

Documents That Support the Ban of Retail Pet Sales

The following documents have been provided
to the Port Orchard City Council throughout
the months of February - April 2018

Collated By:

Theresa Donnelly

Naval Officer

Volunteer District Leader, Humane Society of the United States
Advocacy Director and Board Member of local non-profit, Their Voice

Karyn Moni

Kitsap Animal Advocates

Kim Siebens

Registered Nurse

Concerned Citizen

President of local non-profit, Their Voice

Margi Moore

Volunteer

Animal Welfare Advocate

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February 28, 2018

Mayor Robert Putaansuu and
Members of the Port Orchard City Council
Port Orchard, WA.

Dear Mayor Putaansuu and Members of the Port Orchard City Council:

On behalf of the many animal loving constituents of Kitsap Humane Society, I am writing to advocate for the City of Port Orchard passing an ordinance barring the sale of animals that are bred and sold through puppy mills. We supported such measures that recently were approved within both the City of Bainbridge Island and the City of Bremerton. Their ordinances will help prevent such sales from occurring in the future.

As you are aware, Kitsap Humane Society is by far the largest animal welfare organization in Kitsap County. Also, as the designated Animal Control authority for all of Kitsap County, including Port Orchard, Unincorporated Kitsap County and all the other incorporated cities within the county, we also are the entity that has legal responsibility for enforcing local animal ordinances and for taking in stray domestic animals. So, this gives us some deep perspective on the plight of homeless pets.

At the national level, shelters take in millions of homeless pets every year, and there are many parts of the country where more than 50% of the pets brought into shelters are euthanized, due to local overpopulation and the lack of adequate resources to care for and adopt all those pets out.

In Kitsap County, we also work with a large homeless pet population. In 2016, 3,008 stray animals were either picked up by our animal control officers or brought into the Kitsap Humane Society shelter by concerned citizens, and that number grew to 3,204 in 2017. Another 1,358 pets were surrendered by their owners this past year. Fortunately, we have great support from our community in the form of volunteers, adopters and donors, and we operate a highly progressive shelter. Because of these factors, we effectively saved the lives of 96% of the animals entering our shelter, with a euthanasia rate of under 3%. Over the years, we also have effectively reduced the number of stray animals over time with our aggressive spay/neuter efforts. Last year, we spayed or neutered over 5,600 animals, which helps to reduce the reproduction and overpopulation of pets.

Despite this progress, homeless and abandoned pets remain a big issue locally, regionally and nationally. Finding homes for over 4,500 local homeless pets, and another 2,000+ pets that we bring in from other shelters (due to overpopulation in their areas) requires a great devotion of resources and community effort. ***The breeding and selling of animals via puppy mills needlessly adds to the overpopulation locally and nationally.***

If puppy mills went out of existence, and all prospective adopters were to adopt homeless pets from animals shelters like ours, we would greatly reduce the homeless pet population in our country, save millions of lives, and reduce the devastating high euthanasia rates that occur in some shelters nationally and regionally.

All of that said, we have little ability to track data locally on the impact of puppy mills. One might surmise that the frequent health and behavioral issues in the animals bred in those facilities causes more pet owners to later abandon their pets or fail to look for their lost pets. But when we find a lost or abandoned pet, including those with serious medical and/or behavioral conditions, we generally do not have any indication of whether that pet originally came from a puppy mill.

What we do know is that because hundreds of pets are purchased locally from stores who get their supply of pets from puppy mills, it requires more resources and more time in our shelter for those animals who otherwise could have been adopted more quickly (assuming the people who bought their pets from places like Farmland would come and help rescue a pet from us instead).

A Port Orchard ordinance could help raise awareness of this issue, and strengthen Kitsap Humane Society's ability and speed with which we could adopt out the more than 4,500 homeless pets that we take in locally each year.

As the Animal Control authority, we would also work closely with City of Bremerton officials to enforce such an ordinance.

Please let us know if there are other things we can do, including testifying, to aide this cause.

