

ANIMAL CONTROL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SCHEDULED MEETING - SEPTEMBER 15, 2015

The Animal Control Advisory Committee met on Tuesday September 15, 2015 at 6:00 PM at the Burke County Library. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Bill Tinley. Also in attendance were: Jones "Scrap" Gresham, Larry Lewis, Monika Mobley, Stephen Murray, Kelly Jenkins, Sarah Ford, Jesse Stone, and Carol Jones. Minutes and the Guidelines document from the August 25, 2015 meeting were approved.

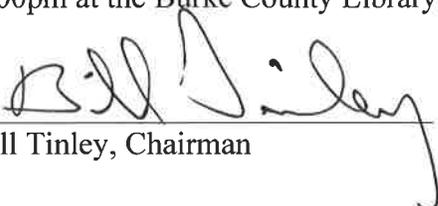
Mr. Tinley stated that the charge of this committee is to gather facts relevant to Animal Control. He then read a list of suggested topics of research (attached to these minutes). Scrap Gresham stated that there is knowledge from rescue organizations that we need to take into account. Jesse Stone asked that Burke County staff, neighboring county shelter officials, rescue leaders, and Department of Agriculture officials be invited to speak to the committee at future meetings. Bill Tinley clarified that recommendations of this committee are likely to apply to the budget in a future fiscal year.

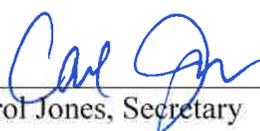
Several other handouts were provided but not discussed in detail: (1) rough estimates of the homeless animal population based on human population; (2) a list of nearby shelters and animal welfare organizations; (3) a background paper on sheltering and population control; and (4) a background document prepared by Jesse Stone outlining historical efforts, obstacles, and preliminary ideas.

Returning to the list of Research Topics, Kelly Jenkins and Sarah Ford volunteered to look at Topics 1, 2, and 4: Scope, Areas of concentration, and Estimate of the overpopulation. Monika Mobley volunteered to look at Topic 8, Rescue and foster networks outside Burke County. Jesse Stone volunteered to look at Topic 5, Animal control in surrounding counties. Kelly Jenkins distributed full copies of Georgia statutes related to animal control and animal cruelty. Jesse Stone asked whether the County has a designated officer for dangerous animals; Larry Lewis replied that the County does not but that the City of Waynesboro does.

Scrap Gresham read a statement of his findings from recent discussions with rescue groups and other citizens (attached). His conclusions are that much can be done within current fiscal constraints, with volunteer labor or community service labor; that people who dump or abuse animals must be prosecuted or otherwise held accountable, and that the rescue groups ideal outcome would be that the County create a shelter facility in which to house rescued animals temporarily, until they can be adopted or transported to shelters in other regions.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:43 PM. The next meeting is scheduled for October 20, 2015, at 6:00pm at the Burke County Library.

  
Bill Tinley, Chairman

  
Carol Jones, Secretary

Animal Control Advisory Committee Suggested Topics Of Research  
And Information Compilation.

1. The scope of the problem in Burke County.
2. Areas of concentration of the problem.
3. Talking animal control (dogs and cats or all animals).
4. Best estimate of the potential overpopulation question.
5. What surrounding counties are doing about animal control.  
(How this affects us.)
6. Rescue, Foster and other animal friendly groups—  
How many? How organized? How funded?
7. Coordinating all animal friendly efforts to maximize effect and minimize service duplication.
8. Rescue and Foster networks outside Burke County to potentially collaborate with in seeking solutions to our pet overpopulation problem.
9. Grant writing and fund-raising coordination among the groups.
10. Laws and regulations relevant to animal control operations and facilities.
11. Facility needs—size, design, location, equipment, staffing, etc.

OTHER TOPICS:

Priority of importance.

# County Population

City:	Population:
Total County	23,316
Waynesboro	5,766
Sardis	999
Girard	156
Keysville	332
Vidette	112
Midville	269
Total Unincorporated area	15,682

<http://2010.census.gov/2010census.data>

# Statistics

	Pop.	Number of owned animals*	Number of homeless animals**
Burke County	23,316	5,894 dogs /6,650 cats	1,632
Unincorporated	15,682	3,964 dogs/4,473 cats	1,098
Waynesboro	5,766	1,458 dogs/1,644 cats	404
Sardis	999	253 dogs/285 cats	70
Girard	156	39 dogs/44 cats	11
Keysville	332	84 dogs/95 cats	23
Vidette	112	28 dogs/32 cats	8
Midville	269	68 dogs/77 cats	19

\* American Veterinary Medical Association formula

\*\* National Animal Control Association formula  
(regional factors are not included in formula)

## SHELTERS AND RESCUE GROUPS IN AND AROUND BURKE COUNTY

### BURKE COUNTY

City of Waynesboro

Girard Lifesaver Rescue Inc.

