

AGENDA

**Regular Meeting of the Bedford City Council
Tuesday, January 28, 2014
Bedford City Hall Building A
2000 Forest Ridge Drive
Bedford, Texas 76021**

**Conference Room Work Session 6:15 p.m.
Council Chamber Regular Session 6:30 p.m.**

**COMPLETE COUNCIL AGENDAS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION ARE AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW
ONLINE AT <http://www.bedfordtx.gov>**

CONFERENCE ROOM WORK SESSION 6:15 p.m.

- Interviews for appointments to Bedford's Citizen Boards and Commissions.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

To convene in the conference room in compliance with Section 551.001 et. Seq. Texas Government Code, to discuss the following:

- a) Pursuant to Section 551.071, consultation with City Attorney regarding pending or contemplated litigation regarding 533 Bedford Road.
- b) Pursuant to Section 551.072, to deliberate the purchase, exchange, lease or value of real property – Lot 35R1, Block 13, Stonegate Addition.

REGULAR SESSION 6:30 P.M.

CALL TO ORDER/GENERAL COMMENTS

INVOCATION (Dr. Jerry Chism, Martin United Methodist Church)

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

OPEN FORUM

(The public is invited to address the Council on any topic that is posted on this agenda. Citizens desiring to speak on Public Hearing(s) must do so at the time the Public Hearing(s) are opened. In order to speak during Open Forum a person must first sign in with the City Secretary prior to the Regular Session being called to order. Speakers will be called upon in the order in which they sign in. Any person not signing in prior to the commencement of the Regular Session shall not be allowed to speak under Open Forum. Further, Open Forum is limited to a maximum of 30 minutes. Should speakers not use the entire 30 minutes Council will proceed with the agenda. At the majority vote of the Council the Mayor may extend the time allotted for Open Forum.)

DISCUSSION AND CONSIDER APPROVAL OF ITEMS BY CONSENT

COUNCIL RECOGNITION

1. Employee Service Recognition
2. Recognition of Police Officer Rick Huitt for a Bedford Employee Commitment Award (BECA).

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

3. Consider approval of the following City Council minutes:
 - a) January 14, 2014 regular meeting

PERSONS TO BE HEARD

4. The following individuals have requested to speak to the Council tonight under Persons to be Heard.
 - a) Fredi Sanderson, 4140 Valley View Lane, Irving, Texas 75038 - Requested to speak to the Council regarding the benefits of Trap-Neuter-Release.
 - b) Cari Alexander, TCU Box 298400, Fort Worth, Texas 76129 - Requested to speak to the Council regarding the benefits of Trap-Neuter-Release.
 - c) Jessica Smith, 1856 Precinct Line Road, Suite 108, Hurst, Texas 76054 - Requested to speak to the Council regarding the sterilization of feral cats in the City of Bedford.

NEW BUSINESS

5. Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to approve funding to purchase chemicals for the Stonegate Water Well and the Simpson Terrace Water Well from DCC Inc., through a Buyboard Contract for an amount not to exceed \$40,980.
6. Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a Master Interlocal Cooperative Purchase Agreement with the City of Grand Prairie.
7. Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to approve funding for preliminary work toward the condemnation and acquisition of Lot 35R1, Block 13, Stonegate Addition in an amount not to exceed \$5,254.10.
8. Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a Trinity River Authority of Texas Permanent Sanitary Sewer Easement, Exhibit "A" and a Temporary Construction Easement, Exhibit "B".
9. Consider a resolution appointing members to Bedford's Citizen Boards and Commissions.
10. Consider a resolution ordering the General Election of the City of Bedford, Texas to be held on Saturday, May 10, 2014 for the purpose of electing Place 4 and Place 6 to the Bedford City Council.
11. Receive an Economic Development Update.
12. Presentation by Brian Davis, Utility Service Partners, requesting the City of Bedford's participation in the National League of Cities (NLC) Service Line Warranty Program.
13. Presentation of proposed Action Plan to earn the State of Texas Cultural District designation.
14. Receive a presentation on a Trap-Neuter-Release Program.
15. Discussion regarding Master Plan. **This item requested by Councilmember Nolan.
16. Discussion regarding tower. **This item requested by Councilmember Nolan.
17. Report on most recent meeting of the following Boards and Commissions:
 - ✓ Animal Shelter Advisory Board - Councilmember Boyter
 - ✓ Beautification Commission - Councilmember Turner
 - ✓ Community Affairs Commission - Councilmember Boyter
 - ✓ Cultural Commission - Councilmember Nolan
 - ✓ Library Board - Councilmember Davisson
 - ✓ Parks & Recreation Board - Councilmember Davisson
 - ✓ Senior Citizen Advisory Board - Councilmember Turner
 - ✓ Teen Court Advisory Board - Councilmember Champney
18. Council member reports

19. City Manager/Staff Reports

20. Take any action necessary as a result of the Executive Session

(Any item on this posted agenda may be discussed in executive session provided it is within one of the permitted categories under Chapter 551 of the Texas Government Code.)

ADJOURNMENT

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned authority, do hereby certify that this Notice of Meeting was posted on the outside window in a display cabinet at the City Hall of the City of Bedford, Texas, a place convenient and readily accessible to the general public at all times, and said Notice was posted by the following date and time: **Friday, January 24, 2014 at 5:00 p.m.**, and remained so posted at least 72 hours before said meeting convened.

Michael Wells, City Secretary

Date Notice Removed

(Auxiliary aids and services are available to a person when necessary to afford an equal opportunity to participate in City functions and activities. Auxiliary aids and services or accommodations must be requested in writing to the City Secretary's Office a minimum of seventy-two hours (72) hours prior to the scheduled starting time of the posted meeting. Requests can be delivered in person or mailed to the City Secretary's Office at 2000 Forest Ridge Drive, Bedford, TX 76021, or emailed to mwells@bedfordtx.gov. Some requests may take longer due to the nature, extent and/or availability of such auxiliary aids, services or accommodations.)



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Beverly Griffith, City Manager

DATE: 01/28/14

Council Recognition

ITEM:

Employee Service Recognition

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

The following employees have completed a service period and are eligible for recognition:

Jorge Sahagun	Fire Department	5 years
Shawn Adams	Police Department	5 years
Charles Tittle	Fire Department	10 years
Kelli Agan	Police Department	20 years
Timothy Brown	Police Department	20 years

ATTACHMENTS:

N/A



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Beverly Griffith, City Manager

DATE: 01/28/14

Council Recognition

ITEM:

Recognition of Police Officer Rick Huitt for a Bedford Employee Commitment Award (BECA).

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

The BECA is part of the City of Bedford's Employee Recognition Program. In order for an employee to receive a BECA, he/she must display "above and beyond the call of duty" conduct or actions in their daily job function or other types of meritorious actions or conduct.

Any citizen, business owner or employee may nominate a City employee for a BECA by completing a form. The nominations are reviewed on a periodic basis by the City's senior management team. The senior management team then votes on the nominations.

Officer Huitt was nominated by his supervisor, Corp. Bobby LaPenna, of the Police Department, for displaying above and beyond customer service skills while responding to a call on December 12, 2013. Corp. LaPenna received a call from a Bedford resident commending Officer Huitt.

In December, the Metroplex area experienced a severe ice storm resulting in several days of ice accumulation on streets, sidewalks and other ground surfaces. On December 12, Officer Huitt responded to a "meet the complainant call" regarding ice accumulation on the stairway to the complainant's apartment at a local apartment complex. The caller was disabled and had been trapped in her apartment for five days, unable to leave due to the ice. The caller indicated that she had contacted the apartment complex, but they had done nothing to clear the ice from her stairwell. She was concerned about her situation because the ice had not melted and her food supply was depleting.

The caller indicated that Officer Huitt then went to a local grocery store and purchased grocery items for her out of his own pocket. He refused any money when she attempted to repay him. According to the caller, Officer Huitt then attempted to remove some of the ice off of the stairs leading to her apartment. The caller expressed extreme gratitude for Officer Huitt's actions and commended his caring nature and his high level of customer service. Officer Huitt truly displayed the City's PRIDE values by assisting this citizen.

ATTACHMENTS:

None



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Michael Wells, City Secretary

DATE: 01/28/14

Minutes

ITEM:

Consider approval of the following City Council minutes:

- a) January 14, 2014 regular meeting

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

January 14, 2014 regular meeting

STATE OF TEXAS §

COUNTY OF TARRANT §

CITY OF BEDFORD §

The City Council of the City of Bedford, Texas, met in Regular Session at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers of City Hall, 2000 Forest Ridge Drive, on the 14th day of January, 2014 with the following members present:

Jim Griffin
Chris Brown
Ray Champney
Jim Davisson
Patricia Nolan
Roy W. Turner

Mayor
Council Members

constituting a quorum.

Councilmember Boyter was absent from the meeting.

Staff present included:

Beverly Griffith
David Miller
Stan Lowry
Michael Wells
Roger Gibson
Tom Hoover
Mirenda McQuagge-Walden
Bill Syblon
James Tindell

City Manager
Deputy City Manager
City Attorney
City Secretary
Police Chief
Public Works Director
Managing Director
Development Director
Fire Chief

EXECUTIVE SESSION

This item was moved to the end of the Regular Session.

To convene in the conference room in compliance with Section 551.001 et. Seq. Texas Government Code, to discuss the following:

- a) Pursuant to Section 551.071, consultation with City Attorney regarding pending or contemplated litigation regarding 533 Bedford Road.**

Council convened into Executive Session pursuant to Texas Government Code Section 551.071, consultation with City Attorney regarding pending or contemplated litigation regarding 533 Bedford Road at 7:28 p.m.

Council reconvened from Executive Session at 8:01 p.m.

Any necessary action to be taken as a result of the Executive Session will occur during the Regular Session of the Bedford City Council Meeting.

REGULAR SESSION 6:30 P.M.

The Regular Session began at 6:30 p.m.

CALL TO ORDER/GENERAL COMMENTS

Mayor Griffin called the meeting to order.

INVOCATION (Pastor Robert White, Cornerstone North Church)

Pastor Robert White of Cornerstone North Church gave the invocation.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was given

OPEN FORUM

Nobody chose to speak under Open Forum.

DISCUSSION AND CONSIDER APPROVAL OF ITEMS BY CONSENT

Council discussed placing the following items on consent: 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Public Works Director Tom Hoover presented information on Item #6, which is for the City's participation in Tarrant County's Community Development Block Grant Program. The City applied for a project to do water line improvements along Savannah Way. On January 22, 2013, a public hearing was held authorizing the resolution for the project. Bids were received by Tarrant County on November 22 and the low bid was Excel 4 Construction, LLC in the amount of \$139,889. The consulting City Engineer has reviewed the contractor and recommended that the County move forward. The County's funding was only a portion of the cost and so the City is \$16,000 short. Staff proposes that the balance come from the Water Utility Maintenance and Repair Fund.

Mr. Hoover presented information on Item #7, which is for the crack sealing project. Bids for this project were opened during the previous year's budget timeframe and staff decided to rebid the project to have it in the current budget cycle. Bids were received in November, with the low bid being provided by Four B Paving, who has done crack sealing for the City in the past. The bid was higher than what was budgeted and staff is recommending an adjustment to the 4B budget. The City has been divided into ten zones and they try to do one zone a year with crack sealing. In answer to questions from Council, Mr. Hoover stated that the contract is for three years and can be adjusted after the first year if both parties agree; that they try to do 100,000 linear feet a year; and that they will probably ask for more linear feet in the future as the asphalt streets get older. In answer to further questions from Council, City Manager Beverly Griffith stated that there is a line item in the 4B budget specifically for contract services; and, that a recent contract for Cummings Drive from that line item came in approximately \$180,000 under budget, so there is latitude without having to increase the budget.

Mr. Hoover presented information on Item #10, which is for an easement that was granted as part of a plat several years ago. The easement was for a water line from a cul-de-sac to McLain Road. The location was never developed. A new developer has come in who wants to change the lot configuration and the direction of the water line and, therefore, a portion of the easement will be abandoned. There are no water lines or utilities in the easement. There was discussion on the location of the property.

Motioned by Councilmember Champney, seconded by Councilmember Davisson, to approve the following by consent: 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Motion approved 6-0-0. Mayor Griffin declared the motion carried.

COUNCIL RECOGNITION

1. Proclamation declaring January 2014 as National Blood Donor Month in the City of Bedford.

Mayor Griffin read a proclamation declaring January 2014 as National Blood Donor Month in the City of Bedford. Shayna Yancey with the City's Wellness Committee was present to accept the proclamation.

Ms. Yancey presented information on the community blood drive that the Wellness Committee is hosting at the BRAC on January 31 from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The Committee has worked with Kay Brown in Economic Development to contact businesses to ask if they would like to participate in the blood drive. In exchange for their participation, they would be allowed to showcase their business to City employees and other participants. Currently, they have 10 businesses. She introduced Ms. Brown and members of the Committee including Meg Jakubik, Jackie Reyff and Beth Swartzell.

2. Announcement of Holiday Decorating Contest Winners.

Managing Director Mirenda McQuagge-Walden announced the Holiday Decorating Contest Winners. They received 232 votes this year, more than double the previous year. On-line voting was added and people were allowed to nominate houses. Glenbrook HOA was the winner of the best neighborhood or HOA. Third place for individual homes went to 2513 Barr Drive, second place went to 2316 Fox Glenn Circle, and first place went to 2900 Magnolia Court, who won the previous year.

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

3. Consider approval of the following City Council minutes:

a) December 17, 2013 regular meeting

This item was approved by consent.

PERSONS TO BE HEARD

4. The following individuals have requested to speak to the Council tonight under Persons to be Heard.

a) Sherry Bidardel, 3001 Chaucer Lane, Bedford, Texas – Requested to speak to Council regarding water billing procedures.

Sherry Bidardel, 3001 Chaucer Lane, Bedford – Ms. Bidardel stated that she lives at the corner of Chaucer Lane and Willow Bend and is concerned that her side of Chaucer Lane does not have handicapped access while 3000 Chaucer Lane does have handicapped access; that her water meter is leaking and that she is unable to set up automatic payment of her water bill with a credit card.

With regard to Ms. Bidardel's concern about handicap access to her side of Chaucer Lane, the Mayor stated that the City has a limited sidewalk budget and that staff will look into the situation. With regard to the leaking water meter, the Mayor stated that staff will address that issue as well.

With regard to automatic payment of her water bill on her credit card, Ms. Bidardel stated that she has to come to the City each month to pay her bill and wants it to be automatically billed to her credit card.

Cliff Blackwell, Director of Administrative Services, stated that an automatic bill pay option is currently available through Net Bill, whereby customers create an online account, using their credit card, to set up recurring payments. Ms. Bidardel stated that she does not want to go online. Mr. Blackwell stated that staff is willing to assist Ms. Bidardel in creating an online account and with obtaining an e-mail address for her. Ms. Bidardel stated that she does not want an e-mail address; that she just wants it automatically taken out.

The Mayor stated that regarding her three items; staff will check into the sidewalk issue; someone from Public Works will check on the leaking and as far as the credit card, staff has offered to help set-up the first-time implementation of the credit card with automatic payment. Ms. Bidardel stated that she does not have an e-mail address. The Mayor stated that the City would work on her first two issues and that maybe she would consider getting an e-mail address only for the purpose of creating an on-line account to pay her bill.

NEW BUSINESS

- 5. Public hearing and consider an ordinance to amend the City of Bedford Zoning Ordinance, Ordinance No. 2275, Section 4.18 “MHC” Master Highway Corridor Overlay District, specific to Section 4.18.E(10) RESTRICTED USES; removing Used Car and Truck Sales from the list of restricted uses; providing Exhibit “A” being the text amendment to the Zoning Ordinance; declaring that this ordinance be cumulative of all other ordinances; providing for a severability clause; providing for a penalty; and declaring an effective date. (A-036)**

Development Director Bill Syblon presented information regarding this ordinance. Staff received a request to amend the Master Highway Corridor Overlay District (MHC) to allow for pre-owned car sales as a primary use. Mac Churchill of Mac Churchill Acura wants to open a pre-owned center at the site of the former Park Place Motors. Currently, pre-owned sales are a restricted use and are allowed only in conjunction with new car sales. In order for this type of use to be allowed, language restricting pre-owned sales must be removed. There would still be a regulating process to allow for approval or denial through the specific use permitting process. This item was approved unanimously at the previous Thursday’s Planning and Zoning Commission meeting.

Mac Churchill, 611 Rivercrest Drive, Fort Worth – Mr. Churchill stated that the site location has been empty for two years since the former Mercedes dealership moved to Grapevine. There is a rule in Texas that dealerships have to be 15 miles from a like dealership. He would like to put in a used car dealership and hopefully attract a new car franchise. They have a good business model and they would sell a lot of highline used cars. They would bring the building up to standard and there is approximately \$500,000 worth of renovations. The site is currently 12 acres. A used car franchise would bring a lot of life and vitality to the area and improve property values. They have a \$10M line of credit for the cars and their goal is to do 300 to 400 car sales a month. They need to close on the property by January 30. They will probably have 50 to 70 employees and probably will do \$50M in sales by the end of the year. In answer to questions from Council, they rank 14th in the country in new Acura sales, fourth in the nation in certified sales, and first in Tarrant County in used car sales; they will sell certified and lower priced cars but no “note” cars; that they initially would just do refurbishing of used cars and may offer oil changes and other services; they may grow into having an independent garage; that they plan on attracting a new car franchise; and that they do not need the SUP to close by January 30. There was discussion on adding stipulations to a SUP including it being exclusive to the applicant or being of a certain size.

Mayor Griffin opened the public hearing at 7:22 p.m.

Nobody chose to speak during the public hearing.

Mayor Griffin closed the public hearing at 7:22 p.m.

Motioned by Councilmember Brown, seconded by Councilmember Nolan, to approve an ordinance to amend the City of Bedford Zoning Ordinance, Ordinance No. 2275, Section 4.18 “MHC” Master Highway Corridor Overlay District, specific to Section 4.18.E(10) RESTRICTED USES; removing Used Car and Truck Sales from the list of restricted uses; providing Exhibit “A” being the text amendment to the Zoning Ordinance; declaring that this ordinance be cumulative of all other ordinances; providing for a severability clause; providing for a penalty; and declaring an effective date.

Motion approved 6-0-0. Mayor Griffin declared the motion carried.

- 6. Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into an agreement with Tarrant County and to recommend to the County to accept the bid and award a contract to Excel 4 Construction, LLC, in the amount of \$139,889, for the City of Bedford 39th Year Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Savannah Way Water Line Improvements Project.**

This item was approved by consent.

- 7. Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a contract with Four B Paving for the 2013 Crack Sealing at Various Locations, in the amount of \$67,030.**

This item was approved by consent.

- 8. Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to purchase a $\frac{3}{4}$ ton diesel crew cab truck in the amount of \$30,765.95 through Silsbee Ford utilizing the BuyBoard Cooperative Purchasing Contract.**

This item was approved by consent.

- 9. Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to purchase a $\frac{3}{4}$ ton diesel extended cab truck in the amount of \$35,165.95 through Silsbee Ford utilizing the BuyBoard Cooperative Purchasing Contract.**

This item was approved by consent.

- 10. Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager abandon all rights, titles and interest to the Public 15' Water Easement situated in Lot 12 and Lot 21, Block 6 of the Bedford Heights Addition as recorded in Cabinet A, Hanger 4837, P.R.T.C.T. an Addition to the City of Bedford, Tarrant County, Texas.**

This item was approved by consent.

- 11. Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a professional services contract with Gary Burton Engineering, Inc., (GBEI) in the amount of \$108,200 to prepare a 5-year Capital Improvement Program for 2013-2018 and for sanitary sewer line improvements.**

This item was approved by consent.

- 12. Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into an agreement between the City of Bedford, Texas and Motorola Solutions, Inc., in the amount of \$51,557.40, for trunk radio system manager for the remaining nine months of the fiscal year. The grand total of \$51,557.40 will be divided equally, with one-sixth, or \$8,592.90, being paid by each member city under the proposed contract. Member cities include Bedford, Colleyville, Euless, Grapevine, Keller and Southlake.**

This item was approved by consent.

- 13. Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to purchase an upgrade to the Live Scan fingerprinting system through Mentalix, in the amount of \$19,900, for the Detention Facility.**

This item was approved by consent.

- 14. Report on most recent meeting of the following Boards and Commissions:**

✓ **Animal Shelter Advisory Board - Councilmember Boyter**

No report was given.

✓ **Beautification Commission - Councilmember Turner**

Councilmember Turner reported that the Commission will meet on January 20 at 6:30 p.m. and will begin planning their spring activities.

✓ **Community Affairs Commission - Councilmember Boyter**

No report was given.

✓ **Cultural Commission - Councilmember Nolan**

Councilmember Nolan reported that the Commission will meet the following week.

✓ **Library Board - Councilmember Davisson**

Councilmember Davisson reported that the Board will meet on January 15.

✓ **Parks & Recreation Board - Councilmember Davisson**

Councilmember Davisson reported that the Board will meet next month.

✓ **Senior Citizen Advisory Board - Councilmember Turner**

Councilmember Turner reported that the Board will meet on January 20.

✓ **Teen Court Advisory Board - Councilmember Champney**

Councilmember Champney reported that the Board will meet on Thursday and that they are in the process of planning their banquet.

15. Council member reports

Councilmember Nolan reported on the Library Foundation Mardi Gras event planned for February 8. 50 percent of the tickets have been sold. They have had fabulous responses from potential sponsors and have almost twice as many as last year. Tickets are expected to be sold out by the following week.

16. City Manager/Staff Reports

City Manager Beverly Griffith reported that there will be a murder mystery dinner called "Real Murder" at the Old Bedford School on January 18 at 6:30 p.m. On January 21 at 7:00 p.m., there will be an HOA Roundtable to discuss HOA communication solutions and creating websites. RSVPs can be sent to Gary Morlock by email. Ms. Griffith introduced Melissa De La Cruz, a graduate student at UTA, who will be interning in the City Manager's Office.

17. Take any action necessary as a result of the Executive Session

No action was necessary as a result of the Executive Session.

ADJOURNMENT

Mayor Griffin adjourned the meeting at 8:04 p.m.

