

**The New York Times**

EXHIBIT 19  
DATE 2-21-13  
HB 439

February 9, 2013

# Safety Concerns Stoke Criticism of Kennel Club

By MARY PILON and SUSANNE CRAIG

Margaret and James Hamilton were a dog power couple, seemingly the perfect people for raising and selling purebreds. Margaret was a breeder and a dog show judge who owned prizewinning Chihuahuas. Some of her litters were registered with the American Kennel Club, a stamp of approval from an organization charged with maintaining breed standards and registering purebreds around the country. Her husband, James, was a leader in a local A.K.C. Rottweiler club.

But when the local police entered a home in Burien, Wash., in October 2011, they wondered what standard the Hamiltons were being held to. The police said they found 38 dogs that were under James's care, mostly Chihuahuas, living in small crates filled with fur and feces, the cages stacked on top of one another in a dark basement, according to court documents. A radio was blaring, drowning out the sound of barking, and many of the dogs were malnourished and had eye diseases and overgrown toenails, according to investigators. Thirteen dogs were euthanized the night of their rescue because of incurable health problems, including severe periodontal disease.

The same day at the Hamiltons' residence in Issaquah, Wash., 62 dogs were seized and one was euthanized. The Hamiltons were charged with animal cruelty in the second degree.

"It was a 'Silence of the Lambs' scene down there," Kim Koon of Pasado's Safe Haven, a local animal shelter that was involved in the investigation, said of the basement. "Those animals were in horrible shape."

The A.K.C. said that although Margaret Hamilton "registered a total of four litters" with it, her operation had never been subject to inspection. The club stripped her of "all A.K.C. privileges" including judging, and fined her \$2,000 after the seizure of her dogs. James Hamilton died shortly after the raid in Burien.

"The dogs that were under her care and control were in good shape," Brett Purtzer, a lawyer for Margaret Hamilton, said. "There were dogs that weren't treated well, no question about that. But she had nothing to do with them."

To most animal lovers, the A.K.C. is best known as the go-to place for registering purebred puppies and as the governing body for dog shows, including the regal Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show, which opens Monday in New York. The A.K.C. is “dedicated to upholding the integrity of its registry, promoting the sport of purebred dogs and breeding for type and function,” according to its mission statement.

But the A.K.C. is increasingly finding itself ostracized in the dog world, in the cross hairs of animal protection services, law enforcement agencies and lawmakers who say that the club is lax in performing inspections and that it often lobbies against basic animal rights bills because they could cut into dog registration fees.

As recently as 2010, roughly 40 percent of the A.K.C.’s \$61 million in annual revenue came from fees related to registration. Critics say a significant part of that includes revenue from questionable breeders like the Hamiltons, or so-called puppy mills, which breed dogs en masse with little regard for basic living standards.

### **‘A Fake Rolex’**

Ed Sayres, the president and chief executive of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said a majority of the commercial breeders in the raids that his group participated in had ties to A.K.C.-registered litters.

“The irony to the consumer is that they’re paying a lot for a fake Rolex,” Sayres said. He added that he believed the dogs are often genetically compromised and come from traumatic environments.

The A.K.C. disputes the allegations, calling the A.S.P.C.A.’s claim baseless. The club says it is vigilant about protecting against substandard breeders. Lisa Peterson, the communications director for the A.K.C., said the club was continually working to try to improve the care and conditions of dogs. “We are not a law enforcement agency and not responsible for all breeders,” Peterson said.

The A.K.C. employs nine field agents, or inspectors, nationwide. It declined to say how many inspections were conducted each year or how many of those were reported to law enforcement.

“We are proactive in ferreting out animal abuse,” Peterson said.

Many people who raise A.K.C.-registered litters are responsible breeders who care for their dogs and are concerned with their lifelong health. But some people argue that many high-volume

breeders have an incentive to make quick sales to pet stores or individual buyers, but are less concerned about the consequences of where a dog ends up. And for some consumers, this part may be lost by what critics say can be a misleading stamp of approval from the A.K.C.

There is no consensus on what constitutes a puppy mill. In general, officials refer to puppy mills as operations geared more toward generating profits from the sale of dogs rather than animal welfare, and where dogs may live in substandard conditions.

Taxpayer dollars are spent in investigating allegations of animal cruelty and may be spent sheltering the dogs. The A.S.P.C.A. estimates the average raid results in costs of \$25 to \$34 a day in caring for a puppy, which may be for several months depending on court proceedings.

On its Web site, the A.K.C. said that it had an “ongoing routine kennel inspection program” and that since 2000, A.K.C. field inspectors had conducted more than 45,000 inspections nationwide.

That included inspections of Mike Chilinski’s kennel in Montana, which had A.K.C.-registered litters. But when it was raided in 2011, officials found 161 severely malnourished malamutes living off their own feces in small cages, according to court documents. Many of the dogs had diseases; one had advanced cancerous growths. Dead dogs were stacked outside small kennels, and empty, dirty water bowls were littered about, officials said. Five of the rescued dogs died within weeks. Authorities seized 18 pregnant female dogs, and half of their litters died of lack of nutrition upon delivery. At least one malamute that should have weighed 85 pounds weighed 25 pounds.

In December, Chilinski received a sentence of five years on 91 counts of animal cruelty and neglect for running what law enforcement called a puppy mill. The malamute rescue cost more than \$500,000 and employed more than 70 volunteers. The bulk of the cost was paid by the Humane Society of the United States, a national group that does not typically support the regular operations of local shelters financially.

In 2008 and 2009, A.K.C. inspectors found Chilinski “in compliance,” the A.K.C.’s Peterson said, with about 60 dogs at his kennel.

“Now that he has been convicted, the A.K.C. will obtain the court records to conduct a review in accordance with the policy,” Peterson said.

Chilinski’s lawyer did not respond to requests for comment.

## **Great Danes and Mastiffs**

The A.K.C. inspected the kennel of Joseph and Cynthia Williams in Wilson, N.C., months before the police raided it. On May 17, 2012, an A.K.C. inspector said that the 34 Great Danes and mastiffs under the Williamses' care were in "acceptable" conditions, with only 2 of the 15 categories marked "needs improvement," for the construction of kennels and signs of "untreated, visible wounds." The A.K.C. inspector found that the Williams kennel over all was "in compliance with A.K.C.'s Care Conditions Policy" even though the dogs did not have access to daily exercise outside their cages and pens, according to court documents.

Three months later, Wilson County officials seized 28 of the Williamses' dogs, a majority of them in "poor" condition, suffering from illnesses, injuries and living in "unhealthy conditions," according to court documents. A veterinarian told the court that the rescued dogs had ailments that ranged "from serious to severe" and that "most of the injuries appeared to be chronic, having been in existence for a substantial period of time."

After the Great Dane Rescue Alliance filed a civil suit, the Williamses reached a settlement with the group.

"My clients are glad that they settled," Will Farris, a lawyer for the Williamses, said, but he added that some of the accusations in the civil suit "were in disregard of the facts."

He said, "My clients initially began their work with Great Danes in a rescue and breeding capacity, which led to numerous dogs being surrendered voluntarily and my clients' working with the sheriff's department to assure a safe and compliant environment for the breeding of dogs."

Peterson of the A.K.C. warned against reading too much into spot inspections, saying they were only "a snapshot" in time. She added, "These very sad cases are not very reflective" of the A.K.C. The A.K.C. took no disciplinary action in the Williams case, Peterson said, adding that the group does so "based on substantiated allegations."

As for Margaret Hamilton in Washington, as part of a plea agreement with the court, she agreed to take care of only three dogs, surrendering ownership of the rest, and agreed to regular inspections and to pay restitution of \$25,000.

"The dogs were her life," Purtzer, Hamilton's lawyer, said.

Critics say the A.K.C. has opposed legislation that would improve conditions for animals and reduce the number of abusive high-volume breeders. The A.K.C. and its members are active in Washington and in state politics, spending thousands of dollars in campaign donations and

influencing efforts including specific caps on the numbers of litters kennels could breed, and some codifications of minimal living standards and the use of tethers, including efforts in Oregon, North Carolina, Georgia, New York, New Hampshire and California.

Among the legislation the A.K.C. opposed was a Rhode Island bill that would prevent dogs from being placed in cages or tethered for more than 14 hours a day.

“The A.K.C. opposed the bill because it featured language that was far more burdensome than just regarding tethering and confinement,” Peterson said. “The bill was so broadly worded that it could impact the ability for individuals to keep animals confined in a fenced-in yard or in a suitable pen during the day while owners were at work and at night while owners are asleep.”

In Massachusetts, the A.K.C. opposed a bill that further defined how law enforcement could go about seizing animals from people suspected of animal cruelty and charge those convicted with the costs of caring for the animals.

“A.K.C. is critical of proposals that attempt to permanently take dogs away from their owner-defendants who have not been found guilty of any crime,” Peterson said, “from co-owners not party to the judicial procedure, and from individuals who because of the cost of litigation may not be able to afford expensive care bonds.”

In Louisiana, the A.K.C. opposed a bill that would have prevented the stacking of wire-floored cages.

“Crates or other cage-type enclosures are commonly stacked in a safe and sanitary manner in veterinary offices, kennels, sporting events, homes, shows and during transportation,” Peterson said. “Prohibiting the use of these configurations, could result in greater expenses for owners and animal-related services or sports without any improvement in animal care.”

### **Breeder Sues A.K.C.**

Peterson added, “The A.K.C. believes it is not the number of dogs a person owns that determines the health and well-being of the animals, but the care and conditions that animals receive.”

Concern surrounding the A.K.C.’s connections to low-quality breeders has resulted in some dog owners seeking to distance themselves from the organization. In October, Hailey Parker, a longtime Coton de Tulear breeder, filed a lawsuit against the A.K.C. and cited the A.K.C.’s connections with high-volume breeders among the reasons. The Coton’s “reputation and business

model is based on a disassociation from ‘puppy mills’ and similar commercial breeding operations,” according to the complaint.

The A.K.C. declined to comment on the pending Coton litigation.

