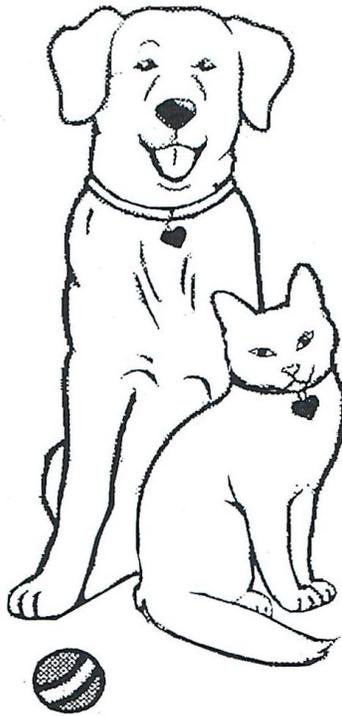




**Connecticut  
Department of Agriculture  
Animal Population Control Program**



**2013 Annual Report**

**Dannel P. Malloy  
Governor**

**Steven K. Reviczky  
Commissioner**

**Bruce A. Sherman, DVM, MPH  
Director  
Bureau of Regulation and Inspection**

# CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## ANIMAL POPULATION CONTROL PROGRAM

### 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

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#### ***Acknowledgement:***

*The 2013 Animal Population Control Program Annual Report was prepared by Frank L. Ribaldo, Agriculture Marketing and Inspection Supervisor, and Program staff Janet Smith and Paula Majewski.*

## **I. ANIMAL POPULATION CONTROL PROGRAM (APCP) INTENT**

The goals of the Animal Population Control Program are to reduce the overpopulation of surplus dogs and cats in Connecticut and to increase the level of immunization against infectious animal diseases. To accomplish this goal, the APCP provides sterilization and vaccination benefits for dogs and cats to (1) Connecticut residents for dogs and cats adopted from municipal pounds; (2) to low income residents for dogs and cats that they own; and (3) to non-profit organizations engaged in activities aimed at reducing the population of feral cats.

Pet overpopulation is a significant burden on the limited resources of municipalities. Assistance provided by the APCP in reducing the overpopulation of dogs and cats and increasing the level of immunizations of the state's pet population against infectious diseases has a positive effect on local public health and safety. The reduction of surplus animals in Connecticut's communities coupled with higher immunization levels decreases the risk of transmission of rabies and other infectious diseases not only from animal to animal but also from animals to people. Additionally, the reduction in animal overpopulation allows municipalities to shift their resources to focus efforts more on enforcement of animal control laws and on educational outreach regarding responsible pet ownership.

### **Statutory Compliance**

This report has been produced in accordance with the provisions of Connecticut General Statute Sec. 22-380k, *Report re operation of program*, which states: "Not later than one year following the inception of the animal population control program, established pursuant to C.G.S. Sec. 22-380e to 22-380m inclusive and annually thereafter, the commissioner shall submit a report to the joint standing committee of the general assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the environment setting forth a complete operating and financial statement regarding the operation of said program. The commissioner shall include an evaluation of the effectiveness of said program and any recommendations for statutory or regulatory changes deemed appropriate."

### **History**

The APCP was created by Public Act #92-187 in July 1992 and implemented on May 22, 1995, to provide vaccination/sterilization benefits for any unsterilized dog or cat adopted from a municipal impound facility. The program was suspended from 1996 to 1997 and again in 2000 due to insufficient funding. The program resumed operation in 2001 after statutory revisions changed the structure for payments to participating veterinary practices by implementing a voucher system that set fixed payment amounts dependent on species and the type of procedure. In 2007, the program expanded to non-profit organizations to help sterilize feral cats and in 2008 to low-income residents for their own pets. In 2012, the statute was amended to allow animal control officers to transport unsterilized pets to veterinarians for eligible owners and to exempt pets diagnosed with pyometra from the \$45 adoption fee. For further statutory reference of the APCP, please see Attachments B. Connecticut is one of only a few states in the country to offer a companion pet sterilization program through a state agency and is believed to be the only one in the country offering benefits to municipal pound animals, feral cats and low-income owned pets.

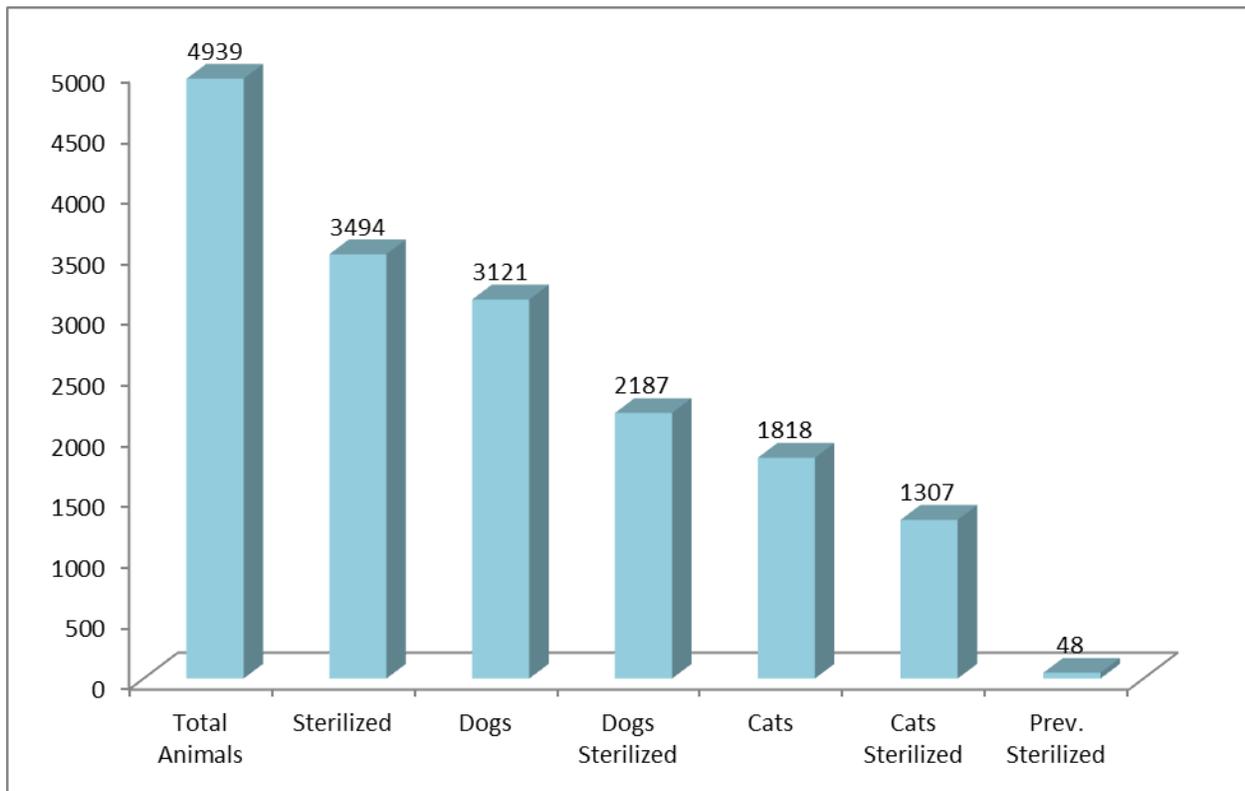
## **II. APCP OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE**

Vouchers are issued at the municipal pound for unsterilized dogs/cats to Connecticut residents who must pay a \$50 fee (\$45 voucher/\$5 municipality). The voucher is good for sixty (60) days from the adoption date and provides a one-time sterilization subsidy of \$50 for a male cat, \$70 for a female cat, \$100 for a male dog and \$120 for a female dog. In addition, two coincident pre-surgical vaccinations are provided with the sterilization. Pets that are too young or sick to undergo a sterilization procedure are granted a medical extension from a participating veterinarian. The APCP also provides vouchers to Connecticut low-income residents to subsidize sterilization and vaccination costs for pets that they currently own and to non-profit organizations that sterilize and vaccinate feral cats.