Jim Griffin, Mayor

ATTEST:

Michael Wells, City Secretary



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: See below

DATE: 01/28/14

Persons to be Heard

ITEM:

- a) Fredi Sanderson, 4140 Valley View Lane, Irving, Texas 75038 - Requested to speak to the Council regarding the benefits of Trap-Neuter-Release.
- b) Cari Alexander, TCU Box 298400, Fort Worth, Texas 76129 - Requested to speak to the Council regarding the benefits of Trap-Neuter-Release.
- c) Jessica Smith, 1856 Precinct Line Road, Suite 108, Hurst, Texas 76054 - Requested to speak to the Council regarding the sterilization of feral cats in the City of Bedford.

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

Letters of Request

From: Fredi Sanderson [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, January 21, 2014 12:09 PM
To: Wells, Michael
Subject: TNR Cats

Could I address the City council on Benefits of TNR. Please let me know the process.

Fredi Sanderson | Interim Animal Services Manager
Animal Services
City of Irving | CityofIrving.org
4140 Valley View Lane, Irving, TX 75038
P: (972) 721.2258 | F: (972) 721.2106
[REDACTED]



Malcolm Baldrige National Quality 2012 Award Recipient

From: Alexander, Cari [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, January 21, 2014 9:36 AM
To: Wells, Michael
Subject: Council Speaking Opportunity

Hello Michael,

I have been requested by Connie Stout to speak on behalf of TNR at the January 28 Council meeting. I would like to take just 3-5 minutes to talk about what we have done with TNR on the TCU and UNT campuses and further outreach in the neighborhoods of Fort Worth. I live in Hurst and have lived in Bedford so I'm not a complete outsider. ☺ Please let me know if I am able to be put on the agenda to speak.

Thank you!
Cari Alexander
Director, Frogs And Cats Together

From: Jessica Smith [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, January 22, 2014 8:53 AM
To: Wells, Michael
Cc: Connie Stout; Stacey Schumacher
Subject: January 28th Council Meeting

Mr. Wells,

I would like to request to be a Person to Be Heard at the next council meeting on January 28th. I would like to present a few statistics regarding sterilizations and feral cats in the City of Bedford.

Thank you,

Jessica Smith

Director of Clinic Operations
Texas Coalition for Animal Protection
www.texasforthem.org

Be sure to like us on facebook! <https://www.facebook.com/TCforAP>
(940)566-5551 ext. 1107

Hurst Low Cost Spay and Neuter Program

1856 Precinct Line Rd, Suite 108
Hurst, TX 76054
817-837-4500



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Thomas Hoover, P.E.
Public Works Director

DATE: 01/28/14

Council Mission Area: Be responsive to the needs of the community.

ITEM:

Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to approve funding to purchase chemicals for the Stonegate Water Well and the Simpson Terrace Water Well from DCC Inc., through a Buyboard Contract for an amount not to exceed \$40,980.

City Attorney Review: Yes

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

The City’s two water wells, Stonegate Well and Simpson Terrace Well, utilize a new chemical feed system that requires the use of two chemicals to disinfect the water: Sodium Hypochlorite Solution 10.5% and Liquid Ammonium Sulfate (LAS). It is preferable to use these specific chemicals, which match the Trinity River Authority’s water systems, to reduce taste and odor complaints. The estimated yearly cost of Sodium Hypochlorite Solution 10.5% is \$21,000 and the estimated yearly cost of LAS is \$19,980. Both chemicals must be delivered in bulk to get the lowest possible cost. The purchase of both chemical disinfectants was included in the FY 2013/2014 Water Division’s budget.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the following motion:

Approval of a resolution authorizing the City Manager to approve funding to purchase chemicals for the Stonegate Water Well and the Simpson Terrace Water Well from DCC Inc., through a Buyboard Contract for an amount not to exceed \$40,980.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Total Buyboard Purchase:	\$40,980
Budgeted Amount for Water Fund:	\$42,940
Difference:	\$1,887

ATTACHMENTS:

Resolution
DCC Inc. Quotes

RESOLUTION NO. 14-

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO APPROVE FUNDING TO PURCHASE CHEMICALS FOR THE STONEGATE WATER WELL AND THE SIMPSON TERRACE WATER WELL FROM DCC INC., THROUGH A BUYBOARD CONTRACT FOR AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$40,980.

WHEREAS, the City Council of Bedford, Texas has determined that the purchase of chemicals for the Stonegate Water Well and the Simpson Terrace Water Well is necessary for the health and safety of its citizens; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council of Bedford, Texas recognizes the importance of providing these improvements to protect the vitality of neighborhoods.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BEDFORD, TEXAS:

SECTION 1. That the recitals above are found to be true and correct, and are incorporated herein.

SECTION 2. That the City Council does hereby authorize the City Manager to approve funding to purchase chemicals for the Stonegate Water Well and the Simpson Terrace Water Well from DCC Inc., through a Buyboard Contract for an amount not to exceed \$40,980.

SECTION 3. That funding in an amount not to exceed \$40,980 will come from the Water Fund.

PRESENTED AND PASSED this 28th day of January, 2014, by a vote of ___ ayes, ___ nays, and ___ abstentions, at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Bedford, Texas.

Jim Griffin, Mayor

ATTEST:

Michael Wells, City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Stan Lowry City Attorney



2929 Storey Lane
Dallas, Texas 75220
(972) 224-1669 • (800) 383-0507
FAX (972) 224-1758

website: www.dcc-pools.com

email: sales@dcc-pools.com

City of Bedford
Chemical Pricing Notification

Attn: Kenneth Overstreet

DCC offers the following Chemical Pricing effective 12-1-13 to 11-30-13. Product Rate based on mini-bulk delivery of Sodium Hypochlorite to the following locations, each equipped with 500 gallon storage tanks:

1000 Simpson Terrace – 76021
1126 Bedford Road – 76022

Product rate is based on year round replenishment deliveries approximately every 2 weeks, averaging 375 gallons per facility

Sodium Hypochlorite Solution 10.5%	\$1.75 (per gallon)
Minimum Delivery	375 Gallons (Simpson)
Minimum Delivery	375 Gallons (Bedford Rd)
Scheduled Delivery Route	Tuesday
Hot Shot Delivery and/or Below Minimum Delivery Fee	\$60.00

Sodium Hypochlorite/Mini-Bulk available through Purchasing Cooperative - Texas Buyboard Contract #418-13 Water & Wastewater Pumps and Motors – Section 5 (All Other Water & Wastewater Items)

Please call for pricing of all other parts, supplies & support chemicals.

TO PLACE AN ORDER:

Please call our customer service representative @ 972.224.1669

Or send an Email to sales@dcc-pools.com

DCC, Inc. values our relationship and is proud of our ability to deliver your chemical needs safely and efficiently.

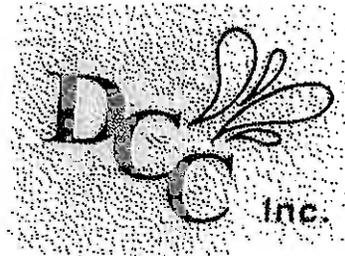
Doug Dean

DCC, Inc.
Petra Chemical Company
2929 Storey Lane
Dallas, TX 75220

972.224.1669 - Main
972.224.1758 - Fax
972-815-9415 - Cell
ddean@petrachem.com

QUOTE - SERVICE & PARTS & SUPPLIES

D C C. Inc.
 2929 Storey Lane
 Dallas, TX 75220
 Office 972-224-1669
 Fax 214-352-1049



Quote # 3104
 Order Date 11/25/13
 Requested Date 11/25/13
 Promised Date 11/25/13
 Delivery Date 11/25/13

CITY OF BEDFORD
 ATTN: ERICA A/P
 P.O. BOX 157
 BEDFORD, TX 76021

LIQUID AMMONIUM SULFATE

Fax:

DCC TRUCK

DOUG/JESSE

COMMENTS:

Quote is based on the following:
 38% to 40% Liquid Ammonium Sulfate
 NSF certified

Product rate based on delivering 225
 gallon minimum per facility

Delivery rate to be assessed to each
 facility delivery and includes labor for
 offloading totes via customer pump
 system

Product rate based on 6 month pricing
 with stable pricing history trend.

Texas Buyboard Contract 418-13 Water &
 Wastewater Pumps & Motors.
 Section #5 All Other Water & Wastewater
 Related items.

Also five to seven day lead time for
 product. Therefore, customer to provide
 forecast in order to determine on hand
 quantity.

Qty	Unit \$	Total Item \$
1		0.00

Supplies & Misc.

38% to 40% Ammonium Sulfate- per gallon
 rate @ \$5.05

38% to 40% Ammonium Sulfate- per lb rate
 @ \$10.23

Freight

Total Delivery: \$150.00

1	\$5.05	5.05
1	\$150.00	150.00



Council Agenda Background

<u>PRESENTER:</u> Thomas L. Hoover, P.E. Public Works Director		<u>DATE:</u> 01/28/14
Council Mission Area: Protect the vitality of neighborhoods.		
<u>ITEM:</u> Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a Master Interlocal Cooperative Purchase Agreement with the City of Grand Prairie. City Attorney Review: Yes City Manager Review: _____		
<u>DISCUSSION:</u> The City currently utilizes several Interlocal Agreements to get the best value for goods and services. This includes Tarrant County and the Cities of Euless and Plano. The City currently does not have an Interlocal Agreement with the City of Grand Prairie. With approval of this agreement, other departments within the City would be able to utilize the attached Interlocal Cooperative Purchase Agreement with Grand Prairie when it is advantageous to do so. Public Works staff would like to utilize the City of Grand Prairie's current contract with Stripe-A-Zone for this year's Pavement Markings Program through a Master Interlocal Cooperative Purchase Agreement. The estimated cost saving for utilizing Grand Prairie's existing contract with Stripe-A-Zone is approximately \$6,000 for engineering services, staff time, publications, printing, and other administrative costs associated with a bid. The proposed agreement is not specific to the Pavement Marking Program.		
<u>RECOMMENDATION:</u> Staff recommends the following motion: Approval of a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a Master Interlocal Cooperative Purchase Agreement with the City of Grand Prairie.		
<u>FISCAL IMPACT:</u> N/A	<u>ATTACHMENTS:</u> Resolution Master Interlocal Cooperative Purchase Agreement	

RESOLUTION NO. 14-

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ENTER INTO A MASTER INTERLOCAL COOPERATIVE PURCHASE AGREEMENT WITH THE CITY OF GRAND PRAIRIE.

WHEREAS, the City Council of Bedford, Texas has determined that an Interlocal Agreement with the City of Grand Prairie is necessary for the health and safety of its citizens; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council of Bedford, Texas has determined that the Interlocal Agreement with the City of Grand Prairie would benefit the citizens by allowing both cities to participate in each other's future or current contracts for goods and services as a cost savings to the City; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council of Bedford, Texas recognizes the importance of providing these improvements to protect the vitality of neighborhoods.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BEDFORD, TEXAS:

SECTION 1. That the recitals above are found to be true and correct, and are incorporated herein.

SECTION 2. That the City Council does hereby authorize the City Manager to enter into a Master Interlocal Agreement with the City of Grand Prairie.

PRESENTED AND PASSED this 28th day of January, 2014, by a vote of ___ ayes, ___ nays, and ___ abstentions, at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Bedford, Texas.

Jim Griffin, Mayor

ATTEST:

Michael Wells, City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Stan Lowry City Attorney

**MASTER INTERLOCAL COOPERATIVE PURCHASING AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF GRAND PRAIRIE
AND THE CITY OF BEDFORD**

WHEREAS, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, also known as the Interlocal Cooperation Act, and Chapter 271.102 of the Texas Local Government Code authorize all local governments to contract with each other to perform governmental functions or services including administrative functions normally associated with the operation of government such as purchasing of necessary equipment, supplies and services;

WHEREAS, The City of Grand Prairie and the City of Bedford desire to enter into this Agreement for the purpose of fulfilling and implementing their respective public and governmental purposes, needs, objectives, programs and services;

WHEREAS, The City of Grand Prairie and the City of Bedford represent that each are independently authorized to perform the functions or services contemplated by this Agreement;

WHEREAS, it is deemed in the best interest of all participating governments that said governments do enter into a mutually satisfactory agreement for the purchase of necessary equipment, supplies, and services;

WHEREAS, the participating governments are of the opinion that cooperation in the purchasing of equipment, supplies, services and auctions will be beneficial to the taxpayers of the governments through the efficiencies and potential savings to be realized; and

WHEREAS, each party has sufficient resources to perform the functions contemplated by this Agreement;

NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto, in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions contained herein, promise and agree as to each of the other as follows:

1. The City of Grand Prairie and the City of Bedford are authorized to participate in each other's current and/or future contracts for goods and services. Said contracts shall have been established in accordance with all appropriate procedures governing competitive bids and competitive proposals, if required.
2. The City of Grand Prairie and the City of Bedford agree that the ordering of goods and services is the responsibility of the local government seeking to obtain such goods and services under the established contract, and that participating government shall deal directly with the vendor in obtaining the goods and services and payment therefore. The participating government shall be liable to the vendor only for goods and services ordered and received by it, and shall not, by the execution of this Agreement, assume any additional liability. Neither the City of Grand

Prairie nor the City of Bedford warrant, or is responsible for, the quality or delivery of goods or services from the vendor under contract. Should a dispute arise between a participating government and a vendor, the same shall be handled by and between that participating government and the vendor.

3. Each government shall pay invoices directly to the providers of goods and services that are invoiced and delivered directly to each respective government.
4. Participation of either government in any cooperative purchasing activity is strictly voluntary. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent either governments from purchasing and/or accepting and awarding bids, proposals and contracts subject to this Agreement on its own behalf.
5. Each government shall ensure that all applicable laws and ordinances have been satisfied.
6. **Effective Date and Term.** This Agreement shall be effective when signed by the last party who's signing makes the Agreement fully executed and will remain in full force and effect indefinitely. Any party may modify or terminate this Agreement as provided in Paragraph(s) 7 or 8.
7. **Modification.** The terms and conditions of this Agreement may be modified upon the mutual consent of all parties. Mutual consent will be demonstrated by approval of the governing body of each party hereto. No modification to this Agreement shall be effective and binding unless and until it is reduced to writing and signed by duly authorized representatives of all parties.
8. **Termination.** This Agreement may be terminated at any time by the City of Grand Prairie or the City of Bedford, with or without cause, upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party in accordance with Paragraph 11 herein.
9. **Hold Harmless.** To the extent allowed by law, the City of Grand Prairie and the City of Bedford agree to hold each other harmless from and against any and all claims, losses, damages, causes of action, suits and liabilities of every kind, including all expenses of litigation, court costs and attorney's fees, for injury or death of any person, for damage to any property, or for any breach of contract, arising out of or in connection with the work done under this Agreement.
10. **Invalidity.** If any provision of this Agreement shall be held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable by a court or other tribunal of competent

jurisdiction, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby. The parties shall use their best efforts to replace the respective provision or provisions of this Agreement with legal terms and conditions approximating the original intent of the parties.

11. **Written Notice.** Unless otherwise specified, written notice shall be deemed to have been duly served if delivered in person, sent by email, by fax with successful send confirmation, or by certified mail to the last business address as listed herein.

City of Grand Prairie: Purchasing Division
Attn: Purchasing Manager
City of Grand Prairie
318 W. Main St.
Grand Prairie, TX 75050
972/237-8269 ph ~ 972/237-8265 fax
purchasingfax@gptx.org

City of Bedford: City Secretary
Attn: Michael Wells
City of Bedford
2000 Forest Ridge
Bedford, TX 76021

City of Bedford
Public Works
Thomas L. Hoover, P.E
1813 Reliance Parkway
Bedford, TX 76021
817/952/2200 ph ~ 817-952-2240 fax
thomas.hoover@bedfordtx.gov
patrice.kleypas@bedfordtx.gov

12. **Entire Agreement.** It is understood that this Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties and supercedes any and all prior agreements, arrangements, or understandings between the parties relating to the subject matter. No oral understandings, statements, promises, or inducements contrary to the terms of this Agreement exist. This Agreement cannot be changed or terminated orally. No verbal agreement or conversation with any officer, agent, or employee of any party before or after the execution of this Agreement shall affect or modify any of the terms or obligations hereunder.
13. **Amendment.** No Amendment to this Agreement shall be effective and binding unless and until it is reduced to writing and signed by duly authorized representatives of both parties.

14. **Texas Law.** This Agreement has been made under and shall be governed by the laws of the State of Texas.
15. **Place of Performance.** Performance and all matters related thereto shall be in the County of the government originating the bid. This shall be Tarrant County, Texas, United States of America for the City of Bedford and shall be Dallas County, Texas, United States of America for the City of Grand Prairie.
16. **Authority to Enter Contract.** Each party has the full power and authority to enter into and perform this Agreement and the person signing this Agreement on behalf of each party has been properly authorized and empowered to enter into this Agreement. The persons executing this Agreement hereby represent that they have authorization to sign on behalf of their respective Government.
17. **Waiver.** Failure of any party, at any time, to enforce a provision of this Agreement, shall in no way constitute a waiver of that provision, nor in anyway affect the validity of this Agreement, any part hereof, or the right of either party thereafter to enforce each and every provision hereof. No term of this Agreement shall be deemed waived or breach excused unless the waiver shall be in writing and signed by the party claimed to have waived. Furthermore, any consent to or waiver of a breach will not constitute consent to or waiver of or excuse of any other different or subsequent breach.
18. **Agreement Read.** The parties acknowledge that they understand and intend to be bound by the terms and conditions of this Agreement.
19. **Multiple Originals.** It is understood and agreed that this Agreement may be executed in a number of identical copies, each of which shall be deemed an original for all purposes.

CITY OF GRAND PRAIRIE

CITY OF BEDFORD

BY: _____
Tom Cox, Deputy City Manager

BY: _____
Beverly Griffith, City Manager

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

ATTEST: _____
Cathy DiMaggio, City Secretary

ATTEST: _____
Michael Wells, City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Donald R. Postell, City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Thomas Hoover, P.E.
Public Works Director

DATE: 01/28/14

Council Mission Area: Be responsive to the needs of the community.

ITEM:

Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to approve funding for preliminary work toward the condemnation and acquisition of Lot 35R1, Block 13, Stonegate Addition in an amount not to exceed \$5,254.10.

City Attorney Review: Yes

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

Kimley Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) was authorized by the City Council on March 12, 2013 to produce a conceptual design and drainage study to analyze, study and develop a plan to mitigate erosion and convey storm water that exists along the portion of the Sulphur Branch Tributary from SH 121/183 to Bedford Road. On November 26, 2013 KHA was awarded a construction administration agreement for the final design of the project. In order for the construction phase of the project to progress as planned, safe access to the creek is needed. Currently, there is no access to the creek for construction. There is a 15' drop from the banks to the Sulphur Branch Tributary.

Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to negotiate with the owner of the property to grant an easement to the City of Bedford for the purpose of building a 15' ramp to access the creek channel. Without proper access, the mitigation plan for erosion will not be possible. One-half of the remaining part of Lot 35R1, Block 13, Stonegate Addition Block property has been obtained for highway expansion, making it unusable for future development.

The first step in the acquisition through condemnation is to get an appraisal for the fair market value of the remaining part of the property. The attached documentation contains an estimate of the Right-of-Way Agent and Appraiser fees totaling \$5,254.10. The fees include \$754.10 for Clint Ponder for the agent's fee, which includes an estimated minimum of 15 hours work plus travel, and the appraisal from Clyde Crum Appraisal Consultants for an estimated fee of \$4,500. Both fees do not include expert testimony should this go to court. The City's Consulting Engineer, J. Richard Perkin's believes that the proposed fees are in line with current pricing for this type of appraisal used for condemnation and acquisition of property.

If approved, the funds would be paid out of the Series 2011 Stormwater G.O. Bonds with a balance of \$117,095.18.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the following motion:

Approval of a resolution authorizing the City Manager to approve funding for preliminary work toward the condemnation and acquisition of Lot 35R1, Block 13, Stonegate Addition in an amount not to exceed \$5,254.10.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Series 2011 Stormwater G.O. Bal: \$117,095.18
Maximum Approved Amount: \$5,254.10
Difference: \$111,841.08

ATTACHMENTS:

Resolution
11/26/13 Communique for Kimley-Horn &
Associates Sulphur Branch Final Design
(121/183) to Bedford Road
Estimate of Fees
Map

RESOLUTION NO. 14-

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO APPROVE FUNDING FOR PRELIMINARY WORK TOWARD THE CONDEMNATION AND ACQUISITION OF LOT 35R1, BLOCK 13, STONEGATE ADDITION IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$5,254.10.

WHEREAS, the City Council of Bedford, Texas has determined the future mitigation plan is necessary for the health and safety of its citizens; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council of Bedford, Texas recognizes the importance of providing these improvements to protect the vitality of neighborhoods.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BEDFORD, TEXAS:

SECTION 1. That the recitals above are found to be true and correct, and are incorporated herein.

SECTION 2. That the City Council does hereby authorize the City Manager to approve funding for preliminary work toward the condemnation and acquisition of Lot 35R1, Block 13, Stonegate Addition in an amount not to exceed \$5,254.10.

SECTION 3. That funding in an amount not to exceed \$5,254.10 will come from the Series 2011 Stormwater G.O. Fund.

PRESENTED AND PASSED this 28th day of January, 2014, by a vote of ___ ayes, ___ nays, and ___ abstentions, at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Bedford, Texas.

Jim Griffin, Mayor

ATTEST:

Michael Wells, City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Stan Lowry City Attorney



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Thomas L. Hoover, P.E.
Public Works Director

DATE: 11/26/13

Council Mission Area: Protect the vitality of neighborhoods.

ITEM:

Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a construction administration agreement with Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., in the amount of \$78,000 for the Sulphur Branch Channel Improvements Final Design (SH 121/183 to Bedford Road).

City Attorney Review: Yes

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

Kimley-Horn and Associates were authorized by City Council on March 12, 2013 to produce a conceptual design and drainage study to analyze, study, and develop a plan to mitigate erosion and convey stormwater that exists along the portion of Sulphur Branch from SH 121/183 to Bedford Road. The need for the improvements to the channel has been expedited due to the widening of the culvert under SH 121/183 as part of the NTE improvements.

Kimley-Horn and Associates completed the conceptual design on July 10, 2013. Based upon the findings from the conceptual design, the final design work includes a concrete block gravity retaining wall system along the west and east banks of Sulphur Branch Channel, plus an articulated block or concrete lined channel bottom. This would replace the existing concrete trapezoidal channel that has failed.