Old Fella Burke County Animal Rescue Inc.

### EMMANUEL COUNTY

Betty Gambrell Animal Shelter

City of Twin City

### JEFFERSON COUNTY

City of Wadley

City of Wrens

Ogeechee Veterinary Assoc. P.C.

### RICHMOND COUNTY

Augusta Animal Rescue Friends Inc.

Augusta Animal Services

Augusta Humane Society Inc.

CSRA Humane Society Inc.

Save The Animals Rescue Society Inc.

### SCREVEN COUNTY

Friends of Screven County Animals (FOSCA)

Screven County Animal Shelter

TITLE 4. ANIMALS  
CHAPTER 8. DOGS  
ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

O.C.G.A. § 4-8-5 (2007)

§ 4-8-5. Cruelty to dogs; authorized killing of dogs

(a) No person shall perform a cruel act on any dog; nor shall any person harm, maim, or kill any dog, or attempt to do so, except that a person may:

(1) Defend his person or property, or the person or property of another, from injury or damage being caused by a dog; or

(2) Kill any dog causing injury or damage to any livestock or poultry.

(b) The method used for killing the dog shall be designed to be as humane as is possible under the circumstances. A person who humanely kills a dog under the circumstances indicated in subsection (a) of this Code section shall incur no liability for such death.

(c) This Code section shall not be construed to limit in any way the authority or duty of any law enforcement officer, dog or rabies control officer, humane society, or veterinarian.

**HISTORY:** Ga. L. 1969, p. 831, § 5.

TITLE 4. ANIMALS  
CHAPTER 11. ANIMAL PROTECTION  
ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

O.C.G.A. § 4-11-15.1 (2007)

§ 4-11-15.1. Abandonment of domesticated animal

Notwithstanding the provisions of Code Section 4-11-13, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly and intentionally to abandon any domesticated animal upon any public or private property or public right of way. This Code section shall not be construed as amending or otherwise affecting the provisions of Chapter 3 of this title, relating to livestock running at large or straying.

**HISTORY:** Code 1981, § 4-11-15.1, enacted by Ga. L. 2000, p. 754, § 8.

TITLE 31. HEALTH  
CHAPTER 19. CONTROL OF RABIES

O.C.G.A. § 31-19-5 (2006)

§ 31-19-5. Inoculation of canines and felines against rabies

The county boards of health are empowered and required to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations requiring canines and felines to be inoculated against rabies and to prescribe the intervals and means of inoculation, the fees to be paid in county sponsored clinics, that procedures be in compliance with the recommendations of the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians for identifying inoculated canines and felines, and all other procedures applicable thereto. As used in this chapter, the term "inoculation against rabies" means the administering by a licensed veterinarian of antirabies vaccine approved by the department.

# Sheltering Is Pointless ... Until the Need Is Reduced

*From Animal People, November 2003*

"We live in a deeply depressed, impoverished, remote and backward corner of the far side of hell," someone laments to us almost every day. "We have never had low-cost or free pet sterilization and vaccination, let alone a neuter/return program for feral cats and street dogs. People poison or shoot dogs and cats with impunity. The dogcatcher sells dog meat, dog leather, cat pelts, and live animals for use in laboratories. Millions of animals are in urgent need. Please help us fund a shelter to house 100 of them."

Such pleas are heartrending, but under such circumstances, either operating or funding a shelter is pointless, mindless, and likely to only rearrange the misery in that particular part of hell's overcrowded and starving half acre. No humane society anywhere should even think about starting a shelter until and unless it receives a gift or bequest of the land and money needed to build and run the shelter without diverting resources from sterilization, vaccination, and public education.

Later, if sterilization, vaccination, and public education are successful, starting the right kinds of shelter at the right times might represent worthwhile expansions of the mission. But until the numbers of homeless dogs and cats are markedly reduced, and until the public shows increased sympathy and tolerance toward them, putting funds into shelter work makes less sense than using money as cat litter.

