People need to be educated to spay and neuter cats in order to control the overwhelming population of stray, feral and abandoned cats. Also people need to know that indoor cats thrive on love and security and it is not against their nature to be kept in doors where they are safe and sheltered.
I am 75 years old and my first cat was abandoned and left in a parking lot with her sister as a kitten. She lived to be 18 years old as an in door cat basically raised by my dog. All my subsequent cats were unwanted and abandoned either as kittens or adults. They were usually rescued from the streets. My current cat is a senior and adopted from a shelter where she spent a month. I like to think that these are the lucky ones. For my heart goes out to those many I see roaming the streets.
Now is the time to take action to realize that cats are living beings and need to and deserve to be treated as such.
Hopefully,
Francine Fisher
572 w. avenue 46
Los Angeles, 90065
323-225-6411

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Frank <frank_rodriguezIT@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 11:23 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the county of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters.

I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Francisco Javier Rodriguez
2425 Palm Place

Huntington Park, Ca 90255
mobile; 562.299.2438

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Gabriella Plattner <gbplattner@plattnerlaw.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 1:52 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.com

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am wri ng to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am also an a orney and long- me volunteer for several cat rescue non-profit organiza ons in the City of Los Angeles. As such, I have seen firsthand the posi ve difference a responsible approach to feral and stray cats can make in the community.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a posi ve impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat popula ons humanely and cost effec vely. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Addi onally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial rela onship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facili es to provide educa onal programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administra ve and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Steriliza on Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat popula ons and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat popula on and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collabora vely with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organiza ons to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Gabriella B. Pla ner

Gabriella B. Plattner, Esq.

PLATTNER LAW OFFICES

1925 Century Park East, Suite 2000

Los Angeles, CA 90067

Mailing address:

PO Box 642301, Los Angeles, CA 90064

Tel. 310.691.6211

Fax 310.861.8833

gbplattner@plattnerlaw.com

Virus-free. www.avast.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program

Gabriela Palafox <gabrielap@specialpi.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 9:56 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express our strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies. Many communities that have switched to a humane TNR program can vouch for their success and reduced the unnecessary killing of cats in their shelters.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. As transport volunteers for a large rescue group, we have seen the rendering truck with barrels of killed cats and dogs that are picked up at the shelters. It is a sight we will never forget. It is something so wrong, so preventable for a modern society that we should do our best to make sure this will become a thing of the past. We also know what this does to the mental well-being of animal shelter employees - they shouldn't be forced to become a mindless killing place. Many start working there out of love for animals so we know it can be a positive supportive environment for all, the animals and the workers. But as long as we keep killing cats, it won't work. Shelter workers shouldn't bear the negative impact any longer by being the dumping site for all these unwanted litters and strays because the city has no TNR program and isn't even allowed to distribute brochures to get people to use vouchers from rescue groups.

I have helped with many spay/neuter efforts in the past and present and do this out of our own pocket or through the effort of rescues. While other cities implemented a sound TNR program with the help of Best Friends Society, Los Angeles and its ban made it impossible to get ahead with a similar progressive plan. It certainly didn't help the stray cat population, so we certainly hope that this will finally change.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Gabriela Palafox

Investigation Supervisor

SPECIALIZED INVESTIGATIONS, INC.

9171 Gazette Avenue

Chatsworth, CA. 91311

Direct | 818-721-4959

Fax | 866-782-3012

Cell | 323-829-3666

Website | www.specialpi.com

Specialized Investigations, Inc. - CA PI 9868

SI Investigations - AZ PI 1578351 | WA PI 2075 | TX PI A19131

"Working to solve and resolve"

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Gail Molen <gail.molen@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 7:12 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I support the proposed Citywide Cat Program (E1907610)

I frequently observe many strays and feral cats in my neighborhood, and support from the city in humanely decreasing the stray cat population would be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Gail Molen
4226 Edgehill Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90008

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

LOS ANGELES NEEDS TNR

Gail <garaff@earthlink.net> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 12:36 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.
I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.
Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

● According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its 6 shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies, such as trap and kill employed by the City of LA are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.
These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.
Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available, spaying and neutering more cats.
Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.
Sincerely
Gail Raff
11495 Riverside DR #209
Valley VILLAGE,91602

818-756-9323

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Gail <gailzoo@aol.com> Sun, Oct 15, 2017 at 1:11 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello,

I understand that the Los Angeles government has recently been in the process of re-evaluating their use of TNR on community cats due to opposition from bird advocacy groups. The groups falsely state that TNR is ineffective but LA city shelters show that TNR is decreasing the percentage of cats that are euthanized. The opposition groups want the community cats to simply be killed. Not only is this approach inhumane, but it will lead to more community cats entering the area, not less.

I happen to be both an Audubon supporter as well as a cat supporter and one thing to remember is that those doing the TNR are also caring for the colonies. This would decrease any impact to the bird population since the cats are receiving care. If the TNR is abandoned, I believe the impact to the bird population would be severe leaving no alternative but euthanasia which would set protests brewing. Your statistics should bear out the fact of less cats - they can't be eliminated. Please take the responsible approach and continue with TNR to decrease populations humanely.

Gail

Galloway Cat Clinic
3633 PCH, Torrance, CA 90505
310)375-1924

Dear Mr. Mayor,

I hope you are doing well and so are your families.
I got your letter about TNR and some issues in the city. We are, I believe, living in a world where people care about nature, earth, and animal's life, instead of only themselves.

If we don't do TNR, 1 cat will produce about 150 more cats, most of them will go through garbage cans in the city and will die by car accident on the street and city will need to take care of those bodies in the middle of roads all the time. If we don't do TNR, we are not any different than 3rd world country where people can think about only themselves, not the society, not the community.

Plz, Mr. Mayor, TNR has to be done and has to be supported by all of us. I, we, will do the part. Take care.

Jay H. Son. 9-17-2017

Galloway cat clinic 3633 PCH, Torrance, CA 90505

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Gary Herwig <garysherwig@hotmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 2:40 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

This Program could serve as a model for other cities to utilize!

Sincerely,

Gary S. Herwig, Esquire
1808 Loch Shiel Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21286-8918
410-916-4092

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CITY WIDE CAT PLAN!!!

Gasser Customs <gassercustoms@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 4:55 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

● Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets.

● According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies, such as trap and kill employed by the City of LA are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available, spaying and neutering more cats.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Adam Gaspic

6887 Farmdale Avenue, 7

North Hollywood, CA 91605

818-749-4629

--
Adam Gaspic
CEO/Chief Design T echnician
Gasser Customs US INC.
www .gassercustoms.com
PH: 213-437-6316

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

George Schmiedeshoff <gms@oxy.edu> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 11:57 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I write to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. Though I now reside in Pasadena I have worked in Los Angeles since 1992 and was a resident for 5 years.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

Current policy to control the population of feral cats is to kill those brought to shelters. I oppose this policy because cats that are not caught continue to breed, whereas spay/neuter and release will reduce the number of kittens born in the wild. It is also a much more humane approach.

Thank you for considering my opinion in this matter.

Sincerely,

George M. Schmiedeshoff
Professor of Physics
Occidental College - M21
1600 Campus Rd.
Los Angeles, CA 90041
(323) 259-2800

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program - SUPPORT

Georgia Brewer <georgiabrewer@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 9:26 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. While I applaud the progress LAAS is making toward no-kill, euthanasia rates remain unacceptably high, especially for cats. See this link for the stats:

http://www.laanimalservices.com/pdf/reports/CatIntakeNOutcomes.pdf

We must do more to implement humane solutions. That's why I support the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I recognize there is a terrible trade-off, as cats hunt and kill other species. It frankly breaks my heart, but the presence of outdoor cats is a human-made problem, not a cat problem. My hope is that robust TNR programs will immediately begin to reduce the population of free-roaming cats and quickly mitigate the impact on wildlife.

In addition, I support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. It is critical to educate cat guardians that they should not allow their cats to roam.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Georgia Brewer

5518 Ventura Canyon Avenue

Sherman Oaks, CA 91401

818 909 7518

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Community Cat Program

Gerald Freedman <jerryfreedman@hotmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 5:24 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

My wife and I had 5 Derek cats spayed and neutered 4 years ago. They live in peace and harmony in our back yard. There have been no kittens in our yard since these cats were altered. They lead a happy full life with humane treatment. Try it - you will like it!!
Jerry Freedman
Los Angeles
jerryfreedman@hotmail.com

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Grey <hello.opio@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 10:16 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

Sincerely,

Greyden Opio

959 E. Broadway #20

Long Beach, CA 90802

212.920.7769

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Gina Kuloszewski <gbkpac@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 12:11 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Green:

As a long time cat lover and owner, I implore you to please continue the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program in order to both protect the cat population as well as help the community with stray and feral cats.

Sincerely,
Gina Kuloszewski
1507 Kozy Dr.
Scranton, PA 18504

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Ginny Prescott <ivoryfurball@yahoo.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 10:42 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Hi there! I'd like to extend my support for the outreach programs that help the feral cat population in LA and everywhere else. It's so important to do our best to help all creatures great and small no matter where they are, but especially those right here in our own area. They need our protection, our help, our respectful distance - they're trying to do what we're all trying to do: live a reasonably comfortable life. Anything that can positively impact this simple goal, like the Cat Outreach programs, should be supported as much as possible. I saw a pair of young cats near the parking structure at LAX when I was walking to my car, both were ear-tipped & had a bowl of kibble to share. I so badly wanted to stop & hang out with them, but they were airport kitties, not someone's pet, they did not want my attention, so I stepped back & let them be. It was awesome to me to know that someone nearby was caring for these little jewels, even from afar.

Thanks!
Ginny Prescott
2470 Stearns #336
Simi Valley, CA 93021

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

eurydice serrato <lagatasp@yahoo.com> Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 12:43 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of the City of LA in San Pedro, I am writing to you to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program and I urge your support as well.

I strongly favor the proposed Citywide Cat Program currently in the EIR Open Comment Period.

Being a foster for the Harbor Shelter, I know firsthand how important it is to support TNR which has a positive impact in keeping the number of free-roaming cats who are already in the community under control.
TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between residents and public agencies, mainly LAAS and also, in this area, the Port Police.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on all animal related topics, including community cats.
I would like to see LAAS develop a program like the barn cat program in Santa Barbara county. Port cargo and goods all over the City sustain tremendous losses and damage from rodents, and community cats are our best resource for fighting this.

It is also important as well that the program included changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay and neuter community cats.
Further, the only trapping of cats should be for purposes of sterilizing community cats for TNR.

As a taxpayer, I want to know that my tax dollars are supporting human efforts to manage our free-roaming cats and I DON'T WANT MY TAX DOLLARS GOING TO KILL COMMUNITY CATS IN SHELTERS!!!

Further, the trapping of community cats and their storage in the shelters takes up much-needed kennel space.

I support the Stray Cat Alliance and Alley Cat Allies and want the City to work collaboratively with these and other groups to manage our community cats in a mutually beneficial, positive, tax-dollar wise fashion.

Sincerely,

Gitane Serrato, M.D.

1362 W. 26th Place
San Pedro, CA

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Save kittens by fixing cats!!!!!

Gretchen Lanham <gretchenbomb@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 7:57 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

October 2017

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potenal en vironmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the posiv e impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained populaon dr aw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other parcipa ng cies, and I am advocang f or municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reducon in f eline intake and a 65% reducon in f eline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 a. er instung a c omprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an esma ted 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.
- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and ki ens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indicaon tha t the current, reacv e strategies employed in dealing with the city 's unwanted cats are neither humane nor e ffecv e and the number of cats has increased.

These stas cs demons trate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizaons, as w ell as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revoluonar y progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the ciz ens of San Jose. The community cannot effecv ely curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proacv e, broad-based educaon, and funding f or spay/neuter and TNR.

*O en among the environmental / public health concerns raised relang t o the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonoc c ontagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal populaon r equiring our a enon on this poin t. Even so, mig aon of such risks can be found in populaon r educon b y the most effecv e and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potenal t o become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat populaon, shelt er intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide inia v e.

Sincerely,

Gretchen Lanham

548 S. Spring St. #1212

LA CA 90013

818-636-2561

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Gretchen Legaspi <glegaspi@westernu.edu> Thu, Oct 26, 2017 at 8:05 AM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock,

I am writing to express my strong support of the Citywide Cat Program. I am a strong animal welfare advocate and an animal care assistant at the WesternU Spay/Neuter Center – East Valley, a low cost spay/neuter and wellness veterinary teaching hospital that serves the East Valley Animal Shelter and surrounding communities. The College of Veterinary Medicine at Western University of Health Sciences opened up this clinic as a teaching clinic for it's students and as well as a service for the surrounding communities.

Trap-neuter-return is an essential part of a multifaceted approach to reducing the numbers of unowned free-roaming cats in a community. Public education to help reduce abandonment and increase the number of owned cats that are spayed/neutered and microchipped is also a key component to reduce the number of free-roaming cats in a community. I believe the proposed plan by the city of Los Angeles will address these issues and is currently the most humane and publically supported option to reduce the number of free-roaming cats in our community. Our clinic would love to participate in such programs in the future, should they be adopted and implemented.

Sincerely,

Gretchen Legaspi

Animal Care Assistant

East Valley Spay/Neuter Center

Western University of Health Sciences

College of Veterinary Medicine

14409 Vanowen St.

Van Nuys, CA 91405

(818) 510-0197

glegaspi@westernu.edu

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Gwendolyn Barriac <gwendolyn.barriac@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 4:46 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am wri ng to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

There are so many volunteers who work relessly to help our communi es and the cats that live there, but we need your help!

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a posi ve impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat popula ons humanely and cost effec vely. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Addi onally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial rela onship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facili es to provide educa onal programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administra ve and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Steriliza on Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat popula ons and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat popula on and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collabora vely with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organiza ons to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Gwen Barriac

858-357-7245

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

(no subject)

gwen carlson <gwencarlson@hotmail.com> Tue, Oct 31, 2017 at 8:14 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am wri ng to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a posi ve impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat popula ons humanely and cost effec vely. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Addi onally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial rela onship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facili es to provide educa onal programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administra ve and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Steriliza on Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat popula ons and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat popula on and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collabora vely with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organiza ons to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Gwen Carlson

Penfield, Pa 15849

814-637-5740

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Gwen Wetzler <gawet@earthlink.net> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 9:19 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Green, I am 82 years old. I have always left food and water on my porch for stray kitties, etc. When necessary, I would trap them and take them to fix Nation in N. Hollywood. It became more difficult to use their services and with age, my ability has diminished. Those programs are so essential. If you count the number of neutered cats and their potential to reproduce, the number is staggering! Keep on with the good work you are doing. Gwen Wetzler

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Heather Twiss <heathertwiss@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 2:48 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

America looks to California to be the most progressive and humane area; to be held as a standard for other States. TNR & education is the best way to show the rest of the Country how much people value the lives of these cats.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in your community.

Most Sincerely,
Heather Twiss
26 County Street Peabody, MA 01960
571-385-5980

HEAVEN ON EARTH
& PERRY'S PLACE
THE PERRY MACFARLANE SANCTUARY

October 18, 2017

Dear Jan:

I write on behalf of Heaven on Earth Society for Animals and our Board of Directors. We are a non-profit cat rescue organization located in North Hollywood, and, as Executive Director of Heaven on Earth, I also serve as a member of the NKLA Coalition Steering Committee.

Heaven on Earth owns and operates the Perry MacFarlane Sanctuary, a 5,500 square foot no-kill facility. We provide temporary safe haven to cats and underage kittens pulled from Los Angeles city shelters; we place most in loving homes once they are spayed or neutered and vaccinated. Heaven on Earth pulled and placed nearly 1,000 cats and kittens this year alone.

We also operate SpayShip, a free spay/neuter trapping and transport program that facilitates one thousand spays and neuters annually, primarily for low-income residents of the East San Fernando Valley.

TNR (trap-neuter-return) is a commonsense, cost-effective, veterinarian-approved, and animal-friendly solution for controlling stray cat populations by preventing additional births: cats are caught, evaluated by veterinarians, vaccinated, sterilized, and returned to their original neighborhood.

Los Angeles' unowned, free-roaming cats are already out there; the proposed Citywide Cat Program merely aims to increase the number of cats that can be sterilized. The Environmental Impact Report must reflect this fact. Keeping these cats out of shelters saves taxpayers' money and the lives of thousands of cats every year.

Current methods of animal control are inhumane, expensive, and ineffective. TNR programs have been successfully implemented across California and the country; reduced birth rates and fewer nuisance complaints are only two of TNR's many well-documented triumphs.

For nearly eight years, TNR efforts have been impeded by a misguided lawsuit: millions of dollars that could have been used to sterilize L.A.'s feral cats were instead diverted elsewhere. The lawsuit has done absolutely nothing to reduce the number of feral cats in Los Angeles.

Thank you for considering these comments. Lifting the TNR injunction will have little-to-no negative environmental impact; rather, it will benefit both public health and wildlife. We all want to protect Los Angeles' wildlife; we cannot forget that "wildlife" includes stray cats, too.

Sincerely yours,

Ritchie Geisel
Executive Director
ritchie@heavenlypets.org
626-590-0600
7342 Fulton Avenue, North Hollywood, CA 91605 • 818.474.2700 • heavenlypets.org

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

heidi miller <hmiller914@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 4:42 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/Neuter/Release (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I don NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped managed the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with the Stray Cat Alliance and other organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Heidi Miller
1843 Hi Point St
Los Angeles
CA 90035
D818-916-3818

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR cat program

hideawaykennels@yahoo.com <hideawaykennels@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 21, 2017 at 9:02 AM
Reply-To: "hideawaykennels@yahoo.com" <hideawaykennels@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Hi...We agree with the TNR cat program. These cats are not a nuisance, but can in fact help the community. Please support and help the many rescues that are doing everything they can for these kitties in need.

Thank You,
Keri 818-341-0910
The Staff at Hideaway Kennels

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Proposed Citywide Cat Program

Hugh King <hughk16@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 4:19 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

> Dear Dr. Rebstock:
>
> Thank you for providing an opportunity to comment on the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I was at the scoping meeting in Highland Park recently.
>
> I want to express support for our city implementing a TNR program. It's a sad state of affairs that every year in Los Angeles many, many thousands of free-roaming cats suffer and die because there is no TNR.
>
> I believe in TNR. Every year our city shelters kill a horrendous number of free-roaming cats and kittens thinking that this will ultimately decrease their numbers. But, in fact, each year the population of free-roaming cats has increased. And being a volunteer at North Central Shelter I see the emotional toll this takes on shelter personnel whose job requires them to kill cats every day.
>
> If the number of stray cats is decreased through TNR, the number of birds killed by cats will decrease. And the amount of cat feces and fleas will decrease too. I live on the edge of Elyria Canyon Park. It's full of coyotes, raccoons, squirrels, gophers etc. What about all the fleas on them and the feces they drop? Wild animals are difficult to treat for mange and fleas etc. but homeless cats, especially while they're trapped for TNR can be treated.
>
> In short TNR is the answer. It is the only way that the number of feral cats in our city will decrease AND in a humane way.
>
> Sincerely,
>
> Hugh King

954 Elyria Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90065

(818) 640 0397

October 23, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I strongly support the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. I have personally participated in Trap Neuter and Release activities in the Venice/Marina del Rey area for almost twenty years and have seen the tremendous good that it accomplishes for the neighborhoods and for the cats.

I have volunteered with Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have saved many cats from being killed in shelters and have helped manage the city cat populations. I support funding the Citywide Cat Program with my taxes because I support humane methods to manage cat populations: Gandhi said "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated."

Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations are effective groups in improving the lives of community cats and I appreciate that the city works in partnership with them. TNR programs can have a highly beneficial impact for all parties concerned. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Inez Espriu

Inez Espriu

13970 Panay Way #308

Marina del Rey, Ca 90292

310-821-8080

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Los Angeles Cat Program

Yaronblue <yaronblue@earthlink.net> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 4:01 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Hello Ms. Green,

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 City Cat Program that is being considered.
Money needs to be spent on trying to save cats that help our city's rat problem.
Outdoor cats that have been spayed or neutered help our city.
A supported TnR program makes great sense.

Thank you,

Best,
Irv Gershenz
156 S. Detroit St.
Los Angeles, Ca. 90036

yaronblue@earthlink.net

Sent from my Verizon Wireless 4G LTE smartphone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

J Strom <jstrom.anthro@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 15, 2017 at 1:42 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Rebstock,

I support the 2007 Citywide Cat Program. This program would provide immeasurable help to those organizations already engaged in treating the problem of feral and discarded cats in ways which are not merely more ethical and humane, but proven to be more effective in decreasing these populations than other means.

--

M.A. in Sociocultural Anthropology
With Distinction, CSUN 2016
UCLA '12, Summa Cum Laude
Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

i support the cat program and humane treatment of all cats; hope you will too

Jennifer V alentine <faboo1028@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 2:13 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

thank you
j valentine
ny 11762

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Support for LA Cat Plan

Bonita Jennings <purr@catswithoutjobs.com> Mon, Sep 4, 2017 at 9:44 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Hello Dr. Green Rebstock,

We are writing to you as Los Angeles city residents in support of the proposed “Cat Plan”. The injunction preventing the city from sponsoring Trap/Neuter/Return services has severely hindered the effort to reduce feral cat populations in Los Angeles. In Las Vegas, TNR and subsidized spay/neuter clinics for community cats has reduced both the overall free-roaming cat population and the number of cats euthanized yearly. Implementing these programs here would have an immediate positive impact and is a responsible first step towards bringing feral cat populations under control.

Thank you for your time,
Jack Jennings and Marija Radisavljevic

400 S Main St.
Los Angeles, CA 90013
206 427 4214

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Jackie Eco <jackieeco1@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 11:49 PM
Reply-To: Jackie Eco <jackieeco1@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

It was a pleasure to meet you last week! As the National Representative of the Sierra Club's Young Sierrans Executive Committee, Founder and President of the Morris County Animal & Nature Council (in NJ), lifelong Environmentalist and Activist (Member of Earthjustice, Greenpeace, Sierra Club, Tree People, NRDC – and many others), former VP of my college's Environmental Club, and resident of Los Angeles County (for over 10 years), I am writing to express my support for the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program.

In addition to being HIGHLY active for our Environment and Wildlife since I was 13 years old, I devoted 2 years of my life to learning about and passionately working non-stop to save 28.45 Acres of Rank 4 (5 being the highest) Endangered Species (ES) habitat in NJ. Attached, please find my educational flyer from that time (2005) with several official quotes from United States Government Agencies (NASA, Office of SmartGrowth, NJ DEP). Please note that in the flyer, there is no mention whatsoever of cats being responsible for the decimation of our Earths' Endangered Species (ES) – something I am very knowledgeable and passionate about. Worldwide studies OVERWHELMINGLY blame reckless, unregulated, irresponsible human "Urban Sprawl," a GLOBAL crisis that is decimating our Endangered Species (many of whom actually eat cats -!). As

explained to me by reputable Wildlife Experts in NJ, when a Species' Habitat is destroyed, not only are their young often killed, but they are forced to try to move to another habitat of the same species – and to fight to the DEATH or STARVE for that new piece of habitat with the existing species that is there. In my entire 2 year battle to save the habitat, not once did any Wildlife Expert ever blame "cats" of any kind for dwindling ES. I am VERY passionate about the implementation of regulatory use of the "SmartGrowth" mode of City Planning which protects wildlife habitat, wetlands, etc.

As someone who has conscientiously performed TNR on hundreds of cats since 2003 (in NJ, the City of LA, Orange County, etc), I have seen firsthand sterilized outdoor community cats outside living out their lives peacefully and quietly (after being fixed since that greatly curbs any/all aggression, spraying and roaming), playing with each other and preying on mosquitoes and rodents that would otherwise bring disease into people's homes.

Samantha Sullivan, who has a Master's Degree, MA Biology with an emphasis on Wildlife conservation biology, wrote in "Urban Neighbors - biodiversity in urban Los Angeles" (May 24, 2017): Human "population growth, development, and sprawl have led to many issues pertaining to wildlife. Wildlife populations are becoming isolated and fragmented from other populations due to development of homes, roads and businesses; food supplies and habitat have also been greatly affected (Parker, 2015)." Yet again, nowhere in her entire article is there any mention of cats being the cause of the destruction of ES. https://www.openspacescoalition.com/single-post/2017/05/24/Urban-Neighbors--biodiversity-in-urban-Los-Angeles

In 2017, Los Angeles ranked #3 of all American cities with the most rats (per Orkin pest company). While outdoor cats lower and maintain the rodent populations, many people (including my mother) had/have no idea that rodents are even entering their homes carrying ticks with Lymes Disease, Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome, Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome, Lassa Fever, Leptospirosis, Lymphocytic, Chorio-meningitis (LCM), Omsk Hemorrhagic Fever, Plague, Rat-Bite Fever , Salmonellosis, South American Arenaviruses (Argentine hemorrhagic fever, Bolivian hemorrhagic fever, Sabiá-associated hemorrhagic fever, Venezuelan hemorrhagic fever), Tularemia – in contrast, the outdoor cats (most active at night as are rodents) are NOT entering people's homes, are reducing rodent populations, and, furthermore, can and should be vaccinated in addition to their sterilization.

Furthermore, I have witnessed feral cats for many hours at a time night after night killing mosquitos under bug-attracting building lights; simultaneously, reducing mosquito populations and preventing the spreading of insects and diseases such as Chikungunya, Dengue, Malaria, St. Louis Encephalitis, West Nile virus and Zika.

In fact, according to the Natural History Museum of LA article, "Backyard Bobcats of LA:" "Bobcats are important predators that help regulate small mammal populations" – however, due to over-hunting and urban sprawl, Bobcats numbers have drastically dwindled throughout their history in

LA. Outdoor cats do not interfere with the Bobcat populations, but do help to “pick up the slack” when it comes to preying on rodents where the Bobcats are fewer in numbers.

In fact, reputable Montclair, NJ veterinarian Dr. George L. Cameron informed me there was a local neighborhood where residents insisted cats were “rounded up and killed,” only to call him a few weeks later begging to have “new cats” come out to address the resulting exploding rodent population. I’ve also heard of this phenomenon happening in Los Angeles and elsewhere as well.

Luckily, there are dedicated volunteers who want to fix and care for homeless cats; it’s my sincerest hope that the City of LA work WITH them – helping each other – all with the shared goal of less homeless cats. Even suggesting that innocent and healthy cats and kittens be killed, as a result of people not being educated about low-cost spay/neuter responsibility and options is senseless and wrong. If residents are asked to not allow their house cats out in the daytime, then I recommend they be educated on keeping them healthy, exercised and stimulated at home. Unfortunately, feral animals born outside are often impossible to tame and find homes for; and would likely find being forced to live indoors terrifying and stressful at best.

In terms of fecal run-off, did you know that where I live (Glendale) in LA County, many of my neighbors allow their dogs to defecate all over our neighborhood (I have many photos) and, most of the time, no one is cleaning it up? Glendale officials refuse to do anything, despite my ongoing documentation, emails, and begging – for the past 3 years. It is clear that education is the answer here; putting up signs and sending out notices to the residents (they still have NOT done this).

NEVER would killing the dogs be acceptable; the same way that killing innocent homeless cats

and kittens is unacceptable; especially if we want to live in a civilized, intellectual society. Same goes for improper waste disposal and littering. Most people don't even know that batteries, LED and fluorescent bulbs, tv's, cellphones, and other electrical waste do NOT go in the dumpster; but then the rain comes, rinsing the inside of dumpsters and the runoff goes into our storm drains. We even have residents who leave electronic waste and other heavy-chemical products in the front of their homes/alleys; they have no idea they are supposed to set up a bulky-item pickup with the City before setting it outside. I'm sorry, but due to all this polluting, not to mention all the waste from raccoons, possums, skunks, coyotes and countless other wildlife, I find it wrong to "single-out" felines who do a lot more good than harm in our ecosystems. I am pleading that you could please help them to merely live out their lives in peace? Statistically, outdoor cats do not live as long as indoor cats; same goes for mostly all outdoor feral urban animals. So, I am hoping and praying you will please take mercy on them.

Euthanasia and the devastation of shelter crowding and in rescue groups also result in very high, disturbing statistics of suicide and depression. From the Montgomery Adviser article "Animal rescue workers more prone to depression, suicide": "Animal rescue workers have a suicide rate of 5.3 in 1 million workers — the highest suicide rate among American workers, and a rate shared only by firefighters and police offices, according to a recent study by the American Journal of Preventive Medicine."

Clearly, asking ANY shelter employee to KILL healthy baby and adult animals is psychologically damaging, and morally wrong. Educating the public of low-cost/free spay/neuter options for CATS

will ALSO raise awareness and lower the amounts of homeless DOGS as well!!! Currently, 5 million cats and dogs are killed annually in America (a country which supposedly treasures them) – together, we can finally change this!!!

Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies. I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR, rescuing kittens and perhaps for helping injured (small) animals.

I have personally worked with the wonderful, caring and conscientious Stray Cat Alliance and know they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the City works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Again, I plead for your kindness, compassion, and mercy for the City of LA to care for these innocent, beautiful and valuable creatures and give them a chance at life.

Thank you so very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jackie Eco (Glendale resident)

PS: I apologize for any grammaticial errors; I spent many hours on this letter with a very crunched schedule…

PO Box 48791, Los Angeles, CA 90048

iPhone: 310-985-4290

SmartGrowth LUB Mtg MA Flyer .jpeg
110K

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program (E1907610)

Jaclyn Grau <jaclyngrau@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 5:05 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I support the proposed Citywide Cat Program (E1907610). We have many multiple stray and feral cats in my neighborhood that have been TNR'ed with the help of financially struggling non-profits, so support from the city in humanely decreasing the stray cat population would be most appreciated.

I see so many posts on NextDoor, the neighborhood social media site, regarding feral cats and kittens. Our community TNR'ers are so generous helping others, and it would be such a heartbreaking shame for their resources to dry up.

Thank you very much for your consideration!

Jaclyn Grau
4630 Don Zarembo Dr
Los Angeles, CA 90008

Jaclyngrau@gmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: CAT PROGRAM

JACOB WIESEL <jacob926@sbcglobal.net> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 11:37 PM
Reply-To: JACOB WIESEL <jacob926@sbcglobal.net>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

Jacob Wiesel
926 S. Cochran Ave
L.A. 90036
323-243-6158

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Jaime Rabb <jaime.rabb@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 26, 2017 at 5:07 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA

shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Jaime Rabb

1031 W. 48th St.

Los Angeles, CA 90037

phone: 323-676-5193

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Support for the cat spay/nuet. program

jjarzynski@sbcglobal.net <jjarzynski@sbcglobal.net> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 1:35 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Please continue to fund the cat spay/nueter program. It is so needed!! Help do the right thing!
Thank you,
James Jarzynski

Sent from my MetroPCS 4G LTE Android device

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my very strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

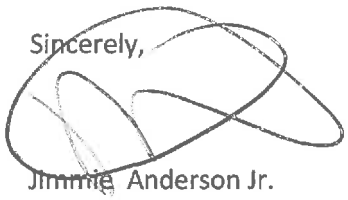
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

I have a few outside cats that I feed and have no problem having them here.

Sincerely,



Jimmie Anderson Jr.
2149 W. 85th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90047

October 2017

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.
- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly **an indication that the current, reactive strategies employed in dealing with the city's unwanted cats are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.**

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

*Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,
Jamie Catino
2633 S Burnside Ave
Los Angeles CA 90016
6177942382

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM - Support 2017 Citywide Cat Program

JP <parker-j@pacbell.net> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 1:29 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
Via email

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because we want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Most sincerely,

Jane Parker
2775 Rinconia Drive
Hollywood, CA 90068
Cell 323-893-3584

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

1 message

Janel Barlongo <janel@daroncampbell.com> Mon, Sep 25, 2017 at 12:30 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello Dr. Rebstock,

I am in support of moving forward with adopting a Cat Program to address the rise in feral cat colonies throughout Los Angeles. As the CEQA shows, the 2010 injunction proved to be a significant impact on feral cat behaviors observed in cat intakes at shelters the following year. Since then, feral cat colonies have been on the rise, adding stress to already over populated animal shelters citywide.

With a negative impact on the environment, adopting a cat program would only serve to benefit LA City by providing resources to organizations and individuals dedicated to reducing the over population of cats and euthanasia rates in city shelters. The overall moral in communities, shelters and rescue organizations would be boosted, and would shed positive light onto other cities around the nation looking to adopt a TNR program.

Janel Barlongo
Vice President

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Over $3.9 Billion In Closed Transactions
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M: (818) 251-6980

Virus-free. www.avast.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: CAT PROGRAM-URGENT**********

Janet Canaday <janet@candlaw.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 10:03 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

I hope that you will help to implement this new program to help with the costs of spaying and neutering cats. SO many creatures are put down every year because of human ignorance, neglect and abandonment of cats. Thus, cats continue to breed, and thus get murdered at young ages too... It's a real tragedy to those who care deeply about animals.

Cats deserve a good life too!
PLEASE HELP!

THANK YOU

Janet Canaday

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October 11, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the City of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I firmly support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to

manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Janet Ghio

5623 Wish Avenue

Encino, CA 91316

Tel: 310-351-7576

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM for LA city

Janet Hander Powers <handerpowers@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 9:36 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Stray Cat Alliance <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a former resident in the Los Angeles area for 14 years, I strongly support a program to provide funding and support to community groups that engage in TNR, and education and outreach on behalf of community cats.

What I witnessed was an era before such community groups began to organize. I had feral cats congregating in my enclosed back yard to recover from horrendous injuries. They would stay for a few days, benefiting from the food, water, and shelter I provided, and then disappear again to return to their normal haunts. Some would return periodically, and all eventually just died off. There was little I could do alone. My vet would not accept the possibility of doing anything for them, even if I had been able to trap them and get them there. I never forgot the injustices of what I saw happening to these poor creatures.

At school at the University of Southern California, I tried to assist in the rescue or capture of feral dogs who would roam the campus, taunting pedestrians for food. No matter how close they came to me, I could not restrain or capture them, and campus security was often likewise helpless. Some people thought only of the threat to human health and safety. I thought about what horrible living conditions these poor animals were suffering under.

Proactive measures are an absolute necessity to address such situations. I have supported efforts conducted on a charitable basis to remedy these situations. More is always needed. Please recognize the need, and please help to provide proven means of remedy to prevent such animal suffering and to preserve the health and safety of the human population of Los Angeles.

Thank you for your attention.

Janet Powers
37 Mansion Drive
Topsfield, MA 01983

978-887-3445

handerpowers@gmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Janet Rhodes <janetrhodes1@msn.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 4:07 PM
Reply-To: Janet Rhodes <janetrhodes1@msn.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Green Rebstock,

Please do not end or suspend the TNR program in LA, but demonstrate compassion for the unfortunate feral cat communities where it is working.

As we approach the planet's sixth mass extinction event, scientists warn that human activity is the driving force behind this current state. Birds (and other wildlife) are in decline due to:

- Habitat loss, climate change, pollution, and pesticides;
- Collisions with windows, communication towers, power lines, and wind turbines;
- Government animal management practices (i.e. killing birds and other animals to protect powerful agricultural, livestock, and special interests);
- Oil spills and mountain coal mining;
- Longline fishing (results in high numbers of bird bycatch);
- Hunting and pet trade.

Although some songbird populations are declining, other bird populations such as blackbirds, greenfinches, blue jays, and brown-headed cowbirds are exploding. Many birds have been faring well in the U.S., especially birds living in urban environments. The 2009 "State of the Birds" report states, "The urban/suburban indicator, based on data for 114 native bird species, shows a steady, strong increase during the past 40 years" (North American Bird Conservation Initiative, 2009).
So while reports indicate a decline in some bird populations (mostly songbirds who migrate and depend on forestland), those species who take up residence in urban and city landscapes are increasing in numbers. Ironically, the highest concentration of feral cats can also be found in these same landscapes. If bird populations are rising in our cities and urban areas, while living alongside feral cats, it makes no sense for conservationists to blame cats for the demise of birds.

Blaming cats for declining bird populations is a facile and simplistic "solution" to a complex problem.
At this time in history, when the burgeoning human population is causing so much destruction to the Earth, we need to remind ourselves of our species' responsibility and consider our double standards. We often excuse or ignore the devastation done to the environment by humans and the results of this destruction to the wildlife we share this planet with. Unfortunately, not until politics, money, and personal agendas are set aside will the devastation of the planet halt.

Please allow TNR to remain intact in LA.

Thanks,

Janet Rhodes

Sent from myMail for iOS

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

In FAVOR of Cat Program

Janice <grundeman@cox.net> Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 2:55 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I am a resident of Los Angeles and SUPPORT funding for cat sterilization; please vote in favor of the funding.

Janice Grundeman

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

1 message

Janice Hutchins <janice.hutchins@yahoo.com> Sun, Oct 1, 2017 at 6:06 AM
Reply-To: Janice Hutchins <janice.hutchins@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Hi Jan

I am in favor of TNR and think it would really benefit the city and the cat population. I volunteer in the city shelters and we have way too many cats and kittens. Every year kittens are pouring into the shelters. If we could TNR the adults it would stop all the kittens being born out on the street. It would also help the ferals as they just get euthanized when people bring them into the shelter.
The cat population is going to decrease over the years if we TNR. It is a waste of time bringing ferals into the shelter as the ones outside just have babies and then the babies grow up and have more babies.
Other cities in the US do TNR and it has reduced the cat population.

Janice

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan Support

1 message

Janice K. Nowinski <janicethemenace1@yahoo.com> Tue, Sep 12, 2017 at 2:57 PM
Reply-To: "Janice K. Nowinski" <janicethemenace1@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

I am for any plan that increases support for fixing feral & community cats instead of killing them in the City of LA! To the LA city council ~ please continue to work hard to overturn an injunction that froze all funding for spay & neutering for "free roaming" cats. I support outreach, education, participation and funding to advance fixing/neutering programs in the city of Los Angeles.
Please make this happen!
Janice Nowinski
San Pedro, CA

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Janiece Richard <janiecerichard@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 10:07 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I have seen the positive impact of TNR as I have trapped at least a half dozen cats and kittens and had them fixed. I've released many of them back into my backyard or the neighborhood. I have found homes for several of them.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage

cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. I support ensuring the population doesn't increase, humanely through TRN.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Janiece Richard

2823 Brighton Avenue

Los Angeles, CA 90018

816-682-8664

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Janine Hicks <jhicksdc@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 21, 2017 at 3:13 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Re: Proposed Citywide Cat Program, including its "Modified TNR Program" - hereafter called 'the Program'

Dear Jan,
I have been a resident of Los Angeles County for over 37 years and a tax-paying homeowner for over 34 of those years. Over the years I have become increasingly concerned about a very serious problem that continues to exist in Los Angeles - the presence of free-roaming cats throughout the City (including natural habitat areas). The effects these cats have on our environment is a pre-existing condition that begs for a solution as we (humans) have been given the responsibility to care for all living creatures. The cats that would be affected by the Program are already living in Los Angeles and would greatly benefit from the implementation of the Program.

The baseline against which the Program must be measured is very simple: the Program merely aims to increase the number of cats, that are already out there, that can be sterilized. The Environmental Impact Report must reflect this basic fact.

TNR is a sound, humane, proven solution . As a Los Angeles taxpayer, I and all such other taxpayers deserve a program that is animal-friendly, cost-effective, and reduces the burden and bureaucracy placed on the city's animal shelters. The simple truth is that current methods of animal control are inhumane, expensive and ineffective. The proposed Program is a commonsense approach for balancing our commitment to becoming a No-Kill community with the legitimate concerns of various stakeholders. TNR is a rational, cost-effective and humane solution for controlling stray cat populations because it prevents additional births instead of trying to house, feed and kill more cats. Because of their nature, feral cats cannot be expected to be pets in people's homes so a TNR program is really the only viable solution.

The process is simple: cats are caught, evaluated by veterinarians, vaccinated, sterilized and returned back into their original neighborhood. This process achieves these significant goals: keeps cats out of shelters, saves taxpayers money and saves the lives of thousands of cats every year. And we know it works - TNR programs have a proven track record of being successfully implemented across California and across the country. It's better for the cats, for public health, and for the wildlife we all want to protect.

For nearly eight years now, TNR efforts have been hampered because of a misguided lawsuit that has already cost taxpayers several hundred thousand dollars, and has done nothing to reduce the number of feral cats in Los Angeles. The proposed Program is a sensible, cost-effective solution that enjoys broad public support. The environmental impacts associated with sterilizing Los Angeles' unowned, free-roaming cats are, if not negligible, more than offset by the numerous well-documented benefits of such efforts. TNR just makes sense. It protects the health and wellness of Los Angeles residents, saves taxpayers money and is a veterinarian-approved, animal-friendly alternative.

It's time to move forward. Millions of dollars that could be used for sterilizing L.A.'s feral cats have been diverted elsewhere as a result of this misguided lawsuit. The proposed Citywide Cat Program

will allow these funds to be used for trap-neuter-return, a commonsense, cost-effective approach for managing these cats.

Let's do the right thing for the taxpayers, for the cats and for the environment. Let's overturn the injunction and adopt the Citywide Cat Program proposed by L.A. Animal Services.

Janine Hicks
Animal Welfare Advocate and active volunteer (Best Friends Animal Society)
Long-time, significant donor: Best Friends Animal Society, spcaLA, ASPCA, HSUS, Red Rover, WWF, IFAW
Los Angeles County resident and taxpayer (Porter Ranch)

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Janine Sperandeo <j_sperandeo@msn.com> Fri, Oct 27, 2017 at 9:07 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the county of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. Although I reside in Culver City, I think the city of Los Angeles can and should be a leader on this issue to set the tone for all of its surrounding cities.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Janine Sperandeo

4107 Higuera St.

Culver City 90232

310-562-8325

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

jean-louis louis <jeanlouisr1@yahoo.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 10:10 PM
Reply-To: jean-louis louis <jeanlouisr1@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>, Kristof Konrad <knorthpole1@gmail.com>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I personally have adopted 2 stray cats saved by Stray Cat Alliance, and I support them and their TNR programs, and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Thank you for your consideration and kind attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,
Jean-Louis Rodrigue

Jean-Louis Rodrigue
Co-Director
AlexanderT ech Works
UCLA School of Theater, Film and Television
310-209-9023
310-617-2082 cell
jeanlouisr1@yahoo.com
www.alexandertechworks.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

jeanmarie wisniewski <jellybeanjr23@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 3:01 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have been very successful in keeping the community cat population down. Even though there are still very high numbers of community cats, there would be 100 times more than that if it were not for the TNR work that myself and other volunteer organizations have been providing for the city at our own expense. I have done TNR for several years now. I have a large cat colony and EVERYONE is spayed or neutered. I take in the kittens and adopt them out. If the adult cats are friendly I will try to locate a home, which I have been successful at many times.

I also support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. A huge percentage of these free roaming stray cats had a home at one time. Cats that were left behind when people moved. Cats not spayed or neutered because folks are lazy and irresponsible. You tell me, is it the fault of these cats that we have this over population of felines or is it the fault of the people. In the end it is always mankind's answer to "kill" anything they do not like
or understand or too lazy to be a part of the humane solution.

When the city shelters were able to help trappers such as myself, alot more TNR went on. When I was no longer able to get the funding I continued my TNR but it all came out of my pocket which meant I could only trap and fix as I could afford so my work was cut down significantly.

I totally support TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. All living creatures have a right to live and killing them is not only inhumane, but it is also NEVER going to solve the problem.

Sincerely,

JeanMarie Wisniewski
DAWS of Atwater Village
Director of Animal Welfare Services
jellybeanjr23@gmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Jeff M <jeffian.meyers@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 1:09 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

My name is Jeff Meyers, MSc, and as a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Jeff Meyers

480.363.8185

--
“Learning never exhausts the mind.”
~ Leonardo da Vinci

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

info@straycatalliance.org

jeanette koustenis <jkoustenis@hotmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 3:17 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I live in the Walk Street neighborhood in Venice and I am wri ng to express my very strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

The trap/neuter/return (TNR) program has made a change in my neighborhood and has impacted other neighborhoods as well by reducing the community cat popula ons humanely and effec vely. The cats that remain are currently a part of our neighborhood and they are being well cared for by several residents.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administra ve and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Steriliza on Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat popula ons and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat popula on and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collabora vely with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organiza ons to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Jeane e Koustenis

812 Superba Ave, Venice CA 90291

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

city wide cat plan request -I support fixing cats

Jennifer Lauricella <jenn.laura1@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 6:07 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

October 30, 2017

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

● Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets.

● According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies, such as trap and kill employed by the City of LA are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this

point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available, spaying and neutering more cats.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Lauricella

147 N. Dillon Street La, CA 90026

323.336.3043

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Los Angeles Citywide Cat Plan

Jennifer Lowman <jenniferlowman4@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 12:20 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

October 30, 2017

Dear Jan Green Rebstock,

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

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These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available, spaying and neutering more cats.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Lowman
17170 Parthenia St.
Northridge, CA 91325
818-398-0818

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program - Offer T o Help

Jennifer Smith <jennifer@tridentcorp.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 9:07 AM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Hello,

I am writing to share information about humane cat fencing systems from EasyPetFence.com that may be of interest to you for the Cat Program. If interested in purchasing systems, we can offer you our best discounted rates.

Our Kitty Corral cat enclosures are made from the same quality poly fence mesh material as our puppy fence. Kitty Corrals for kittens and adult cats are offered in multiple heights from 6' and 7.5' feet high - much taller than traditional fences, and combine an unsteady feel and impassable overhang to make pet cats apprehensive and unable to climb the cat fence. With a top, cats are forced to stay in, while keeping wildlife, including birds, out. The base of the cat fence is constructed from welded wire fence mesh to prevent chewing and escaping. This is a safe and reliable outdoor play enclosure for cats that can also serve as a cat-proof fence for dogs!

EasyPetFence.com cares about the outside safety and wellness of animals; which is why we only offer humane outdoor pet enclosures for dogs, cats and backyard chickens. With an easy-to-install fence from EasyPetFence.com, pet owners have the peace of mind knowing that their domestic animals are securely surrounded by the best pet fence on today's market made from quality fence materials and fence parts.

Please consider working with EasyPetFence.com; and let me know if you have any questions about our cat fencing systems.

Thank you,

Jennifer Smith

Web Marketing Specialist

Trident Enterprises Intl.

Direct: 240-206-6997

Office: 888-422-3337 x 103

Jennifer@tridentcorp.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

Jennifer V alentine <faboo1028@yahoo.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 2:03 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am wri ng to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a posi ve impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat popula ons humanely and cost effec vely. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Addi onally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial rela onship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facili es to provide educa onal programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administra ve and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Steriliza on Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat popula ons and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat popula on and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collabora vely with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organiza ons to save the lives of cats in our community.

thank you

j valen ne, ny

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Los Angeles CA T PROGRAM - in favor of 2017 Citywide Cat Program

jennifer <jpvz@me.com> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 12:55 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: INFO@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As residents of the city of Los Angeles, we are writing to express strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

We are very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

We also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As residents and city taxpayers, we support funding the Citywide Cat Program because we want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

We support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Jennifer van Zyl + Family
6426 La Punta Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90068
323-466-4626

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program - TNR Support

Jenny Park <nyjenny@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 12:50 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Jan,

The key to reducing animal overpopulation begins with a spay and neuter program, and I'm writing to express my support for a citywide TNR program.

The overpopulation of feral and stray cats is entirely caused by human negligence, abuse and ignorance - those who dump unfixed pets on the street and those who breed irresponsibly. Humans are the cause of those innocent animals' plight on the streets and their continued overpopulation. It is our responsibility to fix the problem at the source and in the most humane way possible.

As you may already know, there are very few small and independent TNR groups who work tirelessly to support this mission. It is not enough. I have seen plenty of stray and abandoned cats who live on our streets. They are having kittens and all those kittens are and will continue to reproduce. I have seen them being killed by cars. I have seen them being killed with poison. I have seen them being abused by people. I have seen them stuffed in garbage bags and tossed in a dumpster. These are not acceptable answers to the problem.

Systemically euthanizing thousands and thousands of cats and kittens is also not the answer. It will continue to be an endless cycle. The answer is for us to help fund the existing TNR programs and to help create more of them.

Thank you,

Jenny Park

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Jesec Griffin <jesecgriffin@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 9:40 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

When my partner and I bought our house in Echo Park 14 years ago, there were dozens of cats living in the streets around us. With the help of organizations like Stray Cat Alliance, Kitten Rescue Los Angeles, and FixNation, we were able to TNR (Trap-Neuter-Release) the cats now and the local feline population is well under control. There are hundreds of dedicated volunteers in this city working to make Los Angeles a truly NO KILL city.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period, and I urge you to support it as well.

Let's be an example to the rest of California, the United States, and indeed the entire world on how to humanely co-exist with our fellow species.

Thank you!

Jesec Griffin
323-666-6567

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Support for T rap, Neuter , Return program for city cats

Jess Joswick <jjoswick1@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 4, 2017 at 11:12 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Rebstock,

I am writing in support of the City's plan to reinstate funding for a Trap Neuter Return (TNR) program for animal control. I am a volunteer cat trapper and foster and I've seen the suffering of animals, particularly kittens, on the streets of LA. They're often a nuisance or burden for residents who sometimes don't have the means or knowledge about cat care to handle an influx of cats. The situation is especially bad during kitten season since females can have up to 3 litters per year.

TNR is the only way to reduce the overpopulation of animals on the street and in shelters permanently. I fully support overturning the injunction against funding for this program and I am calling on the City Council to step up and make a change for the thousands of animals of LA.

Thank you,

Jessica Joswick

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Los Angeles Cat Program

Jessica Kaplan <Jess0601@aol.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 7:45 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the county of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA

shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Jessica Kaplan

35100 Mulholland Hwy, Malibu CA 90265
310-924-4228

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Jessica T ovar <tovarjphoto@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 11:05 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hi

I wanted to write a quick email outlining the importance of TNR to my life.

Three years ago I was severely depressed and working through a lot of personal issues. I had recently moved to a sketchy park of LA.

I quickly noticed a large group of feral cats roaming my neighborhood. Unfortunately my new house was near a pet shop so frequently people would dump their unwanted animals in my parking lot. I was at a loss of what to do. After extensive research, I contacted Fixnation & went through the training. I trapped 17 local cats. I knew when the first door dropped I was instantly hooked.

After fixing my entire colony & personally finding homes for the kittens, I felt like I had a purpose in life. I started volunteering with Kitty Bungalow. I am obsessed with the level of care they put into their TNR operations.

We go through a lot of hardships funding our program at Kitty Bungalow, I hope one day the city of LA will promote TNR to benefit the feral cat population. When I first started trapping it took a long time to orchestrate the process. I took time off work to attend training and never knew this program was available until after I had sought more information on TNR.

This program needs to be at the top of LA Animal Services education. As much as I love cats I love seeing them fixed even more.

Thank you so much for taking the time out to read my email.

-Jess

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

JiJi thedford <jahsong@sbcglobal.net> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 12:35 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

My name is JiJi Thedford. My address 6157 White Oak Blvd., Encino CA. I have been “managing" feral/stray cat colonies in Los Angeles for several years. My focus is along Crenshaw Blvd. between Slauson Ave. and 54 Street. On my own, over the last two years I have trapped 157 cats. Ferals have been returned, strays and kittens have been adopted. I spend every Saturday and Sunday at Petco in Encino finding homes. On one block alone, Victoria and 57th, there were more than 40 cats roaming backyards. I knocked on every door for access. The result is only 5 cats left, all being fed each night, all healthy and safely hidden away. Of that 40, 32 were females. Had I not taken responsibility for this task, each would have had multiple litters by now. The same is true at the local school, post office, laundromat, and bank. My only source of income is social security. As such, the financial burden has become a roadblock. The support of the City for spay/neuter services for community cats is immeasurable. Everyone benefits.
I can be reached at (323) 251-1192.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

LA Cat Program

Jill M. Heins <jilheins@hotmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 12:58 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Good Afternoon,

I'd like to encourage you to continue using Trap Neuter Return (TNR) despite the request of bird advocacy groups.

Vehicles kill birds every day, but we don't ban cars. Wolves kill deer, yet predators are good for the overall ecosystem and shouldn't be eliminated.

Sincerely,

Jill M. Heins

32583 Hanna Avenue

Warsaw, MO 65355-6542

jilheins@hotmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program -- LA City

Jill Hoffman <jillhoffman66@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:27 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

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As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage

cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Jill Hoffman

8075 Willow Glen Road

Los Angeles, CA 90046

323-719-7111

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Proposed citywide cat program

Jill Landefeld <catsrule9999@yahoo.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 7:46 PM
Reply-To: Jill Landefeld <catsrule9999@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Hello, this email is to express my support for TNR citywide as the positive, financially sound alternative to mass killing of cats in shelters. I've lived in L.A. for over 40 years and would like to see the city take the leadership in a humane way to resolve the issue of our overpopulation of cats.

Many thanks for taking the time to read this email,
Jill Landefeld
12301 Pacific Ave. #6
Los Angeles, CA 90066

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

2017 Citywide Cat Program

Lunsford, James R <james.lunsford@csun.edu> Mon, Oct 16, 2017 at 9:10 AM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dear City Representative,

I am writing to let you know that I fully support the 2017 Citywide Cat Program.

I have lived in Los Angeles for my entire life, and I believe that this is an important initiative. Helping to care for and reduce the stray cat population will improve the quality of life and living conditions for all of us.

Thank you for working to move this proposal forward.

All the best,

Jim Lunsford

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

Jo Ann Niedermayer <joannsstar@gmail.com> Fri, Oct 27, 2017 at 12:54 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

I am writing to express my support for this cat program. Too many cats are abandoned, without being spayed/neutered and then there is an endless cat explosion. No animals should ever be abandoned, but the sad fact is--they are. At least with this program the stray population could be controlled, and many, many cats would not have to suffer and die on the streets.
I support the groups, like Stray Cat Alliance, and all the rest that try to help these poor animals.
Thank you for your time and consideration.

Jo Ann Niedermayer
2005 Ivar Ave.
L.A., Ca. 90068
3234645323

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cats

joan green <learningspy@yahoo.com> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 11:21 AM
Reply-To: joan green <learningspy@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

geri rhosen\
valley village, ca 91607
818 769 7798

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Joan Kaplan <joankap@earthlink.net>
Reply-To: Joan Kaplan <joankap@earthlink.net>
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 6:52 AM

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a retired landscape architect for the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA

shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Joan Kaplan

397 E. Las Flores Dr.

Altadena, CA 91001

626 791-4583

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Joann Contino <joann_c18064@yahoo.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 1:05 PM
Reply-To: Joann Contino <joann_c18064@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock :

Cats are being blamed for the decline in bird populations and other wildlife, and depicted as enemies of the environment. Bird conservancy groups and wildlife organizations, like the American Bird Conservancy (ABC), the National Audubon Society, and the National Fish and Wildlife Service (NFWS), are creating a “witch-hunt” for modern times. The information these organizations ar e pr oviding on cat pr edation and the effect cats have on the envir onment is beset with err ors, exaggerations, glaring omissions, and inexcusable bias — as is most of what passes for “r esear ch” on this issue. The research and data these organizations offer can be traced back to a handful of deeply flawed studies that have become the “holy grail” of statistics. Not to mention, they completely ignore statistical information regarding the effectiveness of Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR), which has been gathered by countless highly accredited veterinarians and cat organizations through years of research and rescue. The relationship between cat predation and prey populations is highly complex and very little research has been conducted on this hot topic. For conservationists to advocate for the killing of a species based on a lack of information and misinformation is irresponsible and unethical.

The United States is the only country that this is an issue. Most countries treatment of strays is for people to care for them, including TNR. Please be sure of all the facts available before making such a monumental mistake.

Mahatma Gandhi said, "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated.

Thank you for your consideration.
Joann Contino

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

joanngregg@verizon.net <joanngregg@verizon.net> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 12:14 PM
To: jan.Green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Doctor,

TNR works. Please do not think of doing away with it and killing the cats outright.

joanngregg@verizon.net

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

JoAnne Klein <katznk9s@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 8:29 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

The purpose of this note is to voice my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

The spaying/neutering of stray cats is one of the few proven ways to efficiently and humanely reduce stray/feral cat populations. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

JoAnne Klein
1861 Verdugo Knolls
Glendale, CA

661-615-3369r

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

LA cat program support

Joanne Kwast <fishmjo@yahoo.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 10:28 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

> Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
> City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
> 1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
> Los Angeles, CA 90015
>

> Dear Dr. Rebstock:

> I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

> I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

> It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
> As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

> I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

> Sincerely,
> Joanne Kwast
13173 pacific promenade #239
Playa Vista,CA 90094
> 562.241.1521

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

Joanne V entresca <joanne@pacifictitlearchives.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 1:19 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I have been in cat rescue for 34 years and I completely with all my heart support the 2017 Citywide Cat Program. This is very long overdue and is simply the only way we can ever even hope to begin to fix this insurmountable problem of cat overpopulation in this city.

Los Angeles should be a leader in stopping the killing of innocent and adoptable cats and we are not. Spay and neuter programs and support of rescuers TNR is the most important thing we can do at this time.

PLEASE make this happen.

Jo Ventresca

818-761-3635

3950 Kanan Road

Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Virus-free. www.avast.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

"Cat Program"

Joseph Jerry Mussari <wniagara@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 8:36 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Green-Rebstock,

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Los Angeles Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Sincerely,

Joe Mussari
1601 W. 237th Street Unit D
Harbor City(Los Angeles), CA 90710

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Joel Chiodi <joelchiodi@mac.com> Sat, Oct 21, 2017 at 10:53 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

I support the cat program. As a homeowner with a pool, it breaks my heart to see all the stray animals use my back yard for a drink and some respite from the world. We need a safe proactive way to deal with cats in our city. I support this program and ask you to do the same.

Joel Chiodi

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

John Garvin <john@atomiccherry.com> Fri, Oct 27, 2017 at 2:37 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles and devoted animal advocate, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

John Garvin

11160 Huston Street #7

North Hollywood, CA 91601

818-354-5677

ANIMAL SERVICES

ENGINEERING
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING
Proposed Citywide Cat Program
COMMENT CARD

Please leave a written comment in the comment box or email or mail your comment before OCT, 30th 2017 to the following address:

EMAIL: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
(please add "Cat Program" to the subject line)

MAIL:

Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 600, MAIL STOP 939
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

Name: John Popoch

Organization: LA City Council member Bob Blumenfield

Address: 200 N. Spring St., Ste. 415

Zip Code: 90012

Phone: 213.473.7003

E-mail: john.popoch@lacity.org

COMMENTS:

Council member Blumenfield is proud to have led the effort to get the funding for this EIR. Not only is it humane, but it makes financial sense and will save the City taxpayer a lot of money.

Please use the back of this page if needed.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Cicirelli, Jon <Jon.Cicirelli@sanjoseca.gov> Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 11:22 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: Christopher Adams <christopher.adams@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

By way of introduction, I have been involved with issues surrounding free roaming cats – and what to do with them – for more than 20 years. I am a long time Director of Animal Control and I am very familiar with the situation in California, L.A. City, the injunction in L.A., State laws regarding animals, and many of the stakeholders in your community. As such, you can imagine my great interest in your project to prepare an EIR on the subject of free roaming cats and TNR programs.

I have co-authored two papers regarding this subject:

1. https://peerj.com/articles/646/ - detailing the impact of a shelter/neuter/return program on euthanasia and intake (much like one being proposed in L.A.)

2. http://www.cashelteringreport.org/whitepaper/ - This paper is about a host of animal welfare/sheltering issues, but it also has a well referenced section on cats that I primarily wrote, beginning on page 29.

I first want to draw your attention to something I think is important to explore early in this process. It seems clear that local government does NOT have any legal mandate from the State to do anything about free roaming healthy stray cats. The word “healthy” is critical in this statement. For example, a cat that has been abandoned by its owner “without care”, or cruelly treated in some way is protected under the law (Penal Code 597.1), and the local jurisdiction is required to take up the animal (this law is not limited to cats) and provide care and treatment. This also includes a cat (or any animal) that is sick or injured. However, a healthy stray cat that is just walking around a neighborhood is none of these things and not subject to any mandate to capture and care for them. There is a much more detailed discussion on this in paper #2 above, which includes references.

There is also great uncertainty about whether there is even a State mandated holding period for cats in CA anymore. The two relevant State laws dictating how long a cat must be held in an animal shelter have been suspended for some time. I can provide more background on this, but it isn’t clear to me whether or not the mandated minimum length of time a cat must be held in an animal shelter would have any impact on your EIR. I would recommend you read the cat section in paper #2 above and make that determination. I would be happy to discuss this in more detail if you thought it would be useful.

Most “animal control” laws are derived from dog rabies control. I’m not sure how far into your research you are, but it may surprise you to know that the State of CA does not even require a cat

to be vaccinated against rabies. The requirement to vaccinate dogs against rabies is the basis for most of our “dog control” activities (licensing, enforcement, maintenance of a pound system (shelter), etc. (H&S 121690). None of these laws are related to cats, although if a cat (or dog) does bite a human being, or come in contact with a suspected rabies vector, there are quarantine mandates that also apply to cats.

I write the above to attempt to set the legal baseline from which the EIR should (in my opinion) begin, which is: with the noted exceptions above, L.A. City isn’t required by the State to do anything about healthy free roaming cats. If you accept that as a premise, then even one single spay or neuter (s/n) of a free roaming cat is an improvement from the baseline in terms of eliminating that cats ability to add more cats to the current population. If you apply that to the tens of thousands (likely much more) of s/n performed in L.A. each year, it seems the impact of all that TNR must be substantially positive to the environment in terms of lowering birth rates.

I have also come to believe that in certain rare situations, TNR is not appropriate. For example, officially protected areas with highly sensitive/endangered bird and wildlife breeding are not great places to have a colony of cats. As I’m sure your research will necessarily involve looking at these vulnerable populations, I hope you will also look at the whole ecosystem. It’s just not realistic to assume we can eliminate the free roaming outdoor cat population. Once you start doing the math on the estimates of how many cats there are in L.A. (both owned and free roaming strays), you will see the number of cats already out there compared to the number of cats that enter the shelter system in a given year are very far apart (usually around 3% annually end up in shelters). Cats are prolific breeders. Even if we decided to just euthanize every cat a shelter takes in each year (that same 3%), the existing outdoor population (the other 97% that are both owned and unowned) will quickly fill the gap. There are no studies that I am aware of that demonstrate that taking cats into shelters and killing them in large quantities produces any measurable reduction in the general population outside. Yet, our industry has been doing this for many decades, and the only thing we’ve seen make an impact is s/n.

I would argue it’s not even a good idea to eliminate all free roaming cats. Your research should also include the benefits of free roaming cats in society. In almost all cases, cats stay around humans and rely upon us for resources (mainly food, and the other little critters that come for our food). In California where we have coyotes, a cat that wanders too far along the edges of our society often becomes food. Some cats do hunt wildlife, some do not. This is an important distinction to keep in mind because you will undoubtedly read published research about the grave impacts of cats on birds in particular. I recommend you maintain your healthy skepticism as a scientist because some of the more dramatic numbers of estimated bird deaths you will find are not based on very accurate math. Most of this research will take a very small sample size and then apply it to the entire country attributing millions or billions of bird deaths per year to cats. If such an apocalypse was occurring, it’s hard to understand how we even have many birds left once you factor in all the other ways in which birds die each year (building strikes, habitat destruction, poisoning, windmills, other predators, competition from non-native birds etc.).

Cats do provide benefits that are uniformly overlooked. For a moment, let’s just assume that it was politically and financially possible to simply hire an army of people to go out and trap all the cats outside, bring them to a shelter and have them all killed, or “hunt them to extinction”. What would that look like? The last time I checked, there are at least 10 species of non-native birds in the U.S. These include common species like starlings, pigeons, house sparrows, and house finches –

most of which we can all see by walking out our front door. These birds compete with our native birds for food and habitat, and they share common diseases that kill or weaken our native species. Do cats care which ones they catch? Is it possible that cats aren't 100% detrimental to native bird populations? What would happen to bird populations if all the cats were removed in a relatively short amount of time? They would increase in number, of course, as would their remaining predators. Birds spread disease to humans also – salmonella, e-coli, Histoplasmosis, Cryptococcosis, and let's not forget West Nile Virus. Like it or not, with some exceptions (ex: island ecosystems), cats are mostly in balance with their local ecosystem. They've been here long enough to establish that balance, just like all those non-native birds, even if that isn't the balance we want or that nature intended.

Same goes for the brown rat and the black rat – both non-native species. Rats and mice are much more natural prey for the physiology of cats, and while some cats can figure out how to catch a bird successfully, they are much better at catching things that run on the ground. Rats also can give us E.coli, Salmonella, Hantavirus, among others…and of course, there's the plague.

Would the incidence of bird/rodent-borne disease among humans go up or down if we eliminated the cat? If we remove all the cats outside, (after we spend those millions/billions of dollars for that program) we may need to be ready to spend billions more killing and poisoning the crush of rodents and birds that would befall us…and then many billions more to combat the health impacts to humans. Birds and rodents benefit from the same things cats do: lots of waste, food, and shelter created by American cities and suburbs (so do many other wild animals). Just like cats, many birds, rodents and wildlife exist in higher concentrations in our society than they would naturally. If we remove all the cats without removing the underlying resource base, we'll get population booms (and likely population busts due to disease from overpopulation).

That being said, we must agree that cats do present a health risk to humans, it's just not very significant. Unfortunately, some health officials will publicly say that TNR increases disease transmission to humans. This always surprises me because this is not based on any actual studies or data. Common sense tells us something quite different. If cats are such a risk to humans for disease, then why don't we see clusters of outbreaks of cat-borne human disease among animal shelter workers and cat colony caretakers? They are by far the most exposed in our society to stray/feral cats of unknown health and disease. It just doesn't add up. Citing individual or rare events doesn't change that.

Lastly, I encourage you to strive to understand the current condition in L.A., which is essentially a baseline of "do nothing" by the City – largely because of the injunction, but also because the number of cats the City does take in is so small in comparison to what is already out there that any impact is negligible.

Thank you for your time and effort, I'm happy to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Jon Cicirelli

Assistant Director Public Works

Director Animal Care and Services

San Jose, CA

www.sanjoseanimals.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Jon Pelletier <jonpelletier@inbox.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 8:48 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,
Jon Pelletier
5717 Ranchito Ave.
Valley Glen, CA 91504
Cell: 203.767.9508

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Jordan Gropack <jordangropack@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 11:51 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a native of the city of Los Angeles, a cat lover and a proud member of the Stray Cat Alliance family, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies. These paying/neutering programs are the smartest approach to controlling the downstream negative effects of the continuing unmitigated reproduction of cats, which ends thousands of lives and ultimately costs the city even more money. This is humane, but it is also smart policy.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Let's set the example for other cities in the right way to resolve the some of the problems humans have created with the domestication of animals. We owe it to these cats to be proactive through our compassion and progressive thought.

Sincerely,

Jordan A. Gropack

1345 N. Hayworth Ave. #201

(949) 293-6899

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

jhvargas@ca.rr .com <jhvargas@ca.rr.com> Fri, Sep 22, 2017 at 7:42 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello :

I read through , "Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Citywide Cat Program"

and am in favor of the changes. I think the considered plan will greatly benefit the welfare of LA cats and I thank you all for the consideration of this revision.

Cordially,

Jorge H. Vargas

Sincerely,

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Joseph Emerling <jpemerling@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 9:01 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr, Jan Green Rebstock,

I am writing to express my support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program (E1907610). The program appears to be an incredibly thoughtful approach to the stray cat problem while embracing the humane treatment of animals. As a cat owner myself, I recognize both the benefits and detriments of a free roaming cat population in our city. However I feel strongly that public resources have been sorely lacking in the management of what has become an out-sized stray cats population in many areas. The resulting unfortunate circumstance of private organizations being stretched to their limit to address the issue for all leads to the fact that cats do not always receive the humane consideration they deserve.

The key components of the proposed project look like an incredibly well rounded approach and I strongly support them. They tackle the problem head on with methods private organizations have been effectively using for some time. Most importantly, they acknowledge and embrace the all important ideal that no animal control issue should exist without a humane approach.

Thank you and best regards.
Joseph Emerling
3811 Somerset Dr
Los Angeles, CA 90008

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Car program

Denton, Joy <Joy.Denton@sothebyshomes.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 3:04 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Joy Denton

3162 Toppington Dr.

Beverly Hills, CA 90210 (BHPO)

Joy Denton

Real Estate Advisor, Top 1% Nationwide

Sotheby's Int. Realty

9665 Wilshire Blvd. #400

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CalBRE#: 00794590

www.joydenton.com

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Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Los Angeles Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats, as well as the proposed increase to 5 cats per household.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Judith Ann Sivec

NAME

JUDITH ANN SIVEC

Address

23713 KIPPEN ST
HARBOR CITY, CA 90710

Phone number

310-210-6379

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

jaberg1 1@charter .net <jaberg11@charter.net> Fri, Oct 20, 2017 at 8:55 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

Even though I am not a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I would like to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

The Citywide Cat Program can also benefit nearby cities by helping to manage cat populations in places adjacent to Los Angeles. I believe all cities in the Los Angeles metropolitan area should work together in order to find compassionate solutions for our community cats. This program would be a very important element and a great example for other cities in Southern California.

Sincerely,

Judy Bergeron

6430 E. Pageantry St.

Long Beach, CA 90808

562.425.6760

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

"Cat Program"

youngwomensjusticecenter@earthlink.net <youngwomensjusticecenter@earthlink.net> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:31 PM
Reply-To: youngwomensjusticecenter@earthlink.net
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,
I am writing to support the proposed
"Citywide Cat Program" (E1907610).
It breaks my heart to see so many stray
cats- hungry, emaciated wandering our streets
alone and abandoned.
Besides being a cat lover, I have also lived
in a neighborhood where there are, and have been
too many stray cats.
Currently, I am caring for one of the cats who is
the fourth generation of cats who was born as a
result of one of my neighbor's failure to spay
their cats, (which has been going on for over 10 years).
And I am sure that this situation has been repeated
in many of our neighborhood across this city.
So, please, please approve and implement the
"Citywide Cat Program" (E1907610)- it is the first
step in stopping the suffering for so many of our
cats that reside in our city.
Thank you!
Sincerely,
Judy Marsh

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR PROGRAM

1 message

Julie Feiner <juliefeiner@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 18, 2017 at 7:58 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

TNR (Trap,Neuter,Return) is EFFECTIVE & humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanely.

When I opened the letter from the city about the proposed TNR program, I was elated. Friends and neighbors of mine have been doing TNR for 20 years and I have seen a difference in my neighborhood with the community cats — there are fewer now & My friends were able to place kittens and the tame strays.

Though I realize the various bird groups who sued the City of Los Angeles are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, studies have not shown this to be true. The number one reason bird and other wildlife populations are suffering in California (and the world over) is habitat destruction and climate change, both caused by humans.

TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats or coyotes or raccoons or any other creature the bird groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

-Julie Feiner

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Juliet Cesario <julietcesario@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 1:24 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much i favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying0neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,
Juliet Cesario
4455 Colbath Ave
Sherman Oaks CA 91423
818-386-8660

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

In Support of Cat Program - from a cat lover and LA County citizen

Kara Lipson <karalipson@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 10:36 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I was recently made aware by the wonderful people at Stray Cat Alliance (copied here) that a citywide Cat Program has been proposed and I would like to voice my support for the program. Funding is so badly needed for these outstanding groups that take it upon themselves to Trap/Neuter/Return the community cats who live among us. Knowing that Stray Cat Alliance and other organizations are doing this currently without funding is a testament to their deep care for the animals and the human community as well. In the past several days, Stray Cat Alliance has saved the lives of over 15 kittens that would otherwise have been killed in shelters. TNR programs are essential to prevent this kind of population explosion that endagers the lives of these innocent babies - if the adult community cats were neutered, it would significantly reduce the amount of kittens born who then end up in shelters.

TNR programs are humane and cost-effective and so very important. Furthermore, I do support the funding of any education for the community about animals, including free-roaming cats. I support the funding of the Citywide Cat Program because I believe my tax dollars should go to humane efforts to manage cat populations. I absolutely do not support the killing of community cats in shelters. This is heartbreaking and so upsetting.

In my own experience, I have adopted 3 cats that are the product of rescue efforts by organizations in Los Angeles. I have also personally trapped, neutered, socialized and then found homes for 2 cats that were living under the building at my office. They have lifelong love and homes now.

Thank you so much
Kara Lipson
1345 N. Hayworth Ave #2
West Hollywood, CA 90046
213-304-5165

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Karen Eyres <karen@kareneyres.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 2:56 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of Los Angeles County, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program for the City of Los Angeles.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Karen Eyres
1209 Havenhurst Drive, #4
West Hollywood, CA 90046
323-605-6426

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Karen Hartland <bethechangekaren@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 10:33 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Good day, Dr. Rebstock,

I'm a longtime resident of the city of Los Angeles, and I want you to know that I and my family support the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I've seen firsthand the positive impact Trap/Neuter/Return programs have on neighborhoods and their residents. My husband and I have lived all across the city, from the Valley to the Westside, and every community that had a managed cat colony was cleaner, friendlier and more enticing to live in.

A healthy, managed community cat colony makes the neighborhood look more prosperous and dramatically reduces the number of rodents. I much prefer to live in areas where the cats are healthy and I don't have to worry about dogs getting into poisoned traps.

I love knowing that our city is working collaboratively with cat rescue groups to find sensible, humane ways to manage our stray cat population.

Thank you,

Karen Hartland
8375 Zitola Terrace
Playa del Rey, CA 90293
310-561-3373
bethechangekaren@gmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Karen B. Lisson <klisson@pharmavite.net> Fri, Oct 20, 2017 at 12:23 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am a resident of the City of Los Angeles, and am writing in support of the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I am in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies. I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important that the program include changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a longtime resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program so that my taxes are used for humane efforts to manage cat populations. I do NOT support the killing of cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs to manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the

city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Karen Lisson

3314 Primera Avenue

Los Angeles, 90068

323 350 5761

Karen Lisson

Extension 6712

Direct: 818 221 6712

Cell – 818 304 5006 or 323 350 5761

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Karen Pedersen <karen.leafygreen@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 12:51 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

Thank you for providing an opportunity to comment on the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I attended the scoping meeting 10/23/2017 in Highland Park and learned a lot about the complex process of shepherding this proposal through the city channels.

I want to express STRONG SUPPORT for our city implementing a TNR program. As a decades-long animal rescuer and TNR advocate, primarily of homeless cats from the streets of Los Angeles, I can speak from firsthand experience about the ocean of animals who breed, suffer and die - all because there has been severely insufficient public education and political will to improve things in Los Angeles. This proposed program could profoundly change that for the better.

TNR works. It will take time to humanely and significantly reduce the free-roaming cat population, but will inevitably add the benefit of reducing negative impacts the cats may have on water, the environment, and bird populations. Failure to implement TNR to systematically sterilize free-roaming cats dooms them to out of control breeding cycles, escalating taxpayer shelter costs, increased impacts on the environment, and an unacceptable culture of indifference to widespread animal suffering.

The CEQA review must address impacts on water and environment and public health. I agree with that. But it seems out of context and incomplete to focus solely on concerns about cat fleas and feces when many other domestic and wild animals - dogs, raccoons, coyotes, opossums, skunks, squirrels - also deposit fleas and feces all over and are typically much less easily treated with flea and disease-preventing medications as free-roaming cats are.

TNR would, over time, substantially reduce the number of cats depositing feces. Cat flea control can be accomplished with not only ingested (capstar, program) medicines, but also through topical applications (revolution etc.) in many cases. Not all free-roaming cats are feral; many are abandoned and unsterilized pets and quite tame - and treatable. Cats are in fact the most easily medicated animal group of those listed above, to control fleas and diseases such as rabies and mange.

One concern I have is the language early on in the Proposal that posits "utlizing Animal Services Centers for public outreach and training....and waiving trap rental fees."
Public outreach and education about sterilizing pets is a wonderful and necessary idea. But the trap fee language seems unclear and possibly problematic.
To me, this sounds like the City is considering loaning traps to the public for free. I would strongly urge clarifications and restrictions on this point.

As a longtime trapper of cats for TNR, I know that humane trapping absolutely requires training. There are many accounts of trapping done by people with no training and no idea how to do it correctly, leaving traps out overnight unattended, exposed in public places, with horrific consequences to the trapped animals. This is absolutely unacceptable. And avoidable.

Trap depots managed by such organizations as FixNation, Stray Cat Alliance, Kitty Bungalow and others require registration, training and detailed instruction before traps are loaned. They require fees in some cases. It's important to help the public but also to not make assumptions that anyone asking to borrow a trap must be a nice person with good intentions - and has a right to obtain a trap without some contractual and training requirements. Trust, but verify. Get their name, address, a fee, training program certification, and detailed description and location of the trapping project. There are unfortunately a number of disturbed people who would use this opportunity to do harm. Please factor in protections against this.

In my opinion the overall benefits of implementing this Cat Program would be significant. Since millions of free-roaming cats already exist, why would their already-present feces, fleas, and potential other impacts be somehow mitigated by NOT implementing a vigorous TNR program? The decades-long alternative, euthanasia at city shelters, has proved a serious and expensive failure. After many years of extermination of cats, there are more free-roaming cats than ever. Sterilization is the humane and effective solution.

Thank you.

Karen Pedersen
954 Elyria Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90065

323.336.4703

karen.leafygreen@gmail.com

FixNation
a non-profit corporation

October 20, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

FixNation is a high volume, high quality spay/neuter clinic located in Los Angeles (San Fernando Valley). Since 2007, our award-winning nonprofit organization has sterilized almost 150,000 cats, averaging 80 or more cats daily; the majority of these felines are homeless cats (abandoned, lost or feral) that we care for completely free of charge. The rest are pet cats that we spay and neuter at much more affordable rates than full service animal hospitals.

The injunction prohibiting the City of Los Angeles from "provid[ing] discounts or discount vouchers for spay or neuter surgeries for feral cats" has put a significant strain on our budget for nearly eight years now. During 2010, the first year of the injunction, the discontinued voucher program caused a 21 percent drop in our organization's revenue.

We firmly believe that sterilizing as many cats as possible is better not only for the cats and the communities in which they live, but also for our local wildlife and the environment. For this reason, FixNation supports the Citywide Cat Program currently being proposed by L.A. Animal Services.

Although FixNation has successfully managed to secure funding from other sources over the years, no single donor is as stable as the City's voucher program had been. Such stability is critical to our organization's long-term planning; in the absence of the voucher program, we have found ourselves less certain about the future and therefore less likely to make the kind of long-term investments that are necessary to increase the number of cats sterilized in and around Los Angeles. FixNation's clients were almost exclusively from Los Angeles prior to the injunction, but not anymore.

No other clinic in Southern California has a mission to provide free spay/neuter surgeries to homeless cats, nor the free training and consulting that we offer local residents on the care and management of these free-roaming animals.

I encourage members of the team drafting the Environmental Impact Report to visit our clinic to observe the critical and unparalleled contribution we are making in respect to decreasing L.A.'s skyrocketing population of homeless cats.

Warm Regards,

Karn Myers
Co-Founder and Executive Director
FixNation

FixNation
a nonprofit corporation

October 20, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

FixNation is a high volume, high quality spay/neuter clinic located in Los Angeles (San Fernando Valley). Since 2007, our award-winning nonprofit organization has sterilized almost 150,000 cats, averaging 80 or more cats daily; the majority of these felines are homeless cats (abandoned, lost or feral) that we care for completely free of charge. The rest are pet cats that we spay and neuter at much more affordable rates than full service animal hospitals.

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No other clinic in Southern California has a mission to provide free spay/neuter surgeries to homeless cats, nor the free training and consulting that we offer local residents on the care and management of these free-roaming animals.

I encourage members of the team drafting the Environmental Impact Report to visit our clinic to observe the critical and unparalleled contribution we are making in respect to decreasing L.A.'s skyrocketing population of homeless cats.

Warm Regards,

Karn Myers

Karn Myers
Co-Founder and Executive Director
FixNation

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Kate C <kcorsmeier@hotmail.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 8:14 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "christi.metropole@straycatalliance.org" <christi.metropole@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

Having lived in the city of Los Angeles for nearly 20 years, I can't overstate my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Over the years, I've witnessed many good citizens of this city devote their time, money and hearts to making us a more humane and stable place by volunteering with Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs. My introduction came in the form of a tiny, starving kitten hiding under my car. How amazed I was to find Stray Cat Alliance, who helped me get her neutered and released, where she lives to this day as a semi-feral cat in my yard. I've now gone on to do this with 5 cats on my street and have a former "kill list" cat pulled by Kitt Crusaders living blissfully inside my house. Each stays in his/her territory and has no kittens, and creates a stable eco-system where parrots, morning doves, mockingjays, hummingbirds, cats, dogs, coyotes, crows, raccoons, possums, squirrels and humans (to name but a few) share the same neighborhood. I have an occasional rat on my doorstep as a thank you and really it is I who thank my TNR yard kitty for keeping the rodent population manageable around my house. This is a great improvement over ever-increasing and unstable cat populations. TNR makes us a better, more forward thinking community, reducing and stabilizing cat populations humanely and cost effectively. The cats are not going away. TNR only serves to lower the population size and encourages stable ecosystems, as the neutered cats keep to their released territories and as fewer cats compete for a territory, fewer cats are forced to roam and expand into other areas, thereby disrupting other ecosystems. As a microcosm, there is a true sense of balance on my street among all the wildlife and the TNR cats are key to that.

Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies, working together to embrace and intelligently manage our complex urban ecosystem. I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-

roaming cats. We live in a huge metropolis, and the more people are educated about the animals with whom we share this space, the more intelligently and humanely we can live with one another.

It is also vitally important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations. Let's be true to the best of Los Angeles, a forward-focused thought leader, blazing the trail to a better urban future where we co-exist humanely with a plethora of urban wildlife, including cats. I cannot stress enough that I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

In closing, I support Stray Cat Alliance and their devotion to TNR programs. I know firsthand that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I am proud to be a citizen of a City that works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to stabilize our wonderful, complex urban ecosystem and save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Kate Corsmeier

Hancock Park

323.252.5533

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

1 message

Kate Dubé <k8dube@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 19, 2017 at 10:40 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hi Jan,

I read through , "Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Citywide Cat Program"

and am in favor of the changes. I think the considered plan will greatly benefit the welfare of LA cats and thank you all for revising the current program.

Sincerely,

Kate Dubé

Sent from my iThingy

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Kate Kenner <faunesiegel@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 2:20 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr.Jan Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG

Re, Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock

I do not not live in Los Angeles but I would like to add my voice in support of the cat program. It is a kind and humane way to deal with the issue of homeless cats who are out there through no fault of their own. It is a sad thing to see stray cats but through TNT one can know that these cats are cared for and in their own way do have a home albeit an outside one. TNR programs are invaluable as volunteers keeps hem fed, healthy, and the numbers down. Stray Cat Allianc his working to help them and their efforts to educate people on any animal relate topic so that people can understand them better. Stray Cat Alliance will do all they can to help the cats and the public who already see these cats and help form relationships between them.

I realize that as an outsider this program has no effect on me personally and my money would not go to pay for this program but I care about cats and all animals. They need help and TNR is an effective and caring way to deal with cats living on the streets. No one should suffer because they do not have a house to call home. Please support this program.

Thank you for your time,
Kate Kenner
Guilford, VT

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR for Los Angeles Cats

kate.ryan.28@gmail.com <kate.ryan.28@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:22 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

To Whom it may concern:

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

● Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets.

● According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies, such as trap and kill employed by the City of LA are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this

point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available, spaying and neutering more cats.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Kate Ryan, Highland Park

(626) 354-8881

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Kate Wilson <kthgr8@earthlink.net> Sun, Oct 22, 2017 at 12:55 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the county of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Kate Wilson

2860 Exposition Blvd. Apt. A Santa Monica, CA 90404

310-435-4277

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Katelyn Anderson <katelynand@gmail.com> Fri, Oct 20, 2017 at 2:16 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

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As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Katelyn anderson

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

k campbell <vendredi423@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 1:16 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Avarie Shevin <info@straycatalliance.org>, bungalowvp@gmail.com

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
Via email Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, i am writing to express my entusiatic support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a home owner and city taxpayer, i support funding the Citywide Cat Program because i want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance & Kitty Bungalow and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance, Kitty Bungalow and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

kathleen campbell
1236 3/4 Cahuenga Blvd.
L.A., 90038

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Kathleen Kinsey <yesnikak@hotmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 5:50 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

While I am not a resident of your city -- I would like to encourage you to consider this bill. I am engaged in this work in my own community -- since 2006. I have seen the initial numbers of outside cats cut by more than half. Some have been adopted, some were hit by cars and some died natural deaths. they were cared for, vaccinated and fed. Medical issues were dealt with. the number of litters of kittens - there have been none for the last several years. this is a humane program that WORKS!

Kathleen Kinsey

3560 Madison Park

Cincinnati OH 45209

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Kathryn vonReubendale <kvonreubendale@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 10:09 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

It only makes sense to maintain the stray cat population at a minimum level by preventing births rather than killing a bunch of living animals by rounding them up and murdering them. I don't know why comments from the public are even necessary----if you want a functioning city, set it up to function efficiently. It even costs less.
Kathy vonReubendale

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

2017 Citywide Cat Program Letter of Support

pazetal@aol.com <pazetal@aol.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 2:16 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by 1) reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively, 2) keeping rodent populations in check, and 3) reducing the number of coyotes attracted to our residential areas where they threaten our children and pets. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming).

As a city resident and neighborhood watch block captain, I support our safe and friendly street. Funding the Citywide Cat Program will allow me to work with TNR organizations to keep the exponential population explosion of unneutered feral cats in check.

I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Kathy Paz

6495 Bradley Place

Los Angeles, CA 90056

(310) 641-1765

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Kathy Polanco <kathy@straycatalliance.org> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 5:08 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Stray Cat Alliance <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

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It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Kathy Polanco
1101 w 75th St
Los Angeles, Ca 90044
213-884-6505

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Katie Larkin <klarkin@mac.com> Thu, Sep 21, 2017 at 5:26 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Thank you for taking public comments. It is tragic that the injunction has gone on this long. The scope of the EIR and the Cat Program proposal is excellent and much needed. By allowing LAAS to educate and fund spay/neuter for feral cats, we can finally begin to improve shelter outcomes, as well as, implement effective population control through sterilization rather than inhumane extermination. Additionally, the care that can then be provided to cat colonies with department support will help with nuisance issues (fleas, overpopulation, illness, etc). Also increasing cat limits makes sense, I hope that increasing the dog limit will follow.

It is my sincere hope that the Citywide Cat Program is approved and LA City can finally move forward in being able to care for community cats as they need.

thank you,

Katie

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Katie Larkin <katie@angelcitypits.org> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 7:04 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock

I am writing on behalf of Angel City Pit Bulls to share our perspective on the Citywide Cat Program. Currently there are unsterilized cats in neighborhoods all over Los Angeles. These cats are part of the existing urban landscape and they continue to reproduce year after year, and their subsequent litters reproduce year after year. This has resulted in more unweaned kittens coming into our municipal shelters, and more funds spent on housing and euthanizing them. As part of the scope of the Citywide Cat Program, more cats can be sterilized, which is a common-sense, humane approach to reduce the number of kittens being born in our communities, and dying in our shelters. The environmental impact associated with sterilizing the already existing, un-owned, free-roaming cats would simply be a reduction in the population once they are incapable of breeding.

Angel City Pit Bulls' primary focus is providing rescue, adoption, and owner support for pit bull type dogs. We believe that Los Angeles can become a no-kill community, but not without a comprehensive cat program. Cats have been such a large part of the no-kill equation that our organization also assists with TNR, and this year started a kitten foster program to help prevent more shelter death of unweaned kittens. This has had a direct impact on our work, as we shift funds and resources to assist with cats.

In summary, TNR and the Citywide Cat Program makes sense. TNR is a humane, cost-effective approach that saves tax-payer money, and provides a longterm solution for managing cat overpopulation. Successful TNR programs exist in cities all over the the country and Los Angeles can be the same. It is time to end the effects of a misguided lawsuit that has resulted in a year-over-year increase in unowned, free-roaming cats despite the efforts of animal welfare groups to provide assist through their own TNR programs. In order to be effective at managing pet overpopulation in a humane way and bring LA City to no-kill, LA Animal Services must be able to provide TNR, community education, resources, and spay/neuter funding. Our communities deserve no less.

Sincerely,

Katie Larkin
Executive Director
Angel City Pit Bulls
www.angelcitypits.org

Join us on Facebook , Instagram, and Twitter
Be a HERO! Join Team ACPB for the 2018 SKECHERS PERFORMANCE LA MARATHON and LA BIG 5K
Want to learn about FREE training classes, FREE Spay/Neuter, and other activities in the community? Sign up for our monthly Newsletter

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Los Angeles Citywide Cat Program- Scoping Comments from the Humane Society of the United States

Katie Lisnik <klisnik@humanesociety.org> Fri, Oct 27, 2017 at 7:48 AM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Thank you for the opportunity to submit scoping comments to the Environmental Impact Report. Please find our comment letter attached and copied below.

October 27, 2017

To: Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works

Bureau of Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Scoping Comments of The Humane Society of the United States to the draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Citywide Cat Program in Los Angeles, California

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

On behalf of our California members and constituents, I am submitting these scoping comments on the draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Citywide Cat Program (Program) in Los Angeles, California. In June 2008, the Urban Wildlands Group and local Audubon chapters sued the City of Los Angeles over its involvement in a trap/neuter/return (TNR) program for community cats, believing that such a program should undergo a full environmental review. The resulting injunction in 2010 has prevented the City of Los Angeles from speaking to City residents about TNR and from utilizing City funds for the sterilization of community (feral and stray) cats.

In 2013, we submitted comments that applauded the findings of the Initial Study/

Mitigated Negative Declaration for Citywide Cat Program (October 2013). The Initial Study found that with mitigation measures, no significant negative impacts would result from the cat program as proposed at the time. Since then, the proposed Citywide Cat Program has been further refined to the program currently under consideration in these scoping comments.

The most important factor when determining the scope of the EIR is to establish the proper baseline against which the proposed Program is evaluated. In the Mitigated Negative Declaration, the baseline was appropriately defined, and should be carried over to this review process as stated: The effects of free-roaming cats on wildlife are well documented and are a cause of legitimate concern to wildlife agencies and groups. However, it is important to draw a distinction between such concerns and baseline conditions under CEQA. The presence of free-roaming cats, living alone and in aggregations (colonies) throughout the City (including natural habitat areas and ESAs) and the existing effects of cats on the environment is the pre-existing condition that forms the baseline for this CEQA analysis.

Cats are currently living throughout the city and have been since before the injunction was put into place. Intake data from the City of Los Angeles Department of Animal Services shows that feral cat intake has been holding steady or slightly increasing since the injunction started in 2010 (ranging from 6-9% of total cat intake). The scope of the EIR should not encompass how the Program would impact the environment starting from a baseline of no cats on the landscape because that is an impossibility, and in no way reflects the current reality in the City.

The intent of the Program under review, and of any TNR program in any location, is to positively impact the current state of affairs by sterilizing enough unowned cats to reduce the overall population, thereby reducing wildlife predation and public health risks. A 2003 study by Levy, et al., to evaluate the effect of a long-term trap-neuter-return program, with adoption whenever possible, on the dynamics of a free-roaming cat population concluded that, “A comprehensive long-term program of neutering followed by adoption or return to the resident colony can result in reduction of free-roaming cat populations in urban areas.”

The appropriate scope of the EIR is to determine if the proposed Project will have any negative impacts above and beyond what is already occurring within the City. This is why it is essential that the appropriate baseline, used in the Initial Study, also be used in the EIR. The HSUS is supportive of the proposed Project and believes that through its implementation, positive impacts will be seen to help improve cat welfare, reduce population, reduce intake and euthanasia at the city shelters, as well as reduce wildlife predation and public health concerns, as compared to the current baseline.

We thank you very much for this opportunity to speak to the proposed EIR, and relevant factors that impact the scope of the process. We stand at the ready to assist in any way that may be beneficial to the City during this endeavor.

Sincerely,

Katie Lisnik

Director of Cat Protection and Policy

klisnik@humanesociety.org

(207) 756-2570

The Humane Society of the United States

Katie Lisnik
Director of Cat Protection and Policy, Companion Animals
klisnik@humanesociety.org
t 207.756.2570

The Humane Society of the United States
1255 23rd Street, NW, Suite 450, Washington, DC 20037
humanesociety.org

Join Our Email List Facebook Twitter Blog

The Humane Society of the United States is the nation's largest animal protection organization, rated most effective by our peers. For more than 60 years, we have celebrated the protection of all animals and confronted all forms of cruelty. We are the nation's largest provider of hands-on services for animals, caring for more than 100,000 animals each year, and we prevent cruelty to millions more through our advocacy campaigns.

The HSUS is approved by the Better Business Bureau's Wise Giving Alliance for all 20 standards for charity accountability, and was named by Worth Magazine as one of the 10 most fiscally responsible charities. To support The HSUS, please make a monthly donation, or give in another way. You can also volunteer for The HSUS, and see our 55 ways you can help animals. Read more about our 60 years of transformational change for animals, and visit us online at humanesociety.org.

2 attachments

LosAngeles_EIRScopingComments_ TheHSUS_102717.pdf
511K

image002.emz
1K

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Katie O'Shaughnessy <katieo@bestfriends.org> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 4:52 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Good day to you. My name is Katie and I oversee the animal care at the NKLA Pet Adoption Center in West LA. The past two years we have had to make adjustments to accommodate the overflow of kittens from May through October. Thousands of adoptable kittens come through our center to find homes. We partner with several rescue organizations to ensure the kittens are vaccinated, microchipped and neutered prior to going home with new families. It is a constant, on-going process, and a great deal of resources and time is spent tending to very fragile lives. The ban on TNR programs needs to be lifted or modified so we can stop the "factories". Community cats should be humanely cared for, neutered and vaccinated, then free to return to the safety of their neighborhood.

Thank you for taking the time to give attention to a very important matter.

Katie O'Shaughnessy

Lead Pet Caregiver
Best Friends Animal Society
424-208-8840
bestfriends.org
facebook.com/bestfriendsanimalsociety | twitter.com/bestfriends

NKLA Pet Adoption Center | 1845 Pontius Ave | Los Angeles, CA 90025 | 424-208-8840 | nkla.org

Best Friends Pet Adoption & Spay/Neuter Center | 15321 Brand Blvd., Mission Hills, CA 91345
(818) 643-3989 | bestfriends.org/la

Together , we can Save Them All .

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Katt W inter <vesperstars@gmail.com> Fri, Oct 27, 2017 at 11:25 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I believe the cat program would be a great ecological and humane benefit to the nkla cause.

Catherine Seymore
13838 Cranston Ave
Sylmar, Ca, 91342

(818) 274-9755

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program - the definition of TNR success

Cat Zip/Campus Cats - Kelly <feralcatcaregivers@yahoo.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 12:43 PM
Reply-To: Cat Zip/Campus Cats - Kelly <feralcatcaregivers@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Hi Jan,

Have heard that LA is revisiting it's successful TNR program in light of claims by opponents that it is not successful. Just wanted to point out an issue regarding what the definition of success is. TNR opponents basically define success as no more free-roaming cats *anywhere*, which is an unrealistic goal. However TNR is a success on multiple scales: when a problem has been solved in someone's backyard or at a business, at a neighborhood level when neighbors all chip in to help, and in the data shown by municipal shelters regarding intake and live release. Once the cats in someone's backyard have been spayed/neutered and vaccinated, and no more kittens are being born, every single person we have helped over the past decade has considered TNR a success!

Thank you,
Kelly Bettinger, Coordinator, Campus Cats
Athens, Georgia

****
Support Campus Cats all year long through Amazon.com and Kroger!

It's easy to donate cat care supplies directly to us! Just go to Amazon.com and search for our wish list titled "Campus Cats/Cat Zip Alliance". Choose one or two items - like a bag of dry cat food and a toy - pay for them online, and your donation will be mailed right to us!

We also participate in the AmazonSmile program, and you can choose us as your beneficiary when you shop at Amazon.com by visiting this link: http://smile.amazon.com/ch/20-8980642

Shopping at Kroger and using your Kroger Plus card earns us cash! This does not affect your fuel points! Have your Kroger Plus card handy so you can enter it and go to krogercommunityrewards.com to sign up. Choose us as the beneficiary by typing in Organization Number 50709 or Campus Cats/Cat Zip Alliance.

www.catzip.org

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Action Needed: Los Angeles government re-evaluating TNR

Kelly N <kat18m@yahoo.com> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 2:23 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Jan

The Los Angeles government has recently been in the process of re-evaluating their use of TNR on community cats due to opposition from bird advocacy groups. The groups falsely state that TNR is ineffective but LA city shelters show that TNR is decreasing the percentage of cats that are euthanized. The opposition groups want the community cats to simply be killed. Not only is this approach inhumane, but it will lead to more community cats entering the area, not less.

The fight to protect community cats reached an important development when a local judge ruled that the City of Los Angeles is suspended from supporting and promoting TNR pending an Environmental Impact Report. Public comments are currently being accepted. Unfortunately, the opposition groups are resourceful and powerful. That is why we need you to comment in support of TNR. If you do not live in LA tell all your friends and family in LA to submit a comment.

Please help keep the TNR PROGRAM alive which helps cats have a better quality of life and additional unwanted kittens from struggling on the street and from unnecessary deaths or euthanasia.

Thanks you
Kelly Norwood

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program - Support

Kelly Thomas <kellythomasla@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 12:17 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Kelly Thomas, PhD

1877 N Ave 51
Los Angeles, CA 90042
(323) 240-7187
kellythomasla@gmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Los Angeles Cat Program

Kendra Johnson <womannamedtruth@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 22, 2017 at 3:48 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org, info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

While I am not a resident of Los Angeles, I am a resident of Southern California who feels strongly about animal advocacy, and I felt the need to add to the letters written in support of the Citywide Cat Program. I volunteer at a cat shelter in Orange County, and I see on a regular basis the sad result of facilities not having enough room to take in the large number of stray cats that require them. Trap-neuter-return (TNR) programs are so important in helping turn this problem around. While Los Angeles (or any other big city) may not have the resources to take in and rehabilitate every stray cat, these animals do at least deserve to live fulfilling lives. Rather than euthanizing them, TNR allows them this opportunity while keeping stray animals from procreating more and adding to the already large problem.

In addition to its help to the feral cat population, education on the Cat Program and any other animal related topic is a vital provision to the people living in the city. Therefore, I support the use of city facilities for this purpose, as well as the appropriate changes to the City administrative and municipal codes for the sake of carrying out the TNR program.

I understand that the fact I am not a resident or taxpayer in Los Angeles lessens the impact of my words, however, please know that this is an important cause to many, and we deeply appreciate the efforts of the city to work with rescue organizations like Stray Cat Alliance. I do not support stray cats being killed in shelters in Los Angeles, or anywhere else. We must all work together to make the management of stray animals a possibility, and this proposed program is another step in the right direction. Thank you for your consideration and time.

Sincerely,

Kendra Johnson
21596 Fernbrook, Mission Viejo, CA 92692
949-439-5064

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

kerischwartz31@aol.com <kerischwartz31@aol.com> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 9:11 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org, info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies. Research has shown that TNR programs are the only successful way to manage free roaming cats.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. Research has shown that this actually causes the cat colonies to reproduce faster. When cats are euthanized and removed from colony the litter sizes actually become larger and more frequent.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,
Keri Hofland
6018 6th Ave.
Los Angeles 90043

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

please support TNR cat program

kerry <kerry.megan@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 12:57 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Stray Cat Alliance <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dr Rebstock,

Even if you are not a cat lover, please do support the inhumane Kill Kill program. Bird groups who advocate that are just like people who do not believe global warming is happening. The science proves TNR works. It controls the cat population while allowing limited number of healthy, fixed cats to maintain their place in nature's chain and control the mice/rat/bug population.

Thank you,

Kerry Jones
#610-667-7916

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Kevin Anderson <kander2368@mac.com> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 2:06 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods byreducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Kevin Anderson, esq.

4754 la villa marina, h

Mdr, ca 90292

Pls forgive typos & auto-correct gibberish...

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Kevin Braid <kevinbeair@aol.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 5:21 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Leave the tnr cats alone, they arent hurting anyone.. the birds can go anywhere they want. Euthanize the Mexican drug gangs instead.

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Los Angeles' s planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program

Kevin Ford <kevin.ford.film@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 11:47 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello, my name is Kevin Ford.

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potenal en vironmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the posiv e impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained populaon dr aw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other parcipa ng cies, and I am advocang f or municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reducon in f eline intake and a 65% reducon in f eline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 a. er instung a c omprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an esma ted 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.
- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and ki ens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indicaon tha t the current, reacv e strategies employed in dealing with the city 's unwanted cats are neither humane nor e ffecv e and the number of cats has increased.

These stas cs demons trate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizaons, as w ell as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revoluonar y progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the ciz ens of San Jose. The community cannot effecv ely curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proacv e, broad-based educaon, and funding f or spay/neuter and TNR.

*O en among the environmental / public health concerns raised relang t o the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonoc c ontagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal populaon r equiring our a enon on this poin t. Even so, mig aon of such risks can be found in populaon r educon b y the most effecv e and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potenal t o become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat populaon, shelt er intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide inia v e.

Sincerely,

Kevin Ford

22041 Dumetz Rd

Woodland Hills, CA 91364

310-498-1438

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Kimberley Delgado King <kimking2468@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 4:42 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a resident of of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kim Delgado King
310-259-1189

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM -- TNR

1 message

Kimberly Ellen Lowe <kimberly.lowe@icloud.com> Sun, Sep 17, 2017 at 1:39 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

TNR (Trap,Neuter,Return) is EFFECTIVE & humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanely.

When I opened the letter from the city about the proposed TNR program, I was elated. I've been doing TNR for 20 years and have seen a difference in my neighborhood with the community cats — there are fewer now than when I first started & I was able to place kittens and the tame strays who were lucky enough to cross my path too.

Though I realize the various bird groups who sued the City of Los Angeles are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, studies have not shown this to be true. The number one reason bird and other wildlife populations are suffering in California (and the world over) is habitat destruction and climate change, both caused by humans.

TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats or coyotes or raccoons or any other creature the bird groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

New Zealand is in the midst of a brutal campaign to kill ALL outside cats, tame or otherwise, and this will prove to be a tragic mistake.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

Kim Lowe
213.804.3290
kimberly.lowe@icloud.com

Kim Lowe
828 1/2 N. La Fayette Park Place
Los Angeles, CA 90026

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Comments Stray Cats

Kimberley Pryor <mskimberslaw@aol.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 3:29 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Our humanity compels us to care for these beautiful creatures that we have domesticated and then abandoned.

It is too often now that we discard the vulnerable for greater profits and our own convenience. Such must stop such behaviours for the world to survive. Without our humanity and compassion for the vulnerable, what are we?

If the humanity argument does not compel you to do the right thing, then consider the practical aspects based on years of study.

If a feral cat population is move or destroyed, another takes its place place. A feral cat population kept in place, spayed, neutered and vaccinated, will be far less harmful tor the environment and it will not spread disease, nor will it increase greatly in its numbers, as do cats in monitored feral populations. .

In short, monitored and managed feral cat populations are far more healthy and far less damaging than a run amok intermittent feral population that cannot be tamed.

Craz? Not! Cat Lady? Quite!

Kimberley J. Pryor
Attorney at Law
831-206-9745

"Love is the will to extend one's self for the purpose of nurturing one's own or another's spiritual growth... Love is as love does. Love is an act of will -- namely, both an intention and an action. Will also implies choice. We do not have to love. We choose to love."
M. Scott Peck

“The biggest problem for humanity , not only on a global level, but even for individuals, is misunderstanding.”
~Rinpoche

"There is some good in this world, and it's worth fighting for."
— J.R.R. Tolkien

The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated.
- Mahatma Gandhi

“One woman can change anything.
"Many women can change everything.”
- Women for Women International

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

kimberly miller <kimberlymiller1192@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 11:31 PM
To: Jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Info@straycatalliance.org

Hello! I am emailing you regarding the new cat program that is being considered!

I would like to give my vote of approval.

The cat population is just too high and many of them have to suffer because of it. Living on the streets,not enough room in shelters,not enough people being able to adopt etc

It would not only make a better place for cats, but a better place for us as well! I believe it's a step towards positivity..and I think the world needs as much positivity as it can get right now.

My name is Kimberly Miller and I am a Texas resident. My phone number is 214-862-4702 :)

Thank you.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Kitty Kennedy <kittybubskennedy@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 9:18 AM
Reply-To: kittybubskennedy@gmail.com
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Jan Green Rebstock;

I am writing in reference to the City of Los Angeles's support and promotion of trap and release ("TNR") programs for homeless and feral cats. I am familiar with organizations such as Urban Wildlands Group, the American Bird Conservancy, the Endangered Habitats League, Los Angeles Audubon Society, Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society, and Santa Monica Bay Audubon Society (together UWG, et. al.) and the deep pockets and interests that lie therein. I am very concerned that the power and resources possessed by groups such as UWG, et. al. will outweigh the interest of living beings and those of us who have toiled for years with no funding and resources other than our own modestly earned funds to humanely contain and reduce the homeless and feral cat population in Los Angeles.

Despite the rhetoric and biased information spewing from UWG, et. al. and its supporters and cohorts, I implore you to simply use common sense and compassion when determining what actions to take regarding this matter . Please take every measure and conduct all due diligence necessary to ensure that the environmental impact report on which this issue is currently resting is performed by an unbiased organization with zero ties to either side. Frankly, I don't believe that to be possible, as UWG, et. al. simply have so much more money behind them than does any TNR or animal advocacy group in Los Angeles.

Please keep in mind that TNR is performed by people who genuinely and selflessly care about the welfare of living beings. UWG, et. al. would have you believe that it is the re-release of these cats that is the issue. That is simply false. The majority of TNR that occurs in this city is done by volunteers who care about cats. UWG, et. al. is basing their argument on the fallacy that these cats would otherwise be trapped and euthanized. None of us who work toward TNR will ever trap cats for euthanizing rather than release. Thus, by disallowing the promotion and funding of TNR, the result will be exponentially more cats on the streets who are not being trapped. It will work against all causes and only create myriad issues and suf fering where there need not be.

TNR has been proved to effectively reduce cat populations. I personally, for example, have prevented the existence and likely the suffering of approximately 500-1,000 cats in the past eight years that I have been doing TNR on my own with no outside funding. Those cats would not otherwise have been trapped and euthanized by the City. If there were no support for TNR, the result would simply be that less people would be able to afford to do TNR on their own. So without the support from TNR, we simply have exponentially more cats in existence, starving, suffering, and being euthanized (also at a cost to the City).

I appeal to your compassion, your humanity, and your duty to represent the interests of the population as whole rather than heavily-funded, special interest groups.

I thank you for your time and service.

Sincerely,

Kitty Bubs Kennedy

1539 N. Serrano Ave.

Los Angeles, CA 90027

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

K R <kamar93@yahoo.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 6:37 AM
Reply-To: K R <kamar93@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: Straycatalliance Info <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Karen Rodecki

3933 West 8th Street

Los Angeles, CA 90005

(310) 953-1353

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program!

Krista Switzer <kristaswitzer@live.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 10:57 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
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I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Thank you,

Krista Switzer
1117 N. Orange Dr.
760-936-3635

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

I support of TNR

Kristin Chaney <kmchaney@hotmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 4:52 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

● Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets.

● According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies, such as trap and kill employed by the City of LA are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available, spaying and neutering more cats.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Kristin Chaney
1811 Whitley Ave #401
LA, CA 90028
812-202-9102

Sent from my iPhone, please excuse typos

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

KK <babyjane001@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 12:06 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Dr. Rebstock,

I am writing to you to express my absolute support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I do not want my hard-earned taxes to go towards the killing of community cats that end up in shelters. The feral cat problem is a people problem.

I have volunteered with a non-profit organization for 5 years and have been involved with the trap-neuter-return program in addition to the other programs at my rescue. I have found that the TNR program has had the most positive impact on me because I see the positive impact TNR has on the community. TNR works and these cats deserve to live out the rest of their lives in peace, without the ability to mate. I also believe strongly in education. When I go out on a trapping what I hear the most from our community partners is "I had no idea this was an option." If people aren't aware of what's possible in their neighborhoods it will never change.

This is a win-win for the city and the free-roaming cats. The fact that a difference has been by my organization and all of the other TNR organizations without funding means that even more can be done WITH funding.

