Pet Overpopulation:
Spay/Neuter Efforts Continue to Reduce Animal Births
by Debbie Reed

This spring signals another season filled with unplanned, unwanted puppies and kittens. Despite this, there is good news: Organizations, individuals, and local governments increasingly are establishing spay/neuter clinics, laws, and educational materials designed to reduce this nation's tragic pet overpopulation.

An Oklahoma organization recently established a private spay/neuter clinic, which in less than one year has sterilized over 1,100 dogs and cats due to hard work and persistence by a few people.

Lawton United Volunteers for Animal Birth Control (P.O. Box 2826, Lawton, OK 73502) opened the Animal Birth Control Clinic on May 1, 1985. According to Deloris J. Delluomo, president of the organization, the clinic is helping to fulfill the organization's

Continued on next page
A local animal shelter is alerting cat owners about the dangers of feline leukemia (FeLV) while promoting responsible cat health care by offering an inexpensive feline leukemia test as part of its cat adoption procedure.

The Boulder County Humane Society (2323 55th St., Boulder, CO 80301) recently increased its cat adoption fee from $25 to $30 to cover the cost of a feline leukemia test fee. Debi Ewing-French, former acting executive director of the society (Herb Martin is currently executive director), said the test must be administered to all cats, four months or older, before they leave the shelter and before any money is exchanged. She emphasized that the test is a required part of the adoption procedure and takes approximately 20 to 40 minutes to complete. To date, the humane society has tested approximately 214 cats, six of which were positive for FeLV.

If a test result is positive, the shelter recommends euthanasia because shelter officials believe that, although some animals can fight off the virus and not be affected by it, they still are carriers and can spread the disease to other cats. If test results are negative, the shelter will offer the first set of vaccinations for $10 which consists of three shots administered on a strict schedule: one on the first day, a second after three weeks, and a third after three months.

FeLV is a blood cell cancer considered the leading cause of cat deaths in the United States. FeLV can impair a cat’s immune system, leaving it susceptible to many respiratory viruses, pneumonia, digestive problems, skin and mouth sores, and cancer. FeLV can be transmitted between cats through secretions of the eyes, nose, or respiratory tract. It also can be transmitted through the blood; an infected flea can carry FeLV to another animal to another. Using FeLV test kits manufactured by several different companies (for example, DiaSystems™-FeLV, produced by the TechAmerica Group, and Leukassay-F, produced by Pitman-Moore Inc.), shelters can detect FeLV inexpensively and quickly. A single kit can test up to 40 cats and costs approximately $80–$90. Shelters buying kits directly from the manufacturer often can receive a discount from the listed retail price. The more cats that can be tested at once, the cheaper the cost per animal.

"Feline leukemia is not as contagious as distemper, but it can wipe out an entire household of cats," said Linda Thiers, D.V.M., staff veterinarian. "All you need is a test kit and some tubes and fine gauge needles for collecting blood samples. The test is easy to run and can be administered by a veterinary technician."

The humane society uses the FeLV vaccine, called Leukocell and manufactured by Norden Laboratories, which stimulates the animal's own immune system to the degree where it can fight off any feline leukemia viruses that it encounters. Annual booster shots must be given after the initial three vaccinations. Cats should be tested for FeLV before being vaccinated. Vaccination of an already infected cat could cause the virus to become more aggressive.

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Feline Test Required for Adoption

by Yuri Kusuda

SHELTER SENSE (ISSN 0734-3078) is published by The National Humane Education Center, a division of The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L St. N.W., Washington, DC 20037, (202) 452-1100.

Subscription rates (in U.S. currency):

- ten issues-$6; renewals-$8; two years-$12

Additional subscriptions to the same name and address-$6 each

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Two Men Extort Money From Lost-Pet Owners

A man who was convicted last fall of extorting money from Chicago-area pet owners is reportedly operating in the Chicago area again. A different man, who has the same name coincidentally, was arrested in Texas for a similar crime. Pet owners should be alerted about this type of crime and reminded about their need to keep proper tags on their pets and to not let them stray.