### **III. APCP TOTALS**

## VACCINATION/STERILIZATIONS

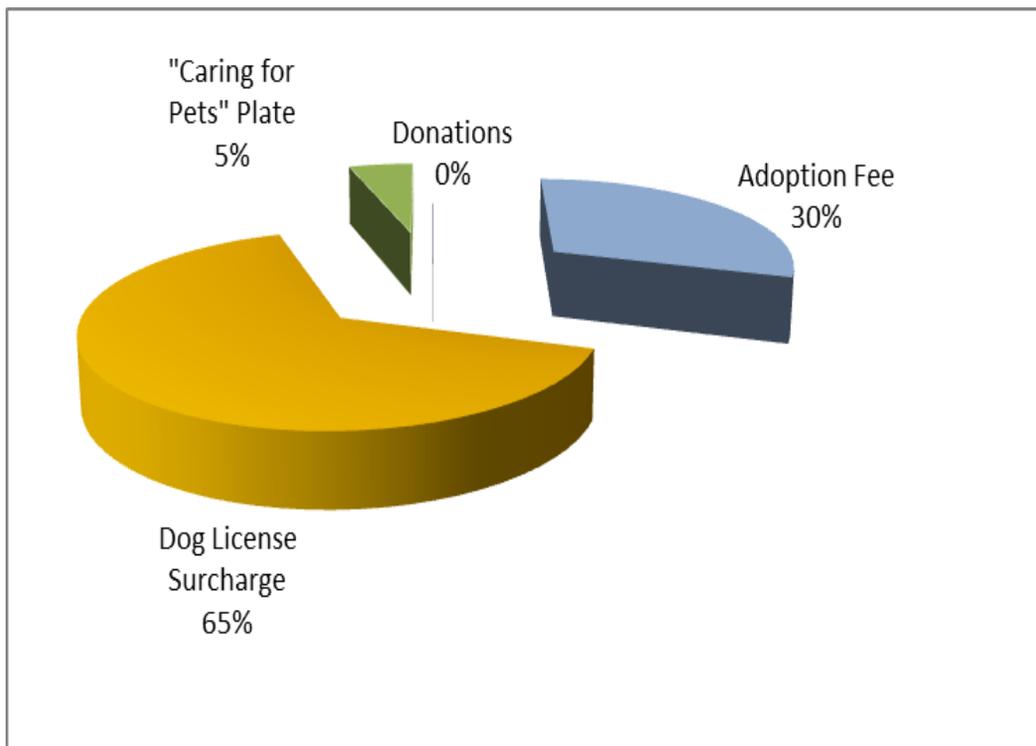
For FY 2013, the APCP processed vouchers for 4,939 animals (3121 dogs/1818 cats) from municipal impound facilities, pets owned by low-income residents and feral cats from non-profit organizations. Benefits were provided for 3,494 pets (2187 dogs/70% and 1307 cats/72%) for a 71% overall sterilization compliance rate. From that total, 48 animals (35 dogs/13 cats) were found to be previously sterilized. In addition, 6,988 pre-surgical vaccinations were issued, of which one-half were rabies vaccines.



## INCOME

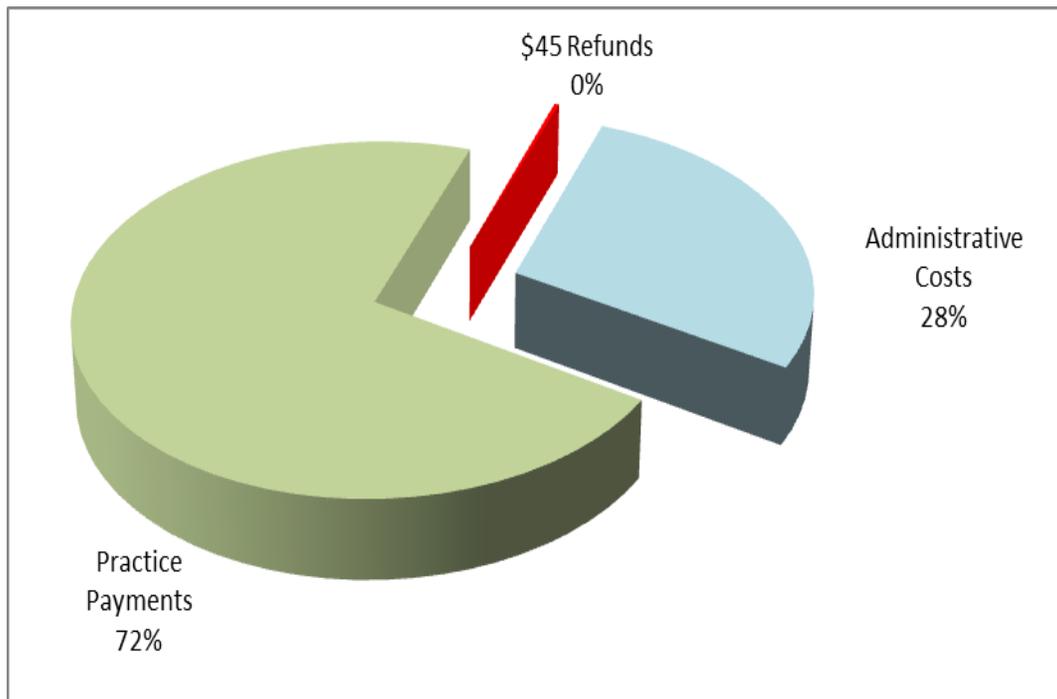
The APCP has its own dedicated account and receives no money from the state's general fund. Revenue is received from the following: annual surcharge on Connecticut dog licenses (\$2.00 sterilized/\$6.00 unsterilized), the \$45 mandatory voucher fee, proceeds from the sale of the "caring for pets" commemorative license plate and donations. Dog license surcharge fees are collected by the municipalities and submitted to the Department of Agriculture annually; voucher fees collected by the municipalities are submitted to the Department of Agriculture on a quarterly basis; and revenue from pet plate sales are deposited weekly by the Department of Motor Vehicles into the program's account.

For FY 2013, \$486,438 was received from dog license surcharge revenue, \$223,110 from the \$45 program adoption fee, \$37,195 from the DMV for the sale of the "caring for pets" commemorative license plate and \$302 in donations for a total of \$747,045.



## EXPENSES

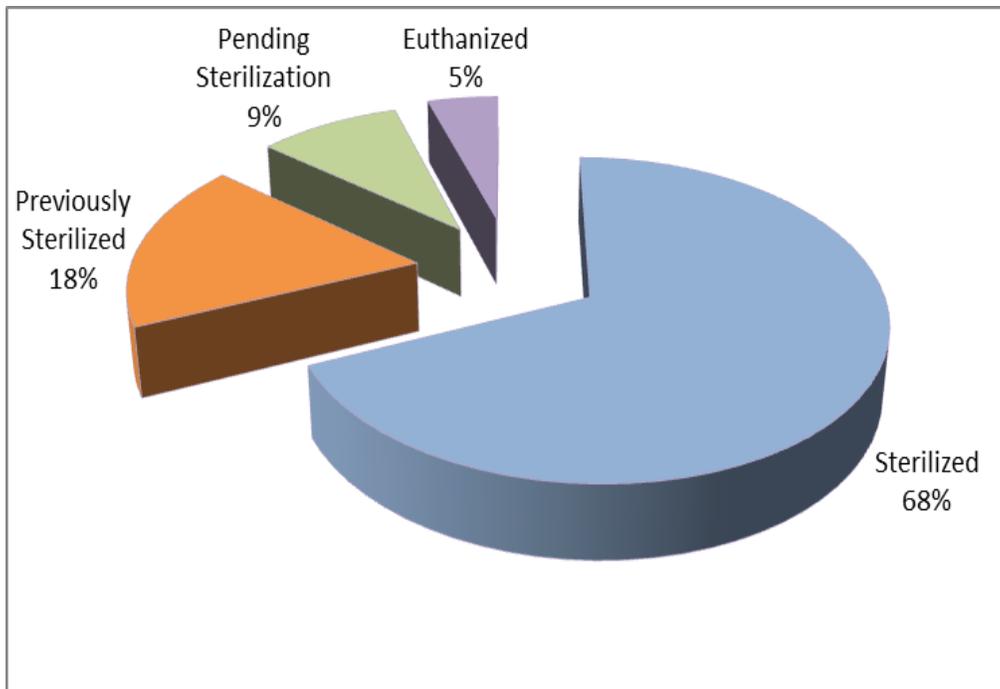
For FY 2013, the program provided benefits for 3,494 pets for a total payment of \$551,500 to 236 participating veterinary practices. The monthly average payment to practices was \$45,958. The average benefit for cats is \$80 and \$130 for dogs. In addition, \$2160 was paid out as \$45 adopter refunds for 48 pets that were previously sterilized. Administrative costs totaled \$217,786 for an overall program expense of \$771,446.