Thank you,
Kristina Kontor
323-570-2104
Los Angeles, CA 90046

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Kristine Riccardi <gizmotoall@aol.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 7:58 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods byreducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Kristine Riccardi
15245 SW Jasper Ln.
Beaverton, OR 97007
503-577-3066

Sent from my iPad

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
Public Health

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HEALTH AGENCY

BARBARA FERRER, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.Ed.
Director

JEFFREY D. GUNZENHAUSER, M.D., M.P.H.
Interim Health Officer

CYNTHIA A. HARDING, M.P.H.
Chief Deputy Director

313 North Figueroa Street, Room 806
Los Angeles, California 90012
TEL (213) 240-8117 • FAX (213) 975-1273

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Third District

Janice Hahn
Fourth District

Kathryn Barger
Fifth District

November 6, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th floor, MS939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Jan Green Rebstock:

This letter is written to express the Department of Public Health's (DPH) concerns about the City of Los Angeles' proposal to endorse the Trap-Neuter-Vaccinate-Return (TNR) process. The current proposal does not fully address the sanitation issues and potential for disease transmission presented by having large numbers of free-roaming cats in residential neighborhoods, commercial sectors, or adjacent to school campuses, parks, beaches, or public lands. We request that during the environmental review process, the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering review the potential public health risks associated with the proposed Citywide Cat Program and identify how they may be mitigated. Some of the more serious public health risks are highlighted in the paragraphs that follows.

The presence of free roaming cats alone is not a violation of the County Health Code, but DPH becomes involved with them when there are public complaints about excessive cat feces or fleas, or during disease investigations. DPH then is required to take action to protect the community.

Cat feces may carry a variety of parasites or bacteria that may infect people or other animals. However, practical experience has shown TNR programs frequently do not address the problem of fecal accumulation, neither where the cat colony resides, nor on neighboring properties and residences within the roaming range of the colony. This lack of sanitation could potentially affect as much as 15 standard-sized residential properties within the immediate vicinity of the colony's feeding location.

Our Department also regularly receives complaints from frustrated residents who are unable to eliminate fleas in their yards due to the repeated presence of free-roaming cats from neighboring properties. Aside from limiting the ability of residents and their children to enjoy outdoor time in their yards, flea infestations increase the risk of human and pet exposure to flea-borne typhus in areas where cats congregate.

A third area of public health concern is that the free-feeding of feral cats frequently attracts wildlife. The mixing of cats and opossums increases local flea-borne typhus risk. In addition, other animals such as raccoons, coyotes, skunks and rodents may be attracted to the feeding stations, increasing opportunities for the spread of diseases not only to the cats, but also to people and pets in the neighborhood.

Additional information about potential public health risks and recommendations is available in the attached documents. We urge you to carefully consider these public health issues while conducting the environmental review process, and ensure that steps are taken to protect residents from fleas, flea-borne typhus and other potential zoonotic diseases if the program is implemented. We ask the city include education of both TNR volunteers and the public about associated public health risks and steps that should be taken to mitigate them. We also ask the city to consider strategies to prohibit feeding of wildlife that present a threat to public safety including the free-feeding of feral cats. Finally, we advise the city to consider strategies to prohibit all feeding of feral cats at facilities where vulnerable human populations are located.

If you need additional information, please feel free to contact Dr. Karen Ehnert, Director of our Veterinary Public Health Program at (213) 989-7060.

Sincerely,

Barbara Ferrer, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.Ed.
Director

BF:JDG:ke

Recommendations for Addressing Flea Infestations and Fecal Accumulation Related to Free-Roaming Cats

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL CARE AND CONTROL

The presence of free-roaming cats can occasionally result in flea infestations and fecal accumulation in the areas where the cats congregate. The following recommendations are presented to assist property owners, land managers, and other responsible parties in addressing these issues.

Addressing Flea Infestations

Fleas are important public health pests and all efforts should be made to prevent pets and yards from becoming infested. The cat flea, *Ctenocephalides felis* (Bouche), is the most common flea infesting dogs, cats, and opossums in Los Angeles County. Besides being the intermediate host of the common tapeworm of dogs and cats, it will also readily feed on the blood of humans, producing irritation and allergic dermatitis. Most significantly it can transmit the organism that causes flea-borne typhus.

In almost all instances, successful flea control includes not only the treatment of infested pets, but also the thorough treatment of all areas where flea breeding is occurring. Any areas where the pet spends a considerable amount of time will produce “hot spots” of infestation that require special attention. For additional information on the biology and behavior of fleas please refer to our bulletin *Controlling Fleas of Dogs and Cats*.

When pets become infested with fleas, various treatments such as flea-dips, sprays and other applications, and feed-through control in the form of an additive to their food can be effective in eliminating and preventing infestations. It can be difficult to effectively manage flea infestations that result from the continued presence of free-roaming cats because it may be difficult or impossible to include the cats as part of the control program. Under such conditions, all attempts should be made to routinely treat the areas where the cats spend the greatest portion of their time.

Removal and Cleanup of Accumulated Fecal Material

Cat feces may be infected with roundworms or an organism that causes the disease known as toxoplasmosis. Cats become infected by eating infected hosts such as rodents and birds, or directly by exposure to the feces of infected cats. The parasites can then be passed in the cats’ feces. Appropriate disposal of fecal material is important. Once an environment is contaminated with either of these organisms, it can remain infective for long periods of time under the right conditions.

It is important to take precautions when removing cat feces from the yard. Wear gloves during cleanup or when gardening and during any contact with soil or sand because it might be contaminated with cat feces that contain the infective organisms. Also, keep outdoor sandboxes covered.

Do not flush cat feces or permit feces to be washed into roadside gutters/storm drains by hosing down driveways or yards. The Monterey Bay Aquarium and others in California have expressed concern about the organism that causes toxoplasmosis. These concerns lead to an amendment to the California Fish and Game Code that declares several types of pollution caused by urban runoff are harmful to sea otters. Scientific studies point to links between cat feces, the pathogen that causes toxoplasmosis, and sea otter mortality. All efforts should be made to prevent contamination of ocean waters by protecting the water quality in the sea otters' natural habitat. Always dispose of fecal material by placing it in an eco-friendly bag, tying it tightly, and putting it in the garbage can where it can be safely contained within a landfill.

Recommendations to Discourage Free-Roaming Cats

You have the right to enjoy your yard and to protect your health and that of your pets. However, it is your responsibility to use only humane methods to solve the problem. The following are recommendations that may discourage free-roaming cats from entering your yard.

Determine why the cats may be attracted to your yard and eliminate those conditions. Bird feeders not only attract birds, but cats as well. Make sure trash cans are securely covered and quickly remove any food your outdoor pets do not immediately consume.

Observe the areas where the cats congregate and take simple steps to discourage the use of those areas. Trim beneath vegetation, repair/replace ventilation vents to prevent cats from hiding in crawl spaces beneath structures, and keep doors to out buildings secure.

Check with pet supply stores, garden centers, or the internet for commercial cat repellents. Other suggestions include attaching a rigid thin wire to the top of a fence or barrier wall where cats enter the yard, or plant herbs such as coleus or blue rue that have odors that are reported to repel cats.

For areas where cats want to dig, ornamental pebbles may be an effective deterrent. Avoid those that are very round or smooth, as they make a great cat bed. Small-gauge chicken wire can also be buried under a light layer of dirt or mulch to prevent digging. Landscape sprinklers set on a staggered schedule may also act as a deterrent.

For more information, please visit the websites of the
Department of Public Health and the Department of Animal Care and Control:

http://publichealth.lacounty.gov

http://animalcare.lacounty.gov

County Policies Relating to Free-Roaming Cats

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL CARE AND CONTROL

There are two County agencies involved in responding to public complaints about free-roaming cats and the frequently associated problems of accumulated fecal material and flea infestations: the Department of Public Health (DPH), and the Department of Animal Care and Control (DACC). DPH responds to residents' complaints and determines whether site conditions represent a public health risk or public nuisance. DACC receives free-roaming cats in its six shelters. Both DPH and DACC address cat-related problems only in response to complaints from the public, and neither of these departments engage in the routine trapping and removal of free-roaming cats.

Potential Public Health Risks

Fleas have been associated worldwide with emerging human infections including flea-borne typhus caused by the bacterium *Rickettsia felis*. Cat fleas, *Ctenocephalides felis,* regularly infest dogs, cats and opossums in Southern California. Since 2006, Los Angeles and Orange Counties have had 176 reported human cases of this disease; all but one of the cases has been linked to the cat flea. While flea-borne typhus is treatable and rarely fatal, it is debilitating; most reported cases within Los Angeles County have required hospitalization.

The accumulation of fecal material also poses a potential risk of disease. Infectious agents in animal feces may be acquired as a result of direct contact with the animal, its feces or contaminated surfaces, or ingestion of food, dirt or sand contaminated with feces. The parasitic diseases include toxoplasmosis, cryptosporidiosis, giardiasis, roundworm, and hookworm. With many of these diseases, certain groups are at higher risk of serious disease or complications; these include the very young and the elderly, and persons with immune system weakness caused by medications, cancer treatment, HIV, and pregnancy.

Toxoplasmosis is caused by *Toxoplasma gondii,* an infectious organism found in cat feces. In the United States, research documented in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Study (1999-2004) estimates that 11% of humans 12 years and older have been infected with this organism. Although infection usually does not cause symptoms, individuals infected with HIV or transplant recipients on immune-suppressive therapy can develop a deadly form of encephalitis. If infection occurs for the first time during pregnancy, the parasite can cross the placenta, possibly leading to severe consequences including miscarriage or death of the fetus. Up to 2% of humans infected with this organism after birth develop eye disease. Another disease, toxocariasis, is caused by accidental ingestion of cat roundworm eggs which are shed in cat feces. The parasite may migrate through tissue, causing damage to the various organs including the eyes. The cat hookworm larva may penetrate human skin and cause irritation as it migrates; however, it does not mature to adulthood in the human host. Giardiasis and cryptosporidiosis are diarrheal diseases easily transmitted from animal feces. Cryptosporidiosis is particularly dangerous and can be life-threatening in immunocompromised persons; there is no effective treatment for this disease.

Several harmful bacteria can be transmitted in animal feces or fecally contaminated objects, surfaces, food, and water. The most common fecal pathogens are salmonella and campylobacter. These cause diarrhea, fever and abdominal pain; illness can be severe and rarely even fatal in some individuals.

Department of Public Health Response to Complaints

The presence of free-roaming cats, by itself, is not a violation of the County Health Code. However, when DPH finds, in response to a complaint from the public, a flea infestation or accumulation of feces, a Notice of Violation is issued to the property owner/responsible party to abate these conditions. In response to a Notice of Violation, the responsible party may elect to trap the cats themselves or with the assistance of a licensed pest control company and surrender the cats to a local shelter. Alternatively the responsible party may choose to chemically control the fleas on the cats and in the yard and regularly dispose of fecal material where there is a risk of human infection. In either case, DPH considers the Notice of Violation to be complied with as long as the conditions which presented the potential health risk or public nuisance have been abated. DPH does not trap cats from public or private property, nor does DPH require the responsible party to trap and eliminate cats from affected properties.

Department of Animal Care and Control's Jurisdiction and Policies

The Department of Animal Care and Control's jurisdiction over animals in Los Angeles County is limited geographically to the unincorporated areas of the County and to the 50 cities it contracts with to provide animal care and control services. Other animal care and control agencies within the County may respond to challenges raised by free-roaming cats differently.

DACC does not usually trap cats unless they are sick, injured, or have bitten a member of the public. The majority of cats in County shelters are cats that have been surrendered to DACC by private owners who can no longer care for their cats, or by property owners who remove cats causing a nuisance on their property. All cats brought to County shelters are examined, treated, and are held for the period required by law. With some exceptions, cats are required to be held for six days, pending retrieval by their owners or adoption by the public or rescue organization, but many healthy, adoptable cats are held much longer. In the event a cat required to be held at a shelter is not retrieved by its owner or adopted, the County will, as a last resort, euthanize the cat.

DACC may order a property owner to reduce the number of animals to the legally allowed number of animals. In the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County and in many of the contract cities, a property owner may legally keep three cats, or up to five cats if all cats are spayed and neutered and live primarily indoors. Citations may be issued for failure to comply with this order.

The County of Los Angeles encourages all pet owners to act responsibly and have their cats vaccinated, microchipped, treated regularly for fleas, spayed or neutered, and confined to the owner's property. All persons interested in adopting a cat from a Los Angeles County shelter are warmly encouraged to do so.

For more information, please visit the websites of the Department of Public Health and the Department of Animal Care and Control:

http://publichealth.lacounty.gov

http://animalcare.lacounty.gov

04/06/11

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR Project

1 message

larrybock@aol.com <larrybock@aol.com> Tue, Sep 19, 2017 at 8:13 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

TNR (Trap,Neuter,Return) is EFFECTIVE & humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanely.

Friends and neighbors of mine have been doing TNR for 20 years and I have seen a difference in my neighborhood with the community cats — there are fewer now & My friends were able to place kittens and the tame strays.

Though I realize the various bird groups who sued the City of Los Angeles are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, studies have not shown this to be true. The number one reason bird and other wildlife populations are suffering in California (and the world over) is habitat destruction and climate change, both caused by humans.

TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats or coyotes or raccoons or any other creature the bird groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

Sincerely,

Larry Bock

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

Larry Stalnaker <lowrider3111@yahoo.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 6:24 AM
Reply-To: Larry Stalnaker <lowrider3111@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock,
It has come to my attention that LA has been re-evaluating the use of TNR due to opposition from bird advocacy groups. They falsely state that TNR is ineffective. It is not. LA shelters show that TNR is reducing the percentage of cats that are euthanized. The opposition wants all the feral cats to be killed. Not only is this inhumane but it just does not work. More cats move into vacated spaces & reproduce. It is an endless battle. Capturing & killing cats is more expensive than TNR, thus costing the city more money. Please consider my comments as you are re-evaluating. And please keep TNR in Los Angeles.
Thank you.
Marilyn Evenson
A concerned animal advocate in Ohio

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

public comment for EIR Content

lesneff@aol.com <lesneff@aol.com> Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 8:50 AM
To: Jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: jkardatzke@google.com, purrrsona@gmail.com, njcolville@gmail.com, chris97655@gmail.com, leslie@marell-lawfirm.com, diane_corbett1@yahoo.com

Subject: Cat Program - Public Comment for EIR Content

Peter Zippi Memorial Fund Inc. is a cat rescue organization located in Los Angeles county. We regularly rescue cats & kittens from various Los Angeles city shelters, mainly the LAAS Harbor facility in San Pedro. Our focus is on special needs cats. We also provide spay/neuter vouchers to anybody who requests them which offset part of the cost for domestic animal surgeries, and the full cost for free-roaming cats. When we learned of the injunction on the Citywide Cat Program that Los Angeles had initiated, we were shocked and disheartened. The Program aligns strongly with our own spay/neuter initiatives and we were originally excited to see the amazing city of Los Angeles get behind such a worthwhile cause like this. It is very unfortunate that a few misguided individuals were able to derail something that was clearly only going to provide a benefit to Los Angeles taxpayers and animals residing within the city. We do, however, respect the judicial system and the process that must be followed as a result of this unfortunate event. We want to ensure that when the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is prepared, that those preparing it have the information they need to do so properly.

The most important point is that the cats in question are already residing in Los Angeles. The EIR is not about the impact that these cats have on the environment by residing in Los Angeles. The EIR is about the impact that would be caused by trapping them, sterilizing them and then returning them to the environment from which they came, which is commonly referred to as Trap, Neuter and Return (TNR). The environmental impact from the Citywide Cat Program is equivalent to the environmental impact of TNR. Since TNR is a 3 stage process, if one analyzes each of the three stages and the impact from them, the aggregate of that will be the overall impact.

Trapping the animals involves placing traps at locations of known free-roaming cat colonies. These traps are monitored by the individuals that put them there and only exist temporarily while the animal is being lured into the trap. After the cat is trapped, the trap is removed with the cat, leaving no trace behind of what has occurred, except that one cat has been removed from the environment. Most will agree that this is an environmental benefit. We can try to quantify this effect, and in doing so we will use positive values to indicate environmental benefit. We can quantify the environmental impact of removing a singular free-roaming cat as the value C, which implies the environmental impact of trapping a free-roaming cat is +C.

Sterilizing (or neutering/spaying) of the animals clearly has no environmental impact that should be of concern. This happens outside the bounds of the areas of interest, and this is not an EIR about the impacts of spay/neuter surgeries in general. There is absolutely no one in favor of suspending sterilization of animals at a larger scale due to the environmental impact of it. We can consider the environmental impact of the surgeries themselves to be zero.

Returning the cats to where they came is the final stage which needs to be evaluated. Since this is simply the inverse of trapping the cat, this value can be quantified as -C.

To determine the overall environmental impact we need to aggregate +C and -C. As we all know from basic algebra:

$$C-C=0$$

A simple, yet scientifically valid conclusion is that there is zero environmental impact from this Program at all. However, in this case the +C and -C are not always exactly cancelling each other out, so it's not this simple. The difference being that the cat in question is now sterilized and potentially vaccinated or treated for other conditions such as fleas, worms, etc. Common sense dictates that anything relating to vaccinations or other treatments are clearly beneficial. Sterilization also has the impact of removing the cats ability to create offspring, which has the effect of removing more potential -C effects from occurring in the future. There will also be cases where the -C effect does not even occur. When a cat is trapped, if it is capable of being domesticated, the cat is sometimes taken in by an animal rescue organization and is then put up for adoption. When these cases occur, there is no -C component of the equation and there is then an environmental benefit from trapping the cat. To quantify this further, we can use V as a factor which indicates the fraction of cats that are vaccinated or treated after trapping and ultimately returned (implies $V<1$). We can use D as a factor that indicates the decrease in environmental impact a vaccinated and/or treated cat has (implies $D<1$). We can use A to indicate the percentage of cats which were not released back into the environment as a result of adoption to homes instead (implies $A<1$). We can use X to indicate the average number of offspring the cat may have produced (implies $X>0$). Therefore the overall environmental impact becomes:

$$C-C*(1-A)*(1-V)-C*(1-A)*V*D+C*X$$

Which in English is the environmental benefit of removing a cat C, the environmental impact of trapped cats that were not adopted and not vaccinated $C*(1-A)*(1-V)$, the environmental impact of trapped cats that were not adopted but were vaccinated and their modified environmental effect $C*(1-A)*V*D$, and the environmental benefit of the reduction in future offspring $X*C$. Which is equivalent to after factoring:

$$C*(1+X)-C*(1-A)*(1-V(1-D)$$

This looks complicated, and difficult to actually assess real values to, but there's a critical point here. The following will mathematically be less than one because A, V and D are all less than one:

$$(1-A)*(1-V*(1-D))<1$$

We also know that X will always be a positive value. Therefore the overall equation will always evaluate to a positive value. This means that mathematically, one can prove that TNR can only be providing a positive environmental impact.

Overall, this is clear and straightforward. Trapping a cat, sterilizing it and returning it to where it came from has zero negative environmental impact relative to simply leaving the cat where it is, which is the baseline comparisons must be made against. The only potential impact is positive when there are cases that the cat is adopted out to a home rather than returned to the environment, as well as potential positive effects from vaccinations or other treatments.

There is also a valid argument for the environmental impact if this Program is not allowed to resume. In that case, the lack of sterilization of cats will provide a negative environmental impact due to the increase in populations that sterilization would prevent. This is equivalent to $-C*X$. It is quite ironic that those who filed the misguided lawsuit to cause the injunction are likely causing a negative environmental impact now because of the injunction, and the increases in free-roaming cat populations that are currently occurring.

The Peter Zippi Memorial Fund strongly encourages those preparing the EIR to consider the above information and come to a clear conclusion that if there is any environmental impact from the Program, it is clearly a positive one and has no negative consequences whatsoever.

Respectfully submitted,
Leslie Neff
President Peter Zippi Memorial Fund Inc
310-379-1264
www.peterzippifund.org

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

LAAS Cat Program

catnose1@aol.com <catnose1@aol.com> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 11:49 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello Dr. Rebtock,

What are your estimates of the length and costs, if any, of expected litigation based on the proposed program?

Thank you very much,
Laura Beth Heisen

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan: Overturn the injunction

1 message

Laura Huffman <superliberalgirl@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 5, 2017 at 9:18 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

To Whom it May Concern,

I cannot imagine the flawed logic that was used to impose an injunction on the spay/neutering of community cats in the City of Los Angeles, but it's well past time it was overturned. I mean, hasn't there been enough suffering caused by neglect and chronic overpopulation already?

I'm a resident of the city of Los Angeles, and I support the Cat Plan.

Thank You,
Laura Huffman
Playa Vista, Ca

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Laura W oods <lauramwoods13@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 7:47 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Laura Woods

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Lauren Andrews <laurenwhite1220@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 5:22 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I am writing to you in hopes of expressing my support for the 2017 Los Angeles City Cat Program which I am strongly in favor of and would like to see implemented into action as a citywide program.

As a taxpayer, I would also like to see city facilities used for educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. I also support the proposed increase to 5 cats per household.

I find it important that this program includes adjustments to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter these free-roaming cats and I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I would love to see this citywide Cat Program happen for our community animals.

Thanks for your time,

Lauren Andrews
23314 Western Ave. Unit D, Harbor City, CA, 90710
408-455-8186

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Lauren Gardiner <laurengardiner76@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 4:18 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Lauren Gardiner
1701 Clinton St., #313
Los Angeles, CA 90026
(323) 697-6070

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

lauren ross <ialaross@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 1:59 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program. My own cat, Remmington, is a rescue, who was part of a Trap/Neuter/Release (TNR) program before he was later rescued from the Culver City oil fields and then adopted by myself. (I know this because his ear was marked after he was neutered and released again). He's been part of our family for 8 years now and we can't imagine life without him.

Obviously I do not support the killing of cats or dogs in shelters, but I do understand that we have serious overpopulation issue. TNR programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

All Best,

Lauren A. Ross and cat Remmington Ross-Ernst

2556 Rinconia Drive

Los Angeles, CA

90068

--
Lauren A. Ross

laurenaross.studio
MFA, California College of the Arts, 2016
MA, Visual and Critical Studies, The School of the Art Institute of Chicago, 2011

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

lamcrae59@aol.com <lamcrae59@aol.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 10:14 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
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I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a Los Angeles County resident and taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

Laurie A. McRae
425 N. Pasadena Avenue, Glendora, CA 91741
626-755-3901

lamcrae59@aol.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Tig <tigris32@yahoo.com> Sun, Oct 22, 2017 at 10:17 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. Not only am I a resident of the city, most weekends I spend volunteering at Best Friends Pet Adoption Center in Mission Hills. Most of my free time is dedicated to bottle feeding kittens at BFLA that are too young to be adopted out. I've also seen first hand, from contacts I work with, the amount of red-listed kitties in our shelters.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. I am astounded that this year, we brought in over 3000 underage kittens to the BFLA nursery. That's just one facility. My mind boggles thinking of how many thousands and thousands of unwanted kittens are produced as a result of free-roaming cats in the community. Spaying/neutering of these cats will, without a doubt, have a favorable impact. I am convinced that TNR programs work, and am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I absolutely do NOT support the senseless killing of community cats in shelters. We need to proactively address the root of the issue, not react to the outcome. I am convinced that the spaying and neutering of free-roaming cats in our communities will dramatically lessen the amount of unwanted cats in our city, which will also dramatically lessen the amount of kitties ending up in our city shelters. Less kitties in the shelters means less will be euthanized just because there is no space.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I do support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Lee Turner
9550 Tujunga Canyon Blvd., Tujunga
818-951-3826

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

Leigh Manacher <lmanacher@icloud.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 9:04 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
Via email Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As residents of the city of Los Angeles, we are writing to express strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

We are very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

We also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As residents and city taxpayers, we support funding the Citywide Cat Program because we want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

We support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Leigh Manacher + Family
7261 Outpost Cove Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90068
3238508077

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Leilani W ebster <Leilani.Webster@tristargroup.net> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 6:38 AM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

Leilani Webster
Claims Supervisor
TRISTAR Risk Management
Office: 562-506-0300 Ext.1734
Fax: 562-981-0804
Leilani.Webster@tristargroup.net

Mailing Address:
PO Box 2805
Clinton, IA 52733-2805

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.
This e-mail message and any documents attached to it are confidential and may contain information that is i) privileged and confidential, and/or ii) protected from disclosure by various federal and state laws, including the HIPAA Privacy Rule (45 C.F.R., Part 164). This information is intended to be used solely by the entity(ies) or individual(s) to whom this message is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, i) please be advised that any disclosure, use, dissemination, forwarding, printing, or copying of this message and/or its contents without the sender's written permission is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful, ii) please notify the sender immediately by return e-mail or call the sender at the phone number stated above, and iii) delete this message.
Thank you.
.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

City Cat Plan

Lenore Zeuthen <lenorezeuthen@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 11:47 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Green Rebstock,

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potenal en vironmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the posiv e impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity.

Trap-neuter-return has achieved sustained populaon dr aw-downs of feral and free-roaming cats in other parcipa ng cies:

San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reducon in f eline intake and a 65% reducon in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 a. er instung a c omprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

I am advocang f or municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an esma ted 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.

- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and ki ens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indicaon tha t the current, reacv e strategies employed in dealing with the city 's unwanted cats are neither humane nor e ffecv e and the number of cats has increased.

These stas cs demons trate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizaons, as w ell as small community groups, are making a dent but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revoluonar y progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the ciz ens of San Jose. The community cannot effecv ely curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proacv e, broad-based educaon, and funding f or spay/neuter and TNR.

Furthermore, I acknowledge health concerns regarding cat feces. Wouldn't it make sense to simply reduce the cat populaon humanely and sustainably? I have also heard concern regarding fleas; aside from the fact that mulple animal species c arry fleas and it is short-sighted to target one species alone, fleas are easily controlled. I care for a feral cat on my apartment building's property: I trapped, neutered and returned him; I also had him vaccinated and now provide monthly flea treatment to him in his food. "Mallomar" is healthy, clean and cared for.

Los Angeles has the potenal t o become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat populaon, shelt er intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on our streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide inia v e.

Sincerely,
Lenore Zeuthen
701 South Gramercy Drive #302
Los Angeles, CA 90005
310.383.4887
--
Lenore Zeuthen
310.383.4887

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

L Lee <code537@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 3:58 PM
Reply-To: "code537@yahoo.com" <code537@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR. I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

Although I am not a resident of L.A. City, I've been called upon time and time again to help with unthinkable feral cat situations where residents angry at the ever growing community cat population take matters into their own hands. Uncontrolled colonies will only see litters of kittens being born by the weeks during kitten season. I bought traps on my own money and watched online videos to help wherever I can. TNR is humane process of stabilizing the population without the hypocrisy of looking the other way.

Regards,
Lesley Lee
626-237-1221
535 E. Chestnut Avenue,
San Gabriel, CA 91776

Jeffrey Mausner
6222 Amigo Ave.
Tarzana, CA 91335
Phone: 310-617-8100
Email: Jeff@MausnerLaw.com

October 7, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock, Environmental Supervisor II
Christopher Adams
Bureau of Engineering
Department of Public Works
City of Los Angeles

Gilberto Ruiz, Senior Project Manager
Tanvi Lal, Project Manager
ICF

Re: Los Angeles Citywide Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock, Mr. Ruiz, Ms. Lal, and Mr. Adams:

I am writing this letter on my own behalf, not on behalf of the Neighborhood Council.

It was good meeting you at the Scoping meeting at the East Valley Animal Shelter on September 28. Thank you for speaking with me and the others at the meeting, and taking our input, regarding the scoping process for the Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

I believe that Trap Neuter Return (TNR) is the humane and civilized way to deal with free roaming cats. The way that the Urban Wildlands Group, Audubon Society, and the other plaintiffs in the lawsuit want to do it, by mass slaughtering of free roaming cats, is horrific, inhumane, and contrary to a civilized society.

I am absolutely astounded that so-called environmental groups would advocate the wholesale killing of thousands of cats. But of course, that is exactly what the

entire lawsuit and injunction is about. Urban Wildlands, along with the Audubon Society and other plaintiffs, should be ashamed of the position they have taken in support of killing animals. They and their injunction are responsible for the death of thousands of cats.

Urban Wildlands, Audubon Society, and the other plaintiffs are costing the City hundreds of thousands of dollars, by requiring this EIR, money that could be used to spay/neuter thousands of cats, which would deal with this issue.

I request that the Environmental Impact Report consider the morality of the alternative solution for free roaming cats proposed by Urban Wildlands and Audubon. While mass extermination may be more efficient or cost less (and of course that isn't a given -- hence the reason for the EIR), the inhumanity of that, and the effect it will have on millions of citizens of our City and throughout the world, should be considered. How will it look if Los Angeles deals with free roaming cats by killing them all rather than using a civilized method. Also consider the impact of having to kill these cats on the employees of Los Angeles Animal Services Department who have to carry out this edict. The City provides counseling for employees of LAAS who carry out killings of animals at the Shelters; how much more will this cost if they have to unnecessarily kill tens of thousands of cats.

The opponents of Trap, Neuter Return (TNR) make much of their claim that a certain percentage of free roaming cats would have to be spay/neutered to have an impact on the population. This is a red herring. Even if true, wouldn't the same be true for the percentage of free roaming cats that have to be killed? Isn't it better to spay/neuter them rather than kill them?

A possible suggestion for the scope of the EIR: A person at the Animal Welfare Committee meeting suggested that the EIR could include a study of the impact on the number of rats in the City if free roaming cats are killed rather than neutered and returned.

I would also like to respond to several things that Travis Longcore of the Urban Wildlands Group said in his letter to David Zaft, President of the Board of Animal Services Commissioners at the time, dated November 7, 2016.

Longcore's criticism of the goal of reducing "euthanasia" of cats in City Shelters (page 3) is perverse. (His use of the term "euthanasia" is incorrect. Euthanasia is defined as: killing or permitting the death of hopelessly sick or injured animals in a relatively painless way for reasons of mercy. See Merriam Webster.) What he is advocating is actually the killing of cats, not euthanasia. That is, in particular, the case when there is a readily available alternative to the killing, like TNR. Contrary

to what Longcore says, the City of Los Angeles, City Council, L.A. Animal Services, and the Board of Animal Services Commissioners should be commended for wanting to reduce the killing of cats in the City Animal Shelters.

Longcore's criticism of Brenda Barnette for not immediately killing cats at the end of the minimum hold period, possibly to explore alternatives to killing them such as adoption or rescue, is also perverse. Not only does Longcore want more cats killed at the City Shelters, he wants them killed more quickly. The reason to kill them more quickly? To save a little money. How about withdrawing the lawsuit and injunction -- that will save the City $800,000, the expected cost of the EIR.

Longcore concludes: "The primary goal of any stray/feral cat program, both from an environmental perspective and a humane perspective, should be to reduce the number of unowned cats in the most efficient way. TNR programs simply have not been shown to do that. They can reduce the number of cats that are euthanized at shelters, because those cats are released outside, shifting the burden onto the environment and residents of the community. But sterilization of a tiny fraction of outdoor cats does not reduce the overall impact of unowned free-roaming cats on the environment." Longcore letter, page 8.

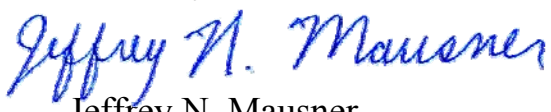
What Longcore overlooks is that the specific cats that are spay/neutered, living-breathing animals, aren't killed, and they won't produce any more feral cats because they are neutered. That is what should be done from a "humane perspective."

And if it is true, as Longcore states, that spay/neutering the small percentage of cats that are brought in to the Shelters will have no effect on the overall feral cat population, why will killing the same number of cats have such an effect?

What Longcore and these "environmental" groups are advocating is not in any way humane. It is completely inhumane. Furthermore, by pursuing the lawsuit and injunction, they are requiring the City to expend $800,000 to conduct the EIR. Because of their unreasonable position, it has to be done. I certainly hope the City will never provide any funding or benefits to the plaintiffs in the lawsuit after requiring the City to spend this money.

Once again, thank you to the City of Los Angeles, the City Council, Los Angeles Animal Services Department, the Board of Animal Services Commissioners, and the Department of Public Works for your work on this important project.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey N. Mausner

cc: Councilmember Bob Blumenfield
Svetlana Pravina
John Popoch

Councilmember Paul Koretz
James Bickhart
Elaine De Leon

Brenda Barnette, General Manager
Dana Brown, Assistant General Manager
Louis Dedeaux, Acting Assistant General Manager
Los Angeles Animal Services Department

Commission President Larry Gross
Commission Vice President Olivia Garcia
Commissioner Layne David Dicker
Commissioner Alisa Finsten
Commissioner Roger Wolfson
Los Angeles Board of Animal Services Commissioners

TARZANA NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 571016
TARZANA, CA 91357
(818) 921-4992
tnc@tarzananc.org

October 7, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock, Environmental Supervisor II
Christopher Adams
Bureau of Engineering
Department of Public Works
City of Los Angeles

Gilberto Ruiz, Senior Project Manager
Tanvi Lal, Project Manager
ICF

Re: Los Angeles Citywide Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock, Mr. Ruiz, Ms. Lal, and Mr. Adams:

It was nice meeting you at the Scoping meeting at the East Valley Animal Shelter on September 28. Thank you for speaking with me and the others at the meeting, and taking our input, regarding the scoping process for the Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

As I advised you at the Scoping meeting, on September 26, 2017, at its regularly scheduled public meeting, the Tarzana Neighborhood Council (TNC) Board passed the following motion:

> **Council File 17-0413 Resolved: The TNC Board approves the Animal Welfare Committee's request to file a CIS in support of Council File 17-0413 directing the appropriate city departments to prepare an EIR to allow reconsideration of a proposed Citywide Cat Program that applies to all "free roaming cats" including feral cats and stray cats, utilizing the Project Description as detailed in the**

April 11, 2017 Department of Animal Services (DAS) report. The Animal Welfare Committee Chair is authorized to communicate this resolution to Brenda Barnette, Dana Brown and Louis Dedeaux of the Animal Services Dept., the Board of Animal Services Commissioners, Councilmembers Koretz and Blumenfield, and at public meetings for the scoping process.

The agenda containing this resolution is attached. (Please see page 5 of the attachments, paragraph 15.) This resolution was passed unanimously, with only 1 abstention by a new Board Member who was not familiar with the issues. This resolution was previously passed unanimously by the TNC Animal Welfare Committee. (Please see page 9 of the attachments.)

Thank you to all of you for your work on this EIR.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey N. Mausner

Jeffrey Mausner
Board of Directors and 2nd Vice President,
Tarzana Neighborhood Council (TNC)

Chair, TNC Animal Welfare Committee

TNC and Valley Alliance of Neighborhood Councils (VANC) Liaison to Los Angeles Animal Services Dept

Volunteer, West Valley Animal Shelter

cc: Councilmember Bob Blumenfield
Svetlana Pravina
John Popoch
Councilmember Paul Koretz
James Bickhart
Elaine De Leon

Brenda Barnette, General Manager
Dana Brown, Assistant General Manager
Louis Dedeaux, Acting Assistant General Manager
Los Angeles Animal Services Department

Commission President Larry Gross
Commission Vice President Olivia Garcia
Commissioner Layne David Dicker
Commissioner Alisa Finsten
Commissioner Roger Wolfson
Los Angeles Board of Animal Services Commissioners

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Iris Polonsky
Jeff Mausner
Elliot Durant
Barry Edelman

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

TARZANA NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL
P.O. Box 571016
Tarzana, CA 91357

TELEPHONE (818) 921-4992
tnc@tarzananc.org
www.tarzananc.org

TARZANA NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL
BOARD MEETING AGENDA
Tuesday September 26, 2017 7:00 PM
Tarzana Elementary School Auditorium
5726 Topeka Dr
Tarzana, CA 91356

The public is requested to fill out a "**Speaker Card**" to address the Board on any item of the agenda prior to the Board taking action on an item. Comments from the public on Agenda items will be heard only when the respective item is being considered unless a board member requests that it be called out of order. Speakers shall limit their comments to matters relevant to the item on the agenda. The Chair may rule that the speaker is out of order if the comments are not germane to the item under consideration. If multiple speaker cards are submitted on one agenda item, preference will be granted to members of the public who have not spoken previously during the meeting, either during public comment or on another agenda item.
Comments from the public on other matters not appearing on the Agenda that are within the Board's subject matter jurisdiction will be heard during the Public Comment period. Public comment is limited to 2 minutes per speaker, unless waived by the presiding officer of the Board.
As a covered entity under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Los Angeles does not discriminate on the basis of disability and upon request, will provide reasonable accommodation to ensure equal access to its programs, services, and activities. Sign language interpreters, assistive listening devices, or other auxiliary aids and/or services may be provided upon request. To ensure availability of services, please make your request at least 72 hours prior to the meeting you wish to attend by contacting Leonard Shaffer at (818) 921-4992 or by email at tnc@tarzananc.org.

1. Call to Order, Roll Call, Welcoming Remarks and Pledge
2. Remarks by representatives of public officials
3. Public Comments – Comments from the public on non-agenda items within the Board's subject matter jurisdiction. Public comments are limited to two minutes per speaker.
4. Budget Advocate Report
5. Presentation: Food & Water Watch – Proposal to ban drilling and other oil field activities within 2500 feet of residential properties and other specified locations in Los Angeles
6. Discussion and motion - Approval of minutes of **August 22, 2017** meeting.
7. Discussion and motion: Approval of August 2017 expenditures for submission to DONE (MER)
8. Discussion and motion: Approval of Financial Statements as of August 31, 2017
9. Discussion and motion: The TNC Board approves the Executive Committee's recommendation to appoint Susan Rogen to the open South Area Representative board position.
10. Discussion and motion: Resolved: The TNC Board approves the Budget Committee's recommendation regarding the request from the Animal Welfare Committee to purchase a "Bone Pool," a wading pool for dogs, for the use of the Volunteers at the West Valley Shelter for not to exceed $325.00.
11. Discussion and motion: Resolved: The TNC Board approves the Budget Committee's recommendation regarding the request from the Animal Welfare Committee to purchase a canopy for use of the Volunteers at the West Valley Shelter, in the backyard, for not to exceed $325.00.

12. Discussion and motion: Resolved: Based on approval of the above agenda items 10 and 11 above the TNC Board approves a revised budget for the fiscal year July 1, 2017-June 30, 2018 as follows: General and Operational Expenditures $10,080.00, Neighborhood Purpose Grants $550 and Community Improvement Projects $8,928.57, for a total budget of $19,558.57.

Consent Calendar Items; The following items will be passed by consent unless a board member request the item to be pulled for discussion or a member of the public wishes to address the item: 13,14, 15, 16, 18 and 20

13. Discussion and motion: **Council File 17-0002-S66 -** Resolved: The TNC Board approves the Animal Welfare Committee's request to file a CIS supporting Council File 17-0002-S66 regarding AB1199 (the Pet Canine Encounters Protection Act), which will provide training to California peace officers about how to both quickly and safely respond to unexpected situations when encountering a dog, which invaluable training will give them the tools to protect themselves as well as the life of a treasured canine family member. The Animal Welfare Committee Chair is authorized to send a letter to Assemblymember Nazarian informing him of our support for the city's position

14. Discussion and motion: **Council File 17-0170 -** Resolved: The TNC Board approves the Animal Welfare Committee's request to file a CIS in support of Council File 17-0170 re-affirming the city council's goal to make Los Angeles a "no kill" city for all healthy adoptable shelter animals by December 31, 2017. The Animal Welfare Committee Chair is authorized to communicate this resolution to Brenda Barnette, Dana Brown and Louis Dedeaux of the Animal Services Dept., the Board of Animal Services Commissioners, and Councilmembers Koretz and Blumenfield.

15. Discussion and Motion: **Council File 17-0413** Resolved: The TNC Board approves the Animal Welfare Committee's request to file a CIS in support of Council File 17-0413 directing the appropriate city departments to prepare an EIR to allow reconsideration of a proposed Citywide Cat Program that applies to all "free roaming cats" including feral cats and stray cats, utilizing the Project Description as detailed in the April 11, 2017 Department of Animal Services (DAS) report. The Animal Welfare Committee Chair is authorized to communicate this resolution to Brenda Barnette, Dana Brown and Louis Dedeaux of the Animal Services Dept., the Board of Animal Services Commissioners, Councilmembers Koretz and Blumenfield, and at public meetings for the scoping process.

16. Discussion and motion: Resolved: The TNC Board approves the Animal Welfare Committee's request to support the use of all kennels at the West Valley Shelter, including the Training Kennels, Puppy Kennels, and kennels in the Grooming Room, before any healthy, adoptable animals are killed for lack of space at any of the City Shelters. The Animal Welfare Committee Chair is authorized to communicate this resolution to Brenda Barnette, Dana Brown and Louis Dedeaux of the Animal Services Dept., the Board of Animal Services Commissioners, and Councilmembers Koretz and Blumenfield.

17. Discussion and motion: Resolved: The TNC Board approves the Land Use Committee's recommendations regarding the Encino-Tarzana Community Plan update as follows:

1. **Zoning**: Retain the existing zoning throughout the community. Except that properties on the full extent the south side of Ventura Boulevard be zoned commercial.

2. Mixed Use: Encourage mixed use along Ventura and Reseda Boulevards, but require a 16 foot height for first story commercial and retail use.. If so, the allowable building height to be increased to 36 feet except that for properties between Etiwanda Avenue and Wilbur Avenue on the north side of the Ventura Boulevard the allowable height be increased to 51 feet.

3. **Boundary**: Include the portion of Tarzana north of Topham Street/Oxnard Street and south of Victory Boulevard in the Encino-Tarzana Community Plan.

4. Population Increase: Recognizing the need to accommodate increased population, allow an additional story in height and increased FAR in the multi-family zoned portion of Tarzana for properties that require a portion of each new construction or major remodel to include very low income, low income, and moderate income units.

5. Orange Line Stations: Upgrade the existing Orange Line stations, particularly the station at Reseda/Oxnard, to provide restrooms and other amenities such as snack bars.

6. Parks: Explore the possibility of designating the space under the power lines along Crebs Avenue for parks.

7. Major commercial street upgrades: Upgrade the commercial, retail, and office spaces along Ventura and Reseda Boulevards to require increased setback and wider sidewalks to increase pedestrian friendliness for all new construction or major remodel. Install X crosswalks (pedestrian scramble) on Ventura Boulevard at Yolanda Avenue, and at Reseda Boulevard at Burbank. Increase the allowable building height to 36 feet except that for properties between Etiwanda Avenue and Wilbur Avenue on the north side of the boulevard, the allowable height to be increased to 51 feet.

8. Melody Acres footnotes: To maintain the character of the neighborhood, retain the requirement, currently in Footnote 6 of the current Community Plan, to require a 20,000 square foot minimum lot size for properties bounded by Tampa Avenue on the east, Corbin Avenue on the west, Topham Street on the north, and the 101 Freeway on the south. In addition, in that area, retain the rural feeling by waiver of the requirements of the Bureau of Engineering regarding street improvements such as, but not limited to, curbs, gutters, street width, and lighting. Furthermore, retain the horse keeping rights and regulations regarding distance of existing and potential future horse keeping areas from neighboring residences in a way that is consistent with the Municipal Code.

9. Upper story setback. For properties bounded by Tampa Avenue on the east, Corbin Avenue on the west, Topham Street on the north, and the 101 Freeway on the south, and perhaps for all Very Low Residential 1 properties, require upper story front and side setbacks while eliminating the current bonus for these setbacks.

10. Cool roofs. Require the use of "cool roofs" on new construction and remodeling to minimize the heat emitted by rooftops.

11. Tree canopy and use of drought resistant plants. Require that new construction and major remodeling along Ventura Boulevard and Reseda Boulevard plant drought tolerant trees with root barriers along their street frontage and encourage the use of drought resistant plants in all zones.

12. Parking Structures. Consider adding City built parking structures, either above ground or subterranean, near areas of major commercial activity along Ventura Boulevard

18. Discussion and motion: Resolved: The TNC Board approves the Transportation Committee's recommendation that a letter be sent to BSS GM Nazario Sauceda regarding the known, dangerous conditions caused by tree roots lifting the street on Elenita St. between Greenbriar Dr and Valdez Dr and on Greenbriar Dr between Coldstream Terr and Midwick Ln.

19. Discussion and possible motion: Should the TNC create a Special Events Committee and allow the Outreach Committee to concentrate on outreach via social media, email and news media.

20. Discussion and motion: Resolved: The TNC Board approves the Executive Committee's recommendation to send a letter to Governor Brown requesting that he sign AB908 allowing Providence Tarzana Medical Center to delay earthquake retrofitting of the current medical tower until 2022 to allow construction of the new medical tower.

21. Discussion and motion: The TNC Board accepts the resignation of Board member Jon Reich communicated to the Executive Committee via email on August 31, 2017 and thanks him for his many contributions to the TNC.

22. **Committee and other Reports** (General committee reports will be limited to 3 minutes)

- Outreach
- Land Use
- Budget
- Transportation
- Public Safety
- Rules
- Government Action
- Animal Welfare
- DWP MOU
- Budget Representative Report
- VANC Report
- Beautification
- Homeless Representative

23. President's Remarks

- NC Congress
- Guy Bachar

24. Board Member Comment - Comments from Board on subject matters within the Board's jurisdiction Future Agenda Items and other Calendar Events.

25. Adjournment

For more information about the Tarzana Neighborhood Council visit our web site at www.tarzananc.org

In compliance with Government Code section 54957.5, non-exempt writings that are distributed to a majority or all of the board in advance of a meeting, may be viewed at our website by clicking on the following link: http://www.tarzananc.org/board-meetings.php**, or at the scheduled meeting. In addition, if you would like a copy of any record related to an item on the agenda, please contact us at** tnc@tarzananc.org **or 818-921-4992.**

Any materials that may be distributed to a majority of the Board less than 72 hours prior to the above scheduled meeting are available for review by the public at 19040 Vanowen Street, Reseda, CA 91335 or on our website at tnc@tarzananc.org
Process for Reconsideration – Reconsideration of Board actions shall be in accordance with the Tarzana Neighborhood Council bylaws.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

TARZANA
NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL
P.O. Box 571016
Tarzana, CA 91357

TELEPHONE (818) 921-4992
tnc@tarzananc.org
www.tarzananc.org

TARZANA
NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL
C/O Department of Neighborhood Empowerment
200 N. Spring St. Suite 2005
Los Angeles, CA 90012
TELEPHONE (213) 978-1551
Fax (213) 978-1751

TARZANA NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL
ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA

September 11, 2017 at 7:00 pm
Tarzana Child Care Center
5700 Beckford Ave., Tarzana, CA 91356,
Chairman - Jeffrey Mausner
Committee members
Mary Aratounian, Eva Brusa, Lynn Davis, Michael Gross, Shelley Gross, Janet Mausner, Deanna Dylan Scott, Renee Shamloo, and Jennifer Varela

The public is requested to fill out a "**Speaker Card**" to address the Board on any item of the agenda prior to the Board taking action on an item. Comments from the public on Agenda items will be heard only when the respective item is being considered. Comments from the public on other matters not appearing on the Agenda that is within the Board's subject matter jurisdiction will be heard during the Public Comment period. Public comment is limited to 2 minutes per speaker, unless waived by the presiding officer of the Board.
As a covered entity under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Los Angeles does not discriminate on the basis of disability and upon request, will provide reasonable accommodation to ensure equal access to its programs, services, and activities. Sign language interpreters, assistive listening devices, or other auxiliary aids and/or services may be provided upon request. To ensure availability of services, please make your request at least 72 hours prior to the meeting you wish to attend by contacting Leonard Shaffer at (818) 921-4992 or by email at tnc@tarzananc.org.

1. Call to Order and Welcoming Remarks.
2. Approval of Minutes of the May 9, 2017 meeting - *Action Item.*
3. Discussion and possible motion: **Resolved: The Tarzana Neighborhood Council Animal Welfare Committee (TNC AWC) requests that the TNC Board pass a resolution of support for AB 1199, the Pet Canine Encounters Protection Act, send a letter to Assembly Member Nazarian informing him of its support and thanking him for his work on the bill, and file a Community Impact Statement supporting the City Council Resolution supporting this bill, Council File No. 17-0002-S66.**
4. Discussion and possible motion: **Resolved: The Tarzana Neighborhood Council Animal Welfare Committee (TNC AWC) requests that the TNC Board pass a resolution supporting the use of all kennels at the West Valley Animal Shelter, including the Training Kennels, Puppy Kennels, and kennels in the Grooming Room, before any healthy adoptable animals are killed for lack of space at any of the City Shelters, and communicate its support of this use to Brenda Barnette, General Manager of Los Angeles Animal Services, Dana Brown and Louis Dedeaux, Assistant General Managers, and Councilmembers Koretz and Blumenfield.**

5. Discussion and possible motion: **Resolved: The Tarzana Neighborhood Council Animal Welfare Committee (TNC AWC) requests that the TNC Board pass a resolution of support for the implementation of No-Kill of healthy adoptable dogs, cats, and rabbits at the City Animal Shelters by December 31, 2017, communicate its support of this to Brenda Barnette, General Manager of Los Angeles Animal Services, Dana Brown and Louis Dedeaux, Assistant General Managers, and Councilmembers Koretz and Blumenfield, and file a Community Impact Statement in support of the City Council's reaffirmance of this goal, Council File No. 17-0170.**

6. Discussion and possible motion: **Resolved: The Tarzana Neighborhood Council Animal Welfare Committee (TNC AWC) requests that the TNC Board pass a resolution and file a Community Impact Statement in support of City Council File 17-0413, relative to the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in connection with the proposed Citywide Cat Program, which directs appropriate City Departments to prepare an EIR pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act utilizing the Project Description as detailed in the April 11, 2017 Department of Animal Services (DAS) report; communicate its support of this to Brenda Barnette, General Manager of Los Angeles Animal Services, Dana Brown, Assistant General Manager, Councilmembers Koretz and Blumenfield, and the City Attorney's Office; and thank them for their continued support.**

7. Discussion and possible motion regarding **submission of a request to the Budget Committee to purchase a "Bone Pool," a wading pool for dogs, for the use of the Volunteers at the West Valley Shelter, for an amount not to exceed $300.00.** This will allow the dogs to cool off on hot days on the exercise yard.

8. Discussion and possible motion regarding **submission of a request to the Budget Committee to purchase an approximately 12 x 20 foot canopy for the use of the Volunteers at the West Valley Shelter, in the back yard, for an amount not to exceed $300.00.** This will provide shade for the Volunteers when they take the dogs into the back yard. The previous canopy we purchased was for the exercise yard and has proven to be very popular with the Volunteers, shielding them from the sun and providing some relief from the high temperatures.

9. Discussion regarding the killing of dogs, cats, and other animals at the City Animal Shelters.

10. Comments by the Chair and discussion regarding:

a. RFP (Request for Proposals) for the Jefferson Park Animal Shelter.

b. Toffy, dog who was transferred from the West Valley Shelter to the South L.A. Shelter, who has now been rescued.

c. Volunteers at the West Valley Animal Shelter.

d. AB 485, the Pet Rescue and Adoption Act.

11. Public Comments – Comments from the public on non-agenda items within the Committee's subject matter jurisdiction. Public comments are limited to two minutes per speaker.

12. Committee member comments on subject matter within the Committee's jurisdiction.

13. Future agenda items and other calendar events.

14. Adjournment.

For more information about the Tarzana Neighborhood Council and Animal Welfare Committee please visit our web site at www.tarzananc.org,
http://tarzananc.org/committees.php?committee_id=25

For information about the Temporary Animal Foster Parent Program at the West Valley Shelter, and for an application to become a foster parent, please visit:
http://tarzananc.org/committees.php?committee_id=25 and
http://tarzananc.org/docs/1307-1082.pdf
For information about dogs, cats, and rabbits available at the West Valley Animal Shelter, please visit out Featured Shelter Animals page at
http://tarzananc.org/shelter.php?dbshelter_categories_id=1

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In compliance with Government Code section 54957.5, non-exempt writings that are distributed to a majority or all of the committee in advance of a meeting, may be viewed at our website by clicking on the following link: www.tarzananc.org/committees.php?committee_id=4, or at the scheduled meeting. In addition, if you would like a copy of any record related to an item on the agenda, please contact us at tnc@tarzananc.org or 818-921-4992
Process for Reconsideration – Reconsideration of Board actions shall be in accordance with the Tarzana Neighborhood Council bylaws.

Information for Animal Welfare Committee Meeting
September 11, 2017

Item 3: Assembly Bill AB 1199, the Pet Canine Encounters Protection Act. This bill will require mandatory in-service canine encounter training to California peace officers on how to quickly and safely respond to unexpected situations when encountering a dog. The training will teach police officers how to protect themselves without having to kill or severely injure the dog in certain threatening situations.

As stated by the sponsoring organization, Social Compassion in Legislation, it is estimated that every ninety-eight minutes a dog is shot by law enforcement in the United States. This is a devastating situation for both the family and for the police officer involved. See https://www.socialcompassioninlegislation.org/police-canine for more information about AB 1199 and some very disturbing pictures of a police shooting of a dog.

AB 1199 was held in the Appropriations committee in May, based on concern regarding costs. Assemblymember Adrin Nazarian is the bill's author. Texas, Colorado, and Ohio have passed similar legislation.

Item 4: Use of all kennels at the West Valley Animal Shelter, including the Training Kennels, Puppy Kennels, and kennels in the Grooming Room, before any healthy adoptable animals are killed for lack of space at any of the City Shelters. Recently, the West Valley Animal Shelter has stopped using the 8 "Training Kennels" next to the exercise yard and the 8 "Puppy Kennels" in the center of the dog kennel complex. These kennels were used successfully during the 4th of July period in 2016, so that no healthy adoptable dogs were killed at West Valley. Now those kennels are all vacant, along with the 7 kennels in the Grooming Room. Those kennels should all be used before any healthy adoptable dogs are killed at any of the City Shelters for lack of space. Dogs should be transferred to West Valley from other Shelters, rather than being killed, if these kennels are vacant.

Please see: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kHXF1cmX4KU

Item 5: Implementation of No-Kill of healthy adoptable dogs, cats, and rabbits at the City Animal Shelters by December 31, 2017. The Mayor and City Council have set a goal of achieving No-Kill of healthy adoptable dogs and cats at the City Animal Shelters by December 31, 2017. The stated goal of the

City is to save the lives of all of the healthy and adoptable dogs and healthy cats in the possession of the Department of Animal Services and help them find good "forever homes." On a statistical basis, this is generally considered as saving 90 percent or more of the cats and dogs coming through the sheltering system; the remaining 10% are, on a statistical basis, animals who are too sick or aggressive to be saved. The proposed resolution is to reach and maintain that goal by December 31, 2017, with no further extensions of time.

Please see: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kHXF1cmX4KU

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Regarding TNR

lily sipan <lilysipan@yahoo.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 5:06 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

My name is Lily Sipan and I was born and raised in Los Angeles. I am commenting to say that my family of 5 and I fully support TNR and we love our community cats. It is the only humane alternative. It would be cruel and inhumane to euthanize these animals. And it would be impossible to tell whether the cats captured are pets, strays, or feral.
TNR has been proven to decrease the amount of cats euthanized in shelters.
Stopping the program would make matters much worse. More cats would be born, shelters will get full, and the bird that the group opposing TNR are trying to protect will be in more danger.
I would also like to point out that pigeons and finches have never been endangered, while the bees they feed on are facing extinction. Increasing the bird population by killing off community cats would cripple the honey bee population even more.

Thank you and I hope you take what I had to say into consideration.

-Lily Sipan

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Lin Van Gelder <linvg@aol.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 12:27 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. FYI, over the years, we have personally paid for and cared for 24 feral cats in our neighborhood, TNRing all 24. We still have a fairly stable group of 10 that we provide food, water and shelter at our own expense.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Linda Van Gelder

1346 W. 219th Street

Torrance, CA 90501-4007

(310) 212-6554

Lin
linvg@aol.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Linda Brown Crisp <tulipmcphee@netzero.net> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 4:54 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

My name is Linda Crisp..I live in Marysville, Washington..even though I'm not a resident of Los Angeles..I have read about your local judges ruling on the pending Enviromental Impact Report..that will discontinue supporting and promoting the TNR or Trap..Neuter..Release Cat Program..this would be foolish in any city..especially one the size of yours. I have read that the bird advocacy groups are making false statements..please check into this..the L.A.Animal Shelter says this program is working..Please keep the TNR program.
Linda Crisp
Cat Lover
Animal Advocate
Member of Alley Cat Allies
Human Being

I Felt Like A Snake That Had Swallowed A Watermelon
Activated You
http://thirdpartyoffers.netzero.net/TGL3241/59deaf4590a3d2f3f2b67st03duc

Lionel A. Cone
2729 Hollyridge Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90068

October 24, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Los Angeles Citywide Cat Program that seeks to provide funding for Trap/Neuter/Return (TNR) programs.

As a Los Angeles City taxpayer, I support the funding of the Citywide Cat Program because I want my taxes to be used to manage our community cat populations in a humane manner. I must add that I do not support the killing of community cats in shelters as a means of population control. This is a very regrettable action and not reflective of a society that considers itself to be humane and compassionate.

The proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program which seeks to address this issue in a humane and compassionate manner is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Hence, my present effort to express my opinion on this important matter

Studies have shown that Trap/Neuter/Return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively.

Free-roaming cats are members of our community and the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable environmental impact by reducing or eliminating population growth. Additionally, an effective TNR program has the ability to foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents who care for these cats and involved public agencies.

In addition, I support the following provisions of the Citywide Cat Program:
1- The use of city facilities to provide educational programs to our residents about our community cat population and any other animal-related topics.
2- The proposal to increase the number of cats a resident may have to 5 per household.
3- Changes to the City Administrative and Municipal codes that allows for transfer of monies from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to community-based organizations that spay/neuter community cats.
4-The waiver of cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for the practice of TNR.

Please know that I support Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations that practice TNR, help manage community cat populations and save cats from being euthanized in Los Angeles County Animal Shelters.

And finally, I appreciate that our city does work collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to help to save the lives of cats in our various communities.

Yours truly,

L. Cone

Lionel A. Cone
(Cell) 323 229-3732

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

LIsa Buono <lisabmkup@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 8:04 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

- I am urging and encouraging you to support EIR. Our voices must be heard.
- Scope and contents to support EIR
  - Loss of vouchers means significant loss of revenue
  - Funding challenges threatens ability to continue sterilizing cats
  - Proposed program = increased/stable funding = more cats sterilized = environmental benefits
  -

Lisa Buono

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

City CA T PLAN!!!

Lisa Ciara <lciara03@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 4:57 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hi Jan,

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

● Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets.

● According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies, such as trap and kill employed by the City of LA are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this

point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available, spaying and neutering more cats.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Lisa Ciara

4181 w. kling street, 32

burbank, ca 91505

818-588-1195

--
Lisa Ciara
Actress / Producer / Model / W riter
818-588-1195
Lisa Ciara Instagram
IMDB PRO Link for Lisa Ciara

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

lisa coffey <lkcoffey@verizon.net> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 8:01 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

TNR works. please have mercy.

~ blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy ~

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Lisa Jaime <ldjaime@me.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 9:08 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, and am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

The problem of feral cat populations is something I, and many of my neighbors have dealt with personally over the past 12 years. We have found Trap/neuter/return (TNR) to be, not only the most humane, but also the best way to control the feline population. It is also most certainly less of a budget strain on city shelters, where these cats will most certainly be killed.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Lisa Jaime

1135 S. Windsor Blvd.
Los Angeles, . 90019

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

thehappymarketer@ca.rr .com <thehappymarketer@ca.rr.com> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 3:10 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I am a resident of the city of Los Angeles, and am writing to express my strong support of the 2017 Citywide Cat Program currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

I volunteer regularly in the City of LA shelters in the cat room, and see first hand how many (too many!!) cats and kittens are unwanted due to not enough spay/neuter facilities and insufficiently funded TNR programs.

For too long these programs have been subject to scrounging for funds from donations, and as Los Angeles attempts to move to being a "No Kill" city, it is even more essential that we take a strong stance towards the prevention of unwanted kittens. Both TNR programs and low or subsidized-cost spay/neuter programs can have a tremendous impact on:
1) quality of life for these animals;
2) reducing the population of unwanted felines and
3) reducing operating costs at our city and county animal shelters.
TNR managed feral cat colonies can also provide a very "green" method of rodent and pest control!

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. Furthermore,I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community. I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I only support waiving cat trap rental fees for TNR use.

Thank you for your consideration,
Lisa Juarez
3241 Veteran Ave, Los Angeles 90034

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Lisa <lisalacatena@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 8:36 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As an animal lover and cat parent, I am wri ng to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a posi ve impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat popula ons humanely and cost effec vely. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Addi onally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial rela onship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facili es to provide educa onal programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administra ve and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Steriliza on Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As an animal lover and pet parent whose own cats were once ferals. I've rescued off the streets starving and scared, love, care for deeply and wish every cat could be well taken care of. I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that our country's taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat popula ons and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat popula on and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collabora vely with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organiza ons to save the lives of cats in our community.

Though I live in NC, I have seen online the great care, love and absolute devo on all these care givers give these helpless animals. I have seen them rescue the cats and ki ens from horrible abuses and starving and homelessness. They give them so much love and a good life they so much deserve. The animals are homeless through no fault of their own, only from lack of concern by some humans.

Thank you so much for your considera on on this important need.

Sincerely,

Lisa Lacatena

11068 Running Ridge Rd

Charlotte, NC 28226

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cats

Lisa <Lisanshubb@aol.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 12:29 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.
Lisa Shubb

Sent from my iPhone

Lisbet Brook
12224 Dorothy Street
Los Angeles, CA 90049

October 11, 2017

Dr Jan Green Rebstock
City of LA, Public Works Bureau of Eng., EMG
1149 S Broadway , Sixth Floor MS939
LA, CA 90015

Re: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I reside in Los Angeles and am writing to urge support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program that is so badly needed. I am extremely excited about the potential for this program that the Environmental Impact Report is considering in open comment period.

Trap/Neuter/Return programs have the most impact in neighborhoods limiting the procreating of free-roaming cats in existence in those communities in a humane way, not to mention cost effectively. Together the residents and public agencies can have a positive impact through the TNR shared efforts.

It is also tantamount to educate the public about animal-related issues including these free-roaming cats. I understand that there might be a proposal to use city facilities in order to make this happen. I am in support of this as well.

Changes may be necessary to city codes relating to accessing funds for spay/neuter. I support waiving trap rental fees when the intention if for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I care deeply about the animals plight and want to know my tax dollars are NOT supporting the killing of the community cats on the streets and in shelters.

Additionally I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs. I have volunteered for them and know first-hand how dedicated they are to saving these cats.

Thank you in advance for considering implementing these policies going forward.

Sincerely,

Lisbet Brook

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

In Strong Support of the Cat Program!

Liz Greer <ohnoevilliz@hotmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 2:39 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR. As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Greer

310-948-1556

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles
Public Works Bureau of Engineering
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Flr, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

October 29, 2017

Re: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong, favorable support for the proposed 2017 Los Angeles Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report open comment period.

I became involved with Feral Cats and the Trap/Neuter/Return (TNR) about this time last year when I noticed a sickly kitten with its tiny mother living in a colony a few doors down from where I live. This prompted me to do some research to help this kitten, its mother, and subsequently the entire colony. This is when I found out about TNR. I was fortunate that the persons feeding the cats on their rental property wanted to help but didn't know what to do. We agreed that stopping the ongoing breeding was the first best step. They allowed FixNation to come in, trap and return. I'm happy and proud to say that no kittens were born during this last year's kitten season. This past May 2017, the renters moved and the cats were left without a source of food, water, and shelter. That's when I stepped in to feed them.

My experience since then has caused me to understand how badly these feral cats need both our cities and our communities help and support. I strongly and favorable support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, especially free-roaming cats, as well as the proposed increase to 5 cats per household. I strongly and favorable urge that the Cat Program also incorporates a strict language that provides protection for ferals from potential harassment, harm, or from being killed by persons who oppose cats in general, whether domestic or feral; as well as language that protects those that feed them.

From experience, I know that TNR has a favorable impact on the neighborhoods in which they live. My neighborhood is both commercial and residential. I have favorable support from the commercial business owners, one being a restaurant, because the ferals successfully manage and/or eliminates the rodent population. This is a cost effective solution for the business community and also provides relief for the neighbors who would otherwise being dealing with rodent over population.

TNR also provides for long term rabies and feline distemper vaccinations, flea and tapeworm treatment, as well as an overall, general health check. Feral Feeders serve the neighborhoods/communities because they help to keep the cats healthy, which may cause them to be less destructive or a nuisance. Most importantly, feeders develop a relationship with their colonies and can therefore monitor any issues or concerns regarding the cats well being and overall safety.

In closing, TNR is the most valuable and most cost effective means of managing feral cat populations. These cats are here and it's our responsibility to ensure and protect their lives as they struggle to live on the streets.

As a taxpayer, I strongly and favorably support the funding of the Citywide Cat Program and changes to the City Administrative and Municipal Codes related to accessing funds for the City's Animal Sterilization Fund for TNR. I strongly support the waiving of cat trap rental fees intended for TNR use only. I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I DO NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support all Feral Cat programs and rescuers/feeders and recently became a member of several feral cat groups who devote their time, money, and energy to caring for these cats.

Sincerely,

Liz Hernandez
6737 Vineland Ave.
No. Hollywood, CA 91606
818-489-7760
Timbrwolf40@att.net

(electronic signature)

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Liz Vowles <lizardowizardo@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 21, 2017 at 2:01 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I wanted to make my voice heard by writing to you in support of the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

Trap/neuter/return programs are hugely important in reducing and managing the stray cat epidemic, and I think that by emphasizing this in our city we will see a huge improvement in our homeless cat population. It is terribly inhumane to have so many of these cats be kept at shelters and then killed. T/N/R programs would help reduce strain on our local shelters, and ensure sheltered cats a better chance at being adopted into loving homes. I think it would also be extremely worthwhile to use city facilities to provide education to the public about animal overpopulation and wellness issues.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I really hope to see more action at the city level to help humanely reduce our stray cat population. I think this will set an enormously positive example for other large cities, and help

make Los Angeles known as a city that fights for animal welfare. Thank you for reading, and I hope you have an excellent day!

Sincerely yours,

Suzanne Amato

2212 Kelton Avenue, Los Angeles, CA, 90064

310-210-0887

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Liza de W eerd <ldeweerd@yahoo.com> Fri, Oct 27, 2017 at 2:28 PM
Reply-To: Liza de Weerd <ldeweerd@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

To Whom it May Concern:

I am aware that the City of Los Angeles is considering a new proposal to implement a Citywide Cat Program that would provide funding and support to community groups that engage in spay/neuter, humane trap/neuter/return (TNR), education about community cats, and outreach programs for cats. I believe that such a program is a long time coming and much needed in a city that has an undeniable problem with overpopulation of unowned cats trying to survive in neighborhoods where they are unwanted. There are clearly two issues at hand here: 1) citizens of Los Angeles who don't want excessive number of feral cats in their neighborhoods and 2) non-threatening and innocent animals that are reproducing at a rate far beyond our ability to care for them or find homes for potentially domestic pets.

Our city and county animal control teams spend much of their time responding to requests to help abate community cats. The terrified animals are simply collected, impounded and then killed in the city shelters, since most community cats aren't ready to be adopted into homes right away. This is a huge waste of time, resources, and of course, extremely inhumane. Educating the general public about how to prevent unwanted animals from being born, and then to humanely solve their local cat overpopulation program with clear access to well funded TNR programs would be hugely effective in humanely reducing the number of unwanted cats on Los Angeles streets. Such a program is a win-win proposition—for the citizens of LA, the city animal control services, and for the harmless animals suffering unnecessary in a city, state, and country with the resources and means to humanely solve such challenges.

Most sincerely,

Liza de Weerd
15015 Hesby Street
Sherman Oaks, CA. 91403

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: Cat Program

L J Sanchez <ljsanchez63@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 12:08 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

LJSanchez

2530 9th Ave

Los Angeles, CA 90018

THE URBAN WILDLANDS GROUP, INC.
P.O. Box 24020, Los Angeles, California 90024-0020, Tel (310) 247-9719

October 30, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Re: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Citywide Cat Program (E1907610)

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

The Urban Wildlands Group is a Los Angeles-based nonprofit dedicated to the protection of species, habitats, and ecological processes in urban and urbanizing areas. Our organization is the lead plaintiff in the lawsuit that compelled the City to follow through on its promise to prepare CEQA documentation for implementation of the Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) policy that the Board of Animal Services Commissioners adopted in 2005. It is unfortunate that the City has continued to pursue a project that requires preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), given the many alternatives available to control the number of unowned cats in the City that would not have significant adverse impacts on the environment.

The Notice of Preparation (NOP) omits critical information about the history of the project in a manner that misleads the public. The NOP describes the history leading up to the preparation of an EIR as follows:

> In 2005, the City's Department of Animal Services began to implement a "trap, neuter, return" (TNR) policy and program for feral cats. The City also distributed vouchers to be used for feral cat spay or neuter surgeries, issued cat trapping permits, and otherwise provided support and referrals to community groups that engage in TNR programs. In 2008, the City was sued, and in 2010 the Los Angeles Superior Court issued an injunction which prohibited the City from further implementing the TNR policy and program without completing an environmental review process in compliance with CEQA (Case No. BS115483).

This description is incorrect; the recounting of the history omits several pertinent facts. Following the 2005 adoption of the TNR policy, we (The Urban Wildlands Group), in 2006, requested of the Board of Animal Services Commissioners that review under CEQA be undertaken before the policy was implemented. The Board agreed to undertake CEQA review and directed the General Manager to do so before implementing the policy. For two years, the General Manager promised that CEQA review would be forthcoming shortly, but at the same

time surreptitiously began implementing several of the TNR program elements. UWG warned the City many times that the environmental review, which the City had agreed was necessary, would need to be done before the program elements were implemented. The lawsuit was filed in 2008 only because the General Manager continued to implement the program in a secret and unofficial manner without doing the review. The judge found that the program was in fact being implemented in a way that was pervasive and then enjoined the City from further implementation unless and until CEQA compliance is satisfactorily achieved. The NOP leaves out the uncomfortable fact that the City was found to be illegally and secretly undertaking a project for which it had already agreed CEQA compliance was necessary.

Project Description Does Not Identify Project Objectives

The NOP does not identify any project objectives; it merely lists a number of "key components" of the proposed project. Nothing in the NOP or linked project description provides a coherent description of the objectives of the proposed Citywide Cat Program. Without an adequate description of project objectives, neither the public nor even the drafters of the EIR could possibly know whether the City's proposed project is capable of achieving its ultimate goals, or form an opinion about the proposed project. Likewise, without knowing the project objectives, it would be impossible to determine down the line whether the project were successful in achieving its core objectives. Without identifying project objectives, moreover, the preparers of the EIR will not be able to evaluate project alternatives and mitigation measures, including those offered by the public. Perhaps most importantly, the Department of Animal Services should be required to identify its objectives transparently to enable the public and decisionmakers to evaluate the project on an objective basis.

The City may claim that the objectives of the project are the two goals of "No More Homeless Cats" and "Saving Animals' Lives," both of which appear in the project description. These are slogans, not project objectives. An objective must contain some specificity that articulates detail about future conditions and outcomes the project is intended to achieve. A statement of project objectives (not the means to achieve those objectives) is necessary to proceed in a CEQA process. An objective might be to reduce the number of free-roaming cats in the City of Los Angeles; a means to achieve the objective would be enforcement of mandatory spay/neuter regulations. The project description described in the NOP does not contain objectives; therefore, legally sufficient alternatives to the proposed project cannot be conceptualized and analyzed fairly. For purposes of our comments, we will assume that the slogan "No More Homeless Cats" means that one objective of the project is to reduce the number of free-roaming, unowned cats in the City.

EIR Must Address Conflicts with Local, State, and Federal Law

The City cannot approve a project, or amend or adopt an ordinance, that is inconsistent with local, state, and federal regulations.

Nearly All TNR Violates Cat Kennel Ordinance

The City's Cat Kennel Ordinance, either as currently existing or as modified in the proposed program, specifies that only 3 (or 5) cats may be "kept or maintained" at a "lot, building,

structure, enclosure or premises" (LAMC 53.00). TNR programs, by which cats are captured and then returned to a location where they are "cared for" according to the proposed findings in the proposed program, involve keeping or maintaining more than the limit of cats at a lot or premises. Inasmuch as the City affirmatively states that it will "engage in" TNR as proposed, it must recognize that doing so will in almost all situations violate the existing Cat Kennel Ordinance. This contradiction must be identified, discussed, and resolved in the EIR.

Promoting TNR by Outside Groups Supports Illegal Activity

The proposed Citywide Cat Program would promote TNR by outside groups by providing them funding and releasing stray and feral cats to them. The program does not, however, address the conflicts between TNR and existing State laws and City ordinances. These include: violation of the Cat Kennel Ordinance (discussed above), violation of City law banning the feeding of non-domesticated mammalian predators, violation of State law on harassing wildlife through feeding, and potentially other land use and species protection laws (e.g., Endangered Species Act, see below). Specifically, the City of Los Angeles has an ordinance establishing that people may not "feed or in any manner provide food or cause to be fed any non-domesticated mammalian predator including, but not limited to, coyotes, foxes, possums [*sic*], raccoons and skunks" (LAMC 53.06.5). The City's previous Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed Citywide Cat Program states, "Section 53.06.5 (b) of the Los Angeles Municipal Code currently prohibits any person from feeding or in any manner providing food for any non-domesticated mammalian predator, *which may include feral cats*" (emphasis added). Indeed, the ordinance should be interpreted in this way both because feral cats are non-domesticated mammalian predators (by temperament) and because feeding any free-roaming cat, unless very precisely constrained (e.g., by installation of specialized feeding platforms, restrictions on location, restrictions on timing, required supervision during feeding, and removal of food after feeding), always results in the incidental feeding of non-domesticated mammalian predators listed in the ordinance.

Furthermore, California Fish and Game Code Section 251.1 defines "harassment" as "an intentional act which disrupts an animal's normal behavior patterns, which includes, but is not limited to, breeding, feeding or sheltering." It is not permissible to harass wildlife under State law; therefore, it is not legal to feed wildlife in the State of California, even if the intent is to feed outdoor cats.

The proposal is silent on what TNR and rescue groups would do with stray and feral cats once they are released to them by a shelter, but this does not absolve the City from responsibility for what is done with the animals because those actions are an inevitable outgrowth of the City's proposed program. One can reasonably assume that the cats will be released somewhere outside, either in Los Angeles or other jurisdictions. One can also assume that volunteers with TNR and rescue groups will feed the cats where they are released, as described in the proposed findings. The City must propose regulations that govern the release of feral cats, which would enable the EIR then to analyze the reasonably foreseeable associated environmental impacts. We note that the City has an obligation and must therefore make its mission to ensure that the release of these animals does not cause environmental impacts or compromise public health, which cannot be done with the program as currently proposed. What the City cannot do is to wash its hands of

the impacts and inconsistencies by ignoring them; the City must provide a framework for compliance with applicable rules, regulations, and laws.

Proposed Release of Free-roaming Cats Violates State Law

The proposed checklist of actions to be taken in response to complaints about free-roaming cats concludes with the directive that if free-roaming cats are brought to a shelter, rescue groups and TNR groups would be contacted and the cats released to them. This violates State law in two ways.

First, a cat must be held for a period of time to give its owner a chance to redeem it, but the proposed process appears to allow rescue and TNR groups to take a cat right away, without allowing time for owner redemption first.

Second, the process treats stray and feral cats in the same manner, when they are considered differently under State law. Although the California Food and Agriculture Code does give adoption and rescue groups the right to adopt "stray" cats before they are euthanized (Sec. 31752(b)), it does not provide the same for feral cats, which are governed by a different section of the Code (Sec. 31752.5). If a cat is thought to be feral, it must be held for three days during which time it can be redeemed by its owner or caretaker. Thereafter, after a temperament test, if the cat is deemed to be truly feral, "the cat may be euthanized or relinquished to a nonprofit, as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, animal adoption organization." Note that the cat can only be released to an animal "adoption" organization, not an animal "rescue" organization. Different sections of the same legislation specify rescue and adoption groups in different situations, so one must interpret the law as distinguishing between rescue and adoption groups. Any move to release feral cats to rescue groups not intending to adopt the animals out to homes is inconsistent with State law.

A Mathematical Model of the Cat Population in Los Angeles Is Needed to Evaluate Impacts

Just as assessment of the impacts of a project on greenhouse gases or on traffic requires a reasonable forecast, understanding the outcome of the proposed Citywide Cat Program will require original calculation and projection of likely dynamics of the cat population. These calculations should take the form of a model that takes into account the dynamics of the cat population in the City of Los Angeles that links the various cat subpopulations including owned cats, cats in shelters, stray cats, and feral cats (unsocialized stray cats, treated separately because of their separate definition under State law). The size of each of these subpopulations (through their birth and death rates) could be affected by the proposed program and potential alternatives and the proposed program would affect the movement of animals between the subpopulations (e.g., more owned cats would result in more lost cats, which is the transition from owned to stray) (see Figure 1). Such an approach represents the state of the art in assessing options for management of unowned cats (Kahler 2016).

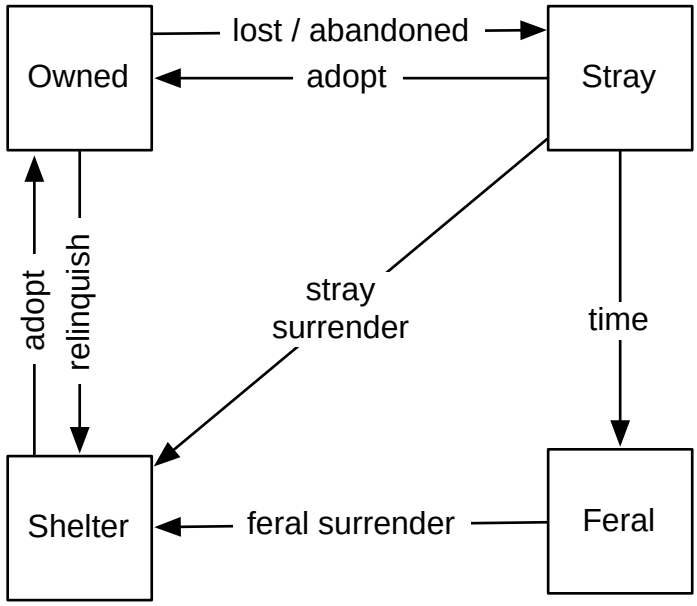

Figure 1. Conceptual model of current situation to build mathematical assessment of outcome of the proposed project and alternatives. Within each subpopulation the dynamics can be modeled by estimating birth and death rates at different life stages as affected by the environment and program elements.

Within a mathematical modeling context, which would be completely feasible using relatively simple population biology techniques (and certainly as simple as calculating air pollution emissions from a proposed development), the EIR should describe the baseline subpopulations and the dynamics of the current situation in the City of Los Angeles, including the birth and death rates of each subpopulation and the transitions between different populations. Such an approach is built into various software programs available for this purpose (Miller et al. 2014).

The EIR should assess the impacts of the proposed program on the population dynamics of subpopulations and the overall number of stray and feral cats. The implicit project objective of "No More Homeless Cats" can only be achieved if the number of unowned cats can be shown to decrease from current conditions in the population model. The proposed program would, however, change the population model and ultimately increase the number of homeless cats (both stray and feral) by adding two pathways whereby stray and feral cats leave the shelter and return to the stray and feral cat populations (Figure 2), without any offsetting in birth or death rates in those subpopulations that would lead to a decline.

Specifically, logic and the scientific literature would predict that the proposed project elements would have impacts on the following variables in the model.

Project Element	*Expected Changes in Model Parameters*
Increase in owned cat limit from 3 to 5	1. Increase in adoption of stray cats 2. Increase in adoption of shelter cats 3. Increase in purchase from breeders 4. Increase in number of lost/abandoned cats

Project Element	*Expected Changes in Model Parameters*
	5. Increase in number of cats relinquished to shelter
Discourage residents from capturing and relinquishing stray and feral cats to shelters	1. Reduction in stray surrender to shelter 2. Reduction in feral surrender to shelter
Engage in and support groups engaging in TNR (includes feeding and veterinary intervention with stray and feral cats)	1. Increased birth rate of stray and feral cats (from additional food and neuter rate insufficient to offset) (Foley et al. 2005) 2. Decreased death rate of stray and feral cats (from feeding and veterinary intervention)
Contact rescue groups and release cat when stray/feral cat brought to shelter	1. Increase return to stray population 2. Increase return to feral population

The linking of these four subpopulations and the impacts on both their internal growth rates (birth and death rates, perhaps with a juvenile stage to account for different mortality rates of kittens in different subpopulations) would provide an objective, scientific basis for comparing project elements. The model should incorporate other practices undertaken by the City but not part of this review, which include a foster program for kittens that brought to shelters, which reduces the mortality rate for kittens and results in a higher shelter population (assuming these kittens are not "forgotten" by the City once they are sent out to be bottle fed).

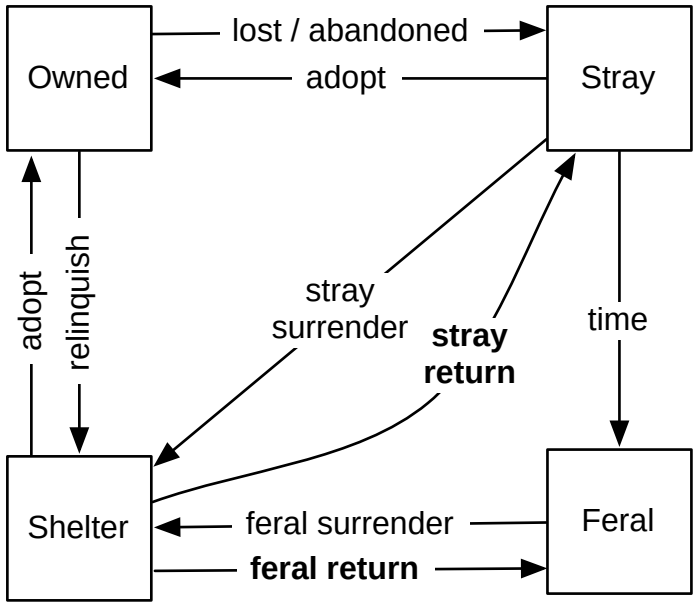

Figure 2. Conceptual model of transitions between cat subpopulations after implementation of proposed Citywide Cat Program, which adds the "stray return" and "feral return" pathways from shelters to the stray and feral cat subpopulations.

The EIR must identify substantial evidence supporting any assumption in any of its analyses that the neuter rate for stray or feral cats in the proposed TNR scheme will be greater than 4%.

Neuter rates for TNR programs in cities and counties have never been documented to exceed 4% (Foley et al. 2005, Wallace and Levy 2006). Absent neuter rates of >71–90% in a city or county, neutering does not reduce the population-level birth rates of stray or feral cats because intact cats easily make up for those neutered. The effectiveness of neutering as a means to decrease population-level birth rates in stray and feral cat populations is the central element of the analysis and any claim for greater than 4% neutering when it has never been documented as a result of a large-scale neutering program in the past will require specific and overwhelming evidence to be taken seriously.

Alternatives Analysis Should Test a Range of Policies

Within the context of a model incorporating four subpopulations and the transitions between them (Figure 1), the alternatives analysis should test the relative effectiveness of alternative policy approaches that can affect different subpopulations and the overall population of stray and feral cats. Some of these alternative approaches/policies include the following.

Suggested Alternative Policy/Mitigation	*Expected Change in Model Parameters*
Use of resources for free/low-cost sterilization of owned cats instead of unowned cats	1. Reduction in birth rate of owned cats (the high current sterilization rate of owned cats means that additional sterilization will be effective at reducing birth rate) 2. Increased redemption of lost cats from shelter (Lord et al. 2007)
Enact a no-roaming ordinance for owned cats	1. Reduction in number of cats lost/abandoned
Require licensing for owned cats	1. Reduction in number of cats lost/abandoned
Enforce existing ban on feeding	1. Reduction in birth rate of stray/feral cats
Use resources to enforce mandatory spay/neuter of owned cats	1. Reduction in birth rate of owned cats
Free trap loans and streamlined permitting to surrender stray/feral cats to shelter without return to field	1. Increased stray/feral cat surrender

The alternatives analysis should investigate these alternatives relative to the existing population dynamics and in comparison with the population dynamics modeled for the proposed program.

EIR Should Assess Lifecycle Impacts on Natural Resources and Greenhouse Gases

The EIR should address the effects of the proposed project on greenhouse gas emissions. Such analysis should account for the overall population of cats in the City as affected by the proposed program (that is, the analysis should have at its core a quantification of the increase in the number of cats in the City resulting from an increase in the number of allowable cats per residence and from returning stray and feral cats to be fed outside instead of euthanizing them). Recent research has documented the amount of energy necessary to support a cat each day and the cumulative environmental impacts of providing food with that energy content in terms of

production for both meat and plant sources and the resulting emissions of greenhouse gases (Okin 2017). The increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the increase in owned cats should be quantified following the methodology in Okin (2017). Impacts on sensitive resources (e.g., ocean life) should also be assessed because such consumption and resulting adverse impacts are directly foreseeable from the changed policy.

The program should also take into account that feeding unowned outdoor cats is an integral part of TNR and account for the greenhouse gases and other environmental impacts resulting from production of pet food that would be left out for feral and stray cats by those practicing TNR as described in the City's proposed program. Furthermore, the follow-on impacts of leaving food out, such as attraction of wildlife, spread of disease to wildlife from co-feeding with domestic cats, and other impacts should be described and impacts assessed.

EIR Should Address Fleas and Feces

The EIR should address the impacts of feces from outdoor cats from the perspectives of water quality, agricultural resources (e.g., community gardens and urban agriculture), and biological resources. For example, cats from only 12,000 households around Morro Bay, California (the cities of Los Osos, Cayucos, and Morro Bay) deposited an estimated 105.9 tons of feces outside per year in an area of 11.5 square miles (Dabritz et al. 2006). Cat feces contribute to impaired water quality (Ram et al. 2007) and are carried to water bodies through runoff, where they can have adverse effects on wildlife (Miller et al. 2002, Conrad et al. 2005, Miller et al. 2008). Los Angeles is 44 times larger and much denser than the Morro Bay region that was studied. It would not be surprising if the annual burden of feces from outdoor cats in the City is already orders of magnitude larger (1.3 million households in Los Angeles vs. 12,000 in the Morro Bay region yields a rough estimate of ***10,000 tons*** of cat feces yearly in Los Angeles, assuming similar rates of cats per household, outdoor access, and proportion of feral cats). The City of Los Angeles has an extensive storm drain system and feces from all areas of the City (not just adjacent to waterways) can be assumed to enter that system and be conveyed to the Santa Monica Bay. Based on a preliminary review of the project elements relative to the conceptual model of cat population dynamics, the proposed project would increase the number of cats and resulting fecal load in the storm drain system and receiving waters.

The protozoan parasite *Toxoplasma gondii*, which is found in cat feces, can also contaminate drinking water sources, both small-scale wells (Sroka et al. 2006) and larger reservoirs (Bowie et al. 1997). Exposure to *T. gondii* from soil is a major pathway of transmission, and people who garden and work in soil-related professions are at elevated risk for being infected by this parasite (Weigel et al. 1999, Jones et al. 2001). This parasite, once acquired, remains in the body for a lifetime with significant adverse health impacts (e.g., Flegr 2013, Torrey and Yolken 2013). *T. gondii* is also a significant threat to marine mammals because it is conveyed by freshwater runoff into the ocean (e.g., Miller et al. 2002).

Similarly, fleas are associated with locations where outdoor cats are found and bring with them risk of transmission of disease between cats, wildlife, and people. This impact should be described, including the additional risk of disease for humans from encouraging maintenance of unowned cats in agglomerations surrounding a food source. Feeding is explicit in the findings of the project description, which defines TNR as a practice "where free-roaming cats are humanely

trapped, then sterilized and vaccinated, then returned to their colony and cared for until the end of their natural life." Such a practice results in concentrations of cats on the landscape and associated fleas and feces.

Inasmuch as the proposed program is likely to increase the number of outdoor cats in the City (it proposes no measures that would reduce their populations and several that would increase them), the project will result in a greater environmental burden of feces (which can and should be quantified in the EIR) and greater densities of fleas, which would be difficult to quantify but would occur in a concentrated, spatially non-random pattern associated with locations that are chosen by private interests to feed feral cats as encouraged by the City. The non-random pattern of feeding locations is an important factor to consider in the EIR analysis, because it means that averaging any impacts over the geographic area of the entire City will underestimate impacts to sensitive receptors by diluting impacts concentrated in areas where cats are fed with areas unaffected because cats are at low densities (e.g., protected areas within the Santa Monica Mountains and Verdugo Mountains).

Wildlife Impacts

The outputs of the population model for cats in the City of Los Angeles should be used to estimate impacts on birds and other wildlife. Estimates of predation rates for indoor/outdoor and outdoor cats on vertebrates have been synthesized and published and could be used as the basis for such calculations (Loss et al. 2013). Note that we are aware that feral cat advocates have made a number of unsubstantiated criticisms of the Loss et al. (2013) paper, but it remains the best available peer-reviewed published science addressing this topic. Furthermore, a more recent peer-reviewed publication documents the significant adverse impacts of cats on vertebrates on continents as compared with islands (Loss and Marra 2017).

EIR Should Evaluate Impacts on Sensitive Bird Species

Bird species listed under the State and federal Endangered Species Acts and those identified as sensitive by the State are usually evaluated for impacts in an EIR. For Los Angeles County, there is an additional list of species that should be analyzed for impacts of the proposed program, which is the Los Angeles County's Sensitive Bird Species (Allen et al. 2009), including the watchlist.

EIR Should Address Impacts to Migratory Birds

Many bird species use Los Angeles as a stopover during migration and as wintering habitat, including areas not identified as environmentally sensitive. The green areas of the City, regardless of whether they are native habitats, also provide stopover and wintering habitat for migratory birds. Even the concrete bottom of the lower Los Angeles River, which is designated as an "Important Bird Area" by the National Audubon Society, is used extensively by migratory birds, as are yards and city parkways. Birds in these situations are vulnerable to predation and mortality during migration, which can be cumulatively significant to species (Sillett and Holmes 2002, Loss et al. 2012).

EIR Should Address Impacts on Behavior

The mere presence of outdoor cats inhibits bird nesting productivity. Research indicates that the presence of cats, which reach densities far exceeding any similarly sized native predator, can cause behavioral changes in birds that reduce fecundity and may cause significant effects on bird populations (Beckerman et al. 2007, Bonnington et al. 2013, Loss and Marra 2017).

EIR Should Address Take of Federally Listed Species

The proposed Citywide Cat Program likely will result in take of listed species, which may include, but are not limited to, the western Distinct Population of the Snowy Plover, California Least Tern, Belding's Savannah Sparrow, California Red-legged Frog, and Pacific Pocket Mouse. In general, these species are prone to extirpation or extinction because they inhabit fragmented habitats, exist at low densities, and are sensitive to adverse effects of weather and predation. Small populations with limited breeding partners (mates) are prone to inbreeding which often results in problems associated with the lack of genetic diversity (Frankham and Ralls 1998). Populations with less genetic variability or more deleterious genetic material are typically less able to successfully respond to predation or environmental stresses, or to adapt to even relatively minor changes in environmental conditions. These factors influence the survivability of smaller, genetically isolated populations.

If it is determined that the proposed program may result in take or adverse effects to listed species, we recommend that the City of Los Angeles obtain authorization for incidental take for the appropriate listed species pursuant to Sections 7 or 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to any eventual certification of a final environmental review document.

EIR Should Address and Mitigate Increase in Coyote Conflicts Associated with Cat Feeding

Intentional feeding by humans, either of coyotes directly, or by feeding feral and stray cats, leads to coyotes becoming aggressive and increases the risk of attacks dramatically. Inasmuch as the Citywide Cat Program endorses and encourages TNR, it also endorses and encourages outdoor cat feeding as part of "maintenance." Therefore the program will result in attraction of coyotes and increased coyote conflicts, adversely impacting public safety. Mitigation measures for such impacts would include restrictions on feeding of feral and stray cats. Such measures are already recommended in many local jurisdictions and are therefore feasible.

> County of Los Angeles: "Remove unused pet food and water bowls at night," "Food and water should never be intentionally left out for wild animals."[1]
>
> Calabasas and Agoura Hills: "Don't leave pet food outside, particularly at night."[2]

[1] http://animalcare.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/acc/laws/wildlife/

[2] http://www.cityofcalabasas.com/coyotes.html; http://www.ci.agoura-hills.ca.us/residents/community-information/living-with-coyotes

City of Oxnard: "Do not feed feral cats. Coyotes prey on the cats, as well as feed on cat food left out for them."[3]

City of Lakewood: "Don't feed feral cats, ducks or pigeons. They will attract coyotes to your neighborhood, putting pets at risk."[4]

City of Glendale: "Don't feed feral (wild) cats. Coyotes prey on them along with any food you leave out for them."[5]

Research locally in the Baldwin Hills showed a significant positive association between camera trap detections of coyotes and detections of free-roaming cats, both of which were high near known feeding locations for feral cats (Longcore et al. 2017). This situation is different from research in canyons of San Diego showing that outdoor cat numbers decrease in the presence of coyotes (Crooks and Soulé 1999) in that the Baldwin Hills study included established cat feeding locations that attract both cats and coyotes.

Alternatives and Mitigation Measures

The preferred alternative policies and project components would be those that avoid significant impacts rather than attempting to mitigate them.

Mitigation measures must be those whose feasibility can be established and are supported by scientific information. Any feasible measure that reduces the number of outdoor cats (owned or unowned) should be considered in the EIR.

Mitigation measures that have been found to be feasible and effective in reducing those impacts include: reduction in the number of permissible cats per residence (the opposite of that proposed by the City), limits on roaming of owned cats, and dusk-to-dawn curfews for cats so that they are kept in at night when most predation occurs (Denny and Dickman 2010, Calver et al. 2011, Thomas et al. 2012).

Another feasible mitigation measure would be linking the number of cats permissible at a residence to the square footage of the residence. Laguna Beach requires a certain residential square footage to allow additional cats beyond a minimum of 1 cat (with a maximum of 6 cats). The City of Los Angeles has no such requirement and the current proposal would allow multiple cats in small dwellings without consideration of the advisability of such a situation.

Laguna Beach also has an ordinance that bans pet owners from allowing their animals to "trespass on the private property of another person without the consent of such person" (City of Laguna Beach Municipal Code Section 6.16.030). A similar ordinance is in effect in Santa Monica that bans owners from allowing animals (including cats) to "run at large in or upon any private property without the property owner's or occupant's permission, any unenclosed private

[3] https://www.oxnardpd.org/bureaus/animalsafety/wild.asp
[4] http://www.lakewoodcity.org/services/request/animal/disease/coyotes.asp
[5] http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/police-department/glendale-police-officers-association-gpoa/coyote-wildlife-safety

property or any public property…" (Santa Monica Municipal Code Section 4.04.150). These are feasible measures that could reduce the impacts of owned cats that are allowed to run at large.

It must be noted that the proposed program involves an infeasible and unenforceable scheme in which an owner of 3 cats can allow them to roam outside, but if additional cats are obtained, all cats must be kept inside. Although this is suggested as mitigation for the increase in number of cats, it is not a credible approach and fails as a mitigation under CEQA because its feasibility is not established. The City would be exchanging one unenforced and largely unenforceable regulation (the 3-cat limit) with another (the restriction on households with 4 or 5 cats keeping all cats inside). This absurd scheme would create a confusing mix of regulations that could be easily avoided by anyone maintaining cats. Because the City does not and does not propose to require cat licensing, which would establish the number of cats at a residence, any person accused of not keeping his or her 4 to 5 cats indoors could simply claim that only 3 cats were owned and the remainder were non-owned strays.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding these comments.

Sincerely,

Travis Longcore, Ph.D.
Science Director

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Lori Meehan <notpersephone@ymail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 7:52 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Hi Jan,

I foster cats through Southern California Siamese Rescue. All of my foster cats are from the LA county shelters. I support the LA City Cat Program. I would be excited to see the way we handle our cat population change!

Lori Meehan
263 Homer Ave.
Ventura, CA 93003
805-861-3664

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Fwd: Cat Program

Lorie Obal <lobal55@gmail.com> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 1:29 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: Lorie Obal <lobal55@gmail.com>
Date: Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 1:25 PM
Subject: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. I have personally been invovled in TNR programs.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Lorie Obal

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Lorna Brown

Lorna Brown <lornaskater@aol.com> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 8:59 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Los Angeles Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats, as well as the proposed increase to 5 cats per household.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Lorna Brown

211b South Broadway
Redondo Beach
CA 90277

310 767 6242

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Lorraine Gardner <rainwood10@aol.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 11:04 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015
RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,
Lorraine Gardner
432 S. Barrington Ave #10
Los Angeles, CA
310-476-9112

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

lorriedea@peoplepc.com <lorriedea@peoplepc.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 3:19 PM
Reply-To: lorriedea@peoplepc.com
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock -- I am appalled to learn that no funding for sterilization to community groups has been provided by the city for 7 years. And, that the city has been destroying 1000's of outdoor cats and kittens, when there are groups that have effective spay/neuter and TNR programs. I support the 2017 Citywide Cat Program that would fund and support such commuunity groups and their programs.

Lorrie Madden
323 654-4539
8542 Ridpath Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90046
lorriedea@peoplepc.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Adams, Louise <louise.adams@my.csun.edu> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 3:35 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Green-Rebstock
I wanted to express my support for the 2017 Citywide Cat Program I know this new program will work to help control the cat overpopulation in the City of Los Angeles For many years I have helped run a feral cat program at a local university. I know TNR works very effectively. It is cost effective and most importantly the humane and kind thing to do. Please support this legislation.

Thank you so much

Louise Adams

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

OVERPOPULATION

Lui <lfaelten@ca.rr.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 7:36 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: elizab73@gmail.com, Yolanda <ysitjar@aol.com>

Hello Jan :-

The only Humane action one can exercise is - TNR- what gives anyone the notion that TNR is futile????
If not for the many foot soldiers who give up their time and energy, there is no doubt that there would have been a cat in every square foot of Los Angeles.
As a concerned member of the community, I urge the decisions makers of the city to encourage and fund TNR efforts, sympathize colony feeders and start empowering rescue groups with the city's resources.

Thank you for your compassion.
Lui Faelten

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

citywide cat program

Lyn Bradford <lyn.bradford@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 17, 2017 at 3:24 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

YES! I support this program ...
to provide spay/neuter services for stray and feral cats and to offer information and education on its benefits (reduced homeless cat population, reduced animal suffering, reduced bird predation, reduced public spending on animal shelter care, and euthanasia).

Excellent!

www.LynBradford.com
c 323.533.5053.

www.StepsIntoSpace.com
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"The best thing to do when you are uptight is to whistle or sing a song." -Yogi Bhajan

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Lyn Williams <gaynelyn@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 6:59 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are all ready in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

Most people support funding the Citywide Cat Program because they want to know that their taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Lyn Williams

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

L8l8 <l8l8@aol.com> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 3:15 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Lynn Langley

1900 Glendon Ave. #303

Los Angeles, CA 90025

310.433.9290

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Lynn <boucoiran@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 2:15 PM
To: Jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I have lived in Los Angeles my entire life, and have been involved with animal rescue, especially TNR of feral cats, for a good part of my adult life.

I am writing to let you know that I am in full support of the proposed Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. We need to put an end to the needless killing of cats in our shelters by reducing their numbers in the streets. It is not an impossible task, but it involves working together with residents, agencies, etc., to educate people and get funding for the spay/neuter programs that can decrease cat populations. Therefore I'm in favor of waiving the cat trap rental fees if the traps are intended for TNR, and appropriating funds to sterilize cats that are trapped.

I feel very strongly that I want my tax dollars to go to this type of program rather than for killing cats in shelters. No civilized society should deal with the issue only on the back end rather than by preventing the problem in the first place.

Keep up the good work with the Stray Cat Alliance! They and other such organizations do such fabulous work for our city. I will continue to support them as well.

Let's imagine a world where every cat born has a great home.

Sincerely,

Lynn Marks
5880 W. 77th Place
Westchester (Los Angeles), CA. 90045
310 403-9699 mobile

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPad

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

M Rich1 118 <mrich1118@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 12:22 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I write to you to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

For 19 years I have worked, as a humane trap-depot operator, with Stray Cat Alliance of Los Angeles. Trap/neuter/return (TNR) has been, and is, central to the humane endeavor to care for and sensibly manage urban, free-roaming feline populations.

TNR positively impacts neighborhoods by cost-effectively reducing community cat populations. Such TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I'd also like to express how important it would be for a Citywide program to include changes to City administrative/municipal codes related to accessing resources from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to neuter free-roaming cats. For example, Stray Cat Alliance supports waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support a Citywide Cat Prog ram because it implements an effective, humane strategy to manag e cat populations, as opposed to killing enormous numbers of animals in shelters.

I appreciate when the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance, and other rescue organizations, to save the lives of cats in our community. And now I am very much hoping that we take the humane step of approving a Citywide Program.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration, Doctor.

Sincerely,

Marcie Rich
310-838-8879

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

“Cat Program” - LA Cityproposed TNR for cats 2017

nemnofa@netzero.net <nemnofa@netzero.net> Mon, Oct 16, 2017 at 1:25 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Re: “Cat Program” - LA City proposed TNR for cats 2017

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

Herewith I urge you to consider to put in action the proposed "Cat Program" for Trap/Neuter/Release and increasing the number of household cats allowed.

Trap/Neuter/Release saves lives and is the only and humane solution . (Killing cats or ignoring the problem is not a solution, instead it is just the opposite.)

Many animal rights organizations have researched the issue and have in many communities implemented a TNR program. These programs are very successful.

For more info you may check out this website. It's a resource of information, studies and proven facts:
https://www.alleycat.org/resources/

Please take in consideration the following facts.

It’s time to stop the killing.

Cities and shelters across America have experienced great success with Trap-Neuter-Return—it is now official policy for feral cats in Washington, DC, Baltimore, and Chicago and other cities across the country. It’s time to learn from past mistakes and move forward instead of going around in circles—it’s time to stop fighting the endless battle and protect cats’ lives.

Trap-Neuter-Return is the responsible, humane method of care for feral cats

Trap-Neuter-Return stabilizes feral cat populations. The cats are humanely trapped, vaccinated, and neutered, so no more kittens will be born. They are then returned to their original location to live out their lives in their outdoor home. Not only is Trap-Neuter-Return the humane option for feral cats, it also improves cats’ lives by relieving them of the stresses of mating and pregnancy. In the end, unlike catch and kill, TNR works.

The vacuum effect

Removing cats from an area by killing or relocating them is not only cruel—it’s pointless. Animal control agencies and city governments have blindly perpetuated this futile approach for decades.

But scientific research, years of failed attempts, and evidence from animal control personnel prove that catch and kill doesn’t permanently clear an area of cats.
Scientific evidence indicates that removing feral cat populations only opens up the habitat to an influx of new cats, either from neighboring territories or born from survivors. Each time cats are removed, the population will rebound through a natural phenomenon known as the “vacuum effect,” drawing the community into a costly, endless cycle of trapping and killing.

The vacuum effect is a phenomenon scientifically recognized worldwide, across all types of animal species

Well-documented among biologists, the vacuum effect describes what happens when even a portion of an animal population is permanently removed from its home range. Sooner or later, the empty habitat attracts other members of the species from neighboring areas, who move in to take advantage of the same resources that attracted the first group (like shelter and food). Killing or removing the original population does nothing to eliminate these resources; it only creates a “vacuum” that will inevitably draw in other animals living nearby.

Research shows majority of feral cats are healthy.

Feral cats are cats who are not socialized to humans. Instead, they live contented lives with their feline families (often called colonies) outdoors. Cats, like squirrels, chipmunks, and birds, are capable of living healthy, fulfilling lives in the outdoors.

One prominent animal rights organization falsely states that “horrific fates” await feral cats, like diseases, injuries, or human cruelty. But these claims are based on isolated incidents and not supported by scientific evidence.

In fact, the research points the other way—a 2006 study found that of 103,643 stray and feral cats examined in spay/neuter clinics in six states from 1993 to 2004, less than 1 percent of those cats needed to be euthanized due to debilitating conditions, trauma, or infectious diseases.

Feral cats live full, healthy lives outdoors—there is no reason for them to be killed in shelters.

Feral cats are not a health threat.

Feral cats have equally low rates of disease as the cats who share your home.

In 2008, only 294 cases of rabies were reported in cats, both pet and feral. That’s just 4. 3 percent of all the rabies cases reported in animals that year. Feral cats do not pose a rabies risk to humans: there hasn’t been a confirmed cat-to-human rabies transmission in more than 30 years. The number one source of rabies in the United States is wildlife—accounting for more than 90 percent of rabies cases in animals. Since feral cats involved in Trap-Neuter-Return programs are vaccinated and therefore cannot acquire or transmit the virus, they pose no threats to humans or other animals.

Most importantly, research confirms that feral cats are neither breeding grounds for disease nor a health threat to communities in which they live. After testing feral cats in Northern Florida for FIV, FeLV, and nine other infectious organisms, a 2002 study concluded that “feral cats assessed in this study posed no greater risk to human beings or other cats than pet cats.”

Feral cats are not a significant health threat to humans or other animals. They deserve to live out their lives just like other outdoor creatures do.

Feral cats live healthy lives outdoors. Trap-Neuter-Return IS THE SOLUTION !

Thank you so much for your consideration.
The compassion and humanity of those making the decision is greatly appreciated .

Sincerely,
M.C. Francis

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Madeleine <dancincat@dslextreme.com> Thu, Sep 21, 2017 at 5:41 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

TO:

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works

Bureau of Engineering, EMG

1149 South Broadway

6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

FROM:

Mrs. Madeleine Fisher Kern

162 South Orange Drive

Los Angeles, CA 90036

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am a tax paying resident of the City of Los Angeles as well as a mother to cats (presently just one). I have volunteered for rescue organizations and if I see needy felines, rescue on my own. It has become a rarity of late to see homeless cats in my neighborhood for which I am thankful. But an occurrence just last year of a group of cats/kittens were found to be inhabiting someone's property. I was called by a neighbor to assist in finding help in trapping them but the property owner had little patience and did it himself. What he did with those hapless cats is unknown though my best guess is your guess. I can only hope for the best for them. This is a scenario that I assume happens quite often in this City of Angels. And it always occurs to me that in this City of Angels, a city of countless animal lovers and millionaires, more animals, mostly cats are mercilessly killed to make room for more with little call for remedial action to lower the death count. Our shelters are filled to bursting with abandoned and unsprayed/unneutered cats with, to this date, little effective action to change this horrific scenario. And so I am pleased to accept your invitation to comment on this issue.

As I read the Proposal which is a beginning to change the ineffective procedures as exists, I am struck by how much I agree with them. They are as follows:

- 1. Engaging in or providing funding for the spaying/neutering of free-roaming cats (feral or stray) to be returned where they are found. Minus the necessary funding, humane and cat loving people have been doing this for years and often with adverse response from property owners or the city and they do it without funding often using their own money or small contributions from cat loving people. This maintaining of cat colonies where the cats, with city funding and support, have been spayed/neutered is a good idea that is not a new idea. But that the city would step up to fund this effort would be a great idea which would stem the problem with time as colonies would eventually age out. Colonies that

are involved in TNR diminish in size over time. During an 11-year study of TNR at the University of Florida, the number of cats on campus declined by 66%, with no new kittens being born after the first four years of operation. A study of the impact of TNR on feral cat colonies in Rome, Italy, also observed colony size decrease between 16% and 32% over a 10-year period.

- 2. Use of City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. This doesn't seem like an endeavor that would cost anything and yet it would provide much needed information to those Los Angeles residents or even rescue volunteers who are still naïve about the necessity of spay/neuter, awareness of cat behavior, risks of allowing pets to free-roam, the positives of cat colonies, etc. I know for a fact that there would be a line-up of cat savvy people who would line up to volunteer to participate in this program knowing that it would advance the cause of less cats on the streets and in our shelters waiting to die. Education is one of the keys in alleviating the problem. And that facilities would be provided would be an incentive as well.