Willie Lee Jones, a man in his thirties, came to The Anti-Cruelty Society's attention (157 West Grand Ave., Chicago, IL 60610) when a 15-year-old girl submitted a routine "lost" report to the society concerning her missing, aged cat, according to Brenda Newton, the society's shelter manager. While searching the kennels for her pet, the girl told a shelter worker that a man had telephoned her to say he had her cat and wanted to meet him downtown Chicago that night, at which time she should pay him $100 in exchange for her pet. The young girl said she previously had risked her safety to meet the man, who apparently suspected police were nearby and refused to take her money.

According to Newton, concerned shelter officials arranged with police to catch the man. Newton placed a fake advertisement in the Chicago Tribune, asking for the return of a white Persian cat. The ad appeared on a day she was at home, conveniently waiting by her telephone. Shortly before 3:00 p.m., Newton was alerted by shelter staff that pet owners were calling to complain that a man was calling them, using lost-pet advertisements. He next telephoned Newton and instructed her to come to a restaurant adjacent to a downtown bus station, where she should leave $50 and a note disclaiming his responsibility for the return of her cat. The man claimed he worked for people who sold pets to research laboratories, and he implied that her cat could meet this fate. Newton and police went to the bus station and restaurant, but the police focused on Newton at the wrong moment, and the man, believed to be Jones, escaped with the $50.

Jones was set up a second time, when one of Newton's co-workers agreed to pose as a pet owner. She claimed in a newspaper ad that she'd lost a Siamese cat named Alex. The man called her early one morning, and she met him at the same location. Officers were nearby, but Jones became suspicious and would not take the money. He did, however, continue to harass the woman, calling her collect numerous times and asking her for dates, until, finally, she changed her telephone number and was placed on 24-hour police surveillance (Jones reportedly has a criminal record).

Jones contacted Newton a second time, apparently not realizing he had spoken to her before. "He addressed me as 'Janet,' she said. "I played along and went to the bus station to meet him, but he caused me to run around the area all night because he suspected I had the police with me.'"

Shelter workers and police decided to try once more, and, once again, their efforts failed. Nevertheless, on September 24, a woman telephoned the shelter to complain that a man had called her to say he had her lost Doberman pinscher and would return it in exchange for money. Since these arrangements were hurriedly made, only narcotics officers were available to rush to the scene. "They were the best cops we had on the case, simply because they looked like they belonged at the bus station!" said Newton. The pet owner placed her envelope (without money inside) on top of a phone booth. Moments later, the police arrested Jones.

Jones received a jury trial and acted as his own counsel, disrupting the court at times with lengthy and persistent questioning, according to Newton. She was questioned by him for one and a half hours. He was convicted of attempted theft by deception and was given a 364-day prison sentence but reportedly was released early due to crowded prison conditions.

Continued on next page
Last Christmas Eve, a different Willie Lee Jones was arrested in Houston, Texas, and charged with four counts of aggravated robbery after allegedly luring pet owners to a specified location with promises that he'd return their lost pets, then rob them. According to Sergeant Mike Rivera of the Houston Police Department, who handled the case, Jones is awaiting trial in the Harris County, Texas, jail. (A male accomplice was being sought in the case, but Rivera has heard an unconfirmed report that he died recently.)

According to Rivera, the man would scan the newspapers daily for lost-pet advertisements. He then would contact the owners and tell them to arrive at a specific location, where an accomplice would rob them. Jones and his accomplice allegedly robbed dog owners on four occasions in December, and Jones is suspected of firing at victims on two occasions because they did not have enough money and of pistol-whipping an elderly woman. Police reportedly arrested Jones after a female accomplice attempted to cash a canceled money order that was stolen in one of the robberies. Rivera contacted the Chicago Anti-Cruelty Society to discuss the two "Jones" cases in an attempt to verify whether or not it is the same man in each case. It is not.

Newton said the shelter's experience with the first Jones reemphasizes how important it is for people not to volunteer information about themselves and their pets and never to give anyone money in exchange for a lost pet unless they have advertised a reward and have received their pet. Pet owners must be informed about the dangers of allowing cats and dogs to roam. In all cases, pets should each be provided with a comfortable collar from which hangs an identification tag and necessary rabies shots and registration tags.

Shelters also are alerted about the Chicago-area Jones because he reportedly might be extorting money again in Chicago and has operated in other states. Beware of other individuals who might attempt to extort money in exchange for a lost or stolen pet. Workers are advised to contact local police authorities immediately to report any suspicious or known activity of this type.

Before You Mail Your Next Newsletter...