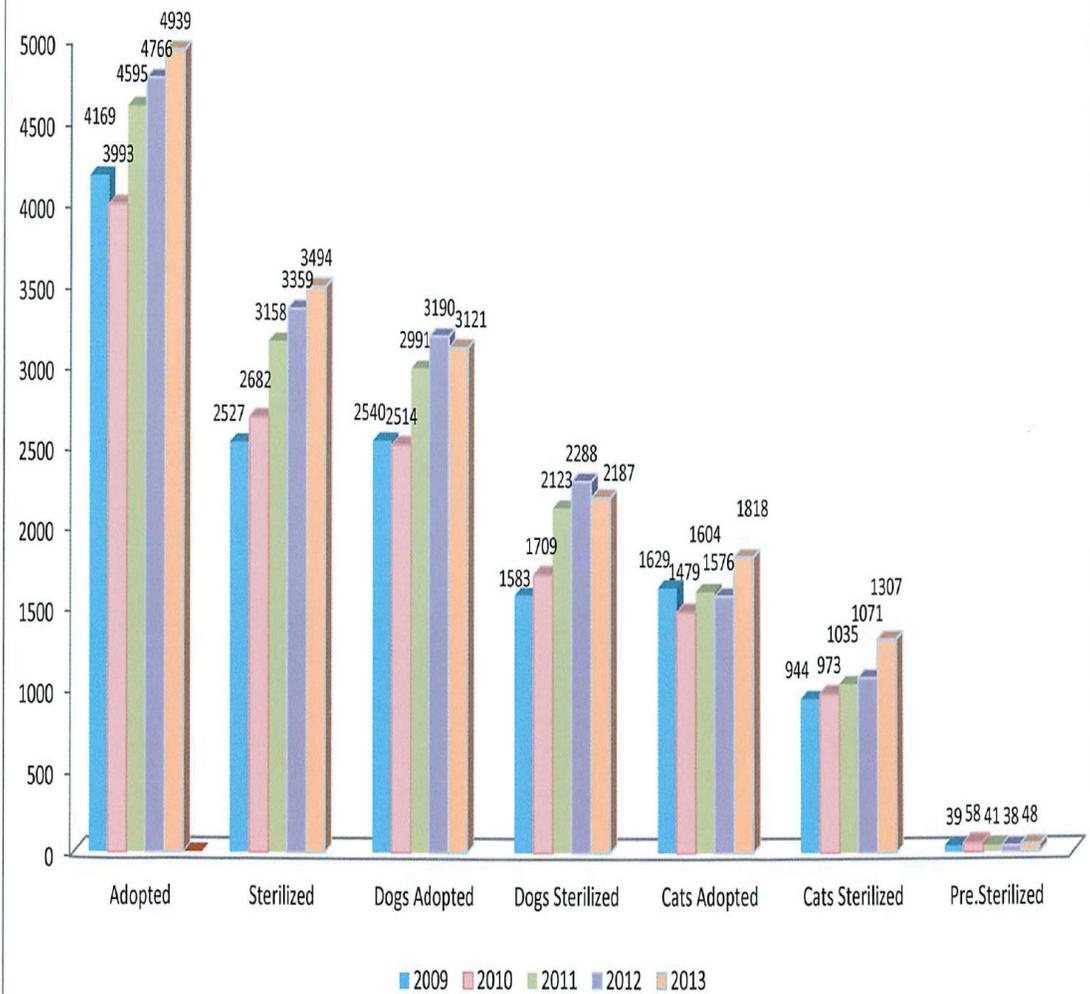
## CONNECTICUT HUMANE SOCIETY

Effective October 1, 2003, legislative revisions to C.G.S. Sec. 22-380f (a) (b) (c) and (d) provide for the Connecticut Humane Society (CHS) to assist with pet overpopulation efforts at local municipal facilities by acquiring dogs and cats from those facilities without the requirement of paying a voucher fee. Once a pet is removed from a municipal impound facility, CHS is required to provide vaccination, sterilization (if unaltered) and adoption services through one of its three statewide facilities. CHS is also required to submit a biannual report to the APCP, accounting for the disposition of each pet removed. If the Society fails to comply with any provision of this section, the Commissioner of Agriculture may terminate the organization's fee exemption status.

For calendar year 2013, 601 pets (337 dogs - 264 cats) were removed from Connecticut municipal impound facilities. From that total, 411 pets (68%) were vaccinated and sterilized, 106 (18%) were found to be previously sterilized, 28 (4%) were euthanized and 56 (9%) were grouped as returned to the pound, in foster care or pending surgery.



## ANIMAL POPULATION CONTROL PROGRAM FIVE YEAR REPORT\*



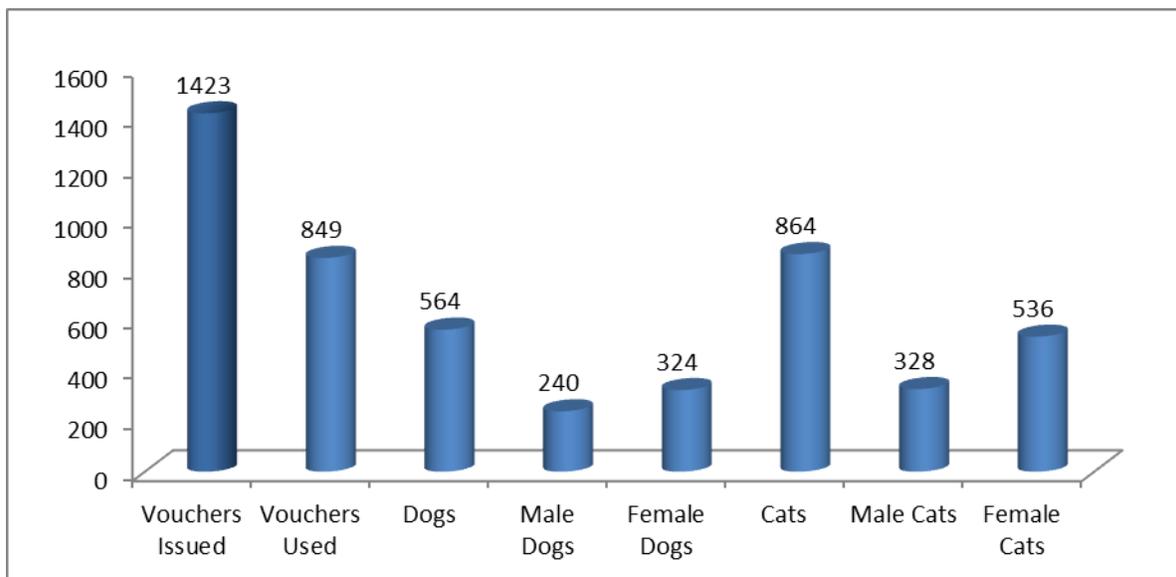
\* FY 2013 includes municipal pound pets, feral cats and pets from low income CT residents.

## LOW-INCOME PROGRAM

In 2007, Public Act 07-105 authorized the APCP to set aside up to 10% of APCP income to be used to vaccinate and sterilize pets owned by CT Low-Income residents. To be eligible for benefits, recipients must be a Connecticut resident and on one of six public assistance programs outlined in C.G.S. Sec. 22-380e (12) (A – G) and approved by the Department of Social Services. Once approved, vouchers are then issued by the APCP to low-income recipients for up to two pets. All vouchers are good for sixty (60) days. **For FY 2014, P.A. 13-99 effective 7/1/13 increased the level of benefits from 10% to 20%.**