Some breeders say there have been consequences for taking the other side of the A.K.C. argument. In Oregon, lawmakers introduced a bill in 2009 that aimed to limit to 25 the number of sexually intact dogs a breeder could have. Ted Paul, a collie breeder and judge at dog shows for more than 40 years in South Salem, Ore., was asked by state lawmakers to support the bill. A longtime member and past president of the Collie Club of America, he agreed, saying he thought it could curb abuses.

Paul said that he was branded a traitor on the Internet and that A.K.C.-affiliated dog show organizers stopped using him as a judge. “I was surprised by the backlash,” he said.

The Oregon bill passed, but Paul said he had been “completely ostracized” from judging competitions since he advocated breeding limits. He now owns two rescue dogs, including Precious, who, because of a puppy-mill-related defect, has jaw problems causing her tongue to always stick out.

“You have to breed with the best interests at heart,” Paul said.

*Sheelagh McNeill contributed reporting.*



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## Malamutes seized from Chilinski property will be available for adoption soon



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### **Around 35-40 of the malamutes will stay in Helena**

Eliza Wiley/Independent Record

Around 35-40 of the malamutes will stay in Helena and adopted out while the rest will be taken to various spots around the country to be in hopes of finding forever homes.

December 20, 2012 7:40 pm • By TALIA KNUDSEN Independent Record

**Chilinski sentenced, dogs heading for permanent homes**



On Oct. 11, 2011, some unusual news came out of Jefferson County. [Read more](#)

After over a year of being evidence in a district court trial, Brick, Paddy, Duncan, Molly, Tabitha, Nalah and 146 other malamutes have been released to the Lewis and Clark Humane Society for adoption.

Wednesday, their previous owner, Mike Chilinski, was sentenced to 30 years in the custody of the Montana Department of Corrections, with 25 years suspended, for over 90 counts of animal cruelty. Chilinski, 52, is barred from owning another animal for 30 years.

Gina Wiest, executive director of the Lewis and Clark Humane Society, said she is pleased with the result of the trial.

"In my 15 years working in animal welfare, I've never seen such a horrendous case, and I will never forget the day we rescued those dogs and the condition they were in. The system worked; the dogs had their day in court and were vindicated," she said. "I hope it sets a precedent."

"I am very pleased with the sentence," said Jefferson County Attorney Matthew Johnson, who prosecuted the case. "I am likewise humbly grateful for the assistance of the Lewis and Clark Humane Society and The Humane Society of the United States."

Wiest stressed that the severity of the sentence was due in part to the role The Humane Society of the United States played in the legal proceedings, particularly Adam Parascandola, director of animal cruelty response, who testified during the trial. The Humane Society was requested by law enforcement to assist with the seizure, along with the Lewis and Clark Humane Society, and contributed \$377,000 for care of the dogs.

A hearing to determine restitution costs is scheduled for Jan. 2. Johnson said restitution costs could be more than \$500,000. Chilinski also waits sentencing in April in federal court for growing marijuana on his property.

Since 161 of the dogs were seized from Chilinski's property in Jefferson County in October 2011, the Lewis and Clark Humane Society has housed, fed and cared for the animals, and watched as 108 were born and as 56 puppies died due to unhealthy mothers and other issues. Adult dogs also died due to health issues related to the conditions.

Until Chilinski received his sentence, the shelter was unable to offer the animals to permanent homes, or spay or neuter them. Wiest said this is the first thing the shelter will arrange. As soon as arrangements are finalized, the malamutes will be dispersed to American Malamute Assistance League locations and associates around the U.S. About 30 dogs are scheduled to go to Virginia, she said. Others are slated for Washington, California and other places, where they will be offered for adoption. She said 35 to 40 will stay in Helena; some are already scheduled to be adopted by the foster families that have care for them.



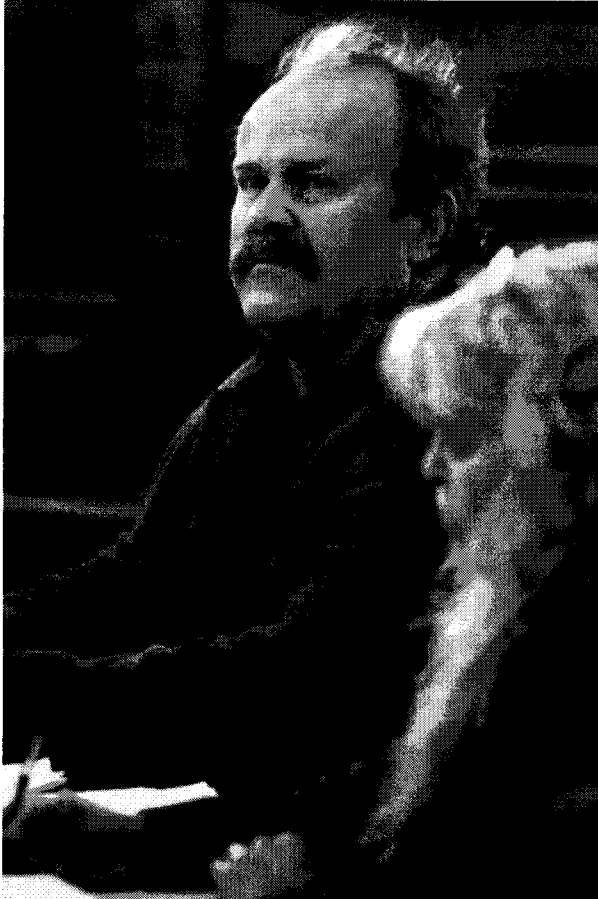
For Owen Morgan, an employee of Lewis and Clark Humane Society, the dogs' departures will be bittersweet. Morgan, who was hired by the shelter shortly before the seizure in 2011, has cared for the animals along with other employees, for nearly his entire employment there. He said he is happy they are going to something better, but he will miss them.

Wiest shared his sentiment, and pointed out the progress the dogs have made since being in their care. She said that while the animals have experienced a deplorable situation, their tails point upward as soon as they walk through the door with the prospect of a walk.

For information about adopting animals at the Lewis and Clark Humane Society, visit their website at [www.mtlchs.org](http://www.mtlchs.org) or call 442-1660.

# Independent Record

## Chilinski guilty on 91 counts of animal cruelty



OCTOBER 18, 2012 1:51 PM • BY JOHN GRANT EMEIGH MONTANA STANDARD

**BOULDER** — A 12-member jury on Thursday convicted a Jefferson County kennel operator of seriously neglecting and abusing his dogs.

Mike Chilinski was found guilty of 91 counts of cruelty to animals. District Judge Loren Tucker remanded Chilinski to jail and ordered a pre-sentencing investigation.

The jury of six men and six women started deliberating just after 1 p.m. and came back with the verdict about 5:15 p.m.

The jury convicted Chilinski of neglecting dogs at his large rural kennel by not providing adequate food and water, shelter and medical attention. Jefferson County sheriff's

deputies and member of the U.S. Humane Society seized about 160 dogs from his property during a raid in October 2011.

Bob Sutherland, who is president of the Alaskan Malamute Assistance League, said Thursday he is happy with the jury's verdict. Sutherland, of Anchorage, Alaska, and other members of the malamute rescue group witnessed the entire four-day trial.

"After seeing the condition of the dogs, we feel this is the right decision," Sutherland said.

Now that Chilinski has been convicted, Sutherland said his group is going to start finding good homes for the seized dogs.

Calling to "end this breeding nightmare," Jefferson County district attorney Mathew Johnson, during closing arguments Thursday, asked the jury to find Chilinski guilty. He told the jury that Chilinski's property was a chaotic clutter of dilapidated kennels that were littered with feces and debris.

"The conditions of the breeding facility were appalling," Johnson said.

He said many of the 139 adult malamutes and 23 of the puppies seized were starved and emaciated. Johnson noted that four veterinarians who testified during the four-day trial said most of the dogs were severely underweight, and had scars and parasites.

"They were in serious poor health from lack of adequate nutrition," he said.

Chilinski's attorney, Betty Carlson, a state public defender, told the jury her client is a good man who had just fallen on hard times.

"Mr. Chilinski isn't a monster," Carlson said in her closing. "He's a man who had a little too little a little too late."

Carlson said Chilinski cared for his dogs, but medical and financial burdens made it difficult. She said he did his best to take care of his dogs and never abused them. Carlson told the jury that heavy-handed tactics from the Humane Society made Chilinski's kennels appear worse than they really were.

Carlson said the Humane Society has an "agenda" to put large breeders out of business by accusing them of abuse.

"They just sweep in and it's, 'my way or the highway,'" she said.

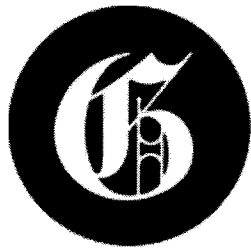
Carlson also accused the Humane Society of releasing videos and pictures from the Oct. 12, 2011, raid on Chilinski's property to the media without authorization.

Chilinski testified earlier that day and said the animal breeders consider the Humane Society a "terrorist organization."

Chilinski bred the dogs on his five-acre property off of Malamute Way near Jefferson City, south of Helena.

He further testified that he fed and watered his dogs every day. He also said he routinely cleaned up the feces that investigators said were scattered all over his property and in his home during their raid. Chilinski said he didn't have time to clean the feces the morning of the raid, because investigators came so early.

Johnson said in his closing that this case wasn't about the Humane Society's alleged "agenda." He said it's about a man who seriously neglected his dogs and didn't seek help to protect them when times became difficult.



# BILLINGS GAZETTE

## County spends \$71K so far on dog care; donations help

When puppies are born, number of dogs in Kapsa case will top 300



MARCH 10, 2009 11:00 PM • LAURA TODE OF THE GAZETTE STAFF

As Deb Palmer and Bonita Vickery washed stainless-steel dog bowls at the MetraPark shelter, the clang of the bowls added to the raucous sounds of feeding time. More than 250 English shepherds are sheltered there in refurbished horse barns. When volunteers push the wheelbarrow down the aisles, the dogs bark, yip and howl until their bowls are filled.