The next phase that was discussed at the March 12, 2013 meeting is to prepare the design documents necessary for the drainage improvements. The contract includes the following tasks:

- Task 1 - Preparation of Construction Plans and Contract Documents
- Task 2 - US Army Core of Engineers Permitting
- Task 3 - FEMA Mitigation Grant Preparation
- Task 4 - Topographic Survey
- Task 5 - Agency Coordination with TxDot
- Task 6 - Bidding
- Task 7 - Construction Phase Services

Funding for the project will be paid out of the 2011 Series Stormwater G.O. Bonds.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the following motion:

Approval of a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a construction administration agreement with Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., in the amount of \$78,000 for the for the Sulphur Branch Channel Improvements Final Design (SH 121/183 to Bedford Road).

FISCAL IMPACT:

Series 2011 Stormwater G.O. Bal. \$195,095.18
Contract Amount: \$78,000
Difference: \$117,095.18

ATTACHMENTS:

Resolution
Construction Administration Agreement
Map

CLINT PONDER

1509 Stagecoach Drive
Arlington, Texas 76013
Mobil 817 528.2001



December 17, 2013

Mr. Tom Hoover, P.E.
Dept. of Public Works
City of Bedford

Proposed budget for Acquisition of Lot 35R1, Block 13, Stonegate Addition

Agent

Est/15 Hours @45 per hour = 675.00

Est/140 miles @.565 per mile = 79.10

TOTAL = 754.10

Quoted time and travel does not include if Agent is required to appear and testify.
Same hourly rates and mileage will apply

Appraiser Fees

Appraisal (completed/presented)

4,500.00 with original photographs email

Court time to Testify

Hourly rate -150.00 per hour with 10 hour minimum



CLYDE CRUM
ASA, CRA
State Certification
TX-1323786-G

6333 East Mockingbird Lane #147862
Dallas, Texas 75214-2692

(214) 826-0101
ccac@embargmail.com (214) 824-5447 Fax
817-335-1600 – Fort Worth Phone

Appraisal Proposal

December 17, 2013

Ponder Real Estate Service Company

RE: Appraisal # 53 - H
298 Somerset Circle
Bedford, Tarrant Co., Texas 76022

Ph: 817-528-2001

rep716@sbcglobal.net

For Valuation
Expertise

Attn: Clint Ponder

FOR PROFESSIONAL APPRAISAL SERVICES INCLUDING
ONE (1) APPRAISAL WITH ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS E-MAILED.

TOTAL **\$4,500.00**

FOR APPRAISAL OF

City of Bedford Condemnation Basement Taking
Stonegate Addition - Bedford
Blk 13 Lot 35R1
298 Somerset Circle, Bedford, Tarrant Co., Texas 76022

My fee for Expert Witness Testifying appearance is \$150.00 per hour with a 10
hour minimum.

**PAY DUE UPON RECEIPT OF INVOICE.
REFER TO APPRAISAL NUMBER.**


CLYDE CRUM APPRAISAL
CONSULTANTS
CLYDE CRUM – ASA, CRA
License / Certification No. TX-1323786-G

- VALUATIONS OF
- Industrial
- Commercial
- Farms – Ranches
- Developments
- Residential
- Buildings – Land
- Machinery &
- Equipment
- Businesses
- Personal Property
- Court Testimony



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Thomas L. Hoover, P.E.
Public Works Director

DATE: 01/28/14

Council Mission Area: Protect the vitality of neighborhoods.

ITEM:

Consider a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a Trinity River Authority of Texas Permanent Sanitary Sewer Easement, Exhibit "A" and a Temporary Construction Easement, Exhibit "B".

City Attorney Review: Yes

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

The Trinity River Authority of Texas (TRA) is preparing to construct a wastewater pipeline identified as WFXIA2, WF-R3, Sulphur Branch Outfall, WF-R2 and WF-15 Rehabilitation Project. The new pipeline project would repair and replace 17,260 feet of the existing sanitary sewer lines. The City of Bedford's portion of the project is relatively small, with a total of 30 feet of 27" and 8 feet of 18" pipeline at the Sulphur Branch Tributary located within Rankin Park just southwest of the Chaparral Estates.

In order to proceed with the project, TRA needs to acquire an easement on City property. The proposed easement is approximately 949 square feet, or 0.022 acres, in the Robert Morrow Survey Abstract No. 1152. The temporary construction easement is included as part of request from TRA. It will be vacated upon completion of the work.

Once complete, TRA's Sulphur Branch Outfall, WF-R2 and WF-15 Rehabilitation Project will further enhance the City's sanitary sewer service to the citizens by replacing ageing and broken sanitary sewer lines.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the following motion:

Approval of a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a Trinity River Authority of Texas Permanent Sanitary Sewer Easement, Exhibit "A" and a Temporary Construction Easement, Exhibit "B".

FISCAL IMPACT:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

Resolution
TRA Correspondence
Easements
Map

RESOLUTION NO. 14-

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER ENTER INTO A TRINITY RIVER AUTHORITY OF TEXAS (TRA) PERMANENT SANITARY SEWER EASEMENT, EXHIBIT "A" AND A TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT, EXHIBIT "B".

WHEREAS, the City Council of Bedford, Texas has determined granting the TRA a sanitary sewer easement is necessary for the health and safety of its citizens; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council of Bedford, Texas has determined that the TRA's new pipeline would improve the City's sanitary sewer system; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council of Bedford, Texas recognizes the importance of providing these improvements to protect the vitality of neighborhoods.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BEDFORD, TEXAS:

SECTION 1. That the recitals above are found to be true and correct, and are incorporated herein.

SECTION 2. That the City Council does hereby authorize the City Manager to enter into a Trinity River Authority of Texas (TRA) Permanent Sanitary Sewer Easement, Exhibit "A" and a Temporary Constructions Easement, Exhibit "B".

PRESENTED AND PASSED this 28th day of January, 2014, by a vote of ___ ayes, ___ nays, and ___ abstentions, at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Bedford, Texas.

Jim Griffin, Mayor

ATTEST:

Michael Wells, City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Stan Lowry, City Attorney



General Office

VIA CMRRR # 70131710000131653724

December 27, 2013

Mr. Thomas Hoover
Director of Public Works
City of Bedford
2000 Forest Ridge Drive
Bedford, Texas 76021-5713

RE: Easement Acquisition Offer
Central Regional Wastewater System
WFXIA2, WF-R3, Sulphur Branch Outfall, WF-R2 and WF-15 Rehabilitation Project
Parcel No. 3 - Property Location: Pipeline Road, Bedford, Tarrant County, Texas

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Trinity River Authority of Texas (TRA), a conservation and reclamation district of the State of Texas, is preparing to construct a wastewater pipeline identified as WFXIA2, WF-R3, Sulphur Branch Outfall, WF-R2 and WF-15 Rehabilitation Project. The project consists of repairing or replacing several lines in the same geographic area. The project begins generally south of the intersection of Trinity Boulevard northwest to SH 10, then northeast to Pipeline Road and from approximately Rickel Park generally north to Pipeline Road.

For this construction project, TRA needs to acquire certain easements on City of Bedford property, specifically a 0.022 acre permanent sanitary sewer easement and a 0.202 acre temporary construction easement. These easements are described on the legal descriptions and depicted on the plat maps attached to the easement documents enclosed.

TRA respectfully requests the dedication of the permanent sanitary sewer easement and the temporary construction easement. At the completion of construction, the areas will be restored. If the City of Bedford agrees to the easement dedication, please have this proposal signed below and have the easement documents executed and notarized and returned to me at your earliest convenience.

Please note that this offer is not confidential and you have the right to discuss TRA's offer or agreement with others. Please contact me at (817) 493-5178 or harlanm@trinityra.org with questions. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


Michelle Harlan
Real Estate Specialist

CONSENT TO DEDICATION

By: _____

Name Printed: _____

Title: _____

Enclosures

NOTICE OF CONFIDENTIALITY RIGHTS: IF YOU ARE A NATURAL PERSON, YOU MAY REMOVE OR STRIKE ANY OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM ANY INSTRUMENT THAT TRANSFERS AN INTEREST IN REAL PROPERTY BEFORE IT IS FILED FOR RECORD IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS: YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OR YOUR DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER.

Central Regional Wastewater System
WFXIA2, WF-R3, Sulphur Branch Outfall, WF-R2, and WF-15 Rehab Proj
Parcel No. 3-PSSE and TCE

**TRINITY RIVER AUTHORITY OF TEXAS
PERMANENT SANITARY SEWER EASEMENT AND
TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT**

THE STATE OF TEXAS §
 § **KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:**
COUNTY OF TARRANT §

That **CITY OF BEDFORD, TEXAS**, a municipal corporation doing business in the County of Tarrant, State of Texas, GRANTOR herein, for and in consideration of TEN DOLLARS and other good and valuable consideration in hand paid by the **TRINITY RIVER AUTHORITY OF TEXAS**, a conservation and reclamation district created by and functioning under Chapter 518, Acts of the 54th Legislature of the State of Texas, Regular Session, 1955, as amended pursuant to Article XVI, Section 59 of the Texas Constitution, with its principal office at 5300 South Collins Street, Arlington, Tarrant County, Texas 76018, GRANTEE herein, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged and confessed, does hereby assign and convey to GRANTEE permanent and perpetual sanitary sewer easements for the purpose of installing, constructing, repairing, maintaining, altering, replacing, relocating, rebuilding, removing, and operating sanitary sewer facilities, and all necessary appurtenances including erosion control thereto, in, into, upon, over, across and under those lands in Tarrant County, Texas, described on Exhibit A, attached hereto and made a part hereof, together with the right of ingress and egress as necessary for such purposes.

And in addition thereto, an exclusive temporary construction easement as described in Exhibit B, attached hereto and made a part hereof, over, under, across and through the lands of GRANTOR, lying and being situated in Tarrant County, Texas, for the purpose of initially constructing such sewer system is hereby granted. GRANTEE may exercise its rights in and to this easement without disturbance and interference by the GRANTOR or other third-parties for reasons of safety and efficiency during construction. The construction easement thus granted shall terminate at such time as the initial construction of such sanitary sewer system is completed and the work is accepted by the GRANTEE.

GRANTOR covenants and agrees that GRANTEE shall have 1) the right to excavate and fill and to control the excavation and fill upon said permanent easements and to remove from said permanent easements any fences, buildings or other obstructions as may now be found upon said permanent easements together with the right of ingress and egress over GRANTOR'S adjacent lands to or from public right-of-way for the purpose of constructing, improving, reconstructing, repairing, inspecting, maintaining and removing said sanitary sewer facilities and appurtenances; 2) the right to prevent possible interference with the operation of said sanitary sewer system and to

remove possible hazards thereto; and 3) the right to prevent the construction within the easements of any building, structure or other obstruction, including the planting of trees, which may endanger or interfere with the efficiency, safety and convenient operation of said sanitary sewer system and its appurtenances.

The permanent easements herein dedicated shall run with the land and forever be a right in and to the land belonging to said GRANTOR, its successors and assigns.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above-described permanent easements, with the right of ingress and egress thereto, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto, anywise belonging unto the said GRANTEE, its successors and assigns forever; and GRANTOR does hereby bind itself, its successors and assigns, to warrant and to forever defend all and singular the premises unto the GRANTEE, its successors and assigns, against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim same or any part thereof.

WITNESS MY HAND this the _____ day of _____, 201_.

CITY OF BEDFORD, TEXAS

a municipal corporation

By: _____

Name Printed: _____

Title: _____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF TEXAS

§

COUNTY OF TARRANT

§

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority on this day personally appeared

(Name and Title)

of **CITY OF BEDFORD, TEXAS**, a municipal corporation doing business in the County of Tarrant, State of Texas, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that the same was executed for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and in the capacity therein stated.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE this _____ day of

_____, 2013.

Notary Public in and for the
State of Texas

EXHIBIT "A"
CENTRAL REGIONAL WASTEWATER SYSTEM
WFXIA2, WF-R3, SULPHUR BRANCH OUTFALL,
WF-R2 AND WF-15 REHABILITATION PROJECT
PARCEL No. 3-PSSE

25.0' PERMANENT SANITARY SEWER EASEMENT
ROBERT MORROW SURVEY, ABSTRACT No. 1152
CITY OF BEDFORD
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

Being a 25.0' permanent sanitary sewer easement situated in the Robert Morrow Survey, Abstract No. 1152, City of Bedford, Tarrant County, Texas, said 25.0' permanent sanitary sewer easement being a portion of a 25.78 acre tract of land (by deed) deeded to the City of Bedford as recorded in Volume 4656, Page 972 of the Deed Records of Tarrant County, Texas, said 25.0' permanent sanitary sewer easement being more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows:

COMMENCING at a 1/2 inch iron rod found in the north right-of-way line of W. Pipeline Road (a variable width right-of-way) for the southeast corner of said 25.78 acre tract of land, said 1/2 inch iron rod being the southwest corner of a 0.09 acre tract of land (by deed) deeded to James Garrett as recorded in Volume 13466, Page 353 of said Deed Records of Tarrant County, Texas, from which a 5/8 inch iron rod found for the southeast corner of said 0.09 acre tract of land bears North 89 degrees 28 minutes 53 seconds East, a distance of 15.02 feet, said 5/8 inch iron rod being the southwest corner of Lot 1, Block 1, Chaparral Estates, an addition to the City of Bedford, Tarrant County, Texas as recorded in Volume 388-21, Page 17 of the Plat Records of Tarrant County, Texas; **THENCE** South 88 degrees 42 minutes 28 seconds West, with the north right-of-way line of said W. Pipeline Road and with a south line of said 25.78 acre tract of land, a distance of 89.05 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING** of the herein described 25.0' permanent sanitary sewer easement, said point having grid coordinates of N=6,984,740.57 and E=2,382,655.54;

THENCE South 88 degrees 42 minutes 28 seconds West, with the north right-of-way line of said W. Pipeline Road and with a south line of said 25.78 acre tract of land, a distance of 25.52 feet to a point for corner from which a 1/2 inch iron rod with cap stamped "Moak Survey Inc." found for the southwest corner of said 25.78 acre tract of land bears South 88 degrees 42 minutes 28 seconds West, a distance of 39.63 feet and North 69 degrees 39 minutes 47 seconds West, a distance of 93.33 feet, said 1/2 inch iron rod with cap stamped "Moak Survey Inc." being the southeast corner of a tract of land deeded to Fred Isham Smith, Jr. and recorded in Volume 13618, Page 494 of said Deed Records of Tarrant County, Texas;

THENCE North 10 degrees 18 minutes 03 seconds East, a distance of 40.51 feet to a point for corner;

(Exhibit "A") Page 1 of 3

THENCE South 79 degrees 41 minutes 57 seconds East, a distance of 25.00 feet to a point for corner;

THENCE South 10 degrees 18 minutes 03 seconds West, a distance of 35.38 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**, and containing 949 square feet or 0.022 acres of land, more or less.

The permanent sanitary sewer easement herein created is intended to replace, in total that portion of the existing 20.0' Trinity River Authority of Texas being described as Parcel No. 17 as recorded in Volume 6530, Page 167 of the Deed Records of Tarrant County, Texas;

Notes:

- (1) A plat of even survey date herewith accompanies this legal description.
- (2) All bearings and coordinates are referenced to the Texas Coordinate System, NAD-83, North Central Zone 4202, with a surface factor of 1.00012. All distances and areas shown are surface.

*** SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE ***

TO ALL PARTIES INTERESTED IN TITLE TO THE PREMISES SURVEYED, I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE LEGAL DESCRIPTION WAS PREPARED FROM PUBLIC RECORDS AND FORM AN ACTUAL AND ACCURATE SURVEY UPON THE GROUND AND THAT SAME IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

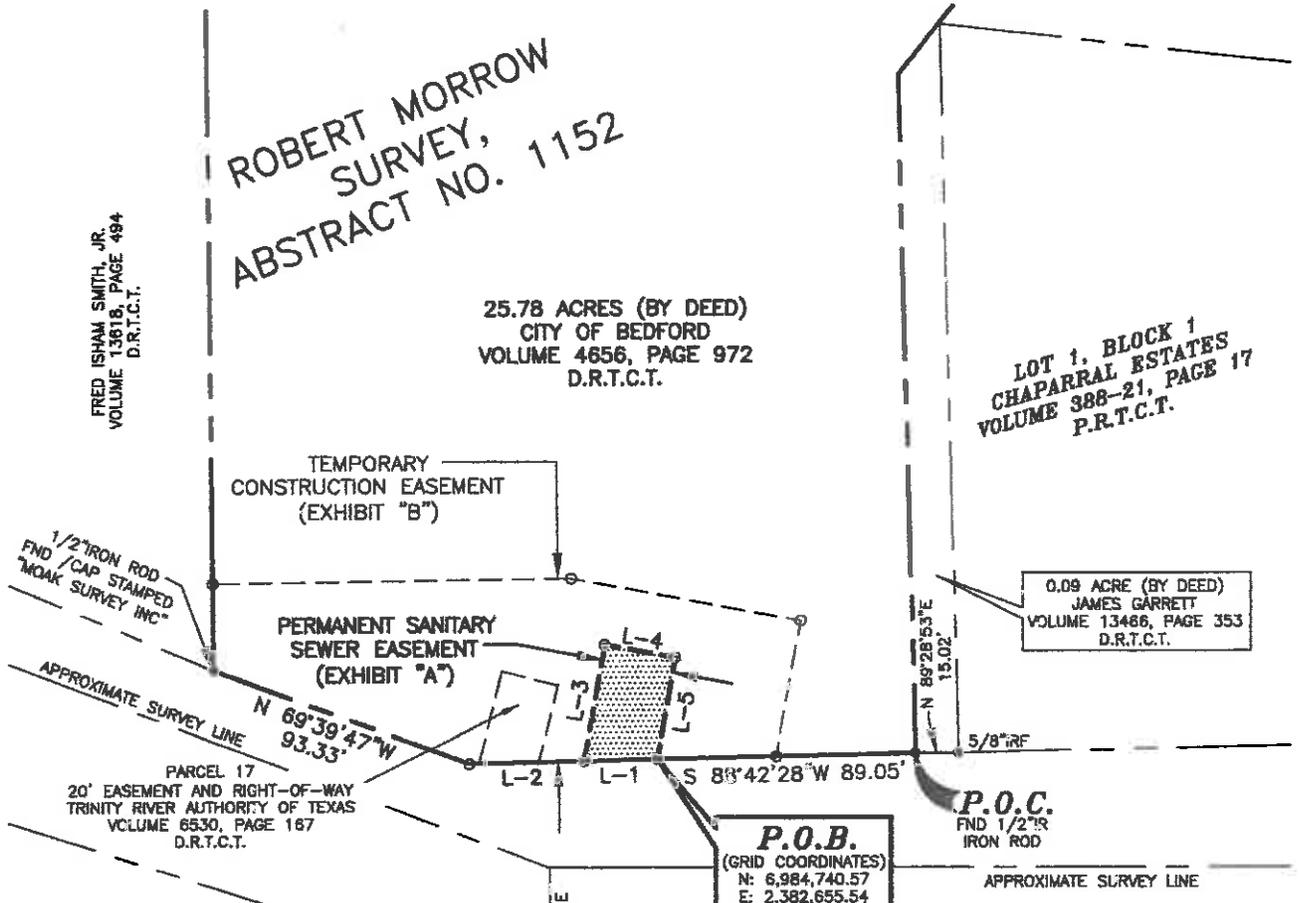
Gorrondona & Associates, Inc.

By: 
Surveyor's Name: Jon L. Cooper
Registered Professional Land Surveyor,
Texas No. 5254
Date of survey: July 11, 2013



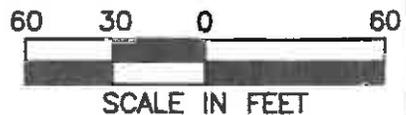
(Exhibit "A") Page 2 of 3

PLAT OF EXHIBIT "A"



LINE TABLE		
LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L-1	S 88°42'28"W	25.52'
L-2	S 88°42'28"W	39.63'
L-3	N 10°18'03"E	40.51'
L-4	S 79°41'57"E	25.00'
L-5	S 10°18'03"W	35.38'

NOTES:
 1. A LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF EVEN DATE ACCOMPANIES THIS PLAT.
 2. ALL BEARINGS AND COORDINATES ARE REFERENCED TO THE TEXAS COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD-83, NORTH CENTRAL ZONE 4202, WITH A SURFACE FACTOR OF 1.00012. ALL DISTANCES AND AREAS SHOWN ARE SURFACE.