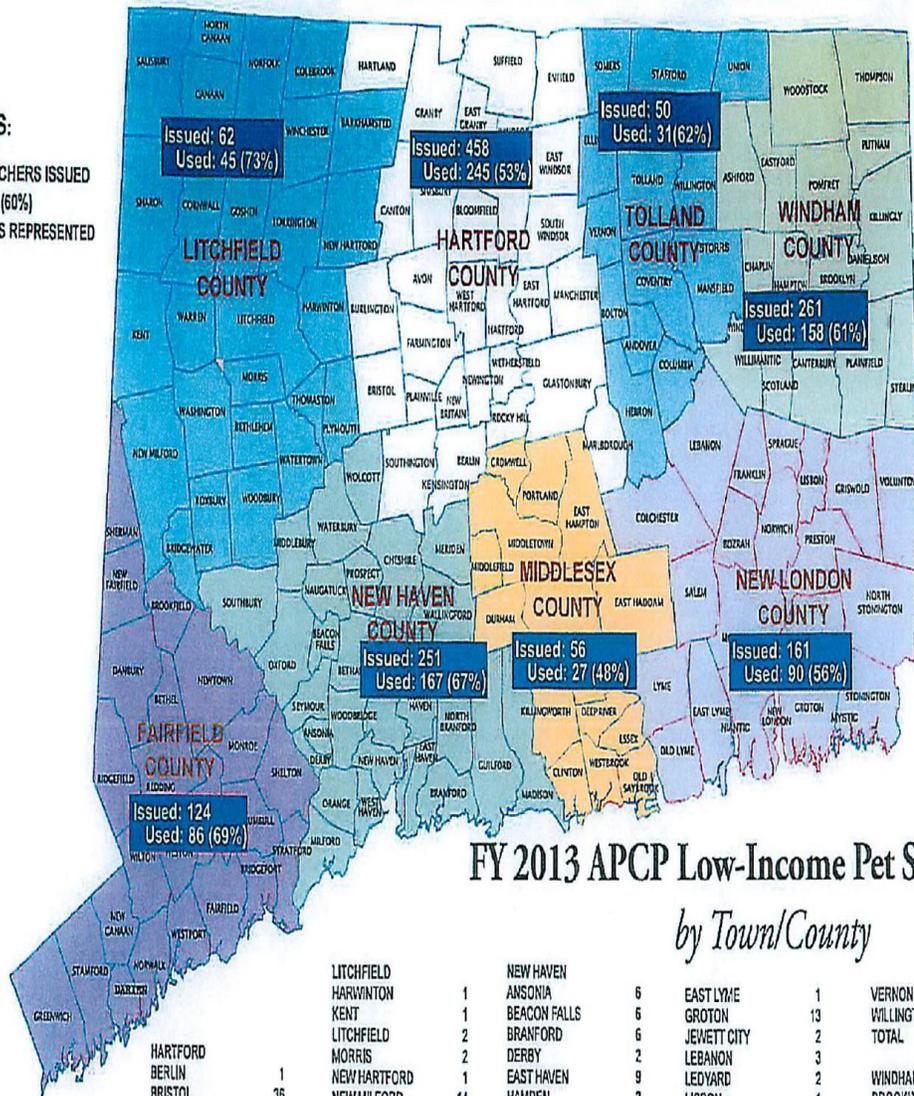
For FY 2013, \$75,000 was set aside for the low-income program. The APCP issued 1,423 vouchers with 849 being used for a 61% overall sterilization compliance rate (see chart below). Vouchers were issued for 864 cats (61%) and 564 dogs (39%). Male dogs totaled 240 and female dogs equaled 324. Male cats totaled 328 and female cats came to 536. The average benefit provided per cat is \$80 and \$130 for dogs. The 2013 FY total came to \$70,066.

The top five dog breeds submitted from low-income applicants were the Mixed Breed 181 - 108 sterilized (60%), Chihuahua 96 - 56 sterilized (58%), Pit Bull 91 – 50 sterilized (55%), Shih Tzu 27 – 17 sterilized (63%) and Poodle 12 - 8 sterilized (67%). The top two cat category totals are as follows: Domestic Shorthairs 739 – 485 sterilized (66%) and Domestic Longhairs 63 - 39 sterilized (62%).



**TOTALS:**

1423 VOUCHERS ISSUED  
848 USED (60%)  
109 TOWNS REPRESENTED



**FY 2013 ACP Low-Income Pet Sterilizations**  
*by Town/County*

FAIRFIELD	
BRIDGEPORT	44
BROOKFIELD	1
DANBURY	7
FAIRFIELD	2
MONROE	1
NORWALK	7
SHELTON	5
STAMFORD	1
STRATFORD	10
TRUMBULL	4
WESTPORT	4
TOTAL	86

HARTFORD	
BERLIN	1
BRISTOL	35
CANTON	1
EAST HARTFORD	18
ENFIELD	1
FARMINGTON	2
GLASTONBURY	1
HARTFORD	68
HARLBOROUGH	1
MANCHESTER	18
NEW BRITAIN	69
NEWINGTON	4
PLAINVILLE	6
PLANTSVILLE	4
SOUTH WINDSOR	4
SOUTHINGTON	3
WEST HARTFORD	3
WETHERSFIELD	3
WINDSOR	2
TOTAL	245

LITCHFIELD	
HARWINTON	1
KENT	1
LITCHFIELD	2
MORRIS	2
NEW HARTFORD	1
NEW MILFORD	14
TERRYVILLE	7
THOMASTON	5
TORRINGTON	6
WATERTOWN	3
WINSTED	2
WOODBURY	1
TOTAL	45
MIDDLESEX	
CROMWELL	2
EAST HAMPTON	1
KILLINGWORTH	2
HADDAM	1
MIDDLETOWN	17
OLD SAYBROOK	2
PORTLAND	1
WESTBROOK	1
TOTAL	27

NEW HAVEN	
ANSONIA	6
BEACON FALLS	6
BRANFORD	6
DERBY	2
EAST HAVEN	9
HAMDEN	2
MERIDEN	12
MILFORD	6
NAUGATUCK	19
NEW HAVEN	14
NORTH BRANFORD	1
NORTH HAVEN	1
ORANGE	4
WALLINGFORD	4
WATERBURY	65
WEST HAVEN	7
WOLCOTT	2
WOODBURGE	1
TOTAL	167
NEW LONDON	
BALTIMORE	1
COLCHESTER	3

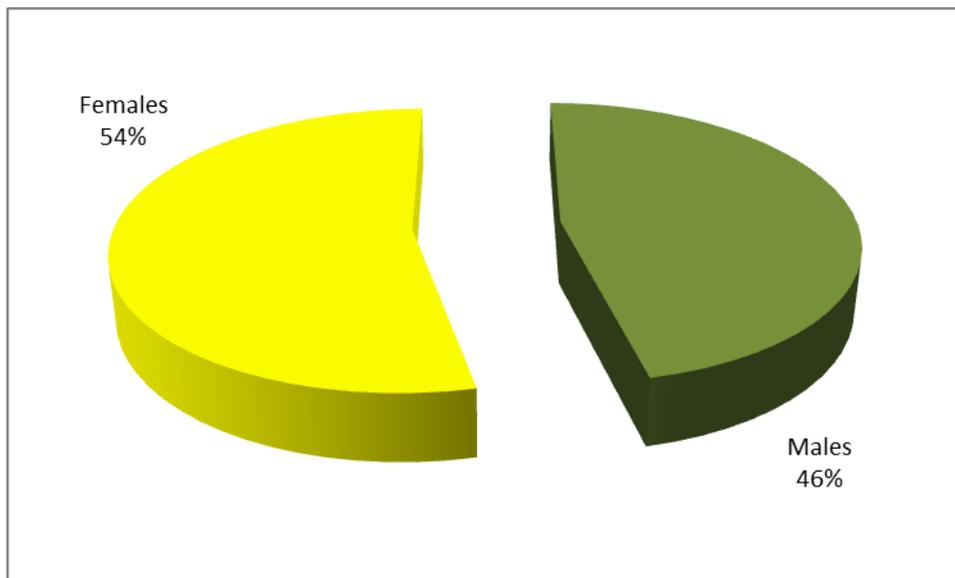
EAST LYME	1
GROTON	13
JEWETT CITY	2
LEBANON	3
LEDYARD	2
LISBON	1
MONTVILLE/UNCASVILLE	8
NEW LONDON	16
NORWICH	28
OAKDALE	1
OAKVILLE	4
PAWCATUCK	2
SALEM	1
WATERFORD	4
TOTAL	90
TOLLAND	
COVENTRY	1
ELLINGTON	8
MANSFIELD	3
ROCKVILLE	3
STAFFORD SPRINGS	6
STORRS	2

VERNON	7
WILLINGTON	1
TOTAL	31
WINDHAM	
BROOKLYN	11
CANTERBURY	6
CENTRAL VILLAGE	1
CHAPLIN	7
DANIELSON	19
DAYVILLE	11
GROSVERNORDALE	7
HAMPTON	1
MOOSUP	8
PLAINFIELD	3
POMFRET CENTER	5
PUTNAM	22
THOMPSON	2
WAREGAN	2
WILLMANTIC	48
WINDHAM	2
WOODSTOCK	3
TOTAL	158
TOTALS	848