Sincerely,

Eric Stevens
Kitsap Humane Society | Executive Director

9167 Dickey Road NW |
Silverdale, WA 98383 e:
executivedirector@kitsap-humane.org p: (360) 692-6977
x1115

Councilwoman Leslie Daus
City of Bremerton
1419 Lindberg Place
Bremerton, WA 98310

Councilman Chang
City of Port Orchard
216 Prospect Street
Port Orchard, WA 98366

April 10, 2018

Dear Councilman Chang:

It is my understanding that the Port Orchard City Council will be discussing an ordinance by adopting reasonable regulations to reduce the cost to the City and its residents, protect the citizens of the City who may purchase cats and dogs from a pet shop, promote community awareness of animal welfare, and foster a more healthy and humane environment.

I applaud your consideration of this ordinance and fully support the City of Port Orchard moving this ordinance forward for the following reasons:

- This ordinance is important for the protection of animals from abuse
- The cities of Bremerton, Poulsbo, and Bainbridge Island have passed similar ordinances with overwhelming support from our citizens.
- This will ensure that puppies and kittens being sold in pet stores come with proper documentation
- Professional/Responsible breeders are still able to sell their puppies and kittens to private owners
- You will be ensuring that families who bring home their new four legged love ones with the security of having a healthy pet with minimal health issues

I would suggest one change in the latest draft that I have seen of your ordinance. Please consider changing your ordinance to allow pet shops to only sell pets obtained from or sold in cooperation with an animal shelter or rescue league. Professional/Responsible breeders do not sell through pet store. Your latest draft of the ordinance will create enforcement challenges for the City of Port Orchard. By limiting sales to be from an animal shelter or rescue league you are ensuring the humane treatment of animals without creating an onerous enforcement burden on your city.

Sincerely,

Councilwoman Leslie Daus
City of Bremerton

State of
Washington
House of
Representatives



April 11, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

Two concerned citizens, Karyn Moni and Terry Shuck, have visited me a few times regarding enacting an ordinance to ban the retail sale of puppies in Kitsap County pet and feed stores. These puppies come from puppy mills in the Midwest.

During our discussions it was recommended that they pursue this issue at the local level because local government has more focused authority to enact this type of ordinance. I advised them to begin their quest by speaking with the Kitsap County Commissioners. They did follow this advice, but the County Commissioners decided against the ban in early 2016, primarily due to possible costs of legal action brought by the store in question.

They are renewing their efforts by bringing the issue to individual cities within Kitsap County; locations that do not have stores that sell puppies. Therefore, the cities would not likely have the threat of legal action, and the ban would ensure a store selling puppy mill puppies would not be allowed in their communities in the future.

I support this effort, but did not want to intrude unnecessarily in a matter that might be better dealt with at the local level.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sherry Appleton".

Sherry Appleton
Washington State Representative
23rd District



Dr. Shelby Watson
25297 Big Valley Rd NE
Poulsbo, WA 98370
360.697.1650

August 8, 2017

Dear Poulsbo City Council,

I am writing to request your support of a ban on the retail sale of companion animals in stores in our community. My concerns, both for the health of the animals, and the well-being of our animal-centric community, include:

1. The sale of cats and dogs in this setting financially supports and legitimizes large-scale breeding operations with business models that promote the inhumane treatment of animals before and at the point of sale, breeding of genetically compromised animals with life-long medical issues, and introduction of infectious diseases into our community. This situation creates a financial and emotional burden for our populace, and does not reflect the values of our conscientious culture.
2. Our local community has developed a robust network to support animal well-being. Rescue and outreach organizations, led by Kitsap Humane Society, along with Progressive Animal Welfare Society, Rescue Every Dog, and Kitsap Animal Rescue & Education put great effort into improving animal health, preventing pet homelessness, providing education for the public, and, of course, matching pets with great homes. By banning retail sale of pets at stores, we will reinforce their important work (and the many citizens who donate their time and resources to them) by reducing the burden they face in caring for unhealthy and poorly-suited pets bought from stores.