TRA TRINITY RIVER AUTHORITY OF TEXAS

5300 SOUTH COLLINS • P. O. BOX 60 • ARLINGTON, TEXAS 76004

**CENTRAL REGIONAL WASTEWATER SYSTEM
 WF-1A2, WF-R3, SULPHUR BRANCH OUTFALL,
 WF-R2 AND WF-15 REHABILITATION PROJECT**

PARCEL NO. 3-PSSE	PERMANENT SANITARY SEWER EASEMENT
OWNER: CITY OF BEDFORD	
SURVEY: ROBERT MORROW SURVEY ABST. No. 1152	
LOCATION: CITY OF BEDFORD, TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS	
EASEMENT ACQUISITION ACREAGE: 949 SQ.FT. OR 0.022 ACRES	
WHOLE PROPERTY ACREAGE: 25.78 ACRES (BY DEED)	
JOB NO. URS_0911-3885	DRAWN BY: JLC
DATE: JULY 10, 2013	EXHIBIT A PAGE 3 OF 3
CAD FILE: PARCEL 3-PSSE.DWG	
SCALE: 1" = 60'	



JON L. COOPER
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
 NO. 8254 TEXAS FIRM NO. 10108900

EXHIBIT "B"
CENTRAL REGIONAL WASTEWATER SYSTEM
WFXIA2, WF-R3, SULPHUR BRANCH OUTFALL,
WF-R2 AND WF-15 REHABILITATION PROJECT
PARCEL No. 3-TCE

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
ROBERT MORROW SURVEY, ABSTRACT No. 1152
CITY OF BEDFORD
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

Being a temporary construction easement situated in the Robert Morrow Survey, Abstract No. 1152, City of Bedford, Tarrant County, Texas, said temporary construction easement being a portion of a 25.78 acre tract of land (by deed) deeded to the City of Bedford as recorded in Volume 4656, Page 972 of the Deed Records of Tarrant County, Texas, said temporary construction easement being more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows:

COMMENCING at a 1/2 inch iron rod found in the north right-of-way line of W. Pipeline Road (a variable width right-of-way) for the southeast corner of said 25.78 acre tract of land, from which a 5/8 inch iron rod found for the southeast corner of said 0.09 acre tract of land bears North 89 degrees 28 minutes 53 seconds East, a distance of 15.02 feet, said 5/8 inch iron rod being the southwest corner of Lot 1, Block 1, Chaparral Estates, an addition to the City of Bedford, Tarrant County, Texas as recorded in Volume 388-21, Page 17 of the Plat Records of Tarrant County, Texas; **THENCE** South 88 degrees 42 minutes 28 seconds West, with the north right-of-way line of said W. Pipeline Road and with a south line of said 25.78 acre tract of land, a distance of 48.21 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING** of the herein described temporary construction easement, said point having grid coordinates of N=6,984,741.49 and E=2,382,696.37;

THENCE South 88 degrees 42 minutes 28 seconds West, with the north right-of-way line of said W. Pipeline Road and with a south line of said 25.78 acre tract of land, a distance of 105.99 feet to a point for corner;

THENCE North 69 degrees 39 minutes 47 seconds West, with a south line of said 27.78 acre tract of land and with the north right-of-way of said W. Pipeline Road, a distance of 93.33 feet to a 1/2 inch iron rod with cap stamped "Moak Survey Inc." found for the southwest corner of said 25.78 acre tract of land, said 5/8 inch iron rod with cap stamped "Moak Survey Inc." also being the southeast corner of a tract of land deeded to Fred Isham Smith, Jr. and recorded in Volume 13618, Page 494 of said Deed Records of Tarrant County, Texas;

THENCE North 00 degrees 38 minutes 10 seconds West, with the west line of said 25.78 acre tract of land and with the east line of said Smith tract of land, a distance of 29.39 feet to a point for corner;

(Exhibit "B") Page 1 of 3

THENCE North 89 degrees 21 minutes 50 seconds East, a distance of 123.06 feet to a point for corner;

THENCE South 79 degrees 41 minutes 57 seconds East, a distance of 80.48 feet to a point for corner;

THENCE South 10 degrees 18 minutes 03 seconds West, a distance of 47.18 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**, and containing 10,349 square feet or 0.238 acres of land, more or less, of which 949 square feet or 0.022 acre of land lies within a proposed permanent sanitary sewer easement (Exhibit "A") and of which 600 square feet or 0.014 acres of land lies within an existing 20.0' Easement and Right-of-Way to Trinity River Authority of Texas being described as Parcel No. 17 as recorded in Volume 6530, Page 167 of said Deed Records of Tarrant County, Texas, leaving a net area of 8,800 square feet or 0.202 of an acre of land, more or less.

Notes:

- (1) A plat of even survey date herewith accompanies this legal description.
- (2) All bearings and coordinates are referenced to the Texas Coordinate System, NAD-83, North Central Zone 4202, with a surface factor of 1.00012. All distances and areas shown are surface.

*** SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE ***

TO ALL PARTIES INTERESTED IN TITLE TO THE PREMISES SURVEYED, I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE LEGAL DESCRIPTION WAS PREPARED FROM PUBLIC RECORDS AND FORM AN ACTUAL AND ACCURATE SURVEY UPON THE GROUND AND THAT SAME IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

Gorronдона & Associates, Inc.

By: 
Surveyor's Name: Jon L. Cooper
Registered Professional Land Surveyor,
Texas No. 5254
Date of survey: July 11, 2013



(Exhibit "B") Page 2 of 3

PLAT OF EXHIBIT "B"

ROBERT MORROW
SURVEY,
ABSTRACT NO. 1152

FRED ISHAM SMITH, JR.
VOLUME 13816, PAGE 494
D.R.T.C.T.

25.78 ACRES (BY DEED)
CITY OF BEDFORD
VOLUME 4656, PAGE 972
D.R.T.C.T.

LOT 1, BLOCK 1
CHAPARRAL ESTATES
VOLUME 388-21, PAGE 17
P.R.T.C.T.

JAMES GARRETT
VOLUME 13466, PAGE 353
D.R.T.C.T.

0.09 ACRE
JAMES GARRETT
VOLUME 13466, PAGE 353
D.R.T.C.T.

TEMPORARY
CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
(EXHIBIT "B")

N 89°21'50"E 123.06'

S 79°41'57"E 80.48'

PERMANENT SANITARY
SEWER EASEMENT
(EXHIBIT "A")

N 69°39'47"W
93.33'

S 88°42'28"W
105.99'

P.O.C.
FND 1/2" IR
IRON ROD

N 89°28'53"E
15.02'

5/8" IRF

P.O.B.
(GRID COORDINATES)
N: 6,984,741.49
E: 2,382,696.37

1/2" IRON ROD
FND /CAP STAMPED
"MOAK SURVEY INC"
APPROXIMATE SURVEY LINE

PARCEL 17
20' EASEMENT AND RIGHT-OF-WAY
TRINITY RIVER AUTHORITY OF TEXAS
VOLUME 6530, PAGE 167
D.R.T.C.T.

APPROXIMATE SURVEY LINE

W. PIPELINE ROAD
(A VARIABLE WIDTH RIGHT-OF-WAY)

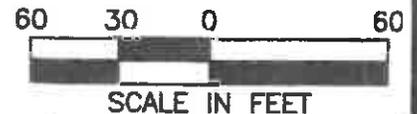
LINE TABLE		
LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L-1	S 88°42'28"W	48.21'
L-2	N 00°38'10"W	29.39'
L-3	S 10°18'03"W	47.18'



SUBJECT TRACT AND
LOCATION OF EASEMENT

NOTES:

- A LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF EVEN DATE ACCOMPANIES THIS PLAT.
- ALL BEARINGS AND COORDINATES ARE REFERENCED TO THE TEXAS COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD-83, NORTH CENTRAL ZONE 4202, WITH A SURFACE FACTOR OF 1.00012. ALL DISTANCES AND AREAS SHOWN ARE SURFACE.



TRINITY RIVER AUTHORITY OF TEXAS

5300 SOUTH COLLINS • P. O. BOX 60 • ARLINGTON, TEXAS 76004

CENTRAL REGIONAL WASTEWATER SYSTEM
WFXIA2, WF-R3, SULPHUR BRANCH OUTFALL,
WF-R2 AND WF-15 REHABILITATION PROJECT

PARCEL NO. 3-TCE | TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT

OWNER: CITY OF BEDFORD

SURVEY: ROBERT MORROW SURVEY ABST. No. 1152

LOCATION: CITY OF BEDFORD, TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

EASEMENT ACQUISITION ACREAGE: 8,800 SQ.FT. OR 0.202 ACRES NET

WHOLE PROPERTY ACREAGE: 25.78 ACRES (BY DEED)

JOB NO. URS_0911-3885

DRAWN BY: JLC

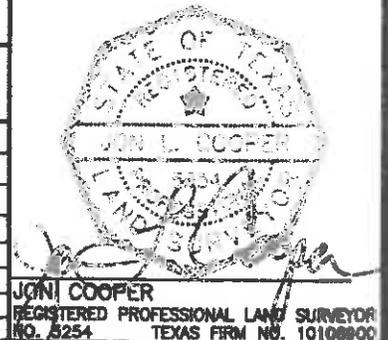
CAD FILE: PARCEL 3-TCE.DWG

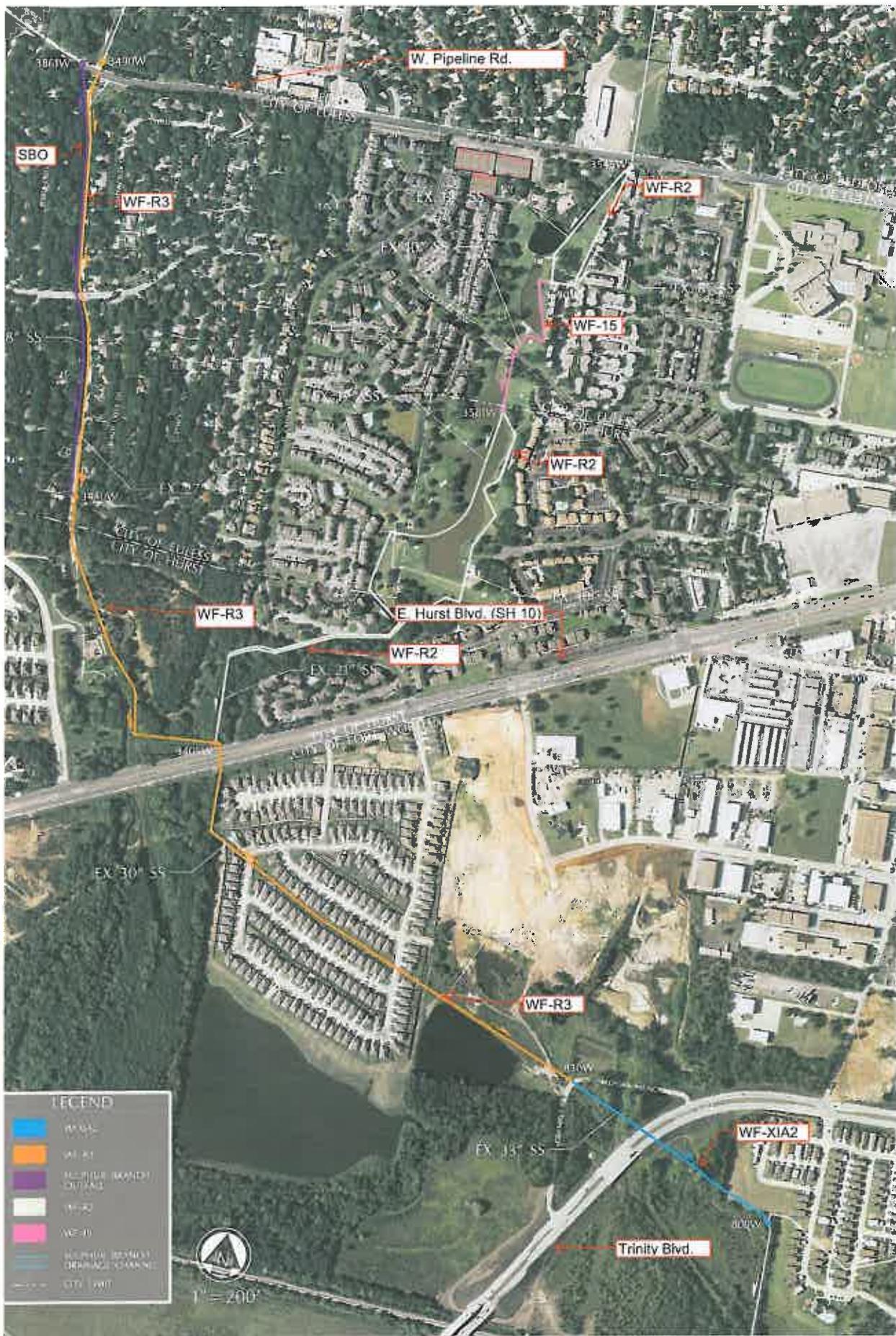
DATE: JULY 10, 2013

EXHIBIT A PAGE 3 OF 3

SCALE: 1" = 60'

GORRONDONA & ASSOCIATES, INC. • 7524 JACK NEWELL BOULEVARD SOUTH FORT WORTH, TX. 76118 • 817-486-1424 FAX 817-486-1788





TRINITY RIVER AUTHORITY OF TEXAS
CENTRAL REGIONAL WASTEWATER SYSTEM, WEST FORK INTERCEPTOR SYSTEM
WFXIA2, WF-R3, SBO, WF-R2 AND WF-15 REHABILITATION PROJECT



1300 Westwood
 Suite 600
 Dallas, Texas 75201
 214.635.1000
 www.urscorp.com



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Michael Wells, City Secretary

DATE: 01/28/14

Council Mission Area: Encourage citizen involvement.

ITEM:

Consider a resolution appointing members to Bedford's Citizen Boards and Commissions.

City Attorney Review: N/A

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

The City Secretary's Office received applications from Jerry Bulleri and Teri Brown-Hudson to serve on one of Bedford's Citizen Boards and Commissions. Ms. Brown-Hudson's application was received in September and was inadvertently not included during Council's appointment process in December. Mr. Bulleri's application was received in January after the appointment process. There are currently positions open on the Beautification Commission, Building and Standards Commission, Library Advisory Board, Parks and Recreation Board and the Zoning Board of Adjustment.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the following motion:

Approval of a resolution appointing members to Bedford's Citizen Boards and Commissions.

FISCAL IMPACT:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 14-

A RESOLUTION APPOINTING MEMBERS TO BEDFORD'S CITIZEN BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.

WHEREAS, the City Council of Bedford, Texas desires to fill openings on Bedford's Citizen Boards and Commissions.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BEDFORD, TEXAS:

SECTION 1. That the recitals above are found to be true and correct, and are incorporated herein.

SECTION 2. That Jerry Bulleri is appointed to the _____ with a term expiring in December of _____.

SECTION 3. That Teri Brown-Hudson is appointed to the _____ with a term expiring in December of _____.

PRESENTED AND PASSED this 28th day of January 2014, by a vote of ___ ayes, ___ nays and ___ abstentions, at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Bedford, Texas.

Jim Griffin, Mayor

Michael Wells, City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Stan Lowry, City Attorney



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Michael Wells, City Secretary

DATE: 01/28/14

Council Mission Area: Encourage citizen involvement.

ITEM:

Consider a resolution ordering the General Election of the City of Bedford, Texas to be held on Saturday, May 10, 2014 for the purpose of electing Place 4 and Place 6 to the Bedford City Council.

City Attorney Review: N/A

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

This resolution is to order the General Election to be held on May 10, 2014 to elect two City Council members, Place 4 and Place 6, to be filled for three years or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Pursuant to Section 3.005(c)(2) of the Texas Election Code, a city must order its election no later than the 71st day before Election Day, which this year falls on Friday, February 28.

A runoff election, if necessary, ensuing from the May 10, 2014 General Election will be held June 21.

As in the past and per state law, staff recommends that this election be held jointly and administered by the Tarrant County Election's Administration. This has proven to be the most cost effective and efficient way to hold elections. The exact cost of the election is not known at this time and will depend on how many entities end up contracting with the County. Generally, the County will send a cost estimate in April with a finalized total being sent in August.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the following motion:

Approval of a resolution ordering the General Election of the City of Bedford, Texas to be held on Saturday, May 10, 2014 for the purpose of electing Place 4 and Place 6 to the Bedford City Council.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The total estimated cost for this election is approximately \$15,000. This item was budgeted and approved in the FY 2013-2014 budget.

ATTACHMENTS:

Resolution
Election Calendar

RESOLUTION NO. 14-

A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS FOR THE CITY OF BEDFORD, TEXAS FOR MAY 10, 2014; AUTHORIZING A JOINT CONTRACT ELECTION AGREEMENT AND CONTRACT FOR ELECTION SERVICES WITH TARRANT COUNTY; AND ESTABLISHING THE DATES AND TIMES FOR EARLY VOTING FOR SUCH ELECTION.

WHEREAS, the regular election for the City Council of the City of Bedford, Texas as set forth by the Charter and by the Texas Election Code is required to be held on May 10, 2014, at which time the voters will elect persons to fill the offices of the City Council Place 4 and Place 6; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council of Bedford, Texas desires to conduct joint elections pursuant to the provisions of the Texas Election Code, and as established in a joint election agreement and contract for election services with the Tarrant County Election Administrator.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BEDFORD, TEXAS:

SECTION 1. That the recitals above are found to be true and correct, and are incorporated herein.

SECTION 2. That unless one or more of the entities qualify under provisions of the Texas Election Code to cancel their election, the City of Bedford shall hold a joint election, per the aforesaid joint election agreement and contract for election services on Saturday, May 10, 2014 for the purposes of electing members of the Bedford City Council.

SECTION 3. That the election is hereby called to elect persons to fill the offices of two (2) Bedford City Council Members for Place 4 and Place 6 to serve until May 2017 or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Such election shall be held at the Pat May Center, 1849-B Central Drive, Bedford, Texas, between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Saturday, May 10, 2014.

SECTION 4. That qualified persons may file for a place on the ballot by filing an application in the Office of the City Secretary during regular business hours from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each weekday, beginning Wednesday, January 29, 2014 and continuing until 5:00 p.m. on Friday, February 28, 2014.

SECTION 5. That the Tarrant County Elections Administrator, 2700 Premier Street, Fort Worth, Texas, 76111 is hereby appointed as Early Voting Clerk and Michael Wells, City of Bedford City Secretary, 2000 Forest Ridge Drive, Bedford, Texas, 76021, shall serve as the Deputy Early Voting Clerk. Applications for ballot by mail must be received by mail no later than the close of business on Thursday, May 1, 2014 (Mailing Address: P.O. Box 961011, Fort Worth, Texas, 76161-0011; Attn: Early Voting Clerk).

SECTION 6. That early voting by personal appearance shall be conducted at the County's Main Early Voting polling location: 2700 Premier Street, Fort Worth, Texas, 76111. Branch offices for early voting by personal appearance shall be established as outlined in the election agreement with Tarrant County. The branch early voting location to be located within the City of Bedford is the Bedford Public Library, 2424 Forest Ridge Drive.

Early voting by personal appearance will begin on Monday, April 28, 2014 and will end on Tuesday, May 6, 2014. Hours designated for early voting by personal appearance shall be as set forth below:

April 28 – May 2	Monday – Friday	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
May 3	Saturday	7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.
May 4	Sunday	11:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
May 5 – May 6	Monday – Tuesday	7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.

For purposes of processing ballots cast in early voting, the election officers for the early voting ballot board shall be appointed and designated in accordance with the provisions of the election agreement with the Tarrant County Elections Administrator.

SECTION 7. That all resident qualified electors of the City shall be permitted to vote at said election, and on the day of the election, such electors shall vote at the polling place designated for the election precinct in which they reside. This election shall be held and conducted in accordance with the aforesaid

election agreement, election laws of the Texas Election Code, the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, the Charter of the City of Bedford, and as may be required by law. All election materials and proceedings shall be printed in both English and Spanish.

SECTION 8. That combined ballots may be utilized containing all of the offices and propositions to be voted on at each polling place, provided that no voter shall be given a ballot or permitted to vote for any office or proposition on which the voter is ineligible to vote. The County's voting equipment will be utilized for this election.

SECTION 9. That the Election Judge and officers for each polling place and the Early Voting Ballot Board shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the election agreement for the conducting of the election on the aforesaid election date with Tarrant County.

SECTION 10. That the Mayor is authorized to execute the aforesaid election agreement for and on behalf of the City.

SECTION 11. That the expenses of the joint election shall be borne as outlined in the election agreement with Tarrant County.

PRESENTED AND PASSED this 28th day of January, 2014 by a vote of ___ ayes, ___ nays, and ___ abstentions, at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Bedford, Texas.

Jim Griffin, Mayor

ATTEST:

Michael Wells, City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Stan Lowry, City Attorney



Important Dates for Candidates City of Bedford General Election – May 10, 2014



Wed., January 29, 2014	First day to file an application for a place on the ballot.
Fri., February 28, 2014	Deadline to file an application for a place on the ballot (Must be received in the City Secretary's Office by 5:00 p.m.)
Wed., March 5, 2014	Last day for a candidate to withdraw application for a place on the ballot. (Withdrawal of candidacy form must be received in the City Secretary's Office by 5:00 p.m.)
Mon., March 10, 2014	Drawing for place on the ballot at 5:00 p.m. in City Hall, Council Chambers (Date subject to change – all candidates will be notified if change is made)
Thurs., April 10, 2014	Last day to register to vote in order to be able to vote in May 11, 2013 election. 1st report of candidate/officeholder campaign finance report due. (This is the 30-day prior to Election Day report.)
Mon., April 28, 2014	Early voting by personal appearance begins.
Thurs., May 1, 2014	Last day to receive applications for early voting ballots to be voted by mail.
Fri., May 2, 2014	2nd report of candidate/officeholder campaign finance report due. (This is the 8-day prior to Election Day report.)
Tues., May 6, 2014	Last day to vote early by personal appearance.
Sat., May 10, 2014	***ELECTION DAY*** 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. (Vote at Pat May Center ONLY)
May 13-21, 2014	Official dates within which to canvass election returns and administer oaths of office for newly elected officials; unless runoff election is necessary. (Candidates will be notified of specific canvassing date following Election Day.)
June 2– July 7, 2014	Possible Period for Runoff Election (Eligible candidates will be notified of specific dates for runoff election)
July 15, 2014 & January 15, 2015	Last day for timely filing of semi-annual report of contributions and expenditures from campaigns.



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Bill Syblon, Development Director

DATE: 01/28/14

Staff Report

ITEM:

Receive an Economic Development Update.

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

Review of economic development milestones for 2013, and preview of upcoming projects.

ATTACHMENTS:

N/A



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: David Miller, Deputy City Manager

DATE: 01/28/14

Work Session

ITEM:

Presentation by Brian Davis, Utility Service Partners, requesting the City of Bedford's participation in the National League of Cities (NLC) Service Line Warranty Program.

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

City staff has recently been contacted by Brian Davis, a representative for Utility Service Partners (USP), regarding a program that is being offered to the City of Bedford for homeowners. The National League of Cities (NLC) Service Line Warranty Program is a partnership between USP, NLC, and municipalities. The following is a description of the program provided by USP:

The National League of Cities designed this program several years ago to help cities address a nationwide problem that continues to grow: the ageing and deteriorating infrastructure of homeowner lateral service lines. Residents who have not set aside money to pay for an unexpected, expensive utility line repair have an opportunity to obtain a low cost warranty that will provide repairs for a low monthly fee, with no deductibles or service fees. The work is performed by licensed, local plumbers who will call the customer within one hour of filing a claim. The repair is performed professionally and quickly and USP provides a personally staffed, 24/7 repair hotline for residents, 365 days a year. Consumer warranty contracts are month-to-month and there is no cancellation fee for the resident should they decide they no longer wish to participate.