Palmer spends about eight hours a day volunteering at the shelter. She's a handler - responsible for socializing three timid dogs - and pitches in cleaning stalls, feeding and any other task that needs to be done. Palmer has the time, she said, and she loves dogs, so when she saw the opportunity to volunteer she was one of the first to sign up.

"How can you get tired of what you love?" Palmer said.

It takes a core team of about 30 volunteers a day to care for the dogs, which were seized more than two months ago from Linda Kapsa, owner of Shady Lane Kennels in Ballantine. County officials suspected Kapsa was neglecting the dogs and issued a search warrant on her property Dec. 30. The sheriff's office removed 187 live dogs and numerous dead dogs from the property.

The dogs were taken to MetraPark. Since then, more than 50 puppies have been born. Another 12 dogs are pregnant. The population could easily exceed 300 by the time the case is settled, said Catherine Schaeffer, manager of the temporary shelter.

By mid-February, volunteers had logged more than 6,400 hours caring for the dogs and remodeling three horse barns at MetraPark. But as the number of dogs increases, more volunteers are needed both at MetraPark and at the old Moore Lane Veterinary Hospital, which is housing nursing mothers and young pups.

Volunteers are needed to socialize the dogs and puppies, feed and water them, exercise them and clean stalls. Since the operation began at MetraPark, a team of handlers has been trained to work with the timid and semi-feral dogs, but more handlers are needed.

"We have a lot of happy, social dogs here now, but we still have dogs that run from people and can't be on a leash - they need work," Schaeffer said.

### **Criminal, civil charges**

Kapsa was charged with two felony counts of aggravated animal cruelty, two misdemeanor counts of having a dog at large and two misdemeanor counts of failing to provide rabies information. She pleaded not guilty to all charges and was released without bond until her trial starts May 4.

Kapsa requested a public defender and is represented by Moira D'Alton, who recently filed a notice that Kapsa intends to call Heights veterinarian Shafiq Khaleel as a defense witness. Meanwhile, prosecutors filed a notice that they intend to prosecute Kapsa as a persistent felony offender, which carries on conviction a possible sentence enhancement of up to 100 years in prison. The notice is filed under seal in the court record, and details have not been made public.

A civil animal welfare petition was also filed against Kapsa, asking a judge to determine whether Kapsa has the ability to help pay for the dogs' care while they are in the county's custody. Kapsa could be required to post a bond or security to offset the costs.

The hearing was set for March 2, but Liz Honaker, Kapsa's civil attorney, asked for more time to gather evidence. No new date has been set.

### **Costs keep climbing**

The Yellowstone County Sheriff's Office has incurred expenses in excess of \$71,000 on Kapsa's case so far, including veterinary care.

Generous donors - most of them local - have pitched in more than \$26,000 in cash and gift cards, and every day, more donations come in, said Barbara Weathermon, main

front desk clerk at the Yellowstone County Sheriff's Office who is assisting in tracking donations and volunteer hours for the animal cruelty case against Linda Kapsa.

### **Adoption discouraged**

Kapsa's animals are considered evidence and cannot be offered for adoption until the case is resolved.

However, volunteers at both shelters are maintaining lists of people interested in adopting one of Kapsa's English shepherds if they become available. They caution potential adopters that the list comes without any promise or guarantee even if the dogs become available.

Many of those on the list are handlers and volunteers who have become attached to dogs they are working with.

Palmer said she is hoping for the chance to adopt the three dogs she's worked to socialize.

Anyone interested in adopting an English shepherd is encouraged to volunteer to get to know the dogs and the traits of the breed.

### **Other rescued dogs**

While there are more than 250 dogs involved in the Shady Lane Kennels case, there are at least that many dogs of all breeds available for rescue through Montana animal shelters. A list with photos and profiles of dogs and puppies in need of adoption can be found at <http://www.montanapets.org/>.

A Butte case against a transient animal hoarder has the animal shelter there looking for homes for 21 mixed-breed huskies, all that remain from about 150 malnourished dogs found in a broken-down bus at the Flying J Truck Stop in Rocker. The owner pleaded guilty to aggravated animal cruelty and was given a 14-month suspended sentence.

Ten of the huskies have been transported to Billings for placement through Help for Homeless Pets, 2910 Hannon Road.

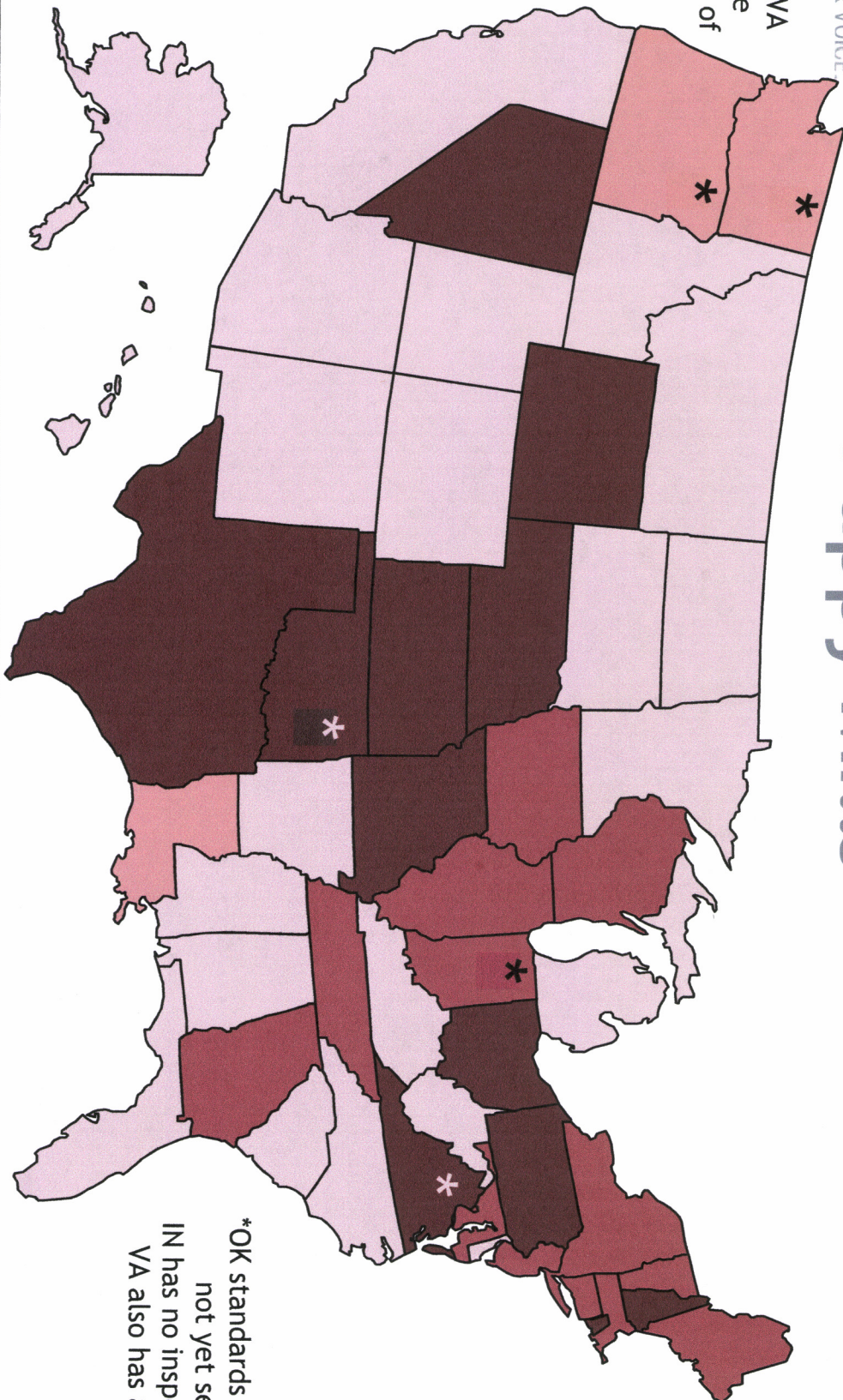
Contact Laura Tode at [ltode@billingsgazette.com](mailto:ltode@billingsgazette.com) or 657-1392.

# Puppy Mills

February 2013

\*OR and WA  
also have  
standards of  
care

EXHIBIT 19  
DATE 2-21-13  
HB 439



\*OK standards of care not yet set;  
IN has no inspections  
VA also has a cap

Has Licensing, Inspections, and at Least Some Standards of Care (12)

OH PA RI TX VA WV

Has Licensing, Inspections, But No Substantive Standards of Care (13)

CT GA IL IN IA ME MD MA NJ NY TN VT WI

Cap Only (3)

LA OR WA

No Regulation (22)

AL DE MN SC AK FL MS SD AZ HI MT UT AR ID NM WV CA KY NC CO MI ND



Table of State Commercial Pet Breeder Laws  
Updated 2012

Animal Legal & Historical Center  
Michigan State University College of Law

EXHIBIT 19  
DATE 2-21-13  
HB 439

State	Citation and name of act	Definition of commercial breeder and licensing requirements	Maximum number of dogs allowed	Standards of care required	Inspection provisions	Penalties
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas						
California	CA HLTH & S §§ 122045 - 122110, West's Ann. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 122045 - 122315  Polanco-Lockyer Pet Breeder Warranty Act	As used in this article, "dog breeder," or "breeder" means a person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other association that has sold, transferred, or given away all or part of three or more litters or 20 or more dogs during the preceding 12 months that were bred and reared on the premises of the person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other association.	Not listed	Per § 122065, law requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sanitary conditions</li> <li>• adequate nutrition and potable water</li> <li>• "adequate space" appropriate to the age, size, weight, and breed of dog</li> <li>• rest board, floormat, or similar device that can be maintained in a sanitary condition</li> <li>• adequate socialization (defined as physical contact with other dogs and with human beings) and exercise</li> <li>• veterinary care without delay when necessary</li> <li>• staff washing hands before and after handling each infectious or contagious dog</li> </ul>	Not listed	Any person violating any provision of this article other than Section 122060 shall be subject to civil penalty of up to one thousand dollars (§1,000) per violation (§ 122110).
Colorado	CO ST § 35-80-101 - 117, C. R. S.	"Dog breeder" means any firm, person, or	Not listed	It shall be unlawful for a breeder to primarily house a dog on wire flooring.  Dog Breeder Facility Regulations	Per law, the commissioner, upon	Where commissioner has reasonable cause, can