Save your organization time and money, and help The HSUS to help you by mailing only one copy of your organization's newsletter to the Companion Animals Section. A copy of each newsletter is promptly circulated to Companion Animals staff members, including Phyllis Wright, vice president; Deborah Reed, Shelter Sense editor; and Barbara Cassidy, director of Animal Sheltering and Control. Newsletters then are filed for future reference. By eliminating duplicate mailings to section staff, you'll save paper and unnecessary postage. (Continue to send copies to The HSUS library and other HSUS departments or sections if you already are doing so.)

Selecting A Printer

by Randall Lockwood, Ph.D.

Last month's "Computer Talk" discussed the process of selecting a word processing program. Let us turn our attention to choosing the final part of your setup: the printer. There are hundreds of printers on the market that vary widely in price and performance. It is important to make a good decision, since your printer is usually the link between your computer and the rest of the world.

The most popular printers produce characters (letters and numbers) in one of three different ways:

1. **Dot-matrix printers** are the most common. They produce characters by pressing a series of pins against a ribbon. Each letter is composed of an array or matrix of dots produced by these pins. Such machines usually are quite fast. The print quality varies widely depending on the number and arrangement of pins. Inexpensive dot-matrix printers use seven or nine pins, while "near letter quality" (NLQ) ones can have up to 24 pins. Prices of dot-matrix printers range from about $200 to nearly $2,000, depending on speed, print quality, and other features.

2. **Daisy-wheel printers** produce fully formed characters exactly like those produced by a standard typewriter. The individual letters are arranged in a circle on a metal or plastic disk which rotates to the appropriate character and then strikes the ribbon. The constant spinning of the wheel takes up quite a bit of time, so daisy-wheel printers are slower than dot-matrix devices. These printers range in price from about $300 to $2,500, depending on their speed and extra features.

3. **Laser printers** are the newest advance in printer technology. They use a process similar to that of a copying machine. The laser scans a rotating drum with pinpoint bursts of light, and the resulting charge picks up ink that is deposited on the paper. The individual characters actually are composed of a matrix of ink particles, but the matrix is usually much finer than that produced by dot-matrix printers -- about 90,000 dots per square inch -- so the quality of the print is usually very close to that produced by a daisy wheel. This technique is not new, but it only has become affordable for small business users in the last few years. It gives the advantage of printing pages that can use a wide variety of type sizes and styles. The final result comes very close to that produced by typesetting equipment. Laser printers currently are available in the $2,400 to $4,000 range.

Having outlined the major choices, let's look at the specific features you should consider when selecting a printer:

**Print quality** - This should be one of your major concerns. It may not matter what your printout of weekly adoption statistics looks like, but you don't want letters to major donors or supporters to look like they came from a toy typewriter! Many dot-matrix printers feature "correspondence quality." This kind of type is very legible, but it still clearly is identifiable as having been printed with dot-matrix devices. This makes them unsuited for use in any type of typesetting equipment. Laser printers, on the other hand, are perfect for typesetting equipment. They produce fully formed characters and have excellent print quality. They are also slower than dot-matrix printers, but they are more expensive. Dot-matrix printers are also faster than laser printers, but they are less expensive. Daisy-wheel printers are faster than dot-matrix printers, but they are more expensive than laser printers. Daisy-wheel printers also have better print quality than dot-matrix printers. Laser printers are the best choice for typesetting equipment, but they are also the most expensive.
generated by a matrix printer. Even the most expensive dot-matrix machine using NLQ mode produces attractive but "computerized" type. Your decision is partly a matter of personal preference, but you should know that some people consider dot-matrix print too impersonal. Always be certain to examine samples of the output of the printer you are considering. What might be near letter quality to one user might be unacceptable to you.

Speed - This can be another major consideration. If you use your system to type 20 or 30 letters a day, printer speed will not be that crucial. An inexpensive daisy wheel chugging along at 10 characters per second (cps) can type a one-page letter in about a minute. Nevertheless, if you are sending out 2,000 personalized spay/neuter reminders, you will need something faster. At the other extreme, printing 2,000 mailing labels with 150 characters per label could tie up your 10 cps printer for an entire working day!

Dot-matrix printers are the clear winners when it comes to speed, producing up to 500 cps and usually generating about 80 cps in their correspondence or NLQ modes. Daisy wheels run at about five to 90 cps. Laser printers generally can produce about eight pages per minute and usually are rated at about 120 cps.