## FERAL CAT GRANT PROGRAM

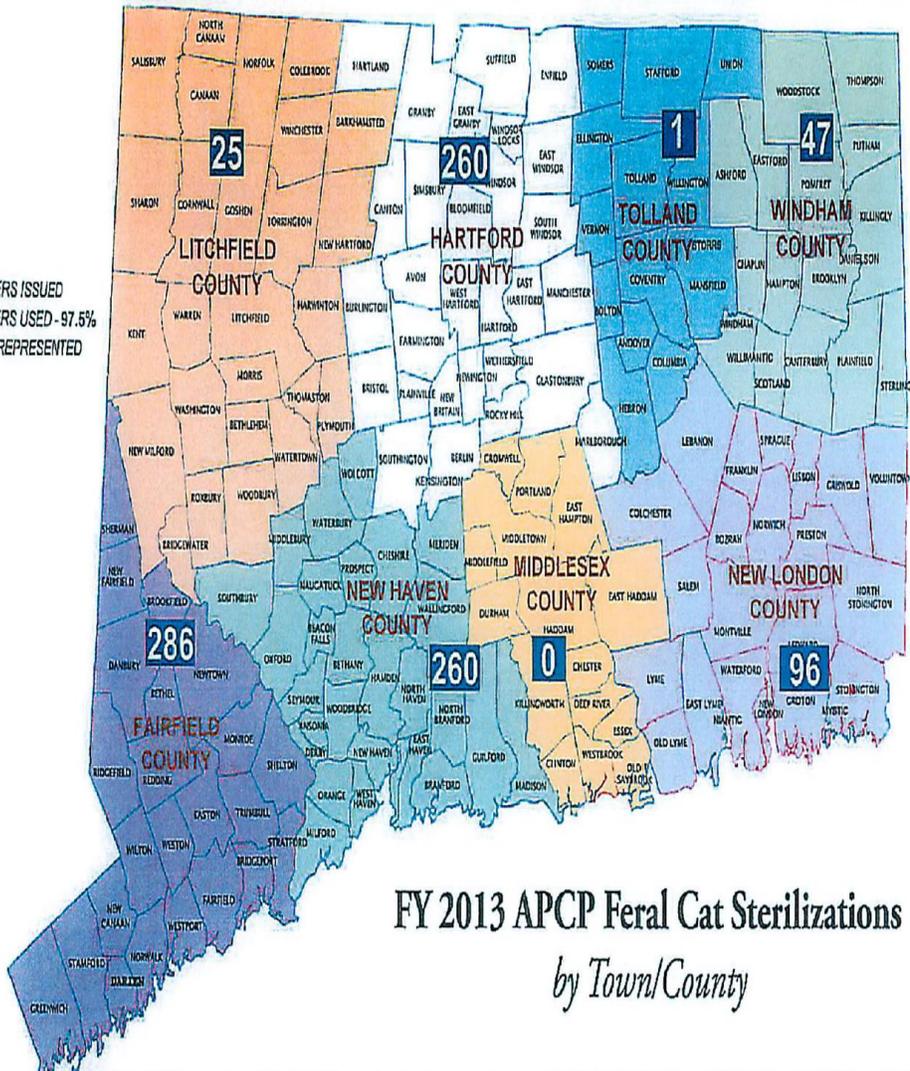
In 2007, Public Act 07-1055 authorized the APCP to set aside up to 10% of APCP income for Connecticut non-profit organizations to provide vaccination and sterilization benefits for feral cats. For FY 2013, the APCP issued 1000 vouchers to fifteen (15) non-profit organizations of which 975 were used for a 98% compliance rate. Every county in the state was represented, reflecting 65 town and cities. Sterilized feral cat totals per county are as follows: Fairfield 286, New Haven 260, Hartford 260, New London 96, Windham 47, Litchfield 25, Tolland 1 and Middlesex 0. A FY 2013 feral cat sterilizations report is listed in this annual report.

The chart below reflects the percentage of male (453/46%) and female (522/54%) cats that were vaccinated and sterilized.



**TOTALS:**

1000 VOUCHERS ISSUED  
 975 VOUCHERS USED - 97.5%  
 64 TOWNS REPRESENTED



**FY 2013 APCP Feral Cat Sterilizations**  
*by Town/County*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY	HARTFORD COUNTY	NEW HAVEN COUNTY	NEW LONDON COUNTY	TOLLAND COUNTY
Bridgeport 150	Berlin 13	Southington 64	East Lyme 4	Hebron 1
Fairfield 15	Bristol 2	Vernon 5	Gales Ferry 2	
Norwalk 17	East Hartford 24	West Hartford 2	Groton 2	
Seymour 1	East Windsor 1	Wethersfield 4	Jewitt City 6	
Stamford 50	Glastonbury 11	Hamden 8	Lebanon 17	
Stratford 21	Hartford 33	Meriden 4	Ledyard 2	
Westport 32	Kensington 1	Middlebury 1	Lisbon 7	
	Manchester 4	Milford 3	Montville/Uncasville 11	
	New Britain 81	Naugatuck 16	New London 16	
	Newington 13	New Haven 77	Niantic 2	
	Plainville 1	North Haven 4	Norwich 21	
	Rocky Hill 1	Oxford 19	Old Lyme 2	
		Prospect 4	Waterford 4	
		Wallingford 5		
		Waterbury 106		
		West Haven 9		

#### **IV. BREED PROFILE:**

Of the 4,939 total pets processed (municipal pets, low-income and feral cats) in 2013, the mix breed once again was the primary dog type with 1,317 adoptions/971 sterilized (74 %). The Pit Bull/Pit Bull mix was second with 903 adoptions/596 sterilized (66%). The top five purebreds are as follows: Chihuahua 135/92 sterilized (68%), Beagle 58/38 sterilized (66%), Labrador Retriever 57/41 sterilized (72%), Yorkshire Terrier 42/34 sterilized (81%) and the German Shepard 40/24 sterilized (60%).

Cat adoptions totaled 1818 with 1307 sterilized (72%). The domestic short hair lead the way with 1,433/1043 sterilized (73%). The domestic medium hair was second with 180/126 sterilized (70%) and the domestic long hair third with 156/109 sterilized (70%). A few pedigree cats such as Himalayans, Manx, Persians and Siamese were also included in the total. Please see Attachment A titled Breed Profile Report for more details about the different breeds handled.

#### **V. PARTICIPATING VETERINARY PRACTICES:**

The Commissioner of Agriculture, pursuant to C.G.S. Sec. 22-380h, certifies Connecticut Veterinary Practices wishing to perform vaccination/sterilization benefits for the state. Practices wishing to participate need to complete program application form APCP-02, SP-26 NB and the federal Request for Taxpayer ID Number form W-9. Once certified, practices will receive the standard voucher amount as previously outlined in this report. Veterinarians may also charge adopters for post-surgical complications and a fee differential, which is the amount between the voucher and the hospital's normal spay/neuter fee. For FY 2013, 236 practices were certified to participate encompassing 527 individual veterinarians.