- 3. Implementation of a Modified Trap, Neuter, Return program, which includes establishing collaborative relationships with organizations engaged in TNR, utilizing Animal Services Centers for public outreach and training guidance on how to address resident complaints regarding free-roaming cats, and waiving cat trap rental fees. It is high time for collaborative relationships of those engaged in TNR with the city AND between themselves. Why this has so far not been done is ridiculous. A no-brainer! And that it has been proposed that Animal Services would assist in public outreach and training guidance in dealing with the public and their complaints regarding free-roaming cats is an idea that is way past the time for existing. But better late than never. And the waiving of cat trap rental fees is a great idea for it encourages their use. I can't imagine the income from rental fees would be greatly missed. Outreach via public service ads in the media, a dedicated website, presence on social networking would also be of much value informing the public of the availability of services including the availability of spay/neutering schedules and locations, educational facilities, etc. would be an advantage as well.

- 4. Adopting changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allowing an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions. Of course, yes to the accessing of funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats. And for the second part regarding the increase of permittable cats per household: I say "yes" with reservations as I am not privy to the "certain restrictions." I would have to restrain myself to a conditional approval based on not having the City given too much interference in one's private life. I must confess, I have had several pet cats at one time, the amount to be between me and my god, and have found that more than three is not an uncontrollable amount. Unlike multiple dogs which need more participation from a responsible pet owner, several cats need several and well-maintained litter boxes and a controlled eating environment. Include the ability to afford vet care for each and you have a pleasant cat loving environment. This also includes not allowing any of one's cats to free-roam which should be one of the restrictions if I were writing the final paper. And let's not forget cat savvy which is also a requirement.

I hope I haven't been too energetic in my opinions but this is a conversation that is very late in happening and it is happening over the carcasses of far too many innocent creatures who are at the mercy of we fallible and often insensitive human beings. I hope I have helped add to the conversation even if it is in some small way.

Sincerely,

Madeleine Fisher Kern

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Madeline Bailey <madelinegbailey@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 1:54 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I live in Sherman Oaks and support the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs are the only humane, effective way of controlling the community cat population in Los Angeles. I have witnessed it first hand, having trapped, neutered and released over 30 feral cats in my hillside neighborhood.

Community caretakers and rescue groups are willing to do the hard work of trapping and transport but don't have the means to afford the vet expenses. Every spare cent and moment they have is devoted to caring and saving animals. The proposal would provide resources for these dedicated people to do more and would foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and saved many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Madeline Bailey
13914 Valley Vista Blvd.
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423
-

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Maggi W right <maggi.wright@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 2:11 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

Maggi Wright
6440 Nancy St.
Los Angeles, CA 90045
310–645-2727

Sent from my iPad

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Marc Margulis <mmargulis@mammothadvisors.com> Sun, Oct 15, 2017 at 8:26 AM
Reply-To: mmargulis@mammothadvisors.com
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Ms. Rebstock-

I support the proposed Citywide Cat Program. It is imperative that TNR, to whatever extent, be re-instituted. I love cats and wish they all had loving homes. But the facts on the ground are that the cats are out there and many do not want a home with four walls. I foster kittens, litters of kittens, mommas with litters and pregnant mommas. More often than not, the kittens are infected with life-threatening or at least life-long illnesses. In one recent case, a momma with four kittens, who was a wonderful momma and even affectionate to me, longed to be out and escaped within days of being placed in a home.

Our organizations are inundated, stressed and strained during kitten season. The only real solution is the long-term benefits of reducing the population by spaying and neutering. Cats that demonstrate the characteristics of a domesticated cat should be put up for adoption; those that do not should be released never to breed again.

Marc Margulis

Volunteer at Best Friends Mission Hills and Spokane County Regional Animal Protection Service.

20422 Tulsa Street

Chatsworth, CA 91311

310-922-3900

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Marcia King <marciahking@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 1:01 PM
Reply-To: marciahking@gmail.com
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

I very much support this program to solve the problem of too many stray cats. The best and most humane way is to trap/ neuter/ and re-release feral cats.

Thank you,

Marcia

Marcia King Agraphiotis
marciahking@gmail.com
310-266-3629

Be transformed by the renewing of your mind. Romans 12:2

The secret of health for both mind and body is not to mourn for the past, not to worry about the future, or not to anticipate troubles, but to live the present moment wisely and earnestly. Siddartha Guatama Buddha

Dogs are our link to paradise. They don't know evil or jealousy or discontent. To sit with a dog on a hillside on a glorious afternoon is to be back in Eden, where doing nothing was not boring—it was peace.

—Milan Kundera

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Marcia Kramer <mkramer@navs.org> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 12:42 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering,

The City's plan to implement a citywide cat program is to be applauded and I'm writing in support of this effort. Feral cats have become a nuisance problem world wild, and while humans have contributed to the problem by abandoning feline pets, this problem has grown to enormous proportions.

The typical solution, gathering and euthanizing feral cats, seems to be a great idea, it is not the most effective way of dealing with the nuisance issue. Several years ago, Cook County, Illinois, was considering a similar measure. At that time, I knew little about the issue, but I learned. Chicago, which is in Cook County, already had active caretakers for Trap-Neuter-Release (or Return) (TNR) colonies of cats. They were largely operating without legal authorization, but there was a perceived need.

That need is one of the reasons that TNR programs have become so popular around the country. When a location is attractive to wild cats, removing the cats does not make the location any more attractive to other cats. Long-term studies showed that removing nuisance feral cats from a particular location was a very short-term solution, as other cats rapidly took their place.

By capturing, sterilizing, vaccinating and returning those cats to the same location—with their ears tipped for identification—the population will go into a gradual decline, with aging cats staying in the same place and even growing accustomed to the people and hazards nearby. As more cats are captured and sterilized, it is also hoped that the exploding wild population will decline. At least that has been the experience in the Chicago area.

Laws that prohibit the release of wild animals back into the wild can make sense. But in the case of feral cats, everyone is a loser when TNR is not an option.

The City's plan to include the funding of spaying/neutering, a modified TNR program and an educational program is an excellent response to the problem. The Draft Environmental Impact Report addresses many of the issues facing human populations living with feral cats and I urge you to accept this report and adopt the full proposal to implement the Citywide Cat Program.

Thank you,

Marcia Kramer

Director of Legal/Legislative Programs

National Anti-Vivisection Society

53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1552, Chicago, IL 60604

Phone: 312-427-6073 | Fax: 312-427-6524 | Email: mkramer@navs.org

www.navs.org | Facebook | Twi er

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat programme

Margaret <margaret.stedman@virginmedia.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 10:11 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am not a resident of the city of Los Angeles - I live in England. However, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

Although I'm not a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that the taxes of the residents and my donations are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs by sending donations and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Yours sincerely,

Ms Margaret M Stedman
24 St Andrews Walk
Harrogate
North Yorkshire
HG27RL
UK
Tel: +44(0)1423541530
margaret.stedman@virginmedia.com

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR

Margarita Jones <yourfuzzyfamily@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 4:14 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

The deadline is tomorrow and it would be great if you could shoot an email before 5 pm to Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.
- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies employed in dealing with the city' s unwanted cats are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

*Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Margarita Jones

1551 echo park ave #304 LA, CA 90026

323 790 9058

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

maria c garcia <garciamaria_c@hotmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 1:52 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
Dear Dr. Rebstock:
I am a City of Los Angeles resident and am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods especially in low income areas by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. TNR programs also foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,
Maria Garcia
3303 Sierra St.
Los Angeles, CA. 90031
323-227-0544

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Marian Kovinick <mareko@pacbell.net> Tue, Oct 17, 2017 at 9:57 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Stray Cat Alliance <info@straycatalliance.org>, Marqueece Harris-Dawson <dina.andrews@lacity.org>, Matthew Jewett <Matthew.jewett@ecwandc.org>

Phil Kovinick
Marian Yoshiki Kovinick
Authors
An Encyclopedia of Women Artists of the American West
Western Heritage Award, 1998
Outstanding Art Book

October 16, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. Stray Cat Alliance's TNR program has assisted me and my neighbors in Baldwin Hills Estates with managing the community cats in our hills. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Marian Yoshiki Kovinick

4735 Don Ricardo Drive

Los Angeles, CA 90008

323-243-0344

mareko@pacbell.net

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

Marianne Gadhia <maimai23@sbcglobal.net> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 4:06 PM
Reply-To: Marianne Gadhia <maimai23@sbcglobal.net>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I wholeheartedly support the proposed Citywide Cat Program and am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a direct, tangible impact on communities. As an independent trapper who works with various groups I have seen it in the colonies I feed as well as those I assist with. So many less kittens and sick cats are seen in our individual experiences. This is one reason we keep doing this for years on end. When you see a sick or pregnant cat that is transformed by a simple spay or neuter, and a little flea and deworming medication it is rewarding because you know the cat will feel better and enjoy better health but it is also better for the environment. As we feed our fixed cats and keep an eye on them they kill less animals and there are less diseases spread.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats FOR HUMANE PURPOSES ONLY. It would be wonderful if you could engage the groups that practice TNR to provide this outreach and education. All people who come in for training should sign up with phone and email so that they can be contacted if needed.

I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR. People who learn to trap for nefarious purposes, and there will be such people, will lie to you about their results and will do what they want, that is DUMP AND KILL. No one should be able to learn to trap, or borrow traps without providing some basic contact information and follow up so that you can track the data provided by them, such as how many are fixed etc. A low cost full time spay neuter clinic of quality in the model of FixNation that is easily accessible at each and every shelter would be ideal.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE OUR SHELTERS BE HUMANE SOCIETIES rather than the killing houses they are now. Los Angeles should do better better and TNR is the only effective way we have right now to do this because without it the population would explode and it has because private groups and disparate individuals can only do so much. Birth control is another viable option for humane population control of cats in areas where it's hard to trap or unsafe to trap. There are many social and cultural actors that impede these humane efforts but I believe these can be overcome with some guided community outreach and positive enoyable education.

I support Stray Cat Alliance, and Kitty Bungalow as well as the myriad of other groups that take in the offspring of feral mothers and get them socialized, healthy and adopted out. All these rescue groups work very hard to help these cats from being killed at LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community and would like to see more partnerships and alliances as this will make the education and outreach efficient, centralized and accessible to large numbers of the public. TNR needs to go mainstream and become the logical answer to the questions people have about community cat population control - it's better for the birds too (they've figured this out in other states). It also might give a small break to the rescue groups as well as the individuals like me who are burned out and broke trying to solve this societal problem that lives in our backyards.

Sincerely yours,

Marianne Gadhia, Studio City
(818) 634-5365

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

mmisraje@yahoo.com <mmisraje@yahoo.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 3:23 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I live in Woodland Hills and support the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs are the only humane, effective way of controlling the community cat population in Los Angeles.

Community caretakers and rescue groups are willing to do the hard work of trapping and transport but don't have the means to afford the vet expenses. Every spare cent and moment they have is devoted to caring and saving animals. The proposal would provide resources for these dedicated people to do more and would foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and saved many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,
Marina Misraje
5901 Vista De La Luz
Woodland Hills, CA 91367
Sent from my Verizon LG Smartphone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Marisa Persaud <manther1222@yahoo.com> Thu, Sep 14, 2017 at 11:23 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

This is a wonderful idea! I really hope that it's implemented. We desperately need no-kill shelters and less cats being born.

Thank you!
Marisa

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

marissa@ipsemail.com <marissa@ipsemail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 1:35 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

While I am not a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am a resident of Los Angeles County and I want you to know that I strongly support the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs are good news for communities. Free-roaming cats are already in the community, and the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact on the community while fostering a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

The program should also include changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). However, I only s upport waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a county resident, I fully support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that tax dollars are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations. Most importantly , I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Regards,

Marissa Pocius-Hess

170 N Sierra Bonita Ave Apt 7

Pasadena, CA 91106
phone: 626.437.3581 | marissa@ipsemail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Los Angeles Cat Program

Mark Crane <mcrane@laphil.org> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 8:45 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I am in complete support of the Los Angeles city “Cat Program”. Way too many cats and kittens are being trapped and euthanized in our shelters. Please accept this memo as my complete support of the upcoming “2017 Citywide Cat Program”, with the hope that you will agree with me that support of this program is vital to helping our cat population.

Sincerely,

Mark Crane

2101 N. Highland Avenue

Los Angeles, CA 90068-2661

9213) 972-3439

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

2017 city wide cat program

marlab@bradleylambert.com <marlab@bradleylambert.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 1:21 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

I strongly support the proposed city wide cat program.

Trap, neuter, release is an effective way to control the cat population in the city.

Education about the prigram and support will make LA a more humane city.

Please support this program.

Marla Bradley
310-428-2848

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program -- overturn TNR ban

1 message

Martha Chaffin <marthachaffin@hotmail.com> Sun, Oct 1, 2017 at 5:49 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Good evening Jan

I am writing regarding the deadly feline TNR ban that needs to be overturned as swiftly as possible.

I'm a volunteer at the East Valley shelter since April 2016, and in my experience the majority of animals who are brought in are feral kittens -- from bottle baby age to around 12 weeks.

In 2017, the inflow of kittens increased from 2016. I see close to DAILY social media pleas from shelter staff and volunteers begging for kitten fosters or adopters, and bottle feeders. I have visited Best Friends' facility in Mission Hills this year, and saw their kitten nursery -- FULL. I am in touch with cat rescue groups around the city -- and they are FULL of kittens.

The kitten overflow is not stopping.... And it's shameful. Kittens pour into shelters and rescue groups, most with no one to help them, so they lose their lives. And the longer this goes on, the less their little lives are valued -- almost like "just another nuisance." Killing kittens is NOT THE ANSWER to the overpopulation problem.

The ban on TNR MUST be reversed swiftly, or this vicious cycle will keep growing. There is no reason in the world there should be a ban on the most important action that will help stop the reproduction of unwanted cats -- and that's TNR.

Second, funding and resources should be given for spay/neuter for low-income cat owners, and education of ALL pet owners in the city about how important it is to spay/neuter pets.

I would also say it should be the law that cat owners spay or neuter their cats to help stop the senseless, unwanted breeding.

Thank you for taking the time to read my thoughts, and taking action toward lawful TNR.

--Martha Chaffin
818-963-1415

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

M Monaghan <martine0315@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 6:47 PM
Reply-To: "martine0315@yahoo.com" <martine0315@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Please, please, please approve The Citywide Cat Program, which would provide funding and support to community groups that engage in spay/neuter, trap/neuter/return (TNR), education about community cats, and outreach programs for cats.

Thank you.

Martine Monaghan

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

Marty Daniels <martydanielstex@la.twcbc.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 10:50 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Trap/Neuter/Return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on the neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies. I also support the proposed use of a city facility to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. It is important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative sterilization Fund to spay/ Neuter community cats (free-roaming) . We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely

Martin Daniels

14114 Chandler Blvd

Sherman Oaks Ca 91401

(818) 988-5900

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

Mary Catalano <boolascats@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 2:06 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a rescuer in the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. THIS IS A DESPERATE NEED
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

Mary Catalano
Pooses and Pups Rescue
Venice, Calif. 9029

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Fwd: cat alliance

Mary Holmes <maryholmes@aol.com> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 6:26 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles,
Public Works Bureau ofmEngineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, a cat lover, a rescuer, and sentient human being, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Every ethical and solution-driven rescue organization, veterinarian, and animal protector I know understands that trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs are an integral part of managing these populations in ways that are both humane and cost effective. In addition, the impact on neighborhoods is universally positive. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore their spaying/neutering makes logistical sense and has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies. And who among us doesn't want more of that??

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. I SUPPORT NO-KILL SHELTERS. Period.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Mary Holmes

MARY ELIZABETH HOLMES
Sunset Gower Studios
Hollywood, CA 90028
323-793-6633
www.maryelizabethholmes.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

The Cat Program

Mary Lei <marylei@charter.net> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 11:39 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of Los Angeles, I like to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I have personally trapped a few dozen cats and have them spayed or neutered with my own expense so that they can continue to live without contributing to unwanted litters. Most of the cats live a normal life around my neighborhood. Some cats made it into my house as pets.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Mary Lei

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Mary Power <mariapoder@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 3:37 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

City of Los Angeles,

Please consider funding the TNR program to cut down on our feral population.

I live in the West Adams and we have reduced the feral cat population in our neighborhood by using the TNR method. We neutered 9 cats on our block and it made a big difference in these cats lives. However, we need help to access low cost vet services. I had to go Pico Rivera some 17 miles away for affordable vet care.

Please fund low cost pet services.

Thank you,

Mary Power
1933 S. Victoria Ave.
L. A. Ca. 90016
310-365-4744

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Proposed Citywide Cat Program

Mary Proteau <proteaum@aol.com> Thu, Oct 26, 2017 at 3:59 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I write to express my STRONG SUPPORT the proposed citywide TNR program. As an advocate of TNR, I am painfully aware of the huge numbers of animals who breed, suffer and die due to insufficient public education and political will to correct the situation. Enacting this program could profoundly affect the change required to greatly reduce and eventually eliminate this issue.

Trap, Neuter, Release works! The program systematically sterilizes free-roaming cats, ending the out-of- control breeding cycles, and thereby reducing the escalating cost to taxpayers to shelter stray and feral cats. It reduces the animals' impacts on the environment and addresses the current, unacceptable culture of indifference to widespread animal suffering.

TNR greatly aids in lessening the pain and suffering of these animals, which, for a variety of reasons, are left to struggle for survival on the streets of Los Angeles – a civic disgrace. Disease spreads quickly through their populations, endangering not only their lives, but the lives of persons who try to handle or capture them and those of children who might want to play with them—or worse, individuals who want to torture or otherwise harm these defenseless creatures.It will take time for TNR to significantly reduce these populations, but it will inevitably work to reduce negative impacts these animals may have on free-standing water, residential and business properties, and bird populations.

Over time, TNR will substantially will also reduce the number of cats depositing feces. Cat flea control can be accomplished with ingested medicines and also through topical applications. Not all free-roaming cats are feral; many are abandoned and pets that are not sterilized but are quite tame--and treatable. In fact, cats are the most easily medicated animals of other animal species that roam our urban landscape: possums, coyotes, dog packs, raccoons, rats, etc. I am concerned, though, about the language early on in the Proposal that seems to suggest "utilizing Animal Services Centers for public outreach and training....and waiving trap rental fees." Public outreach and education about sterilizing pets is necessary, but I don't feel that the trap fee language is specific enough. It seems to indicate that the city might consider loaning traps to the public free of charge, so strongly urge clarifications and restrictions on this point.

Humane trapping absolutely requires training. There are many accounts untrained persons who have no idea how to do it correctly, which endangers both the animal and the person(s) trying to capture it. On many occasions untrained persons leave unattended traps out overnight in exposed in public places, which leads to horrific consequences to animals that may be trapped when no one is around to secure the trap and move the animals.to a place of safety until they can be taken to a TNR facility. This is avoidable and unacceptable.

Public education about TNR is certainly important, but it is equally important not assume that anyone wanting to borrow a trap has good intentions – or common sense. It is essential that getting a trap include some degree contractual and training requirements: Anyone who applies for a trap must 1) provide his or her name, address, and phone number; 2) be required to pay a fee; 3) obtain a training program certificate; and 4) report the location of the trapping project.This process prevents acquisition of traps by disturbed people who would use this opportunity to do harm. Anyone with good motives will not object to following this basic, sensible procedure. Not to include this protection would not only be neglectful, but would reduce the efficiency and success of the program – thereby wasting time, money (the cages are not cheap) and valuable resources in the struggle to reduce the program of increase roaming cat populations in Los Angeles.The program's success would also be a model for other cities to follow – for this is a statewide and nationwide problem.

The overall benefits of implementing the Citywide Cat Program would be significant. The decades-long alternative—euthanasia at shelters--has proven to be a major and expensive failure. After years of extermination of cats, there are now more free-roaming cats than ever. Sterilization is the humane and effective solution.

Thank you for your consideration.

Mary Proteau

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.
—William Shakespeare

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

stray cat program

Mary Williams <bishwake@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 4:05 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

REally worth supporting, please do!!

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Im Just Po <moment4me@att.net> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 1:49 PM
Reply-To: Im Just Po <moment4me@att.net>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

I'm all for helping our stray cats.. This program must be enforced to work.. I hate kill shelters and abuse and people not caring about our unfortunate ferals.. I especially hate people who don't fix their animals, because that's why we have this problem...

OK, I said my peace.. Sincerely, Mary Wynne (Bay area CA)

"Until one has loved an animal,
a part of ones soul remains unawakened"

>^..^< Compassion over Cruelty >^..^<
You've got everything it takes,
but its gonna take everything you got!

"saving one animal wont change the world,
but it will change the world for that one animal!"

"If you think you are too small to be effective,
you have never been in bed with a mosquito."

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

ML Gale <ml.gale@twc.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 10:53 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Great plan - in favor. The groups that are doing this work can use support from the city. TNR works.

MaryLou Gale
ml.gale@twc.com
10648 Spy Glass Hill Rd
WHittier CA 90601
562.695.4467

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Matthew Ohan <mattohan24@mail.com> Fri, Sep 22, 2017 at 8:10 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org, paul.krekorian@lacity.org

I am shocked and appaled that after years of complaining to the City about our cat issues, we are going from bad to worse. I am in strong disagreement and insultant, that my hard earned, yet easily squandered by LA City, tax dollars are to be spent on this program. I refuse to spend my money to appease the mentally ill. These people want to keep the cats so they can feed them, yet the rest of the population has to deal with the fleas and associated illness, let alone the tremendous amount of feces that these pests bring with them.

Raising the number of household cats will not change anything as most people for these measures are cat hoarders and will disregard the law, similar to my current neighbor.

What will this do about the real problems? The dug up plants, attacked backyard pets, fleas, and feces?

I went through a nightmare with the "Waived trap rental" issue. I obtained the free trap. I had to pay for the bait myself. Had to notify my neighbors, which caused them to keep their cats indoors for the timeframe of my trapping. Then the cats were immediately released to cause havoc in our area again. I tried to trap the cats in my backyard, succeeding with only 2 of the 8 that are a problem. Had to expose myself to the risk of getting injured by the hissing and irate feral cat in the cage. The fleas from the cat got into my car, which fortunately I have leather, was easily cleaned out.

Is the City prepared for a lawsuit should anyone get injured performing the duties of Animal Control as Animal Control refuses to assist us with this epidemic?

I have already escalated my complaints to the higher ranking officials in the City before and, other than "waiving fees," have received no assistance whatsoever.

I have three possible solutions to this issue.

1) Mandate cat owners to either keep their cats in their house or ensure they stay in their yards. Fences can be purchased to keep the animals within their own houses. Why should the "vicitims" have to pay?

2) Mandate cat owners to walk their cats on a leash and to pick up their feces. Again, everyone else has to bare the burden for the few who want to keep feeding these pests.

3) Increase the size or provide satellite locations for cat storage for pounds

Again, I refuse to have our money wasted on:
1) spaying and neutering
2) The insulting "public outreach and training, guidance on how to address resident complaints regarding free-roaming cats, and waiving cat trap rental fees." A) "guidance on how to address resident complaints?" How about fixing the problem? "Waiving cat trap rental fees?" Of course the City will! I am doing the job that they wont do. Next thing they will want is for me to patrol my own streets since the police wont respond... Oh too late.

Though I agree with sterilize the feral cats and "basically wait for them to all die out," it is a goal that will never be reached. As a past cat owner myself, they have too many kittens that cant be tracked. We are dealing with this exact program in the County already and it doesn't work.

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the county of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed L. A. Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA

shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Maureen Kemp
2136 N. Greenbrier Road
Long Beach
CA 90815

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Mechelle Lee <mechellel@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 2:01 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I feed cat colonies and understand the struggle that bird-lovers must feel. The cats that are released never kill anything, though. They are well fed. I have rescued cats for 40 years and they never manage to get any birds so I am confused about why bird lovers want them killed. Please support the TNR programs so the cats do not have to die. Thank you so much!

With Warmest Regards,

Mechelle Lee

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Megan Utley <megan704@gmail.com> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 12:55 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org, info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program. This program supports trap/neuter/release (TNR) efforts, which greatly decrease the reproduction rate of neighborhood cats. By dealing with this issue humanely and cost effectively, the City boosts relationships between the residents, City agencies, and volunteers.

This program also improves educational programs by providing facilities for educational efforts. This is possibly the most important aspect of cat population control - as more citizens are made aware of the issue and the ways they can help, the programs increase in impact and effectiveness.

It is also important to note that the program includes changes to codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). It is vital that the proposal to waive cat trap rental fees is only implemented when the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program wholeheartedly because too many community cats are killed in shelters when there are more humane and cost effective programs that are within our reach.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs because they have helped manage the city cat population and have saved many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the City works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community and hope that this relationship continues to thrive in the future.

Thank you for your time and attention to this information.

Sincerely,

Megan Utley
2341 Portland St., #103
Los Angeles, CA 90007
219-309-0882

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Melissa Renzi <saidthebutterfly@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 2:30 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

To Whom it May Concern:

I am aware that the City of Los Angeles is considering a new proposal to implement a Citywide Cat Program that would provide funding and support to community groups that engage in spay/neuter, humane trap/neuter/return (TNR), education about community cats, and outreach programs for cats. I believe that such a program is a long time coming and much needed in a city that has an undeniable problem with overpopulation of unowned cats trying to survive in neighborhoods where they are unwanted. There are clearly two issues at hand here: 1) citizens of Los Angeles who don't want excessive number of feral cats in their neighborhoods and 2) non-threatening and innocent animals that are reproducing at a rate far beyond our ability to care for them or find homes for potentially domestic pets.

Our city and county animal control teams spend much of their time responding to requests to help abate community cats. The terrified animals are simply collected, impounded and then killed in the city shelters, since most community cats aren't ready to be adopted into homes right away. This is a huge waste of time, resources, and of course, extremely inhumane. Educating the general public about how to prevent unwanted animals from being born, and then to humanely solve their local cat overpopulation program with clear access to well funded TNR programs would be hugely effective in humanely reducing the number of unwanted cats on Los Angeles streets. Such a program is a win-win proposition—for the citizens of LA, the city animal control services, and for the harmless animals suffering unnecessary in a city, state, and country with the resources and means to humanely solve such challenges.

Most sincerely,

Melissa Renzi
2007 Parnell Avenue
Los Angeles CA 90025
saidthebutterfly@gmail.com
310 283 8412

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat plan

1 message

melodie conrad <sheldrakemel@gmail.com> Sat, Sep 23, 2017 at 5:30 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Please adopt the tnr plan being currently discussed by city council. Tnr instead of EUTHANIZING cats is a positive humane solution. It is an important step in the right direction toward humane and compassionate care for animals. I applaud you for this new plan and hope to see it adopted immediately. Thank you so much.
Melodie Conrad

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Melody <mfeige13@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 10:17 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

October 29, 2017

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I am writing to express my support for the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report open comment period.

Trap/Neuter/Return programs are cost effective and humane and compassionate. These feral cats are returned to their communities to live out their lives, (perhaps helping to keep the rodent population down). The nurturing eliminates the problem of uncontrolled reproduction and keeps the feral population in check.

Using City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free roaming cats is an excellent use of City resources, (and my tax dollars).

City codes that control the Animal Sterilization Fund should be changed to include spay/neutering of free roaming cats also. Waiving of Trap Rental Fees should only apply for use with the TNR program.

As a resident and a city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

The Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs have helped manage the city cat population and have many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the City works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats living in our community.

Sincerely,

Melody Feige

1843 Hi Point St.

Los Angeles, CA 90035

323-931-6103

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cats need my voice

Meybel Pagan <meybelpagan@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 21, 2017 at 8:14 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello. I feed, trap neuter and release feral and strays cats in my community Winnetka City, is unbelievable how many cats leave outside, i have been trapping many of them. we need your help! We need food, traps and free training. Thank you. Meybel C Pagan

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

Mike <gtor72@yahoo.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 6:38 AM
Reply-To: Mike <gtor72@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:
I am not a resident of the city of Los Angeles, however i feel strongly enough about this to write to you from Michigan
I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I have recently done my first TNR project on a feral colony of 8 cats here in Michigan.
And I must say these cats have gone from being those damn cats that keep having kittens to being accepted as mascots for the apartment buildings where they live, TNR works.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely, Michael Olson, Barryton, Michigan

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Proposed Citywide Cat Program

Michael T ruly <michaeltruly@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 2:21 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a current resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a r esident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Pr ogram because I want to know that my taxes ar e going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Michael Truly

5316 Noble Ave

Sherman Oaks, CA 91411

818-720-5451

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

City of Los Angeles-CA T Program 2017

Michael W ickstrom <michael.wickstrom@voltagepictures.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 9:40 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

Please read my attached letter in regards to the 2017 Los Angeles Cat Program.

Thanks,

Michael W ickstrom | Voltage Pictures

Senior V ice President-Royalties-Music Administration-Merchandising

116 N Robertson Blvd. Ste 200, Los Angeles, CA 90048
(o) 323-606-7630 | (f) 323-315-7115

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Los Angeles Cat Program 2017-Public W orks Bureau of Engineering.docx
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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

In Support of Cat Program

mwytko@aol.com <mwytko@aol.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 3:41 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Rebstock,

I am writing in support of the proposed city-wide Cat Program.

I have been a strong supporter of no kill-policies. As a resident in a community with a feral cat problem, I strongly support any effort by the city to both educate and assist with a trap/neuter/return program.

The Stray Cat Alliance works effectively with trap/neuter/return at a grass roots level and any collaboration with the city will increase participation.

Thank you,
Michele Wytko
8629 Guthrie Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90034

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program :: comments

Michelle Naden <michellexnaden@gmail.com> Fri, Oct 20, 2017 at 12:32 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Jan:

The baseline against which the proposed Citywide Cat Program must be measured is very simple: these cats are already out there; the Program merely aims to increase the number of cats that can be sterilized. The Environmental Impact Report must reflect this basic fact.

Los Angeles taxpayers deserve a program that's animal-friendly, cost-effective, and reduces the burden and bureaucracy placed on the city's animal shelters. The simple truth is that current methods of animal control are inhumane, expensive, and ineffective. The proposed Citywide Cat Program is a commonsense approach for balancing our commitment to becoming a No-Kill community with the legitimate concerns of various stakeholders.

TNR is a commonsense, cost-effective solution for controlling stray cat populations by preventing additional births instead of trying to house, feed, and kill more cats. The process is simple: cats are caught, evaluated by veterinarians, vaccinated, sterilized, and returned back 2 into their original neighborhood. The goal? Keeping these cats out of shelters, saving taxpayers money, and saving the lives of thousands of cats every year.

TNR programs have a proven track record of being successfully implemented across California and across the country . It's better for the cats, for public health, and for the wildlife we all want to protect.

This misguided lawsuit has already cost taxpayers several hundred thousand dollars—and done nothing to reduce the number of feral cats in Los Angeles. The proposed Citywide Cat Program is a commonsense, cost-effective solution that enjoys broad public support. The environmental impacts associated with sterilizing Los Angeles' unowned, free-roaming cats are, if not negligible, more than offset by the numerous well-documented benefits of such efforts.

TNR makes sense. It protects the health and wellness of Los Angeles residents, saves taxpayer money, and is a veterinarian-approved, animal-friendly alternative. For nearly eight years now, TNR efforts have been hampered because of a misguided lawsuit. It's time to move forward. Millions of dollars that could be used for sterilizing L.A.'s feral cats have been diverted elsewhere as a result of this misguided lawsuit. The proposed Citywide Cat Program will allow these funds to be used for trap-neuter-return, a commonsense, cost-effective approach for managing these cats.

Thank you for listening!

Best regards,

Michelle Naden
Santa Monica, CA
310.892.7755

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Michelle Oliver <pawz4cause@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 7:16 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Indio, I am wri ng to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a posi ve impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat popula ons humanely and cost effec vely. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Addi onally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial rela onship between city residents and public agencies.

I have personally been involved in the TNR program since 2015 and have mostly TNR'd cats on the property where I work. I became familiar with the TNR Program a. er overhearing the owners of the property say to one another to just catch and get rid of all of "them" then either take them down the street and drop them off or just kill 'em! Seriously?!! I was in shock at what I just heard from some of the most educated business owners I've met and how they all planned to take care of the cat popula□on problem! How could they possibly think that if they dropped them off down the street that all their problems would be gone?!! Now you just took a problem and politely given it to your neighbor or another

business in the community so now it's THEIR problem! It's like "Pass the Problem" !!! Well, I knew one thing for sure... that these cats were never going to be dropped off or worse "just killed" on my watch! So, I instantly went online and that is where I found the TNR Program and after reading a li□le bit about what the program does, it just made sense to me and I needed to give it a try. I got all my informa□on in order and presented it to the owners and they decided that the TNR Program was worth a try and put me in charge! First, I sent an email to the TNR Program and that very next afternoon I was visited at the property by a volunteer who had a trap for me to use and sat with me to explain exactly how the program works! There are so many people in this world that actually care about these cats! I am one of many that I have met through this amazing program! Well, I trapped my first cat that very night! It was a female cat and when I released her after surgery that next day, I was scared I would never see her again or she would hate me but that's not what happened at all. To this day, that very same cat, s□ ll fixed and s□ ll not pregnant, is now royalty as she roams freely on the property, drinking from the swimming pool and keeping all the hotel guests company! She even has a name now, they call her "Solo" because she was the very first cat that I trapped, neutered and released successfully! Awww, makes me so happy! I guess all I want to make sure you understand is that the TNR Program works.... period! Animals are living creatures too and deserve to live a peaceful and happy life just like we do. It makes me feel really good to do this small gesture for my community and for the cats!

I also support the proposed use of city facili□es to provide educa□onal programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administra□ve and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Steriliza□ on Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program 100% because I want to know that MY taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat popula ons and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters!

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and personally know that they have helped manage the city cat popula□on and save MANY cats from being killed in shelters. I appreciate that the city works collabora□vely with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organiza□ons to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Michelle Oliver

81109 Falling Leaf Court

Indio, CA 92201

760.600.6362

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Michelle W elk <2mwelk@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:19 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I'm writing in support of the proposed Citywide Cat Program which would incorporate guidelines for the care and treatment of free-roaming cats in Los Angeles.

My thoughts are best summarized by Becky Robinson's (Alley Cat Allies) August 2017 piece published in the Meadville Tribune:

"TNR is the only humane and effective approach for community cats, also known as feral cats. Studies have shown that it stops cats from breeding, stabilizes the population, helps cats stay healthy, and improves their relationships with people. TNR is good for the cats, and good for the community. TNR also results in fewer cats brought to animal shelters, which means fewer cats are needlessly killed. Animal control agencies get fewer calls, community morale improves, and taxpayer dollars are saved. Instead of an endless cycle of impounding cats in shelters, where virtually 100 percent of unsocialized community cats are killed, employees of animal shelters can instead focus on life-saving work such as caring for adoptable cats, which in turn leads to a reduction in illnesses caused by overcrowding."

I hope to see the Cat Program implemented, for the good of the cats and the city.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

Sincerely,
Michelle Welk

1239 N Valley St
Burbank, CA 91505
818-848-5608
2mwelk@gmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: Citywide cat program

Mickey Fielding <mickeyfielding@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 3:29 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

RE: Citywide Cat Program
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I wholeheartedly support the proposed Citywide Cat Program (E1907610). I volunteer with the Kitten Rescue organization, and have personally TNR'ed multiple stray and feral cats in my neighborhood with the help of them, Stray Cat Alliance, the Pet Care Center on Slauson, and other financially struggling non-profits, so support from the city in humanely decreasing the stray cat population would be most appreciated!

Best regards,

Mickey Fielding
5422 Village Green
Los Angeles, CA 90016

213-447-3568

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR plan for cats in Los Angeles

Mikaela Euro <mikaelaeuro@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:52 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

October 30 2017

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

● Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets.

● According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies, such as trap and kill employed by the City of LA are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available, spaying and neutering more cats.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely

Mikaela Euro

3220 Council St Los Angeles CA 90026

3607741436

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

mike lorrig <mikelorrig@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 2:49 PM
Reply-To: mike lorrig <mikelorrig@yahoo.com>
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

We are writing to express our strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
We are very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies. Many communities that have switched to a humane TNR program can vouch for their success and reduced the unnecessary killing of cats in their shelters.

We also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

We support funding the Citywide Cat Program because we do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. As transport volunteers for a large rescue group, we have seen the rendering truck with barrels of killed cats and dogs that are picked up at the shelters. It is a sight we will never forget. It is something so wrong, so preventable for a modern society that we should do our best to make sure this will become a thing of the past. We also know what this does to the mental well-being of animal shelter employees - they shouldn't be forced to become a mindless killing place. Many start working there out of love for animals so we know it can be a positive supportive environment for all, the animals and the workers. But as long as we keep killing cats, it won't work. Shelter workers shouldn't bear the negative impact any longer by being the dumping site for all these unwanted litters because the city has no TNR program and isn't even allowed to distribute brochures to get people to use vouchers from rescue groups.

Although we live in West Hollywood, we don't live in a vacuum and are affected by the abscence of vouchers. We've helped with many spay/neuter efforts in the past and present and do this out of our own pocket or through the effort of rescues. While other cities implemented a sound TNR program with the help of Best Friends Society, Los Angeles and its ban made it impossible to get ahead with a similar progressive plan. It certainly didn't help the stray cat population, so we certainly hope that this will finally change.
We support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. We appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Mike Lorrig & Andrea Kraus
1120 3/4 Hacienda Place
West Hollywood, CA 90069
(323)822-0325

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Mildred Barton <milb@comcast.net> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 8:41 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I'm sure you will agree that it is not good for the community to have a large amount of free roaming, unhealthy and unsterilized cats. It is not good for cats or people. I hope the TNR process will include vaccines so the animals are healthier. Passing the Citywide Cat Program would make your city look innovative and compassionate to the rest of the world.

I live out of state and I donate to Stray Cat Alliance. I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because it is only right to use humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in your community.

Christi Metropole at Stray Cat Alliance is a nationally recognized authority and spokesperson for feral cats. I'm sure she would be glad to have input if there are any questions about the advantages of the Citywide Cat Program if anyone or any group has concerns.

Sincerely,

Milli Barton

9028 W. Harvard Place

Lakewood, CO 80227

303-870-8922

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

ohhappyplace@outlook.com <ohhappyplace@outlook.com> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 9:58 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Mitzy Lara

404 E. Hyde Park Blvd. Apt. G

Inglewood, CA 90302

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Pro- Cat Program

1 message

Mollie Holmes <mollieholmie@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 12, 2017 at 3:34 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

To Whom it May Concern,

I stand by TNR work and support the proposed Citywide Cat Program and the overturn of Case No. BS115483.

TNR efforts and education will be the final solution for Los Angeles' free roaming cat numbers as Trap-Neuter-Return has shown to successfully stabilize and reduce the numbers of feral cat populations.

A 2003 study published in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association found that TNR keeps cat colonies stable and healthy year after year. The 11-year study on the University of Central Florida campus observed the number of cats on campus decline by 66%, with no new kittens born after the first four years of operation.
At the end of the study, most of the remaining cats were adults: 83% had been part of the program for more than six years, indicating a healthy lifespan for feral cats after TNR.

I am already involved in these efforts as a volunteer foster for the ASPCA caring for feral kittens. I am also in participation with Fix Nation using my time and efforts to TNR the colonies of my own neighborhood, Historic Filipinotown. My day job? I manage Los Angeles's largest pet sitting and dog walking company. I have dedicated a life to animals and fully support the proposed Citywide cat program.

I will end with words of my father " if you spay and neuter all the cats, there will be no more cats".

All the best,

Mollie Holmes
Office Manager, Sitter4Paws® LA
» mollieholmie@gmail.com
» 213-576-9466
» www.sitter4paws.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan Support

1 message

Monika Cozlin <monikacozlin@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 4, 2017 at 11:21 AM
Reply-To: Monika Cozlin <monikacozlin@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Please help end the unnecessary deaths of hundreds of cats and kittens every month in Los Angeles!

The community is willing to help save lives, so please help us help you.

Thank you.

Monika Cozlin
310.210.6960
https://www.facebook.com/MonikaCozlin
https://instagram.com/MonikaCozlin

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

1 message

monika ressel <ressel_m@yahoo.com> Tue, Sep 19, 2017 at 10:07 AM
Reply-To: monika ressel <ressel_m@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Hi Jan,

I read through , "Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Citywide Cat Program"

and am in favor of the changes. I think the considered plan will greatly benefit the welfare of LA cats and thank you all for revising the current program.

Sincerely,
Monika Ressel
708 S Barrington Ave # 303
LA, CA 90049

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan Support

1 message

Monique Gonzalez <monikkig@gmail.com> Sun, Sep 24, 2017 at 12:55 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Hello,
I support the Cat Plan to spay/neuter free roaming cats.
Thank you,
Monique

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Nadene Mcintyre <mcnadene@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 7:25 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Nadene Mcintyre
12975 Agustin Pl 407
Playa Vista CA 90094
310-922-2698

Sent from my iPhone

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Nancy DeLavergne <simba.duma.chui.paka@gmail.com> Sat, Sep 23, 2017 at 4:44 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr Green,

My name is Nancy DeLavergne. I have been following the cat situation in California especially Los Angles County for several years. In fact three years ago I adopted a beautiful sweet cats from Los Angeles through a rescue group that saved her from a kill list.
I beg you please support the Cat Plan and make Los Angeles a TNR city. By supporting TNR programs the city of Los Angeles would actually save money instead of killing so many cats every month. Los Angles would then in fact be a wonderful example of how to affectively manage the cats. I feel other cities would then follow Los Angeles example. Thousands of people around the county support the TNR plan.

Thank you,
Nancy DeLavergne
P.O.Box 2983
Richmond Hill, GA 31324
(224)345-8411

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

Nancy Flores <nflores2525@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 7:38 PM
Reply-To: Nancy Flores <nflores2525@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "copyinfo@straycatalliance.org" <copyinfo@straycatalliance.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost-effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact.

I have personally helped to trap/neuter/return several cats in my community. Many of my neighbors have been grateful for this service because they are animal lovers and would like an effective and humane way to deal with the cat populations in their areas.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

Use of city facilities to provide educational programming on various animal-related topics is especially important because residents want to help cats and other animals in their communities but are unaware of the various programs available to them. Many residents are reluctant to take stray or community cats to animal shelters for fear they will be euthanized.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. There have been numerous studies published in the Journal of the American Veterinary Association and the Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science that state that TNR effectively stabilizes and reduces feral cat populations.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Nancy Flores
1237 Geddes St.
Los Angeles, CA 90044
323-777-4862

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR Program

1 message

Nancy MacLeod <notnight@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 19, 2017 at 9:06 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

TNR (Trap,Neuter,Return) is EFFECTIVE & humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanely.

When I opened the letter from the city about the proposed TNR program, I was elated. Friends and neighbors of mine have been doing TNR for 20 years and I have seen a difference in my neighborhood with the community cats — there are fewer now & My friends were able to place kittens and the tame strays.

Though I realize the various bird groups who sued the City of Los Angeles are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, studies have not shown this to be true. The number one reason bird and other wildlife populations are suffering in California (and the world over) is habitat destruction and climate change, both caused by humans.

TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats or coyotes or raccoons or any other creature the bird groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

Nancy MacLeod

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR

Nancy Misensol <nancymisensol@yahoo.com> Sun, Oct 22, 2017 at 12:23 PM
Reply-To: "nancymisensol@yahoo.com" <nancymisensol@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

I support TNR

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Nancy Ono <ohyes4me@gmail.com> Fri, Oct 20, 2017 at 7:08 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Jan,

I am writing to add my voice to the many others across Los Angeles who have been fighting for the hundreds of feral cats currently living in this city. I commend the City for trying to accomplish something that has been, once again, long needed ... care for the feral cats of this City. Because of the injunction, these cats ... whose only crime was being born outside of a loving home ... are living on the streets of Los Angeles, many of them uncared for, hungry, and alone. Many rescue organizations are doing their best to care for as many as they can. Individuals, like me, have been caring for feral cats, paying for their vet care (and their food) out of their own pockets. Before the injunction, I was able to obtain vouchers for spay/neuter of the ferals I tried to help to reduce the number of unwanted kittens. Eliminating this program caused many individuals hardships, because they had to travel, sometimes, long distances to take trapped ferals to clinic where they could get them spayed or neutered and vaccinated. These clinics are overwhelmed and would benefit greatly by receiving assistance from the City.

TNR is the only humane way to help the feral population and it has been proven to be more economical then allowing the city to round up these cats and euthanizing them. TNR will make it possible to reduce the number of feral cats roaming the City. TNR will reduce the number of ferals entering the City shelters. TNR would help eliminate the nuisance factor many people complain about ... the fighting, the spraying, and the yowling of unfixed cats.

The public needs to be educated about ferals ... that they are not diseased animals deserving only to be destroyed. Ferals can be beneficial to businesses, as well as farms and other rural areas by helping with rodent control. The Cat Program would be instrumental in bringing this about.

Thank you for helping to bring about the Cat Program. Help the city of Los Angeles become one of the leaders in compassion and understanding for the feral cat. Thank you for your support in making TNR a priority for this City.

Nancy Ono
9823 Glasgow Place, #4
Los Angeles, CA 90045

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Trap and release program

1 message

nancy tracy <osistah@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 18, 2017 at 8:54 PM
Reply-To: nancy tracy <nancytracy108@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

I have friends who have been doing TNR for 5 years and I have seen a difference in their neighborhood in terms of the number of stray cats. To be honest I'm not sure it is the sole solution, but consider it to be part of the solution to stray animals hunting for food.

Though I realize that various bird groups have sued the City of Los Angeles because they are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, the Trap and Release program reduces the population of feral cats who hunt for food. TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats, coyotes, raccoons or any other creature that one groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

-Nancy Tracy
Santa Monica

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat plan support

1 message

nansi aluka <nansialuka@hotmail.com> Sun, Sep 24, 2017 at 10:44 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

I'm writing to you with a plea and a concern as an LA resident.
The number of kill cats in the shelters and the homeless cats on the street is rising and out of control and the only way to be fixed is to enhance trap neuter release programs and help low income communities with informing and educating people where to go fix their animals and making it mandatory.
it's the only way for us to lower the Kill numbers, opening fancy shelters and hiring more employees is obviously not working.
Isn't about time we try different approach ?? Because so far
Its a waste of tax payer money and obviously not working
Children's first words are kitty and doggy ... most of us have an pets part of our family... they are part of our daily life ... it is a hypocrisy of how it is handled now...and time for change !!!
Time for the right people to be hired for the right positions... people who care .. people who improve the situation for better!!!
I truly hope we can finally make LA. No Kill and join the civilized communities.
Thank you for your time
Sincerely
Nansi Shegem

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: Cat Program

Natalie Birman <nataliebirman@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 10:05 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Ms. Green,

I am asking that the cat program be fully implemented in Los Angeles. I am the president of a 501 c3 non-profit cat rescue and deeply understand the need for an extensive trap-neuter-return program in every community and city. Funding for these programs will save an untold number of lives. In the age we live in, showing compassion is crucial, and this is a way to reflect it toward the most vulnerable in our society. Thank you for your consideration.

Natalie Birman, PhD
President
Kitty Camp Corp.
Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Natalie Cueva <NatalieCueva@hotmail.com> Thu, Oct 26, 2017 at 10:08 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am wri ng to express my strong support for the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Personally having saved numerous stray/feral ki ens and TNRing some cats as well, I have sen first hand the posi ve impact that a TNR program can have. TNR reduces the community cat popula ons humanely and cost effec vely. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact.

I also support the proposed use of city facili es to provide educa onal programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.This is very important in order to be able to make a bigger and las ng impact on the number of stray cats in the city.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administra ve and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Steriliza on Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat popula ons and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat popula on and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collabora vely with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organiza ons to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Natalie Cueva

310-713-7801

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Natasha V <natasha.paulson@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 2:39 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

October 2017

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.

- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies employed in dealing with the city's unwanted cats are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

*Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Natasha Paulson

4624 Fulton Ave.
Los Angeles, Ca 91423

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone (916) 373-3710

September 7, 2017

Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, DPW/Bureau of Engineering
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, Mail Stop 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015-2213

Sent via e-mail: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

RE: SCH# 2013101008; Citywide Cat Program, City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Rebstock:

The Native American Heritage Commission has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code § 21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code section 21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit.14, § 15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (b)). If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an environmental impact report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064 subd. (a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064 (a)(1)). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources with the area of project effect (APE).

CEQA was amended significantly in 2014. Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a **separate category of cultural resources**, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code § 21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.2). Please reference California Natural Resources Agency (2016) "Final Text for tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form," http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/docs/ab52/Clean-final-AB-52-App-G-text-Submitted.pdf. Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.3 (a)). **AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015.** If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). **Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements.** If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. § 800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends **lead agencies consult with all California Native American tribes** that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments. **Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.**

AB 52

AB 52 has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project: Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a **lead agency** shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:
    a. A brief description of the project.
    b. The lead agency contact information.
    c. Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (d)).
    d. A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code § 21073).

2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report: A **lead agency** shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subds. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1(b)).
    a. For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code § 65352.4 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (b)).

3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe: The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:
    a. Alternatives to the project.
    b. Recommended mitigation measures.
    c. Significant effects. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.2 (a)).

4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation: The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:
    a. Type of environmental review necessary.
    b. Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
    c. Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
    d. If necessary, project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.2 (a)).

5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process: With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code sections 6254 (r) and 6254.10. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (c)(1)).

6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document: If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:
    a. Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
    b. Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21082.3, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (b)).

7. Conclusion of Consultation: Consultation with a tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:
    a. The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or
    b. A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.2 (b)).

8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document: Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (a)).

9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation: If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (e)).

10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:
    a. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:
        i. Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.
        ii. Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
    b. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
        i. Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
        ii. Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
        iii. Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
    c. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
    d. Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code § 21084.3 (b)).
    e. Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a nonfederally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code § 815.3 (c)).
    f. Please note that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code § 5097.991).

11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource: An environmental impact report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:
    a. The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2.
    b. The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.
    c. The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (d)).

    This process should be documented in the Cultural Resources section of your environmental document.

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation_CalEPAPDF.pdf

SB 18

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires **local governments** to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code § 65352.3). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. Tribal Consultation: If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribal Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposal. **A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe.** (Gov. Code § 65352.3 (a)(2)).
2. No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation. There is no statutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.
3. Confidentiality: Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code section 65040.2, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code § 65352.3 (b)).
4. Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation: Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:
    a. The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
    b. Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in AB 52 and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/

NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center (http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:
    a. If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
    b. If any known cultural resources have been already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
    c. If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
    d. If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
    a. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.

b. The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional CHRIS center.

3. Contact the NAHC for:
   a. A Sacred Lands File search. Remember that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, nor are they required to do so. A Sacred Lands File search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project's APE.
   b. A Native American Tribal Consultation List of appropriate tribes for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in planning for avoidance, preservation in place, or, failing both, mitigation measures.

4. Remember that the lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources (including tribal cultural resources) does not preclude their subsurface existence.
   a. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of inadvertently discovered archaeological resources per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, section 15064.5(f) (CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(f)). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American with knowledge of cultural resources should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
   b. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the disposition of recovered cultural items that are not burial associated in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
   c. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains. Health and Safety Code section 7050.5, Public Resources Code section 5097.98, and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, section 15064.5, subdivisions (d) and (e) (CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5, subds. (d) and (e)) address the processes to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of any Native American human remains and associated grave goods in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Please contact me if you need any additional information at gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

cc: State Clearinghouse

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Nayaira Garcia <garcian@westernu.edu> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 6:50 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock,

I am writing to express my strong support of the Citywide Cat Program. I am Nayaira Garcia, I'm a registered vet tech at the WesternU Spay/Neuter Center – East Valley, a low cost spay/neuter and wellness veterinary teaching hospital that serves the East Valley Animal Shelter and surrounding communities. The teaching clinic is an extension of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Western University of Health Sciences.

Trap-neuter-return is an essential part of a multifaceted approach to reducing the numbers of unowned free-roaming cats in a community. Public education to help reduce abandonment and increase the number of owned cats that are spayed/neutered and microchipped is also a key component to reduce the number of free-roaming cats in a community. I believe the proposed plan by the city of Los Angeles will address these issues and is currently the most humane and publically supported option to reduce the number of free-roaming cats in our community. Our clinic would love to participate in such programs in the future, should they be adopted and implemented.

Sincerely,
Nayaira Garcia

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Nicole Piehl <nicole@kentandersonlaw.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:39 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I no longer live in the LA area, but I have encouraged others who still are to write to you as well.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. What follows, is a copy of a sample letter from Stray Cat Alliance with which I fully agree. They have conveyed what I strongly believe so well, that I will let their letter speak for me.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies as well as cutting down on cat populations in shelters which saves the city money.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Nicole Piehl

888 West Park Street

Eugene, OR 97401

Phone number: 541-683-5100

Nicole Piehl, EA

Kent Anderson Law Office

888 West Park Street

Eugene, OR 97401

541-683-5100

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR

Nicole Ralston <nicoleralston77@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:08 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Jan Green Rebstock

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potenal environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the posiv e impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained populaon draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other parcipa ng cies, and I am advocang for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reducon in feline intake and a 65% reducon in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 a. er instung a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an esma ted 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.

- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and ki ens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indicaon that the current, reacv e strategies employed in dealing with the city's unwanted cats are neither humane nor effecv e and the number of cats has increased.

These stas cs demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizaons, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revoluonar y progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the ciz ens of San Jose. The community cannot effecv ely curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proacv e, broad-based educaon, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

*O en among the environmental / public health concerns raised relang to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonoc contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the

only animal populaon requiring our a enon on this point. Even so, mig aon of such risks can be found in populaon reducon by the most effecv e and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potenal to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat populaon, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide inia v e.

Sincerely,

Nicole Ralston

11825 Magnolia Blvd #206

Valley Village 91607

818-624-9600

--
Nicole Ralston
818-624-9600

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

“Cat Program”

Nikki V olz <nikkidvolz@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 5:43 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am wri ng to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a posi ve impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat popula ons humanely and cost effec vely. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Addi onally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial rela onship between city residents and public agencies. On my own street; Cypress Avenue, I have worked with local rescue groups, and contributed to preven ng the community cat popula on from rising.

I also support the proposed use of city facili es to provide educa onal programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administra ve and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City’s Animal Steriliza on

Sincerely,

Nicole Volz
745 Cypress Avenue,
Pasadena, CA 91103

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program -

Nina <ninald08@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 10:13 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: nemnofa@yahoo.com, "Lionel A. Cone" <izcrmcone@me.com>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am asking for your support of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

I have studied the literature and truly believe the reports that Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have the following positive impact on neighborhoods:

1. Humanely and cost effectively reduces the birth rate of stray, abandoned, and feral community cats thereby reducing colony population except for the addition of newly abandoned animals.

2. Reduces the potential of disease by reducing both the sexual contact and the aggression of these altered cats.

3. Allow animal rescue groups to recognize altered cats by the ear that is tipped during the spay/neuter procedure facilitating the trapping and altering of additional animals released into the colony by negligent pet owners.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats, as well as the proposed increase to 5 cats per household.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because:

1. Studies have shown that overall cost to a city is reduced through proper implementation of an effective TNR program,

2. I want tax monies going to humane efforts to manage cat populations, and

3. I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Nina L. Dabbieri

439 Via El Chico

Redondo Beach, CA 90277

310-947-1555

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Full support for the cat program

Nina Gelbart <gelbart@oxy.edu> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 4:10 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

I support funding the citywide cat program, and would be pleased if some of my tax dollars could go in that direction. Finding forever homes for stray cats is of course the ultimate goal, but the TNR program is a start for reducing in a humane way the exponential growth a feral cat population's. Let's take proper care of these wonderful animals.

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

Odele90486 <odele90486@aol.com> Sun, Oct 15, 2017 at 3:33 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

WE NEED THIS CAT PROGRAM, SPAYING AND NEUTERING IS THE ONLY WE WILL IMPROVE THE SITUATION OF OVERPOPULATION AND MISERY FOR ALL THOSE ANIMALS TRYING TO SURVIVE IN THE STREETS UNDER TERRIBLE CONDITIONS.
PLEASE DO THE RIGHT THING
IN THE NAME OF ANIMALS
ODETTE DELEERS310 836 5296

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program: I'm in favor of the 2017 Citywide Cat Program

Olivia <oliviameiring@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 3:54 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a

nLA resident and animal lover, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed

2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and

cost-effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Olivia Meiring

4619 Poe Ave, Woodland Hills CA 91364
412-728-4669

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

p schultze <benmike12@yahoo.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 6:33 PM
Reply-To: p schultze <benmike12@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

I love cats. they have a special place in my heart. I am begging to support TNR. It is imperative to the community to do so. Their health and lives matter to us. Please support TNR and all the beautiful cats in the community.

Sincerly,

P. Schultze
California

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

Pamela Kelly <pkellycom@aol.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 7:53 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Oct 28, 2017

Dear Dr. Jan Green Rebstock:

As a resident of Long Beach, in Los Angeles County, I am writing to express my support for the proposed LA-wide Cat Program.

My husband, son and I are the caretakers of about a dozen feral cats, outside our home. They were trapped, over a year's time (2015-16), treated for illnesses, given shots, spayed or neutered, and returned - by the Stray Cat Society of Los Angeles and also by the Spay and Neuter Foundation of Long Beach.

Before this occurred, we found 4-5 litters of kittens one year (2014-15), in our parkways and near by. Most of the kittens didn't survive and many of the adult cats were sickly, had runny eyes and seemed malnourished.

But now, there haven't been new litters and the cats look healthy, fluffy, several are friendlier and I haven't seen any more diseased looking eyes.

They are part of our family, we love and have names for them.

These are some of the reasons why my family and I support the LA-wide Cat Program.

Pamela, Richard and Eric Kelly
Pamela Kelly Communications
1356 Linden Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813
pkellycom@aol.com
(h)562-599-1462 (c)310-749-2821

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Patricia Marinaccio <patricia.marinaccio@stonybrook.edu> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 2:35 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

About 15 years ago I became involved in a TNR program on my college campus. It was so successful (despite the number of “owned” cats that continued to be abandoned on campus) that the population of cats has been reduced over the years from well over 300 to only 50 or so (on over 1,000 acres).

So when an uncaring owner “dumped” a pregnant female in my neighborhood, and the local cat population (most of which were indoor-outdoor family pets and not ferals) began to mushroom, I instituted a TNR program there. Over the past 10 years, I have had over 150 cats and kittens spayed or neutered. The adults were returned to the colony (or to their “homes”) and the kittens were placed in adoptive homes. From an initial group of over 20 and growing, the population of the colony is down to about 10, and decreasing as the individuals age. If a newcomer arrives, he/she is easily dealt with and either returns to its “home” or, less often, becomes a non-reproductive member of the group.

Furthermore, while the population of bird species was unaffected by the presence of the cats, the rat and mouse problems that had plagued the area were virtually eliminated – without having to resort to traps or (shudder) poisons that jeopardize other wild and domestic species.

This is proof positive that TNR works well not only for the cats, but for other animals and the neighborhood. It is insanity to knuckle under to pressure from a vocal but misinformed minority to abandon a proven effective and manageable control method.

Meanwhile, colonies of spayed and neutered felines keep other cats from “moving in” to their territory, but killing the members of an established colony, in addition to being barbaric, literally opens the door for intact ferals or strays to take their places and begin the breeding cycle anew. It is quite common for such colonies to burgeon from 2 or 3 individuals to over 20 in less than one year.

For all of these actual - not speculative – reasons, I implore you to continue and re-energize the TNR program in the City of Los Angeles. It is the compassionate and fiscally responsible course of action.

Sincerely,

Patricia Marinaccio

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CITY WIDE CAT PROGRAM

PURR-fect Solutions <purrfectsolutionsrescue@yahoo.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 12:49 PM
To: Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr.Rebstock,

On behalf of our 501C3 organization of nearly 18 years called Purrfect Solutions Feline Rescue Inc.

I am asking that you make every effort possible to help we in the TNR trenches to once again have the City assist us in our endless efforts to stop the death of so many innocent creatures.

There was a time when we were able with the assistance of the City to curb the population explosion that exists today.

We have a special trapper who teaches people how to trap humanely, where they are able to have strays altered for little or no cost and many times she will do it all herself if the people needing help are elderly or disabled.

We are much like Stray Cat Alliance and others who have been organized for many many years and how we need the City of Los Angeles in our corner once again.

Sincerely,

Patricia A. M. Winters CEO.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

pattiac@nycap.rr .com <pattiac@nycap.rr.com> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 9:43 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

Although I am not a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community and spaying/neutering these cats has a favorable impact.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
I support TNR programs because they have helped manage city cat populations and have saved many cats from being killed in Los Angeles shelters and other shelters around the nation.

Sincerely,

Patti Packer
5 Jennifer Rd.
Scotia, NY 12302

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Patty Naegely <pnaegely@cox.net> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 8:19 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am a resident of the City of Los Angeles and, since 2009, a volunteer at the Harbor Animal Care Center in San Pedro. I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the EIR open comment period.

The proposed program is a commonsense approach for controlling stray cat populations. These cats are already in the community, so TNR just makes sense. It protects the health and wellness of LA residents, saves taxpayer money, and is a veterinarian-approved, animal-friendly alternative to the current methods of animal control which are inhumane, expensive, and ineffective. TNR prevents additional births instead of trying to house, feed and kill more cats. Keeping the cats out of the shelters is cost effective and saves the lives of thousands of cats every year. TNR programs have been successfully implemented across California and across the country and help foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents, public agencies and organizations engaged in TNR, like Stray Cat Alliance.

As a volunteer at the Shelter, I have personal experience in seeing the cruelty of confining these free-roaming cats in small cages. It is both heartbreaking and enraging to know these cats are doomed to spend days and sometime weeks in complete fear and terror before they are ultimately killed. As a resident and a taxpayer , I support funding the program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations. I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I am in favor of the use of City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal-related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important that the program adopt changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats, waiving cat trap rental fees and allowing an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions. Millions of dollars that could be used for sterilizing LA's feral cats have been diverted elsewhere because of the misguided lawsuit. This program will allow these funds to be used for TNR.

Sincerely,

Patty Naegely

707 Hamilton Place, Apt. E

San Pedro, CA 90731

Cell: 310-406-5274

pnaegely@cox.net

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan Support

1 message

Paula Archinaco <archinacop@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 5, 2017 at 1:19 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

To whom this may concern;

Killing an average of 400 cats and kittens per month needs to end immediately. These little souls need our help and compassion and the only way to do that is by spaying and neutering as many cats as we can to control the population. It has been my experience that California is known for being extremely compassionate towards animals so killing them makes absolutely no sense. Thousands of people protest the wearing of fur, there have been billboards for PETA on Sunset and yet we have been completely hypocritical in terms of a humane way to control the unfortunate feral cat population in Los Angeles. As far as I can tell, spaying and neutering cats is the only humane way to go and I strongly urge you to fight to save the lives of these sweet but homeless cats.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Very Truly Yours,

~Paula Archinaco

Paula Archinaco
CEO, Do You Glow, LLC
213.712.1993 | archinacop@gmail.com |
www.doyouglow.com

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Paula Lauren Gibson <paula.lauren.gibson@icloud.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 4:45 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, and live in Leimert Park. I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. I have personally TNR'd several cats in my neighborhood. There have been positive effects including elimination of use of dangerous chemicals for rat control!

Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance, Feral Cat Caretakers Coalition, Fix Nation, and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Please feel free to contact me for additional input.

Sincerely,

Paula Lauren Gibson
Attorney at Law
3889 Edgehill Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90008
Paula.Lauren.Gibson@gmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

ptasner <ptasner@gmail.com> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 5:13 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Jan Green,
I am writing you to encourage the endorsement of the proposed citywide cat program. As a devoted rescuer of feral & stray cats for the past 20 years I have witnessed first hand the benefits of TNR programs in Los Angeles by reducing the overwhelming number of homeless cats, finding homes for kittens & adoptable cats and improving the lives of community cats through spay & neuter and providing food, water & shelter once the cats are returned to their colonies.

I have volunteered for many years with the Best Friends Catnippers program and with FixNation. If the proposed Cat Program is endorsed by the city of Los Angeles it would help tremendously in our efforts to reduce the overpopulation of homeless cats in our community!

Thank you for your consideration,
Paula Tasner
ptasner@gmail.com

6931 Hazeltine Ave, Unit G
Van Nuys, California 91405

818-571-3405

Sent from my Samsung Galaxy smartphone.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

PollyWF@aol.com <PollyWF@aol.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 10:54 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock....although I do not live in LA I have supported the spay-neuter-return efforts of several rescue groups in the area....Stray Cat Alliance,NKLA, Best Friends,etc.....please know these groups desperately need the support of the city to continue and meet the challenge of eliminating the existing population and the suffering of community cats.
Thank you for considering my thoughts....JQ Citizen...Pauline Walton-Flath...

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Peggy Kennedy <peggy@angelcitypits.org> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 8:13 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to note that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Peggy Kennedy

--
peggy@angelcitypits.org
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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

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To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

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October 26, 2017

Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Environmental Management Group
Bureau of Engineering

Via e-mail: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

Attached, please find PETA's November 4, 2013, "Comments on Initial Study Concerning the Citywide Cat Program." We hereby resubmit them to the Bureau of Engineering, which is seeking comments on the scope and contents of the environmental impact report—including project alternatives and any necessary measures to mitigate potential environmental effects from the proposed project—and add the information herein. **Again, we believe that the proposed Citywide Cat Program would have a significant impact on the environment and result in widespread cat abandonment, suffering, and death.**

Since we submitted the attached comments, PETA has opened an office in Los Angeles and received a growing number of complaints about the Los Angeles Animal Service's (LAAS) impossible phone system and failure to respond to complaints about abandoned and suffering animals. We can share a long list of cases involving animals who got help only because PETA intervened after LAAS failed to respond—including those of a paralyzed skunk, a cat who was hit by a car and found alive days later with maggots crawling out of his mouth, a pair of rabbits found languishing without water inside a birdcage in 90-degree heat, and a poodle adopted from LAAS' South L.A. shelter in 2015, who was found two weeks ago in a trash bin, still alive, and who waited hours for LAAS to do something and ultimately got help only because PETA staff rushed her to a shelter. All these incidents occurred within the last few months, and they represent only the tip of the iceberg of an animal-response system that's badly broken. **These failures must be taken into account when considering the environmental impact of a program that aims to abandon thousands of domestic animals throughout the community.**

A 2005 analysis of two long-term and well-funded trap-neuter-release (TNR) programs in California and Florida led researchers to conclude that "any population-level effects were minimal,"[1] These results were similar to those of a survey-based assessment of TNR on a university campus, which found that the abandonment of owned, unwanted cats offset any reductions—caused by "euthanasia … adoption, and deaths (often vehicular trauma)"[2]—in original colony numbers. TNR programs—which would more accurately be termed "trap-neuter-abandon" programs—have been shown repeatedly to result in an *increase* in homeless and abandoned cat populations.

[1]Patrick Foley, Janet E. Foley, Julie K. Levy, and Terry Paik, "Analysis of the Impact of Trap-Neuter-Return Programs on Populations of Feral Cats," 1 Dec. 2005, *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 227:1775–1781 <https://www.avma.org/News/Journals/Collections/Documents/javma_227_11_1775.pdf>.
[2]*Ibid*.

Affiliates:
- PETA Asia
- PETA India
- PETA France
- PETA Australia
- PETA Germany
- PETA Netherlands
- PETA Foundation (U.K.)

Unlike opossums, squirrels, raccoons, and other wild animals who are native to our ecosystem, cats are domesticated animals who depend on humans for food, shelter, and veterinary care. But cat colonies have extremely detrimental effects on native wildlife. Feeding stations set up for cats attract rats, coyotes, skunks, and raccoons. This increases the risk of disease and parasite transmissions among these species. Many of the city's residents don't want wildlife in their yards or alleyways, so they employ pest-management companies to kill roaming wildlife, often inhumanely. Once trapped, wildlife cannot be relocated—both for humane and legal reasons. PETA recently had to file a lawsuit—which was successful—to stop the wholesale killing of coyotes in Arcadia, who were perceived as a nuisance by many residents and are drawn to urban areas, often by food left outdoors for domestic animals. Cat colonies themselves attract coyotes, who prey on them.

Roaming cats also terrorize and kill birds and other wildlife who are already struggling with habitat destruction and environmental degradation. Roaming cats account for the majority of human-caused bird deaths in the U.S.—amounting to **billions of individual animals every single year**, according to study after study.

Finally, when studying the issue of water quality, it's critical to consider that the feces of cats who roam spread parasites and bacteria that are contagious to humans, including *E. coli*. DVM360.com reports, "One study estimated that in a single community, the amount of feces deposited outdoors by the **2046 feral cats** living there every year was about **29.5 tons**. A study tracking sources of *E. coli* in storm sewers feeding rivers and streams demonstrated that the **highest percentage from any one source came from cats**" [*emphasis added*].[3]

If the suffering of homeless cats and the steady demise of the wildlife they endanger and kill aren't sufficient reasons to scrap the Citywide Cat Program, it's critical that it be revised to include commonsense regulations and restrictions. Measures that could help reduce the suffering of the animals involved and the risks to the public and their animal companions, while protecting the rights of property owners, include the following:

- Limiting the number of cats, whether they're owned or not, allowed to be harbored or fed at any one property
- Requiring feeders to register and regularly (no less than monthly) report statistics, including the numbers and causes of deaths, the numbers of cats found dumped at the sites, etc.
- Requiring that cats be restricted to registered properties for their own safety and to limit the destruction of native wildlife
- Requiring regular veterinary care, including parasite prevention and treatment as well as the full scope of veterinarian-recommended feline vaccinations (Recently, in Delaware—where animal shelters refuse admission to cats—three owned cats who were allowed to roam outdoors without supervision contracted the highly contagious feline distemper virus, also called feline panleukopenia. One died, and the other two were so sick that they had to be euthanized. According to the report, "[A]ll had direct or indirect contact with unvaccinated outdoor cats."[4])

---

[3]Margaret V. Root Kustritz, D.V.M., Ph.D., D.A.C.T., "Managing Feral Cat Colonies (Proceedings)," 1 May 2011, DVM360.com <http://veterinarycalendar.dvm360.com/managing-feral-cat-colonies-proceedings>.

[4]Delaware.gov, "Cat Owners Urged to Make Sure Vaccinations Are Up to Date," 25 Jan. 2017 <https://news.delaware.gov/2017/01/25/cat-owners-urged-to-make-sure-vaccinations-are-up-to-date/>.

- Requiring feeders to remove all new cats abandoned at a feeding site within 24 hours by taking them to a city animal shelter (Cat feeders have been found hoarding cats, and experts agree that feeding large numbers of cats outdoors is often the first step to indoor animal hoarding, so this requirement is vital.)
- Limiting feeding times and requiring that food be removed overnight to reduce the attraction of wildlife
- Removing language in the proposed program that allows for the abandonment of cats who are not feral
- Requiring LAAS to respond to calls and complaints about homeless and stray cats by transporting the animals to a shelter, rather than allowing calls to be referred to private, sometimes all-volunteer groups or encouraging callers to get animals sterilized and then re-abandon them (Free-roaming stray cats must not be dumped at feral cat colonies that have been assigned to a registered feeder.)

These basic elements are glaringly absent from the proposed program. We have asked city leaders to look to Beverly Hills' ordinance, which is available online, for sample wording and additional ideas. Regulations can help protect the animals who are abandoned in the program and help the city evaluate its efficacy—it's critical to assess more than just the number of homeless animals sterilized and abandoned. Determining how many animals have died of illness or injuries on the street and the manner of those deaths, how many were eventually adopted and taken indoors, how many suddenly "disappeared," the average life span of animals abandoned in the city program, how many colonies have been the source of complaints and their locations, etc., is essential to evaluating the program as well as whether it's having the intended effect and worth a continued investment.

Reducing the number of homeless cats in Los Angeles is not only desirable but also possible, but it will not be achieved through the widespread abandonment of homeless cats. It can be done by using the Animal Sterilization Fund to serve low-income residents of L.A., enforcing the city's existing spay/neuter ordinance, and requiring the humane and responsible care of owned cats, which includes licensing, microchipping, and safe, supervised restraint and containment.

We urge the city to abandon the Citywide Cat Program as it is currently described and instead devise a plan that protects the environment and helps cats and the citizens who care for and about them. PETA stands ready to assist in any way that we can.

Thank you for your consideration and for all your hard work for the residents of L.A.

Sincerely,

Lisa Lange
Senior Vice President of Communications
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
323-210-2202
LisaL@peta.org

Attachment
PETA e-mail, "Comments on Initial Study Concerning the Citywide Cat Program (W.O. E1907610)," 4 Nov. 2013

PEOPLE FOR
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Info@peta.org
PETA.org

November 4, 2013

Catalina Hernandez
City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Bureau of Engineering

Via email: Catalina.Hernandez@lacity.org

Re: Comments on Initial Study Concerning the Citywide Cat Program (W.O. E1907610)

Dear Ms. Hernandez:

The enclosed comments are submitted on behalf of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) and our over 3 million members and supporters. The comments are in reference to the Initial Study conducted to assess the environmental impacts of the Citywide Cat Program on the city of Los Angeles, CA. **We believe that the proposed Citywide Cat Program will have a significant impact on the environment, and as such we urge you to disapprove its implementation and require the Los Angeles Department of Public Works' Bureau of Engineering to conduct an environmental impact report**.

In the enclosed comments, we have detailed the specific environmental effects that the Citywide Cat Program, if approved, is sure to have on the environment, which include:

- Impacts on biological resources;
- Impacts on human health;
- Impacts on public services;
- Impacts on hazards and hazardous materials;
- Impacts on hydrology and water quality;
- Impacts on land use and planning;
- Impacts on transportation and traffic;
- Impacts on air quality;
- Impacts on aesthetics; and
- Impacts on noise.

We are available to provide additional information on any of these environmental impacts at your request. I may be reached at 203-815-5481 or AmandaSchwoerke@petaf.org. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Amanda Schwoerke, Esq.
Counsel for PETA

Affiliates:
- PETA Foundation (U.K.)
- PETA Asia-Pacific
- PETA India
- PETA Germany
- PETA Netherlands

Comments of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals on Initial Study Concerning the Citywide Cat Program (W.O. E1907610)

I. Impact on Biological Resources

The proposed Citywide Cat Program ("the Program") will have a substantial adverse effect on Los Angeles's ("the city") biological resources, including, but not limited to, the city's stray and feral cat population, the city's companion animal population (primarily companion dogs and cats), and the city's wildlife population, including species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species and those species in sensitive natural communities and environmentally sensitive areas. The Program will also interfere with the movement of native resident and migratory wildlife species. Further, the Program may conflict with laws already in place to protect biological resources.

While the Los Angeles Department of Public Works' Bureau of Engineering's ("the Bureau") Initial Study only considers the impact of the Program on wildlife, the feral and stray cats themselves, as well as owned companion animals, are important biological resources that should be considered and that can be considered under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA defines the "environment" as "the physical conditions which exist within the area which will be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, noise, objects of historic or aesthetic significance."[1] Cats (as well as companion dogs and cats) are, of course, fauna.[2] The CEQA Guidelines ("the Guidelines") only address concerns with fauna that are related to "any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service" and "any native resident or migratory fish,"[3] but the Guidelines specifically state that the "sample questions" listed in Appendix G "are intended to encourage thoughtful assessment of impacts, and do not necessarily represent thresholds of significance," and that "[s]ubstantial evidence of potential impacts that are not listed [in Appendix G] must also be considered." Because there is substantial evidence to indicate that the Program would have a significant effect on feral and stray cats and companion animals—i.e. fauna—the impacts on these animals *must* be considered.

Impacts on Feral and Stray Cats

Although altering homeless cats prevents the suffering of future generations, it does not significantly improve the quality of life of the cats who remain outdoors. Free-roaming homeless cats do not reach nor die of old age. They commonly suffer and perish as a result of highly contagious diseases, infected puncture wounds, broken bones, urinary tract infections, brain damage, internal injuries, attacks by other animals or cruel humans, automobile accidents, and hostile living conditions like freezing or stifling temperatures, scrounging for food, and being considered by many to be a "nuisance," through no fault of their own.

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[1]CAL. PUB. RES. CODE § 21060.5.
[2]The common definition of "fauna" is "animal life." *Fauna*, MERRIAM-WEBSTER, *available at* http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/fauna (last visited Oct. 30, 2013).
[3]CAL. CODE REGS. tit.14, ch. 3, app. G.

Dr. Michael W. Fox, BVetMed, PhD, DSc, MRCVS,[4] a veterinarian, bioethicist, and syndicated columnist, has stated that trap-neuter-release or trap-neuter-return (TNR) programs are "unconscionable," stating that, "[a]fter release, the cats cannot be guaranteed appropriate veterinary care when needed, and not all volunteers can get out to inspect and feed [the cats] at least once a day and provide fresh water and shelter as needed. The cats also kill songbirds and other precious wildlife and can harbor and transmit several diseases, some of which are communicable to humans and to other domestic and wild animals."[5] Dr. Fox further states, "TNR is mistreatment of cats considered unadoptable …."[6]

Additionally, Dr. David A. Jessup, DVM, MPVM, DACZM, Executive Manager of the Wildlife Disease Association, an international non-profit scientific organization, and former Senior Wildlife Veterinarian and Supervisor of the CA Department of Fish and Game's Marine Wildlife Veterinary Care and Research Center, who refers to TNR as "trap, neuter, and reabandon," wrote the following regarding feral cats: "Many feral cats live short, brutal lives. Figures vary, but the AVMA has used the figure of 2 years as opposed to 10 for the mean lifespan of owned cats; others estimate that feral cats live approximately half as long as owned cats. Mortality rates for feral cats can be up to 80%/y. Feral cats suffer considerably higher rates of injury and disease. Many feral cats succumb to vehicle trauma, predation, disease, or severe weather."[7]

Cats who are abandoned after TNR face endless dangers on their own. One such danger is that posed by people themselves. The Citywide Cat Program leaves property owners and renters with no legal alternative to remove cats from their property and prohibit feeding in their community. When property owners and renters are denied assistance with the removal of cats who are damaging their property and considered a nuisance, they get frustrated and often take matters into their own hands and resort to cruel means of population control. Recent cases of cruelty to free-roaming cats reported by the news media just in California include the following:

- In September 2013, ABC News 10 reported that police in Oakdale, CA, found a dead, mutilated cat in the vehicle of a man who was pulled over on suspicion of drunken driving. The driver reportedly told police that he saw the cat on the side of the road and wanted to pet him or her. When he tried to pet the cat, the animal reportedly scratched him. He said that he became angry and began "punching, kicking, and stomping on the cat," before breaking the animal's neck. He was booked into the county jail on, among other charges, cruelty to animals.
- In July 2013, the *Daily Democrat* reported that multiple cats had been poisoned in one apartment complex in Woodland, CA. An animal control sergeant recovered a poisoned cat from the complex and reported that the poison used was antifreeze. One resident said that at least five cats with similar symptoms had died in just one week. Another resident reported

[4]Dr. Michael W. Fox—author of a newsletter and books on animal care, welfare and rights, and honor roll member of the American Veterinary Medical Association—is a veterinarian with doctoral degrees in medicine and animal behavior. Write to him at United Feature Syndicate, 1130 Walnut St., Kansas City, MO 64106.
[5]Michael W. Fox, *TNR Hurts Cats, Others*, VIRGINIAN-PILOT (Jan. 13, 2013, 5:00 AM), http://hamptonroads.com/2013/01/tnr-hurts-cats-others.
[6]*Id.*
[7]David A. Jessup, DVM, MPVM, DACZM, *The Welfare of Feral Cats and Wildlife*, 225 J. AM. VETERINARY MED. ASS'N 1377 (2004), at 1378–79.

that five kittens "disappeared" overnight and that five other kittens were found dead and "stacked next to a dumpster." No suspects were identified.

- In July 2013, *The Press Democrat* reported that a cat in Santa Rosa, CA, named Adam, who was set on fire and barely survived in 2007, was hit and killed by a car. Adam was trapped as a feral kitten by women apparently feeding a colony of unsocialized cats. Left unattended, the box trap with Adam inside was later found in a burning garbage can. Adam survived seven surgeries but suffered greatly; he lost his ears and tail, had permanent damage to his left rear leg and hind end, and sustained permanent internal and external injuries because of the blaze.
- In May 2013, *The Modesto Bee* reported that as many as 37 stray and feral cats were believed to have been poisoned in the Modesto and Ceres, CA, area. One cat feeder said that her husband had "buried nine [cats] between the first and third (of May)." Another said that the animals died in a manner consistent with strychnine poisoning: "[A]ll died with claws extended and their mouths open."
- In March 2013, a cat left outside in Woodland, CA, was paralyzed after being shot with a pellet gun by an unknown assailant. Despite medical treatment, the cat died as a result of her injuries.
- In July 2012, a cat in San Mateo, CA, whom many described as a "neighborhood cat" and who had been abandoned outdoors, was found "bloodied and paralyzed" after being shot with a pellet gun. The cat will never walk again and may have to wear a diaper for the rest of her life. Dr. Monica Rudiger, D.V.M., of Nine Lives Foundation in Redwood City, CA, told a NBC reporter that she was not shocked by the cruelty shown here and that she sees such cruelty every day, including cats who are set on fire, thrown from cars on the freeway, beaten with baseball bats, and left in dumpsters.
- In May 2012, a stray cat in Sacramento, CA, was so badly burned that euthanasia was recommended after the animal was "doused with an accelerant and then lit on fire," according to a CBS news report. Witnesses called the police after seeing what they described as "a ball of fire" moving through a park.
- In February 2012, a man in Oildale, CA, was arrested after a police investigation revealed that he likely captured stray cats and ate them. Some neighbors reported that they think they saw the man skin at least one of the animals while the cat was still alive.
- In April 2011, a Santa Cruz, CA, couple came to the conclusion that cats are safer indoors after their cat, Max, came home with an arrow shot straight through his head.

On a daily basis, feral and stray cats face innumerable other dangers, such as disease, infections, funguses, abscesses, injuries, illnesses, and attacks by predators. PETA's Emergency Response Team has handled numerous calls from California residents desperate to get help for free-roaming cats suffering from painful physical conditions, including the following:

- In October 2013, PETA was contacted about an outdoor kitten found in Los Angeles, CA, languishing with his or her intestines spilling out of the body. (Please see attached photograph 1.)
- In August 2013, PETA was contacted about an outdoor cat with apparent feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) or feline leukemia virus (FeLV) in Downey, CA, with his or her ears bloody and shredded. (Please see attached photographs 2 and 3.)

- In July 2013, PETA was contacted about a feral cat in Los Angeles, CA, suffering with horrific facial injuries. (Please see attached photograph 4.)
- In July 2013, PETA was contacted concerning a feral cat in Los Angeles, CA, with an entirely degloved tail. (Please see attached photograph 5.)
- In February 2013, PETA was contacted regarding a woman feeding a cat colony in Van Nuys, CA, harboring over 30 cats, many of whom were suffering from severe flea infestations and allergies, massive hair loss, open wounds, eye infections, and upper respiratory infections. (Please see attached photographs 6 and 7.)
- In December 2012, PETA was contacted about a feral kitten in Winnetka, CA, who has been suffering with a severely abscessed facial injury for two weeks. (Please see attached photograph 8.)

Other animals—particularly dogs and coyotes—also present a constant danger to outdoor cats. For example, in September 2013, *Easy Reader News* reported that a resident in Redondo Beach, CA, witnessed two coyotes kill a cat in his yard. Another cat was reportedly attacked before police chased the coyotes away. Citizens were urged to keep cats indoors and not leave food for animals outside. Similarly, in August 2013, KTLA.com reported that a local homeowner in Torrance, CA, witnessed a coyote voraciously "chowing down" on a neighbor's cat in his front yard, killing the cat. Other neighbors reported that other cats allowed outside unsupervised had recently "disappeared." In May 2012, two dogs attacked a couple of cats left outdoors in Manteca, CA—one cat was so badly injured he died on the way to a veterinary clinic.

Cats relegated to an outdoor existence have nowhere to go when the temperatures drop and may suffer hypothermia or freeze to death. In January 2012, a cat abandoned in Mariposa County, CA, was found frozen to death. Seeking shelter, cats often crawl into car engines, where they may be severely mangled or even killed when the car is started. PETA's Emergency Response Team received a call in May 2013 concerning a kitten stuck inside the hood of a car in Los Angeles, CA—the kitten's mother had allegedly been run over the day before. In July 2012, a Rio Linda, CA, resident's cat suffered a broken jaw and cuts and had to have most of his tail amputated after being stuck in a car engine during a 15-mile drive, where doctors believe the cat was caught in a fan belt or burned. Similarly, cats may suffer hyperthermia and die from heat stroke or heat exhaustion in the summer, as hundreds of dogs and cats do each year.[8]

The risk of disease is ever present for homeless cats. Rabies is prevalent in cats.[9] In addition to rabies, feral cat populations also harbor "bartonellosis, toxoplasmosis, plague, endo- and ectoparasites, feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV), feline leukaemia virus (FeLV) and rickettsial diseases."[10] Feline immunosuppressive diseases like FIV and FeLV "may predispose infected cats to developing additional viral, bacterial or parasitic diseases that can be passed to humans or owned cats," and "[m]any of these diseases are prevalent at higher levels in feral cats compared

[8] *See* Beth Davidow, DVM, DACVECC, & Christina Ryan, *Beware: Heat Stroke is Life-Threatening*, SEATTLEPI (July 29, 2009), http://blog.seattlepi.com/accesforpethealth/2009/07/29/beware-heat-stroke-is-life-threatening/.
[9] A. D. Roebling et al., *Rabies Prevention and Management of Cats in the Context of Trap-Neuter-Vaccinate-Release Programmes* (Jan. 3, 2013), at 1–5; see also *infra* discussion of rabies under section II, Mandatory Findings of Significance.
[10] *Id.* at 3.

with the owned pet population because outdoor access poses the greatest risk of infection."[11] Cats can also carry cutaneous larval migrans because of various nematode parasites, tularemia and murine typhus.[12]

Additionally, "[g]roup feeding of cats by colony caretakers puts cats at great risk for contracting diseases whose transmission is augmented by increased animal density and contact rates among cats," such as feline respiratory disease complex, which has led to high morbidity in shelters, catteries, and colony feeding sites.[13]

Homeless cats also face the pain and suffering caused by starvation. Simply enacting a TNR program does not ensure that stray and feral cats will be fed. People move, forget, get tired of the responsibility, or run of out sufficient resources for the ever-growing feral cat colonies. Central Newfoundland determined that euthanasia was the most compassionate choice for its feral cat population, when in May 2012 residents found over 1,800 homeless cats close to starving.

Homeless cats also run the risk of getting caught in other manmade devices. For example, in February 2013, a kitten in Albuquerque, NM, was snared in a steel jaw leg-hold trap, which removed the skin and exposed the bone on two of the kitten's toes. Another outdoor cat was caught in a trap in Southbridge, MA, in February 2012, severely injuring the cat and requiring that his leg be amputated.

Another concern for homeless cats is that the proposed Program relies on members of the public to catch cats in traps and then take those cats to be spayed or neutered. However, lending out animal traps presents increased dangers to homeless cats, as individuals must not only set out the trap, but also remember to check the trap during the day and, once a cat is caught, provide the cat with immediate care or bring the cat to Los Angeles Department of Animal Services. California law provides that feral cats are "completely unsocialized" cats, "whose usual and consistent temperament is extreme fear and resistance to contact with people."[14] Feral cats are therefore resistant to human handling and, even caged, can be intimidating to one not trained in animal handling. Animal traps still allow cats to reach through the wire and bite and/or scratch the individual picking up the cage. It can therefore be difficult for a person renting a trap to bring the cat to Animal Services once the animal is caught, and embarrassment or lack of time or initiative may prevent an individual from reaching out to Animal Services for help. Even if Animal Services is contacted, they may not be able to reach the trapped animal in time, as a cat can only survive a day or so trapped in a cage without water. These stranded cats are forced to die a slow, painful death alone in a cage. For example, a TNR program in Portland, OR, was suspended earlier this year when a cat—who had been trapped for weeks—was found dead in a trap.

Impacts on Companion Animals

As noted above, cats can carry rabies, bartonellosis, toxoplasmosis, plague, endo- and ectoparasites, FIV, FeLV, rickettsial diseases, cutaneous larval migrans because of various

[11] *Id.*
[12] R. W. Gerhold & D. A. Jessup, *Zoonotic Diseases Associated with Free-Roaming Cats* (Mar. 16, 2012), at 1.
[13] A. D. Roebling et al., *supra* note 9, at 3.
[14] CAL. FOOD & AGRIC. CODE § 31752.5.

nematode parasites, tularemia and murine typhus, as well as viral, bacterial or parasitic diseases that can be passed to humans or owned cats, and many of these diseases are more prevalent in feral cat populations than in owned cat populations since "outdoor access poses the greatest risk of infection."[15] Dogs, too, can contract diseases such as rabies, bartonellosis, toxoplasmosis, plague, endo- and ectoparasites, rickettsial diseases, cutaneous larval migrans, tularemia, murine typhus, and viral, bacterial, or parasitic diseases. When homeless cat populations are present, dogs and cats who are allowed outside—even just for walks—are at an increased risk of exposure to these diseases. Feral and stray cats thus present a danger to companion dogs and cats.

Impacts on Wildlife

We agree with The Urban Wildlands Group, Inc., that negative impacts of homeless cats on wildlife are severe and substantial. In addition, we make the following brief comments.

Free-roaming cats will not only reduce the number and restrict the range of wildlife species, including endangered and rare species, but they will certainly threaten to eliminate animal communities as they kill hundreds of millions—possibly a billion—native North American birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fish each year.[16] According to the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, "[r]esearchers at The University of Georgia have concluded domesticated cats are wiping out neighborhood wildlife."[17] This University of Georgia study, in which owned cats allowed to roam were outfitted with small video cameras on their collars, revealed that approximately 30 percent of house cats allowed outdoors killed small animals, on average two animals per week.[18] Reptiles, small mammals, and birds were among their common prey.[19] The study also found that "[c]ats bring home about a quarter of their prey, eat about 30 percent and leave nearly half to rot,"[20] suggesting that feeding feral cats will not stem their desire to hunt. Small animals who are caught by cats and not killed are highly susceptible to death by pasteurella septicemia after being exposed to the deadly bacteria pasteurella that naturally occurs in the mouths of cats. The American Bird Conservancy reports that "[c]at predation is one of the reasons why one in three American birds species are in decline."[21]

Additionally, cats can spread diseases to wildlife. "In one study, about a third of raccoons and opossums sharing habitats with feral cats showed evidence of past infection with *Toxoplasma gondii*, a deadly zoonosis that requires felids to complete its life cycle."[22] Further, "[s]ome diseases carried by feral cats are negatively impacting sensitive and endangered wildlife populations. The Alala, or Hawiiian crow, and southern sea otter are being seriously affected by systemic and central nervous system disease caused by toxoplasmosis linked to cat feces. In a recent publication, [researchers] showed that toxoplasmosis was the primary cause of death for

[15]A. D. Roebling et al., *supra* note 9, at 3.
[16]Jessup, *supra* note 7, at 1377.
[17]George Mathis, *Study: Cats Wiping Out Backyard Wildlife*, ATLANTA J.-CONST. (Aug. 7, 2012), *available at* http://blogs.ajc.com/news-to-me/2012/08/07/study-cats-wiping-out-wildlife/.
[18]*Id.*
[19]*Id.*
[20]*Id.*
[21]Mathis, *supra* note 17.
[22]A. D. Roebling et al., *supra* note 9, at 4.

23% of the threatened southern sea otters (n = 105) … examined during a 3-year period and that it contributed to the death of many others. There is also reason to believe that feral cats may serve as a source of FeLV for cougars and Florida panthers."[23]

Through both predation and disease transmission, homeless cats are eradicating wildlife species and habitats. Los Angeles County is home to numerous sensitive species and species of special concern,[24] yet the Bureau has failed to consider the potential substantial negative impacts to the environment and follow state guidelines that require an environmental impact report (EIR).[25]

Impact on Environmentally Sensitive Areas

The Initial Study admits that the proposed Program has a "potential risk that cats in a colony adjacent to an Environmentally Sensitive Area [ESA] could use the ESA as part of their range."[26] However, it proposes three mitigation measures, which it claims, if incorporated into the project, would reduce the potential adverse environmental effects to "less than significant."[27]

The first, and central, proposed mitigation measure is to prohibit "[f]eeding at colonies … within 1 mile of an Environmentally Sensitive Area."[28] The Initial Study explains that one-mile figure as follows:

> Many variables affect the size of the [cats'] home range, and there does not seem to be a consensus on a defined size (O. Liberg *et al*, Reference No. 19, and Yates, Diana, Reference 26). In the absence of this information, and based on our review of the literature, we used an area of 2.7 square miles as an average range (i.e., colony area), and conclude that foraging is less than significant at a distance of 1 mile or greater from where a cat is generally fed or cared for.[29]

This mitigation measure is not supported by substantial evidence, as required by CEQA.[30] Under the CEQA Guidelines, "substantial evidence" is defined as "enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from this information that a fair argument can be made to support a conclusion, even though other conclusions might also be reached. … Argument, speculation, unsubstantiated opinion or narrative, [and] evidence which is clearly erroneous or inaccurate …

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[23]Jessup, *supra* note 7, at 1378.
[24]See Los Angeles County Sensitive Bird Species Working Group, *Los Angeles County's Sensitive Bird Species*, WESTERN TANAGER, Jan.–Feb. 2009, at E1, *available at* http://losangelesaudubon.org/images/stories/pdf/vol.%2075%20no.%2003%20january%20february%202009,%20color%20web%20version.pdf (listing sensitive bird species in Los Angeles County); *Species of Special Concern*, CAL. DEP'T OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/ssc/ (last visited Oct. 31, 2013) (providing lists of California species of special concern, including those in Los Angeles County).
[25]See *infra* text accompanying notes 30–32 concerning the CEQA requirement of substantial evidence.
[26]Initial Study at 20.
[27]*Id.*
[28]*Id.*
[29]*Id.*
[30]CAL. PUB. RES. CODE § 21168.5.

do[] not constitute substantial evidence."[31] "Substantial evidence shall include facts, reasonable assumptions predicated upon facts, and expert opinion supported by facts."[32]

The Initial Study does not explain how it reached an average home range of 2.7 miles, despite the fact that "there does not seem to be a consensus on a defined size."[33] It does not explain how this number is "based on [the Bureau's] review of the literature."[34] It gives absolutely no explanation for its finding that "foraging is less than significant at a distance of 1 mile or greater from where a cat is generally fed or cared for."[35] We are unable to discern if the literature indicates that cats do most of their foraging in 1/2.7th of their range, or whether the literature provides that a certain percentage of cats' foraging takes place in that area such that the Bureau can conclude that foraging outside this area is "less than significant," or whether there is some other source from which the Bureau obtained this information. The Initial Study's explanation lacks "facts, reasonable assumptions predicated upon facts, and expert opinion supported by fact."[36] The Bureau arguably does not provide "enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from this information" to support its conclusion.

The second measure that the Bureau recommends to mitigate possible detrimental impacts to ESAs is empowering the Department of Animal Services "to disallow a cat colony if its presence in a given geographic area is determined to pose a danger to endangered or threatened species listed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife."[37] This seemingly simple recommendation comes with numerous unmentioned complications. First, this recommendation leaves open the question of how Animal Services will determine whether a cat colony is posing such a danger. Second, the recommendation fails to address what will happen to the cats if a colony is disallowed. Third, the recommendation fails to address any procedure for disallowance. If a court were to hold that caretakers have an ownership interest in their respective colonies—which is very possible[38]—the caretakers would likely be entitled to an opportunity for notice, hearing, and appeal on the disallowance.[39]

The third measure that the Bureau recommends to mitigate possible detrimental impacts to ESAs is to mandate that "[e]very person who provides food or water to any stray or feral cat living in a colony … take reasonable measures to prevent access to that food by any animal other than a sterilized cat."[40] It is unclear what measures a caretaker could reasonably take to prevent other animals—particularly other cats—from accessing the food. "[M]itigation measures must be

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[31] CAL. CODE REGS. tit. 14, § 15384(a).
[32] *Id.* at § 15384(b).
[33] Initial Study at 20.
[34] *Id.*
[35] *Id.*
[36] CAL. CODE REGS. tit. 14, § 15384(b).
[37] Initial Study at 21.
[38] *See* LOS ANGELES, CAL., MUN. CODE § 53.15.2(a) (defining "animal owner" as "any person harboring, keeping or providing care of sustenance to a domestic animal for 30 or more consecutive days on property which he/she owns, rents or leases").
[39] *See, e.g.*, Daugherty v. Costello, 24 F. App'x 684, 686 (9th Cir. 2001) (finding that the owner of poodles was afforded due process of law because she was given notice and an opportunity to be heard about the seizure of her dogs); Phillips v. San Luis Obispo Cnty. Dep't etc. Regulation, 183 Cal. App. 3d 372, 376 (1986) (holding that due process requires that a dog owner have an opportunity to be heard prior to the destruction of his dog).
[40] Initial Study at 21.

feasible and enforceable,"[41] and here it appears that the proposed mitigation measure—based on the information available in the Initial Study—is infeasible. Thus, the Bureau has not provided appropriate mitigation measures to protect the ESAs from feral cat populations.

Conflict with Laws Already Protecting Biological Resources

Several aspects of the proposed Program also appear to conflict with already established laws and ordinances protecting biological resources, including the following.

Perhaps most importantly, releasing cats, after taking possession of them for spay or neuter, could constitute abandonment. California Penal Code § 597s(a) provides, "Every person who willfully abandons any animal is guilty of a misdemeanor." There is no exception in this statute for abandonment of feral cats. The policy behind this law suggests that abandoning animals, such as in TNR programs, is detrimental to animal welfare and should be prohibited. The Bureau has not attempted to explain how abandoning feral cats would not conflict with this law, nor how abandoning cats under the guise of a TNR program would be any different than abandoning cats—even sterilized cats—in any other context.

Another problem is Los Angeles Municipal Code § 53.06.5(a), which provides that, "No person shall feed or in any manner provide food or cause to be fed any non-domesticated mammalian predator including, but not limited to, coyotes, foxes, possums, raccoons and skunks." One component of the proposed Program is to provide an exemption to this provision for individuals providing food and water to stray or feral cats "provided the cat is sterilized."[42] This proposed exemption appears to be both infeasible and unenforceable. Unless a feral cat feeder is hand-feeding each cat, there is no way to keep non-domesticated mammalian predators such as coyotes, foxes, possums, raccoons, and skunks, as well as unsterilized feral and stray cats, from eating the food. For example, a Florida study "reported that a feral cat feeding site attracted raccoons and opossums."[43] The Initial Study does not indicate how feral cat feeders will ensure that only sterilized cats are the ones eating the food left outdoors. Indeed, we see no feasible way for feral cat feeders to comply with this unrealistic requirement.

Additionally, as mentioned above, it is likely that a feral cat feeder will become the legal owner of the feral cats he or she is feeding. For example, in the section on the breeding and transfer of dogs and cats, the Los Angeles Municipal Code defines "animal owner" as "any person harboring, keeping or providing care of sustenance to a domestic animal for 30 or more consecutive days on property which he/she owns, rents or leases."[44] Further, California Penal Code § 597.1(a)(1) provides that, "Every owner, driver, or keeper of any animal who permits the animal to be in any building, enclosure, lane, street, square, or lot of any city, county, city and county, or judicial district without proper care and attention is guilty of a misdemeanor," and California Penal Code § 597f(a) provides that, "Every owner, driver, or possessor of any animal, who permits the animal to be in any building, enclosure, lane, street, square, or lot, of any city, city and county, or judicial district, without proper care and attention, shall, on conviction, be

[41]Lincoln Place Tenants Ass'n v. City of Los Angeles, 155 Cal. App. 4th 425, 445 (2007).
[42]Initial Study at 9.
[43]A. D. Roebling et al., *supra* note 9, at 3.
[44]LOS ANGELES, CAL., MUN. CODE § 53.15.2(a).

deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."A feral cat feeder is likely to fall under one or both of these provisions, either as a "keeper" of animals under California Penal Code § 597.1 or a "possessor" of animals under California Penal Code § 597f. As such, by law the feral cat feeder cannot leave the cats without proper care and attention. Simply feeding feral cats may not constitute proper care and attention. The Bureau has not addressed this important provision in the Initial Study.

Furthermore, should a feral cat feeder deny being the cat's owner, keeper, or possessor, or if officials refuse to deem them as such and no other person takes responsibility for the animal, Los Angeles Animal Services' mandatory duty to seize "sick, injured, stray, unwanted, or abandoned animals" would be triggered. Under California Penal Code §§ 597.1 and 597f, peace officers, humane society officers, and animal control officers are *required* to take possession of stray, abandoned, or neglected animals and provide for their care. An officer must immediately seize an animal when he/she "has reasonable grounds to believe that very prompt action is required to protect the health or safety of the animal or the health or safety of others."[45] This would appear to present another legal conflict with the proposed Program, as a homeless cat must be either owned, therefore creating more duties for the feral cat feeder than simply feeding the cats, or else stray and/or abandoned, requiring Animal Services to take possession of the cats and provide for their care. Neither situation would appear to allow the mere feeding and watering of homeless cats without additional care (i.e., with no provision of shelter or veterinary or other care).

Another California legal conflict may occur with the California Code of Regulations title 25, §§ 1114 and 1002, which provide that "dogs and other domestic animals, and cats (domestic or feral) shall not be permitted to roam at large (free) in any park," where "park" is defined as "any manufactured housing community or mobilehome park." Thus, free-roaming cats are completely prohibited within manufactured housing communities and mobile home parks. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to restrict the range of feral and stray cats, and the Bureau has not indicated how this legal requirement will be satisfied.

In addition, § 53.50 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code requires a permit to "conduct or operate within the City of Los Angeles any … cat kennel." A "cat kennel" is defined as "any lot, building, structure, enclosure, or premises, where four or more cats are kept or maintained for any purpose."[46] In order to exempt cat colonies from this permitting requirement, the Initial Study proposes to amend § 53.50 to "exclude any location where five or less cats are kept (the current limit is three) and to exclude cat colonies."[47] It is unclear why the Initial Study suggests the increase in the number of cats who can be kept or maintained without a permit from three to five. Increasing the permitted number of cats from three to five is not necessary to achieve the intended effects of the proposed Program, and would allow individuals to keep up to eight animals (five cats and three dogs) without a permit. That means that responsible and irresponsible animal owners alike would be able to keep up to eight animals in and around their homes—some of whom may not even be spayed or neutered, if their owner has a valid breeding permit, they are used in shows or sporting competitions, or spaying or neutering would be inconsistent with their health[48]—which could not only increase instances of neglect and abuse,

[45]CAL. PENAL CODE § 597.1(a), (f).
[46]LOS ANGELES, CAL., MUN. CODE § 53.00.
[47]Initial Study at 9.
[48]*See* LOS ANGELES, CAL., MUN. CODE § 53.15.2(b)(2).

including hoarding, but could also increase the sheer numbers of animals in Los Angeles. A similar proposal in Los Angeles was rejected in 2010.

Further, "[i]t is against the law to take protected species of wildlife, which is defined as 'harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect.' Because cats can and do kill, harass, harm, pursue, and wound endangered species, people who reabandon cats and/or maintain feral cats, as well as the veterinarians who knowingly provide services (an oral contract exists or in some cases a fee is paid) for animals destined to be so abandoned appear to be in potential violation of the Endangered Species Act (ESA)."[49] California also has its own ESA, which prohibits the taking of native species except under certain circumstances.[50] According to Dr. Jessup, "Relatively few species killed by cats can be legally taken for any purpose,"[51] and, "[f]rom a wildlife agency perspective, the release of non-native predators is just as illegal as poisoning or poaching wildlife or bulldozing their habitat."[52] These legal issues must be addressed in an EIR.

II. Mandatory Findings of Significance

The proposed Citywide Cat Program has the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of wildlife species, threaten to eliminate an animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered animal, and cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, directly and indirectly.

As noted above, under section I, Impact on Biological Resources, the proposed Program will surely degrade the quality of the environment by having a significant effect on the welfare of feral and stray cats, companion animals, and wildlife. Homeless cats will not only reduce the number and restrict the range of wildlife species, including endangered and rare species, but they will certainly threaten to eliminate animal communities as they kill hundreds of millions—possibly a billion—native North American birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fish each year.[53] As this impact has been discussed above, this section will focus on the substantial adverse effects that the proposed Program will have on human beings.

Freely-roaming cats are undoubtedly a public health risk, significantly increasing the surrounding humans' risk of contracting disease and illness. Perhaps the most important health concern, due to its near 100 percent fatality rate in the absence of pre- and/or post-exposure prophylaxis, is rabies. According to a study by authors from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the American Bird Conservancy, trap-neuter-vaccinate-return (TNVR) programs are "not effective methods for reducing public health concerns or for controlling feral cat populations. Instead, responsible pet ownership, universal rabies vaccination of pets and removal of strays remain integral components to control rabies and other diseases."[54] The study goes on to state that the "interaction between cats and raccoons or

[49]Jessup, *supra* note 7, at 1381.
[50]*Id.*
[51]*Id.*
[52]*Id.*
[53]*Id.* at 1377.
[54]A. D. Roebling et al., *supra* note 9, at 1.

other wildlife rabies reservoirs is the source of rabies infection by which cats may subsequently infect people. As a rabies vector, cats pose a disproportionate risk for potential human exposures compared with wildlife reservoir species in part because people, and especially children, are more likely to approach them."[55] "In 2010, rabies cases declined in all domestic animals, except for cats, which comprised 62% … of all rabies cases in domestic animals."[56] Specifically, 303 rabid cats were reported in 2010, as compared to only 69 dogs.[57] A study of 67 counties in Pennsylvania found that 44 percent of rabies post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) administration—meaning treatment administered after exposure to rabies—was due to cats, 82 percent of whom were feral, stray, or unowned,[58] and "New York State attributes more PEP administration to cat exposures (32%) than any other species."[59] Further, a study in Montgomery County, VA, attributed 63 percent of PEP recommendations to stray cat exposures (compared with only eight percent due to wild animals)—the high rate of PEP due to cats in this community "resulted in part from the lack of a county animal shelter facility for cats, illustrating the need for removal of feral and stray cats as a means of rabies control and PEP reduction."[60]

A single rabid cat can expose multiple humans to the risk of rabies: "In 1994, 665 persons in New Hampshire received PEP following exposures to a rabid stray kitten of unknown history," and "contact with a rabid stray kitten found at a South Carolina softball tournament led to 27 individuals requiring and receiving PEP in 2008."[61] Sadly, "the vast majority of rabies victims die," and, for those who are exposed, treatment is expensive, costing $5,000 to $8,000 per person.[62] Even if cats, when trapped, are also vaccinated against rabies, it is unlikely to achieve appropriate levels of rabies vaccination coverage in feral cat populations, as most cats are trapped only once, so "one vaccine dose does not necessarily offer lifetime coverage. Additionally, annual trapping rates of less than 10% … cannot reach a sufficient proportion of the population to establish and maintain herd immunity"[63]—"maintaining adequate rabies vaccination coverage in feral cat populations is impractical, if not impossible."[64]

In addition to rabies, feral cat populations also harbor "bartonellosis, toxoplasmosis, plague, endo- and ectoparasites, feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV), feline leukaemia virus (FeLV) and rickettsial diseases."[65] A study conducted by researchers at the Stanley Medical Research Institute and Johns Hopkins University Medical Center showed that "[t]here is evidence that accumulating *T. gondii* oocysts in the environment"—which cats transmit through their fecal matter—"pose a significant public health hazard, especially in the sandboxes of children, gardens, and other places favored by cats for defecation. The increasing number of cats in the United States, enormous number of oocysts shed by each cat which becomes infected"—a single cat can shed 3 to 810 million oocysts—"unknown parameters for the viability of the oocysts, and

[55] *Id.* at 2.
[56] Gerhold, *supra* note 12, at 2.
[57] A. D. Roebling et al., *supra* note 9, at 2.
[58] *Id.*
[59] *Id.*
[60] *Id.*
[61] *Id.* at 3.
[62] Gerhold, *supra* note 12, at 2.
[63] A. D. Roebling et al., *supra* note 9, at 3.
[64] *Id.* at 4.
[65] *Id.* at 3; *see also* Gerhold, *supra* note 12, at 1–5.

the fact that mammals may become infected by a single oocyst should give us cause for concern."[66] Truly it should, as the oocysts of Toxoplasma gondii (or *T. gondii*) may cause "deafness, seizures, retinal damage, and mental retardation in the fetus or neonate" of infected pregnant women, as well as "severe central nervous system damage" in immunocompromised individuals.[67] In addition, recent studies have reported correlations between *T. gondii* seropositivity rates and conditions such as "schizophrenia, depression, suicidal behavior, obsessive-compulsive disorder, rheumatoid arthritis, brain cancer, and scholastic underachievement in children."[68] Cats are the only animals known to shed the infectious *T. gondii* eggs, and infection rates in cats "have been shown to be higher in free-roaming cats than pet cats, with the lowest prevalence in cats kept indoors."[69]

Further, feline immunosuppressive diseases like FIV and FeLV "may predispose infected cats to developing additional viral, bacterial or parasitic diseases that can be passed to humans or owned cats," and "[m]any of these diseases are prevalent at higher levels in feral cats compared with the owned pet population because outdoor access poses the greatest risk of infection."[70] Cats can also carry cutaneous larval migrans because of various nematode parasites, tularemia and murine typhus. Several of these diseases are reported to cause mortality in humans and can cause other important health issues including abortion, blindness, pruritic skin rashes and other various symptoms."[71] Dr. Jessup wrote, "Diseases and parasites affecting feral cats can have human health implications. Pregnant women; people receiving chemotherapy for immunologic diseases and organ transplants; and those with HIV, AIDS, or other immunologic problems are at increased risk of clinical disease if exposed to toxoplasmosis. Maintaining feral cats where they can deposit cat feces in national, state, county, or city public parks; on campuses; and around schools and hospitals constitutes a public health risk. In 1994, 5 Florida children were hospitalized with encephalitis that was associated with cat scratch fever. The daycare center at the University of Hawaii in Manoa was closed for 2 weeks in 2002 because of concerns about potential transmission of murine typhus (Rickettsia typhi) and flea (Ctenocephalides felis) infestations afflicting 84 children and faculty. The fleas were from a feral cat colony that has grown from 100 to over 1,000 cats, despite a TNR effort."[72]

Additionally, "[g]roup feeding of cats by colony caretakers puts cats at great risk for contracting diseases whose transmission is augmented by increased animal density and contact rates among cats," such as feline respiratory disease complex, which has led to high morbidity in shelters, catteries, and colony feeding sites.[73] "Group feeding also increases risk of contracting rabies and other wildlife diseases by enabling greater contact along the interface between cat colonies and

[66]E. Fuller Torrey & Robert H. Yolken, Toxoplasma *Oocysts as a Public Health Problem*, TRENDS IN PARASITOLOGY (2013), at 1–5.
[67]*Id.* at 1.
[68]*Id.*
[69]Grant Sizemore, American Bird Conservancy, REPORT TO POMPANO BEACH CITY COMMISSIONERS: THE SCIENCE OF FERAL CATS (2013), at 4.
[70]A. D. Roebling et al., *supra* note 9, at 3.
[71]Gerhold, *supra* note 12, at 1.
[72]Jessup, *supra* note 7, at 1379.
[73]A. D. Roebling et al., *supra* note 9, at 3.

wildlife reservoirs."[74] For example, a "TNVR study in Florida reported that a feral cat feeding site attracted raccoons and opossums," and "[f]eeding sites that attract raccoons, skunks and foxes are particularly dangerous because these species are rabies reservoirs in the United States."[75]

These numerous and serious health risks are likely to have a significant effect on the environment and must be addressed by the Bureau in an EIR.