USP will provide coverage for the portion of the service line for which the homeowner is responsible (unless the City would like to set it up differently). USP will cover the portion of the lateral water and sewer line that would be most helpful to the City and homeowner. Both products provide repair or replacement of broken or leaking lines, *including* clean-outs. Specific repair coverage is as follows:

- The Water Line Warranty provides for the repair or replacement of a single, buried, outside water line that runs from the point of the utility connection or responsibility to the foundation of the home and through the slab. This warranty provides coverage of up to \$4,000 for each water line repair plus an additional \$500 for public sidewalk cutting if needed.
- The Sewer Line Warranty provides for the repair or replacement of a single buried, outside sewer line that runs from the foundation of the home to the main line. This warranty provides coverage of up to \$4,000 for each sewer line repair and an additional \$4,000 per repair should the City make the homeowner responsible for the portion of the line that rests in the public right of way.

There is no local cost for participating in the program. Instead, there is the possibility of some revenue, a "royalty" offered to the City by USP based on customer participation (50 cents per household, per month, per product sold). It will ultimately be the Council's decision whether or not to add the royalty in the program cost. However, the royalty could be used for water quality improvement, low income housing to assist with utility bills, sustainability programs, etc.

ATTACHMENTS:

**Power Point Presentation
Press Release**

Service Line Warranty Program

City of Bedford, TX

NATIONAL
LEAGUE
of CITIES



Building Peace of Mind, One Community at a Time

“The program has already paid out over \$1 million in repairs and replacements for our homeowner’s lateral service lines. My constituents are happy that we have provided this option for city homeowners. We use the revenue associated with the program to assist lower income homeowners with repairs to their service lines. I am sure your City will be pleased with the NLC Service Line Program.”

Felicia Moore
Councilmember, City of Atlanta, GA



Building Peace of Mind, One Community at a Time

Dear Felecia, On Christmas Day my sewer line backed up into my house and into my tub! I could not flush toilets or take a shower or wash dishes or clothes or even my hands. It turned out to be due to a clogged sewer line in my front yard. Thanks to you, I had the warranty and did not have to pay for the \$2000 plus repair! Thank you! The warranty company had good customer service and the local plumbing company that they sent to do the work, Atlanta Plumbing Plus, WAS AMAZING! They did a wonderful job and were very respectful of my property (and my anxiety about the situation). Thank you so much Felicia for always looking out for us!

Cindy
Homeowner, Atlanta, GA



Building Peace of Mind, One Community at a Time

"The Service Line Protection Program helps Phoenix residents and the city government. Revenue from the program goes to core city services like police, fire, parks, libraries and senior centers, and the warranties give residents an option for repairs to their sewer and water lines."

John Brodsky
Public Information Officer
City of Phoenix, AZ



Building Peace of Mind, One Community at a Time

“We have now passed the 10,000 enrollment mark. Strength in participation brings benefits to our entire community. Our residents are able to avoid the high costs of unexpected repairs, our economy benefits since local contractors perform the repair work, and our city benefits from the new source of revenue.”

Joe Davis
Alderman
City of Milwaukee, WI



Building Peace of Mind, One Community at a Time

“The city has fully vetted this program and conducted proper due diligence. The program is endorsed by the National League of Cities, North Central Texas Council of Governments, multiple state municipal leagues and over 200 cities nationwide. They also have an exemplary BBB record dating back to 2003.”

Todd Gloria
Mayor
City of San Diego, CA



Building Peace of Mind, One Community at a Time

“The program payouts have been huge for our homeowners (over \$230,000 in water and sewer line repairs in 24 months). It really illustrates the fact that the program is responsive and very much needed.

Please feel free to send potential participating cities to me for an outstanding reference.”

Bryan Long
City Manager
City of Lawton, OK



Building Peace of Mind, One Community at a Time

Reasons for Participation

- NLC Program / Over 200 Cities Participating
- NLC Awareness Campaign
- Ongoing Revenue Stream for City
- Innovative Option Appreciated by Homeowners (100% Surveyed)
- Atlanta, Plano, Lawton, Prairie Village
- Homeowner Insurance and City does not cover repairs to lines
- No out of pocket cost to homeowner
- A+ Accredited BBB Rating
- Winner of 2013 BBB Torch Award
- Turnkey Solution for City

Several Participating Cities



Endorsed by the *National League of Cities, North Central Texas Council of Governments, Multiple State Municipal Leagues, and 200 Municipalities*, including:

Plano, TX	Lewisville, TX	Rowlett, TX
Phoenix, AZ	Las Vegas, NV	Abilene, TX
San Diego, CA	Mesa, AZ	Midland, TX
Atlanta, GA	Dayton, OH	Odessa, TX
Kansas City, MO	North Las Vegas, NV	Fort Lauderdale, FL
Madison, WI	Englewood, CO	Harrisburg, PA
Lawton, OK	Stillwater, OK	Little Elm, TX
Duncanville, TX	DeSoto, TX	Lancaster, TX
Moore, OK	Waxahachie, TX	Hurst, TX
Daly City, CA	North Little Rock, AR	North Chicago, IL

■ 2012 American Society of Civil Engineers: Infrastructure Report Card

- **State:** Texas
- **State Infrastructure Report Card:** <http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/texas/texas/>
- **Overall 2012 Grade:** C
- **Drinking Water:** D –
- **Wastewater:** C –

■ Overall Texas Notes

- Texas has reported **\$26 billion** in drinking water infrastructure needs over the next 20 years.
- Texas has reported **\$11.5 billion** in wastewater infrastructure needs over the next 20 years.

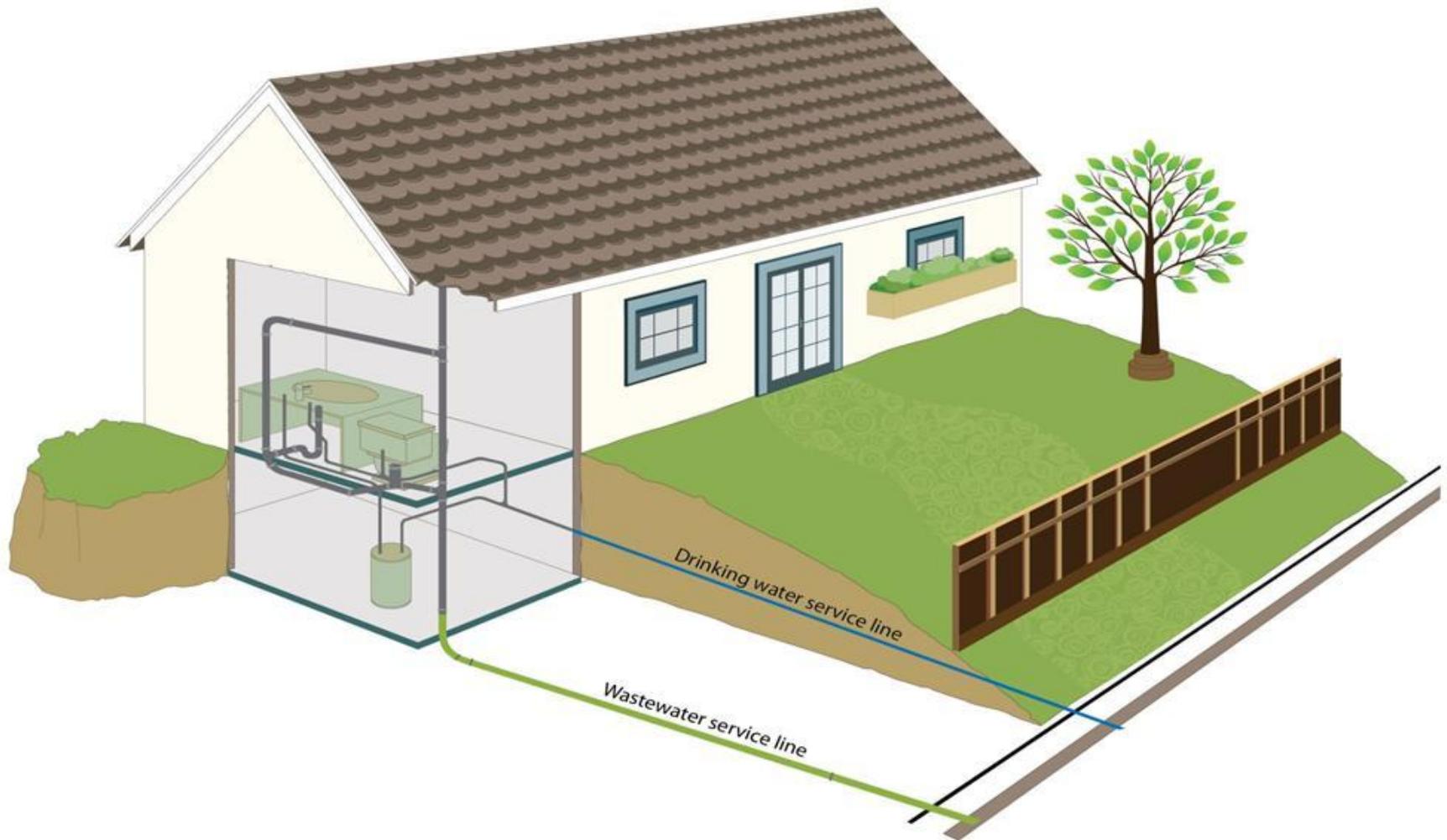
Problem

- Average age of a home in the U.S. is 37 years old (US Census Bureau)
- Only 18% of Americans could afford a \$4,000 unplanned expense (US Census Bureau)
- North Texas has one of the highest lateral line incident rates in the country
- I&I problems, lack of water conservation, environmental hazards
- Lateral service lines, because they are subsurface, are often overlooked by homeowner (until a problems arise)
- Cities take the heat when a homeowner has a problem and calls city hall for a solution

Solution: NLC Service Line Warranty Program

- Create Public Awareness
- Offer homeowner an affordable option that solves this problem
- No cost for city
- No liability for the city
- Voluntary and optional
- No Red-lining
- City-based contractors used
- Homeowner saves money
- City saves money
- City generates annual revenue stream
- Month to month contracts for homeowner
- 24/7/365 customer service
- All repairs performed to local code

Provides protection from the point of entry at the home (including slab) to the utility responsibility



External Water & Sewer Line Product Overview

Product	Coverage Description	Coverage Limits per Occurrence
External Water Line Warranty	Covers the repair or replacement of a leaking or broken single underground water supply line serving the home. The warranty covers the consumer owned portion of the water supply line.	\$4,000 plus \$500 for public sidewalk repair

Product	Coverage Description	Coverage Limits per Occurrence
External Sewer Line Warranty	Covers the repair or replacement of a broken underground sewer line from the utility's main sewer line to the internal point of entry to the home.	\$4,000 plus \$4,000 for public street repair

- No long term contracts, no lifetime or annual caps
- \$4,000 per occurrence, \$4,000 public street cutting, if necessary
- Optional and voluntary
- Service fees and permit fees are covered
- No Pre-existing Conditions and IMMEDIATE COVERAGE

Customer Advocacy Results

BBB ACCREDITED BUSINESS SINCE 12/14/2006

Service Line Warranties of America

Fax: (724) 749-4520

[View Additional Phone Numbers](#)

11 Grandview Cir Ste 100, Canonsburg, PA 15317

partnerships@utilitysp.net

<http://www.slwofa.com>

[View Additional Web Addresses](#)



On a scale of A+ to F

[Reason for Rating](#)
[BBB Ratings System](#)
[Overview](#)

Customer Complaints Summary

4 complaints closed with BBB in last 3 years | 4 closed in last 12 months

Complaint Type	Total Closed Complaints
Advertising/Sales Issues	0
Billing/Collection Issues	1
Delivery Issues	0
Guarantee/Warranty Issues	2
Problems with Product/Service	1
Total Closed Complaints	4

Implementation is Easy

- Obtain Council Approval

- Execute the Marketing Services Agreement
 - Provides for the use of City logo on marketing materials
 - Indemnifies the City

- Review and Approve Welcome Kit Materials
 - Press Release
 - Web Banner
 - Marketing Letter

Real-Time Partner Portal Reporting



Partner Reports

PARTNER REPORTS

PARTNER REPORT TRAINING

CREATE NEW USER ID

WELCOME KIT MATERIALS

MATERIALS APPROVAL

CUSTOMER SURVEYS

CONTRACTOR NETWORK

LOGOUT

[Web Training Video](#) [Partner Reporting Manual](#)

Coming soon!

Please select which report you would like to view by clicking the drop down arrow below.

Partner Summary

Begin Date (mm-dd-yyyy) End Date (mm-dd-yyyy)

1 of 1

Select a format Export

Partner Summary

PARTNER NAME	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	BEGIN DATE	END DATE	ENROLLMENTS	CLAIMS FILED
Demo Partner	External Sewer Line Warranty	Jan 01, 2011	Jan 01, 2013	247	27
	External Water Line Warranty	Jan 01, 2011	Jan 01, 2013	93	12
Total For 1/1/2011 To 1/1/2013				340	39
TOTAL (To Current Day)				943	77

Building Peace of Mind, One Community at a Time (USP Employees Assisting Citizens of Moore, OK)

NATIONAL
LEAGUE
of CITIES 



Media Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 15, 2014



Media Contact

Hayley Martin

724-749-1042

hmartin@utilitysp.net

Service Line Warranties of America named the 2013 Winner of the Western Pennsylvania Torch Award for Marketplace Ethics

Canonsburg, Pennsylvania – [Service Line Warranties of America](#) (SLWA), a [Utility Service Partners](#) company, is proud to be selected as the [2013 Winner of the Western Pennsylvania Torch Award for Marketplace Ethics by the Western Pennsylvania Better Business Bureau](#) (BBB).

"Service Line Warranties of America is extremely proud to be selected as a Better Business Bureau Torch Award winner for 2013," said Philip E. Riley, Jr., president and CEO of SLWA. "Our commitment to marketplace ethics has been a constant standard within our organization. This award underscores our vision of 'Bringing peace of mind, one community at a time.' We very much appreciate the Western Pennsylvania Better Business Bureau recognition of our high standards that we will continue to adhere to each and every day."

SLWA is the consumer-facing organization that provides utility service line warranties to consumers nationwide and is part of the Utility Service Partners, Inc. (USP) family of companies. Headquartered in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, the company has saved more than 60,000 homeowners more than \$45 million in utility service line repairs. In addition, through its partnership with the National League of Cities (NLC), the NLC Service Line Warranty Program offers water and sewer line protection to more than 3.5 million residents through nearly 200 municipal partners.

"Considering the large customer base that Service Line Warranties of America has worked with over these past 10 years and their exemplary record at the Bureau, I'm proud to have you as an accredited business of the BBB," said Mr. Warren King, President of the Western Pennsylvania Better Business Bureau. "There were several key things that stood out in your business philosophy – full disclosure and communication with customers, partners, vendors and staff, which are part of the company's daily ethical standards and values; honoring promises by providing service in the fairest and most honest way possible; and acting with integrity which involves mutual respect."

"Service Line Warranties of America assimilates integrity, ethics, trust, and honesty as central values for its organization," said Dr. James Weber, Torch Award Judge and current Professor of Business Ethics and Management at Duquesne University. "This firm's ethical employee training includes six pillars of character and emphasizes a positive approach toward 'the benefits of being ethical.' The firm also created a Community and Employee Engagement Committee to better enable the firm to act responsibly toward the community."

Together with the National League of Cities, USP and SLWA provide a valuable resource for communities across the nation from a trustworthy organization. "This award underscores one of the primary reasons the National League of Cities selected USP as a partner and extended our agreement for another five years," said Clarence Anthony, Executive Director of the National League of Cities. "The organization's exemplary record of customer service and transparency is what has driven the success of the organization over the years."

Media Release

Founded in 2003, USP strives to be the leading provider of solutions to North American municipal and utility clients by delivering quality programs that bring value to both the client and their residents. Operating under the consumer brand, Service Line Warranties of America, USP and SLWA are committed to addressing the aging infrastructure across the nation with a focus on public-private partnerships.

The Better Business Bureau is an unbiased organization that sets and upholds high standards for fair and honest business behavior. Businesses that earn BBB accreditation contractually agree and adhere to the organization's high standards of ethical business behavior. BBB provides objective advice, free BBB Business Reviews and BBB Wise Giving Reports™, and educational information on topics affecting marketplace trust. To further promote trust, BBB also offers complaint and dispute resolution support for consumers and businesses when there is difference in viewpoints. Today, 113 BBBs serve communities across the U.S. and Canada, evaluating and monitoring more than 4.5 million local and national businesses and charities.

###



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Alicia McGlinchey, Chair of Cultural Commission

DATE: 01/28/14

Work Session

ITEM:

Presentation of proposed Action Plan to earn the State of Texas Cultural District designation.

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

Ms. McGlinchey will present a proposed Action Plan to earn the State of Texas Cultural District designation on behalf of the Cultural Commission.

ATTACHMENTS:

PowerPoint presentation



BEDFORD CULTURAL COMMISSION

Presentation to City Council

January 28, 2014

Presentation Focus

- **2013 Cultural Commission highlights**
- **Summary of an Action Plan to earn the State of Texas Cultural District designation**

Gary Gibbs, executive director of the Texas Commission on the Arts - *“The cultural district designation not only can be used as a marketing tool for downtown [Arlington], but it would also make the area eligible to apply for state incentive programs, such as those available through the Texas Historical Commission, the Commission on the Arts and even the Governors’ Office”.* *“Community leaders are wise to focus on the arts, which bring in sales taxes and help attract highly skilled young professionals seeking to live in a vibrant community. About \$150 million a year in revenue across the state is generated from cultural tourism. The highest-spending tourist is a cultural tourist. They tend to stay longer. They tend to spend more than any other kind of tourist.”*

Investment in Arts Fuels Economic Growth

- **For the first time, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, part of the Commerce Department, has quantified art's impact, finding in a study released in December 2013 that 3.2 percent—or \$504 billion—of the gross domestic product in 2011 was attributable to arts and culture—higher than the value the federal economic agency estimates for the U.S. travel and tourism industry, which it put at 2.8 percent of GDP.**
- **Texans for the Arts – The arts and culture industry resulted in \$4.6 billion in taxable sales last year [2012] resulting in \$290 million in state revenue.**

Investment in Arts Fuels Economic Growth

- **According to Arts & Economic Prosperity IV report by Americans for the Arts, arts and culture organizations are resilient and entrepreneurial businesses. They employ people locally, purchase goods and services within their communities, and promote their communities as tourist destinations and great places to live. Additionally, when patrons attend events, they often pay for parking or transportation, eat at local restaurants, shop in retail stores, have desserts on the way home, pay a babysitter or stay in local hotels. Based on over 150,000 audience surveys, the typical arts attendee spends almost \$25 per person, per event, beyond the cost of admission – and this number is much greater in metropolitan areas.**

2/15/13 Joint Meeting with City Council

- **Promote collaboration and market current cultural assets**
- **Obtain community buy-in**
- **Produce a strategic plan**
- **Tie the cultural district to the CBDZ**
- **Imperative to secure Council guidance and leadership**

Highlights from 2013

- **6/10/13 Arts Talk at OBS**
- **Strategic Planning sessions with artists, arts groups and community representatives on 8/12/13 and 9/9/2013**
- **10/5/13 ArtsFest**



Harwood Road

Forest Ridge Road

BEDFORD BOY'S RANCH

ACTIVITY CENTER

BEDFORD SPLASH

ONSTAGE

SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER

TRINITY ARTS BUILDING

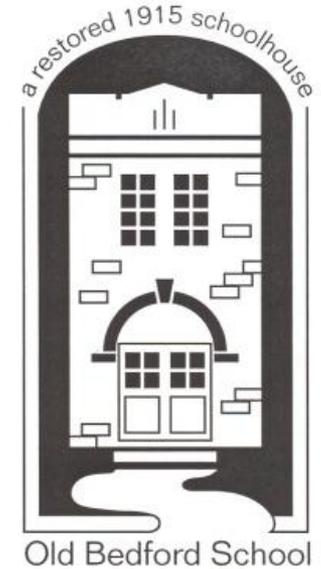
Arts Council Northeast

OLD BEDFORD SCHOOL

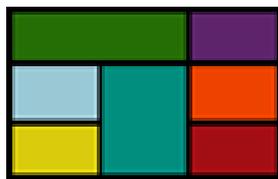
LIBRARY

Bedford Road

Bedford Cultural District



Bedford Boys Ranch Park



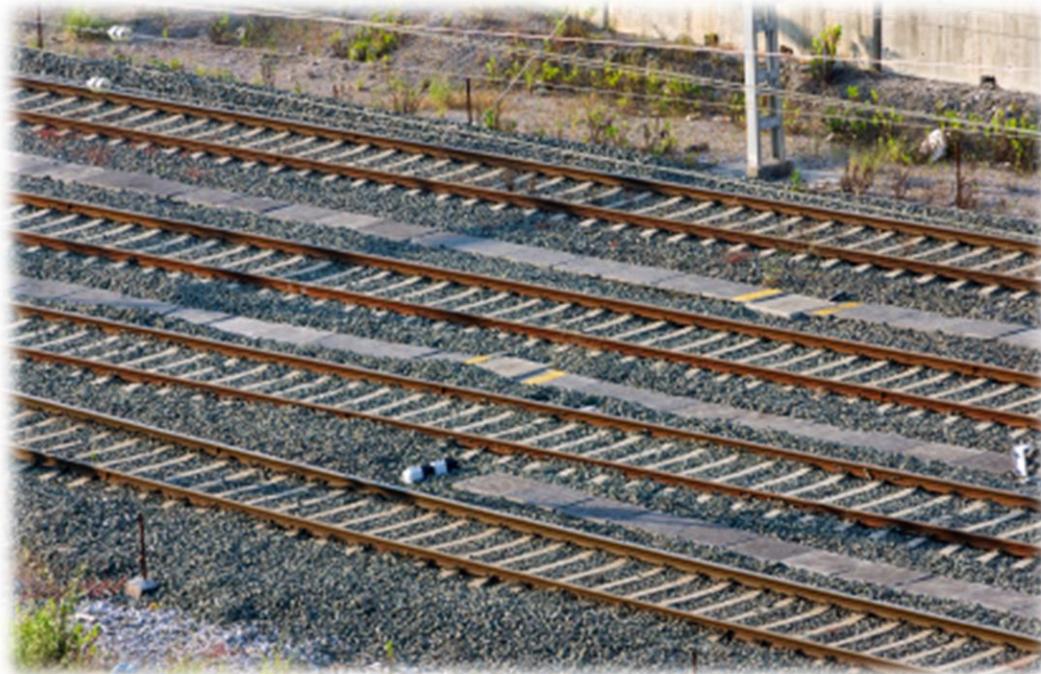
bedford public library

...for Learning, for Leisure, for Life



Bedford Senior Center

Action Plan



**Four tracks to better position
Bedford as a cultural destination**

Action Plan

- **City Council implements changes to make Bedford an arts friendly community**
- **Integrate planning documents for a consistent vision**
- **Coordinate marketing & communication plan**
- **Dedicate and invest resources**