Fortunately, putting sterilization, vaccination, and public education first is the least costly way to get started. Public education can begin with as little as one volunteer sharing knowledge by word-of-mouth. Providing low-cost or free sterilization and vaccination requires paying veterinarians, which necessitates fundraising, but does not require building or buying a clinic, of either the fixed-site or mobile variety, until the funds become available.

Other than hiring vets, the most useful investment a sterilization and vaccination program can make will usually be in providing transportation to relay animals to and from the veterinarians, on behalf of elderly, disabled, and poor people who have no transportation of their own. If volunteers with vehicles are not available, vans can be rented as needed.

Street dog catching and feral cat trapping for sterilization and vaccination can likewise be done by volunteers, if necessary.

This work must come before sheltering, because whether or not petkeepers can afford sterilization and vaccination, or are responsible enough to do it, it still needs to be done. Ignoring that need is like ignoring that a neighbor's house is on fire just because you happen to know that he smokes in bed. Ideally the neighbor can be educated into more responsible behavior, but either way the fire must be extinguished.

If sterilization and vaccination is properly promoted, and humane education is successful, a community will never need conventional animal control shelters.

The most successful approach to preventing dog and cat overpopulation in impoverished and remote areas that *Animal People* has ever seen is the “No-kill, no-shelter” concept pioneered in Costa Rica by Alex Valverde, DVM, Gerardo Vicente, DVM, and Christine Crawford, founder of the McKee Project. We think enough of it that we recently sponsored Dr. Vicente to address the Asia for Animals conference in Hong Kong and then do a speaking tour of India.

Vicente, like Valverde, is a past president of the Costa Rican Veterinary Licensing Board. His background is in public health. From that background and perspective, Vicente emphasizes that without community support, nothing can be accomplished. The public must understand a successful anti-pet overpopulation project, and must feel inspired to cooperate with it. This excludes the blame-the-public attitudes and rhetoric that persist among too many animal rescuers, especially those who maintain shelters as a perceived bastion against a cruel and uncaring world that they seldom actually try to engage.

Vicente proudly points out that Costa Rica has no animal control shelters, has closed those it once had, and does not want or need any more. As Vicente explains, shelters of any kind take a lot of money to build and run. Even the U.S., spending \$2 billion a year on animal sheltering, between public and nonprofit investment, does not yet have complete shelter coverage of every community.

Indeed, after more than 125 years of shelter-building, half of the rural counties in the U.S. still have no shelter, public or private – and shelter-building has meanwhile proved futile, because enough shelter space can never be built to contain every dog and cat without a home so long as dogs and cats breed freely or are intentionally bred.

Nor is it possible to lastingly reduce dog and cat numbers by killing the surplus. The U.S. amply demonstrated that fallacy during the 20th century, catching and killing more dogs and cats in shelters than the probable sum of all the dogs and cats who were eaten in the whole of Asia. Only in the past 12 years has U.S. shelter killing fallen below that appalling volume.

No matter how many dogs and cats are killed, the fertile remainder can always breed rapidly up to the carrying capacity of the habitat, somewhere between becoming a public nuisance and suffering actual starvation.

Poor areas, rural areas, and developing nations, Vicente emphasizes, cannot afford to repeat the mistakes of the rich. Animal shelters will always become death camps and slaughterhouses, Vicente points out, if dog and cat reproduction is not controlled before the shelters are built.

If the population is controlled, which must always be the first priority, the relatively few animals who require special care could be housed as efficiently in all but the biggest cities by shelterless nonprofit humane societies, using foster homes or boarding facilities.

This is especially true of remote and rural areas, where the distance to be traveled to a centrally located shelter tends to become an incentive to dumping animals instead.

Rather than spending money to run a shelter in any community which lacks the concentrations of donors and adoptors to make sheltering economically viable, animal rescuers need to set up networks which enable the nearest rescuer to collect any animal who is being surrendered, or may be redeemed and rehomed with reasonable effort after pickup by government animal control, and then deliver the animal to the most appropriate foster home.

The coordinating office needs no more than a desk, a telephone, Internet service, the know-how to ensure that participating foster homes furnish quality care, and the fundraising capacity to help the fostering volunteers cover their costs, including the costs of immediately sterilizing and vaccinating all incoming animals.