It is worth noting that California has found outdoor cats to be a nuisance in the past. In a 2007 case,[76] Plaintiffs brought a nuisance suit against an apartment complex, the city, the county and the garbage disposal company servicing the apartment complex, alleging, among other things, that failing to keep the trash receptacles closed resulted in stray and feral cats frequently coming onto, and defecating and urinating on the property.[77] The plaintiff trapped 15 to 20 cats on her property in three to five days and stated that it was not uncommon to see 20 to 30 cats on her property at one time.[78] An investigator noted that Plaintiff's "side yard smelled of cat feces and there were numerous distinctive piles and sweep marks caused by cats covering their fecal matter with dirt and leaves."[79] The investigator also found "… large amounts of cat 'signs' on … [the plaintiff's] back fence, including cat hair and scratch marks from cats propelling themselves over the fence."[80] On appeal, the court noted that the defendants had "caused a large number of cats to be attracted to the area and frequent Plaintiffs' backyard," thereby interfering with the plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their property.[81] The court also allowed the plaintiffs' claim of "severe emotional distress that arises out of the alleged nuisance of having to deal with a large number of cats on their property … [to survive] summary adjudication."[82]

III. Impact on Public Services

Implementation of the proposed Program will also result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or performance objectives for public facilities. Specifically, allowing feral and stray cat populations under the proposed Program will increase the need for Los Angeles Animal Services resources, and there is strong evidence to suggest that the Program will also increase the need and demand for health services resources.

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[74] *Id.*; *see also* Gerhold, *supra* note 12, at 2, stating, "Free-roaming cat colony feeding stations attract wild mesocarnivores (Gehrt, 2003), potentially exacerbating human rabies exposure incidents. … By attracting mesocarnivores, feeding stations likely increase the potential interaction between humans and mesocarnivores, leading to a greater public health risk of exposure to rabies."

[75] A. D. Roebling et al., *supra* note 9, at 3.

[76] Kyles v. Great Oaks Interests, No. H028774, 2007 WL 495897 (Cal. Ct. App. Feb. 16, 2007). It should be noted that this case is unreported and thus has no precedential value. Nonetheless, this case shows the potential for the problems associated with homeless cats to rise to the level where a court of law may find that the cats are impeding on one's enjoyment of their property in such a manner that the cats are legally a nuisance.

[77] *Id.* at 1.

[78] *Id.*

[79] *Id.*

[80] *Id.*

[81] *Id.*

[82] *Id.*

Impacts on Animal Services

The Initial Study indicates that Los Angeles is experiencing an increase in feral or free-roaming cats.[83] While a solution is needed, evidence suggests that the proposed Program will only add to the problem. TNR programs have been shown to be ineffective, so the proposed Program will not only be diverting funds from the city's Animal Sterilization Fund, which has the real potential to decrease the number of homeless cats, the Program will also be leaving and/or putting cats on the streets and encouraging residents to feed them, which has been shown to increase the feral and stray cat population. As one concerned citizen wrote, "Diverting and depleting [the City's Animal Sterilization Trust Fund] would only add to the [feral cat] problem. The more logical solution to the feral cat problem is to increase the number of owned cats that are spayed/neutered and therefore more likely to be kept indoors (especially in lower-economic areas). An unaltered cat can exhibit very obnoxious indoor behavior. For that reason, they are likely to be put outside and be abandoned and become feral."[84]

As mentioned, evidence shows TNR programs are not effective. "A study of 103 local colonies in Rome, Italy, found that while half of the colonies reported population decreases, virtually the same number were stable or showed increases … in spite of an active sterilization campaign and the adoption of most of the kittens being born in colonies. A Tel Aviv, Israel study similarly showed that two colony populations continued to grow even at 73–75% sterilization, mostly due to immigration from surrounding cat populations …. Likewise, managed cat colonies in two Florida parks increased in size despite TNR programmes."[85] Instead of decreasing cats, TNR programs may actually increase feral cat populations due to the supplemental feeding of the cat colonies.[86] "Feeding of feral cat colonies sustains their populations, and it likely subjects them to increased disease transmission by increasing cat densities and contact rates at feeding sites."[87] In other words, TNR programs—even TNVR programs—do not "adequately meet feral cat population control needs that public health and animal welfare necessitate."[88]

Further, TNR "creates an attractive nuisance and has been hypothesized to act as a classic enabler, encouraging people to abandon cats instead of taking them to animal shelters. … Trap-neuter-return advocates admit that posted locations where TNR programs are being conducted regularly experience substantial and repeated influxes of cats."[89] According to the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc., "reports suggest that support of 'managed cat colonies' may increase the public's likelihood of abandoning unwanted pets in lieu of more responsible options."[90]

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[83]Initial Study at 10.
[84]Phyllis M Daugherty, *LA Animal Services: Would You Buy a 'Feral Cat Program' From Brenda Barnette? (Part 2 of 3)*, OPPOSING VIEWS (Oct. 22, 2013), *available at* http://www.opposingviews.com/i/society/animal-rights/la-animal-services-would-you-buy-feral-cat-program-brenda-barnette-part-2-3.
[85]A. D. Roebling et al., *supra* note 9, at 4.
[86]*Id.*
[87]*Id.* at 5.
[88]*Id.*
[89]Jessup, *supra* note 7, at 1381.
[90]NAT'L ASS'N OF STATE PUB. HEALTH VETERINARIANS, FREE-ROAMING/UNOWNED/FERAL CATS: POSITION STATEMENT (Sept. 1996), *available at* http://www.tnrrealitycheck.com/media/NASPHV.pdf.

According to Dr. Jessup, "In most locations where TNR has been tried, it fails to substantially or quickly reduce cat numbers and almost never eliminates feral cat populations."[91] Dr. Jessup indicates that he has "seen multiple feral cat colonies on state property and park lands and in a number of sensitive habitats on private lands in California where various levels of TNR (from casual to serious efforts) have gone on for many years. None of these efforts, by themselves, eliminated feral cat population."[92] Further, "[t]he largest TNR program in the nation, which neutered and reabandoned 180,000 cats, is not expected, even by its proponents, to reduce the number of feral cats in California. Despite articles claiming success, a follow-up study on one of the largest and most active TNR programs in California has revealed no demonstrable effects at the population level after nearly a decade of effort."[93] Dr. Jessup indicates that "TNR is not sustainable, does not generally reduce feral cat populations in a reasonable period of time (5 years or fewer) …, and almost never results in the elimination of feral cat colonies."[94]

An example of TNR failure is Chaminade University in Hawaii, which tried a TNR management program for over 20 years with no success—the university stated that "the stray cat population continued to thrive and claim[ed] feeders were just throwing the food around the campus, making a mess."[95] Further, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has stated, "It was thought that [TNR programs] would help curb the [feral cat] population so that there would be fewer feral cats killing birds and other wildlife. However, after many years of these programs and subsequent studies to determine their success, most cat populations stayed the same, increased or decreased only slightly. There was no 'success' story."[96] As such, FWS opposes TNR programs: "the Service opposes TNR programs that allow return of domestic or feral cats to free-ranging conditions."[97]

Thus the proposed Program may not only divert funds from much-needed spay and neuter programs, but the Program has the likelihood—if not the inevitability—of increasing the feral cat population. The need for Animal Services will increase along with the cat population, requiring more manpower, more funding, and more physical facilities for housing animals. It should also be noted that TNR is a slow process, and that the manpower needed to carry out such a program can be extensive. For example, in a Pennsylvania township the local SPCA offered a TNR service but had a "waiting list of up to eight months because of the number of strays."[98] Further, Los Angeles Municipal Code § 53.06.3(a) already requires a permit to trap animals, so more permits will have to be issued under a robust TNR program, meaning more applications will have to be processed and more traps will have to be available for public use, thus requiring more

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[91]Jessup, *supra* note 7, at 1380.
[92]*Id.*
[93]*Id.*
[94]*Id.* at 1380–81.
[95]Lynn Kawano, *Cat Lovers Protest Chaminade Policy for Feral Felines*, HAWAII NEWS NOW (Oct. 19, 2013, 11:27 PM), http://www.hawaiinewsnow.com/story/23737344/cat-lovers-protest-chaminade-policy-for-feral-felines.
[96]OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERV., CATS GONE WILD!, http://www.fws.gov/pacific/lawenforcement/Sam%20Stuff/October%202009.html (last updated June 9, 2011).
[97]Letter from U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to N.J. Department of Environmental Protection (Nov. 20, 2009), *available at* http://www.abcbirds.org/abcprograms/policy/cats/pdf/letter_newjersey_dept.of_enviornmental_protection.pdf.
[98]John Jascoll, *Cats Left Out of Upper Leacock's Animal Control Ordinance*, CONESTOGA VALLEY NEWS (Oct. 21, 2013, 2:51 PM), http://lancasteronline.com/article/local/908639_Cats-left-out-of-Upper-Leacock-s-animal-control-ordinance.html#ixzz2iSwXxNjT.

Animal Services resources and services. Additionally, one component of proposed Program specifically intends to make more use of the physical Animal Services facility, as it would require that Animal Services community rooms be available "for use by community groups, animal welfare organizations, wildlife organizations and the Department itself to discuss cat-related issues, regardless of the issues or their viewpoint on those issues."[99] All of these factors suggest a substantial increase in need and demand for Animal Services resources, for which the Initial Study does not account. At the very least, an EIR must be prepared to understand the effects of this increased demand on the environment.

Impacts on Human Health Services

The impacts on human health have already been laid out in section II, Mandatory Findings of Significance, above, and will not be presented again here. The above-noted impacts on human health are extensive, and, as such, the proposed Program will certainly have an impact on human health services and related facilities. As mentioned, the treatment of rabies alone—not to mention the myriad of other possible diseases associated with the feral cat population—costs $5,000 to $8,000 per person, and most of that cost is borne by public health agencies.[100] It is foreseeable that an increased need for human health services will have a significant impact on the health services facilities, and, as such, an EIR must be prepared.

IV. Impact on Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Based on the above-noted evidence showing the increased potential for disease to be transmitted to both humans and other animals, as laid out in section I, Impact on Biological Resources, and section II, Mandatory Findings of Significance, the feral and stray cat population will undoubtedly create a significant hazard to the public and to the environment (i.e., to environmental fauna). The proposed Program will therefore have a significant impact on hazards and hazardous material and necessitates that the Bureau prepare an EIR.

V. Impact on Hydrology and Water Quality

The proposed Program also has a high likelihood of substantially degrading water quality. As explained in section II, Mandatory Findings of Significance, *T. gondii* is a serious health threat carried and transmitted by cats—primarily free-roaming cats. *T. gondii* may be carried in water, and in fact waterborne outbreaks of *T. gondii* are what focused attention on the importance of oocysts shed in the feces of infected cats.[101] Because *T. gondii* is a significant public health risk associated with free-roaming cats, having such an infectious substance in the water would substantially degrade water quality.

Additionally, cat feces are so substantially degrading water quality that marine mammals, including dolphins, are becoming ill and even dying. In a six-year study, published by the National Institutes of Health in 2011, that monitored marine mammals in the Pacific Northwest, more than 5,000 dead marine mammals—including dolphins, porpoises, sea otters, seals, sea

[99]Initial Study at 9.
[100]Gerhold, *supra* note 12, at 2.
[101]Torrey, *supra* note 66, at 1.

lions, and three species of whales—were observed, "many of them suffering from encephalitis (brain swelling) long associated with Toxoplasma gondii."[102] The "issue at hand is the feces from outdoor cats. The waste product contains *T. gondii*, a parasite that live its entire life cycle inside a cat."[103] The threat from *T. gondii* is substantial. "In just 10 days a newly infected cat can shed up to 100 million *T. gondii* oocysts—tiny egglike structures—in its feces," and "a single oocyst ingested … can infect a sea animal."[104]

Given the substantial degradation of water quality caused by cat feces and the fact that the Initial Study does not provide any feasible mitigation measures supported by substantial evidence to address this issue, an EIR must be completed.

VI. Impact on Land Use and Planning

The proposed Program will also conflict with land use plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, as well as conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan. As detailed under section I, Impact on Biological Resources, the proposed Program will not only have a significant impact on wildlife, but is also likely to impact environmentally sensitive areas. These areas have been set aside to preserve the habitat and wildlife within, but, as noted, the Initial Study has not provided any feasible mitigation measures supported by substantial evidence that realistically detail how to keep freely roaming cats out of such environmentally sensitive areas. As such, the proposed Program will undoubtedly lead to cats wandering into and roaming within these specifically designated areas and destroying the wildlife and habitat they were intended to protect. The Bureau must therefore conduct an EIR detailing the effects of the feral and stray cat population on these environmentally sensitive areas.

VII. Impact on Transportation and Traffic

While the Initial Study does not consider it an issue that need be addressed, common sense dictates that transportation and traffic will be impacted by the proposed Program. Allowing stray and feral cats to roam the city will certainly and substantially increase transportation and traffic hazards and decrease safety, as cats will be darting into and out of traffic, some being hit by cars along the way, while some drivers will swerve their cars or slam on their brakes in an attempt to avoid the cats. In September 2013, for example, a driver stopped on Florida's turnpike to attempt to rescue a cat running across the road.[105] When the man attempting to rescue the cat got out of his car, he was hit by a female driver, killing the female driver and leaving the man critically injured; the cat, too, was killed.[106] The Bureau must explain what mitigation measures are going to be taken to keep freely roaming cats with access to roads, highways, and interstates from entering traffic and increasing driving hazards.

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[102]Anastasia Poland, *Deadly Cat Feces Killing Thousands of Marine Mammals*, MSN NEWS (Apr. 30, 2013), *available at* http://news.msn.com/science-technology/deadly-cat-feces-killing-thousands-of-marine-mammals.
[103]*Id.*
[104]Christopher Solomon, *How Kitty Is Killing the Dolphins*, SCI. AM., May 2013, at 75.
[105]Wayne K. Roustan, *Woman, 75, Killed, Man Critical in Turnpike Crash that Started as Cat Rescue*, SUN SENTINEL (Sept. 25, 2013), *available at* http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/2013-09-25/news/fl-deerfield-turnpike-crash-20130923_1_turnpike-crash-pickup-truck-driver-sawgrass-expressway.
[106]*Id.*

VIII. Impact on Air Quality

The Initial Study does not consider the impact on air quality, but a substantial cat population can create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. As noted above, Animal Services has indicated a general increase in feral or free-roaming cats. The proposed Program will not only keep these cats roaming neighborhoods, but may actually increase the numbers of freely roaming cats.[107] Spraying by male cats is pungent and lingering, and due to feral cats' ability to freely roam, has the potential to affect a substantial number of people, as cats visit multiple properties in various neighborhoods. Cat colonies, which generally consist of dozens or hundreds of cats in a single area, may certainly create objectionable odors on neighboring properties. The Bureau must address these issues in an EIR and detail how they may be mitigated.

IX. Impact on Aesthetics

The proposed Program will also substantially degrade the existing visual character and quality of the areas surrounding cat colonies. As mentioned, cats kill hundreds of millions, even a billion, wild animals each year, yet half of these animals are left to rot.[108] The rotting bodies of millions of animals are sure to have a substantial adverse impact on environmental aesthetics. In addition, section I, Impact on Biological Resources, details the various injuries and illnesses that freely roaming cats may suffer, be it from human cruelty, other animals, or natural causes. Sick, injured, and/or dying cats will adversely affect the visual character of the areas where these cats are roaming. The Bureau must consider these impacts in an EIR.

X. Impact on Noise

Finally, it is worth noting that cat colonies containing dozens or even hundreds of cats are bound to have an impact on noise, as cat fighting, crying, mating, and other noises will expose nearby persons to a substantial increase in ambient noise levels. Because homeless cats will tend to congregate around the homes feeding them, these cats will be in residential, not secluded, areas, where their cries and calls will be heard by anyone within earshot. These impacts on the environment must be considered in an EIR.

[107]See *supra* discussion on effectiveness of TNR programs under section III, Impact on Public Services.
[108]Jessup, *supra* note 7, at 1377.

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October 26, 2017

Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Environmental Management Group
Bureau of Engineering

Via e-mail: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

Attached, please find PETA's November 4, 2013, "Comments on Initial Study Concerning the Citywide Cat Program." We hereby resubmit them to the Bureau of Engineering, which is seeking comments on the scope and contents of the environmental impact report—including project alternatives and any necessary measures to mitigate potential environmental effects from the proposed project—and add the information herein. **Again, we believe that the proposed Citywide Cat Program would have a significant impact on the environment and result in widespread cat abandonment, suffering, and death.**

Since we submitted the attached comments, PETA has opened an office in Los Angeles and received a growing number of complaints about the Los Angeles Animal Service's (LAAS) impossible phone system and failure to respond to complaints about abandoned and suffering animals. We can share a long list of cases involving animals who got help only because PETA intervened after LAAS failed to respond—including those of a paralyzed skunk, a cat who was hit by a car and found alive days later with maggots crawling out of his mouth, a pair of rabbits found languishing without water inside a birdcage in 90-degree heat, and a poodle adopted from LAAS' South L.A. shelter in 2015, who was found two weeks ago in a trash bin, still alive, and who waited hours for LAAS to do something and ultimately got help only because PETA staff rushed her to a shelter. All these incidents occurred within the last few months, and they represent only the tip of the iceberg of an animal-response system that's badly broken. **These failures must be taken into account when considering the environmental impact of a program that aims to abandon thousands of domestic animals throughout the community.**

A 2005 analysis of two long-term and well-funded trap-neuter-release (TNR) programs in California and Florida led researchers to conclude that "any population-level effects were minimal,"[1] These results were similar to those of a survey-based assessment of TNR on a university campus, which found that the abandonment of owned, unwanted cats offset any reductions—caused by "euthanasia … adoption, and deaths (often vehicular trauma)"[2]—in original colony numbers. TNR programs—which would more accurately be termed "trap-neuter-abandon" programs—have been shown repeatedly to result in an *increase* in homeless and abandoned cat populations.

[1]Patrick Foley, Janet E. Foley, Julie K. Levy, and Terry Paik, "Analysis of the Impact of Trap-Neuter-Return Programs on Populations of Feral Cats," 1 Dec. 2005, *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 227:1775–1781 <https://www.avma.org/News/Journals/Collections/Documents/javma_227_11_1775.pdf>.
[2]*Ibid*.

Affiliates:
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- PETA India
- PETA France
- PETA Australia
- PETA Germany
- PETA Netherlands
- PETA Foundation (U.K.)

Unlike opossums, squirrels, raccoons, and other wild animals who are native to our ecosystem, cats are domesticated animals who depend on humans for food, shelter, and veterinary care. But cat colonies have extremely detrimental effects on native wildlife. Feeding stations set up for cats attract rats, coyotes, skunks, and raccoons. This increases the risk of disease and parasite transmissions among these species. Many of the city's residents don't want wildlife in their yards or alleyways, so they employ pest-management companies to kill roaming wildlife, often inhumanely. Once trapped, wildlife cannot be relocated—both for humane and legal reasons. PETA recently had to file a lawsuit—which was successful—to stop the wholesale killing of coyotes in Arcadia, who were perceived as a nuisance by many residents and are drawn to urban areas, often by food left outdoors for domestic animals. Cat colonies themselves attract coyotes, who prey on them.

Roaming cats also terrorize and kill birds and other wildlife who are already struggling with habitat destruction and environmental degradation. Roaming cats account for the majority of human-caused bird deaths in the U.S.—amounting to **billions of individual animals every single year**, according to study after study.

Finally, when studying the issue of water quality, it's critical to consider that the feces of cats who roam spread parasites and bacteria that are contagious to humans, including *E. coli*. DVM360.com reports, "One study estimated that in a single community, the amount of feces deposited outdoors by the **2046 feral cats** living there every year was about **29.5 tons**. A study tracking sources of *E. coli* in storm sewers feeding rivers and streams demonstrated that the **highest percentage from any one source came from cats**" [*emphasis added*].[3]

If the suffering of homeless cats and the steady demise of the wildlife they endanger and kill aren't sufficient reasons to scrap the Citywide Cat Program, it's critical that it be revised to include commonsense regulations and restrictions. Measures that could help reduce the suffering of the animals involved and the risks to the public and their animal companions, while protecting the rights of property owners, include the following:

- Limiting the number of cats, whether they're owned or not, allowed to be harbored or fed at any one property
- Requiring feeders to register and regularly (no less than monthly) report statistics, including the numbers and causes of deaths, the numbers of cats found dumped at the sites, etc.
- Requiring that cats be restricted to registered properties for their own safety and to limit the destruction of native wildlife
- Requiring regular veterinary care, including parasite prevention and treatment as well as the full scope of veterinarian-recommended feline vaccinations (Recently, in Delaware—where animal shelters refuse admission to cats—three owned cats who were allowed to roam outdoors without supervision contracted the highly contagious feline distemper virus, also called feline panleukopenia. One died, and the other two were so sick that they had to be euthanized. According to the report, "[A]ll had direct or indirect contact with unvaccinated outdoor cats."[4])

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[3]Margaret V. Root Kustritz, D.V.M., Ph.D., D.A.C.T., "Managing Feral Cat Colonies (Proceedings)," 1 May 2011, DVM360.com <http://veterinarycalendar.dvm360.com/managing-feral-cat-colonies-proceedings>.

[4]Delaware.gov, "Cat Owners Urged to Make Sure Vaccinations Are Up to Date," 25 Jan. 2017 <https://news.delaware.gov/2017/01/25/cat-owners-urged-to-make-sure-vaccinations-are-up-to-date/>.

- Requiring feeders to remove all new cats abandoned at a feeding site within 24 hours by taking them to a city animal shelter (Cat feeders have been found hoarding cats, and experts agree that feeding large numbers of cats outdoors is often the first step to indoor animal hoarding, so this requirement is vital.)
- Limiting feeding times and requiring that food be removed overnight to reduce the attraction of wildlife
- Removing language in the proposed program that allows for the abandonment of cats who are not feral
- Requiring LAAS to respond to calls and complaints about homeless and stray cats by transporting the animals to a shelter, rather than allowing calls to be referred to private, sometimes all-volunteer groups or encouraging callers to get animals sterilized and then re-abandon them (Free-roaming stray cats must not be dumped at feral cat colonies that have been assigned to a registered feeder.)

These basic elements are glaringly absent from the proposed program. We have asked city leaders to look to Beverly Hills' ordinance, which is available online, for sample wording and additional ideas. Regulations can help protect the animals who are abandoned in the program and help the city evaluate its efficacy—it's critical to assess more than just the number of homeless animals sterilized and abandoned. Determining how many animals have died of illness or injuries on the street and the manner of those deaths, how many were eventually adopted and taken indoors, how many suddenly "disappeared," the average life span of animals abandoned in the city program, how many colonies have been the source of complaints and their locations, etc., is essential to evaluating the program as well as whether it's having the intended effect and worth a continued investment.

Reducing the number of homeless cats in Los Angeles is not only desirable but also possible, but it will not be achieved through the widespread abandonment of homeless cats. It can be done by using the Animal Sterilization Fund to serve low-income residents of L.A., enforcing the city's existing spay/neuter ordinance, and requiring the humane and responsible care of owned cats, which includes licensing, microchipping, and safe, supervised restraint and containment.

We urge the city to abandon the Citywide Cat Program as it is currently described and instead devise a plan that protects the environment and helps cats and the citizens who care for and about them. PETA stands ready to assist in any way that we can.

Thank you for your consideration and for all your hard work for the residents of L.A.

Sincerely,

Lisa Lange
Senior Vice President of Communications
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
323-210-2202
LisaL@peta.org

Attachment
PETA e-mail, "Comments on Initial Study Concerning the Citywide Cat Program (W.O. E1907610)," 4 Nov. 2013

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Life-saving Cat Program

Phyllis Sorter <pjsorter@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 1:02 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

The Trap-Neuter-Return program in Los Angeles (and wherever else it is practiced) prevents the unnecessary and endless killing of cats in what should be city shelters. It is not possible to kill our way out of the problem of stray cats, whatever bird-lovers may claim. As long as kittens continues to be born to unaltered cats, there will be homeless cats. My experience will such cats is that they prefer to scavange or to rid the neighborhood of rodents, which are much easier to catch than birds. Moreover, many cat colonies have human feeders, making any hunting unnecessary. Reductions of bird populations are mainly due to loss of habitat from human activities. (I trust the bird-lovers don't propose to kill our way out of that problem). Removing cats from an area only creates an opening for new cats to occupy. Only neutering will reduce the cat population. I urge you to promote Trap-Neuter-Return as the most effective and humane way of dealing with community cats. Thank you.

Phyllis Johnston Sorter

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Polo Chavez <polo3378@hotmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 8:51 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of San Diego, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I have friends who care for cats in your great city, and I would like to perpetuate its greatness by keeping the program to further the city's image as one that cares about its furry friends as companions of the community.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and state taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage

cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Apolonio Chavez

4202 Landis Street

San Diego, CA 92105

619-851-3696

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

presto86@aol.com <presto86@aol.com> Tue, Oct 17, 2017 at 6:02 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Jan:

I am writing to express my support for the proposed TNR program. We have many feral cats in our neighborhood, and the new program would hopefully make a significant impact dealing with this problem. It would help keep the current population of cats healthy and safe, while preventing future generations of cats from being born.

Thanks very much,

Preston

Preston DeFrancis
Presto86@aol.com
(213) 810-5299
1437 S. Holt Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90035

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

(no subject)

Priya Gehm <priyagehm@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 3:59 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. Please include safeguards against trapping pet animals and operating on already neutered animals. A woman at 1427 Barry has been trapping and not returning neutered neighborhood cats with homes for years. Another on Barrington has a trapped already neutered cat with a microchip that she refuses to return to it's owner. TNR should not allow "volunteers" to become cat thieves at whim. As far as I know anyone with a trap can trap cats in WLA, and keep them.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies – provided that the city volunteers are properly screened for mental health and ethics and trapped animals are always screened for microchips and examined prior to neuter surgery.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

2017 “Cat Program” - LA City proposed TNR

FeralCat Solutions <feralcatsolutions101@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 16, 2017 at 12:28 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Re: “Cat Program” - LA City proposed TNR for cats 2017

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

Herewith I urge you to consider to put in action the proposed "Cat Program" for Trap/Neuter/Release and increasing the number of household cats allowed.

Trap/Neuter/Release saves lives and is the only and humane solution . (Killing cats or ignoring the problem is not a solution, instead it is just the opposite.)

Many animal rights organizations have researched the issue and have in many communities implemented a TNR program. These programs are very successful.

For more info you may check out this website. It's a resource of information, studies and proven facts:
https://www.alleycat.org/resources/

Please take in consideration the following facts.

It’s time to stop the killing.

Cities and shelters across America have experienced great success with Trap-Neuter-Return—it is now official policy for feral cats in Washington, DC, Baltimore, and Chicago and other cities across the country. It’s time to learn from past mistakes and move forward instead of going around in circles—it’s time to stop fighting the endless battle and protect cats’ lives.

Trap-Neuter-Return is the responsible, humane method of care for feral cats

Trap-Neuter-Return stabilizes feral cat populations. The cats are humanely trapped, vaccinated, and neutered, so no more kittens will be born. They are then returned to their original location to live out their lives in their outdoor home. Not only is Trap-Neuter-Return the humane option for feral cats, it also improves cats’ lives by relieving them of the stresses of mating and pregnancy. In the end, unlike catch and kill, TNR works.

The vacuum effect

Removing cats from an area by killing or relocating them is not only cruel—it’s pointless. Animal control agencies and city governments have blindly perpetuated this futile approach for decades.

But scientific research, years of failed attempts, and evidence from animal control personnel prove that catch and kill doesn’t permanently clear an area of cats.
Scientific evidence indicates that removing feral cat populations only opens up the habitat to an influx of new cats, either from neighboring territories or born from survivors. Each time cats are removed, the population will rebound through a natural phenomenon known as the “vacuum effect,” drawing the community into a costly, endless cycle of trapping and killing.

The vacuum effect is a phenomenon scientifically recognized worldwide, across all types of animal species

Well-documented among biologists, the vacuum effect describes what happens when even a portion of an animal population is permanently removed from its home range. Sooner or later, the empty habitat attracts other members of the species from neighboring areas, who move in to take advantage of the same resources that attracted the first group (like shelter and food). Killing or removing the original population does nothing to eliminate these resources; it only creates a “vacuum” that will inevitably draw in other animals living nearby.

Research shows majority of feral cats are healthy.

Feral cats are cats who are not socialized to humans. Instead, they live contented lives with their feline families (often called colonies) outdoors. Cats, like squirrels, chipmunks, and birds, are capable of living healthy, fulfilling lives in the outdoors.

One prominent animal rights organization falsely states that “horrific fates” await feral cats, like diseases, injuries, or human cruelty. But these claims are based on isolated incidents and not supported by scientific evidence.

In fact, the research points the other way—a 2006 study found that of 103,643 stray and feral cats examined in spay/neuter clinics in six states from 1993 to 2004, less than 1 percent of those cats needed to be euthanized due to debilitating conditions, trauma, or infectious diseases.

Feral cats live full, healthy lives outdoors—there is no reason for them to be killed in shelters.

Feral cats are not a health threat.

Feral cats have equally low rates of disease as the cats who share your home.

In 2008, only 294 cases of rabies were reported in cats, both pet and feral. That’s just 4. 3 percent of all the rabies cases reported in animals that year. Feral cats do not pose a rabies risk to humans: there hasn’t been a confirmed cat-to-human rabies transmission in more than 30 years. The number one source of rabies in the United States is wildlife—accounting for more than 90 percent of rabies cases in animals. Since feral cats involved in Trap-Neuter-Return programs are vaccinated and therefore cannot acquire or transmit the virus, they pose no threats to humans or other animals.

Most importantly, research confirms that feral cats are neither breeding grounds for disease nor a health threat to communities in which they live. After testing feral cats in Northern Florida for FIV, FeLV, and nine other infectious organisms, a 2002 study concluded that “feral cats assessed in this study posed no greater risk to human beings or other cats than pet cats.”

Feral cats are not a significant health threat to humans or other animals. They deserve to live out their lives just like other outdoor creatures do.

Feral cats live healthy lives outdoors. Trap-Neuter-Return IS THE SOLUTION !

Thank you so much for your consideration.
The compassion and humanity of those making the decision will be greatly appreciated .

Sincerely,
R. Lopez

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Rachel <theoneandonlysomeone@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 8:57 PM
Reply-To: Rachel <theoneandonlysomeone@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,
Rachel Huckins

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Rachel V. Olivier <kikopyeandi@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 12:03 PM
Reply-To: "Rachel V. Olivier" <kikopyeandi@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I have been a resident of Larchmont in Los Angeles since 1999 and a resident in West Hollywood from 1993 to 1995 (living in San Francisco in between those years). As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, and most likely help with rodent control in our metropolitan reas. The spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact: 1) Cats live longer and healthier lives, while still playing a part in rodent control and 2) It keeps the population of stray cats from increasing exponentially while helping to keep healthy cats around for rodent control. TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. Our neighbors need to know that you decide to "kill all the cats" then you're going to end up with all the rodents the cats didn't prey upon.

I have lived around stray cats. I have seen what happens when the colonies grow out of control because there weren't any resources for trapping, spaying and neutering those. I have seen the good the stray cats can do in a neighborhood when they are spayed and kind of looked out for.

Though I was born in California and have lived here for several years, I grew up in Washington state. My first job out of college was at a veterinary hospital where I helped the doctors with some of the people who brought in strays to be neutered, tested, briefly inspected for health, and then released. Any veterinarian worth their education will tell you that if you want to control a stray cat population, the best thing to do is to trap, neuter, and spay. You can add one more layer onto that, if you have the time and wherewithal, and that is to test for Feline Leukemia and euthanize those cats who are carriers.

The point is, this is important for the health and welfare of our city, as well as for the cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

Rachel V. Olivier
564 N. Larchmont Blvd., #304
Los Angeles, CA 90004

323-856-9501

Rachel V. Olivier
Writer
RachelVOlivier.com

Proofread and Copy Editor
PuttPuttProductions.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: Cat Program

Rain <rainevent@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 8:37 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I cannot stress how important the Citywide Cat Program will be to our community here in Los Angeles. I understand the opposition's concerns, but the problem will continue to exist with or without this program, and it will be a far more effective solution (both in cost and in population) to use the Trap/Neuter/Return (TNR) model, which has statistically proven itself across the country.

I moved to the Mid-City from the Miracle Mile several years ago. I have always been an animal lover and have always had rescued pets, but was never exposed to the kind of rampant problem that exists around/south of the 10 Freeway. There are far too many irresponsible (or simply uninformed) pet “owners”, and there is an epidemic of intact stray/feral cats (and dogs!). I see posts from my neighbors, most days, about a litter of kittens they’ve just discovered, or an abandoned feral cat a neighbor left behind when they moved… the neighbors don’t know what to do, they don’t want to bring the animals to the shelter because they fear they will be euthanized, and often don’t have the resources or knowledge to trap spay/neuter or care for the animals themselves.

The best (and often only) way to help, humanely, is the Citywide Cat Program. Having the ability to get help from organizations favorably fosters the community’s relationship and trust with public agencies and aides in the responsible control and monitoring of the population. Additionally, using the facilities to educate the community will help build trust and alleviate the fear many people have associated with the cities animal welfare agencies.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to HUMANE efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Rain Eventoff

2530 9th Ave

Los Angeles, CA 90018

323-571-8008

Rain Eventoff
2530 9th Ave
Los Angeles, CA 90018
323-571-8008

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I cannot stress how important the Citywide Cat Program will be to our community here in Los Angeles. I understand the oppositions concerns, but the problem will continue to exist with or without this program, and it will be a far more effective solution (both in cost and in colony numbers) to use the Trap/Neuter/Return (TNR) model, which has proven itself across the country.

I moved to the Mid-City from the Miracle Mile several years ago. I have always been an animal lover and have always had rescued pets, but was never exposed to the kind of problem that exists around/south of the 10 Freeway. There are far too many irresponsible (or simply uninformed) pet "owners", and there is an epidemic of intact stray/feral cats (and dogs!). I see posts from my neighbors, most days, about a litter of kittens they've just discovered, or an abandoned cat a neighbor left behind when they moved... the neighbors don't know what to do, they don't want to bring the animals to the shelter because they fear they will be euthanized, and often don't have the resources or knowledge to trap spay/neuter or care for the animals themselves.

The best (and often only) way to help, humanely, is the Citywide Cat Program. Having the ability to get help from organizations favorably fosters the community's relationship and trust with public agencies and aides in the responsible control and monitoring of the population. Additionally, using the facilities to educate the community will help build trust and alleviate the fear many people have associated with the cities animal welfare agencies.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Rain Eventoff

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

1 message

Raymond Radi <radis1344@yahoo.com> Wed, Sep 20, 2017 at 2:42 PM
Reply-To: Raymond Radi <radis1344@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr Green Rebstock,
TNR (Trap,Neuter,return) is Effective and humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanley!
Sincerely
A Radi

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

2017 Citywide Cat Program

Rebecca Reid <rebeccareid9@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 6:54 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Sir,

I wholeheartedly support the 2017 Citywide cat program.

I live on Carmen Avenue, LA, CA, 90068 - the community on this street came together and trapped and neutered a family of cats, before we let them go wild again. We love these cats and they are a part of our community.

Please pass this bill.

And most importantly as a resident and city taxpayer - I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

Regards,

--
Rebecca Reid
www.thisisrebeccareid.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Rebecca Espinoza <becca.espinoza@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 8:17 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of Los Angeles County, I am writing to express my support for the proposed City Wide Program.

The overwhelmingly large population of stray cats is undeniable. However, as a community, we have the power to reduce the free-roaming cat population and support it in a humane and cost-effective way. Education and awareness are the primary initiators when making change.

As a community, we should live in unity with all members (including the free-roaming cats!). Therefore, I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. We shouldn't deny the public useful resources such as spay/neuter services that not only benefit the health of stray cats but as well as neighborhoods.

I support funding the Citywide Cat Pr ogram because I want to know that my taxes ar e going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters .

As a supporter of animal welfare, we should only move forward towards improving the lives of those animals that need our help. The magnitude of this proposal is unmeasurable--the thousands of lives that will be saved from kill shelters speaks for itself. I completely support the Stray Cat Alliance and of their humane efforts in helping stray cats.

Thank you for time,

Rebecca Espinoza

13380 Rangoon St, Arleta, CA, 91331

818-523-1672

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Rebecca Stone <rebeccagstone@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 17, 2017 at 5:45 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello,

Please please PLEASE move this program forward!! I live in a neighborhood with SO MANY stray cats. We see & hear them constantly, and I personally have gone through the process of trapping one to get her spayed. She had given birth to a second litter of kittens on our (rental) property at that point, and I decided that even though she wasn't our pet, paying for everything out of my own pocket was better than seeing more kittens end up on the streets. That said, I can't afford to do that for every stray cat in our neighborhood and so the cycle continues.

Meanwhile the presence of so many strays in our neighborhood and hanging out around our building, has brought an epidemic of fleas to the area. It has been awful for the humans and personal pets alike.

I am fully in support of this program.

Thanks,
Rebecca Stone

--
Rebecca G. Stone
617.869.2035
IMDb

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT Program: As a resident of Los Angeles, I fully support the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program!

Rene Ruston <reneruston@icloud.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 1:18 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am a resident of the city of Los Angeles and business owner. Additionally, I sit on the board of several Los Angeles animal rescue organizations. I am writing to express my strongest support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I FULLY support the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

I have personally witnessed how Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have positively impacted neighborhoods. Dr. Lowell Novy and his team used TNR to reduce 4 large feral cat populations in Simi Valley, to zero. I am attaching an article in CVMA, written about Dr. Novy in 2009 and also his personal observations on the subject of spay/neuter. It is a common sense approach that has resulted in reduction of community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. Cats do not pop out of the air. It is a human problem. Irresponsible owners are responsible for these poor creatures being left on the streets in the first place, therefore it is up to us, as a civilized and intelligent society, to stop the population growth that results when humans dump their cats into the community. Spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. Impress upon the public to be responsible pet guardians and have compassion for those that need our help.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Rene Succa-Ruston
Coldwell Banker - International
Relocation Specialist
(818) 522-7311
CABRE# 00987415
www.ReneRuston.com
$1000 to your favorite animal rescue at close of escrow!
www.RockandRescue.org
www.STARTrescue.org

· 70K puppies and kittens born every day in the U.S.
· Between 11,000 and 16,000 pets are killed every day simply because they are homeless.
· An animal in a shelter is killed every 1.5 seconds.
· Only one animal in 10 born in the U.S. gets a good home that lasts a lifetime.
Be Part of the Solution: Spay or Neuter your Pet"

3 attachments

PastedGraphic-4.tiff
20K

Dr Novy eleven yrs of personal observation.pdf
48K

Dr. NovyCVMAarticle0001.pdf
898K

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Plan Support

1 message

Reneda Baer <renedabaer@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 5, 2017 at 9:49 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

I am writing to you in regards to The Cat Plan.

Killing cats does not resolve the feral cat situation. It only opens the territory for more cats to move in to. It's ineffective and grossly inhumane.

TNR is practiced in hundreds of communities. Studies repeatedly show that it is an effective method of controlling and reducing feral cat populations.

By trapping, neutering or spaying as is appropriate, vaccinating and returning these cats to their own neighborhoods, you are addressing the situation on many fronts.

It not only controls and humanely reduces the cat population, it also ensures that the cats that are there are healthy, which is an asset to public health. It also prevents additional cats from moving into that area.

No one wins when cats are killed. It's a barbaric practice at best. TNR is a win-win scenario for everyone involved.

For more information or assistance with implementing a TNR program, contact Alley Cat Allies. (https://www.alleycat.org/community-cat-care/)

They have helped countless communities to humanely and effectively control the feral cat population in their area.

I urge you to implement the Cat Plan and begin a TNR program as soon as possible.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Reneda Baer

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: Cat Program

Rich Thigpen <richthigpen@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 3:53 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I support the proposed Citywide Cat Program (E1907610). I have TNR'ed multiple stray and feral cats in my neighborhood with the help of financially struggling non-profits, so support from the city in humanely decreasing the stray cat population would be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Rich Thigpen
4200 Don Tapia Place
Los Angeles, CA 90008
310-825-0924
richthigpen@gmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Richard Benavidez <richard.benavidez@hotmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 11:24 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am wri ng to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a posi ve impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat popula ons humanely and cost effec vely. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Addi onally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial rela onship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facili es to provide educa onal programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administra ve and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Steriliza on Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat popula ons and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat popula on and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collabora vely with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organiza ons to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Richard Benavidez

4858 seldner ave

323 743 9899

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Rick Posten <rposten@ucla.edu> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 5:52 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community. Therefore, the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. These facilities offer a natural and effective way to provide assistance and resources, including education. It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). However, I ONLY support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane and effective efforts to manage cat populations. I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. No progress comes from killing, which is cruel and costly. On the other hand, the proposal enhances citizen understanding and support, and leads to superior management of the issues. Together we can stop the killing.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save cats from being killed. I appreciate when the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to bring our community together and save lives.

Sincerely,

Rick Posten
11308 Joffre St. 4
Los Angeles, CA 90049
310-709-5618

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Ricki W einberger <rickidee@earthlink.net> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 3:15 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hi there,

As a devoted animal rescuer of over 40 years with a special interest in ferals and former ferals, I applaud the effort to establish and fund this program. Our personal menagerie has always been made up of feral cats trapped and neutered either by ourselves or others in the rescue community. We've never had one who couldn't be turned into an affectionate pet with enough time and patience. However, not all ferals are lucky enough to be adopted, and the TNR programs at least keep free-roaming cat colonies healthier and cut down on proliferation as well as euthanasia of healthy but "unadoptable" i.e. wild cats. In a perfect world, there would be permanent shelter and food for all feral cats, dogs and humans. But until that day, the proposed Citywide Cat Program is a needed and welcome start.

Sincerely,

Ricki Weinberger

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Rina H Rubenstein <houseofrina@hotmail.com> Sun, Oct 22, 2017 at 7:46 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Hello Jan -

I understand that the City of LA is weighing a new proposal for a to provide funding and support to community groups that engage in spay/neuter, trap/neuter/return, education, and outreach programs for cats. The number of stray cats seems to have increased in the last few years, and a concentrated initiative is needed. It may not need to be permanent in scale, because if the cycle of reproduction can be interrupted, the problem will naturally ease.

There are several cats who frequent my yard, which is a safe place for them, and I've caught and had spayed a couple. I'm hoping to get to all of them, but the many small organizations that help with TNR seem to be overextended, so it's difficult to make the arrangements.

Hope you can support this effort, and thanks,

Rina

Rina Rubenstein

2537 13th Avenue

Los Angeles 90018

HouseOfRina@hotmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Rita Khrabrovitsky <rita1k@hotmail.com> Sun, Oct 22, 2017 at 11:42 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Hello Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident and taxpayer of the city of Los Angeles I am writing to you in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is part of the Environmental Impact Report. I have been fostering kittens through Stray Cat Alliance and while I LOVE having them here, I also know that the reason they need fosters is because shelters get overcrowded and many cats and kittens are euthanized. The only way to prevent this is to make sure there are fewer cats in the shelters….and the only way to prevent that is for cats to be spayed and neutered. Cats that are already part of a community deserve every chance to live a long and healthy life, but they do need to be spayed or neutered, and then released back to their communities. There are so many wonderful rescue organizations that can do this work, and they need all the help they can get.

Thank you for reading this, and I very much hope that this program goes through!

Sincerely,
Margaret (Rita) Khrabrovitsky

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Rita Wood <rwood@bruhwood.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:09 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

VIA EMAIL

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments re: this review of the City's Cat Program.

As an animal advocate and feline rescuer, I support the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program -- specifically regarding implementing a modified TNR program, adopting changes to the City's admin and muni codes to allow/support funding of spay and neuter of free-roaming cats AND allow the increase of household cats from 3 to 5 per household, providing funding for TNR, and using City facilities/resources to provide educational programming on animal-related topics.

As a home and business-owner, I also understand the benefit(s) of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and how it can be used to create a bridge to better understanding within the community… and possibly beyond. Los Angeles can set the example for the rest of the United States.

The collection and then distribution of the compiled report data -- especially around how "fixed" free-roaming cats vs. "unfixed" free-roaming cats behave (and I hope such delineations will be made during the study) – should support what we rescuers already know to be true:

- Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs reduce cat populations within our neighborhoods
- Reduced populations equate to reduced nuisance impact
- Trap/neuter/return (TNR), supported by community feeding and care (cost-absorbed by feeders, neighborhoods and advocates), is humane
- Reduced populations, should therefore, equate to reduced euthanasia and shelter intake
- Reduced shelter intake is cost-saving

With GOOD INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT (PSAs, public school hand-outs and presentations, community service and work experience opportunities for children, etc.) and continued relationships with the rescue community – TNR programs and community cat

awareness within our neighborhoods can begin to merge. The EIR presents a unique opportunity to study, evaluate, present and distribute GOOD INFORMATION to everyone.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I want my taxes to go toward community cat management and support vs. trap and kill. I feel strongly that my fellow citizens (most of them, anyway) will agree and benefit from solid information and education on this topic and I look forward to following the EIR's development.

Thank you, again, for the opportunity to submit comments.

Yours truly,

Rita Wood

3842 Stone Canyon Avenue

Sherman Oaks, CA 91403

818-481-6910

rwood@bruhwood.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

Robert Dowling <juliebob47@verizon.net> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 8:30 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

regards. respectfully implore yourself and the entire city goverment to leave in place tnr programs in the city for community cats. all persons who know the facts and give an honest assessment of tnr and community cats, knows rhat just dispensing with cats is a total waste of time. they are replaced by other cats with no tnr program and the population grows out of control quickly. of course groups on the other side will say tnr does not work, they are being dishonest. tnr and community cat programs foster, less kittens, cleaner congregation of cats, involvement of surrounding neighborhoods, etc. also the cats are putin a better light/less negativity to general public. please keep tnr in place, it simply works and constant killing of cats only fosters more cats to be killed, its a constant scene of more ctas/more killing. thanks. bob.< /font>

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Robert Gustafson <robertpgustafson@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 1:54 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

To Whom it May Concern:

I am aware that the City of Los Angeles is considering a new proposal to implement a Citywide Cat Program that would provide funding and support to community groups that engage in spay/neuter, humane trap/neuter/return (TNR), education about community cats, and outreach programs for cats. I believe that such a program is a long time coming and much needed in a city that has an undeniable problem with overpopulation of unowned cats trying to survive in neighborhoods where they are unwanted. There are clearly two issues at hand here: 1) citizens of Los Angeles who don't want excessive number of feral cats in their neighborhoods and 2) non-threatening and innocent animals that are reproducing at a rate far beyond our ability to care for them or find homes for potentially domestic pets.

Our city and county animal control teams spend much of their time responding to requests to help abate community cats. The terrified animals are simply collected, impounded and then killed in the city shelters, since most community cats aren't ready to be adopted into homes right away. This is a huge waste of time, resources, and of course, extremely inhumane. Educating the general public about how to prevent unwanted animals from being born, and then to humanely solve their local cat overpopulation program with clear access to well funded TNR programs would be hugely effective in humanely reducing the number of unwanted cats on Los Angeles streets. Such a program is a win-win proposition—for the citizens of LA, the city animal control services, and for the harmless animals suffering unnecessary in a city, state, and country with the resources and means to humanely solve such challenges.

Most sincerely,

Robert Gustafson
2007 Parnell Ave
Los Angeles, CA 90025
213-841-1314

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cats Program

Robiee Ziegler <robiee@88phases.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 2:44 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

October 2017

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.
- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies employed in dealing with the city' s unwanted cats are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

*Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Robie Ziegler

411 1/2 n sierra Bonita Ave

Los Angeles, CA 90036

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR Program - Please do not discontinue

1 message

robin s <rjoona@yahoo.com> Mon, Sep 18, 2017 at 8:24 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Green Rebstock,

TNR (Trap,Neuter,Return) is EFFECTIVE & humane. It is the only proven method to bring down the population of stray and feral cats naturally and humanely.

When I opened the letter from the city about the proposed TNR program, I was elated. Friends and neighbors of mine have been doing TNR for 20 years and I have seen a difference in my neighborhood with the community cats — there are fewer now & My friends were able to place kittens and the tame strays.

Though I realize the various bird groups who sued the City of Los Angeles are convinced that cats are the main threat to the wildlife population, studies have not shown this to be true. The number one reason bird and other wildlife populations are suffering in California (and the world over) is habitat destruction and climate change, both caused by humans.

TNR brings the population of cats down safely, albeit, slowly and it works to protect all life forms.

If you kill cats or coyotes or raccoons or any other creature the bird groups deem harmful, all it does it leave more food source for the remaining cats, etc.

Thank you for your consideration of this life saving program.

-Robin Sigal

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

FW: 2017 Citywide Cat Program

Roger <rogermathison@sbcglobal.net> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:58 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "acr@saveacat.org" <acr@saveacat.org>

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

From: Roger
Sent: Monday, October 30, 2017 1:22 PM
To: jangreenrebstock@lacity.org
Cc: acr@saveacat.org
Subject: 2017 Citywide Cat Program

The introduction of the TNR program into the Harvard Heights historic district (enclave bounded by South Western Avenue, Venice Boulevard, South Normandie Avenue, and West Pico Boulevard) five years ago was precipitated by a population explosion of feral, often sickly, cats. It was not uncommon driving home late at night and be faced by the spectacle of 25 or so pairs of eyes in one's headlights. Inevitably many of these ferals would succumb to disease or, more commonly, be run-over by vehicular traffic.

Since spring of 2016 , when local volunteers spayed and neutered 34 cats in our neighborhood with the assistance of Fix Nation, we have not seen the grisly evidence of a road kill or hordes of unhealthy and starving animals wandering the streets. The trap, neuter and return program has been an untrammeled success in Harvard Heights. Instead of abandoned, unwanted, or homeless cats roaming the neighborhood, we have humanely reduced the feral population to manageable colonies of healthy animals doing what they do best: killing rats and mice. Trap – Neuter -Return is effective and works as the Harvard Heights experience has proven and the bird population is as diverse as ever.

Sincerely,

Roger and Nadya Mathison

Harvard Heights HPOZ contributing property owners

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program.

farhillsiom@aol.com <farhillsiom@aol.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 2:51 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Ms. Rebstock,
Please see below.

Ron and I trap often and he's right in what he's says below. So many cats are in a bad predicament and need to be re-homed/barn cat programs etc. in addition to the TNR.

Most of this below is in thanks to the injunction which should never have been allowed to happen.
Shameful on all parties involved.
Dawn Elliott..

-----Original Message-----
From: Ronald Thomas <ron@ronthomas.com>
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: farhillsiom <farhillsiom@aol.com>
Sent: Sun, Oct 29, 2017 4:57 pm
Subject: RE: CATS AND T N R.. ITS THE ONLY WAY TO STOP THE EXTREME OVER POPULATION OF HOMELESS

CATS LIVING ON THE STREETS OF L.A.
I AM AN INDEPENDENT TRAPPER AND I ALSO VOLUNTEER WITH KITTY BUNGALOW.

I/WE SEE THE HORRIBLE LIVES THESE HOMELESS CATS LIVE. THE COLD, THE HEAT, NEIGHBORS THAT ABUSE THEM, IE. SHOT, POISON AND RUN THEM OVER WITH THEIR CARS……

NOT TO MENTION STARVATION……NO FOOD OR WATER OR SHELTER.

PLEASE HELP US GET THE FUNDS AND LAWS TO STOP THE STRAY CAT EXPLOSION IN LOS ANGELES ASAP.

HOPEFULLY.

RON THOMAS (TRAPPER)
310 650 7115

THANK YOU.

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: CATS AND T N R.. ITS THE ONLY WAY TO STOP THE EXTREME OVER POPULATION OF HOMELESS

Ronald Thomas <ron@ronthomas.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 4:56 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "farhillsiom@aol.com" <farhillsiom@aol.com>

CATS LIVING ON THE STREETS OF L.A.

I AM AN INDEPENDENT TRAPPER AND I ALSO VOLUNTEER WITH KITTY BUNGALOW.

I/WE SEE THE HORRIBLE LIVES THESE HOMELESS CATS LIVE. THE COLD, THE HEAT, NEIGHBORS THAT ABUSE THEM, IE. SHOT, POISON AND RUN THEM OVER WITH THEIR CARS……

NOT TO MENTION STARVATION……NO FOOD OR WATER OR SHELTER.

PLEASE HELP US GET THE FUNDS AND LAWS TO STOP THE STRAY CAT EXPLOSION IN LOS ANGELES ASAP.

HOPEFULLY.

RON THOMAS (TRAPPER)

310 650 7115

THANK YOU.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Ronni Louie <ronnilouie@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 1:22 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that funds are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations, and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Ronni Louie
3281 E. Orlando Rd.
Pasadena, CA 91107

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

SAVE OUR PROGRAM PLEASE

Rosemary <rm3jones@aol.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 9:34 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

October 25, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:
Jan Green

This email is to stress the DIRE NEED to keep funding Programs like Stray Cats Alliance.
These Animals have NO VOICE in our Society so it takes CARING People that Work and Also Volunteer to Make SURE these Animals Have a Chance at LIFE.
I've Volunteer sometimes we're Out until 12 Midnight trying to trap Cats so they could be Sprayed or Neutered. After they have the Surgery are returned back Healthier because they also get shots so Diseases aren't Passed they're Playful and they don't ROAM!
Please Help to keep this Trend Going! Knowing We Care and are putting Every Effort to give these Animals LOVE and LIFE they will Parish without Stray Cats Alliance and other Programs that Help all Animals.
Please note NO AREA is off Limits it's where the need is to control the Over Population of Cats Save the Ones that are Here ALREADY!
Thank You From My Heart:}

Sincerely,
Rosemary M. Jones
Volunteer for Stray Cats Alliance

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

I support TNR

roxanne rico <roxannerico2013@yahoo.com> Sun, Oct 22, 2017 at 11:14 AM
Reply-To: "roxannerico2013@yahoo.com" <roxannerico2013@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

I am testifying that TNR works! About a year ago the TNR group showed up and spayed and nutured my feral colony that I feed regularly. Since then it stop the population growth and it's at a stand. The cats are free and happy!!

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: Cat Program

Roy Eisenberg <reisenberg@universalhomecare.org> Fri, Oct 20, 2017 at 12:56 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
Via email Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As residents of the city of Los Angeles, we are writing to express strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

We are very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

We also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As residents and city taxpayers, we support funding the Citywide Cat Program because we want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

We support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,
Roy Eisenberg
999 N DOHENY DR #608, W HOLLYWOOD, CA 90069

--

Roy Eisenberg, M.A.
Universal Home Care Inc.
Operations Manager
151 N. San Vicente Blvd.
Beverly Hills, CA 90211

(323) 653-9222

http://www.universalhomecare.org/

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Rymann W inter | Proteus Air Services <rymann@proteus.aero> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 7:41 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming).

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

Sincerely,

Rymann Winter

8649 Crescent Drive,
Los Angeles, CA 90046

TEL +1 310 398 6929 CEL +1 310 968 3503
www.proteus.aero

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Fw: Citywide Cat Program (E1907610); correction

S Solomon <sollmon@comcast.net> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 8:20 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

----- Original Message -----
From: S Solomon
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 8:16 PM
Subject: Citywide Cat Program (E1907610)

Dear Dr. Jan Green Rebstock,

I am excited to learn that the City of Los Angeles is considering the "Citywide Cat Program" to provide funding and support to community groups that provide spay and neuter service, TNR (trap/neuter/return), and education and outreach programs for cats.

A similar program where I currently reside proved wildly successful The general public was responsive to using vouchers for spay and neuter programs to keep their pet cats from reproducing. Naturally, everyone likes a good deal! TNR programs were a huge achievement too humanely reducing the homeless cat population in Eastern Washington. It is now seldom that I come across homeless cats. It's a great feeling of kind rewards when what once seemed unmanageable was made manageable with humane effort.

I hope you will agree that the "Citywide Cat Program" can be a success in Los Angelese too.

Best Regards,
Samantha Solomon
Spokane, WA

14836 Hart St
Van Nuys, CA 91405

10-22-17

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of LA
Public Works
Bureau of Engineering: MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Re: CAT PROGRAM

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am and have been a resident of Van Nuys since the mid 50ies. I strongly support Trap, Neuter, Return programs to reduce the homeless cat problem. Private groups can only do so much. It is a community problem that our city and county need to address.

I strongly support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want my taxes to support humane efforts to manage cat populations — not to kill them in shelters. This

is a problem that can be managed.

I did not learn about this program from my council members nor from my newspaper nor from my mayor. I should have. Instead, I learned of it from the Stray Cat Alliance.

It is bad/sad enough to have stray, unwanted, unloved cats roaming but it is crazy to allow them to reproduce when intervention is so much better.

Please help our community be a kinder, better place. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Sigrid Acosta Ramos

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Magliocco, Sabina <sabina.magliocco@csun.edu> Sun, Oct 15, 2017 at 1:31 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed LA Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

During my 20 years as a faculty member at CSUN, I helped start and implement a TNR program on campus. As a result, the campus cat population went from 75-80 cats after the 1994 earthquake to less than 20 cats today. The campus environment is cleaner, safer, and more hospitable to wildlife, as there are many fewer cats predating on birds and reptiles that are an important part of our delicate ecosystem.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Sabina Magliocco
Professor Emeritus
Department of Anthropology
California State University Northridge
18111 Nordhoff St.
Northridge, CA 91330-8244

sabina.magliocco@csun.edu

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Sabine Ganezer <sabine@smobserver.com> Tue, Oct 17, 2017 at 8:53 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Hello Dr. Rebstock,
I am writing to express my support of the LA Citywide Cat Program to trap, neuter and return LA's cats to their habitats. I think that this is the most humane way to prevent deaths and the emotional trauma as well as poor perception of the city by U.S. and global onlookers, all resulting from unneutered outdoor cats producing kittens that end up being killed in shelters or on the street. Per the advice of the organization Stray Cat Alliance I support that city funds should go specifically towards the trap-neuter-release program. Thank you,
Sabine Ganezer

Home address:
933 9th Street, Apartment 2
Santa Monica, CA
90403

College Address:
Unit 2664
Linfield College 190 SW Brumback Street
McMinnville, OR 97128

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

1 message

sam hamer <samhamersound@gmail.com> Mon, Sep 4, 2017 at 1:54 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

I support the fixing of stray and 'community' cats.

Anthony Hamer
8733 Mulberry drive
Sunland
Ca,
91040
2139234720
--
Great records by sms https://theedit.replyyes.com/land/ref/sur3rhcbsy

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Comment on Citywide Cat Program

Sam Ward <sdward33@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 10:38 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello,

I was born in Los Angeles, grew up in Sherman Oaks, and currently live in Hollywood. I believe the city should move forward with the proposed EIR for the citywide cat program project. TNR works and is a humane program.

Thank you,

Sam Ward

917-399-7664
5419 Hollywood Blvd, C266
Hollywood, CA 90027
sdward33@gmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Sandra Couch <sndrcch@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 14, 2017 at 9:23 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administra ve and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Steriliza on Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Sandra Couch

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

re

Sandra Mason <smason101@comcast.net> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 3:59 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

please help the stray cats. if they are allowed to roam their populations will increase even more and people will kill them any way they can. it's the public;s irresponsibility that caused the over population.. make a new property tax that goes directly to cats. the people who haven't properly cared for them, deserve to have to pay.. the people who love them will gladly pay to help them.

thank you!

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

re: Cat Program

Sandra Nitchman <drumher@ca.rr.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 3:23 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a r esident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Pr ogram because I want to know that my taxes ar e going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Sandra J Nitchman
1444 260th Street, Unit 12
Harbor City, Ca
310-561-8471

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Feral Cat program support

Sandra s <rescuecatmom@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 22, 2017 at 10:56 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Jan,
Please support the TNR program for feral cats here in the LA area. I fully support TNR for so many of the homeless cats that are here. TNR is the only humane way to help these ferals. Be aware many businesses such as Disneyland and even our own LAPD headquarters have and support feral cat programs. Many other businesses also can benefit from these very successful programs as well.
Thank you for your help!
Best.
Sandra Siepak
Email. Rescuecatmom@gmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Re. : Cat Program

Sandra Willard <swillard@sbcglobal.net> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 2:15 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock —

I am writing to express my support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the process of getting an EIR.

Community cats are a fact of life, and it makes fiscal and moral sense to develop a strong trap/neuter/return program in Los Angeles. By providing funding and education that will help control cat colonies, the city can reduce the number of adult feral cats and their kittens that overwhelm shelters on a regular basis, reducing costs and also creating more space for indoor pets that have been lost. It is also a more humane solution for these cats, who live outdoors and should not be brought to shelters for euthanization.

I have witnessed the success of Stray Cat Alliance's work with shelters in educating staff and the public on TNR, and how it has greatly reduced the number of cats being being killed. This is a goal that the city of Los Angeles can achieve as well. I personally care for a family of feral cats that were trapped and spayed/neutered, and they are healthy and happy, like to snooze in the sun and do not kill any birds or other creatures. Without TNR, there would be dozens of starving, endlessly procreating cats roaming my neighborhood. With TNR, there are three. This is a very achievable outcome for the community cats in this city.

I would also hope that the program will include changes to the city administrative and municipal codes so that funds can be provided from the city's Animal Sterilization Fund for the spay/neutering of community cats.

Again, I ask the city to approve the 2017 Citywide Cat Program. It is good for the cats, and it is good for this city.

Thank you for your time —

Sincerely,

Sandra Willard
9116 Beverlywood St.
Los Angeles, CA. 90034
310-253-9132

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

please support this critically important cat program!

sandra zaninovich <sandraoopie@yahoo.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 11:42 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

Although, to save time as it is close to midnight and I just received injections of steroids in my knees today (because of massive inflammation pain), I am cutting and pasting this, please don't think that I feel any less strongly about this subject because of that. I have three cats which I love every bit as much as Daenerys Targaryen loves her dragons (actually, a lot more). So, as a loving mother of cats, and a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a r esident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Pr ogram because I want to know that my taxes ar e going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Sandra Zaninovich

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program - I support the 2017 Citywide Cat Program.

Sara Alvarado <sara.cuevas07@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 2:50 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

There needs to be resources for the public when we try to reach out to organizations that are helping these animals. When there is no funding communities are left without a place to go and without answers how to help.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

These programs have been helpful to me with cats who live in my area. It is sad to see so many cats and knowing that a program like this can help with the cat population is a big relief to me and my neighbors.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. Education is important if we want to help reduce the cat population. A program like this could help people become more aware of what they can do to help and create a safe environment for them and their community.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Sara Alvarado
619-851-7907

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

Sarah Boldt <sboldt@mac.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 4:00 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Sarah Boldt

1135 S Windsor Blvd

Los Angeles, CA 90019

323.841.2223

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM TNR

Sarah Rian <sarahrian@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 3:02 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.

- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies employed in dealing with the city's unwanted cats are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

*Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Sarah Graham

4124 Eagle Rock Blvd. #104

337-513-3516

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

slperez7@aol.com <slperez7@aol.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 5:17 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org, info@straycatalliance.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a member of the community of Los Angeles, I am strongly in favor of the Citywide Cat Program.

TNR programs will help us get cat populations under control humanely. So many cats, often feral cats, end up in shelters and are subsequently killed. Animal control have been capturing/killing cats for so long when there is a much better & more humane alternative. It makes much more sense in many different ways if we could use our resources to provide education on the topic (or any animal related topic) and see these programs through.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats. We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding of the Citywide Cat Program. I want to know my money is going towards a humane solution. I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I stand behind Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs because they truly care about this case and it works. Wouldn't it be nice if we could save many cats from ending up euthanized? I appreciate that my city works alongside Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Thank you for your time,

Sarah P.

2215 Gramercy Ave, Torrance CA

3109728028

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Sarena Snider <sarena.snider@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 8:04 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatallince.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

Sarena Snider
614 Boccaccio Ave.
Venice, CA 90291
(215)317-1000 cell

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

In support of TNR

1 message

Sarita Carden <sfcarden1@gmail.com> Tue, Sep 19, 2017 at 5:40 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I am writing in support of the City of Los Angeles funding and/or supporting a Trap, Neuter, Release program for community cats. It is a humane and effective way of coping with this population of cats. Please, please, please move forward with this initiative and let us all help stop the rise of unwanted felines. Spay and neuter is the correct path.

Thank you,
Sarita Carden
1235 N Ave 63
Los Angeles, Ca. 90042
818 388-0590

Sent from my iPhone
Sarita F. Carden

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Please Help the Cats of LA!

Sasha Patsenka <patsenka@mac.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 4:12 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods byreducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance, LUXE Paws and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Sasha Patsenka
525 N. Sycamore Ave 422
Los Angeles, CA 90036
310-497-9385

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

TNR, a blessing.

Savange Rose O'Coyle <savangerose@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 2:05 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I moved back to L.A. a year ago and have been horrified by the street cat problem. I learned about TNR from people coming into my neighborhood. If they weren't doing TNR there would be 300 homeless cats on my street instead of 30. The street cats are not safe here. There is a lot of animal abuse. I have gotten 10 adopted out. They are wonderful pets now. Why would anyone think TNR is not beneficial? It's a blessing to the cats. Savange O'Coyle

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CITY OF LA CAT PROGRAM

jedimasterryo89@aol.com <jedimasterryo89@aol.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 9:21 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Sincerely,

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: THE CITY OF LA CAT PROGRAM

Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a tax payer for the City of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my STRONG support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also strongly support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). The city currently only supports waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I DO NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters!

Sincerely,

Scott T W atanabe
3649 Stoner A ve
Los Angeles, CA 90066

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Semper Veritas <astrobasealpha@gmail.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 10:52 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.com

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed city cat program. As a Los Angeles resident and tax payer I want to live in a city that has a progressive program for spaying/neutering stray cats. I have personally taken many cats to be fixed. My neighborhood was FULL of starving, suffering ferals. Yet without any kind of trap neuter release peogram, the problem only gets worse as more and more kittens are born.
The cats also provide valuable rodent control; which in older, densely populated neighborhoods like mine can be a major issue.
These animals don't deserve to be killed. Trap neuter return is the only humane choice for our city. LA has a reputation for being a progressive, modern city. We need a rational, humane way to deal with a tragic issue that's been ignored for far too long.
Thank you,

Meghan Sweeney
916 804 5636
2204 Brawley st.
Los Angeles, 90032

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

s.z <ershen20002000@yahoo.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 9:19 AM
Reply-To: "s.z" <ershen20002000@yahoo.com>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program
Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.
Sincerely,

Sen Zhang
4820 Seldner Ave
Los Angeles CA 90032
626-497-8804

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Shannah Tenner <thetennerfamily@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 5:39 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

My name is Shannah Tenner and I am a Los Angeles county native, a resident, business owner, wife, mother, and volunteer for Best Friends Animal Society and Kitten Rescue. I conduct TNR every week in Los Angeles on my own time, and with my own money, I take homeless cats and kittens to Fixnation for Spay and Neuter, and any medical attention they require. If the cats are truly "feral" and assessed as untameable, I return them to where I trapped them. If they are tame or can be socialized to humans with a little time and effort, I foster them in my home, network to find foster homes for them, or arrange for a rescue group to take them and find them good homes.

TNR is the only successful way to reduce the suffering and the population of homeless cats in Los Angeles. The city needs to fund a program to educate people about TNR, and to provide spay/neuter services for homeless cats, to reduce the population and consequential suffering of thousands of cats on the streets.

I'm sure you are aware of the numerous studies done by well known, well respected groups, proving that TNR is the only effective and humane way to reduce the number of unwanted cats in our community. Please support a TNR program, lift the ridiculous citywide injunction, and allow people like me to continue to do the good work we do on behalf of Los Angeles' homeless cats.

Thank you,
Shannah Tenner
24834 Eilat Street
Woodland Hills, CA 91367
818-439-9499

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cats

Sharon T rapp <sharonmarie1955@yahoo.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 1:42 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

October 30, 2017

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

● Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets.

● According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies, such as trap and kill employed by the City of LA are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available, spaying and neutering more cats.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Sharon Trapp
6659 Muscat Rd, Palmdale, CA 93551
661-965-8606

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Sheila Purcell <sheilapurcell33@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 4:29 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Good Afternoon,

I'm a Los Angeles resident writing to you to today to show my support for the move to make Trap, Neuter and Release the official policy of Los Angeles.

I have volunteered for multiple animal welfare organizations including animal shelters in Southern California. I listened to the first-person account of a shelter worker who on same days did nothing but euthanize cats all day. She talked about the emotional drain at our volunteer orientation because she was preparing us for the fact that the shelter staff might not always be that friendly toward us.

If cats are spayed or neutered and returned to their communities their populations can stabilize and even decrease. Trap, Neuter and Release can help alleviate the suffering associated with euthanasia. I hope the policy goes into effect so that the few cats left on the streets can find homes.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Sheila Purcell
15325 Lassen St., Apt. 4
Mission Hills, CA 91345
310-422-1341

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Shellie Anderson <foodstylist@mac.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 9:15 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I support the TNR program for Los Angeles.

Shellie Anderson
HERO FOOD
foodstylist/consultant
www.shellieanderson.com
818-427-6168

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Sherry Roberts <sherryroberts1@netzero.net> Mon, Oct 16, 2017 at 3:25 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

October 16, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important too that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community

cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. This is an extremely workable program for which I am planning to volunteer, having had feral cat populations where I live. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Sherry Roberts

Sherry Roberts

16333 Wilton Place

Torrance, CA 90504

sherryroberts1@netzero.net

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: Cat Program

Sila Shakeri <sila@cooptemps.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 5:21 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the Trap/neuter/return (TNR) program.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I appreciate your attention and compassion towards this matter.

Warmly,

Sila Shakeri

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

L.A. City cat program

tbosch1@socal.rr .com <tbosch1@socal.rr.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 8:12 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Jan Rebstock,

I am emailing you to inform you that I am very disappointed in the oppositions groups claiming that TNR is ineffective. My daughter and I have personally participated in TNR for many years and have seen how effective and important TNR is. if you asked any TNR groups they too would tell you how effective and imprtant it truly is. Maybe thats an idea. I also think that all the cities not just the city of L.A should participate in TNR. This would very beneficial to all of our communities and help keep the cat population under control. Please help and support all of TNR groups. We are definitely making a difference.

Best,
Silvia

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

soniaescobar@ups.com <soniaescobar@ups.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 5:50 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org, soniaescobar@ups.com

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. It breaks my heart to see so many homeless pets roaming the streets in South Los Angeles that I carry

bags of dog and cat food in my car. I try to safely catch them so they don't get hit by a car, hurt or at least give them something to eat and drink. I currently have separated a back room in my home so I can foster a stray cat and her kittens and look forward to utilizing these programs to get them fixed and find loving homes for them.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Sonia E. Escobar,

Mailing address:

P.O. Box 911182,

Los Angeles, CA 90091

Residence address:

230 E. 92nd Street,

Los Angeles, CA 90003

626-703-7070

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

EIR

Sonja <sonjaflemming@aol.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 11:41 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Via email Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As residents of the city of Los Angeles, we are writing to express strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

We are very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

We also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As residents and city taxpayers, we support funding the Citywide Cat Program because we want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

We support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Sonja Flemming

Sonja

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

semcrae@aol.com <semcrae@aol.com> Sun, Oct 15, 2017 at 5:52 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Stacey McRae

32105 Buena Ventura Rd

Winchester CA 92596

760-840-0800

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Stephanie Medrano <stephanie@straycatalliance.org> Sun, Nov 5, 2017 at 12:09 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Medrano

1344 w 51st pl

Los Angeles, CA. 90037

323.336.2318

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Governor's Office of Planning and Research

State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Ken Alex
Director

Notice of Preparation

August 31, 2017

To: Reviewing Agencies

Re: Citywide Cat Program
SCH# 2013101008

Attached for your review and comment is the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Citywide Cat Program draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Responsible agencies must transmit their comments on the scope and content of the NOP, focusing on specific information related to their own statutory responsibility, within 30 days of receipt of the NOP from the Lead Agency. This is a courtesy notice provided by the State Clearinghouse with a reminder for you to comment in a timely manner. We encourage other agencies to also respond to this notice and express their concerns early in the environmental review process.

Please direct your comments to:

Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, DPW/Bureau of Engineering
1149 S Broadway, 6th Floor, Mail Stop 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015-2213

with a copy to the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research. Please refer to the SCH number noted above in all correspondence concerning this project.

If you have any questions about the environmental document review process, please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Director, State Clearinghouse

Attachments
cc: Lead Agency

Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base

SCH# 2013101008
Project Title Citywide Cat Program
Lead Agency Los Angeles, City of

Type NOP Notice of Preparation

Description Note: Review Per Lead

The city of LA Animal Services Division is proposing a citywide cat program that focuses on public education and policy implementation in the city of LA. The Modified Trap, Neuter, Return policy and program for free-roaming cats would include: engaging in or providing funding for the staying and neutering of free-roaming cats (feral or stray) to be returned to where they are found; use of city facilities for educational programming; establishing collaborative relationships with organizations engaged in TNR; waiving cat trap rental fees; adopting changes to the city administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the city's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allowing an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Jan Green Rebstock
Agency City of Los Angeles, DPW/Bureau of Engineering
Phone 213 485 5761 **Fax**
email
Address 1149 S Broadway, 6th Floor, Mail Stop 939
City Los Angeles **State** CA **Zip** 90015-2213

Project Location

County Los Angeles
City Los Angeles, City of
Region
Cross Streets various
Lat / Long
Parcel No. varioius
Township **Range** **Section** **Base**

Proximity to:

Highways
Airports LAX
Railways MTA, UPRR, BNSF
Waterways LA River
Schools Various
Land Use various

Project Issues Water Quality; Landuse; Aesthetic/Visual; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Biological Resources; Noise; Public Services; Toxic/Hazardous; Traffic/Circulation; Cumulative Effects

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; California Coastal Commission; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; Native American Heritage Commission; Public Utilities Commission; Santa Monica Bay Restoration; State Lands Commission; Caltrans, Division of Aeronautics; State Water Resources Control Board, Divison of Financial Assistance; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4; Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy

Date Received 08/31/2017 **Start of Review** 08/31/2017 **End of Review** 10/30/2017

Note: Blanks in data fields result from insufficient information provided by lead agency.

Print Form

Appendix C

Notice of Completion & Environmental Document Transmittal

Mail to: State Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044 (916) 445-0613
For Hand Delivery/Street Address: 1400 Tenth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

SCH # 2013101008

Project Title: Citywide Cat Program

Lead Agency: City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering
Contact Person: Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
Mailing Address: 1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, Mail Stop 939
Phone: (213) 485-5761
City: Los Angeles
Zip: 90015-2213
County: Los Angeles

Project Location: County: Los Angeles
City/Nearest Community: Los Angeles - Citywide
Cross Streets: various
Zip Code: Various
Longitude/Latitude (degrees, minutes and seconds): ____° ____′ ____″ N / ____° ____′ ____″ W Total Acres: ____
Assessor's Parcel No.: various
Section: ____ Twp.: ____ Range: ____ Base: ____
Within 2 Miles: State Hwy #: ____
Waterways: Los Angeles River
Airports: LAX
Railways: MTA, UPRR, BNSF
Schools: Various

Document Type:

CEQA: ☒ NOP ☐ Draft EIR
☐ Early Cons ☐ Supplement/Subsequent EIR
☐ Neg Dec (Prior SCH No.) ____
☐ Mit Neg Dec Other: ____

NEPA: ☐ NOI Other: ☐ Joint Document
☐ EA ☐ Final Document
☐ Draft EIS ☐ Other: ____
☐ FONSI ____

Governor's Office of Planning & Research
AUG 31 2017
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

Local Action Type:

☐ General Plan Update ☐ Specific Plan ☐ Rezone ☐ Annexation
☐ General Plan Amendment ☐ Master Plan ☐ Prezone ☐ Redevelopment
☐ General Plan Element ☐ Planned Unit Development ☐ Use Permit ☐ Coastal Permit
☐ Community Plan ☐ Site Plan ☐ Land Division (Subdivision, etc.) ☐ Other: ____

Development Type:

☐ Residential: Units ____ Acres ____
☐ Office: Sq.ft. ____ Acres ____ Employees ____
☐ Commercial: Sq.ft. ____ Acres ____ Employees ____
☐ Industrial: Sq.ft. ____ Acres ____ Employees ____
☐ Educational: ____
☐ Recreational: ____
☐ Water Facilities: Type ____ MGD ____
☐ Transportation: Type ____
☐ Mining: Mineral ____
☐ Power: Type ____ MW ____
☐ Waste Treatment: Type ____ MGD ____
☐ Hazardous Waste: Type ____
☒ Other: N/A: no construction is proposed

Project Issues Discussed in Document: No initial study prepared. These are anticipated to be the major areas of discussion in the Draft EIR:

☒ Aesthetic/Visual ☐ Fiscal ☐ Recreation/Parks ☐ Vegetation
☐ Agricultural Land ☐ Flood Plain/Flooding ☐ Schools/Universities ☒ Water Quality
☒ Air Quality ☐ Forest Land/Fire Hazard ☐ Septic Systems ☐ Water Supply/Groundwater
☒ Archeological/Historical ☐ Geologic/Seismic ☐ Sewer Capacity ☐ Wetland/Riparian
☒ Biological Resources ☐ Minerals ☐ Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading ☐ Growth Inducement
☐ Coastal Zone ☒ Noise ☐ Solid Waste ☒ Land Use
☐ Drainage/Absorption ☐ Population/Housing Balance ☒ Toxic/Hazardous ☒ Cumulative Effects
☐ Economic/Jobs ☒ Public Services/Facilities ☒ Traffic/Circulation ☐ Other: ____

Present Land Use/Zoning/General Plan Designation:

Various

Project Description: *(please use a separate page if necessary)*

The City of Los Angeles Animal Services Division is proposing a Citywide Cat Program that focuses on public education and policy implementation in the City of Los Angeles. The Modified Trap, Neuter, Return (TNR) policy and program for free-roaming cats would include: engaging in or providing funding for the staying and neutering of free-roaming cats (feral or stray) to be returned to where they are found; use of City facilities for educational programming; establishing collaborative relationships with organizations engaged in TNR; waiving cat trap rental fees; adopting changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allowing an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions.

Note: The State Clearinghouse will assign identification numbers for all new projects. If a SCH number already exists for a project (e.g. Notice of Preparation or previous draft document) please fill in.

Reviewing Agencies Checklist

Lead Agencies may recommend State Clearinghouse distribution by marking agencies below with and "X".
If you have already sent your document to the agency please denote that with an "S".

____	Air Resources Board	____	Office of Historic Preservation
____	Boating & Waterways, Department of	____	Office of Public School Construction
____	California Emergency Management Agency	____	Parks & Recreation, Department of
____	California Highway Patrol	____	Pesticide Regulation, Department of
____	Caltrans District # ____	____	Public Utilities Commission
____	Caltrans Division of Aeronautics	X	Regional WQCB #4
____	Caltrans Planning	____	Resources Agency
____	Central Valley Flood Protection Board	____	Resources Recycling and Recovery, Department of
____	Coachella Valley Mtns. Conservancy	____	S.F. Bay Conservation & Development Comm.
X	Coastal Commission	____	San Gabriel & Lower L.A. Rivers & Mtns. Conservancy
____	Colorado River Board	____	San Joaquin River Conservancy
____	Conservation, Department of	____	Santa Monica Mtns. Conservancy
____	Corrections, Department of	____	State Lands Commission
____	Delta Protection Commission	____	SWRCB: Clean Water Grants
____	Education, Department of	X	SWRCB: Water Quality
____	Energy Commission	____	SWRCB: Water Rights
X	Fish & Game Region #5	____	Tahoe Regional Planning Agency
____	Food & Agriculture, Department of	____	Toxic Substances Control, Department of
____	Forestry and Fire Protection, Department of	____	Water Resources, Department of
____	General Services, Department of		
X	Health Services, Department of	____	Other: ____
____	Housing & Community Development	____	Other: ____
X	Native American Heritage Commission		

Local Public Review Period (to be filled in by lead agency)

Starting Date August 31, 2017 Ending Date October 30, 2017

Lead Agency (Complete if applicable):

Consulting Firm: ____
Address: ____
City/State/Zip: ____
Contact: ____
Phone: ____

Applicant: City of L.A Dept of Public Works, BOE
Address: 1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, Mail Stop 939
City/State/Zip: Los Angeles, CA 90015-2213
Phone: (213) 485-5761

Signature of Lead Agency Representative: ____ **Date:** 8/29/2017

Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 21161, Public Resources Code.

NOP Distribution List

County: Los Angeles OK **SCH#** 2013101008

Resources Agency

- [ ] **Resources Agency**
  Nadell Gayou
- [ ] **Dept. of Boating & Waterways**
  Denise Peterson
- [ ] **California Coastal Commission**
  Allyson Hitt
- [ ] **Colorado River Board**
  Lisa Johansen
- [ ] **Dept. of Conservation**
  Crina Chan
- [ ] **Cal Fire**
  Dan Foster
- [ ] **Central Valley Flood Protection Board**
  James Herota
- [ ] **Office of Historic Preservation**
  Ron Parsons
- [ ] **Dept of Parks & Recreation**
  Environmental Stewardship Section
- [ ] **S.F. Bay Conservation & Dev't. Comm.**
  Steve Goldbeck
- [ ] **Dept. of Water Resources**
  Resources Agency
  Nadell Gayou

Fish and Game

- [ ] **Depart. of Fish & Wildlife**
  Scott Flint
  Environmental Services Division
- [ ] **Fish & Wildlife Region 1**
  Curt Babcock
- [ ] **Fish & Wildlife Region 1E**
  Laurie Harnsberger
- [ ] **Fish & Wildlife Region 2**
  Jeff Drongesen
- [ ] **Fish & Wildlife Region 3**
  Craig Weightman
- [ ] **Fish & Wildlife Region 4**
  Julie Vance
- [ ] **Fish & Wildlife Region 5**
  Leslie Newton-Reed
  Habitat Conservation Program
- [ ] **Fish & Wildlife Region 6**
  Tiffany Ellis
  Habitat Conservation Program
- [ ] **Fish & Wildlife Region 6 I/M**
  Heidi Calvert
  Inyo/Mono, Habitat Conservation Program
- [ ] **Dept. of Fish & Wildlife M**
  William Paznokas
  Marine Region

Other Departments

- [ ] **California Department of Education**
  Lesley Taylor
- [ ] **OES (Office of Emergency Services)**
  Monique Wilber
- [ ] **Food & Agriculture**
  Sandra Schubert
  Dept. of Food and Agriculture
- [ ] **Dept. of General Services**
  Cathy Buck
  Environmental Services Section
- [ ] **Housing & Comm. Dev.**
  CEQA Coordinator
  Housing Policy Division

Independent Commissions,Boards

- [ ] **Delta Protection Commission**
  Erik Vink
- [ ] **Delta Stewardship Council**
  Kevan Samsam
- [ ] **California Energy Commission**
  Eric Knight
- [ ] **Native American Heritage Comm.**
  Debbie Treadway
- [ ] **Public Utilities Commission**
  Supervisor
- [ ] **Santa Monica Bay Restoration**
  Guangyu Wang
- [ ] **State Lands Commission**
  Jennifer Deleong
- [ ] **Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA)**
  Cherry Jacques

Cal State Transportation Agency CalSTA

- [ ] **Caltrans - Division of Aeronautics**
  Philip Crimmins
- [ ] **Caltrans – Planning HQ LD-IGR**
  Christian Bushong
- [ ] **California Highway Patrol**
  Suzann Ikeuchi
  Office of Special Projects

Dept. of Transportation

- [ ] **Caltrans, District 1**
  Rex Jackman
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 2**
  Marcelino Gonzalez
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 3**
  Eric Federicks – South
  Susan Zanchi - North
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 4**
  Patricia Maurice
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 5**
  Larry Newland
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 6**
  Michael Navarro
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 7**
  Dianna Watson
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 8**
  Mark Roberts
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 9**
  Gayle Rosander
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 10**
  Tom Dumas
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 11**
  Jacob Armstrong
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 12**
  Maureen El Harake

Cal EPA

Air Resources Board

- [ ] **Airport & Freight**
  Jack Wursten
  - [ ] **Transportation Projects**
    Nesamani Kalandiyur
  - [ ] **Industrial/Energy Projects**
    Mike Tollstrup
- [ ] **California Department of Resources, Recycling & Recovery**
  Sue O'Leary
- [ ] **State Water Resources Control Board**
  Regional Programs Unit
  Division of Financial Assistance
- [ ] **State Water Resources Control Board**
  Cindy Forbes – Asst Deputy
  Division of Drinking Water
- [ ] **State Water Resources Control Board**
  Div. Drinking Water #_____
- [ ] **State Water Resources Control Board**
  Student Intern, 401 Water Quality Certification Unit
  Division of Water Quality
- [ ] **State Water Resouces Control Board**
  Phil Crader
  Division of Water Rights
- [ ] **Dept. of Toxic Substances Control**
  CEQA Tracking Center
- [ ] **Department of Pesticide Regulation**
  CEQA Coordinator

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)

- [ ] **RWQCB 1**
  Cathleen Hudson
  North Coast Region (1)
- [ ] **RWQCB 2**
  Environmental Document Coordinator
  San Francisco Bay Region (2)
- [ ] **RWQCB 3**
  Central Coast Region (3)
- [ ] **RWQCB 4**
  Teresa Rodgers
  Los Angeles Region (4)
- [ ] **RWQCB 5S**
  Central Valley Region (5)
  - [ ] **RWQCB 5F**
    Central Valley Region (5)
    Fresno Branch Office
  - [ ] **RWQCB 5R**
    Central Valley Region (5)
    Redding Branch Office
- [ ] **RWQCB 6**
  Lahontan Region (6)
  - [ ] **RWQCB 6V**
    Lahontan Region (6)
    Victorville Branch Office
- [ ] **RWQCB 7**
  Colorado River Basin Region (7)
- [ ] **RWQCB 8**
  Santa Ana Region (8)
- [ ] **RWQCB 9**
  San Diego Region (9)

- [ ] **Other** _____

_____

_____

- [ ] Santa Monica Mtns Conservancy

Last Updated 8/3/17

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. It is very important that this city demonstrates its humanity and respect for nature by humanely reducing the community cat populations.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Stefan Jacobs

1245 McCellean Dr.

#217

LA, CA 90025

310-458-2147

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Stephane Richard <gigathlete@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 12:50 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I have seen the positive impact of TNR as my wife has trapped at least a half dozen cats and kittens and had them fixed. We've released many of them back into our backyard or the neighborhood. We've found homes for several of them.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. I support ensuring the population doesn't increase, humanely through TRN.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Stephane Richard

2823 Brighton Avenue

Los Angeles, CA 90018

323-369-1330

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program Proposal

Stephanie Albrycht <stephfran@aol.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 12:17 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

To Whom it May Concern:

I am aware that the City of Los Angeles is considering a new proposal to implement a Citywide Cat Program that would provide funding and support to community groups that engage in spay/neuter, humane trap/neuter/return (TNR), education about community cats, and outreach programs for cats. I believe that such a program is a long time coming and much needed in a city that has an undeniable problem with overpopulation of unowned cats trying to survive in neighborhoods where they are unwanted. There are clearly two issues at hand here: 1) citizens of Los Angeles who don't want excessive number of feral cats in their neighborhoods and 2) non-threatening and innocent animals that are reproducing at a rate far beyond our ability to care for them or find homes for potentially domestic pets.

Our city and county animal control teams spend much of their time responding to requests to help abate community cats. The terrified animals are simply collected, impounded and then killed in the city shelters, since most community cats aren't ready to be adopted into homes right away. This is a huge waste of time, resources, and of course, extremely inhumane. Educating the general public about how to prevent unwanted animals from being born, and then to humanely solve their local cat overpopulation program with clear access to well funded TNR programs would be hugely effective in humanely reducing the number of unwanted cats on Los Angeles streets. Such a program is a win-win proposition—for the citizens of LA, the city animal control services, and for the harmless animals suffering unnecessary in a city, state, and country with the resources and means to humanely solve such challenges.

Most sincerely,

Stephanie Albrycht
13309 Woodbridge St. #208
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403
310-980-0998

"The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated." —Mahatma Ghandi

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Yes! to Cat Program

Stephanie Stephens <stephanie@stephaniestephens.com> Sun, Oct 15, 2017 at 2:50 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

10/15/17

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

San Diego and Austin shouldn't get all the credit for having the best humane organizations and brilliant, effective plans for taking care of homeless animals—homeless because man is ignorant of their needs and "he" dumped them outside in the first place.

I'm a national journalist who writes about pets (Today.com, for example), and a staunch supporter of the right of every companion animal to be safe and loved—even if through humans' fault it has minimal ability to emotionally bond with people the way many of its fellow felines do who are not without human contact.

As a journalist, I and privy to much troubling information about animal abuse and mistreatment in LA. City and County —including what transpires in shelters—and have wondered when Los Angeles would step up to lead in this humane area about which so much has been studied in the scientific literature.

Yes, yes, yes to the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program! It's time Los Angeles demonstrated that it is a leader—what most expect of a city of our size and with our resources. Please also utilize the expertise of Christi Metropole and the Stray Cat Alliance. I met Christi when she started the organization, and have watched its impressive growth during the past 15 years. You have plenty of people in Los Angeles who are invested in looking out for stray, feral, homeless and community cats; they will support your efforts and you'll have a veritable army ready to join forces to solve this ongoing challenge, resulting in inhumane practices and needless deaths.

Cats are not garbage, to be killed and thrown away.

Oh, and when Mr. Longcore begins his incessant, lengthy, disturbing rants about why cats should be killed here, please suggest he see a psychiatrist. I didn't know who he was until I happened upon a story about feral cats in a Florida newspaper, and saw the he had posted no less than 10,000 words in a series of maniacal comments that were very frightening and conveyed a sense of desperation and disconnect with reality. I hadn't realized he lived here! Yikes.

Yes, please do use city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal-related topic, including free-roaming cats. It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I don't have words to thank you for this. It's about time. We are all here to help you. Even those of us in The OC who come north to help your cats.

By the way, this move will "rub off" on cities, municipalities who currently have major problems with citizens poisoning, stabbing, shooting, burning and otherwise murdering cats without any penalty against them. Need info and want to help? I have it.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Stephens

STEPHANIE STEPHENS, M.A.
ON THE PAGE. ONLINE. ON CAMERA.
ofc. (949) 458-8223

mob. (949) 246-0075
Website Email

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Stephanie T anaka <stanfuhe@gmail.com> Fri, Oct 20, 2017 at 10:54 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

I have used this program to alter my colony of 9 cats and I am grateful that this program exists. If I had to pay full price for this service, I would not have been able to afford to do this and the colony would have continued to grow unabated. Additionally, because my females were not pregnant twice a year, they have become healthier.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. Informing the public is another important step in colony/people interactions.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Tanaka

1014 West Huntington Drive #33

Arcadia, CA 91007

310 880-5143

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

October 15, 2017

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I personally have used the TNR program for my three cats resulting in the rodent issue that my landlord refused to address as virtually gone.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming).

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

Sincerely,

Stephen W. Roos
959 ½ S. Kingsley Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90006

213-249-0931

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Steven W eber <siriusstar@earthlink.net> Mon, Oct 23, 2017 at 5:18 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of Los Angeles and a cat advocate, I would like to voice my support for the TNR program. Trap-Neuter-Return has proven to be a an effective strategy and has actually reduced the population of feral cats in the cities in which it has been implemented. To simply kill these feral cats is not only inhumane but has the opposite effect on the community cat population. I know that sounds counter intuitive but the statistic and studies show that to be the TRUE effect of TNR programs.

I urge you to support TNR in Los Angeles as the majority of LA residents do. It is the right position to take.

Thanks you,

Steven Weber
1757 N Dillon Street
Los Angeles, CA 90026

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Steve Delgadillo <erdelgadillo@yahoo.com> Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 5:14 PM
Reply-To: "erdelgadillo@yahoo.com" <erdelgadillo@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: Karen Malley <bonic@hotmail.com>

This is a noble and humane effort. Please implement this needed program. Thank you for all you do.

Steve

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Sunny Shelton <sunnyshelton21@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 7:47 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Stray Cat Alliance <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of Los Angeles county and a long time advocate for humane animal control methods I was thrilled to learn that the city is considering implementing a TNR program for community cats. I have seen first hand how a well run TNR program can both reduce the numbers of free roaming cats and drastically improve the quality of life for those cats who, through no fault of their own, have been left to fend for themselves outdoors. I won't pretend that left unchecked the presence of a large number of community cats is not problematic but I absolutely DO NOT support the round up and euthanasia of these animals by city shelters. Not only is it it terribly unfair but I think our current situation also demonstrates it to be completely ineffective.

It gives me hope to see that the city is working in collaboration with rescue groups like Stray Cat Alliance and others. But I know that for many people city shelters are still the first resource for people looking to address this issue in their community. I would therefor also like to urge you provide information to the public about TNR, barn cat programs etc. and to loan humane traps for TNR purposes only at no cost when appropriate.

With Respect,

Sunny Shelton
8430 Cedros Ave. #218
Panorama City, Ca 91402
747-250-2906

--
Sunny

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Susan Ellis <srellis8@gmail.com> Fri, Oct 20, 2017 at 5:18 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

Though I am not a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am in nearby Calabasas and I volunteer in animal rescue. I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters. The cat population can be managed humanely. I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in the community.

Sincerely,
Susan Ellis
26329 W Plata Lane
Calabasas, CA 91302

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

(no subject)

susan204@aol.com <susan204@aol.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 1:19 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Susan Esposito

6 Belfield Ave

Staten Island, NY 10314

718-554-4776

Sent from AOL Desktop

Open your heart and your home, adopt/foster a rescue animal.

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

susan204@aol.com <susan204@aol.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 4:02 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Susan Esposito

6 Belfield Ave.

Staten Island, NY 10312

Sent from AOL Desktop

Open your heart and your home, adopt/foster a rescue animal.
Boycott the N.F.L., millionaires complaining about inequality! DUH

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

(no subject)

Susan Farrell <sfarrell@elkpeaks.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 1:12 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Ms Rebstock:

I am writing at the behest of Alley Cat Allies and as a TNR advocate and colony care person in both Albuquerque NM and in western Colorado. Altogether I and associates have neutered and cared for around 12 cats who otherwise would have reproduced and contributed more innocent unwanted cats in the world. Neutering, of course, makes a world of difference for these cats. Some of them have gone on to be barn cats, and all of them are contributing to control the mice population wherever they are. I love birds as well, and it is an unfortunate happenstance of nature that birds are cats' prey – but humans are worse – something that the bird folks don't seem to acknowledge. Humans are the main contributors to habitat changes and death for the birds, to name a few sources – wind turbines, buildings with windows that kill millions, land development, climate change. To pin the reduction in bird populations solely on cats is just not right. On an island environment, maybe – but not on a continent or even a city. What is the alternative to TNR? More shelter deaths or hit squads? We need MORE, not less TNR and dedicated humans to care for these unfortunate scapegoats of fixed, tunnel vision, prejudiced thinking. Always has to be a scapegoat for the world's ills, since the beginning of human civilization; never an ability to look in the mirror, examine and take responsibility for one's beliefs, thinking, emotional and behavioral patterns.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my support for TNR and the little lives in our midst.

Susan M. Farrell, LCSW, CEAP

46 East Ridge Court

Battlement Mesa, CO 81635

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Proposet Citywide Cat Program

SUSAN W GREY <werrissue@yahoo.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 4:22 PM
Reply-To: SUSAN W GREY <werrissue@yahoo.com>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming).

Sincerely,

Susan W Grey

Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

RE: A Non-Lethal approach of treating cats/kittens in L.A. County and proper usage of taxpayers monies..As my property tax is due

deltagrp@aol.com <deltagrp@aol.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 9:33 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Kathryn@kathrynbarger.com

RE: Responsible/Reasonable Citywide Cat Program for L.A.

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, born and raised, now is the time to support a Citywide Cat Program. I strongly support taxpayers monies going to T/N/R, over killing in our shelters (which for the lives of cats/kittens, is a death sentence in all too many cases).

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have been proven to be cost effective and reduce the community cat populations. This logically, would be a win/win situation for the lives of innocent cats and cost effective for the city. What would be the rational to do otherwise is beyond our comprehension. TNR programs in most areas leads to a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and the city shelters/agencies.

I believe educational programs has a positive impact on our society as a whole. Hopefully, these programs will decrease animal abuse, and the understanding of free-roaming cats. Using city facilities, public schools to educate the public is logical.

It is a must that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We all agree that financially to accomplish realistic goals access to monies is the only way to T/N/R.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that our taxes are going to humane efforts to manage the cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters , especially when there are MUCH better and HUMANE methods of dealing with this issue. Shelters, in all to many instances are the present day concentration camps for innocent animals. The cats have no voice, except us and WE DO HOPE YOU HEAR OUR PLEAS on their behalf.

I and my friends support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and realize that they have helped manage the city cat population, saving many cats from being killed in LA shelters. We appreciate and hope that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Respectfully submitted with hope in our hearts,

Susan Teixeira

3385 Ley Drive

Los Angeles, California

323.664.2337

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

in favor of the cat program

Suzy Weinstein <suzypweinstein@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 16, 2017 at 1:46 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Ms. Susan Weinstein

Ms. Susan Weinstein
345 Rennie Avenue, Venice, CA 90291
dweinstein@taxlawbiz.com
310-849-2727

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Susan Weinstein

Ms. Susan Weinstein
345 Rennie Avenue, Venice, CA 90291
suzyweinstein@gmail.com
310-779-2667

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Suzann Janvrin <susanjanvrin@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 8:19 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Hello! On behalf of The Stray Cat Alliance, and as an LA resident, I would like to say this is a very worthwhile program to control the stray cat population. Please continue to fund and support programs like this trap, spay/neuter and release program that all the volunteers help make happen.
Thanks,
Suzann Janvrin
401C N Wilton pl
LA 90004

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Frank Cooper <fslcoop@pacbell.net> Sun, Oct 22, 2017 at 8:21 PM
Reply-To: Frank Cooper <fslcoop@pacbell.net>
To: Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

As a resident of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. Trap-Neuter-Release (TNR) is the most humane and effective way to keep cat populations stable. I do not support the killing of cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance. They've been very helpful to me and to several friends who have needed help capturing and neutering cats before releasing them back to the community, as well as neutering kittens who are young enough to be adopted. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Suzanne Cooper
2348 W. 30th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90018

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Kitties program

Suzanne Fontaine <chlobear2004@yahoo.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 5:34 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program.

I am only one person, but,, please do not stop the program.

There is so much unkindness to cats/kittens.

Thankfully, there are people, willing to try and help.

I feed my strays, even found a forever home for one.

Please, don't stop the program.

Thank you,

Suzanne Fontaine

7464 Riverton Ave

Sun Valley Ca 91352

(818) 764-1269

10-23-17

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor MS939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock

The TNR program has been a very important service to our community. It is the humane way to reduce the over-population of cats in our city.

The little feral cat that we and our neighbors have fed for the past 10 years, or so, was spayed with the help of L.A. city vouchers. So many kittens would otherwise, have been born to her.

L.A. needs the TNR program now as ever.

Sincerely,

Sylvia Caris
Sheldon Caris

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Sylvia Hornidge <sylvia.anne.h@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 9:59 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations.

Regards,

Sylvia Hornidge
464 N. Vista St.
Los Angeles, Ca 90036
310-488-6967

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Citywide Cat Program

Tammy L ynn Cervera <tlcbfly@yahoo.com> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 8:05 PM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: Tammy Lynn Cervera <tlcbfly@yahoo.com>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a longtime resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and CITY TAXPAYER, I wholeheartedly support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Tammy Lynn Cervera
6831 Valley Circle Blvd Unit 58
West Hills, CA 91307
(818) 606-5044

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

O'Neill, Tammy Browning <tammy.oneill@nortonrosefulbright.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 9:44 AM
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a long-time resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. I do believe that trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Tammy O'Neill

4225 Via Arbolada Unit 580

Los Angeles, CA 90042

Tammy Browning O'Neill | IT Trainer / Help Desk Analyst
Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP
555 South Flower Street, Forty-First Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071, United States

555 California Street, Suite 3300, San Francisco, California 94104, United States

Tel +1 213 892 9280 | Fax +1 213 892 9494
tammy.oneill@nortonrosefulbright.com

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

2017 Citywide Cat Program

Tammy Taylor <tamotv@gmail.com> Fri, Oct 20, 2017 at 10:00 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Tammy Wexler

3274 N. Knoll Drive

Los Angeles, CA 90068

(323) 646-7007

IMDb Resume
LA Casting Profile
Tammy Taylor YouTube Channel
Young Living Essential Oils Enrollment

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

Tara Browner <tbrowner@g.ucla.edu> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 8:09 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

I am writing in support of returning city funding to TNR programs. The army of volunteers who do TNR are probably the best force you have in terms of controlling the cat population in a humane manner. And while many decry the lowering of the bird population that cats may do, the flip side is that they are effective rodent control in a city that would be overrun by rats without them. I have seen with my own eyes community cats take out rats. Also, keep in mind that before humans moved in, there were a variety of natural predators (Cooper's Hawks, Owls) who caught birds and continue to do so. Community cats simply replace the Bobcat population in that niche.

Tara Browner

1834 South Wooster, 90035

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

cat program

1 message

Fun <viterat2@aol.com> Sat, Sep 30, 2017 at 8:36 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hello;

My name is Tera and I foster, volunteer, transport, network, donate, etc to help homeless pets. Many of the homeless pets are cats that live outside due to lazy owners who fail to fix them. I sincerely request that TNR (trap, nueter, release) be funded to help decrease the population of feral cats. I have PERSONALLY held dying and dead baby kittens due to overpopulation, illness and neglect. TNR programs would help save lives by preventing them from being born into awful situations.
Please consider my request.
Thank you for your time.

Tera Borden

October 14, 2017

To: Dr. Jan Green Rebstock, Public Works

From: Teresa Sanders, concerned citizen

Re: Citywide Cat Program

Dear Sir,

As a community member and taxpayer, I support the funding of the Citywide Cat Program, because it will prevent the suffering of animals, improve the environment because it limits the growth of feral colonies and thus, makes stray cat populations healthier. Spay and neuter programs that return the animals to their familiar habitat and, which, in turn, works to keep the colony stable is the most humane way to deal with the community cats. There are clear benefits to the environment when stray cat populations are controlled and there are social benefits in preserving animal life in the community. To spend money on the killing of cats in the shelters instead of putting the money into spay and neuter programs is backwards in terms of humane standards.

To move towards a more caring, humane culture we must pause and consider how the animals in our community are being treated. It is sad to see or hear about large numbers of kittens being euthanized. The fact that we now have reasonable standards based on biologic knowledge of cats for managing feral colonies should be a cause for funding such programs by local government. There are many volunteers in this effort, and I am one of them. For us to constantly reach in or our own pockets to fund our own efforts in TNR and fostering of cats and kittens, can be draining. We need to enlist the help of government that taxes us. I urge you to please support the funding of the Citywide Cat Program.

Thank you,

Teresa Sanders

5512 E. Daggett St., Apt. 2

Long Beach, Ca. 90815

310-612-9681

Cc: Stray Cat Alliance

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Feral Cat Support

1 message

Terri Hamel <msterrihamel@gmail.com> Sat, Sep 30, 2017 at 1:11 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Feral Cats:
Begging for their lives...
Please.
Mike and Terri
310-935-5080

Los Angeles City is considering a reversal of the injunction against feral cats . WE NEED EVERYONE HELP. THIS IS A BIG STEP . Your comments will make a difference Please email them by Oct 30
FIGHT for TNR!!!

Please email your comments to:
Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org
(Please include "CAT PROGRAM" in subject line)
THANK YOU! Thank youGail Raff
Sandra Harrison Jackie Reich Adrienne Hagen Avarie Shevin Christi Metropole Tammy Alleman Chandra Eubanks Cheri Eubanks Young Vickie Junger Talia Goldman Orly Kroh

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: Harbor Pines V eterinary Center <notifications@petdesk.com>
Date: Thursday, September 28, 2017
Subject: Happy Birthday Rocky!
To: msterrihamel@gmail.com

Harbor Pines Veterinary Center

Dear Rocky,

Happy Birthday! We wanted to wish you the best on your special day (which we know is on or around today's date). If you're like us then a birthday massage from your best friend is the perfect gift. Just make sure to return the favor!

Thanks,
Team Harbor Pines Veterinary Center

26640 South Western Avenue
Harbor City, CA 90710
(310) 517-1832
Referral Code 1756

Download PetDesk App to manage your pets, appointments, and notification settings.
Simply sign up using msterrihamel@gmail.com.

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Thea Stevens <theawstevens@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 9:34 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: "info@straycatalliance.org" <info@straycatalliance.org>

Dear Dr. Jan Green Rebstock,

My name is Thea Stevens and I wanted to express my favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. I am not a resident of LA but have lived in metropolitan areas that run similar programs and have seen the positive impact of such programs.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs are the humane and cost effective method of reducing street cat populations. The city's feral cats are already members of the neighborhoods and should be neutered/spayed and returned to their areas to live out their lives. If the program is implemented, you'll notice an almost instant reduction of the number of kittens that are found on the streets and subsequently put down in over crowded shelters.

TNR programs can cultivate a mutually beneficial relationship between residents and public agencies. I also put in my support for the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on animal related topics, like community cats. The program should include changes to the City administrative and municipal codes regarding to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter feral community cats. Additionally, cat trap rental fees should only be waived if the intended use is for TNR.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and the tremendous impact they've had on saving the community cat population from being killed in LA shelters. The impact can be much greater with the approval of the Cat Program. The positive effects the community and its feral cats will experience is indescribable if the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations.