City Council Actions to Make Bedford an Arts Friendly Community

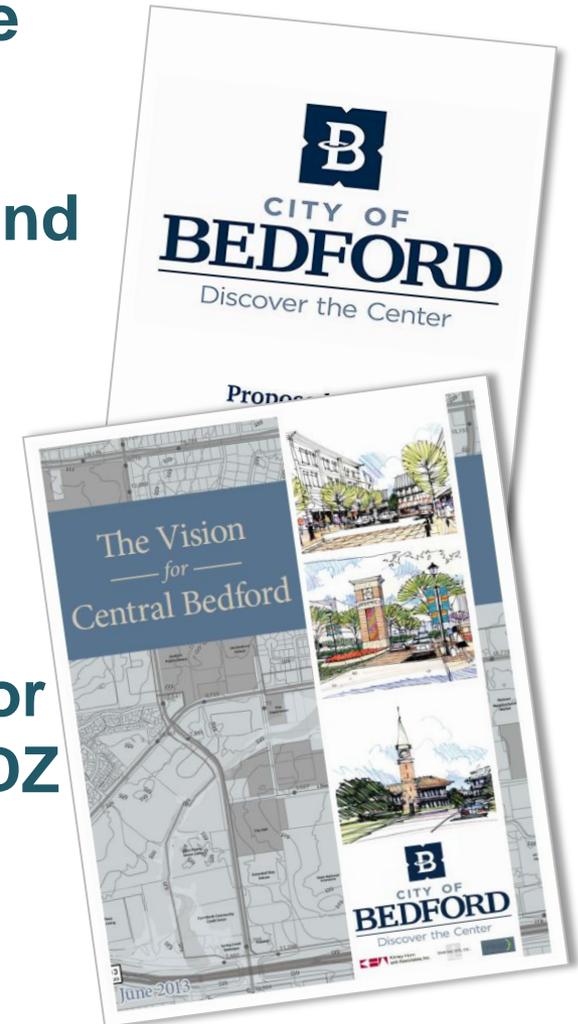
- **Revise City Council Goals and Vision to formally promote arts & culture**
- **Evaluate city ordinances, policies and fees to:**
 - **Identify obstacles and hindrances**
 - **Create incentives**
- **Empower staff at all levels to promote art, music, cultural assets**
- **Evaluate City event calendar for balanced year round programming**
- **Economic Development: pro-active pursuit of arts related businesses**

Dedicate and Invest Resources

- **Authorize arts/cultural resources:**
 - **Budget**
 - **Staffing**
 - **Investigate possibility of converting the defunct Bedford Historical Foundation into a Cultural/Historical Foundation**

Integrate Planning Documents

- Create long-term vision for arts/culture in the City's strategic plan
- Update CBDZ and Park Master Plans and to reflect the vision of Bedford as a cultural destination
- Develop conceptual plan for Outdoor Performing Arts Pavilion/ Venue
- Develop linkage and walkability plan for the Cultural District and access to CBDZ
- Research and identify locations for a potential arts incubator



Coordinate Marketing & Communication

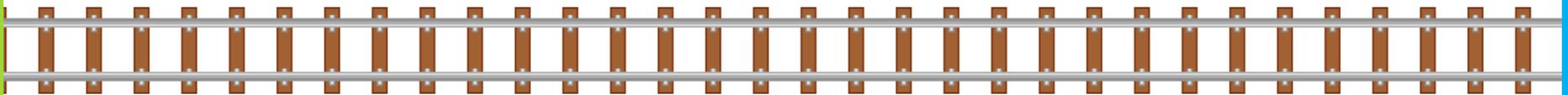
- **Develop centralized calendar**
- **Create logo and branding for Bedford Arts District “Discover the Arts Center”**
- **Establish standards for signage, banners, landscape, hardscape and features to identify and promote cultural assets**
- **Forge regular opportunities for artist collaboration, sharing resources, hosting regular events like the ArtsTalk**

Timeline & Resources

- **Cultural District Designation**
 - Letter of intent due 1/15/15
 - Application due 6/15/15
- **Resources required to achieve Action Plan**
 - City Council
 - Cultural Commission
 - Existing staff
 - Existing financial resources
 - Additional funding for consultants, staff infrastructure and plan development

Next Steps

- **City Council reviews the information**
- **Joint meeting of the City Council/
Cultural Commission to discuss and
prioritize**
- **City Council adopts Action Plan for the Arts**



Questions



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Dr. Rebecca Epps and Connie Ziegler-Stout,
Animal Shelter Advisory Board

DATE: 01/28/14

Work Session

ITEM:

Presentation on a Trap-Neuter-Release program.

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

Dr. Rebecca Epps and Mrs. Connie Ziegler-Stout are speaking before Council on behalf of the Animal Shelter Advisory Board requesting the City Council to consider adopting a Trap-Neuter-Release program. The Animal Shelter Advisory Board voted to “endorse and recommend TNR to the Council” by a 3 to 1 vote on September 4, 2013.

Staff originally prepared a Council Brief in March of 2012, regarding available data surrounding this issue. In early 2013, the Center for Disease Control published articles that offer information related to this topic. Staff has completed an addendum that provides additional information (in support of the original brief) for the Council’s review.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Animal Shelter Advisory Board Presentation
- Bedford Police Department “Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) Program Considerations Addendum” dated January 2014
- Bedford Police Department “Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) Program Considerations” (original brief) dated March 2012
- Center for Disease Control (CDC) published article “Rabies Prevention and Management of Cats in the Context of Trap-Neuter-Vaccinate-Release Programs” dated January 2013
- Center for Disease Control (CDC) published article “Costs and benefits of trap-neuter-release and euthanasia for removal of urban cats in Oahu, Hawaii” dated February 2013

TNR: A Proposal for Humane Management of Feral/Stray Cats in Bedford



**Presented by Connie Ziegler Stout
& Dr. Becky Epps Purchase
Representing the
Animal Shelter Advisory Board
January 28, 2014**

Definition: Feral and 'Stray' Cats

- Live outdoors in the wild
- Not owned by anyone
 - Feral: born in wild, not adoptable
 - Stray: abandoned by irresponsible owners
- Often fed by concerned citizens
- Run from people, fearful, no contact with humans
- Sometimes live in colonies
- Provide rodent and pest control
- Reproduce rapidly, which is the problem



Background – The Problem

The Problem: Cat Overpopulation

What impact will the Campaign to Save Pets' Lives have?

This chart represents one unspayed female, her mate and all of her offspring, producing 2 litters per year, with 2.8 surviving kittens per litter:

Unspayed/Unneutered
Cats & Kittens:



By spaying and neutering just one male and one female cat, more than 2,000 unwanted births can be prevented in just four years – and more than 2 million in 8 years!

Current Bedford Policy – Trap and Euthanize



- Ineffective
- Fails to curtail population growth
- Costly to taxpayers
 - Interim sheltering contributes to shelter overpopulation
 - Manpower
 - Employee injuries – bites, scratches
 - Disposal costs
- Leads to compassion fatigue
 - High stress and employee turnover at Shelter
- Negative public image

Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR)

What is this option?

- “A non-lethal program where community cats are humanely trapped, vaccinated for rabies, sterilized & released back to their outdoor homes where caretakers feed and monitor them.”
- Begins immediately to reduce and control population
 - Nuisance behaviors greatly reduced & many times eliminated
 - Trapped by volunteers using humane traps & taken to a medical professional for sterilization, rabies vaccination, and “ear tip” for identification (according to international protocol)
 - Tame cats and kittens adopted
 - Ill or injured beyond recovery are euthanized



TNR Expected Outcomes

Colony size decreases over time
Caretaker feeds and vaccinates cats and monitors health
Roam less so fewer deaths due to cars
Rodent population decreased
Nuisance behaviors reduced (spraying & vocalizing), less complaints
More humane - fewer cats born/euthanized
More efficient over time
Shelter staff not exposed to on-duty risk of bites, scratches

Costs

Trap-Kill: \$170-\$225/cat

Brunt of cost from field services and sheltering animals for minimum period before euthanizing. Recurring cost because cats return/breed continually (vacuum effect)

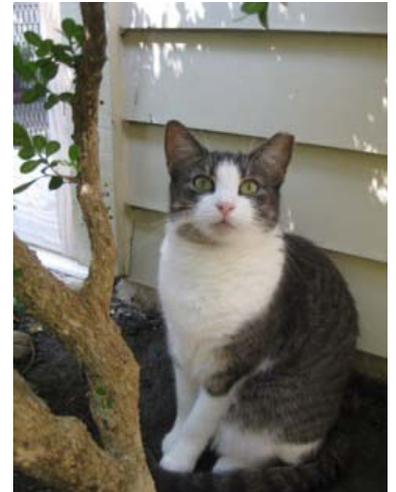
TNR: \$45-\$90/cat (with grants and special programs, can be less)

Brunt of cost avoided because volunteers provide in-kind time and funding to trap & provide veterinary services.

Grants available for cities and groups that practice TNR! (Ex. CatTailz)

TNR Success Stories

- Jacksonville, Fla. Net savings: 2007-2010
 - \$160,000
 - 13,000 lives
 - Decrease in feline nuisance complaints
- Salt Lake City, Utah
 - 2008-2010: SLC improved shelter save rate by 40%
 - Overall cost savings of more than \$65,000
- Maricopa County, Arizona:
 - \$61 per cat to trap, hold and euthanize
 - \$23 per cat to TNR
- Indianapolis, Indiana
 - \$130 to trap, hold and euthanize (national average)
 - \$20 to TNR



Common Questions and Concerns About TNR



Are stray and feral cats a big enough problem in Bedford to make TNR worth considering?

- Bedford Shelter statistics show that cats are a major factor in Shelter workload, cage occupancy and associated costs

<i>Jan-Dec 2013</i>	<u>Dogs</u>	<u>Cats</u>
Animals Impounded	733	589
Claimed by Owner	287	12
Euthanized	159	331
(at owner request)	(37)	(16)

Source: City of Bedford

Won't TNR result in more cost to the city?

- Cost-benefit analysis:
 - It costs \$170 - \$225 to harbor and euthanize a feral cat, according to a study of national averages
 - The estimated cost for TNR is \$45 - \$90 per cat nationally
- Volunteers currently pay for neutering services at low-cost clinics that charge less (\$15-\$25)
- Grants are available from PetSmart Charities and other organizations to help cities that adopt TNR
- Several North Texas cities are already benefiting from such grants

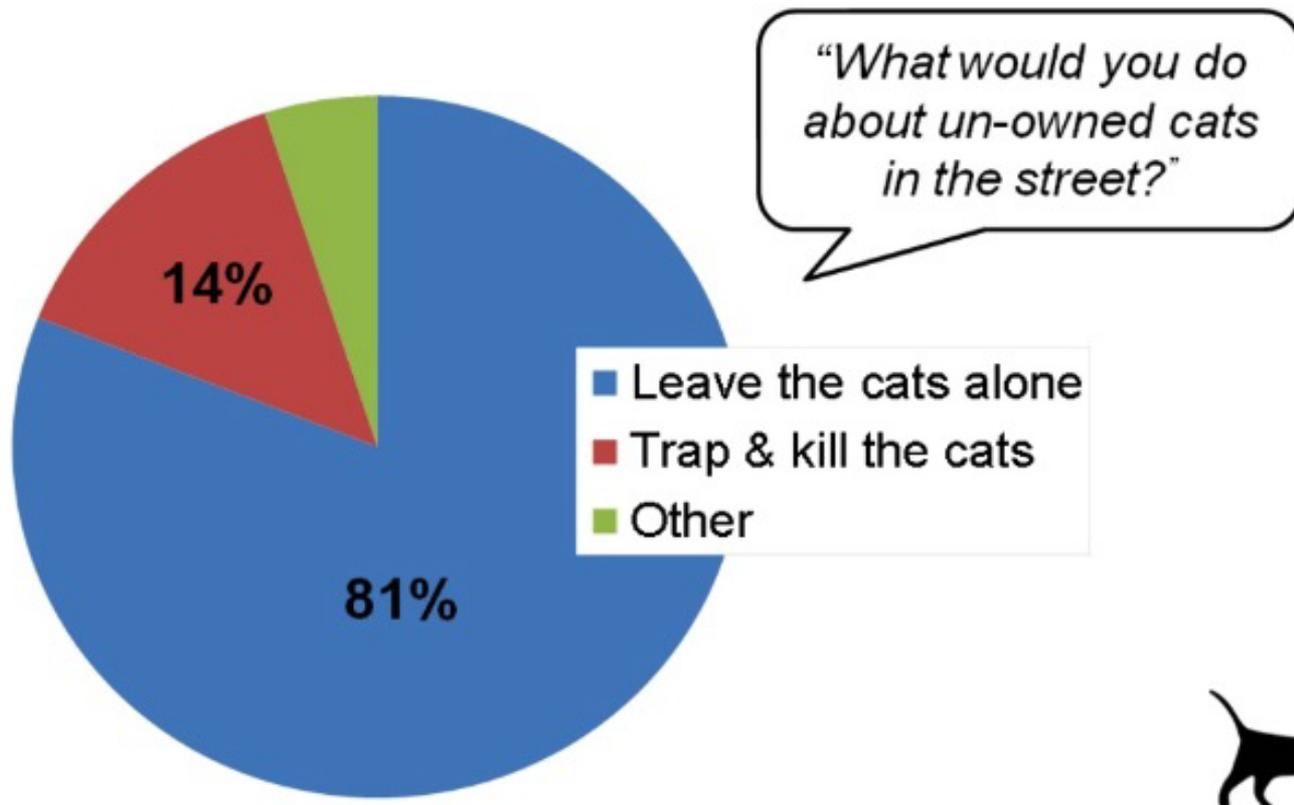
What about liability to the city if it implements TNR?

- Feral cats, by nature, rarely interact with humans
- They run from people, hide and are seldom seen
- Three Texas lawyers specializing in animal issues confirmed that cities are protected from liability via Governmental Immunity
- A recent Texas court case involving a dog upheld this precedent
- No documented case of a TNRed cat transmitting rabies to a human

What about citizen complaints?

- It's true that there will be people who do not want any animals on their property, ever
- Non-lethal steps that can be taken include
 - Education about TNR and its effect on nuisance behaviors such as howling and spraying (with or without volunteer assistance)
 - Information about ways to deter cats from areas
 - An animal can be relocated as a last resort
- A policy on dealing with such situations would be established

Most citizens don't want cats killed



There are many non-lethal solutions to deter feral cats

Where would colonies be located in Bedford?

- Colonies and pockets of ferals already exist in the city
- Intent is to manage current colonies – not create new ones
- TNR will not increase the population of free-ranging cats in Bedford – but ultimately reduce it

Will colonies grow as more cats arrive, even if there's less reproduction?

- Cats are territorial animals and usually don't accept outsiders in established colonies
- Volunteer caretakers monitor and manage colonies through almost daily visitation with healthy food and clean water. Colony observation occurs at feeding.
- “Vacuum Effect” – If cats currently in an area are removed others will take their place – this documented phenomenon is known as the Vacuum Effect, and is the reason trap-and-kill policies are ineffective in reducing the presence of cats.

What About: Birds?

Cats Are Not the Primary Threat to Birds

- “By far the largest threat to birds is loss and/or degradation of habitat.”
 - Human development
 - Agriculture
- Chemical toxins
- Direct exploitation:
 - Hunting
 - Capturing birds for pets



No studies support the claim that cats are destroying songbird populations ... TNR does curtail feral cat populations and can minimize predatory behaviors

Some National Organizations that Endorse TNR

- National Animal Control Officers Association
- Humane Society of the United States
- American Veterinary Medical Association
- ASPCA
- PetFinder
- Maddie's Fund
- PetSmart Charities
- PetCo
- American Association of Feline Practitioners
- Alley Cat Allies

Communities Practicing TNR in the Metroplex

- Dallas
- Fort Worth
- Arlington
- Irving
- Addison
- Seagoville
- Denton



Plus many other cities state- and nation-wide

Conclusion and Request



Benefits of TNR to Bedford

- Reduced costs for the Animal Shelter from harboring, euthanizing and disposing of feral cats
- Decreased risk of bites, scratches to shelter personnel
- Decreased complaints due to no more mating behavior
- Eventual decline in feral cat numbers, which has not been achieved with current methods
- Public health protection by vaccination of cats
- Reduced stress on Shelter staff from constant euthanization of healthy cats
- Improved shelter kill statistics
- Positive public recognition to Bedford for adopting a policy that may eventually be mandated by the state and/or public opinion
- Attracts volunteers who want to make a difference in lives of animals and the community

Request

- The Animal Shelter Advisory Board recommends that Bedford adopt a TNR policy and program to humanely manage feral and stray cats in the city
- At a minimum, the Shelter should not euthanize any cats with ear tips indicating they have been through TNR
- Shelter Advisory Board volunteers should help develop the new policy and determine how various aspects of implementation will be addressed

Notional Policy Content

- When citizens call the Shelter with cat concerns or questions, Shelter Staff and/or volunteers will respond with educational information about TNR as an option before agreeing to pick up a cat or issue a trap
- Colonies registered with TCAP
- When a cat with a tipped ear is brought into the shelter, the shelter staff will contact TCAP first, then call rescue volunteers if needed, to pick up the cat at no cost to volunteers
- When possible, the cat will be returned close to its place of pickup, with volunteers working to educate residents in the area
- If the same cat is brought to the shelter three times, volunteers will seek another placement (such as a barn)
- Non-ear-tipped stray or feral cats and kittens will also be offered to rescue volunteers for placement before being considered for euthanization
- Volunteers will hold educational presentations at the library to educate the public about TNR and the updated policy
- Volunteers will work with Shelter Staff to identify potential grants or sources of funding for a more aggressive TNR effort
- City Shelter traps may be used by Bedford residents for TNR

Thank you!



BEDFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) Program Considerations

Addendum, January 2014

Purpose:

The intent of this document is to supplement the original “Trap-Neuter-Return Program Considerations” brief prepared for the City Manager’s Office and Council in March 2012.

The information contained in the original brief is still relevant to a comprehensive review of this issue. This document will focus on additional information that has been published since the March 2012 Council Brief.

This addendum will focus primarily on three issues: (1) The American Center for Disease Control January 2013 article, “***Rabies Prevention and Management of Cats in the Context of Trap-Neuter-Vaccinate-Release Programmes,***” (2) the unresolved questions concerning how any colony will be managed in Bedford; and (3) a financial review of the Animal Shelter’s current practices and the associated costs to the City of Bedford.

Center for Disease Control:

The American Center for Disease Control (CDC) published a January 2013 article titled, “***Rabies Prevention and Management of Cats in the Context of Trap-Neuter-Vaccinate-Release Programmes.***” As indicated by the title, the primary purpose was to weigh TNR success and its impact on disease control – specifically rabies.

Does TNR Reduce Feral Cat Populations and Control Rodents

The article refers to four separate research studies (conducted in 1999, 2003, 2009, and 2011) that contradict these claims. Some key points from the article on this issue:

- *“A study of 103 local colonies in Rome, Italy, found that while half of the colonies reported population decreases, virtually the same number were stable or showed increases (Natoli et al., 2006) in spite of an active sterilization campaign and the adoption of most of the kittens being born in colonies.”*
- *“A Tel Aviv, Israel study similarly showed that two colony populations continued to grow even at 73-75% sterilization, mostly due to immigration from surrounding cat populations (Gunther et al., 2011).”*

- *“One model estimates that the percent sterilization needed to reduce feral cat populations is between 71% and 94%, levels that are rarely reached in real-world scenarios (Foley et al., 2005).”*
- *“Similarly, another study concluded that 90% sterilization is necessary to reduce feral cat populations (Jones and Downs, 2011).”*

This portion of the article concluded the following regarding TNR programs: *“is ineffective in open populations that more closely resemble most cat colonies in the United States (Schmidt et al., 2009). Facing these challenges, many TNVR programmes only show positive results at temporarily reducing cat numbers when heavily subsidized by adoptions and assisted by colony cat emigration to other areas (Levy et al., 2003).*

A companion February 2013 article from the CDC, ***“Costs and benefits of trap-neuter-release and euthanasia for removal of urban cats in Oahu, Hawaii,”*** questioned whether it was more effective to control feral cat abundance with trap-neuter-release programs or trap and euthanize programs. Per the article, *“we modeled changes over 30 years in abundance of cats in a feral colony in response to each management method and the costs and benefits associated with each method. We included costs associated with providing food, veterinary care, and microchips to the colony cats and the cost of euthanasia, wages, and trapping equipment in the model.”* Their data modeled reflected that:

- *“When no additional domestic cats were abandoned by owners and the trap and euthanize program removed 30,000 cats in the first year, the colony was extirpated in at least 75% of model simulations within the second year. It took 30 years for trap-neuter-release to extirpate the colony.”*
- *“When the cat population was supplemented with 10% of the initial population size per year, the colony returned to carrying capacity within 6 years and the trap and euthanize program had to be repeated, whereas trap-neuter-release never reduced the number of cats to near zero within the 30-year time frame of the model.”*
- *“The abandonment of domestic cats reduced the cost effectiveness of both trap-neuter-release and trap and euthanize. Trap-neuter-release was approximately twice as expensive to implement as a trap and euthanize program.”*

Feral Cats and Contagious Disease Concerns

In examining this issue, the “***Rabies Prevention and Management of Cats in the Context of Trap-Neuter-Vaccinate-Release Programmes***” article focused on the impact of managed feral cats from a public health perspective. This included the notation that “*special emphasis is given to rabies virus because it is often discounted as a risk by TNVR advocates (Alley Cat Allies, 2012b).*” The article mentions that although human rabies fatalities in the United States are rare, the vast majority of rabies victims die. The article also drew significance to the dramatic decrease in dog rabies cases in the United States (from 8,383 cases in 1946 to 69 cases in 2010) while cat rabies cases have not dropped near as significantly (455 cases in 1967 to 303 cases in 2010). This disparity is attributed to different laws, policies, and practices that have been in place in the United States.