Adoptions can be arranged in at least four ways without any need to have a shelter:

- By using the adoption programs of pet supply superstores such as PETsMART, and Petco, wherever they exist.
- By arranging frequent adoption events at other heavily frequented public places.
- By using a web site with photos to help advertise the availability of the animals.
- By partnering with a high-volume adoption center in a big city which can place puppies, kittens, and otherwise easily adopted animals.

These days many U.S., Canadian, and western European big-city shelters have a shortage of highly adoptable animals, though still no scarcity of hard cases. Remote and rural animal rescuers, however, along with those in other parts of the world, are still receiving huge numbers of puppies, kittens, and small dogs. Transferring these animals to adoption centers, in exchange for sterilization funding, helps everyone, and enables the adoption centers to compete successfully for "market share" against pet shops and puppy mills that sell unsterilized, unvaccinated animals.

### **When and How to Build a Shelter**

After successful sterilization, vaccination, and humane education programs are underway, expanding into sheltering should begin with establishing an adoption center. An adoption center is a shelter of sorts, but the most successful are more like fashionable boutiques than shelters in the conventional sense, displaying relatively small numbers of adoptable dogs and cats in a convenient location, where it is easy for them to attract notice, be happy, healthy, and comfortable, and – while awaiting adoption – get whatever training they may need to succeed in a home.

The adoption center should not be used for long-term care, nor for large numbers of animals, since offering too many animals tends to leave prospective adopters unable to choose. If animals cannot be placed quickly, they do not belong in an adoption center.

The idea behind an adoption center is to help reduce the numbers of animals in custody, and help fill vacant niches in homes with sterilized, vaccinated animals. Animals who are not promptly adopted should be rotated off exhibit and back to foster care to de-stress.

A successful adoption program – or shelter program of any kind – cannot operate from dreary rows of parasite-infested stinking-out-loud steel-and-cement cages beside the town dump. Placing animals in good homes requires treating them as if they have value. Treat animals as if they have value, and people will want them – and the way a humane organization treats animals will be perceived, by default, as the community standard of pet care.

Bear in mind that dogs and cats do not go kennel-crazy from being in a shelter too long. Rather, they go kennel-crazy because mad scientists whose sole object was to drive dogs and cats insane probably could not devise an instrument to do it more effectively than the typical traditional shelter. The standard cement-floored, cement-and-chain-link walled, tin-roofed dog run is an atrocity, whose basic design came from the spare horse stalls in which hunting packs were kept during the Middle Ages.

Dogs need compatible companions, they need room to run, they need security from being stared at strange dogs, they need outdoor air and light, and many have a reflexive urge to dig, especially when stressed. Give a dog what a dog needs, and it is very easy to keep dogs happy and healthy. Deprive a dog of any of these things, and you will soon have sick and despairing dogs. Teach a community to deprive a dog of these things, and you will have a community full of maladjusted dogs being surrendered to shelters or dumped on the street.

Cats need to be able to climb – and they prefer quiet. There is no animal easier to care for than a cat. Even great apes in zoos often keep pet cats successfully – and so has at least one now deceased grizzly bear.

Unfortunately, great apes and the occasional bear seem to have a better sense of what a cat needs than many shelter directors. Too often *Animal People* visits humane societies full of nervous, panic-stricken, and sneezing, runny-eyed cats, sometimes confined to sterile laboratory-style cells the size of a microwave oven, who have to listen to kennel-crazed dogs barking around the clock.

If the ancient Egyptians were right that human beings will face a cat on Judgment Day, many a shelter director may be passing a very hot eternity.

If dogs and cats are kept in a facility that looks like a jail, smells like a cesspool, and sounds like hell in full cry, dogs and cats for miles around will be treated like doomed souls on a chain-gang, because the condition of the shelter sends the message that the humane community considers this okay. Treat dogs and cats as honored visiting friends, conversely, and the community standards will rise to that standard.

Finally, after a community has effective outreach sterilization, vaccination, and humane education programs, and adoption facilities that place every animal who can be quickly placed, and after the resources become available to do more, it is worthwhile to start a care-for-life sanctuary as a backup to the rest of the system. This is for the relatively few animals who cannot be adopted, when all other components of no-kill animal control are up and running.

People give up pets for many reasons. Whether or not we think the reasons are "valid," giving up pets is a fact of life which must be accommodated.