Sincerely,

Thea Stevens

524 Greenland Ave
Oconomowoc, Wi. 53066
(262) 490-4092

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

THERESA LARKIN <theresalarkin@me.com> Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 10:31 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: THERESA LARKIN <theresalarkin@me.com>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of
Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015
RE: Cat Program
Dear Dr. Rebstock:
As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my undivided support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.
It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.
I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,
Theresa Larkin
PO Box 1763
Studio City, CA 91614-0763

Theresa Larkin, Ph.D.
Professor of Theatre Arts
Department of Theatre and Dance
California State University, Los Angeles
5151 State University Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90032
tlarkin@calstatela.edu
T 323.343.4103
C 323.899.4255
calstatela.edu | *Pushing Boundaries*

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Thomas Kirby <freakengine@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 7:50 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Rebstock,

I am writing in support of the Citywide Cat Program that is in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

I work with cat caregivers on a daily basis through my KittyHelpDesk.com web site and I know from experience that trap, neuter, return programs (TNR), like the one proposed for LA, work. This program will reduce feral cat populations over the long term while it provides for the humane treatment of these animals in the short term. It's a win-win solution.

I condemn any attempts to destroy community cats whether they be found in the wild or captured by LA animal control. LA shelters must embrace the no-kill methodology. It's the only way to limit the growth of these feral communities while also preserving the humanity of shelter and animal control employees.

I support Stray Cat Alliance. Their community TNR programs have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. Please join me in endorsing this worthwhile endeavor.

Sincerely,

Thomas Kirby

1013 Concord St.
Glendale, CA 91202
310-770-1573

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

CAT PROGRAM

1 message

Toochis Rose <trose@brantroseagency.com> Thu, Sep 14, 2017 at 3:41 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I've had the wonderful opportunity of participating in TNR. Not only has it helped slow down the cat population but it has also given rise to healthier cats. By participating in TNR, I have been able to have the most loving and wonderful additions to our family by domesticating some of the feral cats I've rescued.

Los Angeles is better for taking care of its feline and canine citizens. It is our compassion which sets us apart from so many others. Whatever I can do to support this project, please let me know. The proposed program is good for the environment and heart of Los Angeles.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Toochis Morin

Toochis Morin
BRANT ROSE AGENCY
6671 Sunset Blvd.
Suite 1584-B
Los Angeles CA 90028
ph 323-460-6464

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Connect Create Collaborate

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

1 message

Tracy Lopez <tracy@angelcitypits.org> Tue, Sep 26, 2017 at 10:20 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Hi Jan,

I very much support that the City's Department of Animal Services resume TNR for the feral cats, which will help increase life-saving of cats and kittens city-wide. I feel that this will decrease the rate of euthanasia for cats in our city.

Thank you,
Tracy Lopez
LA Marathon Team Captain
818-497-0749
www.angelcitypits.org

Follow us on Facebook and Twitter
Be a HERO! Join Team ACPB for the 2017 LA Marathon, Charity Challenge or Big 5K www.angelcitypits.org/la-marathon

Want to learn about FREE training classes, FREE Spay/Neuter, and other activities in the community? Sign up for our monthly Newsletter

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

TREVER SWEARINGEN <treverds@icloud.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 2:22 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

October 2017

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.
- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies employed in dealing with the city' s unwanted cats are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

*Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Trever Swearingen

1404 Edgecliffe Dr
LA, CA 90026

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Tri La <trila26@gmail.com> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 12:36 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org, Stray Cat Alliance Hotline <info@straycatalliance.org>

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the county of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Tri La

335 Orange Ave. #B

Long Beach, CA 90802

562 508 6314

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

the cat program

SAU tsang <biany108@cox.net> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 9:46 AM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock ,

I am in full support of the Cat Program (TNR) because i have seen and know this TNR has decreased number of stray or so called feral cats in the fine city of Los Angeles . Thousands of good people all over this country are successfully reducing the number of street cats thru TNR ; and their efforts have decreased the number of unwanted cats entering animal shelters .

Such decrease number of cats entering our animals must be good news to taxpayers and animal lovers .

Sincerely,

tsang

October 30, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Sent by *eMail*: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

RE: Cat Program

Dear Ms. Rebstock:

We at Loyola Marymount University's Center for Urban Resilience (CURes) have been following this project for many years and submitted a letter (see below) from our informal study group on November 4, 2013 in response to the Mitigated Negative Declaration for Citywide Cat Program (W.O. E1907610).

We would want all those considerations to be included in the current EIR.

Furthermore, we at CURes believe the extremely narrow TNR injunction is not the most effective course of long term management. More useful would be the adoption of a comprehensive Citywide Cat management program that will result in a larger suite of positive management outcomes, one of which is more cats that currently live on the streets of LA would be sterilized. Coupled with an integrated management program for other meso-predators, such as coyotes, we at the Center for Urban Resilience would be happy to assist in the establishment of a city-wide system of resource management that enhances the ecosystem services of Los Angeles. We are currently working with the city of Long Beach.

The Center for Urban Resilience (CURes) is dedicated to serving urban communities with a suite of research, education, restorative justice and urban planning programs designed to improve quality of life for residents, especially for those in underserved neighborhoods.

We use urban ecology to empower communities to build resilient, vibrant, and just cities through meaningful interactions with their diverse ecosystems.

Sincerely,

Eric G. Strauss

President's Professor of Biology
Executive Director, LMU Center For Urban Resilience
Seaver College of Science & Engineering
382 Life Sciences Building
Los Angeles, CA 90045

November 4, 2013

Catalina Hernandez
City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works
Bureau of Engineering
1149 S Broadway, Suite 600
Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Public Comment in Response to Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration for Citywide Cat Program (W.O E1907610)

Dear Ms. Hernandez,

In 2012, an informal study group ("Group") composed of several local and national organizations dedicated to the welfare of cats and/or wildlife organized with the intent to address a broad variety of outdoor cat issues in the Greater Los Angeles area. One primary goal was to review and discuss the anticipated California Environmental Quality Act Report to the Citywide Cat Program ("Program") proposed by the City of Los Angeles ("City") in 2008. This correspondence is the Group's response to the **Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration for Citywide Cat Program ("MND").**

Though each of our organization's specific ideologies differ, we all share the goal of reducing the number of outdoor cats in Los Angeles. The Group supports the overall intent of the Program to involve the citywide coordination of actions and activities that will accomplish increased spay/neuter of cats, and accommodate the maintenance and improved management of cats in outdoor locations in a manner that minimizes their impacts on environmentally sensitive habitats.

Specifically, the Group favors the following Program Components:

- Codifying and redefining vague areas of the City's policies, including ***broadening the purpose of the "Animal Sterilization Fund" monies from "pet sterilization" to "animal sterilization"*** (Program Component g) and ***exempting "any person who provides food or water to any stray or feral cat living in a colony provided the cat is sterilized"*** (Program Component i).

- Facilitating public and community education on cat-related issues and supporting members of the public with an interest in addressing nuisance issues relating to cats, including ***establishing and promoting departmental relationships, making Los Angeles Animal Services facility community rooms available for use by community groups, providing links on the Los Angeles Animal Services website to various animal***

protection organizations, *and* ***allowing animal protection organizations to distribute printed literature at City animal shelters and events.*** (Program Components b, d, e, f).

- Overall supporting the reduction of the number of outdoor cats in the City via the ***subsidization of the spay/neuter of cats*** (Program Component a) and the ***renting or lending of traps for nuisance abatement purposes and facilitating their sterilization*** (Program Component c).

The group has concerns regarding some of the mitigations, including requests for clarification and changes to certain program components. They include:

- **Program Component** h: A cat colony is defined in the document as "a geographic location not in a public park or Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) where stray or feral cats typically live and/or where they forage or hunt for food, or are fed and generally cared for by individuals volunteering as "Caregivers," also referred to as "Caretakers." The Group proposes to amend this definition to "a physical location where cats congregate in response to human food subsidies, typically comprised of adult male and females with associated kittens. Referred to as a Clowder, cat colonies are dynamic, varying in size and demographic composition depending upon the degree of human management applies to the resident population."

- The Group requests clarification of the list of ESA information. ESAs are defined as being comprised of three separate types of areas established by multiple jurisdictions including the State of California and Significant Ecological Areas (SEA) in the County of Los Angeles ("County"). As there are at least 27 areas in the County of Los Angeles currently proposed to be named a SEA according to the County's website, this list could drastically change and should be taken into account in this MND.

- **Table 2: Animal species of concern** and **Table 3: Proposed project's impact on animal species of concern after mitigation** are not up-to-date. They need to be updated to indicate these species may NOT be extirpated or extant and that they MAY be found outside of Environmentally Sensitive Areas based on more current studies.

    1. Belding's savannah sparrow
    2. California Least tern
    3. Coastal California gnatcatcher
    4. El Segundo blue butterfly
    5. Least Bell's vireo
    6. Legless lizard
    7. Pacific pocket mouse
    8. Snowy plover

- **Mitigation Measure BIO-03** states that *"Every person who provides food or water to any stray or feral cat living in a colony shall take reasonable measures to prevent access to that food by any animal other than a sterilized cat."* The implication is that food left out will be eaten only by animals, when birds and insects may also take advantage of food when left out. This phrase should be modified to define all non-target species.

We, the signatories of this letter, appreciate the opportunity to provide public comment in response to the MND. Questions or clarification can be directed to Vince Wong, Deputy Director of Policy & Community Relations with Found Animals Foundation at v.wong@foundanimals.org or 310.574.5798.

Sincerely,

Mark S. Dodge
Co-Founder, President & Executive Director
FixNation, Inc.

John Hadidian
Senior Scientist, Wildlife
Humane Society of the United States

Lisa Fimiani
Executive Director
Friends of Ballona Wetlands

Ben Lehrer
President
Kitten Rescue

Aimee Gilbreath
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Karn D. Myers
Co-Founder, Executive Director
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THE URBAN WILDLANDS GROUP, INC.
P.O. Box 24020, Los Angeles, California 90024-0020, Tel (310) 247-9719

October 30, 2017

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Re: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Citywide Cat Program (E1907610)

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

The Urban Wildlands Group is a Los Angeles-based nonprofit dedicated to the protection of species, habitats, and ecological processes in urban and urbanizing areas. Our organization is the lead plaintiff in the lawsuit that compelled the City to follow through on its promise to prepare CEQA documentation for implementation of the Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) policy that the Board of Animal Services Commissioners adopted in 2005. It is unfortunate that the City has continued to pursue a project that requires preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), given the many alternatives available to control the number of unowned cats in the City that would not have significant adverse impacts on the environment.

The Notice of Preparation (NOP) omits critical information about the history of the project in a manner that misleads the public. The NOP describes the history leading up to the preparation of an EIR as follows:

> In 2005, the City's Department of Animal Services began to implement a "trap, neuter, return" (TNR) policy and program for feral cats. The City also distributed vouchers to be used for feral cat spay or neuter surgeries, issued cat trapping permits, and otherwise provided support and referrals to community groups that engage in TNR programs. In 2008, the City was sued, and in 2010 the Los Angeles Superior Court issued an injunction which prohibited the City from further implementing the TNR policy and program without completing an environmental review process in compliance with CEQA (Case No. BS115483).

This description is incorrect; the recounting of the history omits several pertinent facts. Following the 2005 adoption of the TNR policy, we (The Urban Wildlands Group), in 2006, requested of the Board of Animal Services Commissioners that review under CEQA be undertaken before the policy was implemented. The Board agreed to undertake CEQA review and directed the General Manager to do so before implementing the policy. For two years, the General Manager promised that CEQA review would be forthcoming shortly, but at the same

time surreptitiously began implementing several of the TNR program elements. UWG warned the City many times that the environmental review, which the City had agreed was necessary, would need to be done before the program elements were implemented. The lawsuit was filed in 2008 only because the General Manager continued to implement the program in a secret and unofficial manner without doing the review. The judge found that the program was in fact being implemented in a way that was pervasive and then enjoined the City from further implementation unless and until CEQA compliance is satisfactorily achieved. The NOP leaves out the uncomfortable fact that the City was found to be illegally and secretly undertaking a project for which it had already agreed CEQA compliance was necessary.

Project Description Does Not Identify Project Objectives

The NOP does not identify any project objectives; it merely lists a number of "key components" of the proposed project. Nothing in the NOP or linked project description provides a coherent description of the objectives of the proposed Citywide Cat Program. Without an adequate description of project objectives, neither the public nor even the drafters of the EIR could possibly know whether the City's proposed project is capable of achieving its ultimate goals, or form an opinion about the proposed project. Likewise, without knowing the project objectives, it would be impossible to determine down the line whether the project were successful in achieving its core objectives. Without identifying project objectives, moreover, the preparers of the EIR will not be able to evaluate project alternatives and mitigation measures, including those offered by the public. Perhaps most importantly, the Department of Animal Services should be required to identify its objectives transparently to enable the public and decisionmakers to evaluate the project on an objective basis.

The City may claim that the objectives of the project are the two goals of "No More Homeless Cats" and "Saving Animals' Lives," both of which appear in the project description. These are slogans, not project objectives. An objective must contain some specificity that articulates detail about future conditions and outcomes the project is intended to achieve. A statement of project objectives (not the means to achieve those objectives) is necessary to proceed in a CEQA process. An objective might be to reduce the number of free-roaming cats in the City of Los Angeles; a means to achieve the objective would be enforcement of mandatory spay/neuter regulations. The project description described in the NOP does not contain objectives; therefore, legally sufficient alternatives to the proposed project cannot be conceptualized and analyzed fairly. For purposes of our comments, we will assume that the slogan "No More Homeless Cats" means that one objective of the project is to reduce the number of free-roaming, unowned cats in the City.

EIR Must Address Conflicts with Local, State, and Federal Law

The City cannot approve a project, or amend or adopt an ordinance, that is inconsistent with local, state, and federal regulations.

Nearly All TNR Violates Cat Kennel Ordinance

The City's Cat Kennel Ordinance, either as currently existing or as modified in the proposed program, specifies that only 3 (or 5) cats may be "kept or maintained" at a "lot, building,

structure, enclosure or premises" (LAMC 53.00). TNR programs, by which cats are captured and then returned to a location where they are "cared for" according to the proposed findings in the proposed program, involve keeping or maintaining more than the limit of cats at a lot or premises. Inasmuch as the City affirmatively states that it will "engage in" TNR as proposed, it must recognize that doing so will in almost all situations violate the existing Cat Kennel Ordinance. This contradiction must be identified, discussed, and resolved in the EIR.

Promoting TNR by Outside Groups Supports Illegal Activity

The proposed Citywide Cat Program would promote TNR by outside groups by providing them funding and releasing stray and feral cats to them. The program does not, however, address the conflicts between TNR and existing State laws and City ordinances. These include: violation of the Cat Kennel Ordinance (discussed above), violation of City law banning the feeding of non-domesticated mammalian predators, violation of State law on harassing wildlife through feeding, and potentially other land use and species protection laws (e.g., Endangered Species Act, see below). Specifically, the City of Los Angeles has an ordinance establishing that people may not "feed or in any manner provide food or cause to be fed any non-domesticated mammalian predator including, but not limited to, coyotes, foxes, possums [*sic*], raccoons and skunks" (LAMC 53.06.5). The City's previous Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed Citywide Cat Program states, "Section 53.06.5 (b) of the Los Angeles Municipal Code currently prohibits any person from feeding or in any manner providing food for any non-domesticated mammalian predator, *which may include feral cats*" (emphasis added). Indeed, the ordinance should be interpreted in this way both because feral cats are non-domesticated mammalian predators (by temperament) and because feeding any free-roaming cat, unless very precisely constrained (e.g., by installation of specialized feeding platforms, restrictions on location, restrictions on timing, required supervision during feeding, and removal of food after feeding), always results in the incidental feeding of non-domesticated mammalian predators listed in the ordinance.

Furthermore, California Fish and Game Code Section 251.1 defines "harassment" as "an intentional act which disrupts an animal's normal behavior patterns, which includes, but is not limited to, breeding, feeding or sheltering." It is not permissible to harass wildlife under State law; therefore, it is not legal to feed wildlife in the State of California, even if the intent is to feed outdoor cats.

The proposal is silent on what TNR and rescue groups would do with stray and feral cats once they are released to them by a shelter, but this does not absolve the City from responsibility for what is done with the animals because those actions are an inevitable outgrowth of the City's proposed program. One can reasonably assume that the cats will be released somewhere outside, either in Los Angeles or other jurisdictions. One can also assume that volunteers with TNR and rescue groups will feed the cats where they are released, as described in the proposed findings. The City must propose regulations that govern the release of feral cats, which would enable the EIR then to analyze the reasonably foreseeable associated environmental impacts. We note that the City has an obligation and must therefore make its mission to ensure that the release of these animals does not cause environmental impacts or compromise public health, which cannot be done with the program as currently proposed. What the City cannot do is to wash its hands of

the impacts and inconsistencies by ignoring them; the City must provide a framework for compliance with applicable rules, regulations, and laws.

Proposed Release of Free-roaming Cats Violates State Law

The proposed checklist of actions to be taken in response to complaints about free-roaming cats concludes with the directive that if free-roaming cats are brought to a shelter, rescue groups and TNR groups would be contacted and the cats released to them. This violates State law in two ways.

First, a cat must be held for a period of time to give its owner a chance to redeem it, but the proposed process appears to allow rescue and TNR groups to take a cat right away, without allowing time for owner redemption first.

Second, the process treats stray and feral cats in the same manner, when they are considered differently under State law. Although the California Food and Agriculture Code does give adoption and rescue groups the right to adopt "stray" cats before they are euthanized (Sec. 31752(b)), it does not provide the same for feral cats, which are governed by a different section of the Code (Sec. 31752.5). If a cat is thought to be feral, it must be held for three days during which time it can be redeemed by its owner or caretaker. Thereafter, after a temperament test, if the cat is deemed to be truly feral, "the cat may be euthanized or relinquished to a nonprofit, as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, animal adoption organization." Note that the cat can only be released to an animal "adoption" organization, not an animal "rescue" organization. Different sections of the same legislation specify rescue and adoption groups in different situations, so one must interpret the law as distinguishing between rescue and adoption groups. Any move to release feral cats to rescue groups not intending to adopt the animals out to homes is inconsistent with State law.

A Mathematical Model of the Cat Population in Los Angeles Is Needed to Evaluate Impacts

Just as assessment of the impacts of a project on greenhouse gases or on traffic requires a reasonable forecast, understanding the outcome of the proposed Citywide Cat Program will require original calculation and projection of likely dynamics of the cat population. These calculations should take the form of a model that takes into account the dynamics of the cat population in the City of Los Angeles that links the various cat subpopulations including owned cats, cats in shelters, stray cats, and feral cats (unsocialized stray cats, treated separately because of their separate definition under State law). The size of each of these subpopulations (through their birth and death rates) could be affected by the proposed program and potential alternatives and the proposed program would affect the movement of animals between the subpopulations (e.g., more owned cats would result in more lost cats, which is the transition from owned to stray) (see Figure 1). Such an approach represents the state of the art in assessing options for management of unowned cats (Kahler 2016).

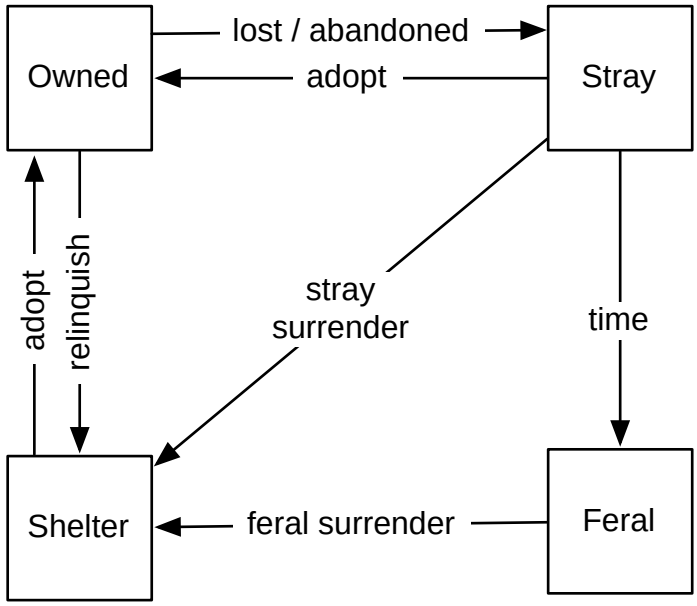

Figure 1. Conceptual model of current situation to build mathematical assessment of outcome of the proposed project and alternatives. Within each subpopulation the dynamics can be modeled by estimating birth and death rates at different life stages as affected by the environment and program elements.

Within a mathematical modeling context, which would be completely feasible using relatively simple population biology techniques (and certainly as simple as calculating air pollution emissions from a proposed development), the EIR should describe the baseline subpopulations and the dynamics of the current situation in the City of Los Angeles, including the birth and death rates of each subpopulation and the transitions between different populations. Such an approach is built into various software programs available for this purpose (Miller et al. 2014).

The EIR should assess the impacts of the proposed program on the population dynamics of subpopulations and the overall number of stray and feral cats. The implicit project objective of "No More Homeless Cats" can only be achieved if the number of unowned cats can be shown to decrease from current conditions in the population model. The proposed program would, however, change the population model and ultimately increase the number of homeless cats (both stray and feral) by adding two pathways whereby stray and feral cats leave the shelter and return to the stray and feral cat populations (Figure 2), without any offsetting in birth or death rates in those subpopulations that would lead to a decline.

Specifically, logic and the scientific literature would predict that the proposed project elements would have impacts on the following variables in the model.

Project Element	*Expected Changes in Model Parameters*
Increase in owned cat limit from 3 to 5	1. Increase in adoption of stray cats 2. Increase in adoption of shelter cats 3. Increase in purchase from breeders 4. Increase in number of lost/abandoned cats

Project Element	*Expected Changes in Model Parameters*
	5. Increase in number of cats relinquished to shelter
Discourage residents from capturing and relinquishing stray and feral cats to shelters	1. Reduction in stray surrender to shelter 2. Reduction in feral surrender to shelter
Engage in and support groups engaging in TNR (includes feeding and veterinary intervention with stray and feral cats)	1. Increased birth rate of stray and feral cats (from additional food and neuter rate insufficient to offset) (Foley et al. 2005) 2. Decreased death rate of stray and feral cats (from feeding and veterinary intervention)
Contact rescue groups and release cat when stray/feral cat brought to shelter	1. Increase return to stray population 2. Increase return to feral population

The linking of these four subpopulations and the impacts on both their internal growth rates (birth and death rates, perhaps with a juvenile stage to account for different mortality rates of kittens in different subpopulations) would provide an objective, scientific basis for comparing project elements. The model should incorporate other practices undertaken by the City but not part of this review, which include a foster program for kittens that brought to shelters, which reduces the mortality rate for kittens and results in a higher shelter population (assuming these kittens are not "forgotten" by the City once they are sent out to be bottle fed).

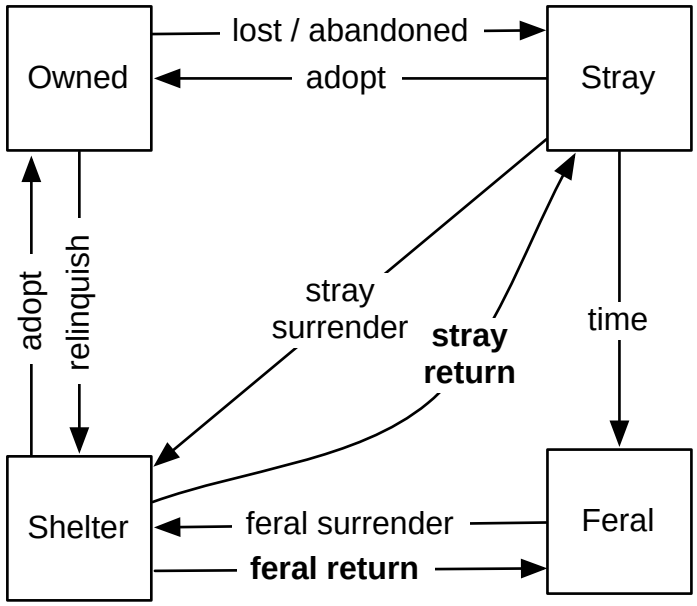

Figure 2. Conceptual model of transitions between cat subpopulations after implementation of proposed Citywide Cat Program, which adds the "stray return" and "feral return" pathways from shelters to the stray and feral cat subpopulations.

The EIR must identify substantial evidence supporting any assumption in any of its analyses that the neuter rate for stray or feral cats in the proposed TNR scheme will be greater than 4%.

Neuter rates for TNR programs in cities and counties have never been documented to exceed 4% (Foley et al. 2005, Wallace and Levy 2006). Absent neuter rates of >71–90% in a city or county, neutering does not reduce the population-level birth rates of stray or feral cats because intact cats easily make up for those neutered. The effectiveness of neutering as a means to decrease population-level birth rates in stray and feral cat populations is the central element of the analysis and any claim for greater than 4% neutering when it has never been documented as a result of a large-scale neutering program in the past will require specific and overwhelming evidence to be taken seriously.

Alternatives Analysis Should Test a Range of Policies

Within the context of a model incorporating four subpopulations and the transitions between them (Figure 1), the alternatives analysis should test the relative effectiveness of alternative policy approaches that can affect different subpopulations and the overall population of stray and feral cats. Some of these alternative approaches/policies include the following.

Suggested Alternative Policy/Mitigation	*Expected Change in Model Parameters*
Use of resources for free/low-cost sterilization of owned cats instead of unowned cats	1. Reduction in birth rate of owned cats (the high current sterilization rate of owned cats means that additional sterilization will be effective at reducing birth rate) 2. Increased redemption of lost cats from shelter (Lord et al. 2007)
Enact a no-roaming ordinance for owned cats	1. Reduction in number of cats lost/abandoned
Require licensing for owned cats	1. Reduction in number of cats lost/abandoned
Enforce existing ban on feeding	1. Reduction in birth rate of stray/feral cats
Use resources to enforce mandatory spay/neuter of owned cats	1. Reduction in birth rate of owned cats
Free trap loans and streamlined permitting to surrender stray/feral cats to shelter without return to field	1. Increased stray/feral cat surrender

The alternatives analysis should investigate these alternatives relative to the existing population dynamics and in comparison with the population dynamics modeled for the proposed program.

EIR Should Assess Lifecycle Impacts on Natural Resources and Greenhouse Gases

The EIR should address the effects of the proposed project on greenhouse gas emissions. Such analysis should account for the overall population of cats in the City as affected by the proposed program (that is, the analysis should have at its core a quantification of the increase in the number of cats in the City resulting from an increase in the number of allowable cats per residence and from returning stray and feral cats to be fed outside instead of euthanizing them). Recent research has documented the amount of energy necessary to support a cat each day and the cumulative environmental impacts of providing food with that energy content in terms of

production for both meat and plant sources and the resulting emissions of greenhouse gases (Okin 2017). The increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the increase in owned cats should be quantified following the methodology in Okin (2017). Impacts on sensitive resources (e.g., ocean life) should also be assessed because such consumption and resulting adverse impacts are directly foreseeable from the changed policy.

The program should also take into account that feeding unowned outdoor cats is an integral part of TNR and account for the greenhouse gases and other environmental impacts resulting from production of pet food that would be left out for feral and stray cats by those practicing TNR as described in the City's proposed program. Furthermore, the follow-on impacts of leaving food out, such as attraction of wildlife, spread of disease to wildlife from co-feeding with domestic cats, and other impacts should be described and impacts assessed.

EIR Should Address Fleas and Feces

The EIR should address the impacts of feces from outdoor cats from the perspectives of water quality, agricultural resources (e.g., community gardens and urban agriculture), and biological resources. For example, cats from only 12,000 households around Morro Bay, California (the cities of Los Osos, Cayucos, and Morro Bay) deposited an estimated 105.9 tons of feces outside per year in an area of 11.5 square miles (Dabritz et al. 2006). Cat feces contribute to impaired water quality (Ram et al. 2007) and are carried to water bodies through runoff, where they can have adverse effects on wildlife (Miller et al. 2002, Conrad et al. 2005, Miller et al. 2008). Los Angeles is 44 times larger and much denser than the Morro Bay region that was studied. It would not be surprising if the annual burden of feces from outdoor cats in the City is already orders of magnitude larger (1.3 million households in Los Angeles vs. 12,000 in the Morro Bay region yields a rough estimate of ***10,000 tons*** of cat feces yearly in Los Angeles, assuming similar rates of cats per household, outdoor access, and proportion of feral cats). The City of Los Angeles has an extensive storm drain system and feces from all areas of the City (not just adjacent to waterways) can be assumed to enter that system and be conveyed to the Santa Monica Bay. Based on a preliminary review of the project elements relative to the conceptual model of cat population dynamics, the proposed project would increase the number of cats and resulting fecal load in the storm drain system and receiving waters.

The protozoan parasite *Toxoplasma gondii*, which is found in cat feces, can also contaminate drinking water sources, both small-scale wells (Sroka et al. 2006) and larger reservoirs (Bowie et al. 1997). Exposure to *T. gondii* from soil is a major pathway of transmission, and people who garden and work in soil-related professions are at elevated risk for being infected by this parasite (Weigel et al. 1999, Jones et al. 2001). This parasite, once acquired, remains in the body for a lifetime with significant adverse health impacts (e.g., Flegr 2013, Torrey and Yolken 2013). *T. gondii* is also a significant threat to marine mammals because it is conveyed by freshwater runoff into the ocean (e.g., Miller et al. 2002).

Similarly, fleas are associated with locations where outdoor cats are found and bring with them risk of transmission of disease between cats, wildlife, and people. This impact should be described, including the additional risk of disease for humans from encouraging maintenance of unowned cats in agglomerations surrounding a food source. Feeding is explicit in the findings of the project description, which defines TNR as a practice "where free-roaming cats are humanely

trapped, then sterilized and vaccinated, then returned to their colony and cared for until the end of their natural life." Such a practice results in concentrations of cats on the landscape and associated fleas and feces.

Inasmuch as the proposed program is likely to increase the number of outdoor cats in the City (it proposes no measures that would reduce their populations and several that would increase them), the project will result in a greater environmental burden of feces (which can and should be quantified in the EIR) and greater densities of fleas, which would be difficult to quantify but would occur in a concentrated, spatially non-random pattern associated with locations that are chosen by private interests to feed feral cats as encouraged by the City. The non-random pattern of feeding locations is an important factor to consider in the EIR analysis, because it means that averaging any impacts over the geographic area of the entire City will underestimate impacts to sensitive receptors by diluting impacts concentrated in areas where cats are fed with areas unaffected because cats are at low densities (e.g., protected areas within the Santa Monica Mountains and Verdugo Mountains).

Wildlife Impacts

The outputs of the population model for cats in the City of Los Angeles should be used to estimate impacts on birds and other wildlife. Estimates of predation rates for indoor/outdoor and outdoor cats on vertebrates have been synthesized and published and could be used as the basis for such calculations (Loss et al. 2013). Note that we are aware that feral cat advocates have made a number of unsubstantiated criticisms of the Loss et al. (2013) paper, but it remains the best available peer-reviewed published science addressing this topic. Furthermore, a more recent peer-reviewed publication documents the significant adverse impacts of cats on vertebrates on continents as compared with islands (Loss and Marra 2017).

EIR Should Evaluate Impacts on Sensitive Bird Species

Bird species listed under the State and federal Endangered Species Acts and those identified as sensitive by the State are usually evaluated for impacts in an EIR. For Los Angeles County, there is an additional list of species that should be analyzed for impacts of the proposed program, which is the Los Angeles County's Sensitive Bird Species (Allen et al. 2009), including the watchlist.

EIR Should Address Impacts to Migratory Birds

Many bird species use Los Angeles as a stopover during migration and as wintering habitat, including areas not identified as environmentally sensitive. The green areas of the City, regardless of whether they are native habitats, also provide stopover and wintering habitat for migratory birds. Even the concrete bottom of the lower Los Angeles River, which is designated as an "Important Bird Area" by the National Audubon Society, is used extensively by migratory birds, as are yards and city parkways. Birds in these situations are vulnerable to predation and mortality during migration, which can be cumulatively significant to species (Sillett and Holmes 2002, Loss et al. 2012).

EIR Should Address Impacts on Behavior

The mere presence of outdoor cats inhibits bird nesting productivity. Research indicates that the presence of cats, which reach densities far exceeding any similarly sized native predator, can cause behavioral changes in birds that reduce fecundity and may cause significant effects on bird populations (Beckerman et al. 2007, Bonnington et al. 2013, Loss and Marra 2017).

EIR Should Address Take of Federally Listed Species

The proposed Citywide Cat Program likely will result in take of listed species, which may include, but are not limited to, the western Distinct Population of the Snowy Plover, California Least Tern, Belding's Savannah Sparrow, California Red-legged Frog, and Pacific Pocket Mouse. In general, these species are prone to extirpation or extinction because they inhabit fragmented habitats, exist at low densities, and are sensitive to adverse effects of weather and predation. Small populations with limited breeding partners (mates) are prone to inbreeding which often results in problems associated with the lack of genetic diversity (Frankham and Ralls 1998). Populations with less genetic variability or more deleterious genetic material are typically less able to successfully respond to predation or environmental stresses, or to adapt to even relatively minor changes in environmental conditions. These factors influence the survivability of smaller, genetically isolated populations.

If it is determined that the proposed program may result in take or adverse effects to listed species, we recommend that the City of Los Angeles obtain authorization for incidental take for the appropriate listed species pursuant to Sections 7 or 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to any eventual certification of a final environmental review document.

EIR Should Address and Mitigate Increase in Coyote Conflicts Associated with Cat Feeding

Intentional feeding by humans, either of coyotes directly, or by feeding feral and stray cats, leads to coyotes becoming aggressive and increases the risk of attacks dramatically. Inasmuch as the Citywide Cat Program endorses and encourages TNR, it also endorses and encourages outdoor cat feeding as part of "maintenance." Therefore the program will result in attraction of coyotes and increased coyote conflicts, adversely impacting public safety. Mitigation measures for such impacts would include restrictions on feeding of feral and stray cats. Such measures are already recommended in many local jurisdictions and are therefore feasible.

> County of Los Angeles: "Remove unused pet food and water bowls at night," "Food and water should never be intentionally left out for wild animals."[1]
>
> Calabasas and Agoura Hills: "Don't leave pet food outside, particularly at night."[2]

[1] http://animalcare.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/acc/laws/wildlife/

[2] http://www.cityofcalabasas.com/coyotes.html; http://www.ci.agoura-hills.ca.us/residents/community-information/living-with-coyotes

City of Oxnard: "Do not feed feral cats. Coyotes prey on the cats, as well as feed on cat food left out for them."[3]

City of Lakewood: "Don't feed feral cats, ducks or pigeons. They will attract coyotes to your neighborhood, putting pets at risk."[4]

City of Glendale: "Don't feed feral (wild) cats. Coyotes prey on them along with any food you leave out for them."[5]

Research locally in the Baldwin Hills showed a significant positive association between camera trap detections of coyotes and detections of free-roaming cats, both of which were high near known feeding locations for feral cats (Longcore et al. 2017). This situation is different from research in canyons of San Diego showing that outdoor cat numbers decrease in the presence of coyotes (Crooks and Soulé 1999) in that the Baldwin Hills study included established cat feeding locations that attract both cats and coyotes.

Alternatives and Mitigation Measures

The preferred alternative policies and project components would be those that avoid significant impacts rather than attempting to mitigate them.

Mitigation measures must be those whose feasibility can be established and are supported by scientific information. Any feasible measure that reduces the number of outdoor cats (owned or unowned) should be considered in the EIR.

Mitigation measures that have been found to be feasible and effective in reducing those impacts include: reduction in the number of permissible cats per residence (the opposite of that proposed by the City), limits on roaming of owned cats, and dusk-to-dawn curfews for cats so that they are kept in at night when most predation occurs (Denny and Dickman 2010, Calver et al. 2011, Thomas et al. 2012).

Another feasible mitigation measure would be linking the number of cats permissible at a residence to the square footage of the residence. Laguna Beach requires a certain residential square footage to allow additional cats beyond a minimum of 1 cat (with a maximum of 6 cats). The City of Los Angeles has no such requirement and the current proposal would allow multiple cats in small dwellings without consideration of the advisability of such a situation.

Laguna Beach also has an ordinance that bans pet owners from allowing their animals to "trespass on the private property of another person without the consent of such person" (City of Laguna Beach Municipal Code Section 6.16.030). A similar ordinance is in effect in Santa Monica that bans owners from allowing animals (including cats) to "run at large in or upon any private property without the property owner's or occupant's permission, any unenclosed private

[3] https://www.oxnardpd.org/bureaus/animalsafety/wild.asp
[4] http://www.lakewoodcity.org/services/request/animal/disease/coyotes.asp
[5] http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/police-department/glendale-police-officers-association-gpoa/coyote-wildlife-safety

property or any public property…" (Santa Monica Municipal Code Section 4.04.150). These are feasible measures that could reduce the impacts of owned cats that are allowed to run at large.

It must be noted that the proposed program involves an infeasible and unenforceable scheme in which an owner of 3 cats can allow them to roam outside, but if additional cats are obtained, all cats must be kept inside. Although this is suggested as mitigation for the increase in number of cats, it is not a credible approach and fails as a mitigation under CEQA because its feasibility is not established. The City would be exchanging one unenforced and largely unenforceable regulation (the 3-cat limit) with another (the restriction on households with 4 or 5 cats keeping all cats inside). This absurd scheme would create a confusing mix of regulations that could be easily avoided by anyone maintaining cats. Because the City does not and does not propose to require cat licensing, which would establish the number of cats at a residence, any person accused of not keeping his or her 4 to 5 cats indoors could simply claim that only 3 cats were owned and the remainder were non-owned strays.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding these comments.

Sincerely,

Travis Longcore, Ph.D.
Science Director

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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

span

Val and Ellis Bereman <bereman@verizon.net> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 9:51 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

I Run thrift store in Ventura, we pay for feral cat spay neuter and it is good for the environment.

They take care of rat problems, are really a value to cities.\

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

I Support the Cat Program!

Valerie Cameron <valerie.cameron@lacity.org> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 5:09 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: Avarie Shevin <info@straycatalliance.org>

October 11, 2017

Hello, Jan,

I have worked for LADBS for fifteen years, and in that time, I have done quite a bit of vol kitten rescuing during that time as a way of giving back to the community that has helpe better in so many ways since I landed this job. The rate at which cats can multiply is exp overwhelming to the rescue community. We need all the help we can get to contain and hoardes. I am writing this email in strong support of the Cat Program that is about to be City Council. I can't tell you how thrilled I was to receive word from Christi Metropole that been proposed after so many years of little to no help at all. So many people in the resc love cats, have rescued themselves into financial destitution trying to help them; a progra would be a Godsend from Heaven!

To the members of the City Council, I say, PLEASE open your hearts to the plight of the rescue community know what truly works when it comes to managing feral cat colonies humanely, that does not involve killing them. All we need is a little help with the resource you down! We are fully aware that many citizens of Los Angeles are frustrated with the problem. The good news is, you don't have to conduct studies and convene boards and doing all of that. We know exactly what needs to be done. Please help us by financing t to get the job done. How does four years or less sound, when it comes to making Los An Nation? It can be done, give us a chance to prove it! Christi Metropole and the Stray Ca many other organizations dedicated to helping feral cats in urban settings, have develop their techniques over the years and stand ready to assist the City of Los Angeles solve c pressing and traumatic problems: the plight of the feral cats who came to be through no The Lord made us the stewards of the animals, we have taken that to heart and will glad excellent use of whatever funds and resources you make available to us.

Thank You for Caring!

Sincerely,

Valerie Cameron, Administrative Clerk
LADBS Code Enforcement
Annual Inspection Monitoring Division
221 N. Figueroa St., 11th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 252-3965

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program Support

VALERIE ROM-HAWKINS <val@g.ucla.edu> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 1:57 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

I write to add my hearty support to city funding for community cat spay/neuter efforts. It is heartbreaking to see any living thing struggle for survival, and spay/neuter programs vastly reduce the homeless population. As a Los Angeles homeowner of many years, I see this ongoing problem.

The city can make a huge difference by assisting in humane spay/neuter population control, as opposed to killing these helpless creatures. Thank you for your kind attention.

Sent from my iPad

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Valerie Ellis <valellis1@att.net> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 8:31 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,
As a resident of the city of Los-Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.
I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.
Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost-effectively. These free roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact.
Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial a relationship between city residents and public agencies.
I also support the proposal use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free roaming cats.
It is also important that the program includes changes to the city administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the cities animal sterilization find to spay/neuter community cats (free roaming). I only support waving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.
As a resident and city tax payer, I support funding the citywide Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do not support the killing of community cats in shelters.
Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat program

valerie palmer <valeriepalmer@sbcglobal.net> Thu, Oct 26, 2017 at 9:54 AM
Reply-To: valerie palmer <valeriepalmer@sbcglobal.net>
To: "jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org" <jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer, I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support organizations like Stray Cat Alliance and Luxe Paws. Their TNR programs have helped manage the city cat population and have saved many cats from being killed in LA shelters.

Sincerely,
Valerie Palmer

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Valerie W oodward <vswoodward@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 9:07 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

I am writing to fully support the proposed citywide Cat Program.

As someone who has utilized T/N/R (trap/neuter/release) in my own backyard, (mid-city near Crenshaw/Venice Blvd.) I have seen a measurable impact that this has made on the feral cat population. Within one year, there was a decrease in the number of feral kittens and within two years, the impact was great enough that neighbors had commented on the decrease.

In many neighborhoods, spaying and neutering cats (and dogs) is at the bottom of the list of household budget priorities but everyone benefits from a decrease in free roaming cats - there is not only a decrease in noise (cat fights which seem to only occur between the hours of midnight and 4 a.m.), but also smell and disease caused by urine and fecal matter as well a by dead and decomposing cats that have died as a result of car accidents, disease, or poor nutrition.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

The way to ameliorate the city's feral cat issue is through humane TNR programs, it is not through the killing of cats in community shelters. Let's work together to educate, ameliorate, and support the feral cat issue until it's no longer an "issue."

I truly appreciate that the city works with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to come up with humane and workable solutions.

Sincerely,

Valerie Woodward

(currently at)

3925 Lewis Ave.

Long Beach, CA

415-425-2033

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Vallee Rose <ariel2424@msn.com> Wed, Oct 11, 2017 at 7:42 AM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a former resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to

spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a former resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Vallee Rose

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Vanessa Waltz <vrwaltz@gmail.com> Mon, Oct 30, 2017 at 7:45 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock
City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau
of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles and human being, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs are an effective and humane way to reduce the community cat populations. I'd like to focus on the word community, these animals are a part of our communities, it is where they live. We are all in this together. No matter what side of this argument a person might be on, I think we can all agree that reducing the community cat population is beneficial to all parties: human, cat, and city. TNR programs offer a preventive solution, a positive one. Killing these animals in shelters is a negative one that has far reaching implications past just the cats themselves.

Education is the first step to progress. I support using city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal topic, including free-roaming cats. The best chance we have for reducing the number of community cats is if we work together. I believe most people want to help in a humane way but may not know how. By bringing the community together in an educational capacity, we can start to overcome these challenges.

The Citywide Cat Program needs the financial support of the City to achieve the goal of reducing the community cat population. This includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). I only support waiving cat trap rental fees for the intended use of TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Program because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manage cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I fully support Stray Cat Alliance, champions of community cats, and their TNR programs. Their efforts have kept many cats from being killed in LA shelters and overall managed to reduce the city cat population. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,
Vanessa Waltz

2355 Ocean Park Blvd
Apt. C
Santa Monica, Ca 90405

610-547-4825
vrwaltz@gmail.com

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Trap, neuter , release program

Vicki T orres <isleyquinzelle@gmail.com> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 11:02 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

October 2017

I strongly support the City of Los Angeles's planned environmental impact report (EIR) on a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program and its potential environmental benefits. In a trap-neuter-return program, LA's feral and "free-roaming" cats would be humanely trapped, spayed or neutered and vaccinated by veterinarians, and then returned to their outdoor home.

I am confident that the study will show the positive impact trap-neuter-return can have with regard to our urban environment and biodiversity through the sustained population draw-down it has achieved for feral and free-roaming cats in other participating cities, and I am advocating for municipal sponsorship and funds allocated to support a citywide TNR program. San Jose Animal Care and Services, located in San Jose, California, achieved a 25% reduction in feline intake and a 65% reduction in feline euthanasia from 2008 to 2012 after instituting a comprehensive trap-neuter-return program. Surely we in Los Angeles can accomplish the same.

Consider both the economic and moral costs of the status quo:

- Los Angeles County has an estimated 1 million to 3 million feral and stray cats living on its streets. Moreover, 20,000 cats enter the City's five shelters annually.
- According to Los Angeles Animal Services, more than 4,000 cats and kittens in its five shelters were euthanized in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. This represents 21% of all feline intake.This is unacceptable and clearly an indication that the current, reactive strategies employed in dealing with the city' s unwanted cats are neither humane nor effective and the number of cats has increased.

These statistics demonstrate that TNR requires governmental support. The heroic TNR efforts of private organizations, as well as small community groups, are making a dent, but will not be capable of achieving for Los Angeles the revolutionary progress that San Jose Animal Care and Services has for the citizens of San Jose. The community cannot effectively curb the number of unwanted cats on our streets without proactive, broad-based education, and funding for spay/neuter and TNR.

*Often among the environmental / public health concerns raised relating to the presence of feral and free-roaming cats in the urban environment is the risk of zoonotic contagion from fleas. While cats are one of several mammalian species in our city known to carry fleas, it's short-sighted to consider them the only animal population requiring our attention on this point. Even so, mitigation of such risks can be found in population reduction by the most effective and sustainable means available.

Los Angeles has the potential to become a model city in reducing the free-roaming cat population, shelter intake, euthanasia, and the tragedy we witness on "our" streets. I urge you to not only complete the EIR, but also municipally fund and promote trap-neuter-return as a humane citywide initiative.

Sincerely,

Vicki Torres

816 N. Hudson Ave. #6. Los Angeles, California 90038

213-840-1502

Sent from my iPhone

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Victoria risko <victoriarisko@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 9:25 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatallience.com

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

As a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period.

Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats.

It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Victoria Risko
Sotheby's International Realty
9665 Wilshire Blvd #400
Beverly Hills, California 90212

BRE 01033692

Office 310-724-7000
Cell 310-882-0246
Fax 310-724-7010

Victoria Risko
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9665 Wilshire Blvd #400
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BRE 01033692

Office 310-724-7000
Cell 310-882-0246
Fax 310-724-7010

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Save the cats

Victoria risko <victoriarisko@gmail.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 1:41 PM
To: jan.green.rebstock@lacity.org
Cc: info@straycatalliance.org

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock

City of Los Angeles, Public Works Bureau of

Engineering, EMG

1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939

Los Angeles, CA 90015

RE: Cat Program

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It is also important to that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming). We only support waiving cat trap rental fees if the intended use is for TNR.

As a resident and city taxpayer , I support funding the Citywide Cat Prog ram because I want to know that my taxes are going to humane efforts to manag e cat populations and I do NOT support the killing of community cats in shelters.

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Sincerely,

Victoria Risko
Sotheby's International Realty
9665 Wilshire Blvd #400
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Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Chrisman, W endy <WChrisman@ccad.edu> Sun, Oct 29, 2017 at 6:00 PM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dear Dr. Rebstock:

While I am not a resident of the city of Los Angeles, I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

I am very much in favor of the proposed 2017 Citywide Cat Program that is currently in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) open comment period. Trap/neuter/return (TNR) programs have a positive impact on neighborhoods across the United States by reducing the community cat populations humanely and cost effectively. These free-roaming cats are already in the community, therefore the spaying/neutering of these cats has a favorable impact. Additionally, TNR programs foster a mutually beneficial relationship between city residents and public agencies.

I also support the proposed use of city facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic, including free-roaming cats. It is important that the program includes changes to the City administrative and municipal codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter community cats (free-roaming).

I support Stray Cat Alliance and their TNR programs and know that they have helped manage the city cat population and save many cats from being killed in LA shelters. I appreciate that the city works collaboratively with Stray Cat Alliance and other rescue organizations to save the lives of cats in our community.

Almost every city in the US has a stray/feral/roaming cat overpopulation, and this greatly increased post-2008 because of so many foreclosures resulting in pet abandonment. Unfortunately, not every city in the US has its own version of Stray Cat Alliance to help humanely alleviate this problem. In additional to needing more programs like this nationwide, the existing ones need more funding, more volunteer help, and better legislation to help ensure that the cat population decreases. In my community, Columbus, Ohio, we have two major organizations that successfully work together to provide cost-effective TNR, Cat Welfare and Colony Cats. We also have several smaller organizations that work in conjunction with these. You only have to look at other cities to see how beneficial these programs are, and how giving them financial support benefits the whole community.

Thank you for your consideration,

Wendy Chrisman

WENDY L. CHRISMAN, PHD
Adjunct Instructor, Department of Writing, Literature, & Philosophy
Writing Consultant
wchrisman@ccad.edu

Columbus College of Art and Design
60 Cleveland Ave., Columbus OH 43215
www.ccad.edu

E-Portfolio
Flash Portfolio

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Wilma Mottin <wmottin@att.net> Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 11:36 PM
Reply-To: Wilma Mottin <wmottin@att.net>
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>
Cc: Karen Malley <bonic@hotmail.com>

How wonderful that the city of L.A. is considering a program on how to trap, spay/neuter stray cats, including providing free traps for interested persons, and creating public space for educational information on the overpopulation of cats and a humane way to help solve the problem. As an animal lover and cat owner myself, I wholeheartedly support funding for this program!

Wilma Mottin

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

My comments

ysitjar@aol.com <ysitjar@aol.com> Thu, Oct 26, 2017 at 9:58 AM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Jan,

I have been rescuing cats and dogs for over 25 years, witnessed adults and kittens left to die in laundromats, alleys, under abandoned houses, in gutters, cats and their litters almost killed by pit bulls, including dogs left to die on the streets hit by cars.
I have been responsible trapping pregnant animals for the three to five block area where I live and I it HAS MADE SUCH A HUGE IMPACT. Seldom do I find litters, the cat population has diminished because of the countless that have been fixed and neutered, the sound of howling male cats trying to mate unspayed female cats is no longer an issue and the sight of dying kittens found in boxes on sidewalks is no longer something I fear when I walk outside.
TNR makes a HUGE difference in the lives of my community and there's a few of us brave rescuers willing to go out there night after night risking our lives after midnight to fix these strays to keep the population down.
We do it not for recognition , not for profit, we do it because we can no longer tolerate the suffering of innocent cats and dogs that are dying from neglect, starvation and deprivation at the cruel hands of uncaring humans.

Yolanda Sitjar

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Yvonne LeGrice <yvonne.legrice@mac.com> Sat, Oct 28, 2017 at 10:13 PM
To: Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org

Dear Dr. Rebstock,

I am writing to voice my strong support for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. Providing funding of spay/neuter for free roaming cats is a critical step the city must take in order to curb the intake of these cats and their kittens into the city shelters where they are considered unadoptable and are put down. This process is much more expensive than proactively encouraging TNR. Citizens are looking for ways to address free-roaming cat issues in their neighborhoods humanely and they need to to be able to turn to the city shelters for advice and education. Establishing a collaborative relationship with an organization like LA-based Stray Cat Alliance, a nationally recognized leader in this area, would enable the city to more quickly achieve success in this program.

Sincerely,

Yvonne LeGrice
503-757-3638
1000 N. Chester Ave.
Pasadena, CA 91104

Jan Green Rebstock <jan.green.rebstock@lacity .org>

Cat Program

Zarah Hedge <zhedge@westernu.edu> Thu, Oct 26, 2017 at 8:22 AM
To: "Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org" <Jan.Green.Rebstock@lacity.org>

Dr. Jan Green Rebstock,

I am writing to express my strong support of the Citywide Cat Program. I am an Assistant Professor of Shelter Medicine in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Western University of Health Sciences. I am also the Hospital Director for the WesternU Spay/Neuter Center – East Valley, a low cost spay/neuter and wellness veterinary teaching hospital that serves the East Valley Animal Shelter and surrounding communities. My professional interests include community cat populations, public health and preventive care and I have spent my veterinary career working in the animal sheltering field. I have also worked closely with multiple community cat trap-neuter-release organizations along the west coast, including a trap-neuter-release organization in Portland, Oregon who partners with the local Audubon Society on projects to reduce the number of free-roaming cats in the community and help preserve local wildlife species. I am a strong believer collaborative approaches to reduce animal homelessness and believe it takes individuals and organizations from many fields, including the sheltering community, public health and wildlife organizations.

Trap-neuter-return is an essential part of a multifaceted approach to reducing the numbers of unowned free-roaming cats in a community. Public education to help strengthen the human-animal bond, reduce abandonment and increase the number of cats that are spayed/neutered and microchipped is also crucial. I believe the proposed plan by the city of Los Angeles will address these issues and is currently the most humane and publically supported option to reduce the number of free-roaming cats in our community.

We would love to be able to assist the city of Los Angeles in providing spay and neuter and public education services at our teaching hospital in Van Nuys, should this project be implemented. I am also more than happy to provide additional commentary in support of this initiative if needed.

Sincerely,

Zarah Hedge

Zarah Hedge, DVM, MPH, Dipl. ACVPM

Assistant Professor of Shelter Medicine

Western University of Health Sciences

College of Veterinary Medicine

309 E. 2nd Street

Pomona, California 91766-1854

zhedge@westernu.edu

www.westernu.edu

Phone: 818-510-0197

Email: zhedge@westernu.edu

Address: WesternU Spay/Neuter Center – East Valley

14409 Vanowen St Van Nuys CA 91405

September 26, 2017

To Dr. Jan Green Rebstock,

My experience with trap, neuter and return programs (TNR) has been both successful and positive. Living in Hollywood for 14 years my wife Stephanie and I trapped neighborhood cats. All of them were successful and the breeding and fighting cycles ended. The cats lived peacefully amongst each other and several neighbor fed the small groups. Some people even adopted some of them into their homes. When we left Hollywood, we brought two of them with us and they have been wonderful pets and an important part of our lives.

Thank you,
Bill Pollock

Appendix C

Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report
Superior Court of California Permanent Injunction

CARMEN A. TRUTANICH, City Attorney (SBN: 86629X)
ANDREW J. NOCAS, Deputy City Attorney (SBN: 36090)
MARY J. DECKER, Deputy City Attorney (SBN: 148255)
200 N. Main St., Room 701
Los Angeles, California 90012-4131
Telephone: (213) 978-8182
Facsimile: (213) 978-8090
E-Mail: mary.decker@lacity.org

Attorneys for Respondent and Defendant
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CITY OF LOS ANGELES BOARD OF ANIMAL SERVICES COMMISSIONERS, AND CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SERVICES

FILED
LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT
MAR 10 2010
JOHN A. CLARKE, CLERK
BY T. HOLA, DEPUTY

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES – SOUTH EAST DISTRICT

THE URBAN WILDLANDS GROUP, ENDANGERED HABITATS LEAGUE, LOS ANGELES AUDUBON SOCIETY, PALOS VERDES/SOUTH BAY AUDUBON SOCIETY, SANTA MONICA BAY AUDUBON SOCIETY, AND AMERICAN BIRD CONSERVANCY,

Plaintiffs/Petitioners,

vs.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CITY OF LOS ANGELES BOARD OF ANIMAL SERVICES COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SERVICES, AND DOES 1-50, inclusive,

Defendants /Respondents.

Case No. BS 115483

Judge: Hon. Thomas I. McKnew, Jr.
Dept.: SE-H

[redacted] STIPULATED ORDER MODIFYING INJUNCTION

Mar 11 2010 8:51AM HP LASERJET FAX
P.1

The parties to this action, by and through their respective counsel, hereby stipulate to the following:

1. The parties to this action agree that modifications would be beneficial regarding the terms of the injunction included in the Final Judgment and Permanent Injunction entered in this case on January 5, 2010.

2. The purpose of the modifications set forth here are to allow the Department of Animal Services ("Department") to operate consistent with the intent of the judgment in the case, while still having discretion and using its best judgment to carry out its duties and responsibilities.

3. The parties agree that the modifications set forth here can be modified in the event that the discretion of the Department to carry out its duties and responsibilities is unduly hampered by the injunction, or that the modifications result in unanticipated material breach of the intent of the judgment and the injunction entered on January 5, 2010.

4. The parties stipulate that sections 4.a.ii, 4.a.iii, 4.a.v., and 4.e, of the Final Judgment and Permanent Injunction entered on January 5, 2010, be modified as set forth below:

"4. Defendants City of Los Angeles, et al. are specifically PROHIBITED from undertaking the following actions:

a. Promoting TNR for feral cats and encouraging or assisting third parties to carry out a TNR program by doing any of the following:

* * *

ii. Provide discounts or discount vouchers for spay or neuter surgeries for feral cats. The City's Animal Care Centers (shelters), may, however, continue to disseminate up to three discount vouchers per household or

Mar 11 2010 8:51AM HP LASERJET FAX P.2

property address for the spay or neuter of cats. The City's Animal Care Centers may disseminate additional discount vouchers per household or property address if mitigating circumstances are demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department of Animal Services, for example, the spay/neuter of a litter of kittens or the death of one of the cats.

iii. Release feral cats from shelters to TNR groups or individuals, unless the TNR groups and individuals who engage in TNR activities agree in writing that the feral cat redeemed from the City's animal shelter for adoption will not be returned or released into cat colonies, or onto public property, or onto private property not owned by the adopting TNR group or individual, nor adopted out to persons who will place the adopted cats in any TNR program or colony. Consistent with the foregoing, an owner or caretaker of a feral cat may reclaim the cat within the first three days of the required holding period at a City shelter, as set forth in Food and Agricultural Code Section 31752.5. The provisions for holding and releasing stray cats as set forth in Food and Agricultural Section 31752 are unaffected by this provision of the injunction.

* * *

v. Develop or distribute literature on the TNR program or conduct public outreach on TNR using press releases, fliers, or other media except in conjunction with the proposed CEQA process. "Literature on the TNR program" means material distributed to the public that specifically focuses on TNR programs such as public outreach by means of fliers that invite persons to engage in TNR or material inviting the public to attend

Mar 11 2010 8:51AM HP LASERJET FAX p.3

TNR seminars, etc. "Literature on the TNR program" does not mean pet publications that include articles or writings on a wide range of pet topics even if the publication includes advertisements or articles on TNR.

* * *

e. Knowingly referring complaints about feral cats to TNR groups or individuals who engage in TNR."

5. The parties stipulate that section 4.a.iv. of the Final Judgment and Permanent Injunction entered on January 5, 2010, be deleted in its entirety.

DATED: March 9, 2010

CARMEN A. TRUTANICH, City Attorney
ANDREW J. NOCAS, Deputy City Attorney
MARY J. DECKER, Deputy City Attorney

By _____
MARY J. DECKER
Deputy City Attorney

Attorneys for Respondent and Defendant
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CITY OF LOS ANGELES BOARD OF ANIMAL SERVICES COMMISSIONERS, AND CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SERVICES

DATED: March ___, 2010

By _____
KATHLEEN J. DAVIS
General Manager
Department of Animal Services
City of Los Angeles

Jan 11 2010 8:51AM HP LASERJET FAX p.4

TNR seminars, etc.: "Literature on the TNR program" does not mean pet publications that include articles or writings on a wide range of pet topics even if the publication includes advertisements or articles on TNR.

* * *

e. Knowingly referring complaints about feral cats to TNR groups or individuals who engage in TNR."

5. The parties stipulate that section 4.a.iv. of the Final Judgment and Permanent Injunction entered on January 5, 2010, be deleted in its entirety.

DATED: March ___, 2010

CARMEN A. TRUTANICH, City Attorney
ANDREW J. NOCAS, Deputy City Attorney
MARY J. DECKER, Deputy City Attorney

By _____
MARY J. DECKER
Deputy City Attorney

Attorneys for Respondent and Defendant
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CITY OF LOS ANGELES BOARD OF ANIMAL SERVICES COMMISSIONERS, AND CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SERVICES

DATED: March 10, 2010

By Kathleen J. Davis
KATHLEEN J. DAVIS
General Manager
Department of Animal Services
City of Los Angeles

DATED: March 8, 2010

LAW OFFICES OF BABAK NAFICY

By _____
BABAK NAFICY

Attorney for Plaintiffs and Petitioners
THE URBAN WILDLANDS GROUP, ENDANGERED HABITATS LEAGUE, LOS ANGELES AUDUBON SOCIETY, PALOS VERDES/SOUTH BAY AUDUBON SOCIETY, SANTA MONICA BAY AUDUBON SOCIETY, AND AMERICAN BIRD CONSERVANCY

ORDER

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: 3/10/10

_____
Hon. Thomas I. McKnew, Jr.
Judge of the Superior Court

Mar 11 2010 8:52AM HP LASERJET FAX P.6

FILED
LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT

JAN - 5 2010

JOHN A. CLARKE, CLERK

BY I. FRALA, DEPUTY

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

THE URBAN ~~WILDANDS~~ WILDLANDS GROUP, et al. Plaintiffs/Petitioners, vs. CITY OF LOS ANGLES, et al. Defendants/Respondents,	Case No: BS 115483 [redacted] FINAL JUDGMENT AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION Honorable Thomas I. McKnew, Jr.

This matter came regularly for hearing at 9:00 a.m. on November 20, 2009 in Department H of this Court before the Honorable Thomas I. McKnew, Jr.. Babak Naficy appeared on behalf of Petitioners and Plaintiffs, THE URBAN WILDLANDS GROUP, INC., ENDANGERED HABITATS LEAGUE, LOS ANGELES AUDUBON SOCIETY, PALOS VERDES/SOUTH BAY AUDUBON SOCIETY, SANTA MONICA BAY AUDUBON SOCIETY, AND AMERICAN BIRD CONSERVANCY. Deputy City Attorney, Mary

Jan 06 2010 12:20PM HP LASERJET FAX p.2

Decker, appeared on behalf of Respondents and Defendants, City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles Board of Animal Services Commissioners and Los Angeles Department of Animal Services.

After reviewing the "record" in this matter, the briefs submitted by counsel and the arguments of counsel and the matter having been submitted for decision, the Court issued a Ruling on Petition for Writ of Mandamus ("Ruling") on December 4, 2009, **granting** the Petition for Writ of Mandate and request for injunctive relief. The Court further declared that "the City of Los Angeles has been implementing a TNR [Trap-Neuter-Return] program without CEQA compliance. A true and correct copy of the Court's December 4, 2009 Order is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference.

The Ruling directed that a judgment, writ of mandate and injunctive order issue in these proceedings directing the City of Los Angeles to refrain from implementing or encouraging or facilitating the implementation of TNR in the City of Los Angeles unless and until adequate review of such TNR program has been completed as required by CEQA.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED:

1. This court has now and will retain jurisdiction in the State of California over the subject matter hereof and the parties hereto.
2. The provisions of this final judgment are applicable to: (a) Defendants, City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles City Council, Los Angeles Board of

Jan 06 2010 12:20PM HP LASERJET FAX p.3

Animal Services Commissioners and Los Angeles Department of Animal Services and (b) those officers, directors and employees of said defendants and any other individuals and entities acting under, by or on behalf of either such defendant or pursuant to their direction, who have notice of this injunction.

3. Until such time as defendants have concluded appropriate environmental review pursuant to CEQA, defendants are hereby ENJOINED and restrained from (a) implementing a Trap Neuter Return Program for Feral Cats and (b) adopting or implementing any new ordinances, measures or policies in furtherance of TNR, including such ordinances, measures or policies as were identified in the June 2005 Report that was submitted to the Board of Animal Services Commissioners in conjunction with the proposed adoption of TNR as the City's official policy. A true and correct copy of said Report is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

4. Defendants City of Los Angeles et al. are specifically PROHIBITED from undertaking the following actions:

    a. Promoting TNR for feral cats and encouraging or assisting third parties to carry out a TNR program by doing any of the following:

        i. Assist or provide incentives for, or otherwise facilitate the capture, sterilization and release of feral cat;

Jan 06 2010 12:20PM HP LASERJET FAX p.4

ii. Provide discounts or discount vouchers for spay or neuter surgeries for feral cats;

iii. Release feral cats from shelters to TNR groups or individuals;

iv. Provide information about or cyberlinks to feral cat groups, programs, seminars or workshops on Los Angeles City website(s);

v. Develop or distribute literature on the TNR program or by conducting public outreach on TNR using press releases, fliers or other media except in conjunction with the proposed CEQA process;

b. Waiving cat trap rental fees or security deposits for TNR groups or individuals pursuant to Los Angeles Municipal Code section 53.69(b).

c. Interfering with or discouraging any City officials or land managers' attempt to enforce any laws or regulations that relate to feral cats and feral cat colonies.

d. Refusing to issue traps for capturing nuisance feral cats, for example, by demanding that injury to pets or damage to property is demonstrated.

e. Referring complaints about feral cats to TNR groups or individuals.

f. Refusing to accept trapped feral cats.

Jan 06 2010 12:20PM HP LASERJET FAX p.5

5. The Clerk of the Court shall issue a Peremptory Writ of Mandate under the seal of this Court directing Respondents, City of Los Angeles, to stop implementing a TNR Program for Feral Cats by complying with the terms of this Final Judgment and Permanent Injunction until such time as defendants have concluded appropriate environmental review pursuant to CEQA.

6. The City is directed to file and serve a return to the Peremptory Writ issued pursuant to this judgment not later than 30 days from any violation hereof. The return shall specify the actions taken to comply with the terms of the peremptory writ of mandate.

7. Jurisdiction is retained for the purpose of enabling any party to this final judgment to apply to the court at any time for such further orders and directions as may be necessary or appropriate for the construction or carrying out of this final judgment, for the modification of any of the injunctive provisions hereof, for the enforcement or compliance herewith, for relief herefrom, and for the punishment of violations hereof.

8. To insure compliance with the injunctive provisions of this judgment, defendants shall provide a full copy of or a summary of the injunctive provisions of this judgment to each Los Angeles Animal Services employee. Defendants shall report to petitioners on compliance with this Section within thirty days after entry of judgment.

9. Petitioners cost of suit and reasonable attorney's fees shall be determined after Petitioner's timely filing of a memorandum of costs and motion for

Jan 06 2010 12:20PM HP LASERJET FAX P.6

reasonable attorney's fees.

10. This final judgment shall take effect immediately upon the entry thereof.

11. The Clerk is ordered to enter this final judgment forthwith.

DATED: Jan. 5, 2010

Thomas J McKnew, Jr.
Judge of the Superior Court

Jan 06 2010 12:20PM HP LASERJET FAX P.7

[Type here]

EXHIBIT A TO THE PERMANENT INJUNCTION

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DATE: 12/04/09			DEPT. SE H
HONORABLE THOMAS I. MC KNEW, JR.	JUDGE	T. FRALA	DEPUTY CLERK
HONORABLE	JUDGE PRO TEM		ELECTRONIC RECORDIN
C. LOKUAN	NONE	Deputy Sheriff	Reporter

1:30 pm	BS115483 In RE the Matter of: THE URBAN WILDLANDS GROUP, ET AL. VS CITY OF LOS ANGELES, ET AL. "CEQA"	Counsel for Petitioner NO APPEARANCES

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS:

RULING ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS HEARD 11/20/09

The Court has reviewed the pleadings filed by counsel and the oral argument made by counsel and rules as follows:

Petitioner THE URBAN WILDLANDS GROUP, et al.'s petition for writ of mandate is GRANTED. CCP sections 1085, 1094.5; PRC sections 21168, 21168.5.

The CITY OF LOS ANGELES is ENJOINED from implementing a Trap Neuter and Release (TNR) Program for Ferl Cats unless and until an evironmental review in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act is completed. The City is PROHIBITED from encouraging third parties to carry out such a program by providing incentives for, or otherwise facilitating, the capture, sterilization and release of feral cats by: providing traps free of charge, providing any discounts for spay and neuter surgeries for cats, providing information about such programs sponsored by other entities on its website or ~~prevding information about such programs sponsored by other entities on its website or~~ providing cyberlinks thereto, by developing or distributing literature on the TNR Program or by conducting public outreach on TNR using press releases, fliers or other media except in conjunction with the CEQA process. That portion of

MINUTES ENTERED
12/04/09
COUNTY CLERK

Dec 04 2009 3:43PM HP LASERJET FAX P.2

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

TE: 12/04/09			DEPT. SE H
HONORABLE THOMAS I. MC KNEW, JR.	JUDGE	T. FRALA	DEPUTY CLERK
HONORABLE	JUDGE PRO TEM		ELECTRONIC RECORDIN
C. LOKUAN	NONE	Deputy Sheriff	Reporter

1:30 pm	BS115483 In RE the Matter of: THE URBAN WILDLANDS GROUP, ET AL. VS CITY OF LOS ANGELES, ET AL. "CEQA"	Counsel for Petitioner NO APPEARANCES

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS:

Municipal Code Section 53.69(b) which auuthorizes LAAS to waive cat trap rental fees or security deposits for TNR groups is unenforceable. Petitioner is directed to submit a proposed judgment, writ, and an appropriate and enforceable injunctive order.

Petitioner THE URBAN WIDLANDS GROUP, et al.'s request for judicial notice is GRANTED in part. To the extent that the some of the requests are not judicial noticeable (declarations, e-mails, etc.) the court construes petitioners request as a motion to augment the record and as such GRANTS the motion. The Court considered all exhibits except "J". Extra record evidence may be necessary "when the courts are asked to review ministerial or informal administrative actions [] because there is often little or no administrative record in such cases. SN Sands Corp. v. City and County of San Francisco (2008) 167 Cal. App. 4th 185, 194 (citing Western States Petroleum Ass'n v. Superior Court (1995) 9 Cal. 4th 550, 576.

Respondents CITY OF LOS ANGELES (LA)., BOARD OF ANIMAL SERVICES COMMISSIONERS (BOARD), and DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SERVICES (LAAS)'s request for judicial notice is GRANTED.

Respondents' request that the record be entered into evidence is DENIED. The record was received and lodge. PRC section 21167.6(b)(1).

MINUTES ENTERED
12/04/09
COUNTY CLERK

Dec 04 2009 3:43PM HP LASERJET FAX p.3

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

TE: 12/04/09			DEPT. SE H
HONORABLE THOMAS I. MC KNEW, JR.	JUDGE	T. FRALA	DEPUTY CLERK
HONORABLE	JUDGE PRO TEM		ELECTRONIC RECORDIN
C. LOKUAN	NONE	Deputy Sheriff	Reporter

1:30 pm	BS115483 In RE the Matter of: THE URBAN WILDLANDS GROUP, ET AL. VS CITY OF LOS ANGELES, ET AL. "CEQA"	Counsel for Petitioner NO APPEARANCES

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS:

The Court has already ruled on the issue of the statute of limitations. See Minute Order of February 26, 2009. The Court does not find the evidence contradicts the petitioners' allegations of the date of discovery. Despite assurances from officials that "in order for the Department [LAAS] to proceed with establishing a TNR policy, a report outlining the potential effect on the environment must be completed," there is evidence of subsequent and/or ongoing violations. 1818, see infra.

In administrative mandamus actions, the court's review is limited to determination of whether the reposndent has proceeded without or in excess of jurisdiction; whether there was a fair trial; and whether there was any prejudicial abuse of discretion. CCP section 1094.5. Abuse of discretion is established if the respondent has not proceeded in the manner required by law, the order or decision is not supported by the findings, or the findings are supported by the evidence. Id.

In all other actions attacking a decision of a public agency on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA, the court's inquiry shall only extend to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. PRC section 21168.5. Abuse of discretion is established if the agency has not proceeded in a manner required by law, or if the determination or decision is not supported by substantial evidence. Id. "There are two types of traditional mandamus actions; those challenging

MINUTES ENTERED
12/04/09
COUNTY CLERK

Dec 04 2009 3:43PM HP LASERJET FAX p.4

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

ATE: 12/04/09			DEPT. SE H
HONORABLE THOMAS I. MC KNEW, JR.	JUDGE	T. FRALA	DEPUTY CLERK
HONORABLE	JUDGE PRO TEM		ELECTRONIC RECORDIN
C. LOKUAN	NONE	Deputy Sheriff	Reporter

1:30 pm	BS115483 In RE the Matter of: THE URBAN WILDLANDS GROUP, ET AL. VS CITY OF LOS ANGELES, ET AL. "CEQA"	Counsel for Petitioner NO APPEARANCES

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS:

ministerial or informal administrative actions and those challenging quasi-legislative administrative decisions."

This case involves a combination or hybrid of the types of actions described above. The "record" in this case is unclear since no "official action" was taken. After much debate, an "administrative record" was produced even though the agencies insisted that no official determination or decision had been made. The Court ordered production of a broad category of documents to include "everything in the records pertaining to the City's program, if there is one, or former program, if there was one or its program to urge third parties to conduct trapping and bringing in for neutering cats." Request for judicial notice, Exhibit E at 17. "The appropriate degree of judicial scrutiny in any particular case is perhaps not susceptible of precise formulation, but lies somewhere along a continuum with non-reviewability at one end and independent judgment at the other. Quasi-legislative administrative decisions are properly placed at that point of the continuum at which judicial review is more deferential; ministerial and informal actions do not merit such deference, and therefore lie toward the opposite end of the continuum." Western States Petroleum Ass'n v. Superior Court (1995) 9 Cal. 4th 559, 575-576 (citations omitted).

A public agency must prepare an EIR whenever

MINUTES ENTERED
12/04/09
COUNTY CLERK

Dec 04 2009 3:43PM HP LASERJET FAX p.5

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

TE: 12/04/09			DEPT. SE H
HONORABLE THOMAS I. MC KNEW, JR.	JUDGE	T. FRALA	DEPUTY CLERK
HONORABLE	JUDGE PRO TEM		ELECTRONIC RECORDIN
C. LOKUAN	NONE	Deputy Sheriff	Reporter

1:30 pm BS115483
In RE the Matter of:
THE URBAN WILDLANDS GROUP, ET AL.
VS
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, ET AL.
"CEQA"

Counsel for
Petitioner NO APPEARANCES

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS:

substantial evidence supports a "fair argument" that a proposed project "may have a significant effect on the environment. Pub. Res. Code sections 21100, 21151; 14 CCR sections 15002(f)(1), (f)(2); No Oil, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles (1974) 13 Cal. 3d 68, 75. The parties agree that enviornmental review is necessary in order to implement a Trap Neuter and Release Program. The question before the Court is whether the respondents have abused their discretion by not proceeding in a manner required by law by "secretly and unoffically" implementing the program before the environmental review was completed.

A project is subject to CEQA if it may cause either a direct physical change of the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment. Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce v. City of Santa Monica (2002) 101 Cal. App.4th 786, 788, n.2. (discussing parking restrictions). It is a reasonable inference that the removal of restrictions is also a project if there is a potential for adverse impact. Here, the evidence in the record establishes that respondents have removed restrictions, facilitated the impemetation of TNR and even provided incentives to promote a policy of TNR without the benefit of environmental review.

While respondents claim that the program was adopted "in concept only," the record establishes that the respondents have done much more that that. Respondents also deny that they are distributing or have ever

MINUTES ENTERED
12/04/09
COUNTY CLERK

Dec 04 2009 3:43PM HP LASERJET FAX p.6

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

TE: 12/04/09			DEPT. SE H
HONORABLE THOMAS I. MC KNEW, JR.	JUDGE	T. FRALA	DEPUTY CLERK
HONORABLE	JUDGE PRO TEM		ELECTRONIC RECORDIN
C. LOKUAN	NONE	Deputy Sheriff	Reporter

1:30 pm	BS115483 In RE the Matter of: THE URBAN WILDLANDS GROUP, ET AL. VS CITY OF LOS ANGELES, ET AL. "CEQA"	Counsel for Petitioner NO APPEARANCES

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS:

issued vouchers.

Petitioners have produce evidence of respondents' involvement with the FELIX program and other organizations advocating the maintence of feral cat populations. Exhibit C, 2523, 2528, 2527, 2529, 2624, 2822, 2627. Petitioners have presented evidence of a LAAS voucher system providing discounts to TNR organizations. 1694, 2532-3, 2612, Exhibit E.

A Municipal Ordinance provides for a discretionary waiver of certain fees to TNR groups. 1669-70. Delegating that discretion, without a Program EIR review, would, in effect, define each decision to waive fees a "project" within the meaning of CEQA. PRC section 21065 (an activity supported through subsidies or other forms of assistance). While the ordinance itself cannot be challenged, because the time in which to do so has passed, the discretion it purports to delegate cannot be exercised without violating the law. In that respect, the ordinance is unenforceable.

This is not a case where a single employee has acted inconsistently with an agency's instructions. Petitioners have provided evidence that, despite official denial, the implementation of the program is pervasive, albeit "informal and unspoken." Exhibit A.

Therefore, the Court grants the petitioners' writ

MINUTES ENTERED
12/04/09
COUNTY CLERK

Dec 04 2009 3:43PM HP LASERJET FAX P.7

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

TE: 12/04/09			DEPT. SE H
HONORABLE THOMAS I. MC KNEW, JR.	JUDGE	T. FRALA	DEPUTY CLERK
HONORABLE	JUDGE PRO TEM		ELECTRONIC RECORDIN
C. LOKUAN	NONE	Deputy Sheriff	Reporter

1:30 pm	BS115483 In RE the Matter of: THE URBAN WILDLANDS GROUP, ET AL. VS CITY OF LOS ANGELES, ET AL. "CEQA"	Counsel for Petitioner NO APPEARANCES

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS:

of mandate, declares that CITY has been implementing a TNR program eithout CEQA compliance and grants the petitioners'request of injunctive relief.

Evidentiary Objections
Exhibit J SUSTAINED

All other objections are OVERRULED.

A copy of this minute order is faxed this date to:

BABAK NAFICY (805) 593-0946

MARY J. DECKER (213) 978-8090

MINUTES ENTERED
12/04/09
COUNTY CLERK

Dec 04 2009 3:44PM HP LASERJET FAX p.8

EXHIBIT B TO THE PERMANENT INJUNCTION

BOARD OF
ANIMAL SERVICES
COMMISSIONERS

KATHLEEN RIORDAN
PRESIDENT

ALEXANDER F. RUBALCAVA
VICE PRESIDENT

ERIKA BRUNSON

TARIQ A. KHERO

DEBORAH ANN KNAAN

City of Los Angeles
CALIFORNIA

JAMES K. HAHN
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF
ANIMAL SERVICES
419 South Spring Street
14th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90013
(213) 473-8253
FAX (213) 473-7511

GUERDON H. STUCKEY
GENERAL MANAGER

Date of Commission Meeting: June 27, 2005

Date of Report: June 20, 2005

Report of the General Manager

Subject: **PROPOSED TRAP, NEUTER, AND RETURN (TNR) POLICY**

Recommendation:

That the Board of Animal Services Commission (Commission) accepts the Department of Animal Services' (Department) proposal to implement a Trap, Neuter, and Return (TNR) policy. The Department finds that (i) a large population of homeless and stray (feral) cats resides in the City of Los Angeles, (ii) that the interests of humane treatment of animals, public safety and preservation of natural habitats dictates that no cat should live outside of a domestic home, (iii) that it is impractical, inhumane and not cost-effective to attempt to exterminate such populations, (iv) that there exists in the city a large number of individuals and organizations implementing the practice known as Trap-Neuter-Return, where feral cats are humanely trapped, then sterilized and vaccinated, then returned to their colony and cared for until the end of their natural life, and (v) that such practice is the most effective way to address this problem and to achieve, in time, the goal of No More Homeless Cats and Saving Animals' Lives.

Based upon these findings, the Commission does hereby declare that TNR is deemed to be the preferred method of dealing with feral cat populations as its official policy.

Summary:

Below is a draft of the preliminary TNR policy for discussion.

COLLABORATIONS

Collaborative relationships have been established with organizations experienced with and engaged in TNR to share information, resources, and personnel. This includes working together on TNR implementation and outreach.

STAFF

All Animal Service Center staff will be trained on the basics and benefits of TNR within 30 days of implementation. A number of different groups have offered to put on training for the staff on TNR. As staffing levels increase, we will have one person at each shelter that will be the TNR Liaison. This person can assist staff and the public with any questions they have regarding TNR. It is hoped that once the new shelters are online that this person may be dedicated solely to doing this function. In addition, this person could be responsible for follow up telephone calls to the public and assisting in coordination with TNR groups. In addition, it is the Department's recommendation that the City of Los Angeles purchase additional traps for issuance to our TNR partners and the public. In the future, the TNR Liaison could also be responsible for the coordination of the issuance of shelter traps and training.

ANIMAL SERVICE CENTERS

We will work with TNR groups to develop literature on TNR to be made available at locations throughout the animal service centers. In addition, we have ordered TNR videotapes to add to the list of tapes that will be shown throughout the day on a continuous loop in the lobbies. The Service Centers will also be used as locations for TNR training for citizens interested in learning how to TNR.

OUTREACH

We will have a media release and news conference on this issue possibly including participation by the new Mayor. We will develop our TNR informational fliers in English and Spanish (actively working on them as of today). We will have one that is a color tri-fold and one that is a one-page information sheet. Upon approval, they will be distributed to the Animal Service Centers, City Hall, Council Offices, libraries, neighborhood councils, veterinary offices, etc. Once the policy is approved, the website will prominently display TNR, not only advising the public on it but also will include links to other sites such as Best Friends Catnippers, Feral Cat Caretakers Coalition, Actors & Others for Animals, Feral Cat Alliance, Alley Cat Allies, etc. for more detailed information on TNR. We will also change the IVR to include a section entitled, "if you are having a problem with a stray or feral cat" which would lead into a push button explanation of TNR and what the citizen can do to help themselves. We will create a TNR educational insert for submission to be placed into DWP bills. We will contact internal City publications such as the Alive Magazine, and other Department's newsletters to have TNR educational informational articles placed in them. We will also arrange with the CAO's office to have an educational information flier attached to all City of Los Angeles employee paychecks.

TRAPPING PERMITS

TNR Collaborators will apply for a yearly trapping permit that would be good anywhere in the City of Los Angeles. In addition the permit would cover any members or satellites of the group. TNR Collaborators card would exempt them from the regular trapping permit requirements. Regular citizens not working through a TNR Collaborators would still be required to comply with the trapping permit requirements. In addition, for the purposes of TNR we should charge only the $50.00 deposit and not the $5.00 per day fee, with the understanding that the trap must be returned in a week.

FERAL CAT VOUCHERS

The Feral Cat Voucher Program needs to continue. We need to increase the number of vouchers we print and find additional money to do so. We should also look into increasing the funding for these vouchers to $50.00. We should allow anyone to utilize the free vouchers for feral cats that they are caring for. Also we want to utilize the mobile van on certain dates in targeted areas to do nothing but feral cats. We will also attempt to devote some of our personnel resources to recruiting more veterinarians to accept feral cat vouchers.

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

We envision approaching this in two phases:

Phase 1 - Implement Immediately If a member of the public calls in, and complains about stray/feral cats, we get their name, address, and phone number. They are then advised that we do not pick up stray cats. We advise them of the TNR policy and the benefits of it. We need to encourage them to speak with the neighbors to determine if anyone owns the cats and how the TNR program can help their neighborhood. We need to determine why they want the cat removed and what the exact problem is. We send them literature including a list of TNR groups they can contact for additional assistance and services. Then we need to follow up with the citizen to determine if the problem is resolved. According to the TNR Collaborators they have good success at getting people to do this. The policy would not allow for trapping of feral cats for bringing them into the shelter unless there were very specific reasons which include the cat is injured, sick, has bitten someone, or the cats welfare is in jeopardy, there is a public health hazard, or real harm to people or companion animals. If a feral cat is brought in to the shelter our policy will be to contact rescue groups and the TNR Collaborators to make every effort to place the feral cat in new surroundings, whenever possible. If they are unable to come in for the cat, it may be euthanized.

Phase 2 - Implemenent in late 2006 It is anticipated that Phase 2 will become a reality once the new facilities are opened and proper staffing levels are attained. We should then move as soon as possible into a more pro-active role in implementing TNR, such as by (a) issuing and responding to formal applications for TNR services, (b) coordinating the issuance of feral cat vouchers, (c) educating citizens in TNR and providing trap training, (d) loaning out or renting traps, and otherwise actively collaborating with TNR Collaborators on day-to-day matters.

VETERINARY PROCEDURES

In the future, we envision that once the new facilities are open we can utilize our own Spay and Neuter Clinics for the spay/neutering of feral cats brought in by citizens. If they are willing to do the legwork, we can provide the spay/neuter at no cost.

CHANGES IN LAWS

After reviewing various municipal codes it appears that some may need to be eventually amended, however, this should in no way be an impediment to moving forward on the TNR Policy.

SEC. 53.00. DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this article, the following words and phrases are defined and shall be construed as hereinafter set out unless it shall be apparent from the context that a different meaning is intended.

"Cat Kennel" shall mean any lot, building, structure, enclosure, or premises, where four or more cats are kept or maintained for any purpose. (Amended by Ord. No. 162,538, Eff. 8/27/87.)

The ordinance could be amended to indicate that in the case of TNR, this should not apply.

SEC. 53.15.2. BREEDING AND TRANSFER OF DOGS AND CATS.

(a) Animal Ownership: Animal Owner, for purposes of this section, shall mean any person harboring, keeping or providing care or sustenance to a domestic animal for 30 or more consecutive days on property which he/she owns, rents or leases. Such a person shall be subject to the requirements of this chapter. This definition does not apply to government agencies, animal rescue organizations which have demonstrated to the Department that they have implemented an ongoing spay/neuter program as well as an adoption program, or humane societies or societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals if such societies are incorporated under the provisions of California Corporations Code Section 10400 and the Nonprofit Public Benefit.

The ordinance does not need to be changed since there is already an exemption. This definition does not apply to government agencies, animal rescue organizations which have demonstrated to the Department that they have implemented an ongoing spay/neuter program as well as an adoption program, or humane societies or societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals if such societies are incorporated under the provisions of California Corporations Code Section 10400 and the Nonprofit Public Benefit. We will consider anyone partnering with us for the purposes of TNR to be exempted as long as the animals are spayed/neutered.

SEC. 53.06.3. TRAPPING – PERMIT REQUIRED.

The Department does not need to change this law.

SEC. 53.06.5. FEEDING OF NON-DOMESTICATED MAMMALIAN PREDATORS PROHIBITED. (Amended by Ord. No. 175,383, Eff. 9/14/03.)

(a) No person shall feed or in any manner provide food or cause to be fed any non-domesticated mammalian predator including, but not limited to, coyotes, foxes, possums, raccoons and skunks.

This does not apply to stray/feral cats. No change is necessary.

SEC. 53.09. STRAY ANIMALS. NOTICE REQUIRED

The Department does not believe this section applies to TNR.

Fiscal Impact:

Unknown at this time.

Board Action Required: The Commission adopts TNR as the Department's policy for dealing with feral cats. The Commission directs staff to continue to formulate the policy and collaborate with the TNR experts who have come forward to volunteer their time and expertise to help resolve the applicable details, procedures, and protocols. The Commission request that a formal presentation on implementation be presented for a vote on the date of their choice.

Passed _____

Passed with noted modifications _____

Disapproved _____ Tabled _____ New Date _____

Appendix D

Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report Board and City Council Action for the Proposed Project

HOLLY L. WOLCOTT
CITY CLERK

SHANNON D. HOPPES
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

When making inquiries relative to this matter, please refer to the Council File No.: 17-0413

City of Los Angeles
CALIFORNIA

ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

OFFICE OF THE
CITY CLERK

Council and Public Services Division
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 395
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
GENERAL INFORMATION - (213) 978-1133
FAX: (213) 978-1040

BRIAN E. WALTERS
DIVISION CHIEF

CLERK.LACITY.ORG

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL

April 28, 2017

Council File No.: 17-0413

Council Meeting Date: April 26, 2017

Agenda Item No.: 10

Agenda Description: PERSONNEL AND ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITTEE REPORT relative to the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report in connection with the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

Council Action: PERSONNEL AND ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITTEE REPORT - ADOPTED

Council Vote:

YES	BOB BLUMENFIELD
YES	MIKE BONIN
ABSENT	JOE BUSCAINO
YES	GILBERT A. CEDILLO
YES	MITCHELL ENGLANDER
YES	MARQUEECE HARRIS-DAWSON
YES	JOSE HUIZAR
YES	PAUL KORETZ
ABSENT	PAUL KREKORIAN
YES	NURY MARTINEZ
YES	MITCH O'FARRELL
ABSENT	CURREN D. PRICE
YES	DAVID RYU
YES	HERB WESSON

HOLLY L. WOLCOTT
CITY CLERK

AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY - AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

File No. 17-0413

PERSONNEL AND ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITTEE REPORT relative to the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in connection with the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

Recommendation for Council action:

DIRECT appropriate City Departments to prepare an EIR pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act utilizing the Project Description as detailed in the April 11, 2017 Department of Animal Services (DAS) report, attached to the Council file.

Fiscal Impact Statement: The DAS reports that all costs for this project have been approved by the City Council through the budget process and are currently encumbered.

Community Impact Statement: None submitted.

Summary:

On April 19, 2017, your Committee considered an April 11, 2017 DAS report relative to preparing an EIR for the proposed Citywide Cat Program pursuant to the CEQA. According to the DAS, on April 11, 2017, the Board of Animal Services Commissioners (BASC) considered and approved an item recommending using the Project Description, as detailed in the April 11, 2017 DAS report, to prepare an EIR for the proposed modified Citywide Cat Program. The modifications make certain technical clarifications and are reflected in the attached Project Description as a redline and incorporated as part of the redline in Exhibit A of the Project Description.

In about 2005, the BASC accepted a proposal from staff to implement a "trap, neuter, return" (TNR) policy for feral cats. The City also distributed vouchers to be used for feral cat spay or neuter surgeries, issued cat trapping permits, and otherwise provided support and referrals to community groups that engage in TNR programs. In June 2008, Urban Wildlands, et al., sued to bar the City from implementing a policy for feral cats without first completing a CEQA environmental review. The Superior Court entered its final judgment and permanent injunction (Injunction) in January 2010, prohibiting, among other things, the City from implementing a TNR program for feral cats until it had concluded an appropriate environmental review pursuant to CEQA (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS115483).

In March 2010, the court issued a stipulated order as clarification to the Injunction. Subsequently, in October 2013, the City issued a "Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Citywide Cat Program." The City ultimately decided not to proceed with the 2013 Citywide Cat Program and Mitigated Negative Declaration, and instead worked on modifying the proposal for the Citywide Cat Program and proceeding with a new environmental review. Since then, the City has worked on developing a different proposal for the Citywide Cat Program.

The new 2017 proposal (Project Description) is more fully described in the attachment to the April 11, 2017 DAR report and as such, it applies to all "free-roaming cats," including feral cats and stray cats; implements a substantially modified TNR program; provides funding including funds from the Animal Sterilization Fund to spay or neuter free-roaming cats; and increases the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restriction. One

part of the attachment, listed as Exhibit A to the Project Description, consists of a redline copy of the 2005 feral cat program that is subject to the Injunction. The redline shows the places where the Project Description overlaps with the 2005 feral cat program and shows the differences between the current Project Description and the earlier 2005 feral cat program.

As part of the Project Description to be used in the preparation of the EIR, the City intends, after approval of the environmental review, to implement certain elements described in the attachment that were originally subject to the Injunction and undertake the necessary legal actions to dissolve the Injunction. The City has contracted with a consultant to assist in the preparation of an EIR. The DAS has developed the proposed Project Description to evaluate potential environmental impacts and any necessary mitigation measures. The process will also provide opportunities for the public to comment on the EIR.

After consideration and having provided an opportunity for public comment, the Committee moved to recommend approval of the DAS's recommendation to proceed with the preparation of the EIR as described in the DAS report. This matter is now submitted to Council for its consideration.

Respectfully Submitted,

PERSONNEL AND ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITTEE

MEMBER	VOTE
KORETZ:	YES
RYU:	YES
HARRIS-DAWSON:	YES

ARL
4/19/17

-NOT OFFICIAL UNTIL COUNCIL ACTS-

BOARD OF
ANIMAL SERVICES
COMMISSIONERS

LARRY GROSS
PRESIDENT

OLIVIA E. GARCIA
VICE PRESIDENT

COMMISSIONERS

ALISA FINSTEN

ROGER WOLFSON

VACANT

City of Los Angeles

CALIFORNIA

ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF
ANIMAL SERVICES
221 North Figueroa Street
Suite #600
Los Angeles, CA 90012

(888) 452-7381
FAX (213) 482-9511

BRENDA F. BARNETTE
GENERAL MANAGER

DANA H. BROWN
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

LOUIS P. DEDEAUX
INTERIM ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

April 11, 2017

The Honorable Eric Garcetti
Mayor, City of Los Angeles
200 N. Spring Street, Room 303
Los Angeles, CA 90012

The Honorable City Council
c/o Office of the City Clerk
City Hall, Room 395
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Attention: Ms. Mandy Morales, Office of the Mayor

RE: PROJECT DESCRIPTION FOR PROPOSED CITYWIDE CAT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR)

Recommendation for Council Action, subject to the approval of the Mayor:

AUTHORIZE the City Council to direct appropriate City staff to prepare an EIR pursuant to CEQA using the attached Project Description, as modified, for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

SUMMARY

At its meeting on April 11, 2017, the Board of Animal Services Commissioners considered and approved an item recommending using the attached Project Description, as modified, to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Citywide Cat Program. The modifications make certain technical clarifications and are reflected in the attached Project Description as a redline and incorporated as part of the redline in Exhibit A of the Project Description.

BACKGROUND

In about 2005, the Board of Animal Services Commissioners accepted a proposal from staff to implement a "trap, neuter, return" (TNR) policy for feral cats. The City also distributed vouchers to be used for feral cat spay or neuter surgeries, issued cat trapping permits, and otherwise

provided support and referrals to community groups that engage in TNR programs. In June 2008, Urban Wildlands, et al., sued to bar the City from implementing a policy for feral cats without first completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental review. The Superior Court entered its final judgment and permanent injunction (Injunction) in January 2010, prohibiting, among other things, the City from implementing a TNR program for feral cats until it had concluded an appropriate environmental review pursuant to CEQA (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS115483). In March 2010, the court issued a stipulated order as clarification to the Injunction.

In October 2013, the City issued a "Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Citywide Cat Program." The City ultimately decided not to proceed with the 2013 Citywide Cat Program and Mitigated Negative Declaration, and instead worked on modifying the proposal for the Citywide Cat Program and proceeding with a new environmental review.

Since then, the City has worked on developing a different proposal for the Citywide Cat Program. This new 2017 proposal (Project Description) is more fully described in the attachment. Among other things, the Project Description applies to all "free-roaming cats," including feral cats and stray cats; implements a substantially modified TNR program; provides funding including funds from the Animal Sterilization Fund to spay or neuter free-roaming cats; and increases the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restriction.

One part of the attachment, listed as Exhibit A to the Project Description, consists of a redline copy of the 2005 feral cat program that is subject to the Injunction. The redline shows the places where the Project Description overlaps with the 2005 feral cat program and shows the differences between the current Project Description and the earlier 2005 feral cat program. As part of the Project Description to be used in the preparation of the EIR, the City intends, after approval of the environmental review, to implement certain elements described in the attachment that were originally subject to the Injunction and undertake the necessary legal actions to dissolve the Injunction.

The City has contracted with a consultant to assist in the preparation of an EIR. Staff has developed the proposed Project Description to evaluate potential environmental impacts and any necessary mitigation measures. The process will also provide opportunities for the public to comment on the EIR.

FISCAL IMPACT

All costs for this project have been approved by the City Council through the budget process and are currently encumbered.

Respectfully submitted,

Brenda F Barnette

Brenda F. Barnette
General Manager

Attachments
c: Margaret Wynne, Office of the Mayor

BOARD OF
ANIMAL SERVICES
COMMISSIONERS

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PRESIDENT

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City of Los Angeles

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BRENDA F. BARNETTE
GENERAL MANAGER

DANA H. BROWN
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

LOUIS P. DEDEAUX
INTERIM ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

Report to the Board of Animal Services Commissioners

MEETING DATE: April 11, 2017 **PREPARED BY:** Brenda Barnette

REPORT DATE: April 7, 2017 **TITLE:** General Manager

SUBJECT: Project Description for Proposed Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report

BOARD ACTION RECOMMENDED:

APPROVE: Recommend that City Council direct appropriate City staff to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) using the attached Project Description for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

BACKGROUND:

In about 2005, the Board of Animal Services Commissioners accepted a proposal from staff to implement a "trap, neuter, return" (TNR) policy for feral cats. The City also distributed vouchers to be used for feral cat spay or neuter surgeries, issued cat trapping permits, and otherwise provided support and referrals to community groups that engage in TNR programs. In June 2008, Urban Wildlands, et al., sued to bar the City from implementing a policy for feral cats without first completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental review. The Superior Court entered its final judgment and permanent injunction (Injunction) in January 2010, prohibiting, among other things, the City from implementing a TNR program for feral cats until it had concluded an appropriate environmental review pursuant to CEQA (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS115483). In March 2010, the court issued a stipulated order as clarification to the Injunction.

In October 2013, the City issued a "Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Citywide Cat Program." The City ultimately decided not to proceed with the 2013 Citywide Cat Program and Mitigated Negative Declaration, and instead

worked on modifying the proposal for the Citywide Cat Program and proceeding with a new environmental review.

Since then, the City has worked on developing a different proposal for the Citywide Cat Program. This new 2017 proposal (Project Description) is more fully described in the attachment. Among other things, the Project Description applies to all "free-roaming cats," including feral cats and stray cats; implements a substantially modified TNR program; provides funding including funds from the Animal Sterilization Fund to spay or neuter free-roaming cats; and increases the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restriction.

To be clear, the Department is not requesting the Board to approve the Project Description for implementation. The Department is requesting the Board to recommend that the City Council to direct City staff to prepare an EIR pursuant to CEQA using the attached Project Description.

One part of the attachment, listed as Exhibit A to the Project Description, consists of a redline copy of the 2005 feral cat program that is subject to the Injunction. The redline shows the places where the Project Description overlaps with the 2005 feral cat program and shows the differences between the current Project Description and the earlier 2005 feral cat program. As part of the Project Description to be used in the preparation of the EIR, the City intends, after approval of the environmental review, to implement certain elements described in the attachment that were originally subject to the Injunction and undertake the necessary legal actions to dissolve the Injunction.

The City has contracted with a consultant to assist in the preparation of an EIR. Staff has developed the proposed Project Description to evaluate potential environmental impacts and any necessary mitigation measures. The process will also provide opportunities for the public to comment on the EIR.

Staff is requesting the Board to recommend that City Council prepare an EIR for the proposed Citywide Cat Program using the attached Project Description. The Board recommendation will be transmitted to City Council.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommend that City Council direct appropriate City staff to prepare an EIR using the attached Project Description for the proposed Citywide Cat Program.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

Approved:

Brenda F. Barnette

Brenda F. Barnette, General Manager

ATTACHMENTS:

Citywide Cat Program – Project Description, with Exhibit A to the Project Description with redlines to show changes from the 2005 proposal

BOARD ACTION:

_____	Passed	Disapproved	_____
_____	Passed with noted modifications	Continued	_____
_____	Tabled	New Date	_____

DRAFT

DRAFT PROJECT DESCRIPTION FOR PROPOSED CITYWIDE CAT PROGRAM

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (APRIL 2017)

Definitions for the Citywide Cat Program:

"Department" shall mean the Department of Animal Services.

"Feral cat" shall mean, as provided in California Food & Agriculture Code section 31752.5(a)(2), cats with temperaments that are completely unsocialized, although frightened or injured tame pet cats may appear to be feral.

"Free-roaming cats" shall mean all unowned, roaming cats including feral cats and stray cats.

"Stray cat" shall mean a former pet that is abandoned or has been lost.

"TNR" shall mean trap, neuter, and return. "Neuter" shall include spay and shall mean sterilization. "Return" shall mean returning to the outdoor location where the cat was found.

For the Citywide Cat Program, the City proposes to do the following:

1. Engage in, or provide funds for others to engage in, spaying or neutering free-roaming cats to be returned where they were found.
2. Use City facilities, including community rooms in Department animal shelters, to provide educational programming and allow the free and balanced exchange of information and ideas on any animal related topic including free-roaming cats.
3. Implement a modified version of the TNR program originally proposed in 2005 for free-roaming cats ("Modified TNR Program"). The Modified TNR Program consists of adopting or implementing new ordinances, measures and policies in furtherance of TNR, as follows:
    a. Make findings that:
        i. A large population of free-roaming cats resides in the City of Los Angeles;
        ii. It is impractical, inhumane and not cost-effective to attempt to exterminate such populations;
        iii. There exists in the city a large number of individuals and organizations implementing the practice known as Trap-Neuter-Return, where free-roaming cats are humanely trapped, then sterilized and vaccinated, then returned to their colony and cared for until the end of their natural life; and
        iv. Such practice is the most effective way to address this problem and to achieve, in time, the goal of No More Homeless Cats and Saving Animals' Lives.
    b. Based upon these findings, declare that TNR is deemed to be the preferred method of dealing with free-roaming cat populations as the City's official policy.
    c. Implement collaborations, as follows:
        i. Establish collaborative relationships with organizations experienced with and engaged in TNR to share information and resources.
        ii. Train appropriate Animal Service Center staff on the basics and benefits of TNR after implementation. A number of different groups have offered to put on training programs for the staff on TNR. Trained staff can assist staff and the public with any questions they have regarding TNR.
    d. Utilize Animal Service Centers, as follows:

i. Develop TNR informational fliers in English and Spanish and any other language deemed needed;
ii. Work with TNR groups to develop literature on TNR to be made available at locations throughout the Animal Service Centers and Department website; and
iii. Use the Service Centers as locations for TNR training for residentsinterested in learning how to TNR or groups involved with TNR in any way who seek to use the Service Centers' meeting space.

e. Implement outreach, as follows:
   i. Once the program is approved, the Department website will display TNR information to advise the public and will also include links to other sites such as Best Friends Catnippers, Feral Cat Caretakers Coalition, Actors & Others for Animals, Feral Cat Alliance, Alley Cat Allies, etc. for more detailed information on TNR; and
   ii. Directly refer the public to other organizations for information on TNR.

f. Approach residents complaints, as follows:
   i. Implement Phase I as soon as possible, to comply with the following:
      1. If a member of the public contacts the Department, and complains about free-roaming cats, the Department will get their name, address, and phone number.
      2. Advise the caller that the Department may not always be able to pick up stray cats;
      3. Advise the caller about TNR and its benefits;
      4. Encourage the callers to speak with their neighbors to determine if anyone owns the cats and how the TNR program can help their neighborhood;
      5. Determine why the member of the public wants the cat removed and what the exact problem is;
      6. Send the caller literature or direct the caller to the Department website to find a list of TNR groups they can contact for additional assistance and services;
      7. Encourage trapping of free-roaming cats to bring to the shelter primarily for the following reasons: the cat is injured, sick, has bitten someone, the cat's welfare is in jeopardy, there is a public health hazard, or the potential of harm to people or companion animals;
      8. Make a strong effort to help the caller find a solution to the problem without bringing the cat to the Department through sharing resources and ideas as well as collaboration with other organizations; and
      9. If a free-roaming cat is brought in to the shelter, contact rescue groups and groups experienced with and engaged in TNR and make every effort to release the cat to the organization's or owner's authorized representative. If they are unable to come in for the cat, it may be euthanized.
   ii. Implement Phase II as staffing allows: Coordinate and issue free-roaming cat spay/neuter vouchers, and actively collaborate with organizations experienced with and engaged in TNR on day-to-day matters.

g. Find that the above Modified TNR Program is reflected in Exhibit A, which is the redline modification of the June 2005 Report that was submitted to the Board of Animal Services

Commissioners in conjunction with the proposed adoption of TNR as the City's official policy.

4. Undertake other actions related to the Modified TNR Program, as follows:
    a. Promote TNR for free-roaming cats and assist upon request third parties to carry out the Modified TNR Program, including the following:
        i. Assist or provide incentives for, or otherwise facilitate the capture, sterilization and release of free-roaming cat[s];
        ii. Provide discounts or discount vouchers for spay or neuter surgeries for free-roaming cats;
        iii. Release free-roaming cats from shelters to TNR groups or individuals (consistent with the Modified TNR Program);
        iv. [intentionally omitted]
        v. Develop or distribute literature on the Modified TNR Program (i.e., material distributed to the public that specifically focuses on TNR programs such as public outreach by means of fliers that invite persons to engage in TNR or material inviting the public to attend TNR seminars, etc.) or by conducting public outreach on the Modified TNR Program using press releases, fliers or other media.
    b. Waive cat trap rental fees or security deposits for TNR groups or individuals pursuant to Los Angeles Municipal Code section 53.69(b).
    c. [intentionally omitted]
    d. [intentionally omitted]
    e. Refer complaints about free-roaming cats to TNR groups or individuals who engage in TNR when feasible.
5. Adopt the following changes to the City's codes:
    a. Modify Section 5.199 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code to allow the Animal Sterilization Fund to be used to spay or neuter free-roaming cats.
    b. Allow an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions by: (i) changing the definition of "Cat Kennel" in Section 53.00 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code by revising the definition from "four or more cats" to "six or more cats"; and (ii) adding that if a person owns one to three cats, the cats may be indoor, indoor/outdoor, or outdoor; and if the owned cats exceed three, all four or five of the owned cats shall be maintained solely indoors and must be spayed or neutered and microchipped.

The City does not propose to do the following as part of the Citywide Cat Program without further environmental review:

1. Implement any activity marked in strikeout in Exhibit A, unless expressly set forth herein.
2. Interfere with or discourage any City officials or land managers' attempt to enforce any laws or regulations that relate to feral cats and feral cat colonies.
3. Refuse to issue traps for capturing nuisance feral cats, for example, by demanding that injury to pets or damage to property is demonstrated.
4. Refuse to accept trapped feral cats.

DRAFT

~~BOARD OF ANIMAL SERVICES COMMISSIONERS~~

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~~PRESIDENT~~

~~ALEXANDER F. RUBALCAVA~~
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~~JAMES K. HAHN~~
~~MAYOR~~

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~~GUERDON H. STUCKEY~~
~~GENERAL MANAGER~~

~~Date of Commission Meeting: June 27, 2005~~

~~Date of Report: June 20, 2005~~

Report of the General Manager

Subject: **PROPOSED MODIFIED TRAP, NEUTER, AND RETURN (TNR) ~~POLICY~~PROGRAM – REVISED 2017**

Recommendation:

That the City of Los Angeles, through its Board of Animal Services Commissioners ~~(Commission)~~and the City Council, accepts the Department of Animal Services' (Department) proposal to implement a Modified Trap, Neuter, and Return (TNR) ~~policy~~program as part of the Citywide Cat Program (2017). The Department finds that (i) a large population of ~~homeless and stray (feral)~~free-roaming cats resides in the City of Los Angeles, ~~(ii) that the interests of humane treatment of animals, public safety and preservation of natural habitats dictates that no cat should live outside of a domestic home,~~ (ii~~i~~) that it is impractical, inhumane and not cost-effective to attempt to exterminate such populations, (iv~~i~~ii) that there exists in the city a large number of individuals and organizations implementing the practice known as Trap-Neuter-Return, where ~~feral~~ free-roaming cats are humanely trapped, then sterilized and vaccinated, then returned to their colony and cared for until the end of their natural life, and (iv) that such practice is the most effective way to address this problem and to achieve, in time, the goal of No More Homeless Cats and Saving Animals' Lives.

Based upon these findings, the ~~Commission~~ City does hereby declare that TNR is deemed to be the preferred method of dealing with ~~feral~~ free-roaming cat populations as its official policy.

Summary:

~~Below is a draft of the preliminary TNR policy for discussion.~~
COLLABORATIONS

Collaborative relationships have been established with organizations experienced with and engaged in TNR to share information~~,~~ and resources~~, and personnel. This includes working together on TNR implementation and outreach.~~

~~STAFF~~

~~All~~ Appropriate Animal Service Center staff will be trained on the basics and benefits of TNR ~~within 30 days of~~ after implementation. A number of different groups have offered to put on training for the staff on TNR. ~~As staffing levels increase, we will have one person at each shelter that will be the TNR Liaison. This person~~ Trained staff can assist staff and the public with any questions they have regarding TNR. ~~It is hoped that once the new shelters are online that this person may be dedicated solely to doing this function. In addition, this person could be responsible for follow up telephone calls to the public and assisting in coordination with TNR groups. In addition, it is the Department's recommendation that the City of Los Angeles purchase additional traps for issuance to our TNR partners and the public. In the future, the TNR Liaison could also be responsible for the coordination of the issuance of shelter traps and training.~~

ANIMAL SERVICE CENTERS

We will develop TNR informational fliers in English and Spanish and any other language deemed needed. We will work with TNR groups to develop literature on TNR to be made available at locations throughout the ~~animal~~ Animal ~~service~~ Service ~~centers~~Centers and Department website. ~~In addition, we have ordered TNR videotapes to add to the list of tapes that will be shown throughout the day on a continuous loop in the lobbies.~~ The Service Centers ~~will~~ may also be used as locations for TNR training for ~~citizens~~ residents interested in learning how to TNR or

groups involved with TNR in any way who seek to use our meeting space.