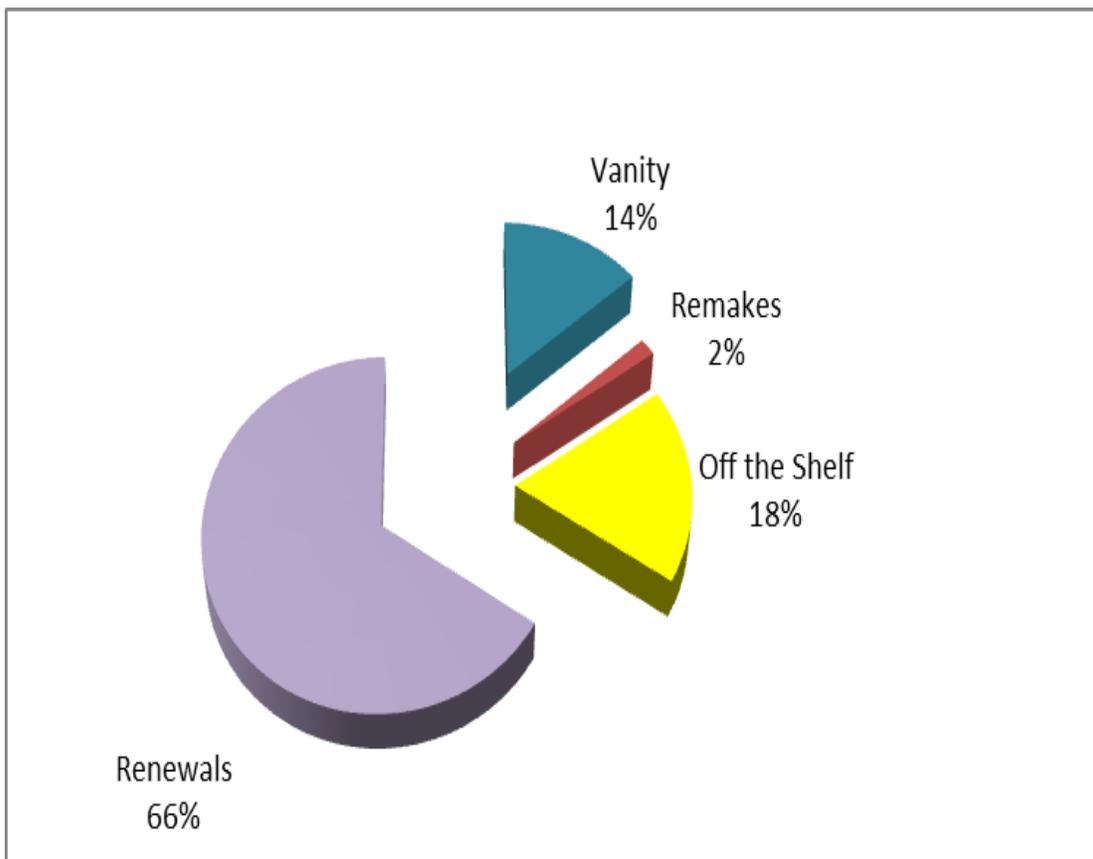
#### **VI. CARING FOR PETS COMMEMORATIVE LICENSE PLATE:**

##### **Plate Categories**

The "caring for pets" commemorative license plate is available through the Department of Motor Vehicles in three different categories. An off-the-shelf plate with random numbers/letters combination is sold for \$50 (APCP receives \$35). Next is a transfer of a current marker plate for \$70 (APCP receives \$55). The third choice is a new vanity plate for \$135 (APCP receives \$55). Along with the regular renewal fees, there is an additional \$15 fee for each renewal of which \$10 is deposited into the program's dedicated account. Plate applications are located at all DMV outlets, veterinary practices, municipal pounds, town halls, pet and grooming shops, boarding kennels, auto dealerships and can be ordered over the phone by calling the DMV at 1-800-842-8222 or the APCP at 1-860-713-2507. Plates can also be ordered on line as well by going to the DMV web site at **DMVCT.ORG**. The web address allows the public to view the dog/cat design and also provides citizens the ability to type in available acronyms for those seeking vanity plate combinations. The plate design was created in 1998 and donated by local Connecticut artists Mark Maglio of Plainville and Kathy Goff of Avon. A mix breed dog was selected for the canine choice because the majority of pound dogs adopted are mix breeds. The cat choice is a domestic shorthair, which makes up the majority of cats seen in the program.

## “CARING FOR PETS” PLATE REPORT

For FY 2013, \$37,195 was deposited into the program’s dedicated account from the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). Of the 361 plates sold, 193 (\$6,755) were the off the shelf type, 18 (\$630) remakes, 150 (\$5,250) vanities and \$24,560 was received from 2,456 biennial renewal fees. More than \$600,000 has been deposited into the APCP account since the unveiling of the plate in 1998. The “caring for pets” plate has maintained its popularity with Connecticut pet lovers and is still second in sales to **only** the Long Island Sound plate.



## **VII. APCP ON THE WEB**

Information about the program, regulations, certification applications for veterinary practices, feral cat grant and low-income applications and even information about ordering a new “caring for pets” commemorative license plate can all be located by going to:

[ct.gov/doag/apcp](http://ct.gov/doag/apcp)

The public can also submit questions to the APCP 24/7 by going to the program’s generic e-mail address [agr.apcp@ct.gov](mailto:agr.apcp@ct.gov). Staff will review the content of questions and respond within one business day.

## **VIII. STANDARD DOG LICENSE APPLICATION**

C.G.S Sec. 22-380g (a) (3) provided statutory language for the creation of a standard dog license application to be distributed to veterinarians, pet shops, grooming facilities, municipal pounds, and dog training facilities who voluntarily agree to make such forms available for the convenience of dog owners. This initiative was launched in May 2007 and more than 500,000 applications were printed and distributed statewide over the first few years. All dogs over six months of age must be licensed and require a current rabies vaccination prior to licensing. Current fees are \$19.00 for any unsterilized dog and \$8.00 for those that are altered. The main source of APCP income is from a surcharge on all dog licenses. Approximately 65% of the program’s income comes from the sale of dog licenses. The more tags sold means more pets will be eligible for vaccination & sterilization benefits.

## **IX. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

During the Animal Population Control Program’s nineteen years of operation, there has been a continual decline in the number of dogs and cats requiring impoundment at municipal impound facilities. Presently, up to 10% of APCP income is set aside for feral cats and up to 10% for the low-income program, which will be raised to 20% for FY 2014. It is recommended that a legislative revision be made to C.G.S. §22-380g (c) that would increase the percentage of APCP income to 30% that the Commissioner may use, within available funding, for the low-income portion of the program. The payment structure to participating veterinarians for pre-surgical immunizations and pet sterilizations has remained the same since it was established in 2001. We recommend an overall review and possible increase in the fees paid to veterinarians for surgical sterilization procedures and for vaccines administered. This review should also include consideration of whether any pre-surgical laboratory diagnostic tests, such as that for heartworm disease, are now required to meet current veterinary practice standards and, if so, should the costs of such tests be included in the payment structure to participating veterinarians. In many instances, the fees charged by veterinary practices exceed the voucher amounts for reimbursement. Although not documented, anecdotal evidence indicates that this difference, which must be paid by the owner, can serve as a deterrent to redemption of the vouchers, especially in the case of the low income program. As a result, animals otherwise eligible for sterilization and immunizations are left without those benefits. The above recommendations are based on what the Department views as the changing needs of the state’s pet population and the restructuring of the APCP to improve the delivery of its services and benefits.

# **ATTACHMENT A:**

## **2013 BREED PROFILE REPORT**

## Animal Population Control Program Breed Profile

7/1/2012 to 6/30/2013

<b>Pet Breed</b>	<b>Pet Sex:</b>	<b>Total Animals</b>	<b>Total Sterilized</b>	<b>% Sterilized</b>
Akita	M	1	1	100%
Akita	F	2	1	50%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>67%</b>
American Eskimo	M	2	1	50%
American Eskimo	F	3	2	67%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60%</b>
American Staffordshire Terrier	M	14	11	79%
American Staffordshire Terrier	F	13	10	77%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>78%</b>
Australian Cattle Dog	F	1	1	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Australian Shepherd	F	1	1	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Basset Hound	M	2	2	100%
Basset Hound	F	3	2	67%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80%</b>
Beagle	M	25	19	76%
Beagle	F	33	19	58%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>66%</b>
Bichon Frise	M	7	7	100%
Bichon Frise	F	2	2	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100%</b>
Border Collie	M	1	1	100%
Border Collie	F	1	1	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>
Border Terrier	M	2	2	100%
Border Terrier	F	3	2	67%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80%</b>
Boston Terrier	M	9	6	67%
Boston Terrier	F	14	11	79%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>74%</b>
Boxer	M	13	13	100%
Boxer	F	10	9	90%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>96%</b>
Brittany	F	1	1	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bull Terrier	M	1	1	100%
Bull Terrier	F	1	0	0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50%</b>
Bulldog	M	19	11	58%
Bulldog	F	12	8	67%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>61%</b>
Cairn Terrier	M	4	4	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Animal Population Control Program Breed Profile

7/1/2012 to 6/30/2013

<b>Pet Breed</b>	<b>Pet Sex:</b>	<b>Total Animals</b>	<b>Total Sterilized</b>	<b>% Sterilized</b>
Cane Corso	M	1	0	0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	F	2	1	50%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50%</b>
Chihuahua	M	79	59	75%
Chihuahua	F	56	33	59%
<b>Total</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>68%</b>
Chinese Crested	F	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Chow Chow	F	4	4	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>
Cocker Spaniel	M	13	11	85%
Cocker Spaniel	F	9	5	56%
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>73%</b>
Collie	F	2	0	0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Dachshund	M	9	7	78%
Dachshund	F	5	4	80%
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>79%</b>
Dalmatian	F	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Doberman Pinscher	M	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Domestic Longhair	M	71	50	70%
Domestic Longhair	F	85	59	69%
<b>Total</b>		<b>156</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>70%</b>
Domestic Medium Hair	M	85	60	71%
Domestic Medium Hair	F	95	66	69%
<b>Total</b>		<b>180</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>70%</b>
Domestic Shorthair	M	622	451	73%
Domestic Shorthair	F	811	592	73%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1433</b>	<b>1043</b>	<b>73%</b>
English Toy Spaniel	M	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Fox Terrier (Smooth)	M	4	4	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>
Fox Terrier (Wire)	M	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
French Bulldog	M	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
German Shepherd	M	17	11	65%
German Shepherd	F	23	13	57%
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>60%</b>