The article references that up to 38,000 persons are subjected annually to receiving rabies post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) due to a potential exposure. The article points out, “*The interaction between cats and raccoons or other wildlife rabies reservoirs is the source of rabies infection by which cats may subsequently infect people. As a rabies vector, cats pose a disproportionate risk for potential human exposures compared with wildlife reservoir species in part because people, especially children, are more likely to approach them. As such, potential exposures from cats of unknown vaccination history account for a substantial proportion of PEP administered annually in the United States (Hensley, 1998; Moore et al., 2000). They also pose a considerable rabies risk to persons who are exposed but fail to recognize the need for PEP, as is sometimes the case with children (CDC, 2012).*”

The article refers to a couple of individual exposure cases such as one in New Hampshire where 665 persons received PEP for exposure to one rabid stray kitten, and a South Carolina case where 27 persons attending a softball tournament received PEP after exposure to a kitten. Treatment is expensive. The New Hampshire case expenses totaled 1.1 million dollars.

While these individual cases of mass exposure (to this degree) are the exception, the propensity for PEP administrations due to a questionable cat exposure is not. The article referenced that national estimates indicate that 16% of all PEP administration is due to cats but in some areas that rate is much higher. “*A study of 67 counties in Pennsylvania found that 44% of PEP*

administration was due to cats, most of which (82%) were feral, stray or unowned (Moore et al., 2000). Similarly, New York State attributes more PEP administrations to cat exposures (32%) than any other species (Eidson and Bingman, 2010). Most striking, a study in Montgomery County, Virginia, attributed 63% of PEP recommendations to stray cat exposures compared with only 8% for wild animal contact (Hensley, 1998)."

The article references that TNVR cats will typically only be trapped once in their lifetime. This creates problems with properly vaccinating those cats in a TNR colony. Accepted national and international recommendations for cat vaccinations include kittens being *"vaccinated against rabies between 12 and 16 weeks of age, boosted at a year and then again at the interval recommended by the manufacturer (Richards et al., 2006)"*

If the cat involved in an exposure incident is not captured or not identified (which would seem very likely) then the recommendation is for the human to begin PEP treatment.

Bedford TRN Colony:

It is not yet clear to staff how the proponents of TNR intend to fully manage any colony established in Bedford.

Colony Management

- **Will trapped cats intended for a TNR program be tested prior to release?**
 - It is staff's understanding that most TNR programs DO NOT perform this test due to expense.
 - Vaccinating a cat that has already contracted rabies but not yet exhibiting symptoms does not eliminate the rabies health issue. The cat will still be a carrier and an exposure risk to other animals and humans.

- **Will food sources be provided to any Bedford TNR colony?**
 - If yes, then studies have shown that the colony will not be as territorial (there is no need to fight and risk injury when there is an abundant food source) and that *"Group feeding also increases risk of contracting rabies and other wildlife diseases by enabling greater contact along the interface between cat colonies and wildlife reservoirs. A TNVR study in Florida reported that a feral cat feeding site attracted raccoons and opossums (Levy et al., 2003)"* and that, *"Feeding sites that attract raccoons, skunks and foxes are*

particularly dangerous because these species are rabies reservoirs in the United States (CDC, 29008a)."

- In calendar year 2012, Bedford had 4 confirmed rabies cases involving skunks.
- If the answer is "no" (there will be no food sources artificially provided to the colony) then it raises the concerns similar to those expressed by PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) and their opposition to TNR programs – in part, in consideration of whether it is more humane to euthanize a feral cat or release it back into an environment where it struggles to feed itself and survive.
- **Where would one or more TNR colonies be located in Bedford?**
 - Referring back to the March 2012 Council brief, the American Veterinarian Medical Association, "*opposes placement of managed cat colonies on public lands or in any area that could threaten at-risk wildlife or in areas that may pose a zoonotic risk to the public,*" and that "*should managed cat colonies be established, natural or artificial restrictive barriers should be employed to protect both cats and native wildlife.*"
 - Staff is not familiar with any portion of Bedford where these parameters would be applicable. At 10.2 square miles and just under 50,000 residents (along with a large population that visits and/or transits through Bedford) there does not seem to be an area in Bedford that meets these criteria.

Bedford Shelter Costs:

TNR proponents contend that TNR colonies will provide a significant cost savings to the City of Bedford. The contention is that with TNR volunteers handling most of the colony duties, City staff time is freed for other activities and there are additional hard dollar savings in the cost of housing/feeding/euthanizing feral cats.

Current Shelter Costs – Trap and Euthanize

Staff evaluated Shelter operations data for the 90 day period, from October 1, 2013, to December 31, 2013. During that time, there were 134 unclaimed/un-owned cats received into the Shelter. Of these 13 were transferred to rescue and 44 were later adopted. The remaining 77 were euthanized. The average stay for any of these 77 cats in the Shelter was nine days. The reason

for this length of stay was the staff’s efforts to find homes or rescue options. The breakdown for Shelter expenses is as follows:

ITEM (per Cat per Day)	EACH DAY	DAYS	TOTAL COST
Food Cost*	\$0.10	9	\$0.90
Litter Supplies	\$0.42	9	\$3.78
Euthanasia Cost per Dose	\$0.94	Na	\$0.94
<i>Sub-Total Hard Dollars</i>	<i>\$1.46</i>		<i>\$5.62</i>
STAFF COST (per Cat per Day)	EACH DAY	DAYS	TOTAL COST
Care & Cleaning	\$5.66	9	\$50.94
Euthanasia Cost – Staff Time	\$1.98	Na	\$1.98
<i>Sub-Total Soft Dollars</i>	<i>7.64</i>		<i>52.92</i>
TOTAL COST PER CAT	\$9.10		\$58.54

Not included in this cost breakdown are costs associated with traps or staff travel time to deliver and/or pick up traps as these costs would be incurred with TNR as well as current practices. *In addition, staff listed food costs although most food items for the Shelter’s annual needs are met through donations.

Based on this data, Shelter hard and soft costs per (unclaimed) cat during this 90 day period averaged \$58.54. The vast majority of this amount (90%) is related to staff time.

Summary:

Staff’s position on this matter continues to focus on the following primary concerns:

- Where in the City of Bedford is a TNR colony location viable? There are residents who do not want free-roaming cats (owned or unclaimed) trespassing on their property. Staff is not sure where a colony could be located where there will not be the very real risk of property owner/feral cat conflict. Staff does not believe that a property owner’s rights should be subjugated as a compromise in this issue.
- Staff has a concern that should a property owner feel their property rights have been subjugated, some will decide to resolve the issue on their own. This seems to be consistent with one of the concerns of PETA.
- What steps will be taken for a TNR cat that is repeatedly captured as a “nuisance?” It staff’s understanding that some TNR cities relocate TNR colony cats after three “nuisance” captures. This seems to contradict the purpose and intent of TNR colonies and the ‘territorial’ nature of a feral cat. For the

cities that practice this, is this an attempt to pacify the property owner that feels their rights are being subjugated? And if so, is this a matter of moving the cat to another area of the city where the problem will be repeated?

- Will any TNR colony be artificially supported with a sustainable food source and if so, how does that affect the eventual reduction of the colony when there is documentation that seems to indicate that such a food source contributes to reducing a feral cat's territorial instincts, may hinder future reduction in colony size, and will likely increase the contacts between wild animals and feral cats.
- What are the public health risks posed by a TNR colony? Based on the data provided by the CDC will the City inadvertently be increasing the risks of contagious disease transfers between humans and feral cats?
- What steps will be taken to prevent a diseased cat from being released? What steps will be taken to keep colony cats vaccinated in accordance with national recommendations?
- What are the liability risks to the City should there be a rabies (or other infectious disease) exposure/contact between a City supported TNR cat and a human.

Attachments:

Bedford Police Department "*Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) Program Considerations*" (original brief) dated March, 2012

January, 2013, CDC article "*Rabies Prevention and Management of Cats in the Context of Trap-Neuter-Vaccinate-Release Programmes*"

February, 2013, CDC article "*Costs and benefits of trap-neuter-release and euthanasia for removal of urban cats in Oahu, Hawaii*"

BEDFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) Program Considerations

Action Requested: A small group of Bedford residents have requested the City of Bedford consider modifying its ordinances to allow for the implementation of a feral cat Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) program.

This proposal has also been brought before the Bedford Shelter Advisory Board. The Board voted to support the City to consider implementing a pilot TNR program for feral cats in Bedford.

Program Premise: TNR proponents, including the Humane Society of North Texas (HSNT), contend that current procedures used by the majority of municipalities (including Bedford) of trapping and euthanizing feral cats have proven to be ineffective and is inhumane.

TNR proponents argue that the trapping and euthanizing of feral cats is expensive in terms of manpower and euthanasia costs - and that such a program only results in the replication of the same problem. As members of a feral cat colony are removed from an area, other predators will move into the vacated area (including other feral cats) to take advantage of the available food source. Thus, the original problem continually repeats.

TNR programs are based on the concept of trapping and then re-introducing sterilized and vaccinated feral cats back into their previously established domain. Feral cats are territorial. TNR proponents contend this deters other similar type predatory animals from establishing themselves in the same area. The sterilized feral cats will not re-produce. Thus, over time, the population of the feral cat colony will decrease. The program is not designed to eliminate a feral cat colony in a particular area, but rather reduce and stabilize the population in the area. Sterilized and vaccinated feral cats are less likely to develop medical problems. Spayed females do not go into heat, which will attract fewer tomcats to the area. Nuisance behaviors such as spraying, excessive noisemaking, and fighting are largely eliminated. At the same time, natural rodent control continues in the area.

In theory, the reduction in trapping/impounding feral cats over time will save manpower resources and result in lower euthanasia

rates, thus saving the governing agency money, both directly and indirectly.

TNR proponents refer to success stories involving TNR programs including, but not limited to:

- University of Texas Campus, Austin, Texas¹ – In 1995, the campus authorized a TNR program. As of January 2010, there were approximately 15 remaining neutered adult feral cats living on campus in small colonies. The number of cats has gradually decreased over the 15 years. No new litters of kittens have been born during the last ten years.
- Stanford University, California² – In 1989, implemented a TNR program with approximately 500 cats living on the campus. By 1994, the population had stabilized at an estimated 300 cats.
- City of San Diego, California³ – from 1988 to 1992, San Diego experienced a roughly 10% increase in impounded cats each year, culminating in 1992, with 19,077 cats handled. Upon implementing a TNR program, San Diego saw the number of cats handled drop to 14,143 in 1993, and 12,446 in 1994.

Program Concerns:

Opposition to feral cat colonies/free-roaming cats can be anticipated from one or more of the following:

Bird Enthusiasts/Naturalists

Cats are obligate carnivores and are very efficient hunters of small prey which includes small rodents – but also birds. The predation on birds is a major concern for birdwatchers and naturalists.

The following quote is part of a December 2004, American Veterinary Medical Association article.

“Cats are efficient predators and results of numerous studies indicate their detrimental impacts on native wildlife. For example, the British population of 9 million cats has been estimated to be responsible for the deaths of 57 million mammals, 27 million birds, and 5 million reptiles and amphibians per year.”⁴

A September 2002 AVMA article also referred to the high predation numbers attributed to cats. *“Left to roam, free-ranging cats can be formidable predators – bagging an estimated 7.8 million birds a year in rural Wisconsin.”⁵*

Professional Organizations

The American Veterinary Medical Association's (AVMA) policy regarding 'Managed Cat Colonies' is as follows:

"The AVMA neither endorses or opposes appropriately managed cat colony programs.

- An insignificant percentage of the total number of un-owned free-roaming and feral cats are being managed by humane organizations. Consequently, the reduction in the total number of free-roaming cats these programs will affect is insignificant.*
- Managed colonies should be considered an interim solution to the problem of feral, free-roaming cats—the first step toward reducing the size of the colony through attrition.*
- The AVMA opposes placement of managed cat colonies on public lands or in any area that could threaten at-risk wildlife or in areas that may pose a zoonotic risk to the public.*
- Should managed cat colonies be established, natural or artificial restrictive barriers should be employed to protect both cats and native wildlife.*
- If sanctuaries for feral cats exist or are to be built, the AVMA encourages properly designed and maintained facilities. High quality care is imperative and overcrowding must be avoided."⁶*

The AVMA policy for 'Free Roaming, Owned Cats' further describes, *"Free-roaming cats may be exposed to injury, suffering, and death from vehicles, attacks from other animals, human cruelty, poisons, and traps. Additionally, these cats are more likely to be exposed to feline-specific and zoonotic diseases, and will prey on and can negatively impact native wildlife populations."⁷*

PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) opposes TNR programs in all but the most extreme circumstances. Their position is as follows:

"Sadly, our experience with trap, spay-and-neuter, and release programs and 'managed' feral cat colonies has led us to question whether or not these programs are truly in the cat's best interests. We receive countless reports of incidents in which cats-'managed' or not-suffer and die horrible deaths because they must fend for themselves outdoors. Having witnessed firsthand the gruesome things that can happen to feral cats, we cannot in good conscience advocate trapping and releasing as a humane way to deal with overpopulation.

Advocates argue that feral cats are just as deserving as other felines and that it is our responsibility to alleviate their suffering and assure their safety. We absolutely agree. It is precisely because we would never encourage anyone to let their own cat outdoors to roam that we do not encourage the same for feral cats. In fact, the act of releasing a feral cat is, in the eyes of the law, abandonment and is illegal in many areas.

We believe that although altering feral cats prevents the suffering of future generations, it does little to improve the quality of life for the cats who are left outdoors and that allowing feral cats to continue their daily struggle for survival in a hostile environment is not usually a humane option.

Nevertheless, PETA's position has never been that all feral cats should be euthanized. We believe that trap, vaccinate, spay/neuter, and release programs are acceptable when the cats are isolated from roads, people, and other animals who could harm them; regularly attended to by people who not only feed them but care for their medical needs; and situated in an area where they do not have access to wildlife and where the weather is temperate.”⁸

PETA also has a policy on outdoor cats that reads, “Cats should be allowed outdoors for walks on leashes, just as dogs are, and to explore securely fenced yards. A product called, ‘Cat Fence-In,’ a flexible mesh barrier that is placed at the top of a privacy fence, prevents cats from climbing out.

Like dogs or small children, cats let outdoors without supervision are vulnerable to cars, other animals, cruel people, and diseases. Feline leukemia, feline AIDS (FIV), feline infectious peritonitis (FIP), toxoplasmosis, distemper, heartworm, and rabies can be difficult to detect and, in the case of FIP and distemper, impossible to test for. Most of these ailments are highly contagious to other companion animals.

Many people consider free-roaming cats pests. They do not want the cats to urinate, defecate, dig, eat plants, or kill birds on their properties. Free-roaming cats have been shot, poisoned, and stolen by angry neighbors.

Fortunately, cats can live happy lives indoors.”⁹

Residents and/or Businesses

The City should anticipate opposition to any TNR program in Bedford from residents and possibly even businesses. The Bedford Animal Control Division does receive complaints from residents regarding free-roaming cats and those problems typically revolve around nuisance issues, including: defecating, urinating, digging in resident's flower beds; sleeping/establishing an unwanted presence on a resident's property, the smell associated with defecating/urinating, the concern about the spread of disease, and even being allergic to cats.

Bedford residents have expressed frustration in the past that they are subjected to the repeated presence and nuisance of a neighbor's (or feral) cat – even though the resident has chosen not to have cats.

One of the current proponents of a TNR program in Bedford is also the subject of an email complaint received in November, of 2010, by a neighbor of the proponent. In the email, the complainant mentioned, *“Consequently, they [the cats] defecate in my flower beds, sleep on my patio cushions and use my backyard fountain as their personal water bowl. I have tried to be patient and wishful that they would go away to no avail, they remain. I had guests to my home yesterday and when we went to the backyard, they commented on the cat smell. (I personally do not have cats since I am allergic nor do I have any animals). I take pride living in Bedford and work very hard to maintain a beautiful home but it is very discouraging when this type of animal (and resident) behavior is allowed. It is my understanding that there is no ordinance to govern stray animals and I am hoping you can help establish a law in Bedford to protect the homeowner's land and home value. More importantly, I'm not able to enjoy my backyard due to the cat feces and urine odor...its appalling and spreads disease.”*

The area proposed for one possible TNR site is in the area of the residential neighborhood that this shares with the TNR proponent.

Ordinances:

A cursory review of the Animal Control Ordinances suggest that some or all of the below listed sections would require changes/modifications in order to satisfy legal requirements regarding the implementation of a TNR program:

- 18-3. *Nuisances- Prohibited.* Language for this section will need to be modified to make exceptions for any TNR program. This section addresses any animal constituting a nuisance to the surrounding neighborhood resulting from obnoxious odors or unnecessary noise, or by not being confined to the property limits of the owner or by allowing the animal to defecate on public property or the property of others without removing the waste in a proper and sanitary manner.
- 18-70. *Impoundment time and redemption requirements.* Language may need to be modified to allow staff, under the provisions for any TNR program, to consider the release of a feral cat as an option.
- 18-101. Definition of 'At Large.' Will need to be modified for any TNR exemption.
- 18-102. *Vaccination required.* Language may need to be modified to exempt the City from committing a violation for those occasions where a feral cat has been previously vaccinated and released by the City, but has not been re-trapped within the required time frame.
- 18-103. *License required.* Same concern as described in 18-102.
- 18-108. *Running at large; prohibited.* "At Large" is defined as: "any animal not confined to the premises or property of the owner by a structure of adequate construction as to prevent escape or unsolicited contact with humans or animals, or animals not under the control of the owner or other person authorized by the owner to care for the animal, either by leash, cord, chain, or similar restraining device.' There would be a need for a language change to exempt any TNR program.
- 18-147. *Number of total animals per dwelling or property without a multi-pet permit.* Depending upon the structure of any TNR program, this language may need modification.

Program Parameters:

The proponents of a TNR program are suggesting the following steps for implementation of a Bedford TNR program:

- An ordinance change to permit a TNR program in Bedford.
- Cooperation between TNR advocates, volunteers, and Bedford ACO staff to meet the desired goals of the TNR program.
- An education program designed to promote a TNR program and the potential benefits, including, but not limited to: reducing feral cat populations, reduce Shelter costs, provide more room for adoptable animals at the Shelter, reduce

nuisance issues related to feral cats, and enhancing the City image.

- Work with local businesses/organizations such as Kittico (a private not for profit 501(c)3 feral cat organization) to develop a regular low-cost spay/neuter event (both for privately owned and feral cats).
- Seek grant funding for any TNR program such as those available through the ASPCA (which has national grants available for cities with populations under 250,000).
 - It would be staff's recommendation that any private grant opportunities would be researched and sought by the Colony Manager or their designee. All paperwork and associated reporting and record keeping would also be maintained by the Colony Manager or their designee. City personnel would have no responsibility or liability in matters involving private grants related to TNR programs.

Colony Management:

Proponents of any TNR colony located within the City limits of Bedford suggest the following as components of any feral colony management. Any feral colony established in Bedford would have a Colony Manager. This would not be a City employee, but rather a TNR advocate or volunteer.

Feral cats trapped within this identified colony zone would be identified/tagged (typically such as ear notching), spay/neutered, vaccinated, licensed, and then released back into the colony zone. Animal Control staff would participate in this process.

Feral cats would not be inserted into any colony zone from which they were not trapped.

Feral cats trapped who are re-trapped and identified as a previously trapped and released TNR cat, would be released back into the colony area.

The colony manager would be responsible for regularly checking on the (general) health of the colony; ensuring a regular source of food and water is available; and that attempts are made to re-trap those colony cats as needed, in order to re-vaccinate when needed.

Staff Summary:

The proponents for this proposal are obviously very committed to animal rescue. The proposal as described does sound plausible in theory. However, City staff has the responsibility to attempt to

examine all the issues and potential possibilities from every conceivable consideration. In attempting to do so, staff has the following concerns:

- There is no easy answer to this problem. Even groups closely associated with animal rescue and veterinary care struggle with this issue. The AVMA has taken a 'neutral' position and will neither endorse TNR, nor oppose it. From researching their website it is easy to see why. There is no clear consensus among their veterinarian members and both sides make strong arguments, for or against TNR.
- PETA, a very strong proponent of animal rights, opposes TNR.
- Staff has concerns as to where a colony could be 'effectively' located within Bedford. The AVMA guidelines for a colony (listed earlier in this document) are almost utopian in description and no such location exists in Bedford. A location suitable for any feral cat colony would also have to be able to co-exist with the needs/privacy expectations of any area residents.
- It is easy to envision our staff responding to a residence only to have to tell the resident the cat causing their frustration is part of a TNR program; that we previously trapped the cat and released it back into the same area; and that there is really not much we can do to assist the resident with their concerns.
 - One of the foundations of this Country is "a man's home is his castle." The concept that a resident will have to abide one or more feral cats using their property – with no recourse available to the resident – will be very poorly received by some residents.
 - This leads staff to concerns that residents (besides being very frustrated with the City) will then take measures to remedy the problem on their own. Remedies that may be illegal or more harmful to the cat. This very issue seems to be at least one of the concerns for why PETA does not support TNR.
- Developing such a program will involve an awkward balance of requiring the general public to maintain their home cat or dog on a leash, or confined to their property, while the City and TNR volunteers will be actually releasing cats deemed not socially suited for adoption, back into an unsecure environment where further contact with humans or other pets will likely occur.
- Would the City be liable for medical expenses if a resident or a resident's pet suffers injury/illness from a cat that we have

trapped and then released? Could we face litigation for other monetary claims, such as emotional distress?

- It is staff's opinion that it would be difficult to argue in a court setting why an animal that staff deemed not suitable for adoption was purposefully released back into a public setting where human/pet/feral cat contact was likely to occur – and does that act imply willful negligence.
- It would seem likely that feral cats would be subject to flea and tick infestations – which would then possibly be transmitted to resident's lawn chairs, personal pets, etc?
 - Fleas and ticks are carriers of disease and could potentially transmit disease/illness that otherwise would not occur.
- Any TNR consideration should only occur AFTER a potential TNR site has been determined and a public forum has been held to gather public input, with flyers and/or other information distributed widely within the proposed TNR location

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Rabies Prevention and Management of Cats in the Context of Trap–Neuter–Vaccinate–Release Programmes

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Impacts

- Trap–neuter–vaccinate–return (TNVR) programmes are growing in popularity as alternatives to euthanizing feral cats
- Their ability to adequately address disease threats and population growth within managed cat colonies is not clear
- Appropriate animal control laws including removal of stray or unwanted cats should be enforced rather than relying on indirect population management strategies (e.g. trap–neuter–vaccinate–release programmes) in order to control feral cat populations and reduce the risk of zoonotic diseases such as rabies.