OUTREACH

~~We will have a media release and news conference on this issue possibly including participation by the new Mayor. We will develop our TNR informational fliers in English and Spanish (actively working on them as of today). We will have one that is a color tri-fold and one that is a one-page information sheet. Upon approval, they will be distributed to the Animal Service Centers, City Hall, Council Offices, libraries, neighborhood councils, veterinary offices, etc.~~ Once the ~~policy~~ program is approved, the website will ~~prominently~~ display TNR, not only advising the public on it but also will include links to other sites such as Best Friends Catnippers, Feral Cat Caretakers Coalition, Actors & Others for Animals, Feral Cat Alliance, Alley Cat Allies, etc. for more detailed information on TNR. And we may directly refer the public to other organizations for information on TNR.~~We will also change the IVR to include a section entitled, "if you are having a problem with a stray or feral cat" which would lead into a push button explanation of TNR and what the citizen can do to help themselves. We will create a TNR educational insert for submission to be placed into DWP bills. We will contact internal City publications such as the Alive Magazine, and other Department's newsletters to have TNR educational informational articles placed in them. We will also arrange with the CAO's office to have an educational information flier attached to all City of Los Angeles employee paychecks.~~

~~TRAPPING PERMITS~~

~~TNR Collaborators will apply for a yearly trapping permit that would be good anywhere in the City of Los Angeles. In addition the permit would cover any members or satellites of the group. TNR Collaborators card would exempt them from the regular trapping permit requirements. Regular citizens not working through a TNR Collaborators would still be required to comply with the trapping permit requirements. In addition, for the purposes of TNR we should charge only the $50.00 deposit and not the $5.00 per day fee, with the understanding that the trap must be returned in a week.~~

~~FERAL CAT VOUCHERS~~

~~The Feral Cat Voucher Program needs to continue. We need to increase the number of vouchers we print and find additional money to do so. We should also look into increasing the funding for~~

~~these vouchers to $50.00. We should allow anyone to utilize the free vouchers for feral cats that they are caring for. Also we want to utilize the mobile van on certain dates in targeted areas to do nothing but feral cats. We will also attempt to devote some of our personnel resources to recruiting more veterinarians to accept feral cat vouchers.~~

~~CITIZEN~~ RESIDENT COMPLAINTS

We envision approaching this in two phases:

Phase 1 - Implement ~~Immediately~~ as soon as possible: If a member of the public ~~calls in~~contacts us, and complains about ~~stray/feral~~free-roaming cats, we get their name, address, and phone number. They are then advised that we ~~do~~ may not always be able to pick up stray cats. We advise ~~them of the~~about TNR ~~policy~~ and the benefits of it. We need to encourage ~~them~~ the callers to speak with the neighbors to determine if anyone owns the cats and how the TNR program can help their neighborhood. We need to determine why they want the cat removed and what the exact problem is. We send them literature or direct them to our website to find ~~including~~ a list of TNR groups they can contact for additional assistance and services. ~~Then we need to follow up with the citizen to determine if the problem is resolved. According to the TNR Collaborators they have good success at getting people to do this.~~

The ~~policy~~ program would ~~not allow for~~encourage trapping of ~~feral~~ free-roaming cats ~~for~~ to bring~~ing them in~~to the shelter ~~unless there were very~~primarily for specific reasons. These reasons ~~which~~ include the cat is injured, sick, has bitten someone, or the cat's welfare is in jeopardy, there is a public health hazard, or real harm to people or companion animals. Instead, we will make a strong effort to help the resident find a solution to the problem without bringing the cat to the Department through sharing resources and ideas as well as collaboration with other organizations.

If a ~~feral~~ free-roaming cat is brought in to the shelter our policy will be to contact rescue groups and ~~the TNR Collaborators~~groups experienced with and engaged in TNR to make every effort to release the cat to the organization's or owner's authorized representative. ~~place the feral cat in new surroundings, whenever possible.~~ If they are unable to come in for the cat, it may be euthanized.

Phase 2 - ~~Implemenent in late 2006~~To follow as staffing allows: ~~It is anticipated that Phase 2 will become a reality once the new facilities are opened and proper staffing levels are attained. We~~

~~should then move as soon as possible into a more pro-active role in implementing TNR, such as by (a) issuing and responding to formal applications for TNR services, (b) coordinating the issuance of feral cat vouchers, (c) educating citizens in TNR and providing trap training, (d) loaning out or renting traps, and otherwise actively collaborating with TNR Collaborators on day-to-day matters.~~We will be coordinating and issuing free-roaming cat spay/neuter vouchers, and otherwise actively collaborating with organizations experienced with and engaged in TNR on day-to-day matters.

~~VETERINARY PROCEDURES~~

~~In the future, we envision that once the new facilities are open we can utilize our own Spay and Neuter Clinics for the spay/neutering of feral cats brought in by citizens. If they are willing to do the legwork, we can provide the spay/neuter at no cost.~~

~~CHANGES IN LAWS~~

~~After reviewing various municipal codes it appears that some may need to be eventually amended, however, this should in no way be an impediment to moving forward on the TNR Policy.~~

~~SEC. 53.00. DEFINITIONS.~~
~~For the purpose of this article, the following words and phrases are defined and shall be construed as hereinafter set out unless it shall be apparent from the context that a different meaning is intended.~~

~~"Cat Kennel" shall mean any lot, building, structure, enclosure, or premises, where four or more cats are kept or maintained for any purpose. (Amended by Ord. No. 162,538, Eff. 8/27/87.)~~

~~**The ordinance could be amended to indicate that in the case of TNR, this should not apply.**~~

~~SEC. 53.15.2. BREEDING AND TRANSFER OF DOGS AND CATS.~~
~~(a) Animal Ownership: Animal Owner, for purposes of this section, shall mean any person harboring, keeping or providing care or sustenance to a domestic animal for 30 or more consecutive days on property which he/she owns, rents or leases. Such a person shall be subject to the requirements of this chapter. This definition does not apply to government agencies, animal rescue~~

~~organizations which have demonstrated to the Department that they have implemented an ongoing spay/neuter program as well as an adoption program, or humane societies or societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals if such societies are incorporated under the provisions of California Corporations Code Section 10400 and the Nonprofit Public Benefit.~~

~~**The ordinance does not need to be changed since there is already an exemption. This definition does not apply to government agencies, animal rescue organizations which have demonstrated to the Department that they have implemented an ongoing spay/neuter program as well as an adoption program, or humane societies or societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals if such societies are incorporated under the provisions of California Corporations Code Section 10400 and the Nonprofit Public Benefit. We will consider anyone partnering with us for the purposes of TNR to be exempted as long as the animals are spayed/neutered.**~~

~~SEC. 53.06.3. TRAPPING – PERMIT REQUIRED.~~

~~**The Department does not need to change this law.**~~

~~SEC. 53.06.5. FEEDING OF NON-DOMESTICATED MAMMALIAN PREDATORS PROHIBITED. (Amended by Ord. No. 175,383, Eff. 9/14/03.)~~
~~(a) No person shall feed or in any manner provide food or cause to be fed any non-domesticated mammalian predator including, but not limited to, coyotes, foxes, possums, raccoons and skunks.~~

~~**This does not apply to stray/feral cats. No change is necessary.**~~

~~SEC. 53.09. STRAY ANIMALS. NOTICE REQUIRED~~

~~**The Department does not believe this section applies to TNR.**~~

Fiscal Impact:

Unknown at this time.

~~Board Action Required: The Commission adopts TNR as the Department's policy for dealing with feral cats. The Commission directs staff to continue to formulate the policy and collaborate with the TNR experts who have come forward to volunteer their time and expertise to help resolve the applicable details, procedures, and protocols. The Commission request that a formal presentation on implementation be presented for a vote on the date of their choice.~~

~~Passed~~

~~Passed with noted modifications~~

~~Disapproved~~ ~~Tabled~~ ~~New Date~~

Appendix E

Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report
EMFAC Calculations

calendar_year	vehicle_clas	Emission speed_time	G/mi ROG	g/mi CO	g/mi NOX	g/mi SOX	g/mi PM10	g/mi PM2.5	g/mi CO2	g/mi CH4
2018	NonTruck	35	0.03671	1.412693	0.114077	0.002993	0.047336	0.019818	300.3479	0.016573
2019	NonTruck	35	0.032116	1.276465	0.098423	0.002912	0.0473	0.01978	292.5534	0.015715
2020	NonTruck	35	0.028687	1.167402	0.08486	0.002828	0.047213	0.019696	284.4176	0.014983

Year	Activity	Annual Vouchers	Annual One-Way Trips per Voucher	Annual One-Way Trips Total	Annual Visit Days (6-Day Business Week and excluding Holidays)	Avg Daily One-Way Trips	One-Way Trip Length (mi)	Avg Daily VMT (mi)	ROG (lb/day)	CO (lb/day)	NOX (lb/day)	SOX (lb/day)	PM10 (lb/day)	PM2.5 (lb/day)	CO2 (MT/year)	CH4 (MT/year)	CO2e (MT/year)
2018	Service Center Visit	20,000	7	140000	300	467	10	4670	0.38	14.54	1.17	0.03	0.49	0.20	420.79	0.04	421.80
2019	Service Center Visit	20,000	7	140000	300	467	10	4670	0.33	13.14	1.01	0.03	0.49	0.20	409.87	0.03	410.83
2020	Service Center Visit	20,000	7	140000	300	467	10	4670	0.30	12.02	0.87	0.03	0.49	0.20	398.47	0.03	399.38

calendar year	season month	sub area	vehicle class	temperature	relative humidity	process	speed time	pollutant	emission rate
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	CO	1.412693
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	NOx	0.114077
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	SOx	0.002993
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	ROG	0.03671
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	CO2	300.3479
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	CH4	0.016573
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	PM10	0.001948
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	PM2_5	0.001801
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	CO	1.314592
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	NOx	0.109952
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	SOx	0.002895
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	ROG	0.032246
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	CO2	290.5995
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	CH4	0.014835
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	PM10	0.001709
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	PM2_5	0.00158
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	CO	1.23406
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	NOx	0.107823
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	SOx	0.002902
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	ROG	0.02976
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	CO2	291.3732
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	CH4	0.013644
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	PM10	0.00158
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	PM2_5	0.001462
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	5	NOx	0.000382
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	10	NOx	0.000525
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	20	NOx	0.000808
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	30	NOx	0.001087
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	40	NOx	0.001362
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	50	NOx	0.001633
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	60	NOx	0.001899
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	120	NOx	0.003412
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	180	NOx	0.004776
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	240	NOx	0.005992
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	300	NOx	0.007059
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	360	NOx	0.007978
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	420	NOx	0.008749
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	480	NOx	0.009371
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	540	NOx	0.009845
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	600	NOx	0.01017
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	660	NOx	0.010347
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	720	NOx	0.010375
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	9999	NOx	0.010375
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	CO	0.283116
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	NOx	0.061511
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	SOx	0.000102
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	ROG	0.049883
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	CO2	9.587546
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	CH4	0.01056
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	PM10	0.00025
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	PM2_5	0.000232
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	CO	0.499772

calendar year	season month	sub area	vehicle class	temperature	relative humidity	process	speed time	pollutant	emission rate
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	NOx	0.114768
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	SOx	0.00012
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	ROG	0.09077
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	CO2	10.93606
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	CH4	0.01812
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	PM10	0.000426
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	PM2_5	0.000394
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	CO	0.923167
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	NOx	0.219885
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	SOx	0.00016
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	ROG	0.171451
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	CO2	14.00267
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	CH4	0.031834
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	PM10	0.000765
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	PM2_5	0.000705
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	CO	1.333337
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	NOx	0.323138
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	SOx	0.000204
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	ROG	0.250678
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	CO2	17.56204
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	CH4	0.044529
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	PM10	0.001087
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	PM2_5	0.001001
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	CO	1.730283
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	NOx	0.424529
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	SOx	0.000254
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	ROG	0.32845
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	CO2	21.61418
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	CH4	0.056566
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	PM10	0.001391
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	PM2_5	0.00128
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	CO	2.10817
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	NOx	0.499351
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	SOx	0.000307
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	ROG	0.397215
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	CO2	26.15907
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	CH4	0.066839
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	PM10	0.001677
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	PM2_5	0.001543
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	CO	2.451186
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	NOx	0.542467
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	SOx	0.000364
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	ROG	0.438813
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	CO2	31.19673
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	CH4	0.072589
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	PM10	0.001945
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	PM2_5	0.001789
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	CO	3.113033
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	NOx	0.570511
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	SOx	0.000773
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	ROG	0.538264
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	CO2	70.73166

calendar year	season month	sub area	vehicle class	temperature	relative humidity	process	speed time	pollutant	emission rate
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	CH4	0.085376
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	PM10	0.003068
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	PM2_5	0.002823
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	CO	4.593321
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	NOx	0.533453
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	SOx	0.000897
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	ROG	0.681001
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	CO2	80.39682
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	CH4	0.104753
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	PM10	0.003382
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	PM2_5	0.003112
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	CO	4.984324
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	NOx	0.50865
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	SOx	0.001
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	ROG	0.710909
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	CO2	90.00358
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	CH4	0.108515
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	PM10	0.003665
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	PM2_5	0.003373
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	CO	5.340538
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	NOx	0.483966
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	SOx	0.001102
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	ROG	0.738654
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	CO2	99.55194
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	CH4	0.112009
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	PM10	0.003916
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	PM2_5	0.003604
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	CO	5.661963
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	NOx	0.459401
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	SOx	0.001202
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	ROG	0.764234
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	CO2	109.0419
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	CH4	0.115241
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	PM10	0.004135
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	PM2_5	0.003806
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	CO	5.948597
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	NOx	0.434956
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	SOx	0.001302
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	ROG	0.78765
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	CO2	118.4735
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	CH4	0.118216
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	PM10	0.004323
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	PM2_5	0.003979
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	CO	6.200443
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	NOx	0.41063
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	SOx	0.0014
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	ROG	0.808902
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	CO2	127.8466
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	CH4	0.120936
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	PM10	0.004479
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	PM2_5	0.004124
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	CO	6.417498

calendar year	season month	sub area	vehicle class	temperature	relative humidity	process	speed time	pollutant	emission rate
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	NOx	0.386423
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	SOx	0.001497
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	ROG	0.82799
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	CO2	137.1614
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	CH4	0.123404
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	PM10	0.004604
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	PM2_5	0.004239
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	CO	6.599764
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	NOx	0.362335
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	SOx	0.001593
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	ROG	0.844913
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	CO2	146.4177
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	CH4	0.125622
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	PM10	0.004697
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	PM2_5	0.004324
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	CO	6.747241
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	NOx	0.338367
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	SOx	0.001687
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	ROG	0.859672
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	CO2	155.6157
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	CH4	0.127591
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	PM10	0.004759
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	PM2_5	0.004381
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	CO	6.859912
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	NOx	0.314606
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	SOx	0.001781
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	ROG	0.873693
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	CO2	164.7802
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	CH4	0.12948
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	PM10	0.00479
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	PM2_5	0.00441
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		HOTSOAK		ROG	0.133676
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		HOTSOAK		CH4	0.021842
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		RUNLOSS		ROG	1.754833
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		RUNLOSS		CH4	0.25043
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		PRESTLOSS		ROG	0.030201
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		PRESTLOSS		CH4	0.006083
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		MDRESTLOSS		ROG	0.002287
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		MDRESTLOSS		CH4	0.000642
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		PDIURN		ROG	0.059064
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		PDIURN		CH4	0.010545
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		MDDIURN		ROG	0.004803
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		MDDIURN		CH4	0.001175
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		CO	43.62317
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		NOx	63.12224
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		SOx	0.064236
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		ROG	5.201562
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		CO2	6624.666
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		CH4	0.533701
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		PM10	0.216386
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		PM2_5	0.207026
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			PMTW		PM10	0.008039

calendar year	season month	sub area	vehicle class	temperature	relative humidity	process	speed time	pollutant	emission rate
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			PMTW		PM2_5	0.00201
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			PMBW		PM10	0.03735
2018	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			PMBW		PM2_5	0.016007
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	CO	1.276465
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	NOx	0.098423
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	SOx	0.002912
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	ROG	0.032116
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	CO2	292.5534
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	CH4	0.015715
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	PM10	0.001905
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	PM2_5	0.00176
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	CO	1.188061
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	NOx	0.094766
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	SOx	0.002817
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	ROG	0.028192
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	CO2	283.046
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	CH4	0.014171
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	PM10	0.001669
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	PM2_5	0.001543
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	CO	1.115185
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	NOx	0.092855
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	SOx	0.002824
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	ROG	0.026007
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	CO2	283.7841
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	CH4	0.013101
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	PM10	0.001542
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	PM2_5	0.001426
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	5	NOx	0.000419
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	10	NOx	0.000576
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	20	NOx	0.000886
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	30	NOx	0.001192
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	40	NOx	0.001493
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	50	NOx	0.00179
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	60	NOx	0.002082
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	120	NOx	0.00374
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	180	NOx	0.005236
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	240	NOx	0.006569
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	300	NOx	0.007739
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	360	NOx	0.008746
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	420	NOx	0.009591
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	480	NOx	0.010273
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	540	NOx	0.010792
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	600	NOx	0.011149
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	660	NOx	0.011343
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	720	NOx	0.011374
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	9999	NOx	0.011374
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	CO	0.265334
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	NOx	0.055518
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	SOx	9.91E-05
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	ROG	0.044919
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	CO2	9.36953
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	CH4	0.009667

calendar year	season month	sub area	vehicle class	temperature	relative humidity	process	speed time	pollutant	emission rate
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	PM10	0.000223
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	PM2_5	0.000206
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	CO	0.4765
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	NOx	0.104185
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	SOx	0.000117
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	ROG	0.08226
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	CO2	10.65741
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	CH4	0.016662
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	PM10	0.000399
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	PM2_5	0.000368
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	CO	0.890484
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	NOx	0.200325
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	SOx	0.000155
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	ROG	0.156387
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	CO2	13.59824
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	CH4	0.02943
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	PM10	0.000737
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	PM2_5	0.000679
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	CO	1.293336
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	NOx	0.294874
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	SOx	0.000198
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	ROG	0.229773
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	CO2	17.02584
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	CH4	0.041344
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	PM10	0.001058
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	PM2_5	0.000973
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	CO	1.685056
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	NOx	0.387832
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	SOx	0.000245
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	ROG	0.302417
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	CO2	20.94022
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	CH4	0.052731
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	PM10	0.001361
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	PM2_5	0.001252
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	CO	2.060609
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	NOx	0.458441
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	SOx	0.000297
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	ROG	0.366396
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	CO2	25.34136
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	CH4	0.062405
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	PM10	0.001647
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	PM2_5	0.001515
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	CO	2.405968
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	NOx	0.501537
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	SOx	0.000353
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	ROG	0.402948
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	CO2	30.22928
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	CH4	0.067491
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	PM10	0.001915
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	PM2_5	0.001762
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	CO	3.04162
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	NOx	0.528928

calendar year	season month	sub area	vehicle class	temperature	relative humidity	process	speed time	pollutant	emission rate
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	SOx	0.000751
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	ROG	0.488518
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	CO2	68.85812
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	CH4	0.078519
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	PM10	0.003037
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	PM2_5	0.002794
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	CO	4.465909
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	NOx	0.492259
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	SOx	0.000871
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	ROG	0.617634
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	CO2	78.24794
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	CH4	0.096276
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	PM10	0.003352
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	PM2_5	0.003084
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	CO	4.820611
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	NOx	0.467377
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	SOx	0.000971
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	ROG	0.643796
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	CO2	87.58823
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	CH4	0.099592
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	PM10	0.003634
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	PM2_5	0.003343
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	CO	5.144809
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	NOx	0.44297
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	SOx	0.00107
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	ROG	0.668186
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	CO2	96.87897
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	CH4	0.10269
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	PM10	0.003884
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	PM2_5	0.003574
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	CO	5.438502
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	NOx	0.419038
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	SOx	0.001167
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	ROG	0.690802
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	CO2	106.1202
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	CH4	0.105576
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	PM10	0.004102
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	PM2_5	0.003775
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	CO	5.70169
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	NOx	0.395581
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	SOx	0.001264
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	ROG	0.711645
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	CO2	115.3118
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	CH4	0.108252
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	PM10	0.004288
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	PM2_5	0.003946
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	CO	5.934375
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	NOx	0.372599
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	SOx	0.001359
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	ROG	0.730715
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	CO2	124.4539
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	CH4	0.110722

calendar year	season month	sub area	vehicle class	temperature	relative humidity	process	speed time	pollutant	emission rate
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	PM10	0.004442
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	PM2_5	0.004087
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	CO	6.136554
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	NOx	0.350091
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	SOx	0.001454
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	ROG	0.748012
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	CO2	133.5465
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	CH4	0.112988
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	PM10	0.004563
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	PM2_5	0.004199
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	CO	6.308229
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	NOx	0.328059
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	SOx	0.001547
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	ROG	0.763536
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	CO2	142.5896
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	CH4	0.11505
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	PM10	0.004653
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	PM2_5	0.004281
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	CO	6.4494
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	NOx	0.306502
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	SOx	0.00164
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	ROG	0.777287
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	CO2	151.5831
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	CH4	0.116909
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	PM10	0.00471
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	PM2_5	0.004334
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	CO	6.559099
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	NOx	0.285421
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	SOx	0.001731
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	ROG	0.790504
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	CO2	160.5482
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	CH4	0.118714
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	PM10	0.004736
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	PM2_5	0.004358
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		HOTSOAK		ROG	0.124393
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		HOTSOAK		CH4	0.020454
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		RUNLOSS		ROG	1.644361
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		RUNLOSS		CH4	0.237013
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		PRESTLOSS		ROG	0.028446
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		PRESTLOSS		CH4	0.005763
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		MDRESTLOSS		ROG	0.002146
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		MDRESTLOSS		CH4	0.000605
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		PDIURN		ROG	0.054766
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		PDIURN		CH4	0.009847
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		MDDIURN		ROG	0.004433
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		MDDIURN		CH4	0.001091
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		CO	44.97286
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		NOx	60.19338
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		SOx	0.063794
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		ROG	5.249426
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		CO2	6573.723
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		CH4	0.551477

calendar year	season month	sub area	vehicle class	temperature	relative humidity	process	speed time	pollutant	emission rate
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		PM10	0.181723
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		PM2_5	0.173862
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			PMTW		PM10	0.008038
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			PMTW		PM2_5	0.00201
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			PMBW		PM10	0.037357
2019	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			PMBW		PM2_5	0.01601
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	CO	1.167402
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	NOx	0.08486
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	SOx	0.002828
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	ROG	0.028687
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	CO2	284.4176
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	CH4	0.014983
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	PM10	0.001812
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	35	PM2_5	0.001673
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	CO	1.086964
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	NOx	0.081622
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	SOx	0.002736
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	ROG	0.02519
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	CO2	275.1636
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	CH4	0.013648
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	PM10	0.001587
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	40	PM2_5	0.001466
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	CO	1.020531
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	NOx	0.079919
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	SOx	0.002743
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	ROG	0.023248
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	CO2	275.867
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	CH4	0.012714
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	PM10	0.001466
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65	72	RUNEX	45	PM2_5	0.001355
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	5	NOx	0.000461
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	10	NOx	0.000634
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	20	NOx	0.000976
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	30	NOx	0.001313
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	40	NOx	0.001645
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	50	NOx	0.001972
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	60	NOx	0.002293
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	120	NOx	0.00412
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	180	NOx	0.005768
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	240	NOx	0.007236
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	300	NOx	0.008525
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	360	NOx	0.009635
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	420	NOx	0.010565
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	480	NOx	0.011317
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	540	NOx	0.011889
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	600	NOx	0.012282
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	660	NOx	0.012495
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	720	NOx	0.01253
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			STREX	9999	NOx	0.01253
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	CO	0.255063
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	NOx	0.050471
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	SOx	9.67E-05

calendar year	season month	sub area	vehicle class	temperature	relative humidity	process	speed time	pollutant	emission rate
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	ROG	0.04107
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	CO2	9.155081
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	CH4	0.008932
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	PM10	0.000208
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	5	PM2_5	0.000192
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	CO	0.459952
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	NOx	0.094953
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	SOx	0.000113
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	ROG	0.075118
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	CO2	10.38776
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	CH4	0.015396
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	PM10	0.000376
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	10	PM2_5	0.000347
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	CO	0.862936
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	NOx	0.182886
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	SOx	0.00015
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	ROG	0.143152
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	CO2	13.21197
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	CH4	0.027271
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	PM10	0.000701
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	20	PM2_5	0.000645
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	CO	1.256863
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	NOx	0.269444
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	SOx	0.000192
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	ROG	0.211105
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	CO2	16.51464
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	CH4	0.038448
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	PM10	0.001009
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	30	PM2_5	0.000929
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	CO	1.641732
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	NOx	0.354627
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	SOx	0.000238
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	ROG	0.278978
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	CO2	20.29578
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	CH4	0.049222
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	PM10	0.001301
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	40	PM2_5	0.001197
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	CO	2.013257
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	NOx	0.421145
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	SOx	0.000288
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	ROG	0.338462
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	CO2	24.55538
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	CH4	0.05832
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	PM10	0.001577
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	50	PM2_5	0.00145
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	CO	2.359119
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	NOx	0.463778
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	SOx	0.000342
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	ROG	0.370502
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	CO2	29.29345
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	CH4	0.062808
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	PM10	0.001836

calendar year	season month	sub area	vehicle class	temperature	relative humidity	process	speed time	pollutant	emission rate
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	60	PM2_5	0.001689
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	CO	2.968257
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	NOx	0.490141
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	SOx	0.000729
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	ROG	0.443863
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	CO2	66.94835
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	CH4	0.072286
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	PM10	0.002927
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	120	PM2_5	0.002692
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	CO	4.342612
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	NOx	0.454181
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	SOx	0.000846
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	ROG	0.560636
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	CO2	76.05373
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	CH4	0.088553
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	PM10	0.003236
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	180	PM2_5	0.002977
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	CO	4.666056
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	NOx	0.429496
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	SOx	0.000942
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	ROG	0.583527
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	CO2	85.11698
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	CH4	0.091476
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	PM10	0.003513
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	240	PM2_5	0.003232
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	CO	4.962526
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	NOx	0.405566
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	SOx	0.001037
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	ROG	0.604991
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	CO2	94.13809
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	CH4	0.094225
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	PM10	0.003758
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	300	PM2_5	0.003457
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	CO	5.232022
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	NOx	0.382391
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	SOx	0.001132
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	ROG	0.625027
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	CO2	103.1171
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	CH4	0.096806
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	PM10	0.003971
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	360	PM2_5	0.003653
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	CO	5.474542
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	NOx	0.359969
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	SOx	0.001225
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	ROG	0.643636
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	CO2	112.0539
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	CH4	0.099219
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	PM10	0.004152
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	420	PM2_5	0.00382
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	CO	5.690088
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	NOx	0.338301
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	SOx	0.001318

calendar year	season month	sub area	vehicle class	temperature	relative humidity	process	speed time	pollutant	emission rate
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	ROG	0.660817
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	CO2	120.9486
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	CH4	0.101469
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	PM10	0.004301
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	480	PM2_5	0.003957
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	CO	5.878659
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	NOx	0.317387
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	SOx	0.00141
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	ROG	0.676572
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	CO2	129.8012
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	CH4	0.103556
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	PM10	0.004417
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	540	PM2_5	0.004064
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	CO	6.040256
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	NOx	0.297228
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	SOx	0.001501
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	ROG	0.690898
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	CO2	138.6116
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	CH4	0.105482
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	PM10	0.004502
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	600	PM2_5	0.004142
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	CO	6.174878
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	NOx	0.277822
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	SOx	0.001591
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	ROG	0.703798
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	CO2	147.3799
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	CH4	0.107246
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	PM10	0.004555
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	660	PM2_5	0.004191
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	CO	6.280693
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	NOx	0.259111
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	SOx	0.00168
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	ROG	0.716346
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	CO2	156.1241
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	CH4	0.10898
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	PM10	0.004577
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		STREX	720	PM2_5	0.004211
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		HOTSOAK		ROG	0.116174
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		HOTSOAK		CH4	0.019209
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		RUNLOSS		ROG	1.551608
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		RUNLOSS		CH4	0.225684
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		PRESTLOSS		ROG	0.026905
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		PRESTLOSS		CH4	0.005477
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		MDRESTLOSS		ROG	0.002022
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		MDRESTLOSS		CH4	0.000573
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		PDIURN		ROG	0.051109
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		PDIURN		CH4	0.009246
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		MDDIURN		ROG	0.004119
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck	65		MDDIURN		CH4	0.00102
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		CO	46.39148
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		NOx	56.84459
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		SOx	0.063312

calendar year	season month	sub area	vehicle class	temperature	relative humidity	process	speed time	pollutant	emission rate
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		ROG	5.300158
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		CO2	6518.5
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		CH4	0.569663
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		PM10	0.147177
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			IDLEX		PM2_5	0.14081
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			PMTW		PM10	0.008038
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			PMTW		PM2_5	0.002009
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			PMBW		PM10	0.037363
2020	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	NonTruck			PMBW		PM2_5	0.016013

Appendix F

Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Memorandum

attorney-client privilege

taha
environmental planners

Technical Memorandum

TO: ICF
555 West 5th Street, Suite 3100
Los Angeles, CA 90013

FROM: Terry A. Hayes Associates Inc.
3535 Hayden Avenue, Suite 350
Culver City, CA 90232

DATE: August 12, 2019

RE: Citywide Cat Program – Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Significance Threshold Justification

Terry A. Hayes Associates Inc. prepared the GHG analysis in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for the Citywide Cats Program document. The L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide does not provide guidance for the review of GHG emissions; consequently, there are no screening criteria available. Therefore, the State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist questions serve as the criteria used in this screening analysis.

Section 15064.4 of the CEQA Guidelines was adopted to assist lead agencies in determining the significance of impacts of GHG emissions. Consistent with developing practice, this section urges lead agencies to quantify GHG emissions of projects where possible and includes language necessary to avoid an implication that a "life-cycle" analysis is required. In addition to quantification, Section 15064.4 recommends consideration of several other qualitative factors that may be used in the determination of significance (i.e., extent to which a project may increase or reduce GHG emissions; whether a project exceeds an applicable significance threshold; and the extent to which a project complies with regulations or requirements adopted to implement a reduction or mitigation of GHGs).

Section 15064.4 does not establish a threshold of significance. Lead agencies are called on to establish significance thresholds for their respective jurisdictions in which a lead agency may appropriately look to thresholds developed by other public agencies, or suggested by other experts, such as the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), as long as any threshold chosen is supported by substantial evidence (See CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7(c)). The CEQA Guidelines amendments also clarify that the effects of GHG emissions are cumulative and should be analyzed in the context of CEQA's requirements for cumulative impact analysis (See CEQA Guidelines Section 15103(f)).

The California Air Resources Board 2017 Scoping Plan recognizes individual projects, "[a]chieving net zero increases in GHG emissions, resulting in no contribution to GHG impacts, may not be feasible or appropriate for every project, however, and the inability of a project to mitigate its GHG emissions to net zero does not imply the project results in a substantial contribution to the cumulatively significant environmental impact of climate change under CEQA." Therefore, it is possible for an individual project to generate GHG emissions without resulting in a significant and unavoidable impact.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) published the Draft Guidance Document – Interim CEQA Greenhouse Gas Significance Threshold in October 2008. The document, which is attached to this memorandum, evaluated the analyses of the CAPCOA White Paper as they applied to GHG emissions within the SCAQMD jurisdiction. The SCAQMD convened a GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Stakeholder Working Group beginning in April of 2008 to examine alternatives for establishing quantitative GHG thresholds within the district's jurisdiction. The Working Group proposed a tiered screening methodology for assessing the potential significance of GHG emissions generated by CEQA projects.

Tier I consisted of determining whether the project qualified for an applicable categorical exemption under CEQA. A vast majority of projects do not qualify for such an exemption. Tier II screening would be based upon examining the project's consistency with a GHG reduction plan, typically included in a local general plan. Under Tier III methodology, the Working Group proposed a 10,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents ($MTCO_2e$) per year threshold for industrial projects and a 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ annual threshold for commercial and residential projects, including mixed-use. The proposed Tier IV screening was based on performance standards, which were outlined in several different options for demonstrating project consistency. The final proposed methodology, Tier V, relates to mitigation and CEQA offsets outlined in the CEQA Guidelines.

The Citywide Cats Program is a unique project that is neither an individual project nor a residential/commercial project. Therefore, the lower of the two quantitative thresholds has been applied to the Project, which is 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year.

Appendix G

Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report
AB 52 Consultation Documentation

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested

☒ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52)** – ***Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2***

☐ **General Plan (SB 18)** - ***Per Government Code § 65352.3.***

Local Action Type:

___ General Plan ___ General Plan Element ___ General Plan Amendment

___ Specific Plan ___ Specific Plan Amendment ___ Pre-planning Outreach Activity

Required Information

Project Title: Citywide Cat Program

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of Los Angeles

Contact Person: Maria Martin

Street Address: 1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600

City: Los Angeles **Zip:** 90015

Phone: 213-485-5753 **Fax:** 213-847-0656

Email: maria.martin@lacity.org

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Los Angeles **City/Community:** Los Angeles

Project Description: See Attachment 1: Project Description.

Additional Request

☐ **Sacred Lands File Search** - ***Required Information:***

USGS Quadrangle Name(s):_____

_____

Township:_____ **Range:**_____ **Section(s):**_____

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request
Native American Heritage Commission

Attachment 1: Project Description
Citywide Cat Program

The City of Los Angeles (City) is proposing to implement a Citywide Cat Program (Proposed Project). The principle components of the Proposed Project would include:

- Funding for spay/neuter of free-roaming cats (e.g., feral and stray)
- Use of City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic including free-roaming cats
- Implementation of a Modified Trap, Neuter, Return ("Modified TNR") program, including:
  - Modified TNR as the City's preferred method of dealing with the free-roaming cat population
  - Implementing related collaborations with organizations
  - Utilizing Animal Services Centers for related informational material and training
  - Implementing related outreach to the public, including addressing residents' complaints
  - Waiving cat trap rental fees
- Adopting changes to the City Administrative and Municipal Codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allow an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions

Per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City will be the Lead Agency.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710

May 18, 2017

Maria Martin
City of Los Angeles

Sent by E-mail: maria.martin@lacity.org

RE: Proposed Citywide Cat Program, City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Martin:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent of the reference codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

> **Within 14 days** of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

   - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
   - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
   - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
   - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
   - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measurers.

  All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for pubic disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. The request form can be found at http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Sacred-Lands-File-NA-Contact-Form.pdf.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand well help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Los Angeles County
5/18/2017

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626)286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951)807-0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
23453 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (626) 676 - 1184
palmsprings9@yahoo.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 6097.98 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Citywide Cat Program, Los Angeles County.

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GARY LEE MOORE, PE, ENV SP
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

May 26, 2017

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
PO Box 221838
Newhall, CA 91322

Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake the Citywide Cat Program Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

Dear Chairperson Valenzuela:

This letter serves to inform you that the City of Los Angeles (City) has decided to undertake the following project: Citywide Cat Program (proposed project). Please note that this is a citywide program and it does not include any physical construction of buildings/structures, earth movement, etc.

Below, please find a brief description of the proposed project, a map showing the project location, and the name of our project point of contact, pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (d). As you will note, Attachment 1 contains the Detailed Project Description, and Attachment 2 contains the Project Location Map.

Proposed Project

The City is proposing to implement a Citywide Cat Program (proposed project). The principal/key components of the proposed project include:

- Funding for spay/neuter of free-roaming cats (e.g., feral and stray)
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- Utilizing Animal Services Centers for related informational material and training
- Implementing related outreach to the public, including addressing residents' complaints
- Waiving cat trap rental fees

- Adopting changes to the City Administrative and Municipal Codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allow an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions

Per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City will be the Lead Agency.

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), if you would like to consult on the proposed project, please notify the City in writing within 30 days from the receipt of this letter. Please email your request to Maria.Martin@lacity.org or by mail to:

Maria Martin, Group Manger
Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

If you have any questions, please contact me directly at (213) 485-5753 or Maria.Martin@lacity.org.

Sincerely,

M E Martin

Maria E. Martin
Group Manager
Environmental Management Group

Attachments:
Attachment 1- Detailed Project Description
Attachment 2- Project Location Map

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CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

May 26, 2017

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake the Citywide Cat Program Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

Dear Chairperson Salas:

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Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

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Sincerely,

ME Martin

Maria E. Martin
Group Manager
Environmental Management Group

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Attachment 2- Project Location Map

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CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

May 26, 2017

John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Administrator
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
tattnlaw@gmail.com

Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake the Citywide Cat Program Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

Dear Tribal Administrator Rosas:

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Sincerely,

M E Martin

Maria E. Martin
Group Manager
Environmental Management Group

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JOEL F. JACINTO
COMMISSIONER

LUZ M. RIVAS
COMMISSIONER

FERNANDO CAMPOS
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

GARY LEE MOORE, PE, ENV SP
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

May 26, 2017

Rudy Ortega, Tribal President
Fernandeno/Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
1019 2nd Street
San Fernando, CA 91340

Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake the Citywide Cat Program Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

Dear Tribal President Ortega:

This letter serves to inform you that the City of Los Angeles (City) has decided to undertake the following project: Citywide Cat Program (proposed project). Please note that this is a citywide program and it does not include any physical construction of buildings/structures, earth movement, etc.

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Maria Martin, Group Manger
Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

If you have any questions, please contact me directly at (213) 485-5753 or Maria.Martin@lacity.org.

Sincerely,

M E Martin

Maria E. Martin
Group Manager
Environmental Management Group

Attachments:
Attachment 1- Detailed Project Description
Attachment 2- Project Location Map

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LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

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May 26, 2017

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Director
Soboba Band, Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake the Citywide Cat Program Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

Dear Cultural Resource Director Ontiveros:

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Los Angeles, CA 90015

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Sincerely,

Maria E. Martin
Group Manager
Environmental Management Group

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May 26, 2017

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake the Citywide Cat Program Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

Dear Chairperson Morales:

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Sincerely,

Maria E. Martin
Group Manager
Environmental Management Group

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CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

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May 26, 2017

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake the Citywide Cat Program Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

Dear Chairperson Goad:

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Group Manager
Environmental Management Group

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LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

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May 26, 2017

Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake the Citywide Cat Program Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

Dear Cultural Resource Director Dunlap:

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Group Manager
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GARY LEE MOORE, PE, ENV SP
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

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May 26, 2017

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake the Citywide Cat Program Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

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Maria E. Martin
Group Manager
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1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

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May 26, 2017

Gloria J. Cuevas, Interim Director
LA City/County Native American Indian Commission
3175 W 6th St., Room 403
Los Angeles, CA 90020

Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake the Citywide Cat Program Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

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M E Martin

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Group Manager
Environmental Management Group

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May 26, 2017

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23453 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA 91307

Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake the Citywide Cat Program Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

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Sincerely,

M E Martin

Maria E. Martin
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May 26, 2017

Cindi M. Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar
Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu
3094 Mace Ave, Apt B
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake the Citywide Cat Program Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

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GARY LEE MOORE, PE, ENV SP
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May 26, 2017

Conrad Acuna
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
1875 Century Park East, #1500
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake the Citywide Cat Program Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

Dear Mr. Acuna:

This letter serves to inform you that the City of Los Angeles (City) has decided to undertake the following project: Citywide Cat Program (proposed project). Please note that this is a citywide program and it does not include any physical construction of buildings/structures, earth movement, etc.

Below, please find a brief description of the proposed project, a map showing the project location, and the name of our project point of contact, pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (d). As you will note, Attachment 1 contains the Detailed Project Description, and Attachment 2 contains the Project Location Map.

Proposed Project

The City is proposing to implement a Citywide Cat Program (proposed project). The principal/key components of the proposed project include:

- Funding for spay/neuter of free-roaming cats (e.g., feral and stray)
- Use of City facilities to provide educational programming on any animal related topic including free-roaming cats
- Implementation of a Modified Trap, Neuter, Return ("Modified TNR") program, including:
  - Modified TNR as the City's preferred method of dealing with the free-roaming cat population
  - Implementing related collaborations with organizations

- Utilizing Animal Services Centers for related informational material and training
- Implementing related outreach to the public, including addressing residents' complaints
- Waiving cat trap rental fees

- Adopting changes to the City Administrative and Municipal Codes related to accessing funds from the City's Animal Sterilization Fund to spay/neuter free-roaming cats; and allow an increase in the currently permitted number of cats per household from three to five with certain restrictions

Per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City will be the Lead Agency.

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), if you would like to consult on the proposed project, please notify the City in writing within 30 days from the receipt of this letter. Please email your request to Maria.Martin@lacity.org or by mail to:

Maria Martin, Group Manger
Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Bureau of Engineering, EMG
1149 S. Broadway, 6th Floor, MS 939
Los Angeles, CA 90015

If you have any questions, please contact me directly at (213) 485-5753 or Maria.Martin@lacity.org.

Sincerely,

Maria E. Martin
Group Manager
Environmental Management Group

Attachments:
Attachment 1- Detailed Project Description
Attachment 2- Project Location Map

Appendix H

Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report
Energy Technical Memorandum

attorney-client privilege

taha
environmental planners

Technical Memorandum

TO: ICF
555 West 5th Street, Suite 3100
Los Angeles, CA 90013

FROM: Terry A. Hayes Associates Inc.
3535 Hayden Avenue, Suite 350
Culver City, CA 90232

DATE: August 12, 2019

RE: Citywide Cat Program – Energy Resources Assessment

Terry A. Hayes Associates Inc. prepared the energy resources analysis in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for the Citywide Cats Program document. The analysis demonstrates that the Project: 1) would not conflict with adopted energy conservation plans; or policies of the City, or exceed the growth anticipated in the applicable Community Plan; and 2) would not result in the need for new (off-site) energy supply facilities, or major capacity-enhancing alterations to existing facilities.

Appendix F (Energy Conservation) of the State CEQA Guidelines addresses potential impacts related to energy resources. Appendix F states that:

> *"The goal of conserving energy implies the wise and efficient use of energy. The means of achieving this goal include:*
>
> *(1) decreasing overall per capita energy consumption,*
>
> *(2) decreasing reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil, and*
>
> *(3) increasing reliance on renewable energy sources.*
>
> *In order to assure that energy implications are considered in project decisions, the California Environmental Quality Act requires that EIRs include a discussion of the potential energy impacts of proposed projects, with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful and unnecessary consumption of energy (see Public Resources Code section 21100(b)(3)). Energy conservation implies that a project's cost effectiveness be reviewed not only in dollars, but also in terms of energy requirements. For many projects, cost effectiveness may be determined more by energy efficiency than by initial dollar costs. A lead agency may consider the extent to which an energy source serving the project has already undergone environmental review that adequately analyzed and mitigated the effects of energy production."*

Terry A. Hayes Associates Inc.
3535 Hayden Avenue, Suite 350
Culver City, California 90232
310.839.4200 fax 310.839.4201

Appendix F includes six potential environmental impacts that may be addressed in Environmental Impact Reports. Each of these potential environmental impacts is listed below and addressed with project details if applicable.

1. *The project's energy requirements and its energy use efficiencies by amount and fuel type for each stage of the project including construction, operation, maintenance and/or removal. If appropriate, the energy intensiveness of materials maybe discussed.*

   The proposed Project would not construct new facilities and no energy would be consumed related to construction activities. Operation of the proposed Project would consist of implementation of the Modified Trap, Neuter, Return (TNR) program, which would result in some increase in the use of gasoline from traveling to obtain spay and neuter services. Spay and neuter facilities that would serve the City are all existing facilities that already conduct spay and neuter procedures on a regular basis. The increase in gasoline use would be modest relative to the City's overall animal services centers' operation's energy consumption.

2. *The effects of the project on local and regional energy supplies and on requirements for additional capacity.*

   The proposed Project does not include the construction or expansion of the existing facilities. There is no potential for the proposed Project to significantly effect local or regional energy supplies. As stated above, there would be a modest increase in gasoline use.

3. *The effects of the project on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy.*

   The proposed Project does not include the construction or expansion of existing facilities. Spay and neuter activities would occur during regular business hours at existing facilities and do not require increased energy consumption beyond typical operating energy uses such as lighting, air conditioning and common appliances. Peak and base period energy demands would remain unaffected by the proposed Project.

4. *The degree to which the project complies with existing energy standards.*

   The proposed Project does not include the construction or expansion of the existing facilities. Therefore, no energy standards are applicable to spay and neuter activities or the operation of spay and neuter facilities.

5. *The effects of the project on energy resources.*

   As stated above, there would be a modest increase in gasoline use. This increase would not significantly change regional or local transportation energy use.

6. *The project's projected transportation energy use requirements and its overall use of efficient transportation alternatives*

   As stated above, there would be a modest increase in gasoline use. This increase would not significantly change regional or local transportation energy use.

Appendix I

Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report
Systematic Literature Review Methods

Appendix I
Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report
Systematic Literature Review Methods

I.1 Introduction

This appendix presents the methods used to conduct a systematic review of primary literature[1] for the purpose of identifying and analyzing information pertaining to the Citywide Cat Program (Project), specifically, information related to domestic cat ecology and interactions with natural environmental resources. This information was used in establishing values for key parameters of the Population Dynamics Matrix Model (see Appendix J), as well as the environmental context, setting, existing conditions, and impact analysis presented in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Project.

A systematic literature review is a methodical process used to identify, gather, and evaluate a comprehensive body of available scientific information related to a particular research question or topical area of interest (Kitchenham 2004). Systematic literature review methods generally entail the following features, which distinguish the methodology from haphazard and non-systematic literature review approaches.

Features and Benefits of Systematic Literature Reviews

- **Specific** - Constructed based on a defined research question
- **Search Strategy** - Uses specific Boolean operator[2] search strategies to detect and gather complete information on the research question
- **Defined Protocols** - Uses a specific literature review protocol including clear inclusion/exclusion criteria
- **Comprehensive** - Provides a comprehensive and unbiased assessment of available information and robust foundational knowledge
- **Objective** – Through a systematic method, facilitates a more objective approach and outcome
- **Defensible** - Implements a methodical, systematic, and scientifically and legally defensible process to search for, identify, and review relevant information with documentation of process
- **Cost-Effective** – Reduces time and effort required to obtain and review large volumes of information, which would require enormous effort to manually review

A systematic literature review was chosen to ensure the Project analyses present a comprehensive, objective, and clear understanding of the entire range of potential impacts from the proposed

[1] Journal articles written and formally reviewed by experts.

[2] Boolean operators are words, such as AND, OR, and NOT, used to specify a database search and broaden and/or narrow search results.

Project. Furthermore, a systematic literature review was deemed most appropriate in consideration of the following:

1. An immense body of information and research is available on the topic of domestic cats.
2. The subject matter has been subject to ongoing debate and a warranted a comprehensive and objective approach to gather information from all viewpoints
3. The EIR requires a comprehensive and objective assessment of existing information to inform baseline conditions related to domestic cats and natural resource impacts.
4. The EIR requires an unbiased approach to gather relevant information on a wide range of topics.
5. The Project requires complete documentation of all methods taken to acquire, sort, review, and evaluate information.

I.2 Systematic Literature Review Process Overview

A systematic literature review, composed of literature searches, meta-analysis,[3] literature screening, and literature review phases (Figure I-1), was conducted to identify primary literature (hereafter referred to as references) informative to the proposed Project. References that were informative to the proposed Project and its analysis within the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) framework are considered *on-topic* and references that were deemed unrelated to the Project were deemed *off-topic*. References related to domestic cats and natural environmental resources relevant to the study area and the CEQA criteria were obtained by conducting searches using a variety of academic science literature databases. Reference data were then classified and analyzed statistically using the ICF Document Classification and Topic Extraction Resource (DoCTER) machine learning tool, screened for relevancy using the ICF litstream™ tool, and subsequently reviewed in order to compile comprehensive on-topic data informative to the project's CEQA analysis in the EIR. The methodology was developed in consultation with library and information science experts, environmental statisticians, ecologists, CEQA experts, and a veterinarian (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine [DVM]) with veterinary research expertise.

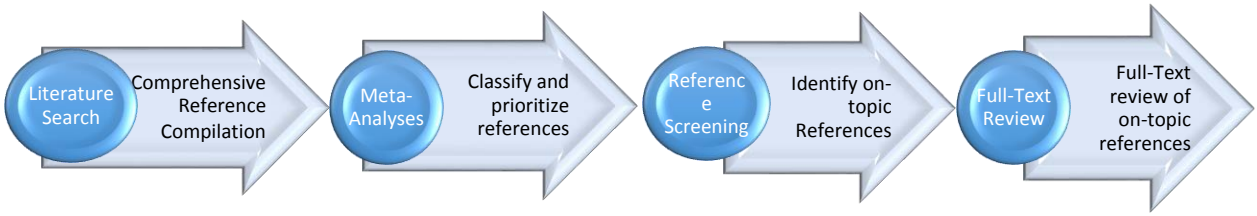

Figure I-1. Flow chart providing an overview of the systematic literature review process

[3] A procedure used to systematically and quantitatively analyze (e.g., statistically analyze) a large volume of information aimed at deriving information or conclusions on a specific research topic or question.

I.2.1 Analysis and Review Tools Used

DoCTER

The ICF Document Classification and Topic Extraction Resource (DoCTER) tool uses advanced algorithms from the domains of natural language processing and machine learning, removing the guesswork from prioritizing documents—such as abstracts from scientific literature. DoCTER uses high-precision analytics to analyze large bodies of text, generating unbiased forecast and retrieval accuracy. Subject matter experts review keywords and assign priority levels to every cluster.

ICF litstream™

The ICF litstream™ tool is an online database used to facilitate systematic screening, review, and synthesis of a large literature databases. The online litstream™ database provides access to systematic screenings, quality control, task management, and step-wise screening; assigns each reference a unique identifier; and documents decision-making throughout the screening and review process.

I.3 Detailed Method

I.3.1 STEP 1. Literature Search

A systematic literature search was conducted to provide a comprehensive and unbiased assessment of available information related to domestic cats and natural environmental resources. This topic was selected due to the identified need for comprehensive information gathering on natural resources–related topics[4] (e.g., domestic cat ecology and effects on habitat, wildlife, water resources). Literature searches were conducted a using a Boolean operator keyword search phrase designed to identify a broad range of references related to domestic cats and natural resources. Databases were chosen based on their relevancy to biological, physical, natural, veterinary, and social sciences. The database searches provided results in the form of individual references. Detailed accounts of each step in the literature search are outlined in the following sections. References obtained from defined Boolean operator keyword searches via specific literature databases were compiled into EndNote Reference Management Software (Version X7).

Step 1a – Search Phrase Development

The primary step in conducting the systematic literature search was the development of a Boolean operator keyword search phrase (i.e., search phrase). A search phrase is the groups of keywords

[4] The Project team determined that other topical areas covered in the EIR (e.g., public health) did not require systemic literature reviews because available information was widely accessible and accepted.

entered into a database search to elicit search results. The search phrase was developed to strategically acquire a comprehensive body of peer-reviewed scientific literature on topics related to natural resources and domestic cats[5]. The search phrase was developed by the Project team with the purpose of obtaining comprehensive results across the spectrum of available information within the research area. The following search phrase was used:

(Cat OR Cats OR *Felis catus*) AND (Ecology OR Ecological OR Environment OR Wildlife).

Step 1b – Academic Literature Database Selection

Literature searches were conducted using the search phrase at public universities and database selection was developed with the assistance of ICF library scientists and onsite university library scientists with expert knowledge of available databases. Selected databases were chosen based on literature pertaining to biological, physical, natural, veterinary, and social sciences.

The following nine databases were used to conduct literature searches:

1. Academic Search Premier
2. Biological Abstracts
3. CAB Direct
4. PsycArticles
5. PsycInfo
6. Pubmed
7. ScienceDirect
8. SciFinder
9. Web of Science

Databases were accessed via the internet (e.g., PubMed; SciFinder) or in person at university libraries. Because universities vary in database access, literature searches were conducted on multiple university campuses including California State University Fullerton, California State University Long Beach, and University of California Irvine. Universities were visited in person over the course of several days in January of 2017. The SciFinder database was not accessible at the aforementioned universities or via the internet; consequently, SciFinder searches were conducted via the City's appointed subject matter expert.

Step 1c – Literature Searches

Literature searches were conducted with no search limits (e.g., language, dates) and all reference data were saved for later use. A total of 34,408 references were compiled after searches were completed.[6]

[5] Note that a Boolean search was also developed for the topic of water quality and domestic cats but generated so few relevant results that a systematic literature review was not warranted or feasible.

[6] A project recess occurred between January 2017 and February 2018. After this time, Project and literature review activities resumed and literature search results were no longer up to date. In order to ensure the Project analysis

Step 1d – Reference Data Compilation and Processing

The references retrieved from all database searches were saved in formats compatible with EndNote Reference Management Software (Version X7). Because many databases offer overlapping access to a variety of journals and publications, results included duplicate reference data (i.e., multiple records of the same article were obtained in some cases). Duplicates were removed using EndNote's duplicate removal tool and manual duplicate removal. Non-English references were also removed in EndNote.

I.3.2 STEP 2. Meta-Analysis

Meta-analyses was conducted using ICF's proprietary DoCTER software, which is a standalone application that uses natural language processing and machine learning algorithms to predict which references are most likely relevant from a set of search results. DoCTER was used to conduct keyword-based classification and supervised machine learning clustering (supervised clustering) on the reference data to filter and prioritize the references in order of relevance, which facilitated a reduced reference review effort for the large volume of literature acquired (34,408 references) via literature database searches.

The following analyses were conducted in DoCTER to process the large pool of references identified in Step 1, Literature Search.

Step 2a – Keyword-Based Classification

Reference results from Step 1 were processed using DoCTER's keyword-based classification function based on a list of keywords specific to the research topic to extract (i.e., filter) reference data relevant to the research topic to produce a subset of data related to domestic cat population, community, and disease ecology and biological resources relevant to the study area and CEQA analysis. The keyword list was developed based on the *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide* (2006), biological resources database results (e.g., California Natural Diversity Database, California Rare Plant Inventory), potential impact mechanisms, and other topics deemed relevant by the Project team of experts. Table I-1 provides all the keywords used to filter and then cluster the references. The underlying search algorithm distinctly tagged documents that contained one or more of the keywords and those that contained no keywords. References not featuring any of the keywords of interest were discarded.

During this process it was observed that numerous references contained the word "catalase" (which is not relevant to the Project), indicating that some databases included partial word matches that were included in the references results. Using DoCTER's keyword-based classification function, references including the term "catalase" were removed from the dataset.

After keyword-based classification processing, the reference subtotal was **19,256**.

contained the most current information available, a supplemental search was conducted for the time period of February 2017 through May 2018. These supplemental searches were conducted using the methodology used in the initial January 2017 searches. Because some databases do not allow months to be specified in the search criteria, for those databases only the years (2017–2018) were used. Data obtained during supplemental searches were compiled and added to the existing reference data compiled in January 2017.

Table I-1. Keywords Used in Keyword-based Classification

Abandonment	Abundance	amphibian
Anadromous	Ancylostoma	avian
Badger	bat	beach
Bird	bittern	bluff
Bobcat	brackish water	breeding
Brood	butterfly	Candidate
Caterpillar	cave	chaparral
Chat	chub	cliffs
Coast	coastal	Competition
Cormorant	corridor	coyote
Creek	critical habitat	ctenocephalides felis
Cuckoo	curlew	cytauxzoon felis
Dace	deer	Density
Dune	eagle	ecotone
Edge	elephant seal	Endangered
Environment	environmentally sensitive	estivation
Estuary	fairy shrimp	falcon
federally listed	Feed	feline immunodeficiency virus
feline infectious peritonitis	feline leukemia	feline leukemia
Felv	Feral	Fip
Fish	Fiv	flea
Fly	flycatcher	forest
Fox	Fpv	free ranging
free roaming	free-ranging	free-roaming
Frog	fully protected	gnatcatcher
Gnatcatcher	goby	grassland
Habitat	habitat suitability	harrier
Hawk	helminth	hibernation
Hookworms	Hunt	intertidal
Invertebrate	jack rabbit	kelp
Kill	kingsnake	kite
Lagoon	lake	lark
leslie matrix model	lizard	locally designated
Mammal	marine	marsh
Maternity	merlin	migrate
Migration	migratory	Mortality
Moth	mountain lion	mouse
Movement	native	natural community
Nesting	Neuter	nursery
Ocean	Oocysts	open space
Osprey	otter	owl
Panleukopenia	park	pelican
Plant	plant community	plover
Pond	population dynamics	Predation
Predator	Protected	puma

Rabbit	rabies	rail
Raptor	Rare	rare plant
Rat	rearing	Release
Reptile	Return	rickettsia
Riparian	river	roosting
Roundworms	salamander	Scrub
Scrubland	sea lion	sea otter
Seal	Sensitive	shark
Shellfish	shrew	shrike
significant ecological area	snail	snake
Songbird	sparrow	spatial modeling
Spawning	Spay	species of special concern
state listed	steelhead	stickleback
Stray	stream	sucker
Swallow	swift	tanager
Tern	Threatened	Tnr
Toad	toxocara cati	toxoplasma
toxoplasma gondii	toxoplasmosis	Trap
Trap Neuter Return	turtle	vegetation
vernal pool	vireo	vole
Vole	warbler	watch list
Waterfowl	wetland	Wildlife
Woodland	woodrat	

Step 2b – Supervised Machine Learning

Machine learning relies on statistical algorithms that build predictive models to categorize documents. Algorithms that require training data to "learn" about the data are referred to as supervised algorithms, while algorithms that do not require training data so "learning" occurs unassisted are referred to as unsupervised algorithms. As with all statistical processes, precision increases as sample size increases.

After conducting keyword-based classification, an ensemble supervised clustering approach,[7] an efficient form of supervised machine learning, was implemented in DoCTER. Reference data were analyzed and prioritized using DoCTER's supervised clustering algorithm, a form of supervised machine learning, which uses natural language algorithms and a limited set of training data to predict which references are most likely relevant from a set of search results. This results in ranked reference data (i.e., ranging from most likely to be relevant [i.e., on-topic] to least likely).

The steps used to conduct the supervised clustering approach are summarized below. Details regarding the approach, background, mathematical basis, algorithms, software, and specific logic underlying the prioritization scheme can be found in Varghese et al. 2017.

[7] A form of supervised clustering that compares results across multiple cluster analyses.

Step 2b-1: Compile Training Data

Training data used in this analysis were created by randomly selecting references, screening them, and labeling them as on topic or off topic. To confirm that the training data sample size was sufficiently adequate to ensure at least high statistical confidence, a robust training data set was compiled until the desired training data sample was obtained—in this case, a minimum of 10 percent on-topic. The randomly selected training data contained 184 on-topic and 1,467 off-topic references. Because the source data contained many more off-topic references than on-topic references, acquiring 187 on-topic training data references resulted in a much high number of off-topic training references (1,467).

On-topic versus off-topic designations were determined by reading and evaluating the title and abstract of each reference and evaluating whether the reference was or was not informative to the City's CEQA thresholds, keyword-based classification keyword list, and potential impact mechanisms. The final list of training references was reviewed by the City's subject-matter expert for quality assurance purposes.

Step 2b-2: Ensemble Supervised Machine Learning

The ensemble supervised machine learning approach used supervised clustering repeatedly over multiple algorithms (models) to prioritize documents, allowing the user to rank the relevance of documents based on the cumulative predictions of the alternative models. In this project, a six-model algorithm scheme[8] was used and a 90 percent recall metric (a statistical metric also known as sensitivity) performance metric was implemented. The number of models, which classified a reference as on-topic or off-topic, generates the document prioritization scheme (also referred to as model weighted voting). The references with more models classifying them as on-topic (i.e., references with more votes) are more likely to be accurately classified as on-topic. Sorting references by the distribution of votes allows references to be ranked in order of highest to lowest predicted relevance (Varghese et al. 2017).

This can be thought of as each reference being voted as either on-topic or off-topic. Each model is allowed to vote on each reference once. The references with the most on-topic votes are prioritized as most likely to be on-topic and the references with the most off-topic votes are considered least likely to be on-topic. Because a six-model scheme was used, the highest number of votes that could be received was six, and the least zero. Therefore, the ensemble learning approach classified references as potentially on-topic if any one or more of the six models classified it as on-topic. Votes were then summed (i.e., number of on-topic votes) and references were distributed into seven groups (A through G) based on the number of model votes received, ranging from 0 to 6. The results of this process are depicted in Table I-2.

To illustrate, row one of Table I-2 depicts Group A, which consists of 1,710 references that received the maximum of six on-topic votes out of a total of 17,605 references and Group G consists of 8,088 references that received zero on-topic votes (all votes as off-topic) out of a total of 17,605 references.

[8] Using 10, 20, and 30 clusters using the k-means and non-negative matrix factorization algorithms; see Varghese et al. 2017 for details.

Table I-2. Ensemble Supervised Machine Learning Results and Reference Prioritization

Group	Number of On-Topic Votes	Number of References/Group	Proportion of Total References
A	6 Votes	1,710	1,710/17,605
B	5 Votes	547	2,257/17,605
C	4 Votes	1,934	4,191/17,605
D	3 Votes	1,995	6,186/17,605
E	2 Votes	1,596	7,782/17,605
F	1 Votes	1,735	9,517/17,605
G	0 Votes	8,088	17,605/17,605
	Total	**17,605**	

I.3.3 Step 3. Reference Screening

References identified in DoCTER through the supervised clustering algorithm were manually screened and categorized as on-topic or off-topic using ICF's proprietary online ICF litstream™ tool. The ICF litstream™ tool provides data management, quality control, and decision documentation when categorizing a paper as on-topic or off-topic.

Step 3a – Literature Screening Preparation and Training

A team of five biologists experienced with CEQA and biological resources in the study region were trained to review titles and abstracts of references and accurately categorize references as on-topic or off-topic. Training consisted of each biologist reviewing all keywords used in the keyword-based classification filter, the *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide* (City of Los Angeles 2006), and five on-topic references that covered topics ranging from Trap-Neuter-Return (Foley et al. 2005), comprehensive reviews of domestic cat environmental and wildlife impacts (Loss et al. 2013; Loss and Marra 2017; Miller et al. 2002), and free-roaming cat population dynamics (Miller et al. 2014); and subsequent participation in two mock reference screening trials consisting of screening unique sets of 25 randomly selected references as on-topic and off-topic. Results of each biologist's screening trial were reviewed and compared against a key containing accurate screening determinations developed by the City's subject-matter expert and lead Project Biologist; discussions were held on any questions and uncertainties; and the process was repeated several times until the team's screening decisions were consistently accurate (within 90 percent). Once this process was complete, each biologist proceeded to the reference screening step.

Step 3b – Reference Screening

ICF's online litstream™ tool was used to conduct reference screenings. The ensemble machine learning prioritization scheme allowed reference screening to be conducted in a step-wise manner. Step-wise screening started with references containing the highest number of votes and proceeded to reference groups with fewer votes until the number of on-topic references dropped precipitously and fell below 10 percent, which included Groups A through D (See Table I-2). References categorized as off-topic were removed from further evaluation. Screening also involved assigning all on-topic references to specific categories (See list below and Figure I-2 below for category data).

References were categorized into groups representing the subject matter's primary topic areas; the categories included:

1. Trap-Neuter-Return
2. Domestic Cat Population Dynamics
3. Diseases Transmissible between Domestic Cat and Wildlife (Present in the Study Area)
4. Domestic Cat Predation Effects
5. Domestic Cat Spatial Distribution
6. Domestic Cat Non-Consumptive/Other Effects
7. Domestic Cat Management
8. Off-topic

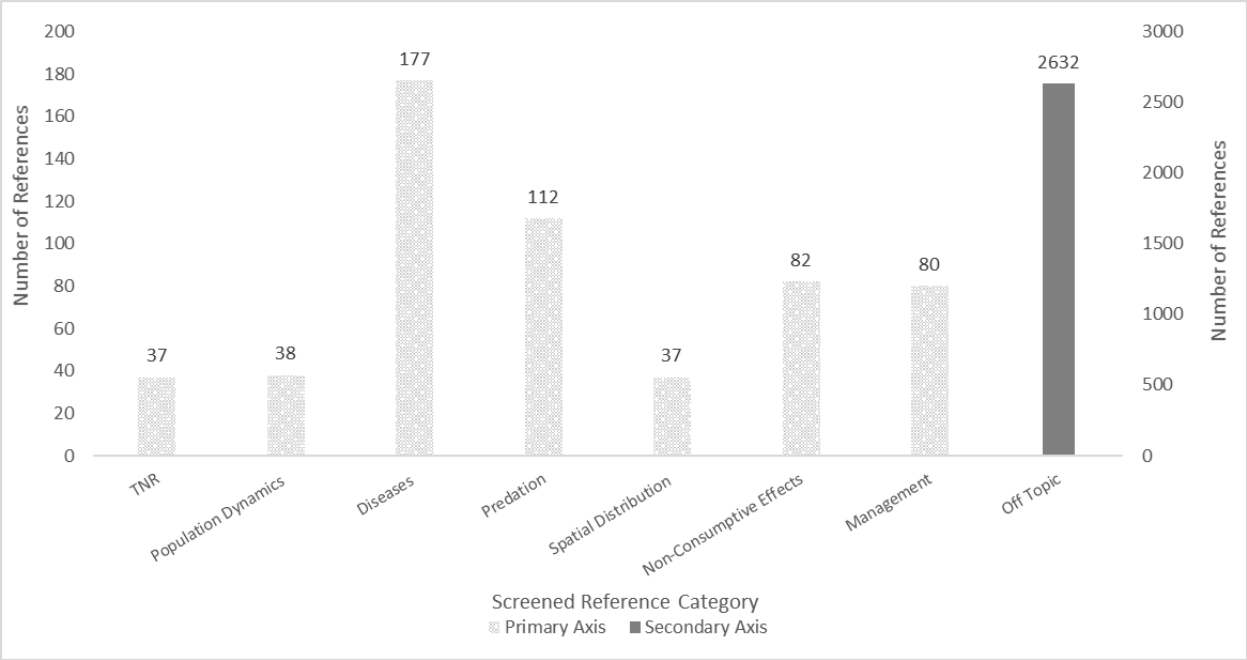

Figure I-2. References Screened During Screening Step and Number Assigned to Each Category

I.3.4 Step 4. Full-Text Review

On-topic references screened in Step 3 (563 references) were then obtained and read in full by the project technical team (see Figure I-3). Pertinent findings obtained from full-text reviews were compiled in a spreadsheet database and used to inform various elements of the CEQA analysis. The spreadsheet (see Attachment 1) contained screened, on-topic reference information (i.e., title, abstract, author, year, unique numerical ID, category) and was compiled and included as part of the administrative record for this EIR.

In addition, 241 references including secondary citations (references cited within full-text review references), and supplementary references from public scoping letters and the City were also

reviewed (see Attachment 1). These references also underwent full-text review and relevant information was incorporated into the CEQA analysis, including environmental setting, impacts analysis, population dynamics model parameter values, and spatial distribution characteristics of free-roaming domestic cats as appropriate. In addition, if further information on specific topics was needed to inform the analysis and fill any information gaps (e.g., specific disease hosts and transmission mechanisms), focused searches, screenings, and reviews were conducted and literature was referenced as needed.

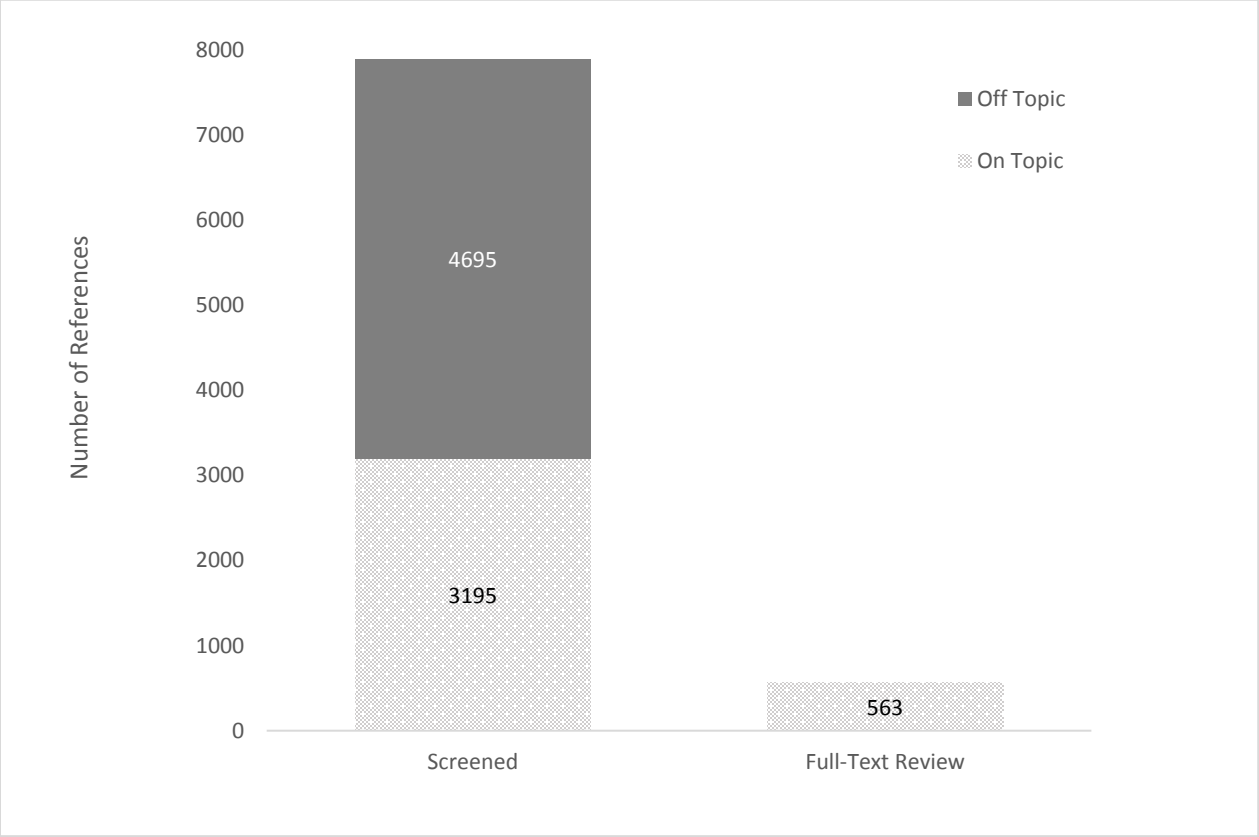

Figure I-3. Total Number of References and Classification from Steps 2 and 3 (Screened) and Step 4 (Full-Text Review).

I.4 Summary of Results

In summary, a comprehensive volume of 34,408 primary literature references was obtained, analyzed, and reviewed using a systematic literature review approach resulting in 7,890 analyzed references prioritized by likelihood of being on-topic to the research question. This approach facilitated an efficient, cost-effective, objective, defensible, and thorough method of identifying 563 references informative to the Project CEQA analysis. Information gathered from full-text reviews was used to inform the environmental context, background, baseline conditions and existing effects, population dynamics model parameter values, spatial distribution characteristics of free-roaming

domestic cats, and project-related impacts analyses for biological resources and other environmental topics presented in the EIR.

Table I-3 provides a summary of each step in the systematic literature review process and the number of references at each step. Attachment 1 provides the literature review tracking spreadsheet used to collect and organize the 804 references reviewed in full from the systematic literature review, secondary references, and supplementary references. For a listing of the references incorporated in the EIR, please see *Chapter 9 References.*

Table I-3. Total Number of References Compiled, Screened, and Reviewed at Each Step in the Systematic Literature Review Process

Step	Reference Subtotal
Systematic Literature Review References	
Literature Search	34,408
Keyword-Based Classification	19,256
Supervised Machine Learning and Screening	7,890
Total Full-Text Review On-Topic References	563
Additional References	
Secondary References (from full-text review in-text citations)	83
Supplementary References (from City and scoping comment letters)	158
Total Full-text Review	**804**

I.5 References

City of Los Angeles. 2006. *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide*.

Foley, P., et al. 2005. "Analysis of the Impact of Trap-Neuter-Return Programs on Populations of Feral Cats." *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 227:1775–1781.

Kitchenham, Barbara. 2004. "Procedures for performing systematic reviews." Keele, UK, *Keele University* 33.2004:1-26.

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Attachment 1. Systematic Literature Review: References Reviewed in Full

Number	Title	Author	Year
Systematic Literature Review - Primary References			
1	COMPANION ANIMALS SYMPOSIUM: Sustainable Ecosystems: Domestic cats and their effect on wildlife populations	Kitts-Morgan, S. E.	2015
2	FeLV and FIV: survey shows prevalence in the United States and Europe	Braley, J.	1994
3	Opportunistic observation of predation of Loggerhead turtle hatchlings by feral cats on Dirk Hartog Island, Western Australia	Hilmer, S. S.; Algar, D.; Johnston, M.	2010
4	Habitat selection by feral cats and dingoes in a semi-arid woodland environment in central Australia	Edwards, G. P.; De Preu, N.; Crealy, I. V.; Shakeshaft, B. J.	2002
5	Toxoplasma gondii, source to sea: higher contribution of domestic felids to terrestrial parasite loading despite lower infection prevalence	Vanwormer, E.; Conrad, P. A.; Miller, M. A.; Melli, A. C.; Carpenter, T. E.; Mazet, J. A.	2013
6	Reduction of feral cat (Felis catus Linnaeus 1758) colony size following hysterectomy of adult female cats	Mendes-de-Almeida, F.; Remy, G. L.; Gershony, L. C.; Rodrigues, D. P.; Chame, M.; Labarthe, N. V.	2011
7	Dying to be clean: pen trials of novel cat and fox control devices	Read, J.; Gigliotti, F.; Darby, S.; Lapidge, S.	2014
8	Antibody Prevalence and Isolation of Viable Toxoplasma gondii from Raptors in the Southeastern USA	Love, D.; Kwok, O. C.; Verma, S. K.; Dubey, J. P.; Bellah, J.	2016
9	Underlying impacts of invasive cats on islands: not only a question of predation	Medina, F. M.; Bonnaud, E.; Vidal, E.; Nogales, M.	2014
10	THE CATS FELIS-CATUS OF HEREKOPARE ISLAND NEW-ZEALAND THEIR HISTORY ECOLOGY AND AFFECTS ON BIRDLIFE	Fitzgerald, B. M.; Veitch, C. R.	1985
11	Costs and benefits of trap-neuter-release and euthanasia for removal of urban cats in Oahu, Hawaii	Lohr, C. A.; Cox, L. J.; Lepczyk, C. A.	2013
12	Qualitative modelling of invasive species eradication on subantarctic Macquarie Island	Raymond, Ben; McInnes, Julie; Dambacher, Jeffrey M.; Way, Sarah; Bergstrom, Dana M.	2011
13	Management of feral domestic cats in the urban environment of Rome (Italy)	Natoli, E.; Maragliano, L.; Cariola, G.; Faini, A.; Bonanni, R.; Cafazzo, S.; Fantini, C.	2006
14	Influence of landscape structure on invasive predators: feral cats and red foxes in the brigalow landscapes, Queensland, Australia	Graham, Cameron A.; Maron, Martine; McAlpine, Clive A.	2012
15	Reviews A Review of Feral Cat Eradication on Islands	Nogales, Manuel; Martin, Aurelio; Tershy, Bernie R.; Donlan, C. Josh; Veitch, Dick; Puerta, Nestor; Wood, Bill; Alonso, Jesus	2004
16	Non-target impacts of poison baiting for predator control in Australia	Glen, A. S.; Gentle, M. N.; Dickman, C. R.	2007

Number	Title	Author	Year
17	The prey of domestic cats (Felis catus) in two suburbs of Auckland City, New Zealand	Gillies, C.; Clout, M.	2003
18	Detection of Toxoplasma gondii in environmental matrices (water, soil, fruits and vegetables)	Adeela, Ajmal; Azhar, Maqbool; Qamar, M. F.; Kamran, Ashraf; Anjum, A. A.	2013
19	The ecology of toxoplasmosis	Beattie, C. P.	1982
20	Modelling disease introduction as biological control of invasive predators to preserve endangered prey	Oliveira, N. M.; Hilker, F. M.	2010
21	DAILY ACTIVITIES OF THE FERAL CAT FELIS-CATUS	Izawa, M.	1983
22	Bells reduce predation of wildlife by domestic cats (Felis catus)	Ruxton, G. D.; Thomas, S.; Wright, J. W.	2002
23	Diet of feral cats in Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park	Hess, Steven C.; Hansen, Heidi; Nelson, Daniel; Swift, Roberta; Banko, Paul C.	2007
24	Control of feral cats on sub-Antarctic Marion Island, Indian Ocean	Bloomer, J. P.; Bester, M. N.	1992
25	Toxoplasma gondii in Vancouver Island cougars (Felis concolor vancouverensis): serology and oocyst shedding	Aramini, J. J.; Stephen, C.; Dubey, J. P.	1998
26	Predation of insects by feral cats (Felis silvestris catus L., 1758) on an oceanic island (La Palma, Canary Island)	Medina, Felix M.; Garcia, Rafael	2007
27	Dietary overlap of an alien and native carnivore on San Clemente Island, California	Phillips, R. Brand; Winchell, Clark S.; Schmidt, Robert H.	2007
28	How can we detect introduced mammalian predators in non-forest habitats? A comparison of techniques	Pickerell, Georgina A.; O'Donnell, Colin F. J.; Wilson, Deborah J.; Seddon, Philip J.	2014
29	Trophic ecology of feral cats (Felis silvestris f. catus) in the main environments of an oceanic archipelago (Canary Islands): An updated approach	Nogales, Manuel; Medina, Félix M.	2009
30	Wolves-coyotes-foxes: a cascade among carnivores	Levi, T.; Wilmers, C. C.	2012
31	Human-cat relationship in an oceanic biosphere reserve: The case of La Palma Island, Canary archipelago	Medina, Félix M.; Nogales, Manuel; Farnworth, Mark J.; Bonnaud, Elsa	2016
32	Antibody Detection and Molecular Characterization of Toxoplasma gondii from Bobcats (Lynx rufus), Domestic Cats (Felis catus), and Wildlife from Minnesota, USA	Verma, Shiv K.; Minicucci, Larissa; Murphy, Darby; Carstensen, Michelle; Humpal, Carolin; Wolf, Paul; Calero-Bernal, Rafael; Cerqueira-Cezar, Camila K.; Kwok, Oliver C. H.; Su, Chunlei; Hill, Dolores; Dubey, Jitender P.	2016
33	Differential association between circulating testosterone and infection risk by several viruses in natural cat populations: a behavioural-mediated effect?	Hellard, E.; Fouchet, D.; Rey, B.; Mouchet, A.; Poulet, H.; Pontier, D.	2013

Number	Title	Author	Year
34	EFFECTS OF HUNTING ON POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF FERAL CATS ON MARION ISLAND	Bloomer, J. P.; Bester, M. N.	1991
35	Estimating and indexing feral cat population abundances using camera traps	Bengsen, Andrew; Butler, John; Masters, Pip	2011
36	GROUPING PATTERNS OF FERAL CATS FELIS-CATUS LIVING ON A SMALL ISLAND IN JAPAN	Izawa, M.; Doi, T.; Ono, Y.	1982
37	The food of foxes, dogs and cats on two peninsulas in Jervis Bay, New South Wales	Meek, P. D.; Triggs, B.	1998
38	Risk factors for exposure to feline pathogens in California mountain lions (Puma concolor)	Foley, J. E.; Swift, P.; Fleer, K. A.; Torres, S.; Girard, Y. A.; Johnson, C. K.	2013
39	Behavioral plasticity and virus propagation: the FIV-cat population example	Bahi-Jaber, N.; Langlais, M.; Pontier, D.	2003
40	How many are there? The use and misuse of continental-scale wildlife abundance estimates	Hone, Jim; Buckmaster, Tony	2014
41	A critical review of habitat use by feral cats and key directions for future research and management	Doherty, T. S.; Bengsen, A. J.; Davis, R. A.	2014
42	Prevalence of infectious diseases in feral cats in Northern Florida	Luria, B. J.; Levy, J. K.; Lappin, M. R.; Breitschwerdt, E. B.; Legendre, A. M.; Hernandez, J. A.; Gorman, S. P.; Lee, I. T.	2004
43	A review of feral cat eradication on islands	Nogales, M.; Martin, A.; Tershy, B. R.; Donlan, C. J.; Veitch, D.; Puerta, N.; Wood, B.; Alonso, J.	2004
44	The diet of feral cats Felis catus on Alegranza Island (north of Lanzarote: Canary Islands)	Nogales, Manuel; Rodriguez, Juan L.; Delgado, Guillermo; Quilis, Vicente; Trujillo, Octavio	1992
45	Seroprevalence of Toxoplasma gondii in wild marsupials and rodents from the Atlantic forest of Pernambuco state, northeastern region, Brazil	Siqueira, D. B.; Alessio, F. M.; Mauffrey, J. F.; Marvulo, M. F.; Ribeiro, V. O.; Oliveira, R. L.; Pena, H. F.; Gennari, S. M.; Mota, R. A.; Faustino, M. A.; Alves, L. C.; Dubey, J. P.; Silva, J. C.	2013
46	Transmission of Feline Immunodeficiency Virus in a population of cats (Felis catus)	Courchamp, F.; Say, L.; Pontier, D.	2000
47	A review on the impacts of feral cats (Felis silvestris catus) in the Canary Islands: implications for the conservation of its endangered fauna. (Themed Issue: Management and the conservation of biodiversity.)	Medina, F. M.; Nogales, M.	2009

Number	Title	Author	Year
48	Applying home-range and landscape-use data to design effective feral-cat control programs	Bengsen, A. J.; Butler, J. A.; Masters, P.	2012
49	Catfight in Wisconsin over controversial plan	nan	2005
50	Feral cats: their role in the population dynamics of Felis catus	Bradshaw, J. W. S.; Horsfield, G. F.; Allen, J. A.; Robinson, I. H.	1999
51	Exposure to feline and canine pathogens in bobcats and gray foxes in urban and rural zones of a National Park in California	Riley, Seth P. D.; Foley, Janet; Chomel, Bruno	2004
52	Vaccination practices in dogs and cats in the veterinary hospital at UNESP - Jaboticabal/SP	Aptekmann, K. P.; Guberman, U. C.; Tinucci-Costa, M.; Palacios Junior, R. J. G.; Aoki, C. G.	2013
53	Efficacy of feline leukemia virus vaccine in a natural exposure challenge	Legendre, A. M.; Mitchener, K. L.; Potgieter, L. N. D.	1990
54	Ante-mortem diagnosis, diarrhea, oocyst shedding, treatment, isolation, and genetic typing of Toxoplasma gondii associated with clinical toxoplasmosis in a naturally infected cat	Dubey, J. P.; Prowell, M.	2013
55	Feline infections upper respiratory tract disease - an update	Dawson, S.; Willoughby, K.	1999
56	Emerging viruses in the Felidae: shifting paradigms	O'Brien, S. J.; Troyer, J. L.; Brown, M. A.; Johnson, W. E.; Antunes, A.; Roelke, M. E.; Pecon-Slattery, J.	2012
57	Resource use overlap between urban carnivores: Implications for endangered San Joaquin kit foxes (Vulpes macrotis mutica)	Harrison, Stephen William Reaney; Cypher, Brian L.; Bremner-Harrison, Samantha; Job, Christine L. Van Horn	2011
58	A versatile and sensitive lateral flow immunoassay for the rapid diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis	Anfossi, L, Di Nardo, F, Profiti, M, et al.	2018
59	Body size, niche breadth, and ecologically scaled responses to habitat fragmentation: mammalian predators in an agricultural landscape	Gehring, Thomas M.; Swihart, Robert K.	2003
60	Urban feral cats (Felis catus L.): perspectives for a demographic control respecting the psycho-biological welfare of the species	Natoli, E.	1994
61	Three-year duration of immunity for feline herpesvirus and calicivirus evaluated in a controlled vaccination-challenge laboratory trial	Jas, Dominique; Frances-Duvert, Valerie; Vernes, Delphine; Guigal, Pierre-Michel; Poulet, Herve	2015
62	Trends in the prey size-based trophic niches of feral and House Cats Felis catus L	Pearre, S.; Maass, R.	1998
63	Fatal H5N6 Avian Influenza Virus Infection in a Domestic Cat and Wild Birds in China	Yu, Z.; Gao, X.; Wang, T.; Li, Y.; Li, Y.; Xu, Y.; Chu, D.; Sun, H.; Wu, C.; Li, S.; Wang, H.; Li, Y.; Xia, Z.; Lin, W.; Qian, J.; Chen, H.; Xia, X.; Gao, Y.	2015

Number	Title	Author	Year
64	Current status of rodents on islands in the Gulf of California	Alvarez-Castaneda, Sergio Ticul; Ortega-Rubio, Alfredo	2003
65	Isolation and genetic characterization of Toxoplasma gondii from raccoons (Procyon lotor), cats (Felis domesticus), striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis), black bear (Ursus americanus), and cougar (Puma concolor) from Canada	Dubey, J. R., Quirk, T., Pitt, J. A., Sundar, N., Velmurugan, G. V., Kwok, O. C. H., Leclair, D., Hill, R. and Su, C.	2008
66	Ecology of a feral cat Felis catus population in an agricultural area of northern Italy	Genovesi, P.; Besa, M.; Toso, S.	1995
67	Behavioral and physiological adjustments to new predators in an endemic island species, the Galapagos marine iguana	Berger, S.; Wikelski, M.; Romero, L. M.; Kalko, E. K.; Rodl, T.	2007
68	URBAN RENEWAL	Tangley, Laura	2013
69	Dispersal pattern of domestic cats (Felis catus) in a promiscuous urban population: do females disperse or die?	Devillard, S.; Say, L.; Pontier, D.	2003
70	The effects of implementing a feral cat spay/neuter program in a Florida county animal control service	Hughes, K. L.; Slater, M. R.; Haller, L.	2002
71	Field evaluation of olfactory lures for feral cats (Felis catus L) in central Australia	Edwards, G. P.; Piddington, K. C.; Paltridge, R. M.	1997
72	ISFM guidelines on population management and welfare of unowned domestic cats (Felis catus)	Sparkes, A. H.; Bessant, C.; Cope, K.; Ellis, S. L.; Finka, L.; Halls, V.; Hiestand, K.; Horsford, K.; Laurence, C.; MacFarlaine, I.; Neville, P. F.; Stavisky, J.; Yeates, J.	2013
73	RESIDENT MOURNING DOVES ZENAIDA-MACROURA IN BERKELEY CALIFORNIA USA	Leopold, A. S.; Dedon, M. F.	1983
74	A role for fertility control in wildlife management	Bomford, M.	1900
75	Notes on New Zealand mammals 5. How far did a neighbour's pet cat venture into Trounson Kauri Park?	Gillies, C. A.	2007
76	Cats are rare where coyotes roam	Kays, R.; Costello, R.; Forrester, T.; Baker, M. C.; Parsons, A. W.; Kalies, E. L.; Hess, G.; Millspaugh, J. J.; McShea, W.	2015
77	Efficacy of a multiple-capture live trap for small mammals	Belant, Jerrold L.; Windels, Steve K.	2007
78	Belling the Cat	Marra, Peter P.; Santella, Chris	2016
79	Movement and diet of domestic cats on Stewart Island/Rakiura, New Zealand	Wood, V.; Seddon, P. J.; Beaven, B.; van Heezik, Y.	2016
80	SPACING PATTERNS IN A POPULATION OF RURAL FREE ROAMING DOMESTIC CATS	Liberg, O.	1980

Number	Title	Author	Year
81	Activity and exploration range of house cats in rural areas of central Poland	Goszczynski, Jacek; Krauze, Dagny; Gryz, Jakub	2009
82	Characteristics of free-roaming cats and their caretakers	Centonze, L. A.; Levy, J. K.	2002
83	Animal-related attitudes and activities in an urban population	Bjerke, Tore; Ã˜stdahl, TorbjÃ¸rn	2004
84	Outdoor fecal deposition by free-roaming cats and attitudes of cat owners and nonowners toward stray pets, wildlife, and water pollution	Dabritz, H. A.; Atwill, E. R.; Gardner, I. A.; Miller, M. A.; Conrad, P. A.	2006
85	Population characteristics of feral cats admitted to seven trap-neuter-return programs in the United States	Wallace, J. L.; Levy, J. K.	2006
86	Epidemiology of toxoplasmosis: role of the tick Haemaphysalis longicornis	Zhou, Y.; Zhang, H.; Cao, J.; Gong, H.; Zhou, J.	2016
87	South Africa's experience regarding alien species: impacts and controls. (Population and Community Biology Series Volume 24)	Huntley, B. J.	1900
88	Factors determining the home ranges of pet cats: A meta-analysis	Hall, Catherine M.; Bryant, Kate A.; Haskard, Kathy; Major, Taryn; Bruce, Sarah; Calver, Michael C.	2016
89	Identification of parvovirus in the bone marrow of eight cats	Haynes, S. M.; Holloway, S. A.	2012
90	Recovery and discovery: Where we have been and where we might go with species recovery	Johnson, Ken A.	1999
91	Dogs, cats and wildlife health interactions	Gaffuri, A.; Lanfranchi, P.	2011
92	Social and genetic analysis of a population of free-living cats (Felis catus L.) exploiting a resource-rich habitat	Denny, E.; Yakovlevich, P.; Eldridge, M. D. B.; Dickman, C.	2002
93	An outbreak of toxoplasmosis linked to cats	Stagno, S.; Dykes, A. C.; Amos, C. S.; Head, R. A.; Juranek, D. D.; Walls, K.	1980
94	Understanding public perceptions of risk regarding outdoor pet cats to inform conservation action	Gramza, A.; Teel, T.; VandeWoude, S.; Crooks, K.	2016
95	Stochastic dynamics of feline immunodeficiency virus within cat populations	Li, J. L.; Shan, M. J.; Banerjee, M.; Wang, W. M.	2016
96	The influence of neighbourhood socio-demographic factors on densities of free-roaming cat populations in an urban ecosystem in Israel	Finkler, H.; Hatna, E.; Terkel, J.	2011
97	Population ecology of free-roaming cats and interference competition by coyotes in urban parks	Gehrt, S. D.; Wilson, E. C.; Brown, J. L.; Anchor, C.	2013
98	CHEMOCOMMUNICATION AMONG PREY AND PREDATOR SPECIES	Cocke, R.; Thiessen, D. D.	1986
99	Rabies in small animals. (Emerging and reemerging viruses in dogs and cats.)	Lackay, S. N.; Kuang, Yi; Fu, Z. F.	2008

Number	Title	Author	Year
100	Rabies surveillance in the United States during 1993	Krebs, J. W.; Strine, T. W.; Smith, J. S.; Rupprecht, C. E.; Childs, J. E.	1994
101	Effects of predator control on the survival and breeding success of the endangered Hawaiian Dark-rumped Petrel	Hodges, Cathleen S. Natividad; Nagata, Ronald J., Sr.	2001
102	Biotic and Abiotic Effects of Human Settlement in the wildland-Urban Interface	Bar-Massada, Avi; Radeloff, Volker C.; Stewart, Susan I.	2014
103	Alternatives to brodifacoum and 1080 for possum and rodent control-how and why?	Eason, Charles; Henderson, Ray; Hix, Steve; MacMorran, Duncan; Miller, Aroha; Murphy, Elaine; Ross, James; Ogilvie, Shaun	2010
104	Weighed down by science: do collar-mounted devices affect domestic cat behaviour and movement?	Coughlin, Cayley E.; van Heezik, Yolanda	2014
105	Seroprevalences of antibodies against Bartonella henselae and Toxoplasma gondii and fecal shedding of Cryptosporidium spp, Giardia spp, and Toxocara cati in feral and pet domestic cats	Nutter, Felicia B., Dubey, J. P., Levine, Jay E., Breitschwerdt, Edward B., Ford, Richard B. and Stoskopf, Michael K.	2004
106	Community Attitudes and Practices of Urban Residents Regarding Predation by Pet Cats on Wildlife: An International Comparison	Hall, C. M.; Adams, N. A.; Bradley, J. S.; Bryant, K. A.; Davis, A. A.; Dickman, C. R.; Fujita, T.; Kobayashi, S.; Lepczyk, C. A.; McBride, E. A.; Pollock, K. H.; Styles, I. M.; van Heezik, Y.; Wang, F.; Calver, M. C.	2016
107	A review of cat behavior in relation to disease risk and management options. (Special Issue: Cats have many lives.)	Lepczyk, C. A.; Lohr, C. A.; Duffy, D. C.	2015
108	Serological surveillance of plague in dogs and cats, California, 1979-1991	Chomel, B. B.; Jay, M. T.; Smith, C. R.; Kass, P. H.; Ryan, C. P.; Barrett, L. R.	1994
109	FIV cross-species transmission: an evolutionary prospective	Troyer, J. L.; Vandewoude, S.; Pecon-Slattery, J.; McIntosh, C.; Franklin, S.; Antunes, A.; Johnson, W.; O'Brien, S. J.	2008
110	Development and testing of attractants for feral cats, Felis catus L	Clapperton, B. Kay; Eason, C. T.; Weston, R. J.; Woolhouse, A. D.; Morgan, D. R.	1994
111	Regulation of free-roaming cat (Felis silvestris catus) populations: A survey of the literature and its application to Israel	Gunther, I.; Terkel, J.	2002
112	Rating harms to wildlife: a survey showing convergence between conservation and animal welfare views	Dubois, S.; Fraser, D.	2013
113	Feline infectious peritonitis: Part 2	Wolf, Alice M.	1997
114	Interacting effects of predation risk and signal patchiness on activity and communication in house mice	Hughes, N. K.; Banks, P. B.	2010

Number	Title	Author	Year
115	Enhancement of feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) infection after DNA vaccination with the FIV envelope	Richardson, J.; Moraillon, A.; Baud, S.; Cuisinier, A. M.; Sonigo, P.; Pancino, G.	1997
116	Feline infectious peritonitis .1	Wolf, A. M.	1997
117	Frequency-dependent food selection by domestic cats: A comparative study	Church, Stuart C.; Allen, John A.; Bradshaw, John W. S.	1996
118	Born to roam? Surveying cat owners in Tasmania, Australia, to identify the drivers and barriers to cat containment	McLeod, Lynette J.; Hine, Donald W.; Bengsen, Andrew J.	2015
119	The dynamics of owned domestic cat populations	Todd, N. B.	1977
120	Can fastidiousness kill the cat? The potential for target-specific poisoning of feral cats through oral grooming	Read, J. L.	2010
121	Zoonotic diseases associated with free-roaming cats	Gerhold, R. W.; Jessup, D. A.	2013
122	Applying the precautionary principle to the issue of impacts by pet cats on urban wildlife	Calver, Michael C.; Grayson, Jacky; Lilith, Maggie; Dickman, Christopher R.	2011
123	Multivariate statistical analyses demonstrate unique host immune responses to single and dual lentiviral infection	Roy, S.; Lavine, J.; Chiaromonte, F.; Terwee, J.; VandeWoude, S.; Bjornstad, O.; Poss, M.	2009
124	Genetic determinants of pathogenesis by feline infectious peritonitis virus	Brown, M. A.	2011
125	A remark on a generic SEIRS model and application to cat retroviruses and fox rabies	Langlais, M.; Suppo, Ch	2000
126	Trap/neuter/release methods ineffective in controlling domestic cat "colonies" on public lands	Castillo, Daniel; Clarke, Alice L.	2003
127	Food Habits of Coyotes, Gray Foxes, and Bobcats in a Coastal Southern California Urban Landscape	Larson, Rachel N.; Morin, Dana J.; Wierzbowska, Izabela A.; Crooks, Kevin R.	2015
128	Guidelines for standards of care in animal shelters	Newbury, S.; Blinn, M. K.; Bushby, P. A.; Cox, C. B.; Dinnage, J. D.; Griffin, B.; Hurley, K. F.; Isaza, N.; Jones, W.; Miller, L.; O'Quin, J.; Patronek, G. J.; Smith-Blackmore, M.; Spindel, M.	1900
129	Spacing pattern in a social group of stray cats: effects on male reproductive success	Say, Ludovic; Pontier, Dominique	2004
130	Rabies surveillance in the United States during 1994	Krebs, J. W.; Strine, T. W.; Smith, J. S.; Rupprecht, C. E.; Childs, J. E.	1995
131	Rabies surveillance in the United States during 2003	Krebs, J. W.; Mandel, E. J.; Swerdlow, D. L.; Rupprecht, C. E.	2004
132	Matrix vaccination guidelines: 2015 ABCD recommendations for indoor/outdoor cats, rescue shelter cats and breeding catteries	Hosie, M. J.; Addie, D. D.; Boucraut-Baralon, C.; Egberink, H.; Frymus, T.; Gruffydd-Jones,	2015

Number	Title	Author	Year
		T.; Hartmann, K.; Horzinek, M. C.; Lloret, A.; Lutz, H.; Marsilio, F.; Pennisi, M. G.; Radford, A. D.; Thiry, E.; Truyen, U.; Mostl, K.	
133	Stray dog and cat laws and enforcement in Czech Republic and in Italy	Voslarova, E.; Passantino, A.	2012
134	The welfare management of the cat in the domestic environment	Grandi, M.; Martelli, G.; Zaghini, G.	2012
135	Rabies surveillance in the United States during 1995	Krebs, J. W.; Strine, T. W.; Smith, J. S.; Noah, D. L.; Rupprecht, C. E.; Childs, J. E.	1996
136	Comparison of camera traps and kill traps for detecting mammalian predators: a field trial	Glen, A. S.; Warburton, B.; Cruz, J.; Coleman, M.	2014
137	Clinical and laboratory evaluation of colonized free roaming cats in Pici campus of UFC: practical and low cost protocols to health monitoring	Braga, RD, Araujo, GD, Menezes, FH, et al.	2018
138	Early weaning increases aggression and stereotypic behaviour in cats	Ahola, MK, Vapalahti, K, Lohi, H	2017
139	CATS AND BIRDS: SAVE BIRDS' LIVES BY KEEPING YOUR CATS SAFE	Anderson, M	2017
140	Construction begins on worldâ€™s largest predator-free zone	Anon	2017
141	Predator recognition and nest defence by Carolina Wrens Thryothorus ludovicianus in urban and rural environments: does experience matter?	Bogrand, AL, Neudorf, DLH, Matich, P	2017
142	Evaluation of remote cameras for monitoring multiple invasive mammals in New Zealand	Anton, V, Hartley, S, Wittmer, HU	2018
143	Tuberculosis in domestic cats (Felis catus) in southern Rio Grande do Sul	Alves, DM, da Motta, SP, Zamboni, R, et al.	2017
144	Dilemmas in animal welfare	Appleby, M. C.; Weary, D. M.; Sandoe, P.	2014
145	Welfare Impacts of Spay/Neuter-Focused Outreach on Companion Animals in New York City Public Housing	Dolan, ED, Weiss, E, Slater, MR	2017
146	The times they are a changin': Multi-year surveys reveal exotics replace native carnivores at a Madagascar rainforest site	Farris, ZJ, Kelly, MJ, Karpanty, S, et al.	2017
147	Environmental determinants of spatial and temporal variations in the transmission of Toxoplasma gondii in its definitive hosts	Afonso, Eve; Germain, Estelle; Poulle, Marie-Lazarine; Ruette, Sandrine; Devillard, SÃ©bastien; Say, Ludovic; Villena, Isabelle; Aubert, Dominique; Gilot-Fromont, Emmanuelle	2013
148	Feline Coronavirus in Multicat Environments	Drechsler, Yvonne; Alcaraz, Ana; Bossong, Frank J.; Collisson, Ellen W.; Diniz, Pedro Paulo V. P.	2011

Number	Title	Author	Year
149	Pathogen exposure varies widely among sympatric populations of wild and domestic felids across the United States	Carver, S.; Bevins, S. N.; Lappin, M. R.; Boydston, E. E.; Lyren, L. M.; Alldredge, M.; Logan, K. A.; Sweanor, L. L.; Riley, S. P.; Serieys, L. E.; Fisher, R. N.; Vickers, T. W.; Boyce, W.; McBride, R.; Cunningham, M. C.; Jennings, M.; Lewis, J.; Lunn, T.; Crooks, K. R.; Vandewoude, S.	2016
150	Controlling introduced predators in the Gibson Desert of Western Australia	Burrows, N. D.; Algar, D.; Robinson, A. D.; Sinagra, J.; Ward, B.; Liddelow, G.	2003
151	Indirect effects of invasive species removal devastate World Heritage Island	Bergstrom, D. M.; Lucieer, A.; Kiefer, K.; Wasley, J.; Belbin, L.; Pedersen, T. K.; Chown, S. L.	2009
152	Normal feline behaviour: ... and why problem behaviours develop	Bradshaw, J	2018
153	Abandonment of Dogs and Cats: Public Opinions as Population Management Indicators	Baquero, OS, Chiozzotto, EN, Maria Garcia, RdC, et al.	2017
154	Can but don't: olfactory discrimination between own and alien offspring in the domestic cat	Banszegi, O, Jacinto, E, Urrutia, A, et al.	2017
155	HOW TO CAT-IFY YOUR HOUSE	Bower, S	2017
156	Fatal disseminated toxoplasmosis in a zoological collection of meerkats (Suricata suricatta)	Burger, M, Du Plessis, EC, Suleman, E, et al.	2017
157	Mapping the stray domestic cat (Felis catus) population in New Zealand: Species distribution modelling with a climate change scenario and implications for protected areas	Aguilar, G. D.; Farnworth, M. J.; Winder, L.	2015
158	Evaluating the efficacy of a landscape scale feral cat control program using camera traps and occupancy models	Comer, S, Speldewinde, P, Tiller, C, et al.	2018
159	Alien terrestrial mammals in Brazil: current status and management	da Rosa, CA, Curi, NHD, Puertas, F, et al.	2017
160	Multistate matrix population model to assess the contributions and impacts on population abundance of domestic cats in urban areas including owned cats, unowned cats, and cats in shelters	Flockhart, DTT, Coe, JB	2018
161	Wide exposure to Coxiella burnetii in ruminant and feline species living in a natural environment: zoonoses in a human-livestock-wildlife interface	Candela, MG, Caballol, A, Atance, PM	2017
162	Campylobacter: from microbiology to prevention	Facciola, A, Riso, R, Avventuroso, E, et al.	2017
163	Challenging the dogma of the 'Island Syndrome': a study of helminth parasites of feral cats and black rats on Christmas Island	Dybing, NA, Jacobson, C, Irwin, P, et al.	2018

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164	Babesiosis in cats: ABCD guidelines on prevention and management	Hartmann, K.; Addie, D.; Belak, S.; Boucraut-Baralon, C.; Egberink, H.; Frymus, T.; Gruffydd-Jones, T.; Hosie, M. J.; Lloret, A.; Lutz, H.; Marsilio, F.; Mostl, K.; Pennisi, M. G.; Radford, A. D.; Thiry, E.; Truyen, U.; Horzinek, M. C.	2013
165	Free-roaming cat interactions with wildlife admitted to a wildlife hospital	McRuer, DL, Gray, LC, Horne, LA, et al.	2017
166	Estimating free-roaming cat populations and the effects of one year Trap-Neuter-Return management effort in a highly urban area	Kilgour, RJ, Magle, SB, Slater, M, et al.	2017
167	Estimating Burdens of Neglected Tropical Zoonotic Diseases on Islands with Introduced Mammals	de Wit, LA, Croll, DA, Tershy, B, et al.	2017
168	Prospects for domestic and feral cat management on an inhabited tropical island	Dias, RA, Abrahao, CR, Micheletti, T, et al.	2017
169	Engineering a gene silencing viral construct that targets the cat hypothalamus to induce permanent sterility: An update	Dissen, GA, Adachi, K, Lomniczi, A, et al.	2017
170	CATS AND BIRDS: A YEAR IN REVIEW	Cooper, S	2017
171	The Cat Conundrum	Carey, J	2017
172	Stop Jumping the Gun: A Call for Evidence-Based Invasive Predator Management	Doherty, TS, Ritchie, EG	2017
173	Parasite spread at the domestic animal - wildlife interface: anthropogenic habitat use, phylogeny and body mass drive risk of cat and dog flea (Ctenocephalides spp.) infestation in wild mammals	Clark, NJ, Seddon, JM, Slapeta, J, et al.	2018
174	Urban landscapes can change virus gene flow and evolution in a fragmentation-sensitive carnivore	Fountain-Jones, NM, Kozakiewicz, C, Carver, S, et al.	2017
175	Refining Online Communication Strategies for Domestic Cat Management	McLeod, LJ, Driver, AB, Bengsen, AJ, et al.	2017
176	The Biology and Ecology of Cat Fleas and Advancements in Their Pest Management: A Review	Rust, MK	2017
177	DIET AND HOME-RANGE OF THE FERAL CAT, FELLS CATUS (CARNIVORA: FELIDAE) ON SOCORRO ISLAND, VILLAGIGEDO ARCHIPELAGO, MEXICO	Ortiz-Alcaraz, A, Arnaud, G, Aguirre-Munoz, A, et al.	2017
178	Implications of zoonotic and vector-borne parasites to free-roaming cats in central Spain	Montoya, A, Garcia, M, Galvez, R, et al.	2018
179	Irruption and collapse of a population of pale field-rat (Rattus tunneyi) at Heirisson Prong, Shark Bay, Western Australia	Short, J, O'Neill, S, Richards, JD	2018

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180	Effectiveness of GonaCon as an immunocontraceptive in colony-housed cats	Fischer, A, Benka, VA, Briggs, J, et al.	2018
181	Prevalence of Toxoplasma gondii and other intestinal parasites in cats in Tokachi sub-prefecture, Japan	Salman, D, Pumidonming, W, Oohashi, E, et al.	2018
182	Urinary bladder worm (Pearsonema sp.) infection in domestic dogs and cats in Mexico at a high altitude	Del-Angel-Caraza, J, Quijano-Hernandez, IA, Soriano-Vargas, E, et al.	2018
183	To Bait or Not to Bait: A Discrete Choice Experiment on Public Preferences for Native Wildlife and Conservation Management in Western Australia	Subroy, V, Rogers, AA, Kragt, ME	2018
184	Potential use of domestic cat (Fells catus) urinary extracts for manipulating the behavior of free-roaming cats and wild small felids	Miyazaki, M, Nishimura, T, Hojo, W, et al.	2017
185	Mesopredator Management: Effects of Red Fox Control on the Abundance, Diet and Use of Space by Feral Cats	Molsher, R, Newsome, AE, Newsome, TM, et al.	2017
186	Continental-scale analysis of feral cat diet in Australia, prey-switching and the risk: benefit of rabbit control	Mutze, G	2017
187	Low rates of hybridization between European wildcats and domestic cats in a human-dominated landscape	Steyer, K, Tiesmeyer, A, Munoz-Fuentes, V, et al.	2018
188	The oral microbiota of domestic cats harbors a wide variety of Staphylococcus species with zoonotic potential	Rossi, CC, da Silva Dias, I, Muniz, IM, et al.	2017
189	A Survey of Public Opinion on Cat (Felis catus) Predation and the Future Direction of Cat Management in New Zealand	Walker, JK, Bruce, SJ, Dale, AR	2017
190	Trap-Neuter-Return Activities in Urban Stray Cat Colonies in Australia	Tan, K, Rand, J, Morton, J	2017
191	'Of place' or 'of people': exploring the animal spaces and beastly places of feral cats in southern Ontario	Van Patter, LE, Hovorka, AJ	2018
192	Prevalence of feline immunodeficiency virus infection in domesticated and feral cats in eastern Australia	Norris, J. M.; Bell, E. T.; Hales, L.; Toribio, J. A.; White, J. D.; Wigney, D. I.; Baral, R. M.; Malik, R.	2007
193	ERADICATION OF FERAL CATS AT WAKE ATOLL	Rauzon, Mark J.; Everett, William T.; Boyle, David; Bell, Louise; Gilardi, John	2008
194	Feline leukemia virus in a captive bobcat	Sleeman, J. M.; Keane, J. M.; Johnson, J. S.; Brown, R. J.; Woude, S. V.	2001
195	Rocky outcrops: A hard road in the conservation of critical habitats	Fitzsimons, James A.; Michael, Damian R.	1900
196	Reconciling actual and perceived rates of predation by domestic cats	McDonald, J. L.; Maclean, M.; Evans, M. R.; Hodgson, D. J.	2015
197	Survey of predation by domestic cats	Robertson, I. D.	1998