In shopping for a printer, be certain to obtain realistic estimates of the speed, or, better still, watch it in action. The manufacturer's rating of speed is often based on ideal conditions and might be more than twice the speed you are likely to see in a real-world application such as mailing labels.

Noise - Some printers purr along and others sound like machine gun fire. This can be an important consideration if you have to speak on the telephone while your nearby printer pounds away. Dot-matrix printers vary greatly in noise levels. Daisy wheels are usually noisier than matrix printers, while laser printers sound like copying machines. If you find a printer that meets your needs but is too noisy, you can buy or build a cabinet which muffles most of the sound.

Compatibility - Most printers are compatible with most computers, due to widespread adoption of industry standards, but a few are specifically designed for a small number of machines. Also, since most business software is designed to make use of a printer, it is important to choose a printer that works well with your computer and database programs. If you are using IBM equipment or compatibles, you should choose a printer that can handle the IBM special character set used for some spreadsheet and database programs. In general, look for compatibility with the character set of the printer you will be using and the software you want to run on it.

Carriage width - If you are using your printer exclusively for correspondence, then a 9.5- or 10-inch carriage is sufficient. If you want to insert paper lengthwise to produce tables or graphs, you will want a more expensive 15- or 16-inch carriage.

Paper feed - Printers are either designated "friction-feed," "tractor-feed," or both. The former is like a standard typewriter, using the friction of the roller and platen to hold the paper in place. This is fine for single-page applications, but long printouts such as continuous mailing labels soon become misaligned. Tractor-feed mechanisms carry paper with holes on either side through the printer by means of rotating pins. This approach is essential for long periods of unattended printing. Tractor mechanisms are often available as an option for friction-feed printers. In addition, friction-feed machines can be equipped with optional sheet feeders that automatically insert single pages. This is very handy when you are producing many copies of a form letter.

Graphics - If you plan on using your printer to produce charts, graphs, and illustrations such as those seen in several "ComputerTalk" columns, then you will have to have either a dot-matrix or laser printer. Daisy-wheel machines cannot be used to generate these kinds of graphic printouts.

Special features - Any printer you consider should at least have the capacity to produce underlined and boldface text. More sophisticated machines allow you to vary the font (style of type). Daisy-wheel printers usually have five to ten fonts, while dot-matrix printers vary from 8 to 90. Most dot-matrix printers allow you to select from several different fonts, from normal up to 900 points, with many others in between.

Like many computer enthusiasts, I still have a typewriter, but it is in my attic! You may not go that far, but I'm sure you will soon find your printer to be one of your most useful and versatile purchases.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) is interested in news about organizations' experiences setting up and using a computer system. Address letters to Shelter Sense, The HSUS, 2100 L St. N.W., Washington, DC 20037.
A new booklet explains in simple terms why pet owners should spay or neuter their pets. The booklet can be personalized with an organization’s identification and message, for distribution throughout the community.

Why Spay or Neuter Your Pet? defines spaying and neutering, explains why it is necessary, describes the health benefits to animals, explains some common myths and misunderstandings surrounding the surgeries, and discusses other methods of cat and dog birth control. This readable 15-page booklet is illustrated with cheerful, simple drawings.

The minimum order is 25 booklets. Organizations may have their back covers, as space allows. This option is available with a minimum order of 100 booklets. One hundred-199 copies cost 41 cents each, if not personalized, and 81 cents each if personalized. Prices are lower for larger orders: 50,000-99,999 copies cost 15 cents each, whether personalized or not. Prices include shipping charges on U.S. orders, excluding Alaska and Hawaii. Deduct two percent from the total when you enclose payment with your order. Orders under $40 must be prepaid. To order, call toll free, 1 (800) 628-7733, or write Channing L. Bete Co., Inc., 200 State Road, South Deerfield, MA 01373-0200.

Two new free guides from the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) would be useful for shelter educators and public information managers.

Local animal organizations can participate in the sixth annual "National Pet Week," May 4-10, sponsored by the AVMA to celebrate pets, promote responsible pet ownership, and increase awareness of veterinary medical services, with the help of a free AVMA public relations guide.