Many are given up not because they are not loved, but because desperate people feel they have no choice: they have lost their job, lost a home, an animal has bitten or scratched a child, the spouse hates the animal, the landlord is threatening to evict them, or the pet-keeper has died.

If the people feel that a pet is going to either find a home or be well looked after at a sanctuary, they will bring the animal into the adoption-and-care network. The animal will not end up being abandoned in the misguided hope that the animal "will have a better chance" than if brought to a shelter that routinely kills "unadoptables."

Animal control agencies that can respond immediately to nuisance animal complaints and act as a dog-and-cat lost-and-found are nice to have. So are full-service humane societies that can provide emergency veterinary care, do humane education, do animal rescue, and investigate cruelty complaints, all under one roof.

They are not, however, what it takes to end dog and cat overpopulation.

*Animal People, founded in 1992, is the leading independent newspaper providing original investigative coverage of animal protection worldwide. Their readership of 30,000-plus includes the decision makers at more than 9,500 animal protection organizations. They have no alignment or affiliation with any other entity.*

For more information:

Merritt Clifton  
Editor, Animal People  
P.O. Box 960  
Clinton, WA 98236

Phone: (360) 579-2505  
Fax: (360) 579-2575  
E-mail: [anmlpepl@whidbey.com](mailto:anmlpepl@whidbey.com)  
Website: [www.animalpeopleneews.org](http://www.animalpeopleneews.org)

## Initial Observations about Animal Control in Burke County

### HISTORY

Burke County has never had a formal animal control program. The City of Waynesboro has had one for a number of years, operating a pound and hiring a "dog catcher" either on a full time or part time basis.

The County has considered plans, including one presented by the Old Fella Animal Rescue several years ago. Under that proposal, Old Fella would have contracted to provide the County animal services at a facility to be built on land donated to the organization. The proposal was for a fixed annual payment of approximately \$200,000.00/year. Although that proposal was not accepted, other approaches were considered.

In prior years, the County had a three person dangerous animal appeals board [formal name may differ]. Henry Tinley, then employed by the Health Department, served on the board. There was very little activity. The County at one time also had an officer designated as a dangerous animal control officer [may not be correct title of position]. Frank Hunter served in this position for a while.

In recent years, the County has budgeted monies for local rescue operations to support spay and neuter programs which help keep down the population of abandoned animals.

### NEED

Increasingly, former pets and other animals have been turned loose or abandoned in Burke County, often left at County dumpsters. The danger this poses is an increased risk of attacks on humans by wild dogs. At least one fatality arising from such attacks has been recently reported in area (CSRA) media. The risk of the spread of animal borne diseases such as rabies has increased as the population of wild dogs has grown. Also increased is the risk of packs of roaming dogs damaging livestock.

Using the Richmond County shelter experience as a guide, the reasonable estimate of stray dogs in Burke County would be around 1000 per year (Richmond with a human population of 200,000 handles about 10,000 annually). Burke's human population is roughly 24,000.

Over the last thirty years, social standards regarding treatment of unwanted pets have evolved. The demand for more humane methods of controlling animal population expressed through groups such as the Humane Society and local rescue organizations has become more apparent.

In response to demands from various groups, including law enforcement, the State legislature has enacted statutes in recent years toughening penalties for animal cruelty

and mandating dangerous animal control at the local level. It is difficult to enforce these laws without a formal animal control program.

Calls for a Burke County animal control program go back at least twenty-five years (True Citizen report of local Humane Society meeting with County Commission). A straw poll taken in the 2008 Republican and Democratic Party Primaries in Burke County asked the question:

**Are you in favor of the Burke County government building and operating an animal control shelter and providing an animal control officer for the purpose of picking up stray or abandoned dogs and cats?**

It passed 5 to 1 among Democrats and 3 to 1 among Republicans. The same nonbinding poll was taken in that year's general election and passed (4,179 voted for animal control).

Since that time, Burke County has received unfavorable publicity, casting our quality of life in a negative light. At least one petition critical of animal control in Burke County garnered 25,000 signatures (mostly from nonresidents). A petition in 2015 had over 700 signatures from County residents.

## AREA STANDARDS

Other counties in east Georgia have adopted a variety of animal control programs. Examples include:

Screven County (population, 15,374; area, 645.10 square miles, or 22.6 persons/sq.mile)\* – the County runs a kill shelter; the local rescue organization also has a shelter. With prison inmate for some of its labor, the county budget for animal control is \$96,230.