Table of State Commercial Pet Breeder Laws  
Updated 2012

Animal Legal & Historical Center  
Michigan State University College of Law

<p>A. § 35-80-101 - 117 Pet Animal Care and Facilities Act (1994) 8 CO ADC 1201-11 - 25 Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Administration and Enforcement of the Pet Animal Care and Facilities Act</p>	<p>corporation which is engaged in the operation of breeding and raising dogs for the purpose of selling, trading, bartering, giving away, or otherwise transferring same, excluding racing greyhounds that are not intended to be companion pets. "Pet animal facility" means any place or premise used in whole or in part, which part is used for the keeping of pet animals for the purpose of adoption, breeding, boarding, grooming, handling, selling, sheltering, trading, or otherwise transferring such animals. "Pet animal facility" also includes any individual animals kept by such a facility as breeding stock, such licensing of individual breeding stock to be inclusive in the pet animal facility license.</p>		
	<p>(8 CO ADC 1201-11:12.00):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facility standards (structural, electrical service required, potable water, wastewater removal system, protection from escape etc.)</li> <li>• animal enclosure standards (enclosures for dogs may have wire flooring provided if conditions are met), tethering provisions, heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, isolation areas, protection from the elements with outdoor housing, specific spatial requirements for primary enclosures depending on size of dog, nursery and exercise areas)</li> <li>• care and handling of pet animals (food, water, separation of animals, sanitation, observation, grooming, and identification)</li> <li>• transportation (temporary enclosures, vehicle enclosures, protection from the elements, and sanitation)</li> <li>• sanitation generally (cleaning of animal enclosures, sanitation of</li> </ul>		
	<p>his or her own motion or upon the complaint of any person, <b>may</b> make any investigations necessary to ensure compliance with this article (§ 35-80-110). Per regulations, all facilities licensed under PACFA may be inspected upon application, routinely thereafter, and upon a complaint to the Commissioner or the Department about a particular facility. All licensees or applicants for licensure or license renewal <b>must</b> make their respective facilities, animals, and records available for inspection during business hours or at other times mutually agreeable. In writing, to the Commissioner (8 CO ADC 1201-11.10.00).</p>	<p>The commissioner may issue letters of admonition or deny, suspend, refuse to renew, restrict, or revoke any license authorized under this article if the applicant or licensee (§ 35-80-112).</p>	<p>issue cease and desist order. If person fails to comply with a cease and desist order within twenty-four hours, the commissioner may bring a suit for a temporary restraining order and for injunctive relief. Commissioner may also apply to any court of competent jurisdiction to temporarily or permanently restrain or enjoin the act or practice in question and to enforce compliance with this article or any rule or order issued under this article (§ 35-80-111).</p>

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				<p>runs and exercise areas, waste disposal, pets control, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintenance of records and reports</li> <li>• sale and transfer issues (i.e., unlawful to sell, transfer or adopt dogs under the age of 8 weeks)</li> </ul>		<p>or rule, conviction for animal cruelty-related offense, or failure on three (3) reinspections for an original violation within a single license year (8 CO ADC 1201-11:9.00).</p>
Connecticut	<p>CT ST § 22-342, 344, C.G.S.A. § 22-342, 344                  CT ADC § 22-344-1 - 15</p>	<p>Any owner or keeper of a kennel who breeds more than two litters of dogs annually shall apply to the town clerk in the town in which such kennel is located for a kennel license</p>	Not listed	<p>Per regulations (CT ADC § 22-344-1 - 15):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilities for housing dogs structurally sound and maintained in good repair</li> <li>• kennel floors and removable rest boards, if provided, constructed of non-toxic, easily cleaned, water impervious materials; walls and ceilings shall be painted and kept clean</li> <li>• inside and outside runs constructed to meet listed weight requirements for dogs</li> <li>• lighting by either natural or artificial means shall provide a minimum of thirty candle power for at least eight hours per day except where contraindicated for health reasons</li> <li>• hot and cold water</li> </ul>	<p>The commissioner, the Chief Animal Control Officer or any state animal control officer may at any time inspect any kennel including all facilities of any kennel in which dogs are bred or housed (§ 22-342).</p> <p>The commissioner may, at any time, inspect or cause to be inspected by the commissioner's agents any such commercial kennel, pet shop, grooming facility or training facility, and if, (1) in the commissioner's judgment such kennel, pet shop, grooming facility or training facility is not being maintained in a sanitary and humane manner or in a manner that protects the public</p>	<p>Any person maintaining a kennel after such license has been revoked or suspended as herein provided shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year or both (§ 22-342).</p> <p>Any owner or keeper of a kennel who breeds more than two litters of dogs annually and fails to apply for a kennel license as required or fails to allow an inspection of such facility as required shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year or both (§ 22-342).</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilities shall be provided</li> <li>• kennel space ventilated in such a manner as will provide fresh air at all times</li> <li>• kennel temperature maintained at a reasonable and suitable level to promote the health and comfort of the type of dog or dogs housed</li> <li>• environmental sanitation to keep vermin at a minimum</li> <li>• isolation facilities for dogs under quarantine or treatment for communicable diseases</li> <li>• segregation of puppy litters</li> <li>• dogs confined in cages shall be caged individually except where otherwise indicated for health or welfare reasons</li> <li>• each cage shall be large enough for the dog or dogs housed therein to turn about freely, to stand erect and to lie down in a natural position</li> <li>• shelter from inclement weather that keeps dogs clean, warm, and dry</li> <li>• clean and fresh water and sufficient and</li> </ul>	<p>safety (§ 22-342).</p>

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Delaware				wholesome food, food and water containers shall be kept clean and sanitized		
D.C.						
Florida						
Georgia						
Hawaii						
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana	IN ST 15-21-1-1 - 7. I.C. 15-21-1-1 - 7 345 IN ADC 14-1- 1 - 4 (breeder registration requirements)	"Commercial dog breeder" means a person who maintains more than twenty (20) unaltered female dogs that are at least twelve (12) months of age.	Not listed	Per law (15-21-4-1), a commercial dog breeder shall comply with the standards of care set forth in 9 CFR 3.1 to 3.12. (b) A commercial dog breeder: (1) may not house a dog in a cage containing a wire floor unless the cage contains an accommodation that allows the dog to be off the wire floor; (2) who houses a dog in a wire cage shall house the dog in a cage that is large enough to allow for reasonable movement by the dog; and (3) shall, subject to subsection (c), provide every dog with a reasonable opportunity for exercise outside of a cage at least one (1) time per day.	Not listed	Knowingly or intentionally failing to register with the board as a commercial dog breeder commits a Class A misdemeanor. Breeder is liable to the state for two (2) times the amount of registration fees that the commercial dog breeder or commercial dog broker failed to pay (15-21-3-1).  Note that per law (15-21-7-1), the board may enforce this article when the board determines that sufficient funds have been deposited in the commercial dog breeder and broker fund to permit enforcement (but board can still assist law enforcement in criminal investigation).  Board can then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• seek injunctive</li></ul>

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	IA ST § 162.1 - 25. I. C. A. § 162.1 -25	"Commercial breeder" means a person, engaged in the business of breeding dogs or cats,	Not listed	<p>(c) A commercial dog breeder who permits a dog access to a run at least one (1) time per day has satisfied the exercise requirement described in subsection (b)(3). However, a commercial dog breeder is not required to provide a dog with the opportunity for exercise if exercise would endanger the dog's life or health.</p> <p>Statute (162.10A) states that a commercial establishment shall provide for a standard of care that ensures that an animal in its</p>	162.10C provides that the department may monitor the commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relief</li> <li>• issue an order of compliance notifying the commercial dog breeder or commercial dog broker of a violation and requiring corrective action by a certain date</li> <li>• impose a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for a knowing violation; one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for an intentional violation; and five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for knowingly or intentionally violating an injunction</li> <li>• seek an injunction to prohibit a commercial dog breeder from registering with the board for not more than three (3) years</li> </ul> <p>1. Disciplinary action - authorization (license) revocation, complete a continuing education</p>
Iowa						