The 27-page National Pet Week Public Relations Planning Guide emphasizes cooperation among individual practitioners, local and state associations, humane societies, youth groups, schools, and others. It offers suggestions for developing library displays, press releases, requests for news coverage, radio and television public service announcements, Pet Week case histories, and an outdoor billboard. The guide also includes a list of regional outdoor advertisers, an order form to order Pet Week posters and newspapers, a handy calendar for planning the week’s activities, sample news releases, clip art, and more. Included with the guide is a colorful "National Pet Week" poster.

The AVMA also has available a free publication for use only by editors, writers, and educators of local animal organizations who wish to interview veterinarians specializing in animal-health or -species areas.

The 1986 Media Guide to Veterinary Sources and Information provides a 32-page list of national organizations in the AVMA House of Delegates, specialty boards, other national veterinary organizations, federal agencies, schools and colleges of veterinary medicine, state veterinary medical associations, regional and local veterinary medical associations, organizations related to veterinary medicine, and veterinary statistics. The list includes names of individuals who have been designated media contacts persons by their respective organizations, many of whom are practicing veterinarians; addresses; and telephone numbers. (The experts listed in this guide would not be available for routine questions about animal health or species due to their busy schedules.

For a single copy each of the public relations guide and poster and the media guide (supplies of each are limited), contact American Veterinary Medical Association, Public Information Division, 930 N. Meacham Road, Schaumburg, IL 60196-1074, or call (312) 885-8070.

By the time the clinic opened last May, there was a backlog of people wanting to schedule spay/neuter surgeries. The problem of finding a veterinarian to perform the surgeries still loomed over Delluomo. All of the veterinarians previously contacted had rejected the idea. Even a job advertisement in the Oklahoma State University School of Veterinary Medicine's newspaper during graduation failed to bring results. Finally, a young veterinarian, Jeff Tidwell, who lived 25 minutes from the clinic, agreed to take the job! Until his departure from the clinic in February to take another position, Tidwell sterilized over 1,000 animals, losing only one cat's life in the process.

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VETERINARY HOSPITALS OFFER FREE SURGERIES

Some veterinary hospitals work to end pet overpopulation by offering free spay/neuter surgeries.

The Rhinelander Veterinary Medical Center in Rhinelander, Wis., began such a program in 1980 and sterilizes approximately 600 dogs and cats each year, according to Rory C. Foster, D.V.M. (4833 Spring Grove Road, Rhinelander, WI 54501), one of the Center's partners. The "Foster and Smith Free Spay Program" entitles a pet to a free spay or neuter at six months of age if the animal receives the normal series of puppy or kitten immunizations at the hospital. The free program was begun out of concern for the area's high annual rate of puppy and kitten euthanasia.

"Before the advent of the program, our annual number of sterilizations was about 150," said Foster. "To appreciate the number of cats and dogs we now sterilize, one must remember that we are in a town of 9,000 people, with another fine animal hospital. As you can see, the program has enjoyed enormous success." Foster said that in Oneida County (where Rhinelander is located) and surrounding areas, four other animal hospitals provide the same service. He believes the rate of animal euthanasia and the number of abandoned animals has been reduced as a result of these spay/neuter efforts. Careful record keeping reveals the Center has increased its volume of business, with no drop in income.

The Rhinelander Animal Shelter (Courtney Street, Rhinelander, WI 54501) has not adopted a mandatory spay/neuter policy, but according to Karen Hess, president of Funds for the New Rhinelander Animal Shelter (4835 Apperson Drive, Rhinelander, WI 54501), such a policy eventually should be established after a new shelter is constructed this summer. The new shelter, to be built on land donated by the Rhinelander Veterinary Medical Center, will replace the city pound, located in an old city garage, which has nine dog pens and a few cages. Hess looks forward to the new facility's separate kennels, cat room, sick room, puppy and kitten room, reception area, dog bathing area, and kitchen. The organization has raised $50,000 for the new building and $10,000 for equipment. The city has earmarked up to $170,000 for the new facility.

For now, the veterinary center is helping to curb pet overpopulation. "We have seen literally hundreds of new clients in five years who either had never used a veterinarian or did so only in an extreme emergency," wrote Foster in the August 1985 DVM Magazine. "We were unanimously looked down upon by many shelters...[yet] more people than ever in this area are tuned in to humane treatment of animals and proper veterinary care, largely as a result of veterinarians taking a leading role in the solution of the dog and cat overpopulation problem."