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198	An emerging public health problem: acquired carbapenemase-producing microorganisms are present in food-producing animals, their environment, companion animals and wild birds	Guerra, B.; Fischer, J.; Helmuth, R.	2014
199	Mammals in intertidal and maritime ecosystems: Interactions, impacts and implications	Moore, P. G.	2002
200	The role of ethical judgments related to wildlife fertility control	Lauber, T. B.; Knuth, B. A.	2007
201	The domestic cat as a factor in urban ecology	Matheson, Colin	1944
202	Compilation and traits of Australian bird species killed by cats	Woinarski, JCZ, Woolley, LA, Garnett, ST, et al.	2017
203	Feeding-order in an urban feral domestic cat colony: relationship to dominance rank, sex and age	Bonanni, Roberto; Cafazzo, Simona; Fantini, Claudio; Pontier, Dominique; Natoli, Eugenia	2007
204	Birds be safe: Can a novel cat collar reduce avian mortality by domestic cats (Felis catus)?	Willson, S. K.; Okunlola, I. A.; Novak, J. A.	2015
205	Bartonelloses - emerging bacterial zoonotic diseases	Glinski, Z.; Kostro, K.	2012
206	What's in a name? Perceptions of stray and feral cat welfare and control in Aotearoa, New Zealand	Farnworth, M. J.; Campbell, J.; Adams, N. J.	2011
207	Forecasting the effect of land-use change on native and non-native mammalian predator distributions	Hilty, J. A.; Brooks, C.; Heaton, E.; Merenlender, A. M.	2006
208	Type X Toxoplasma gondii in a wild mussel and terrestrial carnivores from coastal California: new linkages between terrestrial mammals, runoff and toxoplasmosis of sea otters	Miller, M. A.; Miller, W. A.; Conrad, P. A.; James, E. R.; Melli, A. C.; Leutenegger, C. M.; Dabritz, H. A.; Packham, A. E.; Paradies, D.; Harris, M.; Ames, J.; Jessup, D. A.; Worcester, K.; Grigg, M. E.	2008
209	Prevalence, Environmental Loading, and Molecular Characterization of Cryptosporidium and Giardia Isolates from Domestic and Wild Animals along the Central California Coast	Oates, Stori C.; Miller, Melissa A.; Hardin, Dane; Conrad, Patricia A.; Melli, Ann; Jessup, David A.; Dominik, Clare; Roug, Annette; Tinker, M. Tim; Miller, Woutrina A.	2012
210	Feral cat home-range size varies predictably with landscape productivity and population density	Bengsen, A. J.; Algar, D.; Ballard, G.; Buckmaster, T.; Comer, S.; Fleming, P. J. S.; Friend, J. A.; Johnston, M.; McGregor, H.; Moseby, K.; Zewe, F.	2016
211	Survey for toxoplasmosis in wild and domestic animals from Norway and Sweden	Kapperud, G.	1978
212	Home Range and Movements of Feral Cats on Mauna Kea, Hawai'i	Goltz, Daniel M.; Hess, Steven C.; Brinck, Kevin W.; Banko, Paul C.; Danner, Raymond M.	2008

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213	Seroprevalence of Toxoplasma gondii in White-Tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus) and Free-Roaming Cats (Felis catus) Across a Suburban to Urban Gradient in Northeastern Ohio	Ballash, G. A.; Dubey, J. P.; Kwok, O. C. H.; Shoben, A. B.; Robison, T. L.; Kraft, T. J.; Dennis, P. M.	2015
214	Long-term survival of Toxoplasma gondii sporulated oocysts in seawater	Lindsay, D. S.; Dubey, J. P.	2009
215	How to snap your cat: optimum lures and their placement for attracting mammalian predators in arid Australia	Read, J. L.; Bengsen, A. J.; Meek, P. D.; Moseby, K. E.	2015
216	Predation by house cats, Felis catus (L), in Canberra, Australia .1. Prey composition and preference	Barratt, D. G.	1997
217	Successful domestic cat neutering: first step towards eradicating cats on Christmas Island for wildlife protection	Algar, David; Hilmer, Stefanie; Nickels, Don; Nickels, Audrey	2011
218	INCITE	Williams, Ted	2009
219	Prevalence of serum antibody titers against feline panleukopenia virus, feline herpesvirus 1, and feline calicivirus in cats entering a Florida animal shelter	DiGangi, B. A.; Levy, J. K.; Griffin, B.; McGorray, S. P.; Dubovi, E. J.; Dingman, P. A.; Tucker, S. J.	2012
220	Food habits of the feral house cat in east-central Texas	Parmalee, Paul W.	1953
221	Quantifying the success of feral cat eradication, San Nicolas Island, California	Ramsey, D. S. L.; Parkes, J. P.; Will, D.; Hanson, C. C.; Campbell, K. J.	2011
222	SEROPREVALENCE OF Toxoplasma gondii (Nicole & Manceaux, 1909) AND RETROVIRAL STATUS OF CLIENT-OWNED PET CATS (Feiis catus, Linnaeus, 1758) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL	Bastos, Bethania Ferreira; Brener, Beatriz; Gershony, Liza; Willi, Liliane; Labarthe, Norma; Pereira, Cassia; Mendes-De-Almeida, Flavya	2014
223	Conservation biology: Cats, rats and seabirds	Le Corre, Matthieu	2008
224	The eradication of feral cats from Ascension Island and its subsequent recolonization by seabirds	Ratcliffe, Norman; Bell, Mike; Pelembe, Tara; Boyle, Dave; Benjamin, Raymond; White, Richard; Godley, Brendan; Stevenson, Jim; Sanders, Sarah	2010
225	Ecological effects and distribution of invasive non-native mammals on the Canary Islands	Nogales, M.; Rodriguez-Luengo, J. L.; Marrero, P.	2006
226	MOTHER-OFFSPRING RELATIONSHIP IN THE FERAL CAT POPULATION	Izawa, M.; Ono, Y.	1986
227	A long-term study of the breeding success of eastern bluebirds by year and cavity type	Radunzel, Lorissa; Muschitz, Donna M.; Bauldry, Vincent M.; Arcese, Peter	1997
228	Three pathogens in sympatric populations of pumas, bobcats, and domestic cats: implications for infectious disease transmission	Bevins, S. N.; Carver, S.; Boydston, E. E.; Lyren, L. M.; Alldredge, M.; Logan, K. A.; Riley, S. P.; Fisher, R. N.; Vickers, T. W.;	2012

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229	European starlings use their acute vision to check on feline predators but not on conspecifics	Butler, SR, Fernandez-Juricic, E	2018
230	Babesia, Theileria, and Hepatozoon species in ticks infesting animal hosts in Romania	Andersson, MO, Tolf, C, Tamba, P, et al.	2017
231	A global picture of biological invasion threat on islands	Bellard, C, Rysman, JF, Leroy, B, et al.	2017
232	Alignment between values of dryland pastoralists and conservation needs for small mammals	Addison, J, Pavey, CR	2017
233	Daily rhythmicity of behavior of nine species of South American feral felids in captivity	Antonio, SB, Cerutti, RD, Scaglione, MC, et al.	2017
234	Rabies surveillance in the United States during 2015	Birhane, MG, Cleaton, JM, Monroe, BP, et al.	2017
235	Feline visceral leishmaniasis in Kerman, southeast of Iran: Serological and molecular study	Akhtardanesh, B, Sharifi, I, Mohammadi, A, et al.	2017
236	Impacts and management of feral cats Felis catus in Australia	Doherty, TS, Dickman, CR, Johnson, CN, et al.	2017
237	Co-occurrence dynamics of endangered Lower Keys marsh rabbits and free-ranging domestic cats: Prey responses to an exotic predator removal program	Cove, MV, Gardner, B, Simons, TR, et al.	2018
238	Cat Wars: The Devastating Consequences of a Cuddly Killer	Dumbacher, J	2017
239	Peak hour in the bush: linear anthropogenic clearings funnel predator and prey species	Dawson, SJ, Adams, PJ, Moseby, KE, et al.	2018
240	Merchants of doubt in the free-ranging cat conflict	Loss, SR, Marra, PP	2018
241	High seroprevalence of Toxoplasma gondii in elk (Cervus canadensis) of the central Appalachians, USA	Cox, JJ, Slabach, B, Hast, JT, et al.	2017
242	Tabbyâ€™s toll	Craves, J	2017
243	Urbanisation influences range size of the domestic cat (Felis catus): consequences for conservation	Hanmer, HJ, Thomas, RL, Fellowes, MDE	2017
244	Free-ranging domestic cats (Felis catus) on public lands: estimating density, activity, and diet in the Florida Keys	Cove, MV, Gardner, B, Simons, TR, et al.	2018
245	Leptospira Species in Feral Cats and Black Rats from Western Australia and Christmas Island	Dybing, NA, Jacobson, C, Irwin, P, et al.	2017
246	Introduction and Establishment of Raccoon Rabies on Islands: Jekyll Island, Georgia, USA as a Case Study	Ortiz, S, Hernandez, SM, Yabsley, MJ, et al.	2018
247	Top-down control of species distributions: feral cats driving the regional extinction of a threatened rodent in northern Australia	Davies, HF, McCarthy, MA, Firth, RSC, et al.	2017

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248	The cockroach Periplaneta americana as a potential paratenic host of the lungworm Aelurostrongylus abstrusus	Falsone, L, Colella, V, Napoli, E, et al.	2017
249	Activity patterns and interspecific interactions of free-roaming, domestic cats in managed Trap-Neuter-Return colonies	Hernandez, SM, Loyd, KAT, Newton, AN, et al.	2018
250	Analyzing the change in long-term information provision on cat management around a world natural heritage site	Mitsui, S, Kubo, T, Yoshida, M	2018
251	Rabies surveillance in the United States during 2016	Ma, X, Monroe, BP, Cleaton, JM, et al.	2018
252	PREVALENCE OF FELINE IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS, FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS AND TOXOPLASMA GONDII IN CAPTIVE TIGERS (Panthera Tigris) IN A WILDLIFE FACILITY IN THE PHILIPPINES	Reyes, MF, Barrios, ER, Favila, MJB, et al.	2017
253	Feral cats threaten the outstanding endemic fauna of the New Caledonia biodiversity hotspot	Palmas, P, Jourdan, H, Rigault, F, et al.	2017
254	A comparison of horizontal versus vertical camera placement to detect feral cats and mustelids	Nichols, M, Glen, AS, Garvey, P, et al.	2017
255	How many birds are killed by cats in Australia?	Woinarski, JCZ, Murphy, BP, Legge, SM, et al.	2017
256	Domestic carnivore interactions with wildlife in the Cape Horn Biosphere Reserve, Chile: husbandry and perceptions of impact from a community perspective	Schuttler, E, Saavedra-Aracena, L, Jimenez, JE	2018
257	Zoonotic disease transmission associated with feral cats in a metropolitan area: A geospatial analysis	Taetzsch, SJ, Bertke, AS, Gruszynski, KR	2018
258	Invasive rodents, an overlooked threat for skinks in a tropical island hotspot of biodiversity	Thibault, M, Brescia, F, Jourdan, H, et al.	2017
259	Predator exposure improves anti-predator responses in a threatened mammal	West, R, Letnic, M, Blumstein, DT, et al.	2018
260	Fido, Fluffy, and wildlife conservation: The environmental consequences of domesticated animals	Twardek, WM, Peiman, KS, Gallagher, AJ, et al.	2017
261	Emerging parasites of domestic cats: chronicles from the field	Giannelli, A.; Colella, V.; Varcasia, A.; Brianti, E.; Otranto, D.	2015
262	Identifying people's most preferred management technique for feral cats in Hawaii	Lohr, Cheryl A.; Lepczyk, Christopher A.; Cox, Linda J.	2014
263	The threat of invasive species to bats: a review	Welch, JN, Leppanen, C	2017
264	Editor's choice: Unintended trophic cascades from feral cat eradication	Cadotte, Marc W.	2009
265	Sea otter health: Challenging a pet hypothesis	Lafferty, K. D.	2015
266	INTRODUCED SMALL GROUND PREDATORS IN CALIFORNIA BROWN PELICAN COLONIES	Anderson, D. W.; Keith, J. O.; Trapp, G. R.; Gress, F.; Moreno, L. A.	1989

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267	Felicitous felicide	The Economist	2016
268	Feline infectious peritonitis in a mountain lion (Puma concolor), California, USA	Stephenson, N.; Swift, P.; Moeller, R. B.; Worth, S. J.; Foley, J.	2013
269	Urban cat (Felis catus) movement and predation activity associated with a wetland reserve in New Zealand	Morgan, S. A.; Hansen, C. M.; Ross, J. G.; Hickling, G. J.; Ogilvie, S. C.; Paterson, A. M.	2009
270	Domestic cat "colonies" in natural areas: A growing exotic species threat	Clarke, A. L.; Pacin, T.	2002
271	Factors affecting the distribution of small mammals in an urban area	Baker, Philip J.; Ansell, Rachel J.; Dodds, Phillippa A. A.; Webber, Claire E.; Harris, Stephen	2003
272	The diet of feral cats (Felis catus L.) at five sites on the Grande Terre, Kerguelen archipelago	Pontier, Dominique; Say, Ludovic; Debias, Francois; Bried, Joel; Thioulouse, Jean; Micol, Thierry; Natoli, Eugenia	2002
273	Coastal development and precipitation drive pathogen flow from land to sea: evidence from a Toxoplasma gondii and felid host system	VanWormer, Elizabeth; Carpenter, Tim E.; Singh, Purnendu; Shapiro, Karen; Wallender, Wesley W.; Conrad, Patricia A.; Largier, John L.; Maneta, Marco P.; Mazet, Jonna A. K.	2016
274	Implementation of a feral cat management program on a university campus	Hughes, K. L.; Slater, M. R.	2002
275	Diets of introduced predators using stable isotopes and stomach contents	Meckstroth, Anne M.; Miles, A. Keith; Chandra, Sudeep	2007
276	Regulation of domestic cat ownership to protect urban wildlife: a justification based on the precautionary principle	nan	2004
277	Feeding ecology and population dynamics of the feral cat (Felis catus) in relation to the availability of prey in central-eastern New South Wales	Molsher, R.; Newsome, A.; Dickman, C.	1999
278	TOXOPLASMOSIS IN A CALIFORNIA SEA-LION ZALOPHUS-CALIFORNIANUS	Migaki, G.; Allen, J. F.; Casey, H. W.	1977
279	Infection caused by feline calicivirus	Kvapil, R.	2007
280	Characterization of Toxoplasma gondii from raccoons (Procyon lotor), coyotes (Canis latrans), and striped skunks (Mephitis mephitis) in Wisconsin identified several atypical genotypes	Dubey, J. P.; Sundar, N.; Nolden, C. A.; Samuel, M. D.; Velmurugan, G. V.; Bandini, L. A.; Kwok, O. C.; Bodenstein, B.; Su, C.	2007
281	Can cat predation help competitors coexist in seabird communities?	Pontier, D.; Fouchet, D.; Bried, J.	2010
282	Plan for shooting feral cats in Wisconsin dropped	nan	2005
283	The impact of free-ranging domestic cats on wildlife of the United States	Loss, S. R.; Will, T.; Marra, P. P.	2013

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284	Control of feral cats for nature conservation. I. Field tests of four baiting methods	Risbey, Danielle A.; Calver, Mike; Short, Jeff	1997
285	Trophic habits of feral cats in the high mountain shrublands of the Macaronesian islands (NW Africa, Atlantic Ocean)	Medina, F. M.; Oliveira, P.; Menezes, D.; Teixeira, S.; Garcia, R.; Nogales, M.	2010
286	Temporal overlaps of feral cats with prey and competitors in primary and human-altered habitats on Bohol Island, Philippines	Bogdan, V.; Junek, T.; Vymyslicka, P. J.	2016
287	Economic study estimates costs of feral cat control	Nolen, R. Scott	2010
288	Tapeworms	Georgi, J. R.	1987
289	Influence of demographics, experience and value orientations on preferences for lethal management of feral cats	Loyd, Kerrie Anne T.; Miller, Craig A.	2010
290	The diet of feral cats on islands: a review and a call for more studies	Bonnaud, E.; Medina, F. M.; Vidal, E.; Nogales, M.; Tershy, B.; Zavaleta, E.; Donlan, C. J.; Keitt, B.; Corre, M. le; Horwath, S. V.	2011
291	A REPORT TO THE PROFESSION - FELV AND FIV - SURVEY SHOWS PREVALENCE IN THE UNITED-STATES AND EUROPE	Braley, J.	1994
292	Habitat-specific effectiveness of feral cat control for the conservation of an endemic ground-nesting bird species	Oppel, Steffen; Burns, Fiona; Vickery, Juliet; George, Kevin; Ellick, Gavin; Leo, Dennis; Hillman, Jesse C.	2014
293	Home range and movements of male feral cats (Felis catus) in a semiarid woodland environment in central Australia	Edwards, G. P.; Preu, N. de; Shakeshaft, B. J.; Crealy, I. V.; Paltridge, R. M.	2001
294	Invasive predators and global biodiversity loss	Doherty, T. S.; Glen, A. S.; Nimmo, D. G.; Ritchie, E. G.; Dickman, C. R.	2016
295	Food habits of feral cats (Felis silvestris catus L.) in insular semiarid environments (Fuerteventura, Canary Islands)	Medina, F. M.; Lopez-Darias, M.; Nogales, M.; Garcia, R.	2008
296	Epidemiologic investigation of seroprevalence of antibodies to Toxoplasma gondii in cats and rodents	DeFeo, M. L.; Dubey, J. P.; Mather, T. N.; Rhodes, R. C., 3rd	2002
297	Isolation and Genetic Characterization of Toxoplasma gondii from Black Bears (Ursus americanus), Bobcats (Lynx rufus), and Feral Cats (Felis catus) from Pennsylvania	Dubey, J. P.; Verma, S. K.; Calero-Bernal, R.; Cassinelli, A. B.; Kwok, O. C. H.; Van Why, K.; Su, C. L.; Humphreys, J. G.	2015
298	Landowners and cat predation across rural-to-urban landscapes	Lepczyk, Christopher A.; Mertig, Angela G.; Liu, Jianguo	2004
299	FELINE IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS AN EPIDEMIOLOGIC REVIEW	Courchamp, F.; Pontier, D.	1994
300	Trapping and demographics of feral cats (Felis catus) in central New South Wales	Molsher, R. L.	2001

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301	Using Molecular Epidemiology to Track Toxoplasma gondii from Terrestrial Carnivores to Marine Hosts: Implications for Public Health and Conservation	VanWormer, Elizabeth; Miller, Melissa A.; Conrad, Patricia A.; Grigg, Michael E.; Rejmanek, Daniel; Carpenter, Tim E.; Mazet, Jonna A. K.	2014
302	Impact of two feline retroviruses on natural populations of domestic cat	Courchamp, F.; Pontier, D.; Fromont, E.; Artois, M.	1995
303	Detecting species interactions using remote cameras: effects on small mammals of predators, conspecifics, and climate	Lazenby, Billie T.; Mooney, Nicholas J.; Dickman, Christopher R.	2015
304	AVMA considers revising policy on feral cats	Burns, Katie	2016
305	Disease propagation in connected host populations with density-dependent dynamics: the case of the Feline Leukemia Virus	Fromont, Emmanuelle; Pontier, Dominique; Langlais, Michel	2003
306	Food habits of Pennsylvania house cats	Eberhard, Thomas	1954
307	Feline rabies	Rupprecht, Charles E.; Childs, James E.	1996
308	THE ALTERNATIVES TO VACCINATION	Rashid, A.; Rasheed, K.	2009
309	Researches regarding the incidency of infestation with Otodectes cynotis in cats	Degi, J.; Cristina, R. T.; Codreanu, M.	2010
310	The palatability of the eggs of birds: illustrated by experiments on the food preferences of the ferret (Putorius furo) and the cat (Felis catus); with notes on other egg-eating Carnivora	Cott, Hugh B.	1953
311	Rabies surveillance in the United States during 1996	Krebs, J. W.; Smith, J. S.; Rupprecht, C. E.; Childs, J. E.	1997
312	Bait ingestion by free-ranging raccoons and nontarget species in an oral rabies vaccine field trial in Florida	Olson, C. A.; Mitchell, K. D.; Werner, P. A.	2000
313	Temporal occurrence and environmental risk factors associated with cytauxzoonosis in domestic cats	Reichard, M. V.; Baum, K. A.; Cadenhead, S. C.; Snider, T. A.	2008
314	URBAN CAT POPULATIONS COMPARED BY SEASON SUBHABITAT AND SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING	Calhoon, R. E.; Haspel, C.	1989
315	Cat-exclusion zones in rural and urban-fringe landscapes: how large would they have to be?	Metsers, E. M.; Seddon, P. J.; Heezik, Y. M. van	2010
316	Home range sizes of wildcats (Felis silvestris) and feral domestic cats (Felis silvestris f. catus) in a hilly region of Hungary	Biro, Z.; Szemethy, L.; Heltai, M.	2004
317	Spatial organisation of Urban feral cats (Felis catus) in Jerusalem	Mirmovitch, Vered	1995
318	Isolation and Genetic Characterization of Toxoplasma gondii from Black Bears (Ursus americanus), Bobcats (Lynx rufus), and Feral Cats (Felis catus) from Pennsylvania	Dubey, J. P., Verma, S. K., Calero-Bernal, R., Cassinelli, A. B., Kwok, O. C. H., Van Why, K., Su, C. L. and Humphreys, J. G.	2015

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319	Rabies surveillance in the United States during 1998	Krebs, J. W.; Smith, J. S.; Rupprecht, C. E.; Childs, J. E.	1999
320	Disposition of shelter companion animals from nonhuman animal control officers, citizen finders, and relinquished by caregivers	Notaro, S. J.	2004
321	Matrix vaccination guidelines: ABCD recommendations for indoor/ outdoor cats, rescue shelter cats and breeding catteries	Hosie, M. J.; Addie, D.; Belak, S.; Boucraut-Baralon, C.; Egberink, H.; Frymus, T.; Gruffydd-Jones, T.; Hartmann, K.; Lloret, A.; Lutz, H.; Marsilio, F.; Mostl, K.; Pennisi, M. G.; Radford, A. D.; Thiry, E.; Truyen, U.; Horzinek, M. C.	2013
322	Rabies surveillance in the United States during 2000	Krebs, J. W.; Mondul, A. M.; Rupprecht, C. E.; Childs, J. E.	2001
323	RABIES IN CATS AND ITS PREVENTION	Blancou, J.; Pastoret, P. P.	1993
324	Rabies surveillance in the United States during 1997	Krebs, J. W.; Smith, J. S.; Rupprecht, C. E.; Childs, J. E.	1998
325	Genetic characterization of feline leukemia virus from Florida panthers	Brown, Meredith A., Cunningham, Mark W., Roca, Alfred L., Troyer, Jennifer L., Johnson, Warren E. and O'Brien, Stephen J.	2008
326	Small Nondomestic Felids in Veterinary Practice	Eckermann-Ross, Christine	2014
327	An update on feline infectious peritonitis: diagnostics and therapeutics	Pedersen, N. C.	2014
328	Rabies surveillance in the United States during 2001	Krebs, J. W.; Noll, H. R.; Rupprecht, C. E.; Childs, J. E.	2002
329	Rabies control and animal welfare	Eckman, H.; Vallentine, S.; Hiby, E.	2011
330	What drives cat-owner behaviour? First steps towards limiting domestic-cat impacts on native wildlife	MacDonald, E.; Milfont, T.; Gavin, M.	2015
331	Backyard bandicoots: community attitudes towards conservation planning in residential developments	Blair, S. A. E.; Wescott, G.; Miller, K. K.	2016
332	Public perceptions of domestic cats and preferences for feral cat management in the Southeastern United States	Loyd, Kerrie Anne T.; Hernandez, Sonia M.	2012
333	Is naivete forever? Alien predator and aggressor recognition by two endemic island reptiles	Gerard, A.; Jourdan, H.; Cugniere, C.; Millon, A.; Vidal, E.	2014
334	A survey of the views of US veterinary teaching faculty to owned cat housing practices	Salo, A. L.; Stone, E.	2015
335	Public veterinary medicine: Public health - Rabies surveillance in the United States during 2000	Krebs, J. W.; Mondul, A. M.; Rupprecht, C. E.; Childs, J. E.	2001

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336	Demography of the pet dog and cat population on the island of Ireland and human factors influencing pet ownership	Downes, Martin; Canty, Mary J.; More, Simon J.	2009
337	A review of feline infectious peritonitis virus infection: 1963â€“2008	Pedersen, Niels C.	2009
338	Risk behaviours exhibited by free-roaming cats in a suburban US town	Loyd, K. A. T.; Hernandez, S. M.; Abernathy, K. J.; Shock, B. C.; Marshall, G. J.	2013
339	Estimation of the dietary nutrient profile of free-roaming feral cats: possible implications for nutrition of domestic cats	Plantinga, E. A.; Bosch, G.; Hendriks, W. H.	2011
340	Rabies surveillance in the United States during 2004	Krebs, J. W.; Mandel, E. J.; Swerdlow, D. L.; Rupprecht, C. E.	2005
341	AGONISTIC BEHAVIOR DOMINANCE RANK AND COPULATORY SUCCESS IN A LARGE MULTI-MALE FERAL CAT FELIS-CATUS L. COLONY IN CENTRAL ROME ITALY	Natoli, E.; De Vito, E.	1991
342	Use of visual and permanent identification for pets by veterinary clinics	Dingman, P. A.; Levy, J. K.; Rockey, L. E.; Crandall, M. M.	2014
343	Hunting, Exotic Carnivores, and Habitat Loss: Anthropogenic Effects on a Native Carnivore Community, Madagascar	Farris, Z. J.; Golden, C. D.; Karpanty, S.; Murphy, A.; Stauffer, D.; Ratelolahy, F.; Andrianjakarivelo, V.; Holmes, C. M.; Kelly, M. J.	2015
344	Assessing the safety of collars used to attach predation deterrent devices and ID tags to pet cats	Calver, M. C.; Adams, G.; Clark, W.; Pollock, K. H.	2013
345	Seroprevalence study of Feline Coronavirus in owned and feral cats in Sydney, Australia	Bell, E. T.; Toribio, J. A. L. M. L.; White, J. D.; Malik, R.; Norris, J. M.	2006
346	Epidemiology and control of neosporosis and Neospora caninum	Dubey, J. P.; Schares, G.; Ortega-Mora, L. M.	2007
347	Impact of environmental factors on canine and feline behaviour: diet, management and physical exercise	Mariotti, V. M.; Amat, M.; Hervera, M.; Baucells, M.; Manteca, X.	2009
348	Better trap-neuter-return for free-roaming cats: Using models and monitoring to improve population management	Boone, J. D.	2015
349	A review of the housing requirements of domestic cats (Felis silvestris ccitus) kept in the home	Rochlitz, Irene	2005
350	Rabies surveillance in the United States during 2011	Blanton, J. D.; Dyer, J.; McBrayer, J.; Rupprecht, C. E.	2012
351	A comparison of cat-related risk perceptions and tolerance for outdoor cats in Florida and Hawaii	Wald, D. M.; Lohr, C. A.; Lepczyk, C. A.; Jacobson, S. K.; Cox, L. J.	2016
352	What is a feral cat?: Variation in definitions may be associated with different management strategies	Gosling, L.; Stavisky, J.; Dean, R.	2013

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353	Compiled by the Vaccination Guidelines Group (VGG) of the World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA)	Day, J.; Horzinek, M. C.; Schultz, R. D.	2007
354	PETS AND PESTILENCE. (Cover story)	Bonner, John	2013
355	Bursting at the seams: managing the companion animal population	nan	2015
356	Escape behaviour of birds provides evidence of predation being involved in urbanization	MÃ¸ller, A. P.; IbÃ¡Ã±ez-Ã□lamo, J. D.	2012
357	Simulating free-roaming cat population management options in open demographic environments	Miller, P. S.; Boone, J. D.; Briggs, J. R.; Lawler, D. F.; Levy, J. K.; Nutter, F. B.; Slater, M.; Zawistowski, S.	2014
358	Epidemiology of feline infectious peritonitis among cats examined at veterinary medical teaching hospitals	Rohrbach, B. W.; Legendre, A. M.; Baldwin, C. A.; Lein, D. H.; Reed, W. M.; Wilson, R. B.	2001
359	Demographic and needs assessment survey of animal care and control agencies	Lord, L. K.; Wittum, T. E.; Neer, C. A.; Gordon, J. C.	1998
360	Human-related factors regulate the spatial ecology of domestic cats in sensitive areas for conservation	Ferreira, J. P.; Leitao, I.; Santos-Reis, M.; Revilla, E.	2011
361	Emerging viral encephalitides in dogs and cats. (Emerging and reemerging viruses in dogs and cats.)	Njaa, B. L.	2008
362	Public veterinary medicine: Public health - Rabies surveillance in the United States during 2004	Krebs, John W.; Mandel, Eric J.; Swerdlow, David L.; Rupprecht, Charles E.	2005
363	An ecological, behavioral genetic model for the domestication of the cat	Todd, N. B.	1978
364	BATS, CATS, AND RABIES IN AN URBAN-COMMUNITY	Hoff, G. L.; Mellon, G. F.; Thomas, M. C.; Giedinghagen, D. H.	1993
365	New approaches to non-surgical sterilization for dogs and cats: Opportunities and challenges	Rhodes, L.	2016
366	The efficacy of collar-mounted devices in reducing the rate of predation of wildlife by domestic cats	Nelson, S. H.; Evans, A. D.; Bradbury, R. B.	2005
367	Effects of urbanization on carnivore species distribution and richness	Ordenana, Miguel A.; Crooks, Kevin R.; Boydston, Erin E.; Fisher, Robert N.; Lyren, Lisa M.; Siudyla, Shalene; Haas, Christopher D.; Harris, Sierra; Hathaway, Stacie A.; Turschak, Greta M.; Miles, A. Keith; Van Vuren, Dirk H.	2010
368	Role of pet dogs and cats in the transmission of helminthic zoonoses in Europe, with a focus on echinococcosis and toxocarosis	Deplazes, Peter; van Knapen, Frans; Schweiger, Alexander; Overgaauw, Paul A. M.	2011
369	Whipworms and intestinal threadworms	Hendrix, C. M.; Blagburn, B. L.; Lindsay, D. S.	1987

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370	Exploratory behaviour in domestic cats (Felis silvestris catus Linnaeus, 1758): a review	Machado, J. C.; Genaro, G.	2010
371	The contribution of cat owners' attitudes and behaviours to the free-roaming cat overpopulation in Tel Aviv, Israel	Finkler, H.; Terkel, J.	2012
372	Evaluation of euthanasia and trap-neuter-return (TNR) programs in managing free-roaming cat populations	Schmidt, P. M.; Swannack, T. M.; Lopez, R. R.; Slater, M. R.	2009
373	Key lessons for achieving biodiversity-sensitive cities and towns	Ikin, Karen; Le Roux, Darren S.; Rayner, Laura; Villasenor, Nelida R.; Eyles, Kathy; Gibbons, Philip; Manning, Adrian D.; Lindenmayer, David B.	2015
374	Tick paralysis. An appraisal of natural and experimental data	Gregson, J. D.	1900
375	Use of matrix population models to estimate the efficacy of euthanasia versus trap-neuter-return for management of free-roaming cats	Andersen, M. C.; Martin, B. J.; Roemer, G. W.	2004
376	Update on Toxocara spp. and toxocarosis	Fisher, M.	2015
377	Leptospira species infection in cats: ABCD guidelines on prevention and management	Hartmann, K.; Egberink, H.; Pennisi, M. G.; Lloret, A.; Addie, D.; Belak, S.; Boucraut-Baralon, C.; Frymus, T.; Gruffydd-Jones, T.; Hosie, M. J.; Lutz, H.; Marsilio, F.; Mostl, K.; Radford, A. D.; Thiry, E.; Truyen, U.; Horzinek, M. C.	2013
378	Vaccines for fertility regulation of wild and domestic species	Bradley, Mark P.; Eade, Joyce; Penhale, John; Bird, Peter	1999
379	Cytauxzoon sp. infection in the first endemic focus described in domestic cats in Europe	Carli, E.; Trotta, M.; Chinelli, R.; Drigo, M.; Sinigoi, L.; Tosolini, P.; Furlanello, T.; Millotti, A.; Caldin, M.; Solano-Gallego, L.	2012
380	First report of Toxocara cati in the domestic land snail Rumina decollata	Cardillo, Natalia; Gonzalez Prous, Cintia; Krivokapich, Silvio; Pittaro, Mariana; Ercole, Mariano; Perez, Matias; Pasqualetti, Mariana; Farina, Fernando; Rosa, Adriana; Gatti, Graciana; Ribicich, Mabel	2016
381	Cross transmission of gastrointestinal nematodes between captive neotropical felids and feral cats	Rendon-Franco, E.; Romero-Callejas, E.; Villanueva-Garcia, C.; Osorio-Sarabia, D.; Munoz-Garcia, C. I.	2013
382	Feline bartonellosis and cat scratch disease	Breitschwerdt, E. B.	2008
383	The Cats' Pajamas	Zeller, Shawn	2007

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384	Attitudes of suburban Western Australians to proposed cat control legislation	Grayson, J.; Calver, M.; Styles, I.	2002
385	RABIES AND ITS PREVENTION IN CATS	Blancou, J.; Pastouret, P. P.	1992
386	Assessing the homogeneity of individual scat detection probability using the bait-marking method on a monitored free-ranging carnivore population	Forin-Wiart, Marie-Amelie; Gotteland, Cecile; Gilot-Fromont, Emmanuelle; Poulle, Marie-Lazarine	2014
387	DEMOGRAPHY AND MOVEMENTS OF FREE-RANGING DOMESTIC CATS IN RURAL ILLINOIS USA	Warner, R. E.	1985
388	The Association of Shelter Veterinarians veterinary medical care guidelines for spay-neuter programs	Looney, A. L.; Bohling, M. W.; Bushby, P. A.; Howe, L. M.; Griffin, B.; Levy, J. K.; Eddlestone, S. M.; Weedon, J. R.; Appel, L. D.; Rigdon-Brestle, Y. K.; Ferguson, N. J.; Sweeney, D. J.; Tyson, K. A.; Voors, A. H.; White, S. C.; Wilford, C. L.; Farrell, K. A.; Jefferson, E. P.; Moyer, M. R.; Newbury, S. P.; Saxton, M. A.; Scarlett, J. M.	2008
389	Reservoir host competence and the role of domestic and commensal hosts in the transmission of Trypanosoma cruzi	Gurtler, R. E.; Cardinal, M. V.	2015
390	A review of piroplasmid infections in wild carnivores worldwide: importance for domestic animal health and wildlife conservation	Alvarado-Rybak, M.; Solano-Gallego, L.; Millan, J.	2016
391	OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOOD OF FERAL CATS FELIS-CATUS ON CAMPBELL ISLAND NEW-ZEALAND	Dilks, P. J.	1979
392	Fatal cytauxzoonosis in a free-ranging bobcat (Lynx rufus)	Nietfeld, J. C.; Pollock, C.	2002
393	Alternative methods for feline fertility control: Use of melatonin to suppress reproduction	Kutzler, M. A.	2015
394	Prevalence of Toxocara spp. and other intestinal parasites in dogs and cats	Luty, T.; Mizgajska, H.	1999
395	Bartonella infection in animals: carriership, reservoir potential, pathogenicity, and zoonotic potential for human infection	Breitschwerdt, E. B.; Kordick, D. L.	2000
396	Home range size, habitat utilisation and movement patterns of suburban and farm cats Felis catus	Barratt, D. G.	1997
397	Leptospirosis in dogs and cats: epidemiology, clinical disease, zoonotic implications and prevention	Azocar-Aedo, L.; Smits, H. L.; Monti, G.	2014
398	The influence of female presence and seasonality on the home range size and activity patterns of male domestic cats in Brazil's Atlantic Forest	Ferreira, G. A.; Nakano-Oliveira, E.; Andriolo, A.; Genaro, G.	2016

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399	Development of 21 microsatellite loci for puma (Puma concolor) ecology and forensics	Kurushima, Jennifer D.; Collins, Julia A.; Well, Jay A.; Ernest, Holly B.	2006
400	Distribution characteristics of unmanaged cat colonies over a 20 year period in Auckland, New Zealand	Aguilar, G. D.; Farnworth, M. J.	2013
401	When domestic cat (Felis silvestris catus) population structures interact with their viruses	Pontier, D.; Fouchet, D.; Bahi-Jaber, N.; Poulet, H.; Guiserix, M.; Natoli, E.; Sauvage, F.	2009
402	Release of Lungworm Larvae from Snails in the Environment: Potential for Alternative Transmission Pathways	Giannelli, A.; Colella, V.; Abramo, F.; Ramos, R. A. D.; Falsone, L.; Brianti, E.; Varcasia, A.; Dantas-Torres, F.; Knaus, M.; Fox, M. T.; Otranto, D.	2015
403	Male reproductive success in the domestic cat (Felis catus L.): A case history	Pontier, Dominique; Natoli, Eugenia	1996
404	Relationship between daily body temperature and activity patterns of free-ranging feral cats in Australia	Hilmer, Stefanie; Algar, Dave; Plath, Martin; Schleucher, Elke	2010
405	Microsporidia detection and genotyping study of human pathogenic E. bieneusi in animals from Spain	Galvan-Diaz, A. L.; Magnet, A.; Fenoy, S.; Henriques-Gil, N.; Haro, M.; Gordo, F. P.; Millan, J.; Miro, G.; del Aguila, C.; Izquierdo, F.	2014
406	Seasonality, natality and herd immunity in feline panleukopenia	Reif, J. S.	1976
407	Evaluation of the effect of a long-term trap-neuter-return and adoption program on a free-roaming cat population	Levy, J. K.; Gale, D. W.; Gale, L. A.	2003
408	Space use and denning behaviour of wild ferrets (Mustela furo) and cats (Felis catus)	Norbury, G. L.; Norbury, D. C.; Heyward, R. P.	1998
409	Poxvirus infection in the domestic cat: some clinical and epidemiological observations	Bennett, M.; Gaskell, C. J.; Gaskell, R. M.; Baxby, D.; Gruffydd-Jones, T. J.	1986
410	Flexibility of the Social System of the Feral Cat, Felis catus	Izawa, Masako and Doi, Teruo	1993
411	The impact of feral cats on Mona Island wildlife and recommendations for their control	Garcia, M. A., Diez, C. E. and Alvarez, A. O.	2001
412	Tularemia	Feldman, K. A.	2003
413	Cryptosporidium: a water-borne zoonotic parasite	Fayer, Ronald	2004
414	Study of the effect on shelter cat intakes and euthanasia from a shelter neuter return project of 10,080 cats from March 2010 to June 2014	Johnson, K. L.; Cicirelli, J.	2014
415	Free-ranging farm cats: home range size and predation on a livestock unit in Northwest Georgia	Kitts-Morgan, S. E.; Caires, K. C.; Bohannon, L. A.; Parsons, E. I.; Hilburn, K. A.	2015
416	Home range of house cats Felis catus living within a national park	Meek, Paul D.	2003
417	FOOD SPECTRUM OF THE FERAL CAT FELIS-CATUS L. 1758 IN THE JUNIPER WOODLAND ON EL HIERRO CANARY ISLANDS SPAIN	Nogales, M., Martin, A., Delgado, G. and Emmerson, K.	1988

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418	Contraceptive vaccines for the humane control of community cat populations	Levy, J. K.	2011
419	Contraception in felids	Munson, L.	2006
420	Physical and Behavioral Measures that Predict Cats' Socialization in an Animal Shelter Environment during a Three Day Period	Slater, M.; Garrison, L.; Miller, K.; Weiss, E.; Drain, N.; Makolinski, K.	2013
421	BEHAVIORAL EVOLUTION OF THE FERAL CAT (FELIS-CATUS L) AS A RESPONSE TO URBAN ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS	Natoli, E.	1983
422	Investigation on some internal parasites affecting stray dogs and cats	Karema, M. E.	2012
423	Use of Rhodamine B as a systemic bait marker for feral cats (Felis catus)	Fisher, P., Algar, D. and Sinagra, J.	1999
424	Confirmation of Amblyomma americanum (Acari: Ixodidae) as a vector for Cytauxzoon felis (Piroplasmorida: Theileriidae) to domestic cats	Reichard, M. V.; Edwards, A. C.; Meinkoth, J. H.; Snider, T. A.; Meinkoth, K. R.; Heinz, R. E.; Little, S. E.	2010
425	Editorial: Feline behavior and cognition	Udell, MAR, Shreve, KRV	2017
426	Practical Physical and Behavioral Measures to Assess the Socialization Spectrum of Cats in a Shelter-Like Setting during a Three Day Period	Slater, M.; Garrison, L.; Miller, K.; Weiss, E.; Makolinski, K.; Drain, N.; Mirontshuk, A.	2013
427	The impact of behavioral plasticity at individual level on domestic cat population dynamics	Pontier, Dominique; Auger, Pierre; Bravo de la Parra, Rafael; SÃ¡nchez, Eva	2000
428	HOME RANGES OF FREE-RANGING CATS FELIS-CATUS IN BROOKLYN NEW YORK USA	Haspel, C.; Calhoon, R. E.	1989
429	Long-term automated monitoring of the distribution of small carnivores	King, C. M.; McDonald, R. M.; Martin, R. D.; Tempero, G. W.; Holmes, S. J.	2007
430	Home ranges of feral cats (Felis catus) in central-western New South Wales, Australia	Molsher, R.; Dickman, C.; Newsome, A.; Muller, W.	2005
431	Use of overlap indices as competition coefficients: Tests with field data	Loman, Jon	1986
432	The edibility of birds; illustrated by five years' experiments and observations (1941-46) on the food preferences of the hornet, cat and man; and considered with special reference to the theories of adaptive coloration	Cott, Hugh B.	1946
433	Rabies in vaccinated dogs and cats in the United States, 1997-2001	Murray, K. O.; Holmes, K. C.; Hanlon, C. A.	2009
434	Modelling landscape-level numerical responses of predators to prey: the case of cats and rabbits	Cruz, J.; Glen, A. S.; Pech, R. P.	2013
435	[The flight of dipterans from cat feces and its possible hygienic significance]	Kuhlhorn, F.	1987

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436	Effect of exotic mammalian predators on parasites of Cory's shearwater: ecological effect on population health and breeding success	Hervias, S.; Ramos, J. A.; Nogales, M.; de Ybanez, R. R.	2013
437	PREDATION BY MUSTELIDS AND RODENTS ON THE EGGS AND CHICKS OF NATIVE AND INTRODUCED BIRDS IN KOWHAI BUSH NEW-ZEALAND	Moors, P. J.	1983
438	House cats as predators in the Australian environment: impacts and management	Dickman, Christopher R.	2009
439	A synthetic review of notoedres species mites and mange	Foley, J.; Serieys, L. E.; Stephenson, N.; Riley, S.; Foley, C.; Jennings, M.; Wengert, G.; Vickers, W.; Boydston, E.; Lyren, L.; Moriarty, J.; Clifford, D. L.	2016
440	Recoveries and cascading declines of native mammals associated with control of an introduced predator	Wayne, AF, Maxwell, MA, Ward, CG, et al.	2017
441	Seroprevalence, isolation and co-infection of multiple Toxoplasma gondii strains in individual bobcats (Lynx rufus) from Mississippi, USA	Verma, SK, Sweeny, AR, Lovallo, MJ, et al.	2017
442	Effect of the presence of a person known to the cats on the feeding behavior and placement of feeders of a domestic cat colony	Damasceno, J.; Genaro, G.; Tercariol, C. A. S.	2016
443	Spatial distribution of Toxoplasma gondii oocysts in soil in a rural area: Influence of cats and land use	Gotteland, CÃ©cile; Gilot-Fromont, Emmanuelle; Aubert, Dominique; Poulle, Marie-Lazarine; Dupuis, Emilie; DardÃ©, Marie-Laure; Forin-Wiart, Marie-AmÃ©lie; Rabilloud, Muriel; Riche, Benjamin; Villena, Isabelle	2014
444	The catastrophic impact of invasive mammalian predators on birds of the UK Overseas Territories: a review and synthesis	Hilton, Geoff M.; Cuthbert, Richard J.	2010
445	Public preferences for free-ranging domestic cat (Felis catus) management options	Ash, S. J.; Adams, C. E.	2003
446	Prevalence of antibody to Toxoplasma gondii in terrestrial wildlife in a natural area	Fredebaugh, S. L.; Mateus-Pinilla, N. E.; McAllister, M.; Warner, R. E.; Weng, H. Y.	2011
447	Predation of birds at feeders in winter	Dunn, Erica H.; Tessaglia, Diane L.	1994
448	Assessment of risks to non-target species from an encapsulated toxin in a bait proposed for control of feral cats	de Tores, Paul J.; Sutherland, Duncan R.; Clarke, Judy R.; Hill, Robert F.; Garretson, Sean W.; Bloomfield, Lenny; Struempher, Lauren; Glen, Alistair S.; Cruz, Jennyffer	2011

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449	Fear of cats may suppress urban bird populations	nan	2007
450	Common virus infections in cats, before and after being placed in shelters, with emphasis on feline enteric coronavirus. (Special issue: FIP)	Pedersen, N. C.; Sato, R.; Foley, J. E.; Poland, A. M.	2004
451	Feral Cats Felis catus Threaten the Endangered Endemic Barau's Petrel Pterodroma baraui at Reunion Island (Western Indian Ocean)	Faulquier, L.; Fontaine, R.; Vidal, E.; Salamolard, M.; Le Corre, M.	2009
452	Feline immunodeficiency virus testing in stray, feral, and client-owned cats of Ottawa	Little, S. E.	2005
453	Cats about town: is predation by free-ranging pet cats Felis catus likely to affect urban bird populations?	Baker, P. J.; Molony, S. E.; Stone, E.; Cuthill, I. C.; Harris, S.	2008
454	Value Conflicts in Feral Cat Management: Trap-Neuter-Return or Trap-Euthanize?	Palmer, C.	2014
455	Effect of neutering on two groups of feral cats	Neville, P. F.; Remfry, J.	1984
456	Molecular and biologic characteristics of Toxoplasma gondii isolates from wildlife in the United States	Dubey, J. P.; Graham, D. H.; De Young, R. W.; Dahl, E.; Eberhard, M. L.; Nace, E. K.; Won, K.; Bishop, H.; Punkosdy, G.; Sreekumar, C.; Vianna, M. C. B.; Shen, S. K.; Kwok, O. C. H.; Sumners, J. A.; Demarais, S.; Humphreys, J. G.; Lehmann, T.	2004
457	Modeling the biological control of an alien predator to protect island species from extinction	Courchamp, Franck; Sugihara, George	1999
458	Frequent transmission of immunodeficiency viruses among bobcats and pumas	Franklin, S. P.; Troyer, J. L.; Terwee, J. A.; Lyren, L. M.; Boyce, W. M.; Riley, S. P. D.; Roelke, M. E.; Crooks, K. R.; VandeWoude, S.	2007
459	Controlling small mammal predators using sodium monofluoroacetate (1080) in bait stations along forestry roads in a New Zealand beech forest	Alterio, N.	2000
460	Analysis of the impact of trap-neuter-return programs on populations of feral cats	Foley, P.; Foley, J. E.; Levy, J. K.; Paik, T.	2005
461	COYOTES CAUSE CATS' CAUTION	nan	2014
462	Evaluation of feline leukemia virus control measures	Lubkin, S. R.; Romatowski, J.; Zhu, M.; Kulesa, P. M.; White, K. A.	1996
463	A review of feral cat control	Robertson, S. A.	2008
464	A review of the diet of feral domestic cats (Felis silvestris f. catus) on the Canary Islands, with new data from the laurel forest of La Gomera	Nogales, M.; Medina, F. M.	1996

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465	Diet of mammalian predators in braided river beds in the central South Island, New Zealand	Murphy, Elaine C.; Keedwell, Rachel J.; Brown, Kerry P.; Westbrooke, Ian	2004
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Appendix J
Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report
Domestic Cat Population Modeling

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AVMA	American Veterinary Medical Association
City	City of Los Angeles
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
LAAS	Los Angeles Animal Services
proposed Project	Citywide Cat Program
TNR	trap/neuter/return

J.1 Introduction

This appendix describes how the domestic cat population in the City of Los Angeles (City) was modeled for the Citywide Cat Program (proposed Project) Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The concept underlying the impact assessment approach is that the potential environmental impacts of free-roaming cats are proportional to their population size. Therefore, it is assumed that any population increases or decreases in the free-roaming domestic cat population would be positively correlated to the magnitude of environmental impacts. The cat population model was constructed to estimate the size of the free-roaming domestic cat population within the City over the 30-year time horizon of the proposed Project under both the future baseline without project and the proposed Project. The model inputs are biological factors that determine population dynamics and size such as birth rates, death rates, and immigration and emigration between the City and surrounding jurisdictions.

J.2 Domestic Cat Population Dynamics

J.2.1 Model Framework and Definitions

The biological processes that determine population size such as reproduction, mortality, and immigration/emigration are collectively referred to as *population dynamics*. Each of these biological processes is represented by a parameter in the model. The process of reproduction is represented by the *fecundity* parameter. The process of mortality is represented by the *survival* parameter. Because fecundity and survival vary significantly depending on age, sterilization status, and owned versus unowned status, the modeled cat population is divided into several age classes, reproductive statuses, and subpopulations.

The modeled cat population is divided into two age classes: *juveniles*, defined as cats aged 12 months or younger, and *adults*, defined as cats aged 12 months or older. It is necessary to define these age classes because many juvenile cats are not sexually mature and consequently birth fewer litters in their first year of life than adult cats; hence, they have a lower fecundity.

Another key determinant of fecundity is *reproductive status*. The modeled cat population is divided into two reproductive statuses: intact, defined as cats not spayed or neutered (i.e., sterilized) and thus capable of reproduction; and *altered*, defined as cats sterilized through spay or neuter and thus not capable of reproduction.

The various age classes and reproductive statuses combine to create four different demographic states: intact juvenile, intact adult, altered juvenile, and altered adult. These demographic states together with the biological processes of survival and reproduction and the effect of sterilization on reproduction are collectively referred to as the *demographic component* of the model, which is discussed in Section J.4, *Demographics*.

Loss and abandonment of owned cats affect the abundance of free-roaming cats, as do the capture and surrender of free-roaming cats to Los Angeles Animal Services (LAAS) Centers. To represent loss, abandonment, and surrender in the model, it is necessary to divide the modeled population into subpopulations and allow some cats to transition between the subpopulations. The four

subpopulations are feral, stray, shelter, and owned. The distinction between a feral and a stray cat is not consistent within the literature on cat population dynamics. For the purposes of the model, *stray* cats are defined as formerly owned cats whereas *feral* cats are defined as cats that have never had an owner. The shelter subpopulation consists of cats impounded by LAAS and kept in one of the City's six animal services centers (north central, south, west, harbor, east valley, and west valley). Owned cats are pets with owners.[1] The four subpopulations and the transitions between them are referred to as the *subpopulation transition component* of the model.

Notations used throughout this appendix to represent the different ages, reproductive statuses, and subpopulations are summarized in Table J-1.

Table J-1. Notations Used to Denote Ages, Reproductive Status, and Subpopulations

Notation	Represents
Age	
J	Juvenile
A	Adult
Reproductive Status	
Jn	Sterilized juvenile
An	Sterilized adult
Subpopulation	
F	Feral
S	Stray
H	Shelter
O	Owned
Subpopulation Transition	
$p_{X \to Y}$	Proportion of cats transitioned from subpopulation X to subpopulation Y

J.2.2 Multistate Matrix Model

The modeling approach used was a multi-state matrix model. *Multi-state* means that the domestic cat population was divided into multiple states (i.e., categories) representing 16 different combinations of the demographics and subpopulations, including the two age classes, the two reproductive statuses, and the four subpopulations. The number of cats in each of the 16 different categories is represented by a *population vector* with 16 entries. "Matrix model" means that the change in the domestic cat population over time was represented by a matrix equation[2] in which the population vector is multiplied by a *transition matrix* that represents reproduction, survival, and other processes. (The construction of the matrix equation is discussed in Section J.7, *Representation of Cat Population Dynamics in a Matrix Equation.*) A multi-state matrix model was chosen because it is widely used in population biology and ecology, it has been used to model domestic cat population

[1] Owners may or may not allow their pet cats to roam outdoors, but this distinction is not represented in the model. Consistent with the rest of the EIR, "free-roaming cat" always refers to an *unowned* free-roaming cat, which may be feral or stray.

[2] A matrix equation is an equation containing matrices.

dynamics (Andersen et al., 2004, Budke, 2009), and it is simpler than alternative approaches such as individual-based modeling.

The proposed project elements, as described in Chapter 2, *Project Description*, of the EIR, two of which are presented below, may have an effect on domestic cat population dynamics in the City.

c) Implement a modified TNR [trap/neuter/return] program that includes the following elements:

   i. Declaring that TNR is the preferred method of dealing with the free-roaming cat population and the City's official policy.

   ii. Collaborating with organizations experienced and engaged in TNR and using animal services centers to provide information and training to citizens who wish to participate in TNR.

   iii. Implement outreach by including links to TNR organizations on the LAAS website and directly referring the public to organizations for information on TNR.

   iv. Implement a policy regarding free-roaming cat complaints that involves informing the complainant about the benefits of TNR and referring them to TNR organizations. LAAS will encourage that cats not be brought into local animal services centers, except if the cat is injured, sick, has bitten someone, the cat's welfare is in jeopardy, there is a public health hazard, or the potential exists for harm to people or companion animals.

   v. Use incentives, vouchers, and waived cat trap rental fees to encourage the capture, sterilization, and release of free-roaming cats.

d) Release free-roaming cats that have been spayed and neutered from animal services centers' custody to TNR groups that may have the intent of returning the animal to free-roaming status. In order to encourage more adoptions and meet the City's no-kill goals, the currently permitted number of cats per household will be changed from three cats to five. This will involve an amendment to the LAMC [Los Angeles Municipal Code] regarding the definition of "cat kennel" to exclude any location where five or fewer cats are kept (the current limit is three cats). Currently, LAMC Section 53.50 requires a permit from the City to "conduct or operate within the city of Los Angeles any dog kennel, cat kennel, zoo, animal rental establishment, animal grooming parlor, riding academy, livery stable, boarding stable, pony ring or pony ride, horse market, mule market, circus, rodeo, etc." Any household with more than three cats will be subject to the following restrictions (this action will require an amendment to the LAMC):

   - All the cats must be kept indoors at all times,
   - All the cats must be microchipped and sterilized, and
   - The household must be registered with the Department as having more than three cats.

It is important that the population model describe interactions between cat subpopulations because two of the above elements have the potential to affect those subpopulation interactions.

c) "Implement a modified trap/neuter/return [TNR] program" could potentially affect the proportion of cats that transition from the stray subpopulation to the shelter subpopulation and from the feral subpopulation to the shelter subpopulation by referring some citizens to TNR organizations and discouraging them from bringing nuisance cats to local animal services centers.

d) "Release free-roaming cats that have been spayed and neutered from animal services centers' custody to TNR groups that may have the intent of returning the animal to free-roaming status…

> the currently permitted number of cats per household will be changed from three cats to five…" could potentially affect the number of cats that transition from the shelter subpopulation to the stray subpopulation by releasing certain cats from LAAS to TNR organizations. Current City policy does not allow any such releases. Element d could also potentially increase the rate of adoption of cats from the shelter because of the higher limit on the number of cats per household.

Of the scientific literature reviewed to inform the model (see Section J.3, *Literature Review*), only one study developed a mathematical framework that represents the subpopulation interactions affected by Project elements mentioned above: the multi-state matrix model of Flockhart and Coe (Flockhart and Coe, 2018). Flockhart and Coe summarize the advantages of their model, and the limitations of other scientific literature on cat population dynamics, as follows:

> To date, most [domestic cat] population modeling efforts have focused on feral cats… and largely ignored the transition of cats between subpopulations except for low rates of abandonment. While these models are useful, it is important to recognize that they have focused on a limited portion of the total cat population and have considered the characteristics of cat population sizes specific to very small urban areas. Therefore, previous models are not necessarily suitable for understanding the dynamics of high population densities such as those found in large urban areas.

The EIR analysis needs to account for the subpopulation interactions potentially affected by the proposed Project. Flockhart and Coe (2018) present a mathematical framework that represents the subpopulation interactions, which is congruent with the Project's adopted modeling approach and thus informed the model's approach and parameterization. Their mathematical framework informed the development of the underlying structure for the cat population model developed. The values of the model parameters were sourced from the literature review, which in several cases identified literature that was more recent, more geographically relevant, or otherwise superior to the parameter values in Flockhart and Coe (2018).

The model operates on an annual (1 year) time step: in each time step (or iteration) of the model, the population vector is multiplied by a *transition matrix* that represents 1 year of survival, reproduction, immigration/emigration, and subpopulation transitions to create a new population vector projecting the size and composition of the domestic cat population 1 year later. For the purposes of estimating population dynamics and changes over a period of time that would be sufficient to demonstrate the long-term effects of the proposed Project, a 30-year time horizon was selected. Thus, the model was reiterated on an annual 1-year time-step basis for a 30-year period.

J.3 Literature Review

To implement the multistate matrix model approach (see Section J.2.2, Multistate Matrix Model), many different parameters are needed. These include demographic parameters such as fecundity, survival, sterilization rate, and population size, all of which can differ between juvenile and adult cats and among the four subpopulations; the proportion of cats that transition between different subpopulations; and immigration and emigration between Los Angeles and surrounding jurisdictions. The systematic literature review identified 134 scientific papers as pertinent to the domestic cat population model development including literature on population dynamics, spatial distribution, and/or TNR. These papers were reviewed individually by the modeling team (which included environmental statisticians, ecologists, and City-appointed subject-matter expert). A list of parameter values was developed during the modeling team literature reviews. If an article

contained a value for one of the model parameters, the value along with the relevant model parameter, the relevant age (or ages) and subpopulation (or subpopulations), and a citation to the paper that included the value were documented. Many of the 134 papers did not contain any parameter values that could be used in the model. For example, studies where domestic cats were fitted with radio tracking collars contained no information about reproduction rates. Once the table of potential parameters was assembled, it was reviewed parameter-by-parameter to identify the most relevant information (e.g., geographic relevance to the City, best-available science). Subsequent sections present a discussion of how the values for each parameter were selected. The final selections made for the future baseline without project are listed in Table J-2. Most parameter values in the Project are identical to those in the future baseline without project; the values that differ between Project and future baseline without project are listed in Table J-3.

Table J-2. Summary of All Parameters Used in the Future Baseline without Project

Parameter ***Subpopulation***	**Definition**	**Value**	**Source**
Breeding season length *All*	The number of days each year during which cats can breed.	253 days	Equation 2
Pregnancy + weaning *All*	The number of days needed to produce a litter of kittens.	149 days	(Flockhart and Coe, 2018)
Pregnancies per year *All*	The average number of pregnancies for an adult female cat in 1 year.	1.70	Equation 1
Median first pregnancy *All*	The median age at which a female domestic cat has its first pregnancy.	212 days	(Jöchle W., 1993)
Adult fecundity *Feral and stray*	The number of cats born each year for each intact adult cat.	2.97	(Schmidt, 2007, Andersen et al., 2004)
Adult fecundity *Owned*	The number of cats born each year for each intact adult cat.	4.50	(New et al., 2004)
Juvenile fecundity *All*	The number of cats born each year for each intact juvenile cat.	0.4192 × adult fecundity	(Flockhart and Coe, 2018, Jöchle W., 1993)
Kittens/litter *Feral & Stray*	The average number of kittens per litter for feral and stray cats.	3.5	(Andersen et al., 2004)
Kittens/litter *Owned*	The average number of kittens per litter for owned cats.	5.3	(New et al., 2004)
Juvenile survival *Feral & Stray*	The proportion of juvenile cats that survive over the course of 1 year.	21%	(Nutter, 2004)
Adult survival *Feral & Stray*	The proportion of adult cats that survive over the course of 1 year.	70%	(Andersen et al., 2004)
Juvenile survival *Owned*	The proportion of juvenile cats that survive over the course of 1 year.	77.8%	(Sparkes, 2006)
Adult survival *Owned*	The proportion of adult cats that survive over the course of 1 year.	91.7%	(New et al., 2004)
Survival *Shelter*	The proportion of shelter cats that survive over the course of 1 year.	79.5%	LAAS

Parameter ***Subpopulation***	**Definition**	**Value**	**Source**
Sterilization proportion *Feral*	The proportion of feral cats that are sterilized.	2.3%	(Wallace and Levy, 2006)
Sterilization proportion *Owned & Stray*	The proportion of owned and stray cats that are sterilized.	93%	(APPA, 2018)
Juveniles Sterilized *Feral & Stray*	The proportion of juvenile feral and stray cats that are newly sterilized over the course of 1 year.	0.1%	(Flockhart and Coe, 2018)
Adults Sterilized *Feral & Stray*	The proportion of adult feral and stray cats that are newly sterilized over the course of 1 year.	0.25%	(Flockhart and Coe, 2018)
Households *Owned*	The number of households in the City of Los Angeles.	1,275,534	American Community Survey
Households with cats *Owned*	The proportion of households in California that own at least one cat.	28.3%	American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Sourcebook
Cats/household *Owned*	Among households that own at least one cat, the average number of cats per household.	1.9	AVMA Sourcebook
Average Initial Abundance *Owned*	The number of owned cats in the City of Los Angeles at time step 0 of the model.	685,855	Calculated[3]
Equilibrium abundance *Feral & Stray*	The free-roaming cat abundance at which the number of free-roaming cats neither increases nor declines.	226,970	Free-Roaming Cat Density Estimates[4]
Emigration *Feral & Stray*	The number of cats per year that leave the City of Los Angeles for adjacent jurisdictions.	11,400	See Section J.8, *Immigration*
Immigration *Feral & Stray*	The number of cats per year that enter the City of Los Angeles from adjacent jurisdictions.	11,400	See Section J.8, *Immigration*
Net immigration *Feral & Stray*	The difference after emigration is subtracted from immigration.	0	Assumption[5]
Escapes *Shelter -> Stray*	The number of cats in LAAS Centers that escape each year, becoming strays.	14	LAAS
Adopted/ reunited *Shelter -> Owned*	The number of cats in LAAS centers that are adopted by new owners or reunited with their owners each year.	15,796	LAAS
Surrender *Stray -> Shelter*	The number of stray cats that are surrendered to LAAS each year.	17,137	LAAS

[3] Section J.5.3, Owned Subpopulation.

[4] Section J.4.4, Equilibrium Abundance and Population Estimate of Free-roaming Cats in the City of Los Angeles.

[5] Section J.8, Immigration.

Parameter *Subpopulation*	Definition	Value	Source
Relinquishment *Owned -> Shelter*	The number of owned cats that are relinquished to LAAS each year.	3,803	LAAS
Loss/ Abandonment *Owned -> Stray*	The proportion of owned cats that are permanently lost or abandoned each year, becoming stray cats.	0.14%	Needed to match 2.3% spay/neuter rate from Wallace and Levy[6]

Table J-3. Parameters Used in the Project That Differ from the Future Baseline without Project

Parameter	Subpopulation	Value	Source
Surgeries	Feral & Stray	20,000	LAAS
Shelter mortality	Shelter	10%	"no-kill" policy
Releases to TNR groups	Shelter -> Stray	2,078	Cats to be saved
Net immigration	Feral & Stray	1,446	Equation 13

Notes: (1) According to LAAS, under the proposed Project, annual funding for 20,000 spay/neuter vouchers would be available for sterilization surgeries of free-roaming cats.

(2) The City of Los Angeles has a goal to become a no-kill city, that is at least 90% of the dogs and cats entering the shelter are expected to be released alive to the owner (if lost), a new home, or a rescue partner. As presented in Chapter 2, *Project Description*, Table 2, the live-release rates for cats have been steadily increasing at an average of 10% per year since 2012, and the live-release rate for cats from 2017–2018 was 82.78%; therefore, under the proposed Project with the availability of 20,000 spay/neuter vouchers for free-roaming cats starting in 2020, it is reasonable to assume that the no-kill goal of 10% mortality (or 90% live release) would be feasible and achieved, to be conservative, no later than 5 years from start of Project implementation, because some feral cats that were being previously euthanized under the future baseline without project would be allowed to be altered using the spay/neuter vouchers under the proposed Project.

(3) To account for the effect of achieving no more than 10% mortality at the animal services centers (shelters) or a 90% live-save rate, it is important to estimate the number of free-roaming cats that are being euthanized under the future baseline without project that would now instead be altered using the spay/neuter vouchers that would become available under the Project and be released to TNR groups, released to working cat programs, or adopted. In 2017, 19,875 cats were impounded in LAAS centers. Of these, 4,065 died or were euthanized. Achievement of the 10% mortality goal requires this to be reduced to 1,987 cats, which entails saving 2,078 cats per year once the no-kill goal is achieved. There was no basis for quantifying how many of those saved cats would be released to TNR groups versus adopted. Adoption would not directly increase the number of unowned free-roaming cats in the City, but release to TNR groups would; therefore, because there was no basis to apportion the cats between adoption and released to TNR groups, the most conservative approach was chosen, i.e., one that could lead to the largest number of unowned free-roaming cats in the City (all cats being released to TNR groups).

J.4 Demographics

The demographics of the cat population are a consequence of three processes: survival, reproduction, and sterilization.

Survival is represented in the model by a survival parameter for every age (juvenile and adult) and subpopulation, equal to the proportion of cats that survive from one time step of the model to the next.

[6] Section J.4.3.1, Feral and Stray Subpopulation Sterilization.

Reproduction is represented in the model by a fecundity parameter for every life stage and subpopulation, equal to the number of kittens born at each time step for each existing intact cat.

Sterilization is represented in the model by a sterilization proportion parameter, equal to the proportion of cats that are newly sterilized at each time step of the model.

The demographic relationships are summarized on Figure J-1.

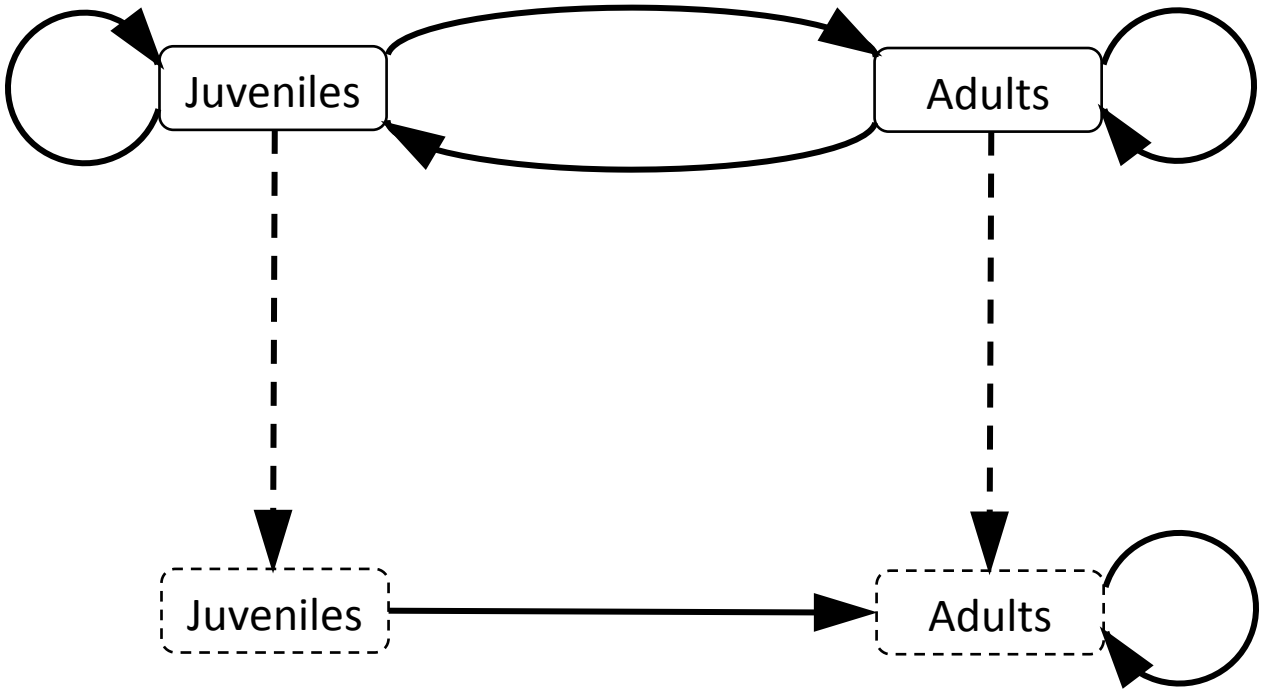

Figure J-1. Schematic of Cat Population Demographics

Intact juveniles and adults have a solid outline, sterilized juveniles and adults have a dashed outline. Dashed arrows represent sterilization.

J.4.1 Survival

At each 1-year time step of the model, a certain proportion of cats survive and the rest do not. This proportion is the survival parameter in the model. Juvenile cats that survive to the next time step mature into adults. Juvenile survival is lower than adult survival as a consequence of higher mortality of young kittens. Survival values for juvenile and adult cats in the four subpopulations are summarized in Table J-4.

J.4.1.1 Shelter Subpopulation

The survival of cats in the shelter subpopulation was calculated using data provided by LAAS; see Section J.6.2, *Model Parameters Informed by LAAS Data for the Shelter Subpopulation,* for the data.

J.4.1.2 Free-roaming Cats (Stray/Feral Subpopulation)

Of the 134 articles identified as highly relevant in the literature review, five included measurements or estimates of survival for adult free-roaming cats. These annual survival estimates ranged from

55% to 80% (Andersen et al., 2004). The model uses a 70% survival value for adult cats in the feral and stray populations, which is supported by several of the relevant papers (Andersen et al., 2004, Budke, 2009, Gehrt et al., 2013). The model uses the same survival values for both intact and altered cats.

Six articles included measurements or estimates of survival for juvenile free-roaming cats. Because of recent publication time and geographical relevance, Nutter 2004 was selected for the juvenile free-roaming survival value (Nutter, 2004). The paper reports survival only up to 6 months old, so it was assumed that the survival of juveniles from 6 to 12 was the same as adults—70% annually or 84% over 6 months. Multiplying Nutter's 25% survival in the first 6 months by 84% survival in the second 6 months produces 21% survival for juvenile cats.

J.4.1.3 Owned Subpopulation

Three articles included measurements or estimates of survival for owned adult cats, but two of the articles reported survival in England and Sweden, and so were not used to parameterize the model. The model uses a 91.7% survival for adult cats in the owned subpopulation, based on 8.3 deaths per year per 100 cats reported by New et al. (New et al., 2004).

Only one article included measurements or estimates of survival for juvenile owned cats (Sparkes, 2006). The paper reports survival only up to 8 weeks old, so it was assumed that the survival of juveniles for the remainder of the first year was the same as adults—91.7%. Multiplying Sparkes' 83.7% survival in the first 6 months by 91.7% annual survival in the remainder of the year produces 77.8% survival for owned juvenile cats.

Table J-4. Adult and Juvenile Survival Values Used in the Model

Age Class	Subpopulation	Survival	Citation
Adult	Feral	70%	(Andersen et al., 2004)
	Stray	70%	(Andersen et al., 2004)
	Shelter	79.5%	LAAS
	Owned	91.7%	(New et al., 2004)
Juvenile	Feral	21%	(Nutter, 2004)
	Stray	21%	(Nutter, 2004)
	Shelter	79.5%	LAAS
	Owned	77.8%	(Sparkes, 2006)

J.4.2 Fecundity

At each time step of the model, intact cats reproduce, creating new juvenile cats. The number of cats born for each intact cat is the fecundity parameter in the model. For adult cats, fecundity is the product of three factors:

1. The number of litters per female per year
   ii. The average number of kittens per litter
   iii. The proportion of females in the population (assumed to be 50%)

It is assumed that the number of litters per female and the female proportion is the same regardless of whether a cat is owned, stray, or feral, and that the only parameter that varies among these subpopulations is the average number of kittens per litter.

On the number of litters per female per year, Flockhart and Coe comment that, "Cats are seasonal breeders that can produce multiple litters per year. In temperate environments, seasonality is the duration of the reproduction period driven predominantly by photoperiod. Modeling breeding season length with respect to the latitude … and the pregnancy period of cats therefore seems a reasonable way to estimate the maximum number of litters that could be produced by each intact female cat per year" (Flockhart and Coe, 2018). They recommend estimating the average number of females per year by dividing the length of the breeding season by the length of pregnancy and weaning[7] (Equation 1), because this fully accounts for both the fact of multiple litters and for the variation in breeding season as a function of latitude.

$$\text{litters per female per year} = \frac{\text{length of breeding season}}{\text{length of pregnancy and weaning}} \qquad \textbf{Equation 1}$$

Because breeding season length varies by latitude, it is necessary to use a breeding season length that is specific to the latitude of Los Angeles. To accomplish this the approach of Flockhart and Coe was followed: "We… fit a non-linear, 4-parameter logistic regression model of the breeding season length y, in days, given a latitudinal coordinate" (Flockhart and Coe, 2018). Their logistic regression model[8] was fit to data from Hurni (Hurni, 1981) to create the relationship in Equation 2.

$$\mathrm{y} = 365 - \frac{194.6461}{1 + \exp\big(0.1351 \cdot (31.8447 - l)\big)}, \qquad \textbf{Equation 2}$$

where
y is the length of the breeding season, in days,
exp is the exponential function $\exp(x) = e^x$,
and l is the latitude at which to estimate the length of the breeding season.

Applying the formula in Equation 2 to Los Angeles's latitude of 34.05 degrees produces an estimated breeding season of 253.3 days for domestic cats in Los Angeles.

The average gestation period of cats is 65 days and the weaning period 84 days (Flockhart and Coe, 2018), for a total of 149 days required to produce one litter. Dividing the 253.3-day breeding season from Equation 2 by the 149 days to produce a litter (Equation 1) gives an estimate of 1.7 litters per female per year.

Mean age at first conception is 212 days (Jöchle W., 1993), so juvenile cats reproduce on average for 365 − 212 = 153 days, or 42%, of the year, and juvenile fecundity is 42% of adult fecundity (Andersen et al., 2004).

Of the 134 articles identified as pertinent to the development of the domestic cat population modeling, three included measurements or estimates of fecundity for adult free-roaming cats. The model uses the most recently reported number of 3.5 (Schmidt, 2007).

[7] The length of time between when a kitten is born and when it stops drinking its mother's milk.

[8] A method for estimating the probability of occurrence of an event from dichotomous data using a recursive approach WALKER, S. H. D., DAVID B. 1967. Estimation of the Probability of an Event as a Function of Several Independent Variables. *Biometrika,* 54**,** 167-179.

Three articles included measurements or estimates for adult owned cats, but one was excluded because it reported on cats in Sweden. Of the remaining two papers, the most recent value of 5.3 kittens per litter (3,158 kittens, 598 litters) from New et al. (New et al., 2004) was used.

Fecundity values for juvenile and adult cats in all four subpopulations as used in the model are summarized in Table J-5.

Table J-5. Adult Fecundity Values Used in the Model

Subpopulation	Kittens/ Litter	Citation	Adult Fecundity	Juvenile Fecundity
Feral	3.5	(Schmidt, 2007, Andersen et al., 2004)	2.97	1.25
Stray	3.5	(Schmidt, 2007, Andersen et al., 2004)	2.97	1.25
Shelter	In the model assumes 100% of shelter cats are sterilized at each time step, so these parameters have no effect on the shelter subpopulation.			
Owned	5.3	(New et al., 2004)	4.50	1.89

Adult fecundity is the product of 1.7 litters per female (Equation 1), # of kittens per litter, and 50% proportion female. Juvenile fecundity is 42% of adult fecundity based on mean age at first conception of 212 days (Jöchle W., 1993).

The fecundity values in Table J-5 do not account for cats that birth a litter and die within the same year. "Continuously breeding populations are most easily modeled by assuming that all births take place at the midpoint of the time interval. Under this assumption, parental individuals must survive to that midpoint" (Andersen et al., 2004, Caswell, 2001). This half-year survival is the square root of the annual survival. The fecundity value used in the model, including the adjustment for half-year survival, is given by Equation 3.

$$f = \sqrt{s} \times \text{litters per female} \times \text{kittens per litter} \times \text{proportion female}, \qquad \textbf{Equation 3}$$

where s is the annual survival of the parent life stage.

J.4.3 Sterilization

The model represents sterilization as a proportion of cats newly sterilized in each year—that is, as a rate of change. However, studies of cat sterilization report the total proportion of the population that was sterilized at the time the study was conducted—that is, as a level, rather than a rate of change. To deal with the mismatch between the modeling framework and the scientific literature, numerical methods were used to determine what rate of annual sterilization would produce the total population sterilization levels described in the literature, given the survival and fecundity values described in Table J-5.

J.4.3.1 Feral and Stray Subpopulation Sterilization

Of the 134 articles identified as pertinent to model development, only one reported the total sterilization rate of free-roaming cats: Wallace and Levy (Wallace and Levy, 2006); their reported rate of 2.3% is based on data from 103,643 feral cats admitted to TNR programs from geographically diverse locations in the United States. Data from Wallace and Levy were used by Flockhart and Coe to inform the sterilization component of their model: "The annual sterilization probability of [stray] and feral cats was based upon the proportion of cats submitted to trap-neuter-

return programs that are already sterilized. The proportion of the population already sterilized ranged from 0.7% to 3.5% (Wallace and Levy, 2006) so we assumed 1% of kitten and 2.5% of adult stray cats are annually sterilized and 0.1% of kitten and 0.25% of adult feral cats are sterilized through trap-neuter-return programs. We assumed this difference between free-roaming and feral cats based on disparity between detectability and trapability of these two groups of cats."

J.4.3.2 Owned Subpopulation Sterilization

Of the 134 articles identified as pertinent to model development, three reported the total sterilization rate of owned cats. Flockhart and Coe cite Nassar and Mosier (Nassar, 1982) for their owned cat sterilization rate and Bradshaw et al. (Bradshaw et al., 1999) also provide an estimate of owned cat sterilization. The most recent data available on the total sterilization rate of owned cats were from 2016 in the American Pet Products Association National Pet Owners Survey (APPA, 2018), a national survey of pet owners that includes questions about the sterilization status of owned cats, which reports 93% of owned cats sterilized.

The total sterilization proportions reported in literature and accordingly targeted in the model are summarized in Table J-6. Table J-7 presents the annual sterilization proportions needed (and thus input in the model) to maintain the total sterilization proportions presented in **Error! Reference s ource not found.**.

Table J-6. Total Sterilization Proportions for Each of the Four Subpopulations in the Model

Subpopulation	Percent Sterilized	Citation
Feral & Stray	2.3	(Wallace and Levy, 2006)
Shelter	100	LAAS
Owned	93	(2018)

The model parameter for sterilization is not total sterilization rate but rather the number of cats newly sterilized in each year (see Table J-7). The annual sterilization rates were set to achieve the total sterilization proportions in this table.

LAAS requires that cats be sterilized before releasing them for adoption, and will enforce the same requirement for cats released to TNR groups under the Project scenario.

Table J-7. Proportion of Cats Newly Sterilized in Each Yearly Time Step of the Model

Age class	Subpopulation	Proportion Sterilized Each Year
Adult	Feral	0.25%
	Stray	0.25%
	Shelter	100%
	Owned	13.2%
Juvenile	Feral	0.1%
	Stray	0.1%
	Shelter	100%
	Owned	92.1%

These values were chosen to reach the sterilization rates summarized in Table J-6.

J.4.4 Equilibrium Abundance and Population Estimate of Free-roaming Cats in the City of Los Angeles

Considering the survival and fecundity values in the model (see Table J-4, Table J-5, and Table J-7), a feral cat population with no resource constraints would have an exponential growth rate of 36% per year. At this rate of growth, the currently estimated free-roaming cat population of 226,970 cats would grow to nearly 11 billion cats over the 30-year time horizon of the Project; another way to look at this is that a population of 1,000 cats could grow to the current estimate of 226,970 in just 15 years, which doesn't happen in the real world. However, animal populations, including cat populations, do not exhibit exponential growth but rather are limited by space, resources, competition, disease, predation, and other limiting factors. Because of these limiting factors there is an abundance of the free-roaming cat population at which its growth rate slows to 0, which is called the *equilibrium abundance*. To represent the equilibrium abundance in the model, survival decreases until deaths exactly offset births. The reduction in survival as the population approaches equilibrium is represented by the function applied to the juvenile and adult survival parameters as shown in Equation 4 (Flockhart and Coe, 2018).

$$s(n) = s(0) \cdot \exp\left(x \frac{n}{n_{\text{eq}}}\right), \qquad \textbf{Equation 4}$$

where
$s(0)$ is the survival of the life stage when the cat population density is 0 (see Table J-4),
exp is the exponential function $\exp x = e^x$,
$n =$ current abundance of the cat population,
$n_{\text{eq}} =$ is equilibrium abundance of the cat population, and
x is a parameter selected so that the population growth rate is 0 when the population is at its equilibrium abundance.

The value of x is solved for numerically; given the fecundity, survival, and sterilization assumed for the Los Angeles cat population, $x = -0.4031485$.

Following Flockhart (Flockhart and Coe, 2018), "Survival of owned cats was considered density-independent[9] as we reasoned that owned cats neither compete nor are limited by resource availability such as food." The model also does not include an equilibrium abundance for shelter cats because nearly every cat impounded by LAAS is either adopted or dies within 1 year of its intake date, according to records from LAAS (see Section J.6.2, *Model Parameters Informed by LAAS Data for the Shelter Subpopulation*).

There are no reliable or verifiable published estimates of feral or stray cat subpopulations in the City. In the absence of this information, the feral/stray (i.e., free-roaming) subpopulations in the City were estimated based on land cover category using published feral or stray cat density estimates for land cover categories across the globe (see Appendix B, *Systematic Literature Review Methods*). The literature on cat density included studies of owned, unowned, and feral cats, but the status of cats studied and definitions of those terms were not necessarily consistent across all the literature reviewed. For the feral and stray subpopulations, scientific literature (see Appendix B, *Systematic Literature Review Methods*) that reported feral/stray cat densities was reviewed and the reported density data were compiled and divided into five general land cover categories that best

[9] Survival is independent from population density.

represented the land cover categories reported in the literature: agricultural, open/open vegetated, shrublands, trees/woodlands, and urban suburban. Average reported density of each land cover category was then used to estimate free-roaming cat density as a function of each land cover category. The average was used to yield an estimate that would be skewed towards the high end of these reported densities so as not to underestimate density.

To facilitate applicability and utilization of these data for the City, each vegetation type in the CALVEG data set for Los Angeles was assigned to the appropriate land cover category within the five aforementioned land cover categories defined for the cat density literature review (e.g., the CALVEG oak woodland alliance/group would be assigned to the trees/woodlands land cover category). The CALVEG vegetation type to land cover category mappings are summarized in Table J-8.

The total acreage for each land cover category in the City (presented in Table J-8) was then multiplied by the estimated free-roaming cat density to calculate an estimate of the abundance of free-roaming cats in the City (Table J-9). Based on these calculations, the total free-roaming cat abundance was estimated at 226,970 (As presented in Table J-9).

Table J-8. Vegetation Types in the City of Los Angeles, the Land Cover Category Assigned to Each Vegetation Type, and the Acres of that Vegetation Type in Los Angeles

CALVEG Vegetation Type in the City of Los Angeles	Land Cover Category Assigned to CALVEG Vegetation Type	Acres of CALVEG Vegetation Type in the City of Los Angeles
Annual Grasses and Forbs	Open/Open Vegetated	9,518
Baccharis (Riparian)	Shrublands	104
Barren	Open/Open Vegetated	1,986
Beach Sand	Open/Open Vegetated	442
Bigcone Douglas-Fir	Trees/Woodlands	125
Birchleaf Mountain Mahogany	Trees/Woodlands	6
Buckwheat	Shrublands	373
California Bay	Trees/Woodlands	117
California Sagebrush	Shrublands	8,607
California Sycamore	Trees/Woodlands	50
California Walnut	Trees/Woodlands	408
Canyon Live Oak	Trees/Woodlands	78
Ceanothus Mixed Chaparral	Shrublands	4,252
Chamise	Shrublands	703
Coast Live Oak	Trees/Woodlands	4,049
Coastal Cactus	Shrublands	51
Coastal Mixed Hardwood	Trees/Woodlands	479
Conifer Agriculture	Agriculture	15
Coyote Brush	Shrublands	8
Dune	Open/Open Vegetated	32
Encelia Scrub	Shrublands	7
Eucalyptus	Trees/Woodlands	303
Fremont Cottonwood	Trees/Woodlands	4

CALVEG Vegetation Type in the City of Los Angeles	Land Cover Category Assigned to CALVEG Vegetation Type	Acres of CALVEG Vegetation Type in the City of Los Angeles
Interior Mixed Hardwood	Trees/Woodlands	25
Lower Montane Mixed Chaparral	Shrublands	20,152
Non-Native/Invasive Grass	Open/Open Vegetated	77
Non-Native/Ornamental Conifer	Trees/Woodlands	140
Non-Native/Ornamental Conifer/Hardwood	Trees/Woodlands	6,924
Non-Native/Ornamental Grass	Open/Open Vegetated	6,369
Non-Native/Ornamental Hardwood	Trees/Woodlands	1,641
Non-Native/Ornamental Shrub	Shrublands	73
Nurseries	Agriculture	107
Orchard Agriculture	Agriculture	22
Pastures and Crop Agriculture	Agriculture	719
Perennial Grasses and Forbs	Open/Open Vegetated	19
Pickleweed - Cordgrass	Open/Open Vegetated	128
Riparian Mixed Hardwood	Trees/Woodlands	649
Riparian Mixed Shrub	Shrublands	34
Riversidean Alluvial Scrub	Shrublands	815
Scalebroom	Shrublands	23
Scrub Oak	Shrublands	588
Soft Scrub Mixed Chaparral	Shrublands	781
Sumac Shrub	Shrublands	6,666
Tilled Earth	Open/Open Vegetated	2
Tule – Cattail	Shrublands	0
Urban/Developed	Urban/Suburban	219,896
Urban-related Bare Soil	Urban/Suburban	1,976
Valley Oak	Trees/Woodlands	8
White Alder	Trees/Woodlands	4
Willow	Trees/Woodlands	471
Willow (Shrub)	Shrublands	50
	Total Acreage (minus water)	**300,078**

Table J-9. Summary of Estimated Free-Roaming Cats in the City of Los Angeles as a Function of Land Cover Category

Land Cover Category	Estimated Average Cats per Acre	Acres in the City	Estimated Free-Roaming Cat Abundance in the City
Agriculture	0.046	863	39
Open/Open Vegetated	0.057	18,571	1,050
Shrublands	0.115	43,288	4,958

Land Cover Category	Estimated Average Cats per Acre	Acres in the City	Estimated Free-Roaming Cat Abundance in the City
Trees/Woodland	0.189	15,480	2,928
Urban/Suburban	0.983	221,872	217,995
Total	**0.756**	**300,076**	**226,970**

J.5 Initial Abundance of Stray, Feral, Shelter, and Owned Subpopulations in the City of Los Angeles

The time step 0 of the matrix model is intended to represent the year in which the proposed Project is implemented. At time step 0, the abundance of the four cat subpopulations is intended to represent the current estimated size of the Los Angeles domestic cat population.

J.5.1 Feral and Stray Subpopulations

Feral and stray cats are assumed to be at equilibrium abundance. Given the fecundity and survival values derived from the literature review and used in the model (see Table J-4 and Table J-5), the growth rate of the cat population is such that from a population of 100 individuals it would reach the estimated equilibrium abundance for free-roaming cats of 226,970 (see Table J-9) within just 22 years—less than 1/7 of the time since Los Angeles' incorporation as an American municipality in 1850. Although the free-roaming cat population growth rate is driven by survival and reproduction there are limiting factors influencing those population growth rate drivers, which include food and other resource availability, and mortality from factors such as disease transmission, predation, and vehicular collisions. Cat density is driven primarily by the availability of food: "Densities above 100 cats per square km^2 were found only in urban areas where cats fed on rich supplies of refuse… intermediate densities (5–100 cats per km^2) were found in farm cat populations where the cats were supplied with most of their food requirements by owners, and in rural feral populations subsisting on very rich, often clumped natural prey such as colonies of ground-nesting seabirds" (Liberg et al., 2000). A recent increase in the availability of easily accessed refuse or other food sources could potentially mean that the Los Angeles cat population is not currently at equilibrium due to the relaxation of the food limitation. Similarly, a recent decrease in disease transmission or a recent decrease in predators or vehicle collisions could also mean that the population is not at equilibrium. However, unless these limitations relaxed by a large amount or in the recent past, the cat population would simply grow until it reached a new equilibrium.

The relative size of the feral and stray subpopulations is not known and is difficult to estimate due to the challenge of reliably distinguishing between feral and stray cats. However, the average sterilization rate of unowned free-roaming cats (which include feral and stray cats) is 2.3% according to Wallace and Levy (Wallace and Levy, 2006), and the average sterilization rate of owned cats is 93% according to the American Pet Products Association National Pet Owners Survey (APPA, 2018). Because the sterilization rate of the owned cat subpopulation is so high, it is reasonable to assume that the 2.5% sterilization rate reported by Wallace and Levy is driven largely by the unsterilized feral cat subpopulation, as stray cats are previously owned pets that are required to be sterilized, per the City's spay/neuter ordinance.

J.5.2 Shelter Subpopulation

For the shelter subpopulation, its initial abundance was derived from the average daily number of impounded cats from 2010–2017 using data provided by LAAS. See Shelter Abundance at Time Step 0.

J.5.3 Owned Subpopulation

In the absence of City-specific data for the owned cat subpopulation in the City, the owned cat subpopulation was estimated. To do this, the number of households in the City, the proportion of cat-owning households, and the number of cats per cat-owning household were taken into consideration and multiplied. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (FactFinder, 2011), the City has 1,275,534 households. According to the 2012 American Veterinary Medical Association Source Book (AVMA, 2012), 28.3% of households in California own cats, and the average cat-owning household owns 1.9 cats. These numbers yield an estimate of 685,855 for initial owned cat abundance in the City.

J.5.4 Life Stage Distribution

The relative abundance of juvenile and adult cats within the four subpopulations is not known with certainty. However, after a sufficient number of iterations, the model reaches a *stable stage distribution* wherein the proportion of each life stage remains the same at each iteration. As explained earlier, the model starts at equilibrium abundance; the stable stage distribution is part of that equilibrium. The model was initialized with each subpopulation in its stable stage distribution; this initial condition is consistent with assuming that the population is at its equilibrium abundance at time step 0.

J.6 Subpopulation Interactions

Subpopulations interact with each other through the transition of cats from one subpopulation to another. Specific subpopulation interactions are presented below and depicted on Figure J-2.

a) *To the feral subpopulation*. Kittens of intact stray cats if not socialized appropriately can become feral.

b) *To the stray subpopulation*. Owned cats can be lost or abandoned by their owners.

c) To the shelter subpopulation.

i. Owned cats can be relinquished to the animal services centers.

ii. Feral cats can be trapped and surrendered to the animal services centers, although the exact number of surrenders is unknown because it can be difficult to distinguish between feral and stray cats because both tame and feral cats may exhibit aggressive and fractious behavior when being held in captivity. The literature review did not find any articles quantifying how frequently this occurs. Due to the lack of published literature, Flockhart and Coe assumed a value of 0.01% of feral cats that transition to the shelter subpopulation annually: "We assume feral cats remain feral except for a very small annual probability of being captured and surrendered to shelters" (Flockhart and Coe, 2018). Of the literature identified in the literature

review, Flockhart and Coe is the only one that included a value for this parameter. Surrender of feral cats to shelters may vary from city to city.

iii. Stray cats can be brought to the animal services centers.

d) *To the owned subpopulation*. Stray cats can be adopted off the street by new owners. Stray cats can reproduce, creating kittens, in the owned subpopulation. Shelter cats can be adopted by new owners.

The proportion of cats in Los Angeles that transition between the owned, stray, and feral subpopulations in each 1-year time step of the model is summarized in Table J-10.

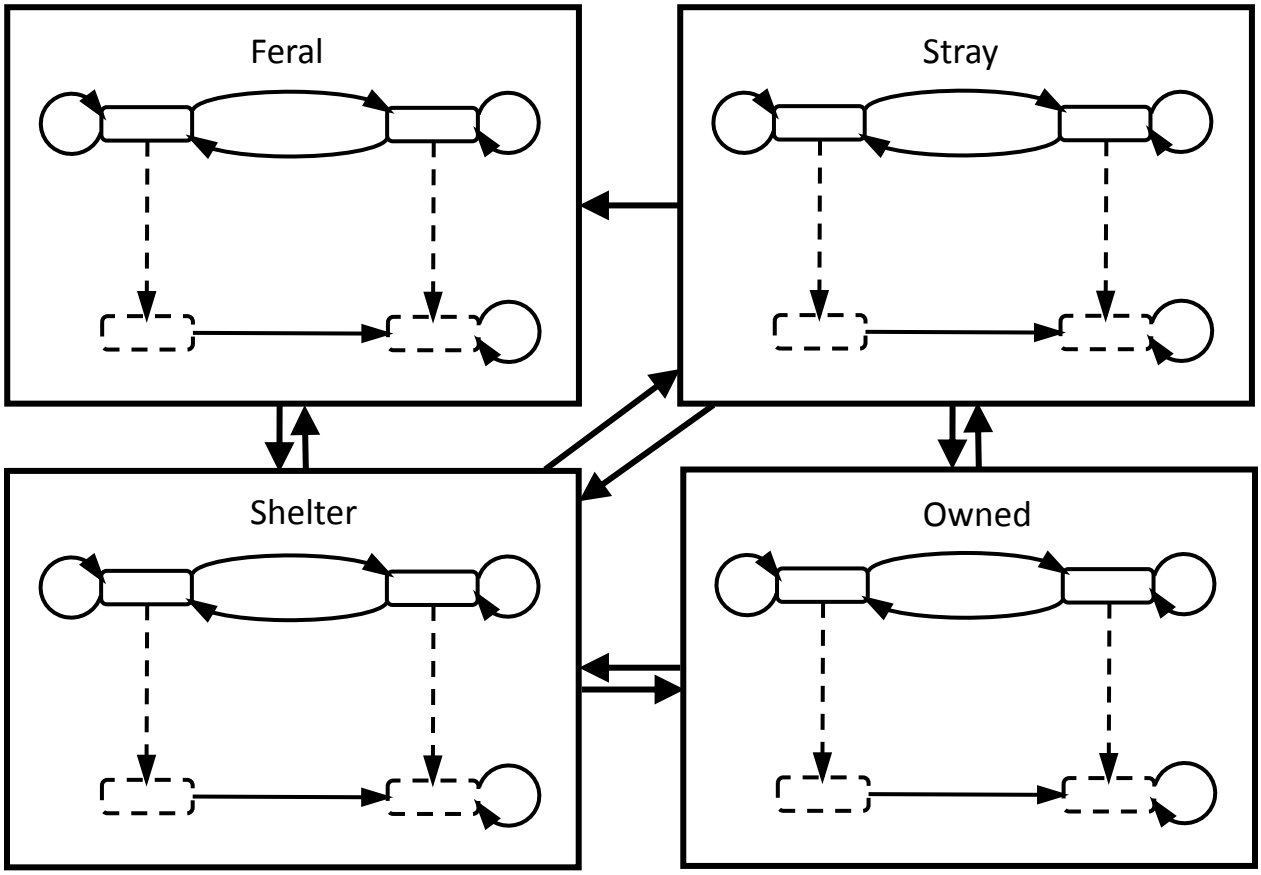

Figure J-2. Schematic of Subpopulation Interactions between the Four Subpopulations in the Model

An arrow from one subpopulation to another indicates that cats can transition between those subpopulations.

Table J-10. Proportion of Cats that Transition from One Subpopulation to Another Subpopulation in Each 1-Year Time Step of the Model

***From* Subpopulation**	***To* Subpopulation**	**Proportion**	**Source**
Feral	Shelter	0.01%	(Flockhart and Coe, 2018)
Stray	Owned	Equation 5	(Flockhart and Coe, 2018)
Owned	Stray	0.14%	2.5% free-roaming sterilization rate

Subpopulation transitions into and out of the shelter subpopulation are discussed and presented in Section J.6.2, *Model Parameters Informed by LAAS Data for the Shelter Subpopulation*.

For adoption of stray cats off the street (the transition from the stray to owned subpopulations), Flockhart and Coe (Flockhart and Coe, 2018) assumed that

> adoption of [stray] cats is a density-dependent relationship[10] that reflects the abundance of [stray] cats in a community... The proportion of the [stray] population that will be adopted off the street is the product of the proportion of owners that are looking to get a new cat and the availability of [stray] cats that are suitable for adoption (i.e. are adoptable, given temperament, personality, and need for resources).

Thus adoption is a function of the size of the free-roaming cat subpopulation relative to its equilibrium abundance and the size of the owned cat subpopulation relative to its initial abundance (Equation 5). This approach has several desirable properties. First, as owned cats in the model die off, some are replaced by adoption from the stray subpopulation. Second, as the size of the stray subpopulation increases, the rate of adoption increases due to higher availability of cats for adoption.

$$p_{S\to O} = \exp\left(-1.20397\frac{n_O}{n_{O,i}}\right) \times \exp\left(3.87637\frac{n_S}{n_{F,\text{eq}}} - 5\right) \times \left(1 + \exp\left(3.87637\frac{n_S}{n_{F,\text{eq}}} - 5\right)\right)^{-1}, \quad \textbf{Equation 5}$$

where $p_{S\to O}$ is the proportion of stray cats that transition to the owned subpopulation,
exp is the exponential function $f(x) = e^x$,
n_O is the current owned cat abundance,
$n_{O,i}$ is the initial owned cat abundance (see Section J.5, Initial Abundance of Stray, Feral, Shelter, and Owned Subpopulations in the City of Los Angeles),
n_S is the stray subpopulation abundance, and
$n_{F,\text{eq}}$ is the free-roaming cat equilibrium abundance.

When the population is at equilibrium, the availability of stray cats that are suitable for adoption is equal to the value of 24.3% of owned cats acquired as strays reported by New et al. (2004).

J.6.1 Data from Los Angeles Animal Services

LAAS provided data from its Chameleon system on all cat impounds and live and non-live outcomes between January 1, 2010, and December 31, 2017. On intake, every cat is assigned a unique animal ID (or "A number") so that it can be tracked in the LAAS Chameleon system. The Chameleon system records a variety of different intake and outcome types. The specific model parameters informed by each intake or outcome type are listed in Table J-11. The LAAS Chameleon system data informed the shelter subpopulation survival parameter and the proportion of cats that transition between the shelter subpopulation and the owned and stray subpopulations.

[10] The rate of adoption of stray cats is a function of the density of stray cats.

Table J-11. LAAS Cat Intake and Outcome Types and Associated Model Subpopulations and Parameters

Chameleon System Type	Subtype	LAAS Definition	Associated Model Parameter
Intake	ACTF	Animals impounded by the Animal Cruelty Task Force	Owned
Intake	DISASTER	Owned animals impounded as a result of a wildfire, earthquake, or other disaster	N/A
Intake	EVIDENCE	Animals impounded as evidence	Owned
Intake	OWNER SUR	Animals that were surrendered by their owners	Owned
Intake	PERS PROP	Owned animals impounded for various reasons including that the owner was arrested, is in the hospital, or has passed away	Owned
Intake	POS OWNER	Possible owner	Owned
Intake	STRAY	Stray animals with or without ID	Stray
Intake	WILDLIFE	Wild animals	N/A
Outcome	ADOPT 2ND	Promotion to encourage adoption of a second animal	Owned
Outcome	ADOPT NH	New Hope Partner adoptions	Owned
Outcome	ADOPTION	Adoptions to the public	Owned
Outcome	BEST FRIENDS	Animals adopted by Best Friends Animal Society	Owned
Outcome	BODY DISPO	Animals that were deceased at impound or that died in the animal services centers	N/A
Outcome	DIED	Animals that died in the animal services centers	Survival
Outcome	ESCAPED	Animals that escaped after impound	Stray
Outcome	EUTH	Animal that were euthanized	Survival
Outcome	MISSING	Animals that went missing after impound	N/A
Outcome	REDEEMED	Animals that were redeemed by their owners	Owned
Outcome	RELEASED	Animals that were released to rescue groups, wildlife rehabbers, or their owners	Owned*
Outcome	STOLEN	Animals that were stolen after impound	Owned

* Only if the animal intake type was associated with the owned subpopulation.

J.6.2 Model Parameters Informed by LAAS Data for the Shelter Subpopulation

LAAS intake and outcome type data from 2010 through 2017 were used to calculate parameter values related to shelter subpopulations in the model, including survival within the shelter subpopulation, transition proportions out of the shelter subpopulation, and transition proportions into the shelter subpopulation. Table J-12 presents a summary of the values used to calculate these parameters, which are discussed below.

Table J-12. Summary of Values Used to Calculate Los Angeles Animal Services Center-related Model Parameters

Model Parameter	LAAS Outcome/Intake Type	LAAS Data Year/Period	Total Number with Outcome/Intake Type	Total	Percentage Value
LAAS OUTCOME TYPE					
Mortality[11]	DIED/EUTH	2017	4,065 cats	19,875 shelter cats	80%
Shelter to stray	ESCAPED	2017	14 cats	19,875 shelter cats	0.07%
Shelter to owned	ADOPT 2ND, ADOPT NH, ADOPTION, BEST FRIENDS, REDEEMED, RELEASED	2017	15,796 cats	19,875 shelter cats	79%
LAAS INTAKE TYPE					
Stray to shelter	STRAY	2010–2017	17,137 cats	226,970 free-roaming cats	7.6%
Owned to shelter	ACTF, EVIDENCE, OWNER SUR, PERS PROP, or POS OWNER	2010–2017	3,803 cats	685,855 owned cats	0.6%

Note: All of these model parameters are proportions. The numerator is a specific subset of animal services center outcomes (described in the corresponding section of the text below); the denominator is either the total number of intakes during the relevant time period or the size of the subpopulation that the cat left to enter the animal services center (shelter).

[11] Mortality = 1 – survival.

J.6.2.1 Survival

To estimate mortality within the shelter subpopulation, Chameleon outcomes categorized with the outcome types DIED or EUTH (see Table J-11) were characterized as dead for the purposes of the model. This number shows a strong downward trend over the 2010–2017 period, so the value for 2017 was used. Of the 19,875 cats with an intake date in 2017 and an assigned outcome type, 4,065 were categorized as DIED or EUTH, or about 20% (see mortality[12] parameter value in Table J-12).

Proposed Project

To achieve the proposed Project's "no-kill" objective,[13] the number of cats that die or are euthanized need to be reduced to 10% of impounded cats. In 2017, this would have required saving 2,078 cats—the difference between 4,065 in 2017 and the goal of 1,977 (10% of 19,875 impounds).

The Project Description has two elements that could increase the live-save rate: increased adoptions (transitioning cats from the shelter subpopulation to the owned subpopulation) and releasing cats to TNR organizations (potentially transitioning cats from the shelter subpopulation to the stray subpopulation). Based on the literature review, no data were found to quantify the magnitude of the proposed Project's effect on the adoption rate. Presumably, it would reduce the number of cats released to TNR organizations because they would be adopted instead; however, without a basis to quantify this, it was not considered in the model. All cats saved in the proposed Project transition from the shelter to the stray subpopulation because this is the most conservative assumption in the sense of leading to the largest number of unowned free-roaming cats.

J.6.2.2 Transition Out of Shelter Subpopulation

Shelter to Stray Subpopulation

Because of the injunction, there is no intentional release of feral cats from animal services centers into the environment. However, a small number of cats in the animal services centers are assigned the outcome type of ESCAPED (see Table J-11) each year, indicating an unintentional release, and some of these may include feral cats. This number shows a strong downward trend over the 2010–2017 period, so the value for 2017 was used. Of the 19,875 cats with an intake date in 2017 and an assigned outcome type, 14 were categorized as escaped, or 0.07% (see shelter to stray parameter value in Table J-12).

Shelter to Owned Subpopulation

To estimate adoption and return to owner, cats categorized with the outcome types ADOPT 2ND, ADOPT NH, ADOPTION, BEST FRIENDS, REDEEMED, or cats with an owned intake type and an outcome type of RELEASED were characterized as transitioning to the owned subpopulation (see Table J-11). This number shows a strong upward trend over the 2010–2017 period, so the value for

[12] Mortality = 1 – survival.

[13] In 2003, Mayor Hahn set a goal for Los Angeles to become a no-kill city by 2008. Although 2008 did not find Los Angeles a no-kill city, the City has continued efforts to achieve that goal. At a no-kill shelter, at least 90% of the dogs and cats entering the shelter are expected to be released alive to the owner (if lost), a new home, or a rescue partner. The City's no-kill statistics are based on total noses in and total noses out. Additional information is available at http://www.laanimalservices.com/no-kill/.

2017 was used. Of the 19,875 cats with an intake date in 2017 and an assigned outcome type, 15,796 were categorized as transitioning to the owned subpopulation, or about 79% (see shelter to owned parameter value in Table J-12).

J.6.2.3 Transition into Shelter Subpopulation

Stray to Shelter Subpopulation

To estimate surrender of stray cats to animal services centers, cats categorized with the intake type STRAY (see Table J-11) were characterized as transitioning from the stray subpopulation to the shelter subpopulation. This number shows a flat trend over the 2010–2017 period, so the average value over that period was used. An average of 17,137 cats/year were impounded from the stray subpopulation (see stray to shelter parameter value in Table J-12). With an estimate of 226,970 free-roaming cats in the City, this means that 7.6% of strays are impounded each year.

Owned to Shelter Subpopulation

To estimate relinquishment of owned cats to animal services centers, cats categorized with the intake types ACTF, EVIDENCE, OWNER SUR, PERS PROP, or POS OWNER (see Table J-11) were characterized as transitioning from the owned subpopulation to the shelter subpopulation. This number shows a flat trend over the 2010–2017 period, so the average value over that period was used. An average of 3,803 cats per year were impounded from the owned subpopulation (see owned to shelter parameter value in Table J-12). Assuming 685,855 owned cats in the City, this means that 0.6% of owned cats are relinquished to the animal services centers each year.

Shelter Abundance at Time Step 0

The duration of a cat's stay in the animal services centers was the difference between its outcome date and its intake date. The total duration of every outcome–intake pair was divided by the 2,922 days between January 1, 2010, and December 31, 2017, to get the average daily number of cats in the animal services centers: 587. This number is used in the model as the shelter subpopulation abundance at time step 0.

J.6.3 LAAS Data Excluded from Model Inputs

Between January 1, 2010, and December 31, 2017, a total of 167,831 intakes were recorded by the Chameleon system. Of these intakes, 11 WILDLIFE and 73 DISASTER intakes were excluded because these intake types are not used in the model. If two or more intakes of the same animal ID on the same day were associated with different model subpopulations, all intakes of that animal ID on that day were excluded from the analysis due to inconsistency. If two or more intakes of the same animal ID on the same day were associated with the same model subpopulation, all but one intake of that animal ID on that day were excluded from the analysis due to duplication. A total of 235 intakes were excluded due to inconsistency or duplication.

Between January 1, 2010, and December 31, 2017, a total of 167,991 outcomes were recorded by the Chameleon system. Of these outcomes, 6,022 BODY DISPO and 127 MISSING outcomes were excluded because these outcome types are not used in the model. Fifteen ESCAPED outcomes were excluded because they could not be associated with an intake type. A total of 1,314 RELEASED outcomes were excluded because they were associated with DISASTER or STRAY intake types or

because they could not be associated with an intake type. If two or more outcomes of the same animal ID on the same day were associated with different model subpopulations, all outcomes of that animal ID on that day were excluded from the analysis due to inconsistency. If two or more outcomes of the same animal ID on the same day were associated with the same model subpopulation, all but one outcome of that animal ID on that day were excluded from the analysis due to duplication. A total of 338 outcomes were excluded due to inconsistency or duplication.