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<p>IA ADC 21-67.1(162) - 13 (animal welfare regulations)</p>	<p>who sells, exchanges, or leases dogs or cats in return for consideration, or who offers to do so, whether or not the animals are raised, trained, groomed, or boarded by the person. A person who owns or harbors three or fewer breeding males or females is not a commercial breeder. However, a person who breeds any number of breeding male or female greyhounds for the purposes of using them for pari-mutuel wagering at a racetrack as provided in chapter 99D shall be considered a commercial breeder irrespective of whether the person sells, leases, or exchanges the greyhounds for consideration or offers to do so.</p>		<p>possession or under its control is not lacking any of the following:</p> <p>(1) Adequate feed, adequate water, housing facilities, sanitary control, or grooming practices, if such lack causes adverse health or suffering.</p> <p>(2) Veterinary care.</p> <p>Regulations provide specific standards for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• housing facilities (21-67.2(162))</li> <li>• primary enclosures (21-67.2(162))</li> <li>• in-home kennels (an individual required to be licensed as a boarding kennel or as a commercial breeder who maintains or harbors not more than six adult animals (including both breeding animals and surgically sterilized animals) in the individual's living quarters) (21-67.2(162) see 67.2(3))</li> <li>• feeding and watering (21-67.3(162) 67.3(1))</li> <li>• sanitation (21-67.3(162) see 67.3(2))</li> <li>• veterinary care (21-67.3(162) 67.3(3))</li> <li>• personnel in the</li> </ul>	<p>establishment of a permittee by entering onto its business premises at any time during normal working hours. The department shall monitor the commercial establishment for the limited purpose of determining whether the permittee is providing for a standard of care required for permittees. If the owner or person in charge of the commercial establishment refuses admittance, the department may obtain an administrative search warrant.</p> <p>In order to enter onto the business premises of a permittee's commercial establishment, the department must have reasonable cause to suspect that the permittee is not providing for the standard of care.</p>	<p>program as a condition for retaining an authorization (3 to 8 hours of instruction) (162.10C).</p> <p>2. Denial or revocation of license - if, after public hearing, it is determined that the housing facilities or primary enclosures are inadequate under this chapter or if the feeding, watering, cleaning, and housing practices are not in compliance with this chapter (162.12).</p> <p>3. Civil penalties - a commercial establishment that operates pursuant to an authorization issued or renewed under this chapter is subject to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, regardless of the number of animals possessed or controlled by the commercial establishment, for violating this chapter. The departmental official who makes a determination that a violation exists shall provide a corrective plan to the commercial establishment describing how the violation will be corrected within a compliance period of not more than fifteen days (15) from the date of approval by the official of the</p>
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				<p>A commercial establishment fails to provide for a standard of care if the commercial establishment commits abuse as described in section 717B.2, neglect as described in section 717B.3, or torture as provided in section 717B.3A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>facilities (21-67.3(162) 67.3(4))</li> <li>transportation of animals (21-67.4(162))</li> <li>records (21-67.5(162))</li> </ul>		<p>corrective plan (162.12A).</p> <p>4. Criminal Penalties - operating a commercial establishment without authorization is a simple misdemeanor. The failure of a person who owns or operates a commercial establishment to meet the standard of care is a simple misdemeanor (162.13).</p>
<p>Kansas</p>	<p>KS ST 47-1701 - 1737, K. S. A. § 47-1701 - 1737 Pet Animal Act KS ADC 9-18-1 - 3 (regulations for fee schedule for animal breeder licenses) KS ADC 9-25-1 - 15 (Article 25, Retail Breeders Facility Standards)</p>	<p>"Animal breeder" means any person who operates animal breeder premises. "Animal breeder premises" means any premises where all or part of 6 or more litters of dogs or cats, or both, or 30 or more dogs or cats, or both, are sold, or offered or maintained for sale, primarily at wholesale for resale to another. It shall be unlawful for any person to act as or be an animal breeder unless such person has obtained from the commissioner an animal breeder license for each animal breeder premises operated by such person.</p>	<p>Not listed</p>	<p>Under the law (47-1706), the failure to provide the following can result in license revocation, suspension, or refusal to issue a license:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the housing facility or the primary enclosure is inadequate; or</li> <li>the feeding, watering, sanitizing and housing practices at the licensee's or permittee's premises are not consistent with the Kansas pet animal act or the rules and regulations adopted hereunder.</li> </ul> <p>In the definition section (47-1701): "Adequate feeding" means supplying at suitable intervals</p>	<p>The commissioner or the commissioner's authorized, trained representatives <i>shall</i> make an inspection of the premises for which an application for an original license or permit is made (47-1709). <i>May</i> make an inspection at least twice a year (47-1709).</p> <p>Shall make an inspection upon a determination by the commissioner that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person is violating the provisions of K.S.A. 47-1701 et seq., rules, and regulations, or that</p>	<p>1. Injunction (47-1727) 2. Criminal penalty (47-1715): any violation of or failure to comply with any provision of the Kansas pet animal act, or any rule and regulation adopted hereunder, shall constitute a class A nonperson misdemeanor. 3. Civil penalty (47-1707): upon a finding that a person has violated or failed to comply with any provision, may impose on such person a civil fine not exceeding \$1,000 for each violation or requirement to attend an educational course regarding animals and their care and treatment. If the commissioner imposes the educational course, such</p>



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			<p>(not to exceed 24 hours) of a quantity of wholesome foodstuff, suitable for the animal species and age, and sufficient to maintain a reasonable level of nutrition in each animal.</p> <p>"Adequate watering" means a supply of clean, fresh, potable water, supplied in a sanitary manner and either continuously accessible to each animal or supplied at intervals suitable for the animal species, not to exceed intervals of 12 hours.</p> <p>"Sanitize" means to make physically clean and to remove and destroy, to a practical minimum, agents injurious to health, at such intervals as necessary.</p> <p>"Adequate veterinary medical care" means a documented program of disease control and prevention, euthanasia and routine veterinary care established and maintained under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian. It shall include a documented on-site visit to the premises by the veterinarian at least once a year; diseased, ill, injured, lame or blind animals shall be provided with veterinary care as is needed for the health and well-being of the animal.</p> <p>Regulations provide standards</p>	
				<p>there are grounds for suspension or revocation of such person's license or permit (47-1709).</p>
			<p>person may choose either the fine or the educational course. If such person chooses the fine, the commissioner shall establish the amount pursuant to the fine provisions of this section.</p> <p>3. Licensing (47-1736):                  unlawful for any person to act as or be a retail breeder unless such person has obtained from the commissioner a retail breeder license for each retail breeder premises operated by such person</p> <p>Also unlawful for any person to knowingly purchase a dog or a cat for the purpose of resale to another from a person required to be licensed or permitted under public law 91-579, 7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq., or K.S.A. 47-1701 et seq., if that person is not so licensed or permitted.</p>	

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			<p>for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• housing facility (any land, premises, shed, barn, building, trailer, or other structure or area housing or intended to house animals) (9-25-1)</li> <li>• indoor housing facility (any structure or building with environmental controls that houses or is intended to house animals) (9-25-2)</li> <li>• sheltered housing facility (runs or pens which are totally enclosed in a barn or building, or outside runs or pens connecting with the inside pens in a totally enclosed building) (9-25-3)</li> <li>• outdoor housing facility (9-25-4)</li> <li>• primary enclosures (space; resting area; protection from weather; excess heat or cold; access to food and water) (9-25-5)</li> <li>• sanitation, cleaning, and pest control (9-25-6)</li> <li>• compatible grouping (9-25-7)</li> <li>• exercise (9-25-8)</li> <li>• feeding (9-25-9)</li> <li>• watering (9-25-10)</li> </ul>		
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• employees (supervised by an individual who has the knowledge, background, and experience in proper husbandry and care of dogs and cats to supervise others) (9-25-11)</li> <li>• adequate medical veterinary care (9-25-15)</li> <li>• records of animals (9-25-14)</li> <li>• access to and inspection of records and property by livestock commissioner (9-25-14)</li> </ul>		
Kentucky						
Louisiana	<p>LA R.S. 2772; LSA-R.S.2772</p>	<p>The term "breeder" is not defined in the law. However, the law states that any individual or business with five or more dogs who breeds and sells dogs retail, wholesale, or to the public is required to procure a kennel license and pay a kennel license fee. The fees range from a set minimum of \$15 for up to five dogs to \$30 if more than ten dogs.</p>	<p>No individual or business that breeds, buys, or sells dogs retail, wholesale, or to the public shall maintain more than seventy-five (75) dogs over the age of one year at any time for breeding purposes.</p>	<p>Not listed</p>	<p>Not listed</p>	<p>Any person who violates the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.</p>
Maine	<p>7 M.R.S.A. § 3931-A, ME ST</p>	<p>Breeding kennel defined in § 3907 as a location where 5 or more adult</p>	<p>Not listed</p>	<p>Regulations (01-001 CMR Ch. 701, § J) state that all pet shops, shelters, kennels and boarding</p>	<p>The commissioner, a state humane agent, a veterinarian employed</p>	<p>Law states that a person maintaining a breeding kennel without having</p>

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<p>T 7 § 3931-A 01-001 CMR Ch. 701, § I - IV (rules governing animal welfare)</p>	<p>female dogs or cats capable of breeding are kept and some or all of the offspring are offered for sale, sold or exchanged for value or a location where more than 16 dogs or cats raised on the premises are sold to the public in a 12-month period. "Breeding kennel" does not include a kennel licensed by a municipality under section 3923-C when the dogs are kept primarily for hunting, show, training, sledging, competition, field trials or exhibition purposes and not more than 16 dogs are offered for sale, sold or exchanged for value within a 12-month period. Per § 3931-A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A breeding kennel that maintains at least 5 but no more than 10 female dogs or cats capable of breeding is a Category 1 breeding kennel.</li> <li>• A breeding kennel that maintains at</li> </ul>		
		<p>kennels shall be comprised of a primary structure that is in good repair and structurally sound. All primary structures shall have available running water, heat, and electricity.</p> <p>Regulations provide general standards for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• temperature control of both inside and outside structures</li> <li>• sanitation</li> <li>• food</li> <li>• disease control</li> <li>• noise</li> <li>• ventilation</li> <li>• lighting</li> </ul> <p>Specific standards for kennels and boarding kennels (01-001 CMR Ch. 701, § II):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• housing facilities shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the animal from injury and to contain the animal</li> <li>• dogs must be removed from the cage a minimum of twice every twenty-four hour period</li> <li>• separate and suitable exercise area properly controlled for the safety of the animals placed in same shall be required</li> </ul>	
		<p>by the State or a licensed veterinarian at the direction of the commissioner may, at any reasonable time, enter a breeding kennel and make examinations and conduct any recognized tests for the existence of contagious or infectious diseases or conditions. Also, the department may revoke or suspend a breeding kennel license if a person maintaining the breeding kennel violates any quarantine or maintains animals contrary to the rules adopted by the department (§ 3936).</p>	
		<p>obtained a license, or after a license has been revoked or suspended, commits a civil violation for which a forfeiture of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 a day may be adjudged (§ 3938).</p> <p>Regulations state that Animal Welfare shall, upon written complaint by any person alleging violation of these Rules, or upon its own motion if it has reason to believe such a violation exists, cause an investigation to be made. If a violation is found to exist, Animal Welfare or the Attorney General may file a complaint with the Administrative Court for revocation or suspension of the license (01-001 CMR Ch. 701, § I(P)).</p> <p>Regulations provide for civil violation: any pet Shop, kennel or boarding kennel which violates Chapter 723 of Title 7 of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated, or these Rules, commits a civil violation for which a forfeiture of not less than fifty (\$50.00) dollars nor more than two hundred (\$200.00) dollars a day maybe adjudged (01-001 CMR Ch. 701, § III).</p>	