McDuffie County (population, 21,875; area, 257.46 square miles or 85 persons/sq.mile) – the County's animal control budget is about \$77,451.

Emanuel County (population, 22,594; area, 680.6 square miles or 33.2 persons/sq.mile). The County budgets \$54,254; this is believed to be matched by the City of Swainsboro.

Wilkes County - It is believed to cooperate with a neighboring county (Lincoln? Washington?) in providing animal control.

Richmond and Columbia Counties each have separate control programs. Richmond operates a kill shelter which processes about 10,000 animals per year. About 2000 of this number are rescued with assistance of local organizations.

\*Burke County's population is 23,316; 826.97 square miles or 28.2 persons/sq.mile.

## OBSTACLES/RESOURCES

Burke County is challenged by its large land mass (827 square miles), the presence of a large transient work force (Vogtle employs around 6000 construction workers), and a largely rural environment (adjacent to a large urban center, Augusta).

Burke County Commission has a large operating budget. On a per capita basis, Burke County spends \$1161/resident annually. This puts Burke in the top twenty among Georgia's 159 counties in spending (our relative spending rank is even higher if counties with consolidated municipal governments are excluded).

The category of spending that stands out in Burke and is much lower in other Georgia counties is the amount spent on emergency management. Unlike Burke which employs over 120 personnel working out of 12 facilities, most counties do not have such a system. Most rely on volunteer fire departments and contracted ambulance services. Burke reaps some benefit in the form of lower fire insurance premiums.

The construction of two new units at Plant Vogtle is increasing local tax revenue and keeping ad valorem taxes relatively low. However, as demonstrated with the experience with units 1 & 2, depreciation will start reducing that tax basis as soon as units 3 & 4 are completed. Moreover, unexpected changes in the law have reduced the sales tax revenue from the project.

## IDEAS

Start with designating an animal control officer who will have that State mandated duties which require all counties to have a dangerous animal control officer. In addition to enforcing laws governing dangerous animals, this person would coordinate general animal control services.

Enact an animal control ordinance patterned after other local governments. Among its provisions, this ordinance should authorize the animal control officer to impound any untagged animals which are found in public spaces (roads, dumpsters, etc.).

The ordinance should also revive the animal control board. Acting under the County Commission and the County Administrator, the board would serve in an advisory capacity to oversee the animal control officer. The board would be composed of persons designated by the Sheriff and the Health Department, and a citizen appointed by the Commission.

Utilize the Emergency Service facility network, to have at least 4 pilot locations (one in each quadrant of the county at existing EMA stations) where stray animals could be left

temporarily until the animal control officer could pick up. The holding pens at each location would need to be inspected by the Georgia Department of Agriculture possibly under one license.

Utilize probation or jail inmate labor if feasible in operations. Also, apply with Department of Corrections for use of construction crew.

Contract with the City of Waynesboro to coordinate animal control.

Contract with a neighboring county to utilize existing facilities (such as in Screven or Richmond County).

Cooperate with rescue operations to maximize placement of animals picked up and minimize costs of county holding animals; also, to improve spay & neuter programs. Continue or expand grant programs to engage all effective organizations.

After the first year of operation, recommendations could be made to the Commission by the advisory board as to whether to build & operate a central facility, or to expand the network of pickup stations.

Also, enter into discussions with neighboring counties as to long term relationship. Counties that are too small to operate stand alone animal control, such as Jenkins, might enter into a cost sharing arrangement with Burke.

#### AREAS OF STUDY

Invite persons to meet with Study Committee:

Representatives of local rescue organizations - Old Fella, Girard Rescue, Screven County, CSRA Animal Rescue;

Tammy Cowart, with Georgia Agriculture Commissioner;

Representatives of neighboring county shelters – Richmond, McDuffie, Screven, Emanuel;

Debra Berger, State Director, Humane Society;

County Attorney, Rep. Barry Fleming;

County administrator, Merv Waldrop;

County EMA director Sanders;

Sheriff is already represented on Committee;

Health Dept. is already represented on Committee – Henry Tinsley, for background;

Animal Control needs to be built around the needs of the economy & society of Burke County. Burke County needs a system of Animal Control that puts Burke County 1st -

Those that I have talked to

~~do~~ do not believe at this time that we need to raise taxes to accomplish this problem, however ~~we~~ <sup>WE</sup> do believe we can <sup>re</sup>allocate our County Budget better to solve this need for Burke Co.