Keywords:

Cat; vaccination; TNR; release; trap

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Received for publication January 3, 2013

doi: 10.1111/zph.12070

Summary

Domestic cats are an important part of many Americans' lives, but effective control of the 60–100 million feral cats living throughout the country remains problematic. Although trap–neuter–vaccinate–return (TNVR) programmes are growing in popularity as alternatives to euthanizing feral cats, their ability to adequately address disease threats and population growth within managed cat colonies is dubious. Rabies transmission via feral cats is a particular concern as demonstrated by the significant proportion of rabies post-exposure prophylaxis associated with exposures involving cats. Moreover, TNVR has not been shown to reliably reduce feral cat colony populations because of low implementation rates, inconsistent maintenance and immigration of unsterilized cats into colonies. For these reasons, TNVR programmes are not effective methods for reducing public health concerns or for controlling feral cat populations. Instead, responsible pet ownership, universal rabies vaccination of pets and removal of strays remain integral components to control rabies and other diseases.

Introduction

The relationship between humans and domestic cats originated 10 000 years ago when modern cats diverged from wildcat ancestors to live among *Homo sapiens* in the Middle East (South-West Asia) (Driscoll et al., 2009). These cat ancestors spread throughout the Old World and eventually were brought to the Americas, where they are not native, by European settlers less than 500 years ago (Lipinski et al., 2008). Today, domestic cats persist in the United States as popular and beloved pets; however, effective control of the 60–100 million feral cats living throughout the country remains problematic (Jessup, 2004). While removal of

unowned ('stray') domestic animals has been the historical approach, these animal control programmes are criticized for euthanizing cats that are not, or cannot, be adopted (Alley Cat Allies, 2012a). Recent focus has turned to trap–neuter–release (TNR), trap–neuter–vaccinate–return (TNVR) and other similarly named programmes as alternatives to euthanasia. These programmes involve humane trapping of feral cats, sterilization surgery and return to the environment, often but not always with vaccination against rabies and other diseases (Alley Cat Allies, 2012c). Such programmes generate support and enthusiasm from many animal welfare advocates, yet these managed feral cat 'colonies' are not innocuous. Feral cats can cause considerable

mortality to local wildlife (Hawkins et al., 1999; Jessup, 2004; Baker et al., 2008), act as reservoirs for feline-specific diseases (Nutter et al., 2004a; Al-Kappany et al., 2011; Cohn, 2011) and transmit zoonotic diseases to humans (CDC, 1995, 2008b; Nutter et al., 2004a; McElroy et al., 2010). Additionally, claims by TNR advocates that managed colonies can reduce feral cat populations and control rodents are contradicted by research (Hawkins et al., 1999; Castillo and Clarke, 2003; Longcore et al., 2009; Gunther et al., 2011). As such, communities deciding how to manage feral cat overpopulation are torn between the competing interests of cats, wildlife and public health.

Rabies is a zoonotic disease of particular importance. The World Health Organization attributes more than 55 000 human deaths each year to rabies worldwide primarily in countries where canine rabies has not been controlled (WHO, 2005). Effective rabies control programmes in the United States limit human deaths attributed to rabies to just a few each year. However, up to 38 000 persons are estimated to receive rabies post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) annually due to a potential exposure (Christian et al., 2009). In addition to PEP, vaccination of owned pets and removal of stray cats and dogs are also important in preventing human rabies mortality by reducing the opportunities for exposure. The interaction between cats and raccoons or other wildlife rabies reservoirs is the source of rabies infection by which cats may subsequently infect people. As a rabies vector, cats pose a disproportionate risk for potential human exposures compared with wildlife reservoir species in part because people, and especially children, are more likely to approach them. As such, potential exposures from cats of unknown vaccination history account for a substantial proportion of PEP administered annually in the United States (Hensley, 1998; Moore et al., 2000). They also pose a considerable rabies risk to persons who are exposed but fail to recognize the need for PEP, as is sometimes the case with children (CDC, 2012). Thus, comprehensive rabies control requires continued implementation of current policies for animal vaccination and removal of strays, as well as administration of PEP following potential exposures. The policies outlined in the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV) Compendium of Animal Rabies Control and Prevention specifically state that all cats be up to date on rabies vaccine, a daunting challenge for any caretaker with a sizable feral cat colony (National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, 2011).

In this review, we focus on the impact of managed feral cats from a public health perspective. Special emphasis is given to rabies virus because it is often discounted as a risk by TNVR advocates (Alley Cat Allies, 2012b). In addition, we review scientific literature regarding the efficacy of TNVR programmes to achieve rabies vaccination coverage

and impact feral cat populations. Lastly, we consider other community concerns that arise when addressing managed feral cat colonies and their impact on wildlife.

Cats and the Threat of Rabies

Throughout the world, dogs are the rabies reservoir of greatest human health concern, causing 99% of human infections (WHO, 2005). In the United States, however, the canine rabies virus variants have been recently eliminated, and, as such, dogs are now a vector species for wildlife rabies instead of a reservoir. In 2010, 303 rabid cats were reported through national surveillance, compared with only 69 dogs (Blanton et al., 2011). This 4-fold difference is in sharp contrast to the pattern reported in 1946 (prior to mass vaccination of dogs), when 8384 rabid dogs were reported rabid compared with only 455 cats (Held et al., 1967). The dramatic decline in dog rabies from over 8000 cases a year to fewer than a hundred was accomplished through policies that promote mass vaccination coverage and control of strays, but adherence to these policies appears limited for cats (CDC, 2008a; National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, 2011). Legislation reflects this disparity; canine rabies vaccination is required by 38 states, but only 30 states require cats to be vaccinated (Blanton et al., 2010). Because control tactics for cats are less emphasized, the number of reported rabies cases in cats has not declined in the same way as it has in dogs.

Post-exposure prophylaxis has been crucial to the prevention of human deaths due to rabies following contact with rabid cats, where contact is defined as an exposure that could potentially transmit rabies virus. No national reporting system exists to quantify the proportion of PEP attributable to cat exposures, but estimates indicate that 16% of PEP administration in the United States is likely due to cats and may account for the majority of PEP administration in some areas (Christian et al., 2009). Some regions experience much higher rates of PEP from cat exposures. A study of 67 counties in Pennsylvania found that 44% of PEP administration was due to cats, most of which (82%) were feral, stray or unowned (Moore et al., 2000). Similarly, New York state attributes more PEP administration to cat exposures (32%) than any other species (Eidson and Bingman, 2010). Most striking, a study in Montgomery County, Virginia, attributed 63% of PEP recommendations to stray cat exposures compared with only 8% for wild animal contact (Hensley, 1998). In this community, the high rate of PEP due to cats resulted in part from the lack of a county animal shelter facility for cats, illustrating the need for removal of feral and stray cats as a means of rabies control and PEP reduction.

The propensity to underestimate rabies risk from cats has led to multiple large-scale rabies exposures and

potentially caused a recent case of clinical rabies. In 1994, 665 persons in New Hampshire received PEP following exposures to a rabid stray kitten of unknown history, one of the largest documented mass exposure events recorded in the United States (CDC, 1995); for each person, exposure status either was sufficient for transmission or could not be determined because of the young age of those potentially exposed. Similarly, contact with a rabid stray kitten found at a South Carolina softball tournament led to 27 individuals requiring and receiving PEP in 2008 based on exposure of open wounds or mucous membranes to the kitten's saliva (CDC, 2008b). Individuals who are exposed to saliva from rabid cats in an open wound or mucous membrane and are not administered PEP are at risk of developing rabies and death. During 2011, an 8-year-old girl contracted rabies because no one was aware of an exposure; investigation showed that she had petted and been scratched by stray cats around her school weeks before developing clinical signs, but because she recalled no animal bites and none of the cats captured after her illness were rabid, and the definitive source of her infection was never identified (CDC, 2012). While this was an atypical case of human rabies with the child surviving, the vast majority of rabies victims die. Historically, exposures to rabid cats resulted in human fatalities in 1960 and 1975 (Anderson et al., 1984). In addition to these reported human cases associated with exposures to cats, more than 25 000 cats are submitted for rabies diagnosis each year in the United States to rule out potential human exposures (Blanton et al., 2011). All of these examples illustrate both the real potential for feline rabies infection and potential for transmission to humans.

Human rabies fatalities are rare in the United States thanks to the effectiveness of properly administered modern PEP, but treatment is expensive. Biologics alone cost in excess of \$2000 (Shwiff et al., 2007). When mass exposure events occur, the monetary burden can be substantial; PEP for the New Hampshire mass exposure event referenced above totalled \$1.1 million (CDC, 1995). Also, while comparatively safe, it should be noted that severe adverse events have been rarely reported in association with rabies PEP (CDC, 2008a).

Public Health and TNVR Programmes

The ability of TNVR programmes to achieve appropriate levels of rabies vaccination coverage in feral cat populations is doubtful. The current recommendations of the American Association of Feline Practitioners (AAFP) and the European Advisory Board on Cat Diseases (ABCD) state that kittens should be vaccinated against rabies between 12 and 16 weeks of age, boosted at a year and then again at the interval recommended by the manufacturer (Richards et al.,

2006). Unfortunately, most cats in TNVR programmes will only be trapped once in their lifetimes (Richards et al., 2006). While feral cats in managed colonies live far shorter lives on average than indoor cats, many can live at least six years (Levy et al., 2003), and therefore, one vaccine dose does not necessarily offer lifetime coverage. Additionally, annual trapping rates of less than 10% (Foley et al., 2005) cannot reach a sufficient proportion of the population to establish and maintain herd immunity, even without accounting for declines in vaccine-induced immunity over time. Furthermore, the lack of consistent, verifiable documentation of vaccination for cats in TNVR programmes makes it unlikely that vaccination would change practices regarding human exposure assessment and PEP. When a stray cat involved in an exposure to a human is captured, it is recommended that the animal be confined and observed for ten days or immediately euthanized and tested for rabies (CDC, 2008a). Generally, if the animal cannot be captured, persons should begin PEP. Given the challenges mentioned above, ongoing vaccination of colony cats in a TNVR campaign would not be likely to impact these recommendations or the risk assessment process.

Many other potential zoonotic and cat-specific diseases are harboured in feral cat populations in addition to rabies. Among these are bartonellosis, toxoplasmosis, plague, endo- and ectoparasites, feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV), feline leukaemia virus (FeLV) and rickettsial diseases (Nutter et al., 2004b; McElroy et al., 2010; Al-Kappany et al., 2011; Little, 2011). The feline immunosuppressive diseases (i.e. FIV and FeLV) are especially important because they may predispose infected cats to developing additional viral, bacterial or parasitic diseases that can be passed to humans or owned cats (Al-Kappany et al., 2011). Many of these diseases are prevalent at higher levels in feral cats compared with the owned pet population because outdoor access poses the greatest risk of infection (Little, 2011). Group feeding of cats by colony caretakers puts cats at greater risk for contracting diseases whose transmission is augmented by increased animal density and contact rates among cats. Feline respiratory disease complex (FRDC), a group of pathogens that lead to high morbidity in shelters, catteries and colony feeding sites, is one such example (Cohn, 2011); however, other diseases are likely to be facilitated as well.

Group feeding also increases risk of contracting rabies and other wildlife diseases by enabling greater contact along the interface between cat colonies and wildlife reservoirs. A TNVR study in Florida reported that a feral cat feeding site attracted raccoons and opossums (Levy et al., 2003), and studies with rabies oral vaccine baits have shown cats sharing sites with these species as well as gray foxes (Olson et al., 2000) (Fig. 1). Feeding sites that attract raccoons, skunks and foxes are particularly dangerous because these species are rabies reservoirs in the United States (CDC,



Fig. 1. Potential interaction between a cat and raccoon. (Credit: Alan Hopkins).

2008a). Cross-species contact also allows feral cat populations to spread diseases to wildlife. In one study, about a third of raccoons and opossums sharing habitats with feral cats showed evidence of past infection with *Toxoplasma gondii*, a deadly zoonosis that requires felids to complete its life cycle (Fredebaugh et al., 2011).

Effectiveness of TNVR Programmes

Other disease risks notwithstanding, maintaining adequate rabies vaccination coverage in feral cat populations is impractical, if not impossible. Therefore, these populations must be reduced and eliminated to manage the public health risk of rabies transmission. Traditional animal control policies have stressed stray animal control and removal since the 1940s (Held et al., 1967; Anderson et al., 1984), and such policies were a major factor in the decline of canine rabies in the United States. In contrast, less emphasis on control and removal of stray cats is likely the cause of increased numbers of rabid cats compared with dogs (CDC, 2008a). Trap–neuter–vaccinate–return programmes claim to reduce stray cat populations over time, but evidence indicates that current implementations are unlikely to achieve declines in populations (Longcore et al., 2009). A study of 103 local colonies in Rome, Italy, found that while half of the colonies reported population decreases, virtually the same number were stable or showed increases (Natoli et al., 2006) in spite of an active sterilization campaign and the adoption of most of the kittens being born in colonies. A Tel Aviv, Israel study similarly showed that two colony populations continued to grow even at 73–75%

sterilization, mostly due to immigration from surrounding cat populations (Gunther et al., 2011). Likewise, managed cat colonies in two Florida parks increased in size despite TNR programmes (Castillo and Clarke, 2003). These failures can be attributed in part to inadequate levels of sterilization. One model estimates that the per cent sterilization needed to reduce feral cat populations is between 71% and 94%, levels that are rarely reached in real-world scenarios (Foley et al., 2005). Similarly, another study concluded that 90% sterilization is necessary to reduce feral cat populations (Jones and Downs, 2011).

Evidence from other model-based analyses of TNR programmes showed that while TNVR may be useful if broadly implemented in closed populations when no animals can immigrate into colonies (e.g. island settings), it is ineffective in open populations that more closely resemble most cat colonies in the United States (Schmidt et al., 2009). Facing these challenges, many TNVR programmes only show positive results at temporarily reducing cat numbers when heavily subsidized by adoptions and assisted by colony cat emigration to other areas (Levy et al., 2003). Moreover, while emigrants do technically reduce the number of cats living in a particular colony, they should not be interpreted as reducing the overall feral cat population. Thus, unless sterilization is nearly universal and unneutered cats are prevented from immigrating, colony populations do not decrease and eventually disappear with time and may increase in response to supplemental feeding.

Feral Cats and Wildlife

Exotic feral cats can have profound ecological effects on native species. As an obligate predator, this invasive species often preys on native wildlife. A study comparing an area with supplemental feral cat feeding to one without it found that the area with feeding had reduced abundance of native rodent and bird populations, illustrating that supplemental feeding attracts cats without substantially decreasing their hunting behaviour (Hawkins et al., 1999). When the quantitative effects of cat predation have been estimated, results are striking. One study in the United Kingdom observed sites where the estimated number of birds killed was greater than the number fledged for multiple passerine species (Baker et al., 2008). Despite their ability to affect native bird and mammal populations, cats do not appear to significantly decrease populations of synanthropic pest species. Feeding sites do not show decreased populations of house mice, as access to a constant food source may increase their populations (Hawkins et al., 1999). The difference in the effects of cats on native fauna compared with exotic rodents may be due to their coevolution with foreign pest species, which made pests better adapted to evasion of cats (Jessup, 2004). In addition to the risks posed by feral

cats to biodiversity and ecosystems, several wildlife veterinarians and scientists question the logic of prioritizing feral cat welfare over the welfare of native prey animals (Jessup, 2004).

Discussion

Rabies remains an important cause of human mortality throughout the world, but the effectiveness of control programmes in the United States may subdue the collective memory of the significance of rabies. Despite the presence of enzootic rabies in nearly every state, only a few human deaths are reported each year in the United States. This accomplishment is entirely the result of practical, effective public health policy and education in tandem with appropriate animal vaccines and vaccination schedules, use of PEP and stray animal management.

Unfortunately, most current applications of TNVR programmes do not provide effective rabies vaccination coverage or cat population control. Current NASPHV rabies recommendations stipulate that all cats, dogs and ferrets be current on rabies vaccinations. Within feral cat colonies, even those with TNVR programmes, compliance with national vaccination recommendations or laws that uphold them are likely to be impractical. Although most caretakers provide food for colonies, adequate domestic animal care also requires prevention of disease and unmitigated breeding. Feeding of feral cat colonies sustains their populations, and it likely subjects them to increased disease transmission by increasing cat densities and contact rates at feeding sites (Hawkins et al., 1999; Jessup, 2004; Cohn, 2011). Trap–neuter–vaccinate–return does not adequately meet feral cat population control needs that public health and animal welfare necessitate.

Feral cat population control should be conducted with the input of all invested stakeholders such that an effective and ethically acceptable method for controlling feral cats and their associated potential public health concerns can be achieved. One recent study, which modelled costs and benefits for TNVR as compared to trap and euthanize programmes, found that in all scenarios, trap and euthanize programmes were less expensive to conduct and had a higher economic benefit (Lohr et al., 2012). However, that study found that the relative difference in benefits between both programmes was reduced as the abandonment rate of cats in the community increased.

Domestic cats are an important part of American culture and provide companionship for millions of people. As such, it is important for public health institutions to take a science-based stance for effective and humane management of feral cat populations. While TNVR programmes may be a component in controlling small populations of cats (particularly in closed population settings), it should not be

endorsed as an effective approach by itself or as a method for mitigating health concerns related to feral cat colonies. Any stance should include objectives that are shown to reduce the disease burden on both the feral and owned populations of cats and to lessen the risk of zoonotic diseases, including rabies, to humans. Most importantly, any programme focused on reducing feral cat populations should include components to reduce abandonment rates of cats. It is critical to educate cat owners on responsible pet ownership including the importance of maintaining a regular vaccination schedule, keeping records of these vaccinations for their cats, restricting their cats from roaming freely and spaying and neutering to prevent unwanted kittens that will be abandoned rather than adopted to responsible homes. Furthermore, state and local governments will need to enact or enforce existing animal control laws to uphold these public health recommendations. In particular, requirements for rabies vaccination, requirements or incentives to spay or neuter and prohibitions against free-roaming should be applied to cats as they are generally applied to dogs; they reflect standards of ownership that are appropriate for all domestic companion animals. By following these steps, feral cat populations and associated zoonotic diseases such as rabies can be better controlled. However, continued research to establish best practices for developing and effectively implementing comprehensive cat population control programmes is warranted.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Ben Beard, Marta Guerra, Barbara Knust, Robert Massung, Andrea McCollum, Jennifer McQuiston and Susan Montgomery at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Steve Holmer at the American Bird Conservancy for their review and input during the writing of the manuscript. The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Allison Roebing is a recent graduate of the University of Georgia's dual DVM/MPH programme. Her studies focus on zoonotic infectious diseases including rabies and leishmaniasis.

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[Conserv Biol](#), 2013 Feb;27(1):64-73. doi: 10.1111/j.1523-1739.2012.01935.x. Epub 2012 Sep 25.

Costs and benefits of trap-neuter-release and euthanasia for removal of urban cats in Oahu, Hawaii.

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Abstract

Our goal was to determine whether it is more cost-effective to control feral cat abundance with trap-neuter-release programs or trap and euthanize programs. Using STELLA 7, systems modeling software, we modeled changes over 30 years in abundance of cats in a feral colony in response to each management method and the costs and benefits associated with each method. We included costs associated with providing food, veterinary care, and microchips to the colony cats and the cost of euthanasia, wages, and trapping equipment in the model. Due to a lack of data on predation rates and disease transmission by feral cats the only benefits incorporated into the analyses were reduced predation on Wedge-tailed Shearwaters (*Puffinus pacificus*). When no additional domestic cats were abandoned by owners and the trap and euthanize program removed 30,000 cats in the first year, the colony was extirpated in at least 75% of model simulations within the second year. It took 30 years for trap-neuter-release to extirpate the colony. When the cat population was supplemented with 10% of the initial population size per year, the colony returned to carrying capacity within 6 years and the trap and euthanize program had to be repeated, whereas trap-neuter-release never reduced the number of cats to near zero within the 30-year time frame of the model. The abandonment of domestic cats reduced the cost effectiveness of both trap-neuter-release and trap and euthanize. Trap-neuter-release was approximately twice as expensive to implement as a trap and euthanize program. Results of sensitivity analyses suggested trap-neuter-release programs that employ volunteers are still less cost-effective than trap and euthanize programs that employ paid professionals and that trap-neuter-release was only effective when the total number of colony cats in an area was below 1000. Reducing the rate of abandonment of domestic cats appears to be a more effective solution for reducing the abundance of feral cats.

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PMID: 23009077 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Publication Types, MeSH Terms

Publication Types

[Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.](#)

MeSH Terms

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[Euthanasia, Animal*](#)

[Hawaii](#)

[Population Control/economics](#)

[Population Control/methods](#)

[Population Density](#)



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Patricia Nolan, Council Member

DATE: 01/28/14

Council Request

ITEM:

Discussion regarding Master Plan. **This item requested by Councilmember Nolan.

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

Councilmember Nolan requested this item be placed on the agenda for discussion.

ATTACHMENTS:

Letter of Request

From: Nolan, Patricia
Sent: Wednesday, January 22, 2014 11:45 AM
To: Wells, Michael
Subject: City Council Agenda 1/28

Michael
Please put on the agenda a discussion regarding Master Plan.
Thanks
Patricia



Council Agenda Background

PRESENTER: Patricia Nolan, Council Member

DATE: 01/28/14

Council Request

ITEM:

Discussion regarding tower. **This item requested by Councilmember Nolan.

City Manager Review: _____

DISCUSSION:

Councilmember Nolan requested this item be placed on the agenda for discussion.

ATTACHMENTS:

Letter of Request

From: Nolan, Patricia
Sent: Wednesday, January 22, 2014 11:47 AM
To: Wells, Michael
Subject: City Council Agenda 1/28

Michael
Please put on the agenda a discussion regarding tower.
Thanks
Patricia