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	<p>least 11 but no more than 20 female dogs or cats capable of breeding is a Category 2 breeding kennel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A breeding kennel that maintains 21 or more female dogs or cats capable of breeding is a Category 3 breeding kennel.</li> </ul>	<p>For purposes of animal welfare regulations, the term "kennel" means one pack or collection of dogs kept in a single location under one ownership for breeding, hunting, show, training, field trials and exhibition purposes. The sale or exchange of one litter of puppies within a twelve month period shall not be considered a kennel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• animals shall not be placed in cages/pens over other animals unless the enclosure is properly constructed to prevent excreta from entering the lower enclosure</li> <li>• females shall not be housed with males unless requested by owners/keepers</li> <li>• females with litters shall be housed in an area that would minimize disruption</li> <li>• areas housing puppies from birth to two (2) weeks old must be kept at a high enough ambient temperature to maintain their normal internal temperature</li> <li>• all cages/pens must have a clean dry place for the animal to lie down and the flooring must be of solid type material without perforations. There must be clean and sufficient bedding material to retain the animal's normal body heat. Wire floor does not include manufactured grids that will not potentially injure the feet.</li> <li>• the design and location of a cage and exercise area must be of such</li> </ul>		
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				<p>nature as to permit ready and convenient access for cleaning, sanitation and care of the animal</p> <p>Also specific provisions for outside dog houses and tethering of dogs (01-001 CMR Ch. 701, § II).</p>		
<p>Maryland</p>	<p><u>MD CRIM LAWS 10-616</u></p>	<p>A person who is engaged in the business of buying, selling, trading, or breeding dogs; or of a kennel where 25 or more dogs are kept.</p>	<p>Not listed</p>	<p>Not listed</p>	<p>Authority to inspect to determine if dogs are being treated inhumanely in violation of this subtitle or other law, an authorized director of a humane society, accompanied by a sheriff or a deputy sheriff, may inspect a premises</p>	<p>Chapter requires that dogs are being treated humanely.</p>
<p>Massachusetts</p>	<p><u>MA ST 140 § 136, 137A, M.G.L.A. 140 § 136, 137A</u></p>	<p>Per § 136A: "kennel", one pack or collection of dogs on a single premises, whether maintained for breeding, boarding, sale, training, hunting or other purposes and including any shop where dogs are on sale, and also including every pack or collection of more than three dogs three months old or over owned or kept by a person on a single premises irrespective of the purpose for which they are maintained.</p>	<p>Not listed</p>	<p>Per § 137C, a kennel must be maintained in a sanitary and humane manner.</p>	<p>The mayor of a city or selectmen of a town, or in Boston the police commissioner, or a chief of police or a dog officer within his jurisdiction, may at any time inspect or cause to be inspected any kennel and if, in their or his judgment, the same is not being maintained in a sanitary and humane manner, or if records are not properly kept as required by law, the county commissioners, or in Boston the police commissioner, shall by order revoke or</p>	<p>Every person maintaining a kennel shall have a kennel license. Any person maintaining a kennel after license is revoked or suspended shall be fined not more than \$50 (§ 137A).</p>

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		a kennel shall have a kennel license.			suspend, and in case of suspension may reinstate, such license (§ 137C).	
Michigan						
Minnesota						
Mississippi						
Missouri	<p>MO ST 273.345, V. A. M. S. 273.345</p> <p>Canine cruelty prevention act</p> <p>2 MO ADC 30-9.010 - 9.030 (Animal Care Facilities regulations)</p>	<p>Any person having custody or ownership of more than ten female covered dogs for the purpose of breeding those animals and selling any offspring for use as a pet.</p> <p>Regulations define a "commercial breeder" as a person, other than a hobby or show breeder, engaged in the business of breeding animals for sale or for exchange in return for a consideration, and who harbors more than three (3) intact females for the primary purpose of breeding animals for sale. Persons engaged in breeding dogs and cats who harbor three (3) or less intact females shall be exempt from the license requirement</p>	<p>Note that the provision of the law that limited the number of dogs that any person could have for breeding purposes to 50 was deleted in the 2011 amendments to the law.</p>	<p>The law (273.345) provides standards for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Sufficient food and clean water;</li> <li>(2) Necessary veterinary care;</li> <li>(3) Sufficient housing, including protection from the elements;</li> <li>(4) Sufficient space to turn and stretch freely, lie down, and fully extend his or her limbs;</li> <li>(5) Regular exercise; and</li> <li>(6) Adequate rest between breeding cycles.</li> </ul> <p>Additional standards are provided in 2 CSR 30-9.030 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• housing facilities</li> <li>• indoor housing facilities</li> <li>• sheltered housing facilities</li> <li>• outdoor housing facilities</li> <li>• primary enclosures (note that any construction after April 2011 is not allowed to have wire strand or bare metal flooring)</li> <li>• space and compatibility (note that the regulations provide mathematical equations</li> </ul>	<p>A license shall be issued only upon inspection by the state veterinarian, his designee, or an animal welfare official</p> <p>The state veterinarian shall have the duty and authority to inspect all facilities licensed under sections 273.325 to 273.357. Inspections shall be conducted a minimum of once a year, or upon a complaint to the department regarding a particular facility. (273.331).</p>	<p>Whenever the state veterinarian or a state animal welfare official finds past violations of sections 273.325 to 273.357 have occurred and have not been corrected or addressed, including operating without a valid license under section 273.327, the director may request the attorney general or the county prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney to bring an action in circuit court in the county where the violations have occurred for a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, permanent injunction, or a remedial order enforceable in a circuit court to correct such violations and, in addition, the court may assess a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars for (1,000) each violation. Each violation shall constitute a separate offense (273.347(1)).</p> <p>A person commits the</p>

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				<p>for calculation of space based on number of dogs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exercise</li> <li>• feeding and watering</li> <li>• sanitation, cleaning, and pest control</li> <li>• transportation standards</li> </ul> <p>Homes used as an animal housing facility must be the homes normally occupied by the human inhabitant responsible for caring for the animal(s) and must be adequate and suitable for reasonable prudent humans to live in without health or injury risks above those expected in a well managed home.</p>		<p>crime of canine cruelty if such person repeatedly violates sections 273.325 to 273.357 so as to pose a substantial risk to the health and welfare of animals in such person's custody, or knowingly violates an agreed-to remedial order involving the safety and welfare of animals under this section. The crime of canine cruelty is a class C misdemeanor, unless the person has previously pled guilty or nolo contendere to or been found guilty of a violation of this subsection, in which case, each such violation is a class A misdemeanor (273.347(2)).</p> <p>Any person required to have a license under sections 273.325 to 273.357 who houses animals in stacked cages without an impervious barrier between the levels of such cages, except when cleaning such cages, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor (273.349).</p>
Montana						
Nebraska	<p>NE ST § 54-625 - 643, Neb. Rev. St. § 54-625 - 643 Commercial Dog and Cat Operator</p>	<p>Commercial breeder means any one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who sells,</li> </ul>	Not listed	<p>A commercial breeder shall:</p> <p>(1) Maintain housing facilities and primary enclosures in a sanitary condition;</p> <p>(2) Enable all dogs and cats to</p>	<p>The department shall inspect all licensees <i>at least once in a 24-month period</i> to</p>	<p>The department may issue a stop-movement order if the department has reasonable cause to believe that there</p>



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<p>Inspection Act 23 NE ADC Ch. 18, § 001 - 015 Commercial Dog and Cat Operator Inspection Regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>exchanges, leases, or in any way transfers 31 or more dogs or cats in a 12 month period;</li> <li>A person engaged in the business of breeding dogs or cats who owns or harbors 4 or more dogs or cats, intended for breeding, in a 12 month period;</li> <li>A person whose dogs or cats produce a total of 4 or more litters within a 12-month period; or</li> <li>A person who knowingly sells, exchanges, or leases dogs or cats for later retail sale or brokered trading</li> </ul>	<p>Not listed</p>	<p>remain dry and clean;</p> <p>(3) Provide shelter and protection from extreme temperatures and weather conditions that may be uncomfortable or hazardous to the dogs and cats;</p> <p>(4) Provide sufficient shade to shelter all the dogs and cats housed in the primary enclosure at one time;</p> <p>(5) Provide dogs and cats with easy and convenient access to adequate amounts of clean food and water;</p> <p>(6) Provide adequate space appropriate to the age, size, weight, and breed of dog or cat (as described in the law);</p> <p>(7) Provide dogs with adequate socialization and exercise (as described in the law);</p> <p>(8) Assure that a handler's hands are washed before and after handling each infectious or contagious dog or cat;</p> <p>(9) Maintain a written veterinary care plan developed in conjunction with an attending veterinarian; and</p> <p>(10) Provide veterinary care without delay when necessary (§ 54-640).</p>	<p>determine whether the licensee is in compliance (§ 54-628).</p>	<p>exists noncompliance (§ 54-631). The department may apply for a restraining order, temporary or permanent injunction, or mandatory injunction against any person violating or threatening to violate the act, the rules and regulations, or any order (§ 54-633). The department may impose an administrative fine of not more than \$5000 for any violation of the act or the rules (§ 54-633). Operation without a license is a Class I misdemeanor (§ 54-634).</p>
<p>Nevada</p>	<p>NV ST 574.210 - 510, NRS 574.210 - 510</p>	<p>"Breeder" means a dealer, operator or other person who is responsible for the operation of a commercial establishment engaged in the business of</p>	<p>A breeder shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sell a dog or cat:</li> </ol> <p>(a) Unless the dog or cat has had:</p>	<p>Per 574.353, the board of county commissioners of each county or city council of a city (if not limited by an interlocal agreement) shall adopt an ordinance requiring</p>	<p>Under 574.353, an ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 may provide for the suspension, revocation or denial of a permit for a violation of the provisions of NRS 574.360 to</p>