We all have to have a DON'T Tell me, show me ATTITUDE - (EXAMPLES)

The PUBLIC VOLUNTEERS (Already several groups)

This Committee - Keep Researching w/ Volunteers

OUR COMMISSIONERS - PUBLIC & FINANCIAL Support

OUR LAWYERS - TO PROSECUTE / WE HAVE LAWS - ENFOR

OUR JUDGES - Sentence offenders ~~hard~~ <sup>severe</sup> enough that they don't want to abuse or abandon ANY ANIMAL IN BURKE CO.

SMY

① DEFINE THE CORE PROBLEM - Where Does This Problem Come ~~FROM~~ ~~FROM~~ FROM - The Public Them selves  
\*RE ALLOCATION OF TAXES ARE IMPORTANT NOT RAISING TAXES

② Burke Co. Citizens ALLREADY PAY TAXES TO The County - GO AFTER EVERY VIOLATOR we CAN - NO 1<sup>st</sup> OFFENDER ACT / MAX FINE OR JAIL and Community Service TO Animal Control  
TAXES PAY The Sheriff's Dept TO MAKE <sup>AGAINST</sup> CASES - (LOCAL / STATE / Fed.) VIOLATORS LAW (get Serious)

largest County here ~~Political Shifts TO~~ ~~any one~~

(Attorneys) TO PROSECUTE / NO PROBATION (Judges Should Get Serious) ~~PUNISHMENT~~

\* ~~TO~~ TO MAX OF LAW | IF They DO NOT PAY - you get JAIL TIME (0 PLUS (MIN) 30 DAYS WORKING FOR ANIMAL CONTROL <sup>IN Burke County</sup> to the ~~the~~ PUBLIC - you DUMP, get CAUGHT & FOUND GUILTY, YOU WILL PAY TO Burke CO Residents, AND ALL FINES GO BACK TO COUNTY & VOLUNTEES <sup>GOVT</sup> FOR FULL EXPENSES OF ANIMAL CONTROL - ~~the~~

County (Advertise) All of CSRA AREAS

JMG

IT IS SOLEY RETURNED TO A LINE ITEM Budget TO ANIMAL CONTROL

Some  
 \* Volunteers have expressed that they  
 CAN & WILL get together to PLAN &  
 implement DAILEY CARE OF THE ANIMALS  
 so that NO EMPLOYEE OF THE COUNTY  
 WOULD HAVE TO BE PAID FROM TAXES -  
 - USE COMMUNITY SERVICE (COURT SENTENCE) TO HELP  
 ALL THE VOLUNTEERS ARE ASKING -  
 IS A PLACE TO TAKE THEM UNTIL  
 THEY CAN ADOPT THEM TO A NEW HOME

IF THE VOLUNTEERS ARE WILLING TO  
 WORK W/ THIS COUNTY PROBLEM - AT  
 LEAST THE COUNTY GOV'T. SHOULD  
 HELP THEM BE SUCCESSFUL FOR THE  
 GOOD OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF BURKE CO.

IF THE COUNTY WOULD APPROVE A LINE  
 ITEM BUDGET OF ~~20,000~~<sup>? operation (TO BE DECIDED)</sup> TO START  
 THIS NEEDED CONTROL SYSTEM, PLUS THE  
 FINES FROM LEGAL SYSTEM FROM THE  
 VIOLATORS - IT COULD VERY WELL BE  
 BEING SPENT OUT OF A MULTI MILLION  
 BURKE CO ~~BY~~ TAXES

AMM

(QUESTIONS)

① Who makes the Decision What Case goes to CIVIL COURT ~~?~~  
State COURT  
OR JURY TRIAL (Superior Court)

② <sup>ANIMAL CONTROL SERVICE</sup> CAN THIS SERVICE be SUB CONTRACTED OUT?  
The FACILITIES will be owned by the County  
ONLY the SERVICES will be SUB CONTRACTED OUT -

③ ~~HAS~~ ANY ONE ON this Committee  
Witness a TRANSPORT OF THE ANIMALS  
Being ADOPTED? YOU MAY HAVE A  
DIFFERENT ATTITUDE ABOUT ANIMAL  
SERVICES IF YOU DID - -

VMG