## Animal Population Control Program Breed Profile

7/1/2012 to 6/30/2013

Pet Breed	Pet Sex:	Total Animals	Total Sterilized	% Sterilized
Great Dane	F	3	3	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>
Great Pyrenees	F	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Greyhound	F	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Havanese	F	1	0	0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Italian Greyhound	M	1	0	0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Jack Russell Terrier	M	14	12	86%
Jack Russell Terrier	F	9	4	44%
<b>Total</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>70%</b>
Lhasa Apso	M	13	10	77%
Lhasa Apso	F	4	3	75%
<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>76%</b>
Maine Coon	M	7	7	100%
Maine Coon	F	2	2	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100%</b>
Maltese	M	7	4	57%
Maltese	F	9	6	67%
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63%</b>
Manchester Terrier	F	2	2	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>
Mastiff	M	6	6	100%
Mastiff	F	2	2	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>
Miniature Pinscher	M	9	7	78%
Miniature Pinscher	F	17	14	82%
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>81%</b>
Mixed	M	695	534	77%
Mixed	F	621	437	70%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1316</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>74%</b>
Newfoundland	F	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Norfolk Terrier	M	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Norwich Terrier	M	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Old English Sheepdog	M	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Papillon	M	2	2	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Animal Population Control Program Breed Profile

7/1/2012 to 6/30/2013

Pet Breed	Pet Sex:	Total Animals	Total Sterilized	% Sterilized
Pekingese	M	7	6	86%
Pekingese	F	2	1	50%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>78%</b>
Persian	M	1	1	100%
Persian	F	4	4	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100%</b>
Pit Bull	M	210	139	66%
Pit Bull	F	213	135	63%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>65%</b>
Pit Bull Mix	M	230	162	70%
Pit Bull Mix	F	250	160	64%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>67%</b>
Pointer	M	1	1	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Pomeranian	M	13	8	62%
Pomeranian	F	4	3	75%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65%</b>
Poodle	M	14	13	93%
Poodle	F	10	8	80%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>88%</b>
Pug	M	16	9	56%
Pug	F	10	5	50%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>54%</b>
Retriever (Golden)	M	7	5	71%
Retriever (Golden)	F	2	2	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>78%</b>
Retriever (Labrador)	M	32	24	75%
Retriever (Labrador)	F	25	17	68%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>72%</b>
Rhodesian Ridgeback	F	1	1	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Rottie X	M	3	2	67%
Rottie X	F	5	1	20%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38%</b>
Rottweiler	M	10	7	70%
Rottweiler	F	11	5	45%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>57%</b>
Russian Blue	M	2	2	100%
Russian Blue	F	3	1	33%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60%</b>
Saint Bernard	F	2	0	0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Schipperke	M	1	1	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Animal Population Control Program Breed Profile

7/1/2012 to 6/30/2013

Pet Breed	Pet Sex:	Total Animals	Total Sterilized	% Sterilized
Pekingese	M	7	6	86%
Pekingese	F	2	1	50%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>78%</b>
Persian	M	1	1	100%
Persian	F	4	4	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100%</b>
Pit Bull	M	210	139	66%
Pit Bull	F	213	135	63%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>65%</b>
Pit Bull Mix	M	230	162	70%
Pit Bull Mix	F	250	160	64%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>67%</b>
Pointer	M	1	1	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Pomeranian	M	13	8	62%
Pomeranian	F	4	3	75%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65%</b>
Poodle	M	14	13	93%
Poodle	F	10	8	80%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>88%</b>
Pug	M	16	9	56%
Pug	F	10	5	50%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>54%</b>
Retriever (Golden)	M	7	5	71%
Retriever (Golden)	F	2	2	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>78%</b>
Retriever (Labrador)	M	32	24	75%
Retriever (Labrador)	F	25	17	68%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>72%</b>
Rhodesian Ridgeback	F	1	1	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Rottie X	M	3	2	67%
Rottie X	F	5	1	20%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38%</b>
Rottweiler	M	10	7	70%
Rottweiler	F	11	5	45%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>57%</b>
Russian Blue	M	2	2	100%
Russian Blue	F	3	1	33%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60%</b>
Saint Bernard	F	2	0	0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Schipperke	M	1	1	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Animal Population Control Program Breed Profile

7/1/2012 to 6/30/2013

<b>Pet Breed</b>	<b>Pet Sex:</b>	<b>Total Animals</b>	<b>Total Sterilized</b>	<b>% Sterilized</b>
Schnauzer	M	2	1	50%
Schnauzer	F	4	2	50%
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50%</b>
Scottish Terrier	M	3	3	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>
Setter (English)	M	2	2	100%
Setter (English)	F	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>
Shar Pei	M	2	2	100%
Shar Pei	F	4	2	50%
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>67%</b>
Shih Tzu	M	23	17	74%
Shih Tzu	F	14	6	43%
<b>Total</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>62%</b>
Siamese	M	7	5	71%
Siamese	F	9	8	89%
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>81%</b>
Siberian Husky	M	16	13	81%
Siberian Husky	F	13	6	46%
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>66%</b>
Silky Terrier	M	2	1	50%
Silky Terrier	F	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>67%</b>
Staffordshire Bull Terrier	M	11	8	73%
Staffordshire Bull Terrier	F	6	5	83%
<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>76%</b>
Vizsla	F	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Weimaraner	M	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Welsh Corgi (Cardigan)	M	5	4	80%
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80%</b>
West Highland White Terrier	F	2	2	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>
Whippet	M	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
Yorkshire Terrier	M	30	26	87%
Yorkshire Terrier	F	12	8	67%
<b>Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>81%</b>
<b>Grand Totals</b>		<b>4,890</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>71%</b>

# **ATTACHMENT B:**

## **CHAPTER 436A**

### **SPAYING AND NEUTERING**

**Sec.22-380e – Sec. 22-380m**

Connecticut General Statutes  
Chapter 436a  
Animal Population Control Program

**Sec. 22-380e. Definitions.** As used in sections 22-380e to 22-380m, inclusive:

- (1) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Agriculture;
- (2) "Program" means the animal population control program;
- (3) "Account" means the animal population control account;
- (4) "Participating veterinarian" means any veterinarian who has been certified to participate in the program by the commissioner;
- (5) "Pound" means any state or municipal facility where impounded, quarantined or stray dogs and cats are kept or any veterinary hospital or commercial kennel where such dogs or cats are kept by order of a municipality;
- (6) "Eligible owner" means a person who has purchased or adopted a dog or cat from a pound and who is a resident of this state;
- (7) "Medically unfit" means (A) unsuitable for a surgical procedure due to any medical condition that may place a dog or cat at life-threatening risk if a surgical procedure is performed on such animal, as determined by a participating veterinarian, or (B) unsuitable for sterilization due to insufficiency in age, as determined by a participating veterinarian, of a dog or cat under the age of six months;
- (8) "Neuter" means the surgical procedure of castration on a male dog or cat;
- (9) "Spay" means the surgical procedure of ovariectomy on a female dog or cat;
- (10) "Voucher" means a nontransferable document provided by the commissioner and issued by a pound to an eligible owner authorizing payment of a predetermined amount from the animal population control account to a participating veterinarian;
- (11) "Feral cat" means a cat of the species *Felis catus* that is unowned, that exists in a wild or untamed state or has returned to an untamed state from domestication and whose behavior is suggestive of a wild animal; and
- (12) "Low-income person" means a recipient of or a person eligible for one of the following public assistance programs:
  - (A) The supplemental nutrition assistance program authorized by Title XIII of the federal Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, 7 USC 2011 et seq.;
  - (B) The federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act authorized by 42 USC 601 et seq.;
  - (C) The Medicaid program authorized by Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act;
  - (D) The HUSKY Plan Part A;
  - (E) The state-administered general assistance program;
  - (F) The state supplement program; or
  - (G) Any other public assistance program that the commissioner determines to qualify a person as a low-income person.