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	breeding dogs or cats for sale or trade. The term does not include a person who breeds dogs or cats as a hobby.			574.440, inclusive, as those provisions apply to breeders.
New Hampshire		<p>(1) A registered microchip subcutaneously inserted into the dog or cat; and</p> <p>(2) All the required vaccinations for rabies which are appropriate based upon the age of the dog or cat; or</p> <p>(b) Without providing a written sales contract to the purchaser; or</p> <p>2. Breed a female dog:</p> <p>(a) Before she is 18 months old; or</p> <p>(b) More than once a year.</p> <p>Note that sections 574.360 - 440 establish standards of care for "operators" (defined as a person responsible for the operation of: (1) a cattery, kennel or commercial establishment engaged in the business of selling animals; or (2) an animal shelter). The term "breeder" was added to this chapter of laws in 2011. The provisions on standards of care for operators were not amended to add the term breeder, so it is assumed that those provisions do not cover breeders.</p>	<p>each breeder in an unincorporated area of the county/city to obtain an annual permit to act as a breeder.</p> <p>For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of NRS 574.360 to 574.440, inclusive, as those provisions apply to breeders, any animal control agent of the issuing authority may enter and inspect the premises specified on the permit at any reasonable hour.</p>	
New Jersey				
New Mexico				

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New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma	<p>OK ST T. 59 § 5001 - 5029</p> <p>Commercial Pet Breeders Act (2010)</p> <p>OK ADC 532:1-1-1-532:15-7-6</p> <p>Board of Commercial Pet Breeders</p>	<p>"Commercial breeder" and "commercial pet breeder" mean any individual, entity, association, trust, or corporation who possesses eleven (11) or more adult intact female animals for the use of breeding for direct or indirect sale or for exchange in return for consideration</p>	Not listed	<p>The Board of Commercial Pet Breeders, by rule, shall establish minimum standards for the proper care, including veterinary care, treatment, feeding and watering, shelter and confinement, grooming, exercise, socialization, transportation, and disposition of dogs and cats by a commercial pet breeder to ensure the overall health, safety, well-being and humane environment for each animal in the facility of the commercial breeder.</p> <p>The standards adopted under this section must at a minimum meet USDA standards.</p> <p>In adopting standards under the Commercial Pet Breeders Act, the Board of Commercial Pet Breeders shall consider relevant state, federal, and nationally recognized standards for animal health and welfare.</p> <p>Per regulations (532:15-1-1), commercial pet breeders shall provide that level of care to pets, including sufficient food and water, regular exercise, veterinary care, adequate grooming, natural or artificial light during daylight hours, adequate</p>	<p>The Board of Commercial Pet Breeders shall inspect a facility before an initial commercial pet breeder license is issued for that facility (§ 5014). The Board of Commercial Pet Breeders, at least annually, shall arrange for the inspection of each facility of a licensed commercial breeder (§ 5012).</p>	<p>Per § 5026, violation of licensing or records provision is a misdemeanor with up to \$500 fine.</p> <p>Hindering or thwarting inspection is a misdemeanor with up to \$1000 fine.</p> <p>Also, § 5025 provides that a person is subject to the administrative penalties as provided in Section 5 of this act if the person violates the Commercial Pet Breeders Act or a rule adopted under the Commercial Pet Breeders Act.</p>

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			<p>space in living quarters, protection from the elements and extreme temperatures, and adequate resting time between breeding cycles, that ensures the general health and well-being of all pets the commercial pet breeder owns.</p> <p>Specific regulations related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• food and water requirements (<u>532.15-3-1</u>)</li> <li>• housing facilities (<u>532.15-3-2</u>)</li> <li>• primary enclosures (<u>532.15-3-3</u>)</li> <li>• waste removal and sanitization (<u>532.15-3-4</u>)</li> <li>• veterinary care (<u>532.15-3-5</u>)</li> <li>• grooming (<u>532.15-3-6</u>)</li> <li>• exercise requirements (<u>532.15-3-7</u>)</li> <li>• quarantine (<u>532.15-3-8</u>)</li> <li>• adequate rest between breeding cycles (<u>532.15-3-9</u>)</li> <li>• other facility and employee requirements (<u>532.15-3-10</u>)</li> <li>• pet identification number and microchip requirement (<u>532.15-3-11</u>)</li> </ul>		
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Oregon	<p>OR ST 167.374, 376, O. R. S. § 167.374, 376</p>	<p>Any person</p> <p>Standards of care for dog breeding only apply to a person that possesses, controls or otherwise has charge of at the same time <b>10 or more</b> sexually intact dogs that are eight months of age or older</p> <p><b>But excludes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an animal control agency, humane society or animal shelter</li> <li>• a person who provides care for dogs at the request of a unit of government, government agency, humane society or animal shelter</li> <li>• a veterinary facility</li> <li>• a person that is transporting dogs</li> <li>• a boarding kennel</li> </ul>	<p>A person may not possess, control or otherwise have charge of at the same time more than 50 sexually intact dogs that are two years of age or older for the primary purpose of reproduction.</p> <p>It is <i>prima facie</i> evidence that a person possesses dogs for the primary purpose of reproduction if during a 12-month period the person sells, offers for sale, barfers or exchanges more than three (3) litters of dogs that are less than eight months of age.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• euthanasia procedures (<u>532.15-3-12</u>)</li> </ul> <p>In addition to minimum care standards from section <u>167.310</u> (animal cruelty definitional section that states owners must provide minimum care sufficient to preserve the health and well-being of an animal (food, water, shelter, and appropriate veterinary care):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide each dog with sufficient space to turn about freely, stand and sit and to lie down without the head, face, tail, legs or feet of the dog touching the sides of the enclosure or touching any other dog</li> <li>• provide each dog with an enclosure that: (1) has a solid floor without slats or gaps; (2) is six inches higher than the head of the tallest dog in that enclosure when the tallest dog is in a normal standing position; (3) if elevated above the floor of a room, is placed so that the floor of the enclosure is no more than 42 inches above the floor of the room; and is not stacked or otherwise placed above or below any other dog</li> </ul>	Not listed	<p>Class B misdemeanor (<u>167.374</u>).</p> <p><b>However</b>, a court shall suspend sentence under this subsection for a violation of subsection (2) of this section if the person agrees to have a sufficient number of dogs spayed or neutered to remedy the violation</p>
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>enclosure.</li> <li>provide each dog that is more than four months of age with at least one hour of regular exercise each day, unless a veterinarian has certified that the dog is medically precluded from exercise</li> <li>remove waste and contaminants from the enclosure at least once each day</li> <li>remove the dog from the enclosure when cleaning the enclosure of waste and contaminants</li> <li>maintain required records (<a href="#">167.376</a>)</li> </ul>		
Pennsylvania	PA ST 3 P.S. § 459-102, 206, 207, 211, and 218; 3 P.S. § 459-102, 206, 207, 211, and 218	Per § 459-102, a "commercial kennel" is a kennel that breeds or whelps dogs and; (1) sells or transfers any dog to a dealer or pet shop kennel; or (2) sells or transfers more than 60 dogs per calendar year.	No upper limit prohibited (but note that the commercial kennel license fee increases based on number of dogs maintained so anyone keeping 500 or more dogs must obtain a "Kennel Class C-VI" for \$750 per year under section 206).	Per § 459-207, all kennels shall be maintained in a sanitary and humane condition in accordance with standards and sanitary codes promulgated by the secretary through regulations. Records for individuals dogs must be kept for two years. Kennels under this subsection must develop and follow an appropriate plan to provide dogs with the opportunity for exercise. The plan shall be approved by a veterinarian. Kennels must display kennel	Per § 459-218, state dog wardens and employees of the department shall inspect all licensed kennels within the Commonwealth at least twice per calendar year to enforce the provisions of this act and regulations promulgated by the department under this act. State dog wardens and other employees of the department may apply	Per § 459-207, commercial kennels are subject to several possible penalties for violation of law. <b>1. Injunction</b> The secretary may file a suit in equity in the Commonwealth Court to enjoin the operation of any kennel that violates any of the provisions of this act. <b>2. Civil penalty</b> In addition to any other

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			<p>licenses.</p> <p>Kennel Class C license holders have requirements for primary enclosures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound and must be kept in good repair.</li> <li>2. Primary enclosures must meet the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs.</li> <li>• Be maintained in a manner to protect the dogs from injury.</li> <li>• The height of a primary enclosure that is not fully enclosed on the top shall be sufficient to prevent the dog from climbing over the walls.</li> <li>• Keep animals other than dogs from entering the enclosure.</li> <li>• Enable the dogs to remain dry and clean.</li> <li>• Provide shelter and protection from temperatures and weather conditions that may be uncomfortable or hazardous to any dog.</li> <li>• Provide sufficient space to shelter all the dogs</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>for a search warrant for the purposes of inspecting or examining any kennel or for the purpose of removing any dog under section <u>207</u> or <u>211</u>. The warrant shall be issued upon probable cause.</p>	<p>penalty, the secretary may assess a civil penalty against an unlicensed kennel of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for each day it operates in violation of this act. The penalty shall be premised on the gravity and willfulness of the violation, the potential harm to the health and safety of the animals and the public, previous violations and the economic benefit to the violator for failing to comply with this act.</p> <p><b>3. Cease and desist order</b></p> <p>The secretary may provide a written order to cease and desist operating to an owner who is operating a kennel without a license.</p> <p>To comply with cease and desist order, owner must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cease and desist from operating the kennel</li> <li>• acquire no additional dogs</li> <li>• notify the department prior to euthanization of any dogs</li> <li>• permit State dog wardens to</li> </ul>
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				least once every six months.		
Rhode Island						
South Carolina						
South Dakota						
Tennessee	<p>TN ST § 44-17-701 - 715, T. C. A. § 44-17-701 - 715</p> <p>Commercial Breeder Act (2009)</p> <p>TN ADC 1200-33-01-01 - 09</p> <p>Commercial Breeders Regulations</p>	<p>"Commercial breeder" means any person who possesses or maintains, under the person's immediate control, twenty (20) or more unsterilized adult female dogs or cats in this state for the purpose of selling the offspring as companion animals.</p> <p>Excludes those possessing companion animals for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• veterinary medicine</li> <li>• hunting</li> <li>• training</li> <li>• boarding or grooming</li> </ul>	Not listed	<p>Per TN ADC 1200-33-01-.08:</p> <p>(1) Each licensee shall comply with 9 CFR §3.1 through 3.19, T.C.A. Title 44, Chapter 17, Part 7, the rules contained in this chapter and all other applicable federal or state laws or rules relative to the premises.</p> <p>(2) Each licensee shall ensure that any act that constitutes the practice of veterinary medicine will be performed by an individual licensed as a veterinarian by the Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners.</p> <p>(3) A licensee may allow the companion animal into the breeder's residence at the licensee's discretion as long as the licensee complies with the standards of care provided in this rule.</p>	<p>The commissioner or the commissioner's representative shall make or cause to be made such inspections or investigations of the premises and records as considered necessary.</p> <p>Commercial breeder has 30 days from notice of violation to make correction.</p> <p>If breeder fails to make correction, the commissioner may assess a civil penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00) up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation (§ 44-17-708).</p>	<p>It is a violation of this part for any commercial breeder to advertise, sell or offer to sell any companion animal unless the commercial breeder has a valid license from the commissioner (§ 44-17-710).</p> <p>Commissioner may assess a civil penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00) up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation of this section. Each day of continued violation constitutes a separate violation</p> <p>Any person who possesses or maintains twenty (20) or more adult female dogs or cats in this state for the purpose of selling their offspring as companion animals, whether licensed pursuant to this part or unlicensed, who is in violation of this part or any rule promulgated pursuant to this part shall be required to reimburse any municipal, county or state government for any costs reasonably and necessarily incurred in transporting, treating, feeding,</p>