The Preiser Animal Hospital (2975 N. Milwaukee Ave., Northbrook, IL 60062) spays or neuters without charge any dog or cat with a valid certificate from any recognized Illinois non-profit animal-welfare agency. The program remains in effect until next October, when it will be evaluated.

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"The program is reaching a lot of people," said Bruce Burch, D.V.M., who with fellow veterinarian Herbert Preiser performs the hospital surgeries. "We've received lots of animals, even from as far away as 50 or 60 miles," he said. The only requirement for surgery are that a pet owner bring a letter from a recognized, Illinois, non-profit animal-welfare agency that states the client's animal was adopted from that agency, and that the agency itself write the hospital to say it wishes to participate in the free spay/neuter effort. Burch said several companies have contributed surgical equipment and supplies.

The spay/neuter program has brought the hospital some new business, said Burch, but he speculates the hospital will lose money from its effort. "It is too soon to tell what are the results of this program," he said. "When we evaluate it in October, we will share our statistics with interested shelters and decide then whether or not to continue it."

NEW SPAY/NEUTER LAW IN EFFECT

A new California law went into effect January 1 and states unclaimed spay/neuter deposits for dogs, cats, puppies, and kittens can be used only for specific purposes. According to HSUS West Coast Regional Director Charlene Drennon, the new law AB 1663 (Chapter 1290) also states that no animal shelter shall sell or give away dogs or cats that have not been spayed or neutered unless a deposit has been given to the shelter. The deposit must be comparable to the lowest fee charged by area veterinarians, but it must not exceed $40 for dogs and $30 for cats. The deposit also can include an amount necessary to recover additional costs under the law. Adopters have 60 days to have altered an adult dog or cat over six months of age at the time of adoption, and they have six months to have puppies and kittens altered that are under six months of age at the time of adoption.

Unclaimed spay/neuter deposits can be used only for:

- a public education program to prevent dog and cat overpopulation;
- a program to spay or neuter dogs and cats (this can be a cooperative agreement between agencies or with veterinarians);
- a follow-up program to assure that animals sold or given away by a shelter are spayed or neutered; or
- to cover additional costs incurred under this section.

This law changes the existing state law by adding dogs, and, most importantly, by limiting how an agency can spend unclaimed deposits. In the past, some agencies had not followed up on whether or not adopted animals were spayed or neutered, thereby allowing deposits to accumulate. They transferred the money to a general fund, where it could be used for unrelated expenses and/or capital outlay.

Legislation, education, and sterilization are helping to curb this nation's tragic pet overpopulation problem. Spring is the perfect season for your organization to step up its continuing efforts to apply the LES formula to your community. Hard work, persistence, and cooperation among organizations and individuals will do much to reduce unnecessary animal births.

April '86/SHELTER SENSE/15
The Humane Society of the United States' (HSUS) regional workshops will be better than ever this year! Be certain to mark your calendar now to attend one of the informative spring workshops listed below.

Workshop sessions will cover important topics such as rabies, dog bites, use of computers for record keeping, education programs, HSUS materials and standards for animal sheltering and control, public relations and fund raising, investigations, and more! Speakers will include special guests from other agencies and organizations and, of course, The HSUS staff. Phyllis Wright, vice president of Companion Animals; Dr. Randall Lockwood, HSUS director of Higher Education; Patty Finch, director of NAAHE; Deborah Reed, Shelter Sense editor; and Barbara Cassidy, HSUS director of Animal Sheltering and Control, will be on hand to share their expertise and, most important, to get to know you and hear your concerns and ideas.

Why not write to the Companion Animals Section, and we will mail a brochure and registration form to you to fill out and return. If you would like further information, contact the regional office listed beside the workshop of your choice:

May 29-31
Downington, Pa.
Mid-Atlantic Region
(Del., N.J., N.Y., Pa.)
Nina Austenberg, director
HSUS Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
P.O. Box 147
Convent Station, NJ 07961
(201) 377-7111

June 5-7
Sacramento, Calif.
West Coast Region
(Calif., Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash.)
Charlene Drennon, director
West Coast Regional Office
1713 J St., Suite 211
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 447-3295

June 26-28
Little Rock, Ark.
Gulf States Region
(Ark., La., Okla., Texas)
William Meade III, director
Gulf States Regional Office
6262 Weber Road, Suite 305
Corpus Christi, TX 78413
(512) 854-3142 ✆