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**Sec. 22-380f. Payment for adoption of unspayed or unneutered dog or cat. Connecticut Humane Society exemption. Report. Termination of exemption.**

(a) No pound shall sell or give away any unspayed or unneutered dog or cat to any person unless such pound receives forty-five dollars from the person buying or adopting such dog or cat. Funds received pursuant to this section shall be paid quarterly by the municipality into the animal population control account established under section 22-380g. At the time of receipt of such payment, the pound shall complete a voucher, for the purpose of benefits, as provided in section 22-380i, for the sterilization and vaccination of such dog or cat and (1) provide the voucher to the person buying or adopting such dog or cat, or (2) retain such voucher and submit it to a participating veterinarian for such sterilization and vaccination before releasing the dog or cat to the person buying or adopting the dog or cat. Any such voucher shall be on a form provided by the commissioner and signed (A) by the eligible owner if the voucher is provided to the person buying or adopting the dog or cat, or (B) by a representative of the pound if the pound retains the voucher. Such voucher shall become void after sixty days from the date of purchase or adoption unless a participating veterinarian certifies that the dog or cat is medically unfit for surgery. Such certification shall be on a form provided by the commissioner and specify a date by which such dog or cat may be fit for sterilization. If the surgery is performed more than thirty days after such specified date, the voucher shall become void. In the case of a dog or cat that has been previously sterilized or is permanently medically unfit for sterilization, as determined by a participating veterinarian, the voucher shall be void and the eligible owner may apply to the commissioner for a refund in the amount of forty-five dollars. If a dog or cat has pyometra and is not purchased or adopted from a pound, a representative of the pound may complete a voucher, for the purpose of benefits, as provided in section 22-380i, and submit such voucher to a participating veterinarian for the sterilization and vaccination of such dog or cat.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, no pound shall receive forty-five dollars from the Connecticut Humane Society for any unsterilized cat or dog that is given by such pound to the Connecticut Humane Society, provided such cat or dog is sterilized prior to the adoption of such animal from the Connecticut Humane Society. Such sterilization shall not be required if a licensed veterinarian certifies, in writing, that the animal is medically unfit for sterilization surgery.

(c) The Connecticut Humane Society shall submit a biannual report to the Commissioner of Agriculture that shall include, but not be limited to, the municipal facility from which any animal described in subsection (b) of this section was taken, the impound number of such animal, the species and gender of such animal, the date that the Connecticut Humane Society received the animal and the date of sterilization for such animal.

(d) Upon a finding that the Connecticut Humane Society has failed to comply with any provision of subsection (b) or (c) of this section, the Commissioner of Agriculture may terminate the Connecticut Humane Society's exemption from the payment of the forty-five-dollar fee required pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

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**Sec. 22-380g. Animal population control account. Distribution of forms. Programs for vaccination and sterilization of cats and dogs. Funds. Suspension of programs.**

(a) The Commissioner of Agriculture shall (1) establish an animal population control program to provide for spaying and neutering services to eligible owners of dogs and cats, (2) establish an account to be known as the "animal population control account" that may contain any moneys required by law to be deposited in the account and any balance remaining in said account at the end of any fiscal year shall be carried forward in said account for the fiscal year next succeeding, (3) create a standard dog licensing form and distribute said form to veterinarians or the operators of pet shops, pet grooming facilities, municipal pounds or dog training facilities who voluntarily agree to make such forms available for the convenience of dog owners, (4) establish a program to assist registered nonprofit rescue groups with the sterilization and vaccination of feral cats, and (5) establish a program to sterilize and vaccinate dogs and cats owned by a low-income person.

(b) Not more than ten per cent of the funds deposited in the animal population control account in accordance with subsection (f) of section 14-21h, subsection (a) of section 22-338, section 22-380f and section 22-380l shall be used for the sterilization and vaccination of feral cats program in accordance with subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Not more than twenty per cent of the funds deposited in the animal population control account in accordance with subsection (f) of section 14-21h, subsection (a) of section 22-338, section 22-380f and section 22-380l shall be used for the sterilization and vaccination of dogs and cats owned by a low-income person pursuant to the program established under subdivision (5) of subsection (a) of this section.

(d) The commissioner may solicit and accept funds from any public or private source of help to carry out the goals of the programs established under subsection (a) of this section, including, but not limited to, the sterilization of feral cats as provided in section 22-339d. A donor may earmark funds for any or all of such programs.

(e) Any revenue collected pursuant to the provisions of sections 22-380f and 22-380l shall be deposited in the animal population control account. All money in the account shall be used by the commissioner exclusively for (1) the implementation and promotion of the animal population control program, (2) the costs associated with the administration of such program, provided not more than two hundred twenty-five thousand dollars may be expended for administrative costs per year, and (3) reimbursement of persons completing a training program pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of section 22-328, for the costs of such program.

(f) The commissioner may suspend any or all of the programs at any time that the amount of money available in the account is less than three hundred thousand dollars. The commissioner may reinstate any of the suspended programs when such amount exceeds three hundred thousand dollars.

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**Sec. 22-380h. Participating veterinarians. Requirements.**

(a) Any veterinarian licensed pursuant to section 20-199 may file with the commissioner, on forms provided by the commissioner, an application to become a participating veterinarian in the program.

(b) In order to be certified by the commissioner as a participating veterinarian, the veterinarian shall: (1) Perform all spay and neuter surgical procedures in a veterinary hospital facility or mobile clinic equipped for such procedures located in this state that meets the standards set forth in regulations adopted by the commissioner, as provided in section 20-196; (2) make all records pertaining to care provided, work done and fees received for or in connection with the program available for inspection by the commissioner or the commissioner's designee; (3) maintain records in accordance with regulations adopted under section 19a-14; and (4) hold a currently valid license to practice veterinary medicine in this state issued by the Department of Public Health.

(c) Any licensed veterinarian of this state may be certified by the commissioner as a participating veterinarian unless the commissioner disqualifies such veterinarian. The commissioner may disqualify a veterinarian if such veterinarian has been found in violation of any provision of sections 22-380e to 22-380m, inclusive, or any laws relating to the practice of veterinary medicine. Any veterinarian disqualified or otherwise denied participation in the program may appeal, within ten days of receipt of a notice of such disqualification or denial, to the commissioner who shall hold a hearing to consider such appeal, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54.

(d) Complaints received by the commissioner or the commissioner's designee regarding services provided by participating veterinarians shall be referred to the Board of Veterinary Medicine of the Department of Public Health.

**Sec. 22-380i. Payments to participating veterinarians for sterilizations and vaccinations performed.** (a) The program established under section 22-380g shall provide for payment to any participating veterinarian of an amount equivalent to the voucher issued pursuant to section 22-380f for each animal sterilization and vaccinations, coincident with sterilization, performed by such veterinarian upon a dog or cat owned by an eligible owner. For a sterilization procedure, such voucher shall be in the amount of one hundred twenty dollars for a female dog, one hundred dollars for a male dog, seventy dollars for a female cat and fifty dollars for a male cat. In the case of a sterilization fee exceeding the amount of the voucher, the eligible owner shall pay the participating veterinarian the difference between such fee and the amount of the voucher. Such voucher shall be in the amount of twenty dollars, in addition to the amount designated for sterilization, for vaccinations coincident with the sterilization of a dog or cat owned by an eligible owner.

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(b) The program established under section 22-380g shall further provide for a payment to any participating veterinarian for the presurgical immunization of dogs against rabies, distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis and parvovirus, or the presurgical immunization of cats against rabies, feline panleukopenia, calici, pneumonitis and rhinotracheitis, as the case may be, on animals not previously immunized. The payment shall be for no more than ten dollars for each immunization procedure and, in any case, not more than twenty dollars for one animal. Such veterinarian shall be paid by the commissioner upon the submission of a voucher, to be provided by the commissioner and signed by the veterinarian performing such operation and by the owner, stating that the animal has been immunized coincident with a spaying or neutering operation under the program.

(c) The participating veterinarian shall be paid by the commissioner for sterilization and coincident vaccinations of a dog or cat owned by an eligible owner upon submission of the voucher issued pursuant to section 22-380f and signed by such veterinarian.

**Sec. 22-380j. Procedure for abandonment of dogs or cats in program.** In the event that any person who submits any cat or dog for spaying or neutering to a participating veterinarian fails to retrieve such cat or dog within the time recommended by such participating veterinarian, such veterinarian shall transfer custody of such dog or cat to a state animal control officer, regional animal control officer or a municipal animal control officer, as defined in section 22-327. No participating veterinarian who has performed services provided for in sections 22-380e to 22-380m, inclusive, shall be denied payment from the account due to any failure of an owner of a dog or cat to retrieve such dog or cat.

**Sec. 22-380k. Report re operation of program.** Not later than one year following the inception of the animal population control program, established pursuant to sections 22-380e to 22-380m, inclusive, and annually thereafter, the commissioner shall submit a report to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the environment setting forth a complete operating and financial statement regarding the operation of said program. The commissioner shall include in the report an evaluation of the effectiveness of said program and any recommendations for statutory or regulatory changes he deems appropriate.

**Sec. 22-380l. Surcharge on licensure of unspayed or unneutered dogs.** For each license issued pursuant to section 22-338 for an unspayed or unneutered dog, the town clerk shall collect a surcharge of six dollars which shall be deposited by such clerk into the animal population control account established pursuant to section 22-380g.

**Sec. 22-380m. Regulations.** The commissioner may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to implement the provisions of sections 22-380e to 22-380m, inclusive.