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Texas							
Utah							
Vermont	VT ST T 20 §§ 3583; 3681 – 3684, 20 V.S.A. § 3583, 3681-3684	"Pet dealer" means any person, firm, partnership or corporation, or a representative or agent, who engages in the sale of more than one litter of animals per year or two or more animals over six months of age to consumers for monetary consideration. <b>Breeders of animals who sell animals to the public are included in this definition</b> ; except that duly incorporated humane societies or animal shelters which make animals available for adoption are exempt.	Not listed	Under § 3583 ("Domestic pets and wolf-hybrids kept for breeding purposes"), the owner or keeper of domestic pets and wolf-hybrids kept for breeding purposes must keep the domestic pets or wolf-hybrids within a proper enclosure. A proper enclosure is a locked fence or structure of sufficient height and sufficient depth into the ground to prevent the entry of young children and to prevent the animal from escaping. A proper enclosure also provides humane shelter for the animal.	Under Subchapter 3 - Kennels (VT ST T.20 § 3681 - 3684):  These premises <b>may be inspected</b> at any reasonable time by a law enforcement officer, a representative of the agency of agriculture, food and markets, or an officer or agent of an incorporated humane society and a veterinarian licensed to practice in Vermont, designated by such officer, agent or agency. [emphasis added].	Per § 3684, the person operating a kennel who is found to have neglected to remedy conditions specified in said quarantine order, other than the prevalence of contagious disease, within ten days after receiving notice of such order, or who sells, gives away or otherwise removes a domestic pet or wolf-hybrid under quarantine or affected with a contagious disease, shall be subject to the penalty provided in section 353(a)(1) of Title 13.	maintaining or otherwise caring for any dog or cat possessed or maintained in violation of this part (§ 44-17-714).
		The owner or keeper of two or more domestic pets or wolf-hybrids four months of age or older kept for sale or for breeding purposes, except for his or her own use must apply for "kennel permit."		The regulations provide standards relating to:			
		The Animal Welfare regulations apply per 2-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilities, generally (2-4-300.3.1)</li> <li>• indoor facilities (2-4-300.3.2)</li> <li>• outdoor facilities (2-4-300.3.3)</li> <li>• primary enclosures (2-4-300.3.4)</li> <li>• animal health and husbandry standards (2-4-300.3.5)</li> <li>• watering (2-4-300.3.6)</li> </ul>			

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Virginia	<p>VA ST § 3.2-6500, Va. Code Ann. §§ 3.2-6500 (definition of commercial breeder)</p> <p>VA ST § 3.2-6507.1 to 6507.6, Va. Code Ann. § 3.2-6507.1 to 6507.6 (Article 2.1, Commercial Dog Breeding Operations)</p>	<p>4-300.1.1:</p> <p>(a) Act. Refers to the provisions of T20 Chapter 197 "Welfare of Animals" and T20 Sections 3681, 3682 and 3683 as relating to provisions for the inspection of kennel premises.</p>	<p>Maintain no more than 50 dogs over the age of one year at any time for breeding purposes. However, a higher number of dogs may be allowed if approved by local ordinance after a public hearing.</p>	<p>Regulations also include transportation standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sanitation (2-4-300.3.7)</li> <li>• employees (2-4-300.3.8)</li> <li>• classification and separation of animals (2-4-300.3.9)</li> <li>• veterinary care (2-4-300.3.10)</li> </ul> <p>"Adequate care" or "care" means the responsible practice of good animal husbandry, handling, production, management, confinement, feeding, watering, protection, shelter, transportation, treatment, and, when necessary, euthanasia, appropriate for the age, species, condition, size and type of the animal and the provision of veterinary care when needed to prevent suffering or impairment of health (§ 3.2-6500). Adequate care provisions are part of Article 2 on Animal Welfare (not part of 2.1 on Commercial</p>	<p>The State Veterinarian/ rep. shall have the power to conduct inspections of animal shelters, and inspect any business premises where animals are housed or kept, including any boarding establishment, kennel, pet shop, pound, or the business premises of any dealer, exhibitor or groomer, at any reasonable time. The</p>	<p>Any commercial dog breeder violating any provision of this article is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor (§ 3.2-6507.5).</p>
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		<p>Breeders), but apply to all owners of companion animals. Per § 3.2-6503, each owner shall provide for each of his or her companion animals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adequate feed</li> <li>2. Adequate water</li> <li>3. Adequate shelter that is properly cleaned</li> <li>4. Adequate space in the primary enclosure for the particular type of animal depending upon its age, size, species, and weight</li> <li>5. Adequate exercise</li> <li>6. Adequate care, treatment, and transportation</li> <li>7. Veterinary care when needed or to prevent suffering or disease transmission.</li> </ol> <p>Also, under Article 2.1 on Commercial Dog Breeding Operations, § 3.2-6507.2 requires that commercial</p>	<p>Commissioner/rep. may, upon receiving a complaint or upon his own motion, investigate any violation of the provisions of this chapter.</p>	
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Washington	WA ST 16.52.310, West's RCWA 16.52.310	Breeder not specifically defined, but law applies to a person who keeps 10 or more dogs with intact sexual organs over the age of 6 months in an enclosure for the majority of the day.  Does not apply to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A publicly operated animal control facility or animal shelter</li> <li>• A private, charitable not-for-profit humane society or animal adoption organization</li> <li>• A veterinary facility</li> <li>• A retail pet store</li> <li>• A research institution</li> <li>• A boarding facility</li> <li>• A grooming</li> </ul>	A person may not own, possess, control, or otherwise have charge or custody of more than fifty dogs (50) with intact sexual organs over the age of six months at any time (except for individuals/entities excluded by law).	breeders breed female dogs only: (i) after annual certification by a licensed veterinarian that the dog is in suitable health for breeding; (ii) after the dog has reached the age of 18 months; and (iii) if the dog has not yet reached the age of 8 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must provide enough space for dog to turn around freely, stand, sit, and lie down</li> <li>• One hour of exercise each day (over 4 mo. old)</li> <li>• Adequate housing and primary enclosures (sanitary, ventilated, shelter from extreme weather, floors that protect the dogs' feet from injury, removal of feces and debris, etc.)</li> <li>• Compatible grouping of dogs</li> <li>• Easy and convenient access to adequate clean food and water</li> <li>• Veterinary care without delay when necessary</li> </ul>	Not listed	A person who violates subsection (1) (keeping more than 50 dogs) or (2) (standards of care) is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
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		<p>Limitation of keeping more than 50 dogs (subsection 1 of the law) does not apply to a commercial dog breeder licensed, before January 1, 2010, by the United States department of agriculture pursuant to the federal animal welfare act (Title 7 U.S.C. Sec. 2131 et seq.).</p>				
West Virginia	<p>WV ST § 19-20-3, W. Va. Code § 19-20-3</p>	<p>"Kennel" is defined broadly by law as a place "wherein dogs are bred, kept, boarded or sold as a commercial venture for profit."</p> <p>This law only requires kennel registration and contains no other references to breeder regulation.</p>	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	<p>Any person who owns, keeps, or harbors a dog, or who owns or operates a kennel, subject to registration under the provisions of this article, and who fails, refuses, or neglects to register such dog or kennel, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars. (§ 19-20-9)</p>
Wisconsin	<p>WI ST 173.41, W.S.A. 173.41 WI ADC s ATCP 16.01 - 30</p>	<p>"Dog breeder" means a person who sells 25 or more dogs in a year that the person has bred and raised, except that "dog breeder" does not include a person who sells 25 or more dogs in a year that the person has bred and raised if all of those dogs are from</p>	Not listed	<p>Law (173.41) provides standards of care that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sufficient food for good health</li> <li>• sufficient fresh water</li> <li>• necessary and standard vet care in a timely manner</li> <li>• specific enclosure standards for dogs kept</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inspections required (173.41(6)).</b> Facilities must be inspected prior to initial licensing and at least once every two years after that (not</p>	<p>Violation for standards of care or other non-licensing issue can result in up to \$1000 forfeiture for first offense, and \$200 to \$2000 for 2nd or subsequent offense within 5 year time</p>

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		<p>no more than 3 litters.                  Must be licensed.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inside or outside ensure that dog is not kept in an enclosure for a period dept. determines is "excessive"</li> <li>dogs must be checked everyday</li> </ul>	<p>required to inspect out-of-state dealers (premises).</p>	<p>frame. Each animal constitutes a separate violation.                  Failure to get license results in fine up to \$10,000 and/or 9 months imprisonment (173.41(15)).</p>
Wyoming						