As a veterinarian in Kitsap County since 2004, I have witnessed many times the heartbreak of unsuspecting or misinformed pet owners, the suffering of the animals themselves, and the untold cost to the community. Well-meaning clients regularly come to the clinic with stories of how they felt compelled to "rescue" puppies from pet stores, buying them and nursing them to health. In this seeming act of compassion, they have reinforced the incentive structure for those who seek to profit from the production of defenseless lives in horrific conditions. The only way to change this paradigm is to make it impossible for these businesses to operate in our community, since as long as there are animals in need, there will be kind people eager to give them homes. Let's enact this ban so that our local laws reflect the spirit of our caring community.

Sincerely,

Shelby Watson, DVM

Kristine Peters, DVM
Port Orchard, WA 98367
ms.ryan.dvm@gmail.com

Dear City Council members and other concerned parties,

My name is Kristine Peters and I am a veterinarian living and working primarily in Kitsap County. I am a relief veterinarian which affords me the opportunity to work at multiple general practices, emergency clinics, shelters, and high-quality/high-volume spay and neuter clinics on the Olympic Peninsula and beyond. I also work domestically and internationally in disaster relief and spay and neuter. I am writing today in support of a ban on the sale of companion animals in retail settings.

As a veterinarian, I examine pets of all sizes, types, species, and backgrounds and through conversations with owners, I learn about where the animal was obtained and by what means. Although I cannot share private client and patient information with the council, I will share some of the non-specific details and patterns I've observed.

I have had the opportunity to examine many puppies purchased from stores in Kitsap County that sell companion animals and read the paperwork those pets arrive with. Many puppies have come with a brochure with the name of the kennel the dog came from that had a message from the owner of the kennel, pictures of the owner's children with many puppies/dogs, and the supposed lineage of each puppy through multiple generations. Each flier was basically identical with the only change being the breed of dog that was typed into that space (sometimes with white-out and re-typing) and sometimes the pictures would change if the breed changed drastically between dogs. There seem to be purebred puppies and designer breeds (such as Labradoodles, Malti-Poos, Bos-mal-tzus, etc.) in equal amounts.

Almost every recently purchased puppy I have examined has been 5-7 weeks of age - this is under the recommended re-homing age of 8-10 weeks, as recommended by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA). Many patients I have examined were ill or suffered from behavioral concerns – the most common conditions appear to upper respiratory infections including kennel cough and pneumonia, parvovirus infection, dehydration, malnourishment, inability to eat solid food, inappropriate nursing on blankets, clothes, and people, biting and excessive vocalization. Some puppies are also found to have genetic abnormalities that a responsible breeder would not:

- 1) sell the puppies with that abnormality,
- 2) breed the bitch and sire again due to the poor genetic quality of the offspring, and
- 3) ask or pay a veterinarian to sign off on the health certificate with these known issues.

The most common genetic abnormalities appear to be umbilical hernias, heart defects, cryptorchism (one or both testicles retained), severe brachycephalic complications (elongated palate, stenotic nares, etc...in flat-faced breeds) and portosystemic shunts (PSS - primarily in Yorkshire Terriers). Many patients require out-patient treatment and some require hospitalization. As an example, out-patient treatment could include antibiotics and fluid therapy at a cost of \$50-\$100, an umbilical hernia or cryptorchid surgery can cost \$100+ in addition to the typical spay/neuter fee, a PSS surgery or heart defect surgery, if the patient is a candidate, can cost \$5,000-\$6,000+ and a parvovirus infection could cost \$1,500-\$3,000+ depending on severity. Some patients recover, some patients die from their illnesses or genetic abnormalities, and some patients are relinquished to Kitsap Humane Society (KHS) due to the overwhelming cost associated with treatment. There is no recourse against a puppy mill and no financial assistance to an owner with a pet who is adversely affected by their genetics and upbringing.