J.7 Representation of Cat Population Dynamics in a Matrix Equation

In any given year t, the cat population in Los Angeles is represented by the 16-entry population vector $\mathbf{n}(t)$, ordered first by subpopulation (feral, stray, shelter, owned), then by age and reproductive status (intact juvenile, intact adult, altered juvenile, altered adult):

$$\mathbf{n}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} n_{F,J} \\ n_{F,A} \\ n_{F,Jn} \\ n_{F,An} \\ n_{S,J} \\ \vdots \\ n_{H,J} \\ \vdots \\ n_{O,J} \\ \vdots \\ n_{O,An} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \textbf{Equation 6}$$

where each $n_{x,y}$ is the number of cats in subpopulation x with age and reproductive status y.

The changes in the population after the passage of 1 year in the model are represented with a matrix equation:

$$\mathbf{n}(t+1) = \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{n}(t), \qquad \textbf{Equation 7}$$

where
$\mathbf{n}(t+1)$ is the subpopulation vector at time $t+1$ and
$\mathbf{A}$ is the transition matrix.

For any subpopulation (feral, stray, shelter, owned) i, let $\mathbf{B}_i$ be a 4×4 demographic matrix representing the survival, fecundity, and sterilization of each life stage:

$$\mathbf{B}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{s_J} f_J (1-p_J) & \sqrt{s_A} f_A (1-p_A) & 0 & 0 \\ s_J (1-p_J) & s_A (1-p_A) & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{s_J} f_j p_J & \sqrt{s_A} f_A p_A & 0 & 0 \\ s_J p_J & s_A p_A & s_J & s_A \end{bmatrix}. \qquad \textbf{Equation 8}$$

where
s_J is the survival of juvenile cats in the subpopulation,
f_J is the fecundity of juvenile cats in the subpopulation,
p_J is the proportion of juvenile cats sterilized each year,

s_A is the survival of adult cats in the subpopulation,
f_A is the fecundity of adult cats in the subpopulation, and
p_A is the proportion of adult cats sterilized each year.

Let $\mathbb{B}$ be a block-diagonal matrix representing the survival, fecundity, and sterilization of all four subpopulations:

$$\mathbb{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{B}_4 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \textbf{Equation 9}$$

where
$\mathbf{B}_1$ is the demographic matrix for feral cats (Equation 8),
$\mathbf{B}_2$ is the demographic matrix for stray cats,
$\mathbf{B}_3$ is the demographic matrix for shelter cats, and
$\mathbf{B}_4$ is the demographic matrix for owned cats.

For any given age class k (where k can be the juvenile or adult age class), the subpopulation interactions in that age class are represented by the matrix subpopulation transition $\mathbf{M}_k$ (Equation 10).

$$\mathbf{M}_k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - p_{F\to S} - p_{F\to H} & p_{S\to F} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - p_{S\to F} - p_{S\to H} - p_{S\to O} & p_{H\to S} & p_{O\to S} \\ p_{F\to H} & p_{S\to H} & 1 - p_{H\to F} - p_{H\to S} - p_{H\to O} & p_{O\to H} \\ 0 & p_{S\to O} & p_{H\to O} & 1 - p_{O\to S} - p_{O-H} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \textbf{Equation 10}$$

where
$p_{F\to S}$ is the proportion of cats that transition from the feral (F) to the stray (S) subpopulation each year[14],
$p_{F\to H}$ is the proportion of cats that transition from the feral to the shelter (H) subpopulation each year,
$p_{S\to F}$ is the proportion of cats that transition from the stray to the feral subpopulation each year,
$p_{S\to O}$ is the proportion of cats that transition from the stray to the owned (O) subpopulation each year,
$p_{H\to S}$ is the proportion of cats that transition from the shelter to the stray subpopulation each year,
$p_{O\to S}$ is the proportion of cats that transition from the owned to the stray subpopulation each year,
$p_{F\to H}$ is the proportion of cats that transition from the feral to the shelter subpopulation each year,
$p_{S\to H}$ is the proportion of cats that transition from the stray to the shelter subpopulation each year,
$p_{O\to H}$ is the proportion of cats that transition from the owned to the shelter subpopulation each year,
$p_{S\to O}$ is the proportion of cats that transition from the stray to the owned subpopulation each year, and
$p_{H\to O}$ is the proportion of cats that transition from the shelter to the owned subpopulation each year.

[14] This parameter is 0 for adult stray cats, which cannot become feral, and 1 for kittens born to stray cats.

Let $\mathbb{M}$ be a block-diagonal matrix representing the transitions among subpopulations for all age classes and reproductive statuses:

$$\mathbb{M} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{M}_4 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \textbf{Equation 11}$$

where
$\mathbf{M}_1$ is the subpopulation transition matrix for intact juvenile cats (Equation 9),
$\mathbf{M}_2$ is the subpopulation transition matrix for intact adult cats,
$\mathbf{M}_3$ is the subpopulation transition matrix for altered juvenile cats,
$\mathbf{M}_4$ is the subpopulation transition matrix for altered adult cats,

Because the demographic matrix $\mathbb{B}$ (Equation 9) assumes that the population vector is organized by subpopulation, and the subpopulation transition matrix $\mathbb{M}$ (Equation 11) assumes that the population vector is organized by life stage, the matrix **A** (Equation 7) that combines the demographic and subpopulation transition matrices needs to be constructed using the vector permutation matrix **K** (Hunter, 2005) (Equation 12):

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbb{M}\mathbf{K}\mathbb{B}\mathbf{K}^{\mathrm{T}}. \qquad \textbf{Equation 12}$$

When multiplying **A** by the population vector, the multiplication proceeds from right to left. First, the $\mathbf{K}^{\mathrm{T}}$ (transpose vector permutation matrix) rearranges the population vector so that it is organized by subpopulation. The demography matrix $\mathbb{B}$ then applies survival, fecundity, and sterilization parameters. The matrix **K** rearranges the population vector so that it is organized by life stage. Finally, the subpopulation transition matrix $\mathbb{M}$ redistributes cats between the subpopulations. The final product is a population vector organized by life stage.

J.8 Immigration

Emigration is the departure of a cat from the City to an adjacent jurisdiction, and immigration is the departure of a cat from an adjacent jurisdiction into the City. There is little information on the emigration/immigration of cats across geographic scales as broad as the City. However, immigration is a critical model parameter because the City is not a closed population of cats. Cats can emigrate out of the City to neighboring jurisdictions, and likewise cats in neighboring jurisdictions can immigrate across the City limits, driven by food or shelter availability or other factors. If Los Angeles had no feral or stray cats within its City limits, cats from adjacent jurisdictions would, over time, migrate into the City in search of lower resource competition.

As part of literature research on feral cat home ranges reported in literature, free-roaming cat home range data from various locations around the world were compiled. The reported home ranges were highly variable and ranged from 1.58 acre to 3,503 acres. Mean male free-roaming cat home range was 996 acres and mean female free-roaming cat home range was 468 acres. Mean overall free-roaming cat home range was 697 acres. References and data used to calculate these estimates are provided in Appendix H.

According to data gathered by Natoli et al. (Natoli et al., 2006), there is a 21% immigration rate in each generation. This accords with Liberg (Liberg, 1980), who also reports 21% immigration in/out

of the studied populations. On this basis it is assumed that in each generation, 79% of cats remain in their natal home range and 21% redistribute into an adjacent home range.

The mean home range size of 697 acres is approximately 1,680 meters (1.04 miles) across. Therefore, it is assumed that the 21% of cats that redistribute travel a distance of 1,680 meters on average. A consequence of this assumption is that some cats born farther than 1,680 meters *inside* of the City limits are expected to emigrate out of Los Angeles and some cats born farther than 1,680 meters *outside* of the City limits are expected to immigrate into Los Angeles.

Based on a geographic information system buffer analysis, there are 182,317 acres of land within 1,680 meters inside the City limits. Based on the land cover density analysis (see Table J-9), the average cat density in Los Angeles is 0.756 cat per acre. Multiplying that density by 182,317 acres gives an estimate of 138,000 cats that live and reproduce within 1,680 meters of the City limits. These cats produce 109,000 kittens per year. Of these kittens, 79% remain in their natal home range and 21% redistribute to adjacent home ranges. Assuming that half of these cats redistribute to home ranges within the City limits and half redistribute to home ranges outside of the City limits, 11,400 cats redistribute outside of the City limits each year.

Based on the literature review and research, no evidence was found to support the City being more or less favorable than its neighboring jurisdiction for inhabitation by cats or that any of the neighboring jurisdictions are significantly over- or under-populated relative to their equilibrium abundance for cats. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that net immigration into Los Angeles is approximately 0; that is, emigration is equal to immigration. Therefore, it is assumed that approximately the same number of cats immigrate into the City each year as emigrate out of it: 11,400.

J.9 Proposed Project

The proposed Project is expected to have two key effects on cat population dynamics in the City:

1. Under the proposed Project, up to 2,078 cats per year would be released from the shelter subpopulation. These may be released to TNR groups that may have the intent of returning the cat to free-roaming status, relocated to a working cat program, or adopted.
    a. The City of Los Angeles will provide vouchers for 20,000 spay/neuter surgeries for free-roaming cats per year.

As discussed in Section J.6.2.3, *Transition into Shelter Subpopulation*, in 2017, LAAS impounded 19,875 cats. Of these, 4,065 died or were euthanized, or about 20% of intake. The goal of the no-kill policy is to reduce this to 10%, which would require that 2,078 fewer cats per year die or are euthanized. One of the objectives of the proposed Project is to further the implementation of the City's no-kill policy goal. As presented in Chapter 2, *Project Description*, the live-release rates for cats have been steadily increasing at an average of 10% per year since 2012, and the live-release rates for cats from 2017–2018 was 82.78%; therefore, under the proposed Project with the availability of 20,000 spay/neuter vouchers for free-roaming cats starting in 2020, it is reasonable to assume that the no-kill goal of 10% mortality (or 90% live release) will be feasible and achieved, to be conservative, no later than 5 years from start of Project implementation, because some feral cats that were being previously euthanized under the future baseline without project would be allowed to be sterilized using the spay/neuter vouchers under the proposed Project. To account for the effect

of achieving no more than 10% mortality at the animal services centers or a 90% live-save rate, it is important to estimate the number of free-roaming cats that are being euthanized under the future baseline without project and would now instead be altered using the spay/neuter vouchers that would become available under the Project and be released to TNR groups, released to working cat programs, or adopted; as discussed above, over the course of the first 5 years of the Project, the number of cats released will increase incrementally until it reaches 2,078 cats/year.

It should be noted that the increase of the owned cat limit from three to five cats per household (subject to the cats being kept indoors, the cats being microchipped and sterilized, and the household being registered with LAAS as having more than three cats) is intended to encourage adoptions of these cats. Based on the literature review and research, no data were found to quantify the magnitude of this policy's effect on the adoption rate. Presumably, it would reduce the number of cats released to TNR groups because they would be adopted instead; however, without a basis to quantify this, it was not considered in the model, and all cats in the project were considered to be transferred to TNR groups.

The 20,000 subsidized spay and neuter vouchers are represented by increasing the sterilization rate of the stray and feral subpopulations in proportion to their relative abundance. Sterilization was apportioned between juvenile and adult cats proportional to the annual sterilization rates of those age classes under the future baseline without project (see Section J.4.3.1, *Feral and Stray Subpopulation Sterilization*).

The spay/neuter surgeries would also affect the equilibrium abundance of the population. Because 20,000 spay and neuter surgeries each year would increase the sterilization rate of the population and lower its reproduction rate, the existing cat population would have fewer new competitors for resources like food and shelter. Consequently, survival of the remaining cats would increase, and the population would remain at equilibrium. To represent this effect, the parameter x in Equation 4 must be adjusted to account for the lower competition and higher survival. The value of the adjusted parameter is solved for numerically and has a value of $x = -0.279045$.

To the extent that the spay and neuter surgeries reduce the size of the feral and stray cat subpopulations, the density of cats within the City would be lower than the density of cats in neighboring jurisdictions. Consequently, fewer cats would be born near the City limits, and it is assumed that fewer cats would leave the City than enter it from neighboring jurisdictions. This net immigration rate as a consequence of the density imbalance is represented in the model in Equation 13.

$$\text{net immigration} = \text{immigration} - \text{emigration} \times \frac{\text{free-roaming abundance}}{\text{free-roaming equilibrium abundance}}, \quad \textbf{Equation 13}$$

where immigration is the number of cats entering Los Angeles from neighboring jurisdictions and emigration is the number of cats exiting Los Angeles (see Section J.8, *Immigration*). The relationship between the Los Angeles cat abundance and the net immigration rate described in Equation 13 is graphed on Figure J-3.

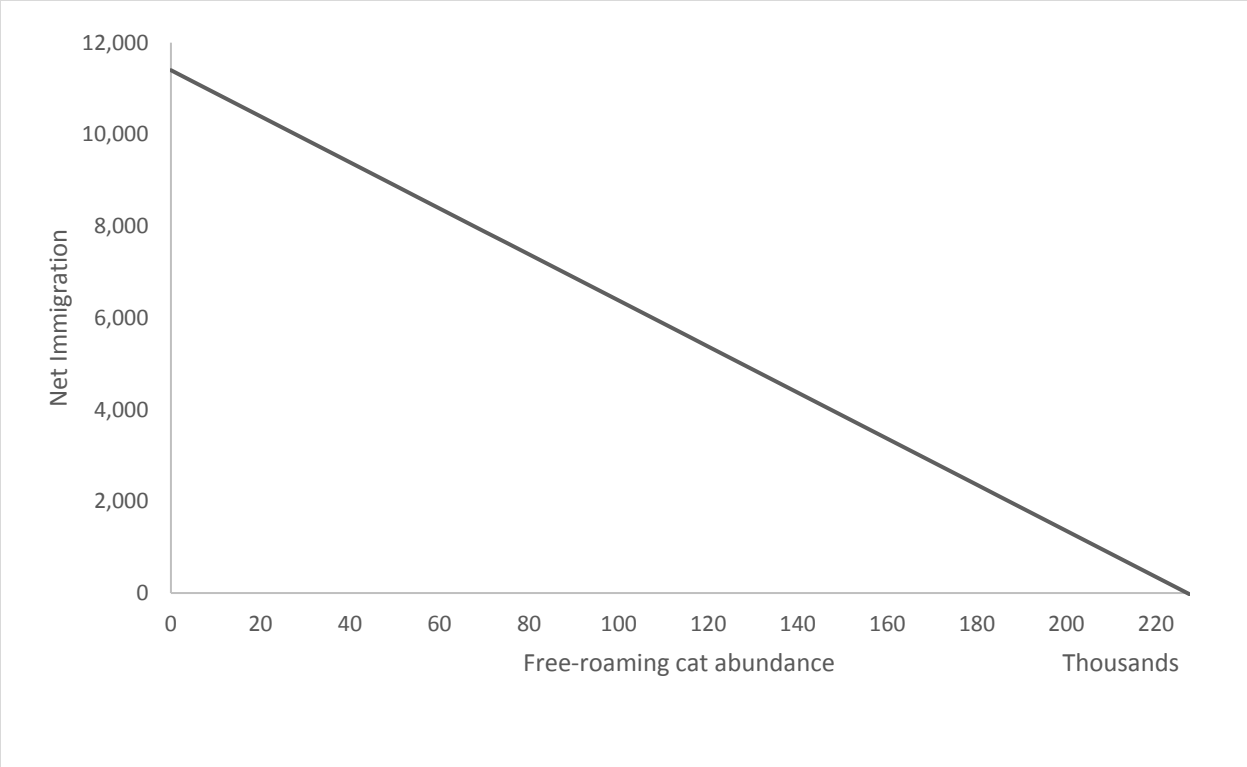

Figure J-3. Net Immigration Rate into Los Angeles Plotted as Function of the Free-roaming Cat Abundance in Los Angeles

J.10 Results

Under the future baseline without project, the long-term abundance of the free-roaming cat population is driven primarily by the estimated equilibrium abundance. The subsidization of 20,000 spay and neuter surgeries per year in the Project would reduce the free-roaming cat fecundity somewhat. The lower fecundity means fewer new cats would compete for resources with existing cats, slightly reducing resource competition and increasing survival. The reduction in resource competition would somewhat offset the lower rate of reproduction. Assuming that the fecundity of free-roaming cats in adjacent jurisdictions does not change over the horizon of the Project, cats in adjacent jurisdictions would reproduce at a faster rate than cats in Los Angeles, ultimately leading to net immigration of cats into Los Angeles. The trajectory of the free-roaming cat population under the future baseline without project and Project is shown on Figure J-4.

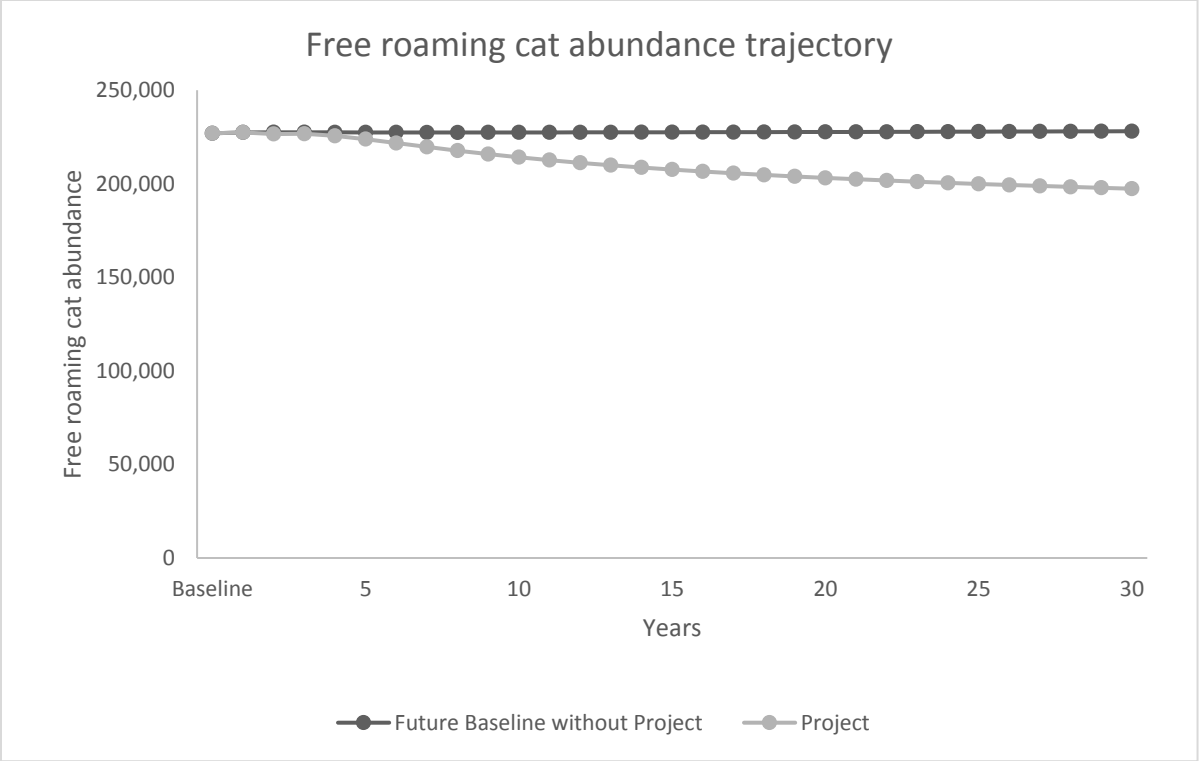

Figure J–4. Trajectory of the Free-roaming Cat Population under the Future Baseline without Project and Proposed Project.

Table J-13. Free-Roaming Cat Modeling Results. Modeled free-roaming cat population, sterilization, reproduction trends and number of cats returned to the environment under both the future baseline without project and proposed Project at baseline, through project implementation phase (Years 1–5) and at years 10, 20, and 30.

Factor		Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 10	Year 20	Year 30
Free-roaming Cat Population*	Future Baseline Without Project	226,970	227,430	227,519	227,505	227,470	227,440	227,432	227,674	228,077
	Proposed Project	226,970	227,430	226,598	226,690	225,595	223,828	214,173	203,129	197,363
Cumulative Free Roaming Cat Population	Future Baseline Without Project	N/A	460	549	534	500	470	461	704	1,106
	Proposed Project	N/A	460	-373	-280	-1,376	-3,142	-12,797	-23,842	-29,608
Annual Free-roaming Cat Sterilizations	Future Baseline Without project	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Proposed Project	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Cumulative Free-roaming Cat sterilizations	Future Baseline Without Project	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Proposed Project	0	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	200,000	400,000	600,000
Number of Free-roaming Kittens Born	Future Baseline Without Project	178,871	179,039	178,990	178,896	178,801	178,715	178,390	177,744	176,805
	Proposed Project	178,871	179,039	172,451	170,146	167,764	165,558	156,389	146,051	139,755
Number of Free-roaming Kitten Births Prevented* **	Future Baseline Without Project	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Proposed Project	0	N/A	6,539	8,750	11,037	13,158	22,001	31,693	37,050
Cumulative Number of Free-roaming Kitten Births Prevented	Future Baseline Without Project	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Proposed Project	0	N/A	6,539	15,289	26,326	39,484	133,304	412,537	760,771
LAAS Centers Free-roaming Cats Euthanasia + Deaths	Future Baseline Without Project	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065
	Proposed Project	4,065	3,650	3,234	2,819	2,403	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988
Maximum Free-roaming Cat	Future Baseline Without Project	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Factor		Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 10	Year 20	Year 30
Releases from LAAS Centers**	Proposed Project	0	416	831	1,247	1,662	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078
Cumulative Maximum Free-roaming Cat Releases from LAAS Centers	Future Baseline Without Project	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Proposed Project	0	416	1,247	2,494	4,156	6,234	16,620	37,395	58,170
Percent of Free-roaming Cat Population Returned	Future Baseline Without Project	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Proposed Project	0.00%	0.18%	0.37%	0.55%	0.74%	0.93%	0.97%	1.02%	1.05%
Percent of Free-roaming Cats Sterilized	Future Baseline Without Project	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Proposed Project	0.00%	8.79%	8.83%	8.82%	8.87%	8.94%	9.34%	9.85%	10.13%

Notes: * = Population and reproductive values (i.e., number of kittens born, sterilizations) are based on domestic cat population dynamics modeling;
** = The number of returned cats is based on maximum proposed cat releases under the proposed Project;

***= Number of kitten births prevented is equal to the difference between number of juveniles modeled per year in the proposed Project vs. future baseline without project.

Cumulative and percentage values are provided to illustrate the magnitude and relative proportion of proposed project elements.

J.11 Discussion

The results described in this modeling appendix are subject to limitations that apply to any model. Models are tools used to approximate and estimate real-world conditions that are otherwise impossible to calculate or determine. All models must to some degree simplify reality in order to facilitate practical estimations. Furthermore, models require accurate input values in order to calculate or estimate accurate predictions. Wherever possible, best available, peer-reviewed, empirical data were used to develop model parameter values. Unfortunately, the only study area–specific empirical data available at the time of conducting these analyses were the LAAS Chameleon data for cats admitted at LAAS Centers.

Because of the limited availability of empirical data, the scientific literature on domestic cat population dynamics was comprehensively reviewed (see Appendix I, *Systematic Literature Review Methods*) and supplemented with expert input. Despite the best attempts taken to identify and select the most accurate and representative parameter values, it is possible that the parameter values may differ from those present in the City. Furthermore, as Flockhart and Coe write, "Many of these vital rates (survival, reproduction, and sterilization) require intensive field data collection efforts, are difficult to measure… estimating vital rates such as survival and reproduction in the field are labor intensive, require long study periods, and only focus on one small section of the population... On the other hand, estimation of per capita transition rates [between subpopulations] was also limited, despite many studies presenting raw counts of cat intakes and outcomes... because we do not know the size of the focal cat population." Therefore, even if more empirical data were available for Los Angeles specifically, they would likely be subject to these same limitations.

The absolute number of cats projected in both the Project and the future baseline without project is driven primarily by an estimate of equilibrium abundance in the City. This estimate is, in turn, based on an analysis of scientific papers on cat density that displays several orders of magnitude of variation. This extreme variation and the lack of data specific to Los Angeles itself introduce significant uncertainty into the absolute estimates of population size under the two s. Although there is both variation and uncertainty in all of the parameters, the model uses the best point estimate for each, and thus each year is a single point estimate rather than a population range.

With the exception of the offering of 20,000 spay/neuter vouchers per year and the annual release of approximately 2,000 cats/year to TNR groups (see Section J.9, Proposed Project), all model parameters are identical between the no project model and the proposed Project model. To the extent that the parameter values derived from the literature review differ from the existing conditions in the City, these errors are present in equal measure in both the no project model and the proposed Project model.

Although the absolute numerical projections are uncertain, the parameter values changed under the future baseline without project are empirically derived from LAAS Chameleon data on shelter intakes and outcomes, the implementation of the no-kill policy as 10% non-live outcomes, and the availability of funding for 20,000 spay and neuter surgeries per year. The number of spay and neuter surgeries proposed represents nearly 10 times as many surgeries as projected releases to TNR groups (2,078 cats/year). The inherent uncertainty of the free-roaming cat population size makes it difficult to estimate what proportion of free-roaming cats would be spayed or neutered, but the best estimate developed for the cat population model for the City places this at approximately 9% of the

population each year. Likewise, releases to TNR groups represent less than 1% of the estimated population each year. These magnitudes accord well with the relative trends projected by the model of a modest decline in the cat population under the proposed Project.

J.12 References

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Attachment J1
Yearly Modeling Results

Attachment J-1. Yearly Modeling Results over the 30-Year Horizon Period (years 1–10)

Factor	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Future Baseline without Project											
Free-roaming Cat Population	226,970	227,430	227,519	227,505	227,470	227,440	227,422	227,413	227,413	227,420	227,432
Cumulative Change in Free-roaming Cat Population	0	460	549	534	500	470	451	443	443	450	461
Number of Kittens Born/Year	178,871	179,039	178,990	178,896	178,801	178,715	178,639	178,571	178,508	178,448	178,390
Euthanasia + Deaths	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065
Proposed Project											
Free-roaming Cat Population	226,970	227,430	226,598	226,690	225,595	223,828	221,757	219,678	217,701	215,864	214,173
Cumulative Change in Free-roaming Cat Population	0	460	-373	-280	-1,376	-3,142	-5,213	-7,293	-9,270	-11,107	-12,797
Maximum Cat Releases	0	416	831	1,247	1,662	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078
Cumulative Maximum Cat Releases	0	416	1,247	2,493	4,155	6,233	8,310	10,388	12,465	14,543	16,620
Percent of Population Returned	0.00%	0.18%	0.37%	0.55%	0.74%	0.93%	0.94%	0.95%	0.95%	0.96%	0.97%
Number Kitten Born	178,871	179,039	172,451	170,146	167,764	165,558	163,413	161,421	159,593	157,920	156,389
Number of Kitten Births Prevented	0	0	6,539	8,750	11,037	13,158	15,226	17,150	18,915	20,528	22,001
Euthanasia + Deaths	4,065	3,650	3,234	2,819	2,403	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988
Cumulative Number Free Roaming Sterilization Surgeries	0	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	180,000	200,000
Number Of Additional Free Roaming Sterilization Surgeries Per Year	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

Attachment J-1. Yearly Modeling Results over the 30-Year Horizon (years 11–20)

Factor	Baseline	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20
Future Baseline without Project											
Free-roaming Cat Population	226,970	227,447	227,465	227,485	227,508	227,532	227,558	227,585	227,613	227,643	227,674
Cumulative Change in Free-roaming Cat Population	0	476	495	515	537	561	587	614	643	673	704
Number of Kittens Born/Year	178,871	178,332	178,274	178,214	178,154	178,091	178,027	177,960	177,890	177,818	177,744
Euthanasia + Deaths	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065
Proposed Project											
Free-roaming Cat Population	226,970	212,624	211,203	209,898	208,697	207,589	206,564	205,613	204,727	203,901	203,129
Cumulative Change in Free-roaming Cat Population	0	-14,347	-15,768	-17,072	-18,273	-19,381	-20,406	-21,358	-22,243	-23,069	-23,842
Maximum Cat Releases	0	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078
Cumulative Maximum Cat Releases	0	18,698	20,775	22,853	24,930	27,008	29,085	31,163	33,240	35,318	37,395
Percent of Population Returned	0.00%	0.98%	0.98%	0.99%	1.00%	1.00%	1.01%	1.01%	1.01%	1.02%	1.02%
Number Kitten Born	178,871	154,984	153,690	152,495	151,386	150,353	149,387	148,481	147,626	146,818	146,051
Number of Kitten Births Prevented	0	23,348	24,583	25,720	26,768	27,738	28,640	29,479	30,264	31,000	31,693
Euthanasia + Deaths	4,065	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988
Cumulative Number Free Roaming Sterilization Surgeries	0	220,000	240,000	260,000	280,000	300,000	320,000	340,000	360,000	380,000	400,000
Number of Additional Free Roaming Sterilization Surgeries per Year	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

Attachment J-1. Yearly Modeling Results over the 30-Year Horizon (years 21–30)

Factor	Baseline	Year 21	Year 22	Year 23	Year 24	Year 25	Year 26	Year 27	Year 28	Year 29	Year 30
Future Baseline without Project											
Free-roaming Cat Population	226,970	227,707	227,741	227,777	227,815	227,854	227,895	227,937	227,982	228,028	228,077
Cumulative Change in Free-roaming Cat Population	0	737	771	807	844	883	924	967	1,011	1,058	1,106
Number of Kittens Born/Year	178,871	177,666	177,585	177,500	177,413	177,321	177,226	177,127	177,024	176,917	176,805
Euthanasia + Deaths	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,065
Proposed Project											
Free-roaming Cat Population	226,970	202,403	201,721	201,077	200,468	199,889	199,339	198,814	198,311	197,828	197,363
Cumulative Change in Free-roaming Cat Population	0	-24,567	-25,250	-25,894	-26,503	-27,081	-27,631	-28,157	-28,660	-29,143	-29,608
Maximum Cat Releases	0	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078
Cumulative Maximum Cat Releases	0	39,473	41,550	43,628	45,705	47,783	49,860	51,938	54,015	56,093	58,170
Percent of Population Returned	0.00%	1.03%	1.03%	1.03%	1.04%	1.04%	1.04%	1.04%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%
Number Kitten Born	178,871	145,319	144,620	143,947	143,299	142,672	142,063	141,469	140,888	140,318	139,755
Number of Kitten Births Prevented	0	32,346	32,965	33,553	34,113	34,649	35,163	35,658	36,136	36,600	37,050
Euthanasia + Deaths	4,065	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988
Cumulative Number Free Roaming Sterilization Surgeries	0	420,000	440,000	460,000	480,000	500,000	520,000	540,000	560,000	580,000	600,000
Number of Additional Free Roaming Sterilization Surgeries per Year	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

Appendix K
Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report
Free-Roaming Cat Density Data Table

Table K-1. Averaged Values of Reported Free-Roaming Cat Density as a Function of Landcover Type Calculated from Table K-2

Landcover Type	Average Reported Free-Roaming Cat Density (Free-Roaming Cats/Acre)
Agriculture	0.0456
Open/Open Vegetated	0.0566
Scrublands	0.1145
Trees/Woodlands	0.1892
Urban/Suburban	0.9825

Table K-2. Reported Free-Roaming Cat Densities and Landcover Types Associated with Reported Values Compiled during the Literature Review

Source[1]	Reported Free-Roaming Cat Density	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre)	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre[2])	Country	City	Landcover Type
Bengsen et al. 2012	0.7/km^2	0.0030	0.0030	Australia (AUS)	Kangaroo Island	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.359878419/ha	0.1460	0.1460	United States (USA)	Caldwell, TX	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	4.88/ha	1.9750	1.9750	USA	Brooklyn, NY	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	2.03/ha	0.8220	0.8220	USA	Brooklyn, NY	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.1621908 ha	0.6560	0.6560	USA	Alachua County, FL	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.514891953 ha	0.2080	0.2080	USA	Santa Clara County, CA	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.18877617 ha	0.0760	0.0760	USA	San Diego County, CA	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	1.007697691 ha	0.4080	0.4080	South Africa	Province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	1.729399797 ha	0.7000	0.7000	South Africa	Province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.596569724 ha	0.2420	0.2420	South Africa	Province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	2.044609665 ha	0.8280	0.8280	South Africa	Province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	Urban/Suburban

[1] See sources therein for Flockhart and Coe 2018 and Liberg et al. 2000 as these sources contain compiled density values from comprehensive literature reviews.
[2] Reported range values converted to median value

Source[1]	Reported Free-Roaming Cat Density	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre)	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre[2])	Country	City	Landcover Type
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.726495726 ha	0.2940	0.2940	South Africa	Province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.462082088 ha		0.1870	South Africa	Province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	2.202643172 ha	0.8920	0.8920	South Africa	Province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	2.166064982 ha	0.8770	0.8770	South Africa	Province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	4.04040404 ha	1.6350	1.6350	South Africa	Province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.5041 ha	0.2040	0.2040	New Zealand	Manurewa, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.3529 ha	0.1430	0.1430	New Zealand	Papkura, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.3264 ha	0.1310	0.1310	New Zealand	Mangere, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.2954 ha	0.1190	0.1190	New Zealand	New Lynn, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.2906 ha	0.1180	0.1180	New Zealand	Papatoetoe, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.2729 ha	0.1100	0.1100	New Zealand	Mt Roskill, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban

Source[1]	Reported Free-Roaming Cat Density	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre)	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre[2])	Country	City	Landcover Type
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.2714 ha	0.1100	0.1100	New Zealand	Clendon, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.2639 ha	0.1070	0.1070	New Zealand	Panmure, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.2564 ha	0.1040	0.1040	New Zealand	Mt Albert, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.2281 ha	0.0920	0.0920	New Zealand	Clover Park, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.228 ha	0.0920	0.0920	New Zealand	Otahuhu, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.2221 ha	0.0900	0.0900	New Zealand	Otara, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.2087 ha	0.0840	0.0840	New Zealand	Onehungra, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.1993 ha	0.0810	0.0810	New Zealand	Glen Eden, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.1942 ha	0.0786	0.0786	New Zealand	Wymouth, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.1716 ha	0.0690	0.0690	New Zealand	Flat Bush, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.1716 ha	0.0690	0.0690	New Zealand	Howick, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.1702 ha	0.0690	0.0690	New Zealand	Glenfield, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban

Source[1]	Reported Free-Roaming Cat Density	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre)	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre[2])	Country	City	Landcover Type
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.1629 ha	0.0660	0.0660	New Zealand	Bucklands Beach, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.1499 ha	0.0610	0.0610	New Zealand	Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.368191721 ha	0.1490	0.1490	USA	Alachua County, FL	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.584745763 ha	0.2370	0.2370	USA	Harlem, New York, NY, USA	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.686440678 ha	0.2780	0.2780	USA	Harlem, New York	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.889830508 ha	0.3600	0.3600	USA	Bed-Stuy, New York	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.513559322 ha	0.2080	0.2080	USA	Bed-Stuy, New York	Urban/Suburban
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.024 ha	0.0971	0.0971	AUS	Victorian Mallee, Australia	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.0074 ha	0.0030	0.0030	AUS	Victorian Mallee, Australia	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.204 ha	0.0830	0.0830	AUS	Macquarie Island (sub-Antarctic), Australia	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.02 ha	0.0080	0.0080	AUS	Hermite (Montebello Island), Australia	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.524 ha	0.2120	0.2120	AUS	Great Dog Island (Tasmania), Australia	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.012 ha	0.0050	0.0050	AUS	Reevesby (Tasmania), Australia	Open/Open Vegetated

Source[1]	Reported Free-Roaming Cat Density	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre)	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre[2])	Country	City	Landcover Type
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.194805195 ha	0.0790	0.0790	AUS	Gabo (southern-east Victoria), Australia	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	1 ha	0.4050	0.4050	AUS	North West Island (Capriconia section), Australia	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.103 ha	0.0420	0.0420	France	Guillou (Kerguelen, sub-Antarctic Island), France	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.14 ha	0.0570	0.0570	Great Britain	Pitcairn (central Pacific Ocean), Great Britain	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.09009009 ha	0.0360	0.0360	Great Britain	Long Cay (Caicos Bank, Baribe), Great Britain	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.0015 ha	0.0006	0.0006	Mexico	Partida Sur (Gulf of California), Mexico	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.007731959 ha	0.003	0.003	Mexico	Monserrate (Gulf of California), Mexico	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.009411765 ha	0.0040	0.0040	Mexico	Caronados (Gulf of California), Mexico	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.055555556 ha	0.2250	0.2250	Mexico	Natividad (Pacific Ocean, Baja California), Mexico	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.004081633 ha	0.0020	0.0020	Mexico	Danzante (Gulf of California), Mexico	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.065625 ha	0.0270	0.0270	Mexico	San Martin (Pacific Ocean, Baja California), Mexico	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.31 ha	0.1250	0.1250	Mexico	Todos Santos Sur (Pacific Ocean, California), Mexico	Scrublands

Source[1]	Reported Free-Roaming Cat Density	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre)	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre[2])	Country	City	Landcover Type
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.032608696 ha	0.0130	0.0130	Mexico	Asuncion (Pacific Ocean, Baja California), Mexico	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.791666667 ha	0.3200	0.3200	Mexico	Coronado Norte, Mexico	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.605263158 ha	0.2450	0.2450	Mexico	San Roque (Pacific Ocean, Baja California), Mexico	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.130434783 ha	0.0530	0.0530	Mexico	Todos Santos Norte (Pacific Ocean, Baja California), Mexico	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	1.076923077 ha	0.4360	0.4360	Mexico	San Jeronimo (Pacific Ocean, Baja California), Mexico	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.01 ha	0.0040	0.0040	Mexico	Mejia (Gulf of California), Mexico	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.011538462 ha	0.0050	0.0050	Mexico	San Francisquito (Gulf of California), Mexico	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.25 ha	0.1010	0.1010	Mexico	Isabella (Gulf of California), Mexico	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.02 ha	0.0080	0.0080	Mexico	Estanque (Gulf of California), Mexico	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.02 ha	0.0080	0.0080	Mauritius	Flat, Mauritius	Trees/Woodlands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.4 ha	0.1620	0.1620	Mauritius	Ile aux Aigrettes, Mauritius	Trees/Woodlands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.063157895 ha	0.0260	0.0260	New Zealand	Cuvier, New Zealand	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.277777778 ha	0.1120	0.1120	New Zealand	Motuihe, New Zealand	Scrublands

Source[1]	Reported Free-Roaming Cat Density	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre)	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre[2])	Country	City	Landcover Type
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.135135135 ha	0.0540	0.0540	New Zealand	Matakohe, New Zealand	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	1.1 ha	0.4450	0.4450	New Zealand	Herekopare, New Zealand	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.117413793 ha	0.0470	0.0470	South Africa	Marion (sub-Antarctic island), South Africa	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.172413793 ha	0.0700	0.0700	Seychelles	Curieuse, Seychelles	Trees/Woodlands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.454545455 ha	0.1840	0.1840	Seychelles	Fregate, Seychelles	Trees/Woodlands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.666666667 ha	0.2700	0.2700	Seychelles	Denis, Seychelles	Trees/Woodlands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	2.433333333 ha	0.9850	0.9850	Seychelles	Cousine, Seychelles	Trees/Woodlands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.001960784 ha	0.0008	0.0008	Spain	Alegranza, Spain	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.068493151 ha	0.0280	0.0280	Spain	Lobos, Spain	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.487804878 ha	0.1970	0.1970	USA	Jarvis, USA	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.048192771 ha	0.0190	0.0190	USA	Howland, USA	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.087 ha	0.0350	0.0350	South Atlantic	St. Helena, South Atlantic	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.039 ha	0.0160	0.0160	South Atlantic	St. Helena, South Atlantic	Scrublands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.13 ha	0.0530	0.0530	Greece	Glinado, Naxos (Aegean Sea), Greece	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.37 ha	0.1500	0.1500	Greece	Filoti, Naxos (Aegean Sea), Greece	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.17 ha	0.0690	0.0690	Greece	Vivlos, Naxos (Aegean Sea), Greece	Open/Open Vegetated

Source[1]	Reported Free-Roaming Cat Density	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre)	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre[2])	Country	City	Landcover Type
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.23 ha	0.0930	0.0930	Greece	Plantation, Naxos (Aegean Sea), Greece	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.07 ha	0.0280	0.0280	Greece	Angidia, Naxos (Aegean Sea), Greece	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.07 ha	0.0280	0.0280	Greece	Kinidaros, Naxos (Aegean Sea), Greece	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.17 ha	0.0690	0.0690	Greece	Naxos, Naxos (Aegean Sea), Greece	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.23 ha	0.0930	0.0930	Greece	Thaleios, Naxos (Aegean Sea), Greece	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.03 ha	0.0120	0.0120	Greece	Naxos (Aegean Sea), Greece	Open/Open Vegetated
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.00134 ha	0.0005	0.0005	Hungary	Hungary	Trees/Woodlands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.0444 ha	0.0180	0.0180	USA	National Key Deer Refuge, Big Pine Key, Florida	Trees/Woodlands
Flockhart and Coe 2018	0.0127 ha	0.0050	0.0050	USA	Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge and Dagny Johnson Key Largo Botanical State Park, Key Largo, Florida	Trees/Woodlands
Liberg et al. 2000	2,300–2,800 N/km^2	9.308-11.331	10.3195	Israel	Jerusalem	Urban/Suburban
Liberg et al. 2000	2,350 N/km^2	9.5100	9.5100	Japan	Ainoshima	Urban/Suburban

Source[1]	Reported Free-Roaming Cat Density	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre)	Free-Roaming Cat Density (Cats/Acre[2])	Country	City	Landcover Type
Liberg et al. 2000	1,000–2,000 N/km^2	4.047-8.094	6.0705	Italy	Rome	Urban/Suburban
Liberg et al. 2000	1,200 N/km^2	4.8560	4.8560	Italy	Rome	Urban/Suburban
Liberg et al. 2000	300 N/km^2	1.2140	1.2140	AUS	Portsmouth	Urban/Suburban
Liberg et al. 2000	30 N/km^2	0.1210	0.1210	England	Cornwall	Agriculture
Liberg et al. 2000	20–50 N/km^2	0.081-0.202	0.1415	South Africa	Dassen	Scrublands
Liberg et al. 2000	19 N/km^2	0.0770	0.0770	Scotland	Hebrides	Open/Open Vegetated
Liberg et al. 2000	14 N/km^2	0.0570	0.0570	Switzerland	Ziirich	Agriculture
Liberg et al. 2000	10–15 N/km^2	0.040 - 0.061	0.0505	French Territory (Indian Ocean)	Kerguelenl	Open/Open Vegetated
Liberg et al. 2000	10–15 N/km^2	0.040 - 0.061	0.0505	England	Avonmouth	Urban/Suburban
Liberg et al. 2000	5–14 N/km^2	0.020 - 0.057	0.0385	South Africa	Marion	Open/Open Vegetated
Liberg et al. 2000	6 N/km^2	0.0240	0.0240	England	Devon	Agriculture
Liberg et al. 2000	2–7 N/km^2	0.008 - 0.028	0.0180	New Zealand	Macquarie	Open/Open Vegetated
Liberg et al. 2000	3–7 N/km^2	0.012 - 0.028	0.0200	Scotland	Monach	Open/Open Vegetated
Liberg et al. 2000	3–5 N/km^2	0.012 - 0.020	0.0160	New Zealand	Hastings	Agriculture
Liberg et al. 2000	2–3 N/km^2	0.008 - 0.012	0.0100	Pacific Ocean	Galapagos	Scrublands
Liberg et al. 2000	1–2 N/km^2	0.004 - 0.008	0.0060	AUS	Victoria	Open/Open Vegetated
Liberg et al. 2000	1–4 N/km^2	0.004 - 0.016	0.0100	Italy	PoDelta	Agriculture
Liberg et al. 2000	1 N/km^2	0.0040	0.0040	New Zealand	Orongorongo	Open/Open Vegetated
Liberg et al. 2000	0–9 N/km^2	0 - 0.036	0.0180	Netherlands	Schiermonnikoog	Open/Open Vegetated

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Appendix L

Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report
Sensitive Biological Resources in the City of Los Angeles

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Plants		
Red Sand-verbena (*Abronia maritima*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial herb. Found on coastal dunes; 0–100 meters (0–330 feet). Blooming period: February–November.
Aphanisma (*Aphanisma blitoides*)	-/-/1B.2	Annual herb found in gravelling or sandy soils within coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub habitats; 1–305 meters (0–1,000 feet). Blooming period: February–June.
San Gabriel Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* ssp. *gabrielensis*)	-/-/1B.2	A perennial evergreen found in rocky chaparral habitats; 595–1,500 meters (1,950–4,920 feet). Blooming period: March.
Marsh Sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*)	E/E/1B.1	Perennial stoloniferous herb. Sandy soils and openings in marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish); 3–170 meters (10–550 feet). Blooming Period: May–August.
Western Spleenwort (*Asplenium vespertinum*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Rocky soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub; 180–1,000 meters (600–3,300 feet). Blooming Period: February–June.
Braunton's Milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*)	E/-/1B.1	Perennial herb found in recently burned or disturbed chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands; 4–640 meters (10–2,100 feet). Blooming period: January–August.
Ventura Marsh Milk-vetch (*Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*)	E/E/1B.1	Perennial herb found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and at the edges of coastal marshes and swamps; 1–35 meters (0–115 feet). Blooming period: (June) August–October.
Coastal Dunes Milk-vetch (*Astragalus tener* var. *titi*)	E/CSC/1B.1	Annual herb found on sandy coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and often vernally mesic coastal prairies; 1–50 meters (0–165 feet). Blooming period: March–May.
Coulter's Saltbrush (*Atriplex coulteri)*	-/-/1B.2	The Coulter's saltbrush is a perennial herb found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland in open sites with low lying clay or alkaline soils; 9.6– 440 meters (32–1,443 feet). Blooming period: March–October.
South Coast Saltscale (*Atriplex pacifica*)	-/-/1B.2	Annual herb found within coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and playas; 0–140 meters (0–460 feet). Blooming period: March–October.
Parish's Brittlescale (*Atriplex parishiii*)	-/-/1B.1	The Parish's brittlescale is an annual herb found in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, and playas. It is usually found on drying alkali flats with fine soils; 25–1,990 meters (82–6,234 feet). Blooming period: June–October.
Davidson's Saltscale (*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*)	-/-/1B.2	The Davidson's saltscale is an annual herb found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub in alkaline soils; 10–200 meters (30–655 feet). Blooming period: April–October.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status**[a] **Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Nevin's Barberry (*Berberis nevinii*)	E/E/1B.1	Evergreen shrub. Sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub; 274–825 meters (898–2,707 feet). Blooming period: March–June.
Brewer's Calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*)	-/-/4.2	Annual herb. Sandy or loamy soils, disturbed and/or burned sites in chaparral and coastal scrub; 10–1,220 meters (32–4,001 feet). Blooming period: March–June.
Catalina Mariposa Lily (*Calochortus catalinae*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; 32–700 meters (1045–2,300 feet). Blooming Period: February–June.
Slender Mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; 15–1,000 meters (50–3,280 feet). Blooming Period: March–June (November).
Late-flowered Mariposa-Lily (*Calochortus fimbriatus*)	-/-/1B.3	The lucky morning-glory is an annual rhizomatous herb found in meadows, seeps, stream banks, and riparian scrub. This species is associated with somewhat poorly drained alkali silt loam substrate.
Palmer's Mariposa Lily	-/-/1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Mesic areas in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps; 710– 2,390 meters (2,329–7,841 feet). Blooming period: April–June.
Plummer's Mariposa Lily (*Calochortus plummerae*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Granitic and rocky areas in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland; 100–1,700 meters (328–5,576 feet). Blooming period: May–July.
Lucky Morning-glory (*Calystegia felix*)	-/-/3.1	This morning-glory is an annual rhizomatous herb found in meadows, seeps, stream banks, and riparian scrub. This species is associated with somewhat poorly drained alkali silt loam substrate.
Pierson's Morning-glory (*Calystegia peirsonii*)	-/-/4.2	This morning-glory is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland and coastal scrub; 30–1,500 meters (95–4,920 feet). Blooming period: April–June.
Lewis' Evening-primrose (*Camissoniopsis lewisii*)	-/-/3	Annual herb found within coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodlands, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands with sandy or clay soils. 0–300 meters (0–985 feet). Blooming period: March–May (June).
White Pygmy-poppy (*Canbya candida*)	-/-/4.2	Annual herb found in Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland with gravelly, sandy, or granitic soils; 600–1,460 meters (1,965–4,790 feet). Blooming period: March–June.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Mt. Gleason Paintbrush (*Castilleja gleasoni*)	-/R/1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forests, and pinyon and juniper woodlands with granitic soils; 1,160–2,170 meters (3,805–7,120 feet). Blooming period: May–September.
Mojave Paintbrush (*Castilleja plagiotoma*)	-/-/4.3	Hemiparasitic perennial herb. Great basin scrub (alluvial soils), lower montane coniferous forests, Joshua tree, pinyon and juniper woodland; 300–2,500 meters (984–8,200 feet). Blooming period: April–June.
Southern Tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*)	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb found in vernally wet areas such as along the edges of marshes and vernal pools, often in association with valley and foothill grasslands where competition from other plants is limited by alkalinity, seasonal soil saturation, or the effects of human disturbance; 0–420 meters (0–1,378 feet). Blooming period: May–November.
Smooth Tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp*. Laevis*)	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb. Alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland; 0–640 meters (0–2,100 feet). Blooming period: April–September.
Island Mountain-mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides* var. *blancheae*)	-/-/4.3	Perennial evergreen found in closed coniferous forests and chaparral; 30–600 meters (95–1,970 feet). Blooming period: February–May.
Orcutt's Pincushion (*Chaenactis glabriuscula*)	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb found in coastal bluff scrub and on coastal dunes; 0–100 meters (0–300 feet). Blooming period: December–July.
Coastal Goosefoot (*Chenopodium littoreum*)	-/-/1B.2	Annual herb found in coastal dunes; 10–30 meters (30–100 feet). Blooming period: April–August.
Salt Marsh Bird's-beak (*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp*. maritimum*)	E/E/1B.1	Hemiparasitic annual herb. Coastal dunes and coastal salt marshes and swamps; 0–30 meters (0–90 feet). Blooming period: May–October.
San Fernando Valley Spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*)	PT/E/1B.1	Annual herb found in coastal scrub and valley and foothill grasslands; 150–1,220 meters (490–4,005 feet). Blooming period: April–July.
Parry's Spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var*. parryi*)	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb. Sandy or rocky openings in in chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland; 275–1,220 meters (902–4,001 feet). Blooming period: April–June.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Seaside Cistanthe (*Cistanthe maritima*)	-/-/4.2	Annual herb found within coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands with sandy soils; 5–300 meters (15–985 feet). Blooming period: February–August.
Monkey-flower Savory (*Clinipodium mimuloides*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral and north coast coniferous forests with streambanks or mesic soil; 305–1,800 meters (1,000–5,905 feet). Blooming period: June–October.
Small-flowered Morning-glory (*Convolvulus simulans*)	-/-/4.2	Annual herb. Friable clay soils or serpentine seeps in chaparral openings, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland; 30–700 meters (98–2,297 feet). Blooming period: March–July.
Catalina Crossosoma (*Crossosoma californicum*)	-/-/1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub found in chaparral and coastal scrub with rocky soils; 0–500 meters (0–1,640 feet). Blooming period: February–May.
Santa Susana Tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*)	-/R/1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub found in chaparral and coastal scrub with rocky soils; 280–760 meters (915–2,495 feet). Blooming period: July–November.
Paniculate Tarplant (*Deinandra paniculata*)	-/-/4.2	Annual herb occurs in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools; often found within vernally mesic or sandy soils, but also know to tolerate some soil disturbances; 20–940 meters (82–3,084 feet). Blooming period: March–November.
Western Dichondra (*Dichondra oddidentalis*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub and valley and foothill grasslands; 50–500 meters (160–1,640 feet). Blooming period: January–July.
Johnston's Monkeyflower (*Diplacus johnstonii*)	-/-/4.2	Annual herb found in lower montane coniferous forests with disturbed or rocky soils; 975–2,920 meters (3,195–9,580 feet). Blooming period: May–August.
Beach Spectaclepod (*Dithyrea maritima*)	-/T/1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub; 3–50 meters (5–165 feet). Blooming period: March–May.
Slender-horned Spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*)	E/E/1B.1	Annual herb. Sandy soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alluvial fan coastal scrub; 200–760 meters (656–2,493 feet). Blooming period: April–June.
Blochman's Dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae*)	-/-/1B.1	Perennial herb found in coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grasslands with often clay or serpentine soils; 5–450 meters (15–1,475 feet). Blooming period: April–June.
Agoura Hills Dudleya *(Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *agourensis*)	-/-/1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland with rocky or volcanic soils; 200–500 meters (655–1,640 feet). Blooming period: May–June.

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Santa Monica Dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia*)	T/-/1B.1	Perennial herb found in chaparral and coastal scrub with rocky soils sometimes volcanic or sedimentary; 150–1,675 meters (490–5,495 feet). Blooming period: March–June.
Many-stemmed Dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*)	-/-/1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This species is often associated with heavy clay soils in barrens, dry stony places, or thinly vegetated openings; 15–790 meters (49–2,592 feet). Blooming period: April–July.
Island Green Dudleya (*Dudleya virens* ssp. *insularis)*	-/-/1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral and coastal scrub with rocky soils; 5–300 meters (15–985 feet). Blooming period: April–June.
San Diego Button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*)	E/E/1B.1	Annual or perennial herb found in coastal scrub and valley and foothill grassland habitats with mesic soils; 20–620 meters (65–2,035 feet). Blooming period: April–June.
Suffrutescent Wallflower (*Erysimum suffrutescens*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial herb found in coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub; 0–150 meters (0–490 feet). Blooming period: January–August.
Johnston's Bedstraw (*Galium johnstonii*)	-/-/4.3	Perennial herb. Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, riparian woodland; 1,220–2,300 meters (4,001–7,544 feet). Blooming period: June–July.
Los Angeles Sunflower (*Helianthus nuttallii* ssp*. Parishii*)	-/-/1A	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater); 10–1,675 meters (30–5,500 feet). Blooming Period: August–October.
Palmer's Grapplinghook (*Harpagonella palmeri*)	-/-/4.2	This annual herb is associated with clay soils and occurs in open grassy areas within chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat; 20–955 meters (66–3,133 feet). Blooming period: March–May.
Urn-flowered Alumroot (*Heuchera caespitosa*)	-/-/4.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Rocky soils in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest (montane), upper montane coniferous forest; 1,155–2,650 meters (3,800–8,700 feet). Blooming Period: May–August.
Vernal Barley (*Hordeum intercedens*)	-/-/3.2	Annual herb found coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools; 5– 1,000 meters (15 to 3,281 feet). Blooming period: March–June.
Mesa Horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var*. puberula*)	-/-/1B.1	Perennial herb. Sandy and gravelly soils within maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub; 70–810 meters (229–2,657 feet). Blooming period: February–September.

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San Gabriel Mountains Sunflower (Hulsea vestita ssp. gabrielensis)	-/-/4.3	Perennial herb found in lower montane coniferous forests with rocky soils; 1,500–2,500 meters (4,920–8,200 feet). Blooming period: May–July.
California Satintail (*Imperata brevifolia*)	-/-/2B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Mesic soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian scrub, meadows and seeps (often alkali); 0–1,215 meters (0–3,985 feet). Blooming period: September–May.
Decumbent Goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*)	-/-/1B.2	The decumbent goldenbush is a perennial shrub found in the South Coast, Southern Channel Islands, and Peninsular Ranges in disturbed chaparral and coastal scrub habitats; 10–135 meters (32–443 feet). Blooming period: April–November.
Southern California Black Walnut (*Juglans californica*)	-/-/4.2	The Southern California black walnut is a perennial deciduous tree that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland on slopes, and in canyons and alluvial habitats; 50–900 meters (164–2,952 feet). Blooming period: March–August.
Southwestern Spiny Rush (*Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*)	-/-/1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in coastal dunes (mesic), meadows and seeps (alkaline), and marshes and swamps (coastal salt); 3–900 meters (9–2,952 feet). Blooming period: March to June.
Coulter's Goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *Coulteri*)	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb. Coastal salt marsh, coastal salt swamps, playas, vernal pools; 1–1,220 meters (3–4,001 feet). Blooming period: February–June.
Fragrant Pitcher Sage (*Lepechinia fragrans*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial shrub found in chaparral; 20–1,310 meters (65–4,300 feet) Blooming period: March–October.
Robinson's Pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*)	-/-/4.3	Annual herb. Openings in chaparral and sage scrub; below 885 meters (2,900 feet). Blooming Period: January–July.
Sea Dhalia (*Leptosyne maritima*)	-/-/2B.2	Perennial herb found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitats; 5–150 meters (15–490 feet). Blooming period: March–May.
Ocellated Humboldt Lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *Ocellatum*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland; 30–1,800 meters (98–5,904 feet). Blooming period: March–August.
San Gabriel Linanthus (*Linanthus concinnus*)	-/-/1B.2	Annual herb found in chaparral, lower and upper montane coniferous forests with rocky soils; 1,520–2,800 meters (4,985–9,185 feet). Blooming period: April–July.

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Payne's Bush Lupine (*Lupinus paynei*)	-/-/1B.1	Perennial shrub found in coastal scrub, riparian scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands with sandy soils; 220–420 meters (722–1,378 feet). Blooming period: March–July.
Santa Catalina Desert-thorn (*Lycium brevipes* var. *hassei*)	-/-/3.1	Perennial deciduous shrub found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitats; 65–300 meters (210–985 feet). Blooming period: June–August.
California Box-thorn (*Lycium californicum*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial shrub found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitats; 5–150 meters (15–490 feet). Blooming period: March–August.
Davidson's Bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus davidsonii*)	-/-/1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland; 185–1,140 meters (605–3,740 feet). Blooming period: June–January.
White-veined Monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *hypoleuca*)	-/-/1B.3	Perennial herb found in chaparral and cismontane woodland; 50–1,525 meters (160–5,005 feet). Blooming period April–August.
California Muhly (*Muhlenbergia californica*)	-/-/4.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Mesic soils and seeps and streambeds; 100–2,000 meters (328–6,560 feet). Blooming period: June–September.
Mud Nama (*Nama stenocarpa*)	-/-/2B.2	Annual or perennial herb found in marshes and swamps and on edges of waterways; 5–500 meters (15–1,640 feet). Blooming period: January–July.
Gambel's Water Cress (*Nasturtium gambelii*)	E/T/1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Freshwater to brackish marshes and swamps; 5–330 meters (15–1,200 feet). Blooming period: April–October.
Spreading Navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*)	T/-/1B.1	Annual herb found in chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps and other freshwater features; 30–655 meters (95–2,150 feet). Blooming period: April–June.
Ojai Navarretia (*Navarretia ojaiensis*)	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb found in Chaparral openings, coastal scrub openings, and valley and foothill grasslands; 275–620 meters (900–2,035 feet). Blooming period: May–July.
Prostrate Vernal Pool Navarretia (*Navarretia prostrata*)	-/-/1B.1	Annual herb found in coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. This species is found in alkaline soils in grassland or in vernal pools; 3–1,210 meters (9–3,970 feet). Blooming period: April–July.
Coast Woolly-heads (*Nemacaulis denudata*)	-/-/1B.2	The coast woolly-heads is an annual herb found in coastal dunes; 0 –100 meters (0–328 feet). Blooming period: April–September.

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Chaparral Nolina (*Nolina cismontane*)	-/-/1B.2	Inhabits sandstone or gabbro soils in chaparral and coastal scrub. It is found in mountainous areas along the coast such as Ventura, Matilija, Thousand Oaks, Calabasas, San Juan Capistrano, Santiago Peak, Pala, Sitton Peak, Pechanga, and Viejas Mountains; 140–1,275 meters (459–4182 feet). Blooming period: March–July.
California Orcutt Grass (*Orcuttia californica*)	E/E/1B.1	The California orcutt grass is an annual herb found in vernal pools, 15–660 meters (49–2,165 feet). Blooming period: April to August.
Lyon's Pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*)	E/E/1B.1	Annual herb found Occurs only in the Santa Monica Mountains in eastern Ventura and western Los Angeles Counties and in the western Simi Hills in Ventura County. Based on historical records. This species is found on exposed, compact, clay soils of volcanic origin that exhibit a microbiotic crust. This species also prefers areas with little disturbance; 30–690 meters (98 to 2,263 feet). Blooming period: February to August.
Hubby's Phacelia (*Phacelia hubbyi*)	-/-/4.2	The Hubby's phacelia is an annual herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland in gravelly or rocky slopes, and talus slopes, mostly away from the immediate coast; 0–1,000 meters (0–3,280 feet). Blooming period: April to July.
South Coast Branching Phacelia (*Phacelia ramosissima* var. *austrolitoralis*)	-/-/3.2	Perennial herb. Sandy or gravelly soils in coastal dunes, chaparral, coastal scrub, marshes, and swamps; 5–300 meters (15–985 feet). Blooming Period: March–August.
Brand's Star Phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*)	/-/1B.1	Annual herb. Coastal dunes, coastal scrub; 1–400 meters (3–1,312 feet). Blooming period: March–June.
Woolly Chaparral-pea (*Pickeringia montana* var. *tomentosa*)	-/-/4.3	Evergreen shrub. Gabbroic, granitic, or clay soils in chaparral; 0–1,700 meters (0–5,577 feet). Blooming period: May–August.
Ballona Cinquefoil (*Potentilla multijuga*)	-/-/1A	Perennial herb found in meadows and seeps with brackish water influence; 0–2 meters (0–5 feet). Blooming period: June–August.
White Rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*)	-/-/2B.2	Perennial herb found in riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub and chaparral. This species is found on sandy, gravelly benches, dry stream bottoms, canyon bottoms arroyos, areas of oak-sycamore, oak-pine, to pine woodlands, and commonly in riparian vegetation; 0–2,100 meters (0–6,890 feet). Blooming period: July–December.
Nuttal's Scrub Oak (*Quercus dumosa*)	-/-/1B.1	Perennial evergreen shrub found in closed coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub with sandy, clay, or loam soils; 15–400 meters (45–1,310 feet). Blooming period: February–May.

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San Gabriel Oak (*Quercus durata* var. *gabrielensis*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial evergreen shrub found in chaparral and cismontane woodland; 450–1,000 meters (1,475–3,280 feet). Blooming period: April–May.
Engelmann Oak (*Quercus engelmannii*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial deciduous tree that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitat; 50–1,300 meters (164–4,265 feet). Blooming period: March–June.
Parish's Gooseberry (*Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*)	-/-/1A	Perennial deciduous shrub. Riparian woodland; 65–300 meters (200–1,000 feet). Blooming Period: February–April.
Coulter's Matilija Poppy (*Romneya coulteri*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Chaparral and coastal scrub; often in burned areas; 20–1,200 meters (65–3,936 feet). Blooming period: March–July.
Parish's Rupertia (*Rupertia rigida*)	-/-/4.3	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, pebble plain, and valley and foothill grasslands; 700–2,500 meters (2,295–8,200 feet). Blooming period: June–August.
San Gabriel Ragwort (*Senecio astephanus*)	-/-/4.3	Perennial herb. Rocky slopes in coastal bluff scrub and chaparral; 400–1,500 meters (1,300–5,000 feet). Blooming Period: May–July.
Salt Spring Checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*)	-/-/2B.2	Perennial herb. Alkaline and mesic soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas; 15–1,530 meters (49–5,020 feet). Blooming period: March–June.
Western Bristly Scaleseed (*Spermolepis laterfolia*)	-/-/2A	Annual herb found in Sonoran desert scrub with rocky or sandy soils; 365–670 meters (1,195–2,200 feet). Blooming period: May–April.
Estuary Sealblite (*Suaeda esteroa*)	-/-/1B.2	Perennial herb found in marshes and swamps along the coast; 0–5 meters (0–15 feet). Blooming period: July–October.
Woolly Sealblite (*Suaeda taxifolia*)	-/-/4.2	Perennial evergreen shrub found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, marshes, and swamps near the coast; 0–50 meters (0–165 feet). Blooming period: January–December.
San Bernardino Aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*)	-/-/1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Near ditches, streams, and springs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and vernally mesic valley and foothill grassland; 2–2,040 meters (7–6,693 feet). Blooming period: July–November.
Greata's Aster (*Symphyotrichum greatae*)	-/-/1B.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland; 300–2,010 meters (980–6,595 feet). Blooming period: June–October.

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Sonoran Maiden Fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*)	-/-/2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Meadows, seeps, and streams; 50–610 meters (164–2,001 feet). Blooming period: January–September.
Invertebrates		
Santa Monica shieldback katydid (*Aglaothorax longipennis*)	-/SA/-	Occur nocturnally in chaparral and canyon stream bottom vegetation, in the Santa Monica Mountains of Southern California. Inhabits introduced iceplant and native chaparral plants.
Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii)*	–/SC/–	Nests underground. Coastal California east to the Sierra–Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*)	T/-/-	Endemic to Oregon and California. Found in vernal pools and ephemeral wetlands during the wet season, more commonly in pools with mud bottoms or grass filled.
Belkin's Dune Tabanid Fly (*Brennania belkini*)	–/SA/–	Found in exposed sandy substrates within southern foredune and southern dune scrub plant communities. Adults fly from late May to early July and breed only on coastal sand dunes.
Busck's Gallmoth (*Carolella busckana)*	–/SA/–	Stem boring moth known to occur in Southern California. May be a stem borer of native weed and scrub species.
Western Tidal-flat Tiger Beetle (*Cicindela gabbii*)	-/SA/-	Found in salty coastal habitats including salt marshes, tidal flats, and beaches. Species burrows in or uses soil.
Sandy Beach Tiger Beetle (*Cicindela hirticollis gravida*)	-/SA/-	Inhabits clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone of the beach dunes, usually close to non-brackish water. Occurs along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico.
Western Beach Tiger Beetle (*Cicindela latesignata latesignata*)	-/SA/-	Found in coastal habitats, including salt flats around estuaries and is not found inland.
Senile Tiger Beetle (*Cicindela senilis frosti*)	-/SA/-	Found in coastal mud flats, salt marsh edges, and inland alkali mud flats. The beetle has a bimodal flight period in early spring and late fall.
Globose Dune Beetle (*Coelus globosus*)	-/SA/-	Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat, typically foredunes and sand hummocks, from Bodega Head in Sonoma County, south to Ensenada, Mexico.

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Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)	-/SA/-	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (e.g., eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and cypress).
Henne's Eucosman Moth (*Eucosma hennei*)	-/SA/-	Endemic to the Los Angeles/El Segundo Dunes in Los Angeles County. Species has been collected from and identified at the dunes in 1984. Larvae are stem and root borers of *Phacelia ramosissim*.
El Segundo Blue Butterfly (*Euphilotes battoides allyni*)	E/SA/–	Areas containing sandy substrates with a sparse cover of perennial shrubs and other vegetation constitute the primary habitat requirement for Rhaphiomidas flies. This subspecies was believed extinct since its last sighting in 1965; however, in 2001 a small colony was found on the upper Malaga sand dune in Los Angeles County, California.
Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly (*Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis*)	E/SA/–	Restricted to the cool, fog-shrouded, seaward side of Palos Verdes Hills, Los Angeles County. Larval host Southern California milkvetch (*alus trichopodus* ssp. *locnhus*), which is typically found on clay soils on rocky slopes. Butterflies feed on milkvetch and deerweed.
White Abalone (*Haliotis sorenseni*)	E/-/-	Marine coastal waters. Rocky substrates alongside sand channels, which tend to accumulate the algae they eat. They are usually found at depths of 50 to 180 feet, making them the deepest living abalone species.
Black Abalone (*Haliotis cracherodii*)	E/-/-	Marine coastal waters. Rocky substrates in intertidal and shallow subtidal reefs (to about 18 feet deep) along the coast. They typically occur in habitats with complex surfaces and deep crevices that provide shelter for juveniles and adults. Critical habitat located off the coast of San Pedro.
Lange's El Segundo Dune Weevil (Onychobaris langei)	–/SA/–	Occurs in southern foredune and southern dune scrub plant communities. Possible food plant is an evening primrose (*Oenothera* sp.).
Wandering Skipper (*Panoquina errans*)	–/SA/–	Distributed along a narrow coastal strip from Santa Barbara and Ventura to San Diego County. Often associated with host plant, saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*).
El Segundo Flower-loving Fly (*Raphiomidas t. terminants*)	-/SA/-	Presumed extinct but recently discovered on Malaga Dunes, Los Angeles County. Found on perched dunes.
Gertsch's Socalchemmis Spider (*Socalchemmis gertschi*)	-/SA/-	Found in sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, coniferous forest, generally in rocky outcrops or talus slopes (moveable rocks with spaces or cracks) in non-arid climates.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Riverside Fairy Shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*)	E/SA/-	Restricted to deep seasonal vernal pools, vernal pool–like ephemeral ponds, and stock ponds as well as other human-modified depressions. Species prefers warm water pools that have low to moderate dissolved solids, are less predictable, and remain filled for extended periods of time. Basins that support Riverside fairy shrimp are typically dry a portion of the year but usually filled by late fall, winter, or the spring rains. All known habitat lies within annual grasslands, which may be interspersed through chaparral or coastal sage scrub vegetation. In Riverside County, found in pools formed over the following soils: Murrieta stony clay loams, Las Posas series, Wyman clay loam, and Willows soils.
Dorothy's El Segundo Dune Weevil (*Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea*)	-/SA/-	Distributed only along coastal Southern California from Point Dume to Point Fermin and is associated with southern dune scrub plant community.
Mimic Tryonia (California brackishwater snail) (*Tryonia imitator*)	-/SA/-	Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries, and salt marshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County.
Fish		
Green Sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*)	T/-/-	Anadromous fish that can be found along the coastal region from Alaska to Mexico, although they are most commonly found north of Point Conception. Abundance increases northward of Point Conception. Spawns in the Sacramento, Klamath, and Trinity Rivers. Once adults have migrated upstream, spawning occurs in April–June. Spawns at temps between 8 and 14°C. Preferred spawning substrate is large cobble, but can range from clean sand to bedrock.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status**[a] **Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Santa Ana Sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*)	T/-/-	Previously found in the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana River systems of Southern California. Most streams are fairly small and shallow, with currents ranging from swift to sluggish. Streams are subject to periodic severe flooding. Species is abundant where waters are cool and unpolluted, though it can occur where waters are fairly turbid. Often occurs where boulders, rubble, and sand are the main bottom materials. Associated with growths of filamentous algae and chara. The species feeds mostly on algae, especially diatoms, and detritus; small numbers of aquatic insect larvae are also taken, mostly by the larger individuals. Spawning takes place from early April to early July. The combination of early maturity, a protracted spawning period, and high fecundity allows Santa Ana Suckers to quickly repopulate streams following periodic severe floods, which can decimate the populations. Small tributaries of the Santa Ana River are potentially important spawning habitat.
Tidewater Goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*)	E/-/-	Inhabits cool brackish water in lagoons that are ideals shallow and open water with emergent vegetation. Feeds on small benthic organisms and aquatic insects.
Unarmored Threespine Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni*)	E/E, CFP/-	Found in south coast flowing waters. Mainly weedy pools, backwaters, and among emergent vegetation at the stream edge in small Southern California streams. Cool (<24°C), clear water with abundant vegetation.
Arroyo Chub (*Gila orcuttii*)	-/CSC/-	Occurs within warm, fluctuating streams and slow-moving sections of streams containing sandy or muddy bottoms. In Riverside County, occurs within Santa Ana and Santa Margarita River tributaries.
Southern California Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*)	E/SA/-	Migrate into freshwater streams when sandbars breach during winter and spring rains. Occur in coastal streams with water temperatures <15°C. Need cool, clear water with in-stream cover. Spawn in tributaries to large rivers or streams directly connected to the ocean. Spawning habitat consists of gravel substrates free of excessive silt. Thrive when dissolved oxygen concentration is at least 7 parts per million. In streams, deep low-velocity pools are important wintering habitats. They have been extirpated from at least 11 Southern California streams: San Luis Rey River, San Mateo Creek, Santa Margarita River, Rincon Creek, Maria Ygnacio River, Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, Santa Ana River, San Onofre Creek, San Juan Creek, San Diego River, and Sweetwater River.
Santa Ana Speckled Dace (*Rhinichthys osculus* ssp. 3)	-/CSC/-	Formerly widespread in mountain portions of the Santa Ana, San Gabriel, and Los Angeles watersheds. Populations were scattered in foothill areas and rare in lowlands. This subspecies of speckled dace is assumed extirpated from most of the Santa Ana River. They were last seen in the Santa Ana River near Rialto in 2001.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Mohave Tui Chub (*Siphateles bicolor mohavensis*)	E/E, CFP/-	Deep pools or shallow outflow streams of mineralized, alkaline waters. Formerly in mainstream Mohave River; now in lakes and mineral spring pools. Dominant plants in habitat include ditchgrass, bulrush, cattail, rush, and saltgrass). Capable of surviving low oxygen (1 milligram oxygen/liter) and high alkaline (pH 9–10) environments.
Reptiles and Amphibians		
Arroyo Toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*)	E/CSC/-	Inhabits washes, arroyos, sandy river banks, riparian areas with willows, sycamores, oaks, cottonwoods. Has specialized habitat needs, including exposed sandy stream sides with stable terraces for burrowing with scattered vegetation for shelter, and areas of quiet water or pools free of predatory fishes with sandy or gravel bottoms without silt for breeding. Adults typically breed in overflow pools adjacent to the inflow channel of third or greater-order predator-free streams. Adult estivation sites are typically in stream terraces or uplands with friable soils, usually near active use areas but potentially more than 1 kilometer away. Young toads require moderately vegetated sandbars.
Silvery Legless Lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*)	-/CSC/-	Habitat is primarily areas with sandy or loose, loamy soils, under the sparse vegetation of beaches, chaparral, or pine-oak woodland or open, well-shaded terraces in mature riparian natural communities. Leaf litter is commonly present. Soil disturbances (e.g., from agriculture or mining) as well as requirements for soil moisture and relatively cool microclimates limit distribution and account, in part, for local decline and extirpation.
Southern California Legless Lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*)	-/CSC/-	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub. Distinct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil.
Orange-throated Whiptail *(Aspidoscelis hyperythra)*	-/CSC/-	Most California populations occur on or adjacent to floodplains or the terraces of streams that are in or by open sage scrub and chaparral communities. The presence of perennial shrubs appears to be important, with the most strongly associated species being California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), and black sage (*S. mellifera*). Termites are reported to constitute 57–95% of the diet, and foraging microsites are primarily under shrubs in leaf litter.
Coastal Whiptail *(Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri)*	-/CSC/-	Habitats include a disturbed coastal sage scrub-chaparral mix and cleared areas of chaparral with a sandy/rocky substrate.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status**[a] **Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Loggerhead Sea Turtle (*Caretta caretta*)	E/-/-	Found throughout the world's marine ecosystems in the temperate and tropical regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. They are the most common species of sea turtle found in U.S. coastal waters. Adult loggerheads are carnivorous and primarily feed on hard-shelled prey, like conch and whelks.
Green Sea Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)	E/-/-	Occur throughout the world's oceans, primarily nearshore in coastal marine communities. Migrate between nearshore foraging grounds and nesting beaches in the tropics and sub-tropics. Breeding takes place in spring-summer. They are herbivorous and need an adequate supply of seagrasses and algae.
San Bernardino Ringneck Snake (*Diadophis punctatus modestus*)	-/SA/-	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams. Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous vegetation.
Leatherback Sea Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)	E/-/-	Found in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. Within U.S. waters, they are found in the West Pacific, East Pacific, and Northwest Atlantic. Highly migratory turtle species. Documented as traveling 3,700 miles between foraging grounds and nesting sites in tropical regions. Feed on soft ocean species, such as jellyfish, salps, and other gelatinous prey.
Western Pond Turtle (*Emys marmorata*)	-/CSC/-	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6,000 feet. Needs basking sites and suitable (e.g., sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 kilometer from water for egg laying.
California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*)	-/CSC/-	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.
California Mountain Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata pulchra*)	-/WL/-	Restricted to the San Gabriel and San Jacinto mountains of Southern California. Found in a variety of habitats, including valley-foothill hardwood, coniferous, chaparral, riparian, and wet meadows.
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea)	T/-/-	Most abundant sea turtle in the world. Found in the southern Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. Prefers the oceans' warmer waters. Nest grounds are beaches found in tropical and sub-tropical regions throughout the world. Nesting season occurs in June through December. Females come ashore and nest all at once in an event called "arribada." Primarily carnivorous, feeding on hard-shelled animals, crustaceans, and gelatinous prey.

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Coast Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*)	-/CSC/-	Found in arid and semi-arid climates in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, primarily below 2,000 feet in elevation. Critical factors are loose soils with a high percentage of sand; an abundance of native ants or other insects, especially harvester ants (*Pogonomyrmex* spp.), and the availability of both sunny basking spots and dense cover for refuge.
California Red-legged Frog (*Rana draytonii*)	T/CSC/-	This large frog inhabits the quiet pools of streams, marshes, and ponds up to about 4,920 feet in elevation. Adults feed on aquatic and terrestrial insects, snails, and a wide variety of other aquatic prey. Will also move up to 1 mile through riparian communities under wet conditions, such as rainfall. Prefers shorelines with extensive vegetation, and is probably very vulnerable to the introduction of exotic competitors such as bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*), crayfish, and a variety of nonnative fish.
Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog (*Rana muscosa*)	E/E, WL/-	Southern California population persists as remnants in small streams in the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains. Species' historical elevation range was about 1,200–7,500 feet, with remaining populations only toward the upper end of that range. Inhabits varied lakes and streams but avoids the smallest streams. Shows a tendency toward open stream and lake shores that slope gently for the first 2 to 3 inches of depth. Rarely found far from water, though data on movement and ability to recolonize sites are lacking.
Coast Patch-nosed Snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*)	-/CSC/-	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California scrub. Requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.
Western Spadefoot (*Spea hammondii)*	-/CSC/-	Found primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools and seasonal ponds are essential for breeding and egg laying. Found at sea level to 4,500 feet in elevation.
Coastal Range Newt (*Taricha torosa*)	-/CSC/-	Found in coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. Nests along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, and mesquite in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and grasslands. Breeding takes place in ponds, reservoirs, and streams. Terrestrial individuals will migrate up to 0.25 mile to upland habitat.
Two-striped Garter Snake (*Thamnophis hammondii*)	-/CSC/-	Often in water and rarely found far from it, though it is also known to inhabit intermittent streams having rocky beds bordered by willow thickets or other dense vegetation. Will also inhabit large riverbeds if riparian vegetation is available and even occur in artificial impoundments if both aquatic vegetation and suitable prey (small amphibians and fish) are present.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Birds		
Cooper's Hawk (nest) (*Accipiter cooperii*)	-/WL/-	This medium-sized hawk specializes in hunting small birds in closed quarters. The species is now a locally common breeder throughout the Los Angeles Basin in residential and even urban habitats if tall trees are present.
Sharp-shinned Hawk (nest) (*Accipiter striatus*)	-/WL/-	Found in ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer, and Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas. North-facing slopes with plucking perches are critical requirements. Nests usually within 275 feet of water.
Tricolored Blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)	-/T,CSC/-	Range is restricted to the Central Valley and surrounding foothills throughout coastal and some inland localities in Southern California; also scattered sites in Oregon, western Nevada, central Washington, and western coastal Baja California. Breeds in dense colonies and may travel several kilometers to secure food for nestlings; males defend small territories within colonies and mate with one to four females. They are itinerant breeders, nesting more than once at different locations during the breeding season.
Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*)	-/WL/-	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.
Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)	-/CFP, WL/-	Found throughout North American and a California resident all year long, but some migrate into California for winter. Habitat includes forests, canyons, shrub lands, grasslands, and oak woodlands. Breeding takes place from January through August. Typically preys on small mammals but is known to hunt large birds and medium-sized mammals. They are also known to scavenge.
Bell's Sage Sparrow (*Artemisiospiza b. belli*)	-/WL/-	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range. A casual transient along the coast of Southern California. Nest located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub 6–18 inches above ground. Territories about 50 yards apart.
Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*)	-/CSC/-	Found in swamp lands, both fresh and salt, lowland meadows, and irrigated alfalfa fields. Tule patches/tall grass needed for nesting/daytime seclusion. Nests on dry ground in depression concealed in vegetation.
Long-eared Owl *(Asio otus)*	-/CSC/-	Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods, and belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.

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Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*)	-/CSC/-	Inhabits open, dry, and nearly or quite level grassland. Prairie, the desert floor, and shrubland should be considered potential habitat if shrub cover is below 30%. In coastal Southern California, a substantial fraction of the birds are found in microhabitats that have been highly altered by man, including flood control and irrigation basins, dikes, and banks; abandoned fields surrounded by agriculture; and road cuts and margins. Strong association between burrowing owls and burrowing mammals, especially ground squirrels (*Spermophilus* spp.); however, they also occupy human-made niches such as banks and ditches, piles of broken concrete, and even abandoned structures).
Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)	-/T/-	This slim relative of the common red-tailed hawk nests today primarily in low-intensity agricultural areas of the western United States, migrating through Central America to Argentina and Brazil each fall and spring.
Western Snowy Plover (*Charadrius alexandrines nivosus)*	T/CSC/-	Breeds primarily above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries. In winter, found on beaches used for nesting and other beaches, in human-made salt ponds, and on estuarine sand and mud flats.
Mountain Plover (*Charadrius montanus*)	-/CSC/-	Found in short grasslands, freshly plowed fields, newly sprouting grain fields, and sometimes sod farms. Short vegetation, bare ground, and flat topography. Prefers grazed areas and areas with burrowing rodents.
Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)	-/CSC/-	Habitats include freshwater lakes, ponds, marshes, and flooded agricultural fields. At coastal lagoons and estuaries during migration. Breeding range reduced. Breeds primarily in Modoc Plateau region, with some breeding in Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.
Northern Harrier (nest) (*Circus cyaneus*)	-/CSC/-	Found in coastal salt and freshwater marsh. Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nest on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanas occidentalis*)	T/E/-	Only a handful of tiny populations remain in all of California today. Losses are tied to the obvious loss of nearly all suitable habitat, but other factors may also be involved. Relatively broad, well-shaded riparian forests are utilized, although they tolerate some disturbance. A specialist to some degree on tent caterpillars, with a remarkably fast development of young covering only 18 to 21 days from incubation to fledging.
Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*)	-/CSC/-	Nests along the edge of large marsh habitats. Typically found in shallow fresh or brackish water in dense grasses and sedges.

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Black Swift (nest) (*Cypseloides niger*)	-/CSC/-	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties; central and southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely.
White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*)	-/CFP/-	Found in low-elevation grassland, wetland, oak woodland, low shrub, open woodlands, or savannah habitats. Riparian areas adjacent to open space areas are typically used for nesting, where kites prefer dense, broad-leafed deciduous trees for nesting and night roosting. In California, kites are known to be reliant on California voles (*Microtus californicus*) as a prey source, and habitat quality is largely dependent on abundance and availability of California voles. Lightly grazed or ungrazed fields generally support larger prey populations as well as alfalfa, hay, and irrigated pasture agricultural areas. Wetlands or marshes where California voles tend to be abundant is also important foraging habitat.
Willow Flycatcher (all subspecies) (*Empidonax traillii*)	-/E/-	Common spring (mid-May to early June) and fall (mid-August to early September) migrant at lower elevations, primarily in riparian habitats, throughout the state exclusive of the north coast. This species is found in meadows and seeps, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and wetland habitats. Requires moist brushy thickets, open second-growth, and riparian woodland, especially with willow and buttonbush.
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)	E/E/-	Highly restricted distribution in Southern California as a breeder. It occupies extensive riparian forests, wet meadows, and lower montane riparian habitats, primarily below 4,000 feet. Occurs in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands where dense growths of willows (*Salix* spp.), *Baccharis* spp., Arrowweed (*Pluchea* spp.), buttonbush (*Cephalanthus* spp.), tamarisk (*Tamarix* spp.) Russian olive (*Eleagnus* spp.), or other plants are present, often with a scattered overstory of cottonwood (*Populus* spp.).
California Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*)	-/WL/-	Found in coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. This species is also found in the main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to the foothills. Potential habitat for the California horned lark includes agriculture (field croplands), grassland, cismontane alkali marsh, playa and vernal pool habitat, Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub. This species uses predominantly open land, grassland, and playas for foraging as well as sparse shrub and scrub habitats. This species builds grass-lined nest; cup-shaped in depression on ground in the open.
Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)	-/WL/-	Winter migrant in California and breeds in Alaska and Canada. Associated with seacoast, tidal estuaries, open woodlands, savannahs, edges of grasslands and deserts, farms, and ranches. Clumps of trees or windbreaks are required for roosting in open country.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Prairie Falcon (nest) (*Falco mexicanus*)	-/WL/-	Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeds primarily on cliffs in desert and semi-desert areas with low human disturbance, feeding on quail and other birds. It is nearly extirpated from coastal Southern California as a breeder, occurring mainly as a sparse winter visitor throughout.
American Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)	D/D,CFP/-	Breeds in open habitats from tundra and seacoasts to high mountains and open forested regions, where there are rocky cliffs with ledges overlooking rivers, lakes, or coastal bays that have abundant birds.
California Condor (*Gymnogyps calfornianus*)	E/-/-	Ranges from central California to parts of Southern California, from the coast to the border of Nevada. This large species is a scavenger for carrion and nests in caves on cliff faces.
Southern Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)	D/CFP/-	Found in lower montane coniferous forest; specifically, ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests are found within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially in ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.
Yellow-breasted Chat (nest) (*Icteria virens*)	-/CSC/-	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.
Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)	-/CSC/-	Suitable breeding habitats include freshwater and brackish marshes with tall, dense emergent vegetation and clumps of woody plants over deep water. This species is restricted to dense reeds with permanent water and is capable of colonizing new areas. Colonial nester in marshlands and borders of ponds and reservoirs which provide ample cover. Nests are usually placed low in tules, over water.
Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)	-/CSC/-	Found in broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Common resident and winter visitor throughout California in lowland and foothill habitats where it frequents open areas with sparse shrubs and trees.
California Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*)	-/T,CFP/-	Found in large marshes and wet meadows. Typically nest along the edge of marshes at the base of pickleweed (*Salicornia*), bulrushes, and matted salt grasses.
Long-billed Curlew (nest) (*Numenius americanus*)	-/WL/-	Found in Great Basin grasslands, meadows, and seeps. Breeds in upland shortgrass prairies and wet meadows in northeastern California. Habitats on gravelly soils and gently rolling terrain are favored over others.

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Virginia's Warbler (*Oreothlypis virginiae*)	-/WL/-	Inhabits the east slope of Southern Sierra Nevada to San Bernardino Mountains. In arid, shrubby, mixed-conifer, pinyon-juniper, montane-chaparral; at 7,000–9,000 feet. Nests on arid slopes with stands of tall shrubs/scattered trees; also, riparian thickets of willow/wild rose along streams.
Osprey (nest) (*Pandion haliaetus*)	-/WL/-	Found in riparian forests, ocean shores, bays, freshwater lakes, and larger streams. Large nests built in tree-tops within 15 miles of a good fish-producing body of water.
Belding's Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*)	-/E/-	Endemic to the upper littoral region of salt marshes and associated with dense pickleweed, particularly *Salicornia virginica*, within which most nests are found.
California Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*)	D/D,CFP/-	Found in marine areas near piers and jetties with offshore rocks and islands important for nesting. This species forages in estuarine and inshore waters.
Double-crested Cormorant (rookery) (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)	-/WL/-	Found in riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland. Colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, and along lake margins in the interior of the state. Nests along coast on sequestered islets, usually on ground with sloping surface, or in tall trees along lake margins.
Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)	-/CSC/-	Summer resident of desert riparian along lower Colorado River, and locally elsewhere in California deserts. Requires cottonwood-willow riparian for nesting and foraging; prefers older, dense stands along streams.
Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)	T/CSC/-	Generally prefers open sage scrub with California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) as a dominant or co-dominant species. Nest placement typically in areas with less than 40% slope gradient. Monogamous pairs tend to stay in the same locale. Both parents build the nest, incubate, and care for young.
Light-footed Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris levipes*)	E/CFP/-	Exclusively found in salt marshes where the species feeds and spends the majority of its life. The species will nest in dense cord grass, wrack deposits, and plant hummocks within the low tidal zone of the marsh.
Bank Swallow (*Ripara ripara*)	-/T/-	Historically, species bred interruptedly along the entire coast of California as well as in the Central Valley and Great Basin portions of the state. Currently, the species breeds only in Northern California, primarily in the Sacramento Valley and far northeastern portions of the state, with a few colonies in coastal counties from Monterey through Del Norte County. This species is an uncommon to fairly common migrant in spring and fall at the Salton Sea in Riverside and Imperial Counties and at other large lakes and wetlands in desert regions. They are rare migrants elsewhere in California.

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Yellow Warbler (nest) (*Setophaga petechia*)	-/CSC/-	Inhabits riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland/riparian plant associations close to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants such as cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.
California Least Tern (*Sterna antillarun browni*)	E/E, CFP/-	Found within seacoasts, beaches, bays, estuaries, lagoons, lakes and rivers. Prey consists of small fish and some invertebrates. Nesting occurs on the ground is sandy or pebble areas along the coast.
Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)	E/E/-	Found as a summer resident of Southern California where it inhabits low riparian growth in the vicinity of water or dry river bottoms below 2,000 feet. Species selects dense vegetation low in riparian zones for nesting, most frequently in riparian stands between 5 and 10 years old. When mature riparian woodland is selected, vireos nest in areas with a substantial robust understory of willows as well as other plant species.
Mammals		
Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)	-/CSC/-	Found throughout Southern California, from coast to mixed conifer forest, grassland, shrubland, woodland, and forest habitats. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting; year-long resident in most of range. The species is not thought to migrate; therefore, maternity colonies and winter roosts are expected to occur in the vicinity of each other. Roost sites are rock crevices, old buildings, bridges, caves, mines, and hollow trees.
Guadalupe Fur Seal (*Arctocephalus townsendii*)	T/CFP/- MMPA: D/P	Found in marine intertidal zones, splash zone communities, and protected deepwater coastal communities. Breeds on Isla de Guadalupe off of Mexico, occasionally found on San Miguel, San Nicolas, and San Clemente Islands. Prefers shallow, nearshore island water, with cool and sheltered rocky areas for haul-outs.
Sei Whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*)	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Found in subtropical, temperate, and subpolar waters throughout the world. Prefer temperate waters. Feeding usually takes place at dawn, and typical prey includes plankton, small fish, and cephalopods. Breeding grounds are unknown, but breeding behavior generally occurs in winter at lower altitudes.
Blue Whale *(Balaenoptera musculus*)	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Occur in all of the world's oceans except the Arctic. Filter feeders that feed almost entirely on krill. Largest of all the whales, migrate long distances, spending winters towards the equator and summers foraging in the polar waters. Reproductive behavior occurs during the winter months.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Fin Whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*)	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Found throughout the world's major oceans, primarily in waters that are deep and offshore. They mostly range from temperate to polar latitudes and are less abundant in tropical regions. Spend summers feeding in the Arctic and Antarctic waters, then heading towards more tropical waters in the winters for breeding (specific breeding grounds unknown). Diet includes krill, schooling fish, and squid.
Ring-tailed Cat (*Bassariscus astutus*)	-/CFP/-	Populations range from Oregon south into California and east through Kansas. Found in a variety of habitats that include deserts, chaparral, oak woodlands, pinyon pine woodlands, juniper woodlands, and montane conifer forests. Within these habitats, prefer canyons, talus slopes, and rocky outcroppings. Primarily nocturnal hunters with omnivorous feeding habits. Breeding occurs in February–May.
Coyote (*Canis latrans*)	-/-/-	A canine found throughout most of North America that survives in a variety of habitat types including urban and developed areas. Diet consists primarily of small mammals but have been known to eat a wide variety of food sources. They are mainly nocturnal hunters and are typically solitary hunters but have been observed in small groups.
Townsend's Big-eared Bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*)	-/CSC/-	Found in a variety of habitats, this species is sedentary and prefers large crevices and caves for roosting and hibernation. The species forages late and prefers to forage along the edge of vegetation for moths and other insects. Maternity colonies range in size from a few dozen to hundreds that form between March and June with pups being born in June.
Southern Sea Otter (*Enhydra lutris nereis*)	T/CFP/-	A small marine mammal inhabiting kelp beds off the coast of California. Diet mainly consists of marine invertebrates such as mollusks and shellfish. This species is diurnal and spends most of its days foraging on the ocean floor and resting and grooming on the water surface.
North Pacific Right Whale (Eubalaena japonica)	*E/-/-* MMPA: D/P	Rarest of whale species. Found mostly in the North Pacific and Bering Sea. Migratory patterns and specific breeding grounds are unknown, but nursery areas have been observed in shallow coastal waters. Primarily feeds in Spring–Fall, filter feeding on zooplankton and small fish.
Steller Sea Lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*)	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Found in marine intertidal and splash zone communities, protected deepwater coastal communities, and rock shores. Breeds on Ano Nuevo, San Miguel, and Farallon Islands, Point St. George, and Sugarloaf. Hauls-out on islands and rocks. Needs haul-out and breeding sites with unrestricted access to water, near aquatic food supply, and with no human disturbance.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Western Mastiff Bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)	-/CSC/-	Found throughout the coastal lowlands up to drier mid-elevation mountains; avoids the Mohave and Colorado Deserts. Habitats include dry woodlands, shrublands, grasslands, and occasionally even developed areas. This big bat forages in flight, primarily taking insects of the order Hymenoptera (bees, wasps, and ants). Most prey species are relatively small, low to the ground, and weak-flying. For roosting, appears to favor rocky, rugged areas in lowlands where abundant suitable crevices are available for day roosts. There appears to be little use of night roosts. Roost sites may be in natural rock, tall buildings, large trees, or elsewhere but must be at least 2 inches wide and 12 inches deep, narrowing to, at most, 1 inch at the upper end. Nursery roosts must be deeper yet. All roosts open well up on a cliff or other steep face, at least 10 feet vertically above the substrate, to allow flight from the roost. Roosts may be communal (with up to 100 individuals) or solitary but commonly include other species of bats. This species appears to not migrate but performs seasonal movements.
Silver-haired Bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*)	-/SA/-	Found in summer in coastal and montane coniferous forests, valley foothill woodlands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and valleys. This species roosts in hollow trees, snags, buildings, rock crevices, caves, and under bark. Females may form nursery colonies or be solitary individuals in dense foliage or hollow trees. This species is thought to need roosting sites close to water.
Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*)	-/SA/-	Most widespread North American bat. May be found at any location in California, although distribution patchy in southeastern deserts. This common, solitary species winters along the coast and in Southern California, breeding inland and north of the winter range. Habitats suitable for bearing young include all woodlands and forests with medium to large-size trees and dense foliage. Hoary bats have been recorded from sea level to 4,125 meters (13,200 feet). During migration in Southern California, males are found in foothills, deserts, and mountains; females in lowlands and coastal valleys.
Western Yellow Bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*)	-/CSC/-	Some populations may be migratory, although some individuals appear to be present year-round. Species probably does not hibernate. Associated with water features in open grassy areas and scrub as well as canyon and riparian situations. Thought to be noncolonial. Individuals usually roost in trees, hanging from the underside of a leaf, and are commonly found in the southwestern U.S. roosting in the skirt of dead fronds in both native and nonnative palm trees.
San Diego Black-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*)	-/CSC/-	Common throughout state, except at high elevations in herbaceous and desert shrub areas, sage scrub, grasslands, open chaparral, and woodland/forest areas; relatively disturbance tolerant.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*)	-/-/-	A small species of wildcat that are found throughout California and the U.S. and are habitat and prey generalists. Prey usually consists of small mammals but they are also known to consume birds and reptiles. They are mainly nocturnal and solitary animals.
California Leaf-nosed Bat (*Macrotus californicus*)	-/CSC/-	Found in desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, alkali scrub, and palm oasis habitats. Needs rocky, rugged terrain with mines or caves for roosting.
Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaengliae*)	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Found in oceans throughout the world. Heavily migratory whale species, sometimes swimming 5,000 miles between feeding and breeding grounds. Winter breeding grounds are found in more tropical regions, while summer feeding occurs in colder areas. Commonly prefer waters close to shore. Primarily filter feed on zooplankton and small fish.
South Coast Marsh Vole (Microtus californicus stephensii)	-/CSC/-	Occurs in the area of tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange, and southern Ventura Counties. Spends most of life underground.
San Diego Desert Woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*)	-/CSC/-	Dry and/or sunny shrublands, especially areas with cacti and abundant rocks and crevices (but not required). Does not require a source of drinking water. Sage scrub communities are frequently occupied.
Pocketed Free-tailed Bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*)	-/CSC/-	Rarely found in southwestern California. Found in southeastern deserts of California, with portions of western Riverside County apparently on the periphery of its range. Species roosts in high rock crevices and on bridges, roofs, buildings, and cliffs. Forages primarily on large moths, especially over water. Habitats are arid.
Big Free-tailed Bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*)	-/CSC/-	Occurs within low-lying arid areas of Southern California. Requires high crevices in cliffs/rock outcrops for roosting. Species feeds on large insects such as moths and grasshoppers.
Southern Grasshopper Mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*)	-/CSC/-	Wide variety of dry to moderately dry scrub, grassland, and woodland habitats across Southern California, exclusive of the more mesic coastal areas from Ventura County north.
Southern Resident Killer Whale (*Orcinus orca*)	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Top marine predator found in all of the world's oceans. The Southern Resident occurs most often in the Pacific Northwest, but has been documented from central California to Southeast Alaska. Spring–Fall is known to be spent in/near inland waterways of Washington. Hunt in social groups called pods. Carnivores with a varied diet depending on local food availability and learned hunting tactics. No distinct breeding season.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Los Angeles Pocket Mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*)	-/CSC/-	Habitat requirements for this subspecies are poorly known. It inhabits areas of open ground but prefers fine sandy soils (for burrowing). Is also found commonly on gravel washes and stony soils, within brush and woodland habitats. It is rarely found on sites with a high cover of rocks.
Pacific Pocket Mouse (*Perognathus longimembris pacificus*)	E/CSC/-	Found in fine, sandy soils within about 2 to 4 miles of the Pacific coast of Southern California. Historically, this species was found from the Mexican border to El Segundo in Los Angeles County. Currently, the only known populations are in Dana Point and on the Camp Pendleton Marine Base.
Sperm Whale (*Physeter microcephalus*)	E/-/- MMPA: D/P	Found in all oceans throughout the world, but prefer deeper areas for foraging. Population's location depends on food availability and conditions that support breeding. Migratory patterns and breeding/feeding ground sites are variable and not well understood. Feeding consists of deep dives to prey on squid, sharks, skates, and other fish.
Mountain Lion (*Puma concolor*)	-/-/-	Large carnivorous cat weighing up to 200 pounds. Range includes most of California but typically found in habitats that provide cover for stalking prey such as mule deer.
Southern California Saltmarsh Shrew (*Sorex ornatus salicornicus*)	-/CSC/-	Occurs in coastal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. Based on other studies of shrews, may require dense ground cover, and nesting sites above mean high tide and free from inundation.
American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*)	-/CSC/-	Associated with large grassland and sparse sage scrub habitats. Occupies large dens/burrows and forages on small mammals (e.g., ground squirrels, rabbits), snakes, birds, and insects.
Gray Fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*)	-/-/-	Prefers wooded and chaparral areas. Diet consists of berries, insects, birds, and small mammals. Pups are born around April in underground dens, and the family group will stay together until fall before dispersing.
CDFW Sensitive Natural Communities		
California Walnut Woodland	CNDDB	Composed of open tree canopies locally dominated by the California black walnut (*Juglans californica*).
Cismontane Alkali Marsh	CNDDB	Wetland habitats that are permanently flooded, irregularly flooded, or seasonally flooded. Dominant species can included bulrush, cattail, and ditch-grass.
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CNDDB	Found in washes and on gently sloping alluvial fans. Made up of predominantly drought-tolerant, soft-leaved shrubs, but includes a significant number of larger perennial species typically found in chaparral in its mature phases.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	CNDDB	A perennial stream in coastal Southern California with suitable habitat for Santa Ana sucker and arroyo chub. This stream community is within or connected to the Santa Ana River or Santa Margarita River.
Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub	CNDDB	Often considered part of coastal scrub but differs in height species that dominate in composition with sage, buckwheat, Encelia, and prickly-pear.
Southern Coastal Dune Scrub	CNDDB	By nature a dynamic system found on inland dunes characterized by densely packed shrubs with scattered grasses, wildflowers, and open sand. Some species found in this community include bush lupine, coyote bush, spineflower, and mock heather.
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CNDDB	Found in bays, lagoons, and estuaries along the coast from Point Conception to the Mexican border. Consist of highly productive, herbaceous, and salt-tolerant hydrophytes that form moderate to dense cover. Characteristic species include *Atriplex watsonii*, *Batis maritima*, *Lycium californicum*, *Monanthochloe littoralis*, *Sueda californica*, and *Salicornica subterminalis*.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CNDDB	An open to locally dense evergreen sclerophyllous riparian woodland dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). Typically very little in shrub understory, but rich in herbs.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CNDDB	A tall, open, broadleafed winter-deciduous forest. Community is dominated by Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and willow (*Salix* spp.) species. The understory typically consists of shrubby willows, such as arroyo willow (*S. lasiolepis*).
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CNDDB	Contains some large but mainly medium sized and saplings of willow, and cottonwood are more common than large trees. A denser understory of shrubs, mugwort, and vines are more common in this community.
Southern Riparian Scrub	CNDDB	A dense community, dominated by several willow species and Fremont's cottonwood or western sycamore that are mostly small and contain a large amount of shrubs such as mulefat.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CNDDB	A tall, open, broadleafed, winter-deciduous streamside woodland dominated by western sycamore alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*). These stands seldom form closed canopy forests, and even may appear as trees scattered in a shrubby thicket of sclerophyllous and deciduous species. Lianas include California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*).
Southern Willow Scrub	CNDDB	A dense community, dominated by several willow species (*Salix* ssp.). Occasionally scattered emergent Fremont's cottonwood or western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). Rarely would an understory be present based on density of thickets.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description
Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CNDDB	Medium height grassland dominated by perennial needle grass such as *Stipa pulchra* by at least 20%. Native and nonnative annuals occur between perennials. Soils often consist of fines with high amounts of clay that remain wet for long periods but are very dry in the summer.
Valley Oak Woodland	CNDDB	Canopies are almost exclusively dominated by valley oaks, but other types of oaks are associated with the community as well as box elder and poison oak. Various grasses such as wild oats, barley, and needlegrass dominate the ground cover.
Walnut Forest	CNDDB	Walnut forests are cold-deciduous woodlands dominated by California walnut. The understories are composed of coastal scrub, chaparral, and nonnative grass species.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	**Status[a] Federal/State/CRPR**	**Species** Description

[a] Status Codes

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)

E	=	Federally listed; Endangered
PE	=	Proposed Endangered
T	=	Federally listed; Threatened
PT	=	Proposed Threatened
FC	=	Federal Candidate for Listing
FSC	=	Federal Species of Concern
D	=	Delisted

State ESA

E	=	State listed; Endangered
T	=	State listed; Threatened
SC	=	State Candidate for Listing

Other State

R	=	Rare (Native Plant Protection Act)
CSC	=	California Species of Special Concern
SA	=	California Special Animal
CFP	=	California Fully Protected Species
WL	=	Watch List
CNDDB	=	California Natural Diversity Database

Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)

D	=	Depleted
P	=	Protected

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)

1A	=	Plants that are presumed extinct in California
1B	=	Plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2	=	Plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
3	=	Plants about which more information is needed
4	=	Limited distribution (Watch List)
0.1	=	Seriously endangered in California
0.2	=	Fairly endangered in California
0.3	=	Not very endangered in California

California Department of Fish and Wildlife Sensitive Natural Communities = communities classified as rare or threatened.

Grey Highlight indicates resource is extirpated or does not naturally occur in study area

Appendix M
Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report
Free-Roaming Cat Home Range Data Table

Table M-1 Compiled Reported Free-Roaming Cat Home Range Data, Source Documents, and Summaries of Reported Values. Values are Reported Mean or Median (Calculated from Reported Ranges). All Reported Values Averaged to Estimate the Potential Home Range of Free-Roaming Cats.

	Reported Free-Roaming Cat Mean/Median Home Range Area (acres)	Reported Free-Roaming Male Mean/Median Home Range Area (acres)	Reported Free-Roaming Female Mean/Median Home Range Area (acres)	Source
		1.62	0.70	Mirmovitch 1995
	1,262.71			Bengsen et al. 2012
		1260.24	607.88	Bengsen et al. 2016
		2.69	1.58	Kitts-Morgan et al. 2015
		3,503.95	1,907.65	Goltz et al. 2008
	617.022			Edwards et al. 2001
	6.276			Barratt 1997
	78.33			Hall et al. 2000
	19.89			Schmidt et al. 2007
	197.68			Short and Turner 2005
	3.73			Tennent and Downs 2008
		1,418.39	551.05	Smucker et al. 2000
		37.07	24.71	Page et al. 1993
		326.18	54.36	Leo et al. 2016
		6.43	4.20	Haspel and Calhoon 1989
		387.98	138.84	Horn et al. 2011
Minimum	3.73	1.62	0.70	
Maximum	1,262.71	3,503.95	1,907.65	
Average	312.47	771.62	365.66	
Average of Reported Values	**512.95 acres**			

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Appendix N

Citywide Cat Program Environmental Impact Report Alternatives Analyses Population Modeling Data Table

Table I-1. Free-Roaming Cat Population Abundance at Baseline and over the 30-Year Horizon for Alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 6

	Future Baseline without Project	Proposed Project	Alternative 1	Alternatives 2 & 3	Alternative 6			
Year	Baseline	20k Additional Annual Free-Roaming Cat Sterilizations	20k Additional Owned Cat Sterilizations	Zero Transition to Stray Subpopulation	Direct Removal 20k	Direct Removal 15k	Direct Removal 10k	Direct Removal 5k
Baseline	226,970	226,970	226,970	226,970	226,970	226,970	226,970	226,970
1	227,430	227,430	227,430	226,422	208,822	213,571	218,321	223,070
2	227,519	226,598	227,405	226,303	195,112	203,573	211,943	220,224
3	227,505	226,690	227,254	226,388	185,272	196,633	207,674	218,404
4	227,470	225,595	227,081	226,511	177,913	191,678	204,775	217,250
5	227,440	223,828	226,930	226,620	172,251	188,075	202,796	216,531
6	227,422	221,757	226,815	226,704	167,806	185,428	201,448	216,101
7	227,413	219,678	226,737	226,764	164,270	183,477	200,543	215,865
8	227,413	217,701	226,687	226,806	161,430	182,043	199,950	215,759
9	227,420	215,864	226,661	226,835	159,136	180,997	199,581	215,743
10	227,432	214,173	226,649	226,855	157,281	180,249	199,374	215,788
11	227,447	212,624	226,649	226,869	155,783	179,730	199,285	215,877
12	227,465	211,203	226,655	226,878	154,579	179,390	199,283	215,997
13	227,485	209,898	226,666	226,884	153,621	179,190	199,345	216,141
14	227,508	208,697	226,679	226,888	152,872	179,101	199,455	216,302
15	227,532	207,589	226,693	226,891	152,301	179,100	199,603	216,477
16	227,558	206,564	226,707	226,893	151,882	179,171	199,780	216,665
17	227,585	205,613	226,721	226,894	151,597	179,299	199,980	216,863
18	227,613	204,727	226,734	226,895	151,427	179,475	200,200	217,072
19	227,643	203,901	226,747	226,895	151,360	179,691	200,437	217,290

20	227,674	203,129	226,759	226,896	151,383	179,941	200,689	217,517
21	227,707	202,403	226,770	226,896	151,488	180,220	200,955	217,755
22	227,741	201,721	226,781	226,896	151,665	180,525	201,233	218,002
23	227,777	201,077	226,790	226,897	151,907	180,853	201,525	218,259
24	227,815	200,468	226,799	226,897	152,210	181,203	201,829	218,526
25	227,854	199,889	226,807	226,897	152,568	181,572	202,146	218,804
26	227,895	199,339	226,815	226,897	152,976	181,961	202,475	219,093
27	227,937	198,814	226,822	226,897	153,431	182,368	202,818	219,394
28	227,982	198,311	226,828	226,897	153,930	182,793	203,175	219,706
29	228,028	197,828	226,834	226,897	154,471	183,237	203,545	220,031
30	228,077	197,363	226,839	226,897	155,051	183,699	203,930	220,369