I have also had the opportunity to examine older dogs that came from suspected or known puppy mills and the majority of cases are very similar to those seen in the newly purchased puppies but there are less upper respiratory infections and more behavior issues. Puppies that are raised in confinement, without proper socialization, and are removed from their mother and siblings too young can suffer from inhibition, biting, aggressiveness, fear-based aggression, and the inability to deal effectively with their environment in the face of new stimulus. Studies have shown that if early socialization with people and unfamiliar dogs does not occur by 5 weeks, the puppy can become wary on first presentation of the new stimulus and by 7 weeks they will actively avoid the stimulus. This fear, if not aggressively managed by new owners, can become permanent by 14 weeks of age. I have observed many fearful, fear-aggressive, and dangerous dogs in practice that can trace their origins to puppy mills where socialization is not provided. These

animals, and their owners, are usually overwhelmed and need extensive behavior management training and many still end up in shelters. In a perfect world, the shelter provides the pet with the appropriate training and socialization and a specialized home where it can live safely but we don't live in a perfect world. The United States still euthanizes over 3 million shelter animals every year and although Kitsap Humane Society is a leader in behavior management and rehoming, they too can become overwhelmed with the sheer number of dogs with behavioral and medical issues that need help.

Puppy mills not only cause suffering to the bitches, sires, and offspring at the facility and in the transportation of the animals to pet stores, but also places a burden on:

- 1) owners that have purchased the animals either believing (incorrectly) that they have received a superior animal from superior breeding stock or in a misguided attempt to 'rescue' the poor, sick pet store puppy and then are faced with extensive medical bills,
- 2) veterinary practices that must tell a new owner that their cute little puppy is dying or requires extensive or lifelong medical treatment/surgery from a preventable disease they contracted from their rearing environment or genetic abnormality due to poor breeding,
- 3) shelters that may accept the pet when the owner cannot afford medical treatment or behavior training, and
- 4) the community as a whole when a behaviorally compromised pet bites an unsuspecting community member and/or the place of business selling puppy mill pets comes under fire for promoting animal suffering for profit and selling sick puppies and kittens.

Puppy mills are typically the focus of these bans but kitten mills also exist and place the same burdens on pets, their owners, and our communities for most of the same reasons.

Many towns and cities across the nation have implemented a ban on the sale of companion animals in retail settings to prevent suffering, encourage education regarding pet ownership, promote responsible adoption of pets, decreased the shelter surrender rate, and decrease euthanasia rates with much success. Businesses that sell companion animals will initially have an aversion to this ban because it affects their bottom line, but ultimately they can become a champion in animal welfare and a pillar of the community in supporting responsible pet ownership and rescue adoption. In some areas, rescues and pet stores have partnered to provide rescue animals for adoption through the pet store in order to benefit all parties; whether that is an option here or not remains to be seen. But for the sake of the pets born and raised in puppy and kitten mills and shipped here to be sold and then possibly suffer from illnesses, genetic abnormalities, behavioral issues, shelter surrender and/or euthanasia, I hope that this ban is initiated as soon as possible.

Please contact me if I may be of service.

Sincerely,

Kristine Peters, DVM

Kristine Peters, DVM

Dear Port Orchard Councilmembers,

My name is Theresa Donnelly, and I'm the director for advocacy for local non-profit Their Voice and a volunteer district leader for the Humane Society of the United States. I've been involved advocating for humane breeding practices for the last 11 years as a breeder, a dog exhibitor, and as a loving dog owner.

I received the latest modification to the ordinance found in the council agenda packet on page 103. Thank you for looking at this vital measure. However, the replacement ordinance is problematic for two primary reasons.

First, under section 2 760.080 operational requirements, number eight. There lists a requirement that Port Orchard pet stores won't sell from "puppy mills." This falls under a false premise in the assumption that Port Orchard can definitively know through due process which breeders are operating in inhumane conditions, and which ones are treating their animals with care. It's similar to passing an ordinance that predators cannot attain a teaching license, as if a predator would self-identify as such prior to application. There is no way to prove which breeders treat animals poorly because the USDA does not enforce their existing survival standards of care, and the public is unable to access inspection reports online, due to missing data and redacted reports.

Secondly, there is no language in this replacement ordinance that prohibits breeders from selling to pet stores, and instead having stores only offering animals from shelters and rescues. No responsible breeder sells to a pet store. I know this because I was a responsible breeder when I partnered with two families eight years back and bred my male Boxer dog. Each family who wanted a puppy went through an extensive screening process where the owner of the female Boxer asked extensive, and often intrusive questions, to ensure those puppies went to forever homes. Both owners that I partnered with also made it clear they'd take back a puppy at any time should the new home not be the best fit. We also ran a series of health tests to make sure our dogs were genetically sound for breeding and had mine or her dog shown any aggressive tendencies, they would not have mated. The offspring were whelped in a family home, where my two friends stayed up for three days, making sure the Mother dog and puppies were safe and thriving. None of this loving care happens in a commercial breeding facility where profits are prioritized above the animals' welfare. Inspection reports found online confirm my factual statement.

To remedy these two discrepancies, the council could modify section 2 760.080 operational requirements, number eight to read "a pet shop may offer for sale only those dogs and cats that the pet shop has obtained from or displays in cooperation with an animal shelter or an animal rescue league." Lastly, on the last Whereas statement found on page 105, the premise is illogical, as there is no way to prove which commercial kennels are indeed "puppy mills."

To reiterate, I humbly ask that you please strike the argument that the city has the ability to ban Port Orchard pet stores from sourcing from puppy mills and for this ordinance to protect puppies and kittens, it must contain a provision that bans commercial sales. Please adopt the humane

model like 255 other U.S. cities and California state. All of them now use these valuable storefronts as a mechanism to showcase animals from shelters or rescues.

Thank you.

Theresa Donnelly

My name is Kim Siebens and I am here today representing myself in support of an ordinance that would ban the sale of puppies and kittens in pet stores that aren't done so in cooperation with an "official animal welfare organization". Many people don't realize that the USDA, who is responsible for protecting animals from cruelty and suffering, is failing animals. **USDA paperwork from commercial breeders that pet stores will show you does not constitute a good dog breeder.**

Unfortunately, a USDA-licensed puppy mill is still a puppy mill. Even if a breeder complies with all USDA requirements, Standards of care are shockingly low. Licensed facilities can keep dogs in cramped, stacked, wire cages for their entire lives, without adequate veterinary care, socialization or exercise. Yet, many fail to even meet these low standards, and the USDA continues to license them year after year.

To make matters worse, the USDA is currently protecting animal abusers by redacting all pertinent information from animal welfare inspection reports that used to be available to the public.

In February 2017, thousands of documents detailing animal welfare violations nationwide were removed from the website of the USDA, which has been posting them publicly for decades. These are the inspection records and annual reports for every commercial animal facility in the U.S. This information is vital not only for the safety of those animals, but also for the education of prospective pet owners and the enforcement of protective animal welfare laws and regulations. How can we expect breeders to be held accountable, buyers to be aware, and law enforcement to enforce if we're hiding the very information they need -to act responsibly? These reports are critical in monitoring animal cruelty in commercial dog breeding. Removing them has severely undermined the ability to prevent even the most extreme animal abuse.

As an example: when the USDA was asked to provide the most recent inspection reports of 15 particular puppy breeders it took nine months, and when the reply arrived it contained 54 pages of total blackout. Every word of every inspection — from the date-- to the violations — were redacted from the documents provided. The agency said that Providing "personnel and medical files," would "constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy". By hiding online records of welfare violations, this agency is robbing journalists, investigators, and the public of timely information—and takes pressure off abusers.

Lastly, I hope you are aware that The USDA inspection process is woefully inadequate. There are currently only about 100 APHIS (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service) inspectors for more than 8,000 facilities. Even when the USDA inspects themselves they have found unsanitary, overcrowded and cruel conditions in community breeding facilities. These inspectors are overworked, underfunded and absolutely unable to adequately inspect and enforce the Animal Welfare Act , even considering how Meager these laws are. Our treatment of animals speaks volumes about us. When our government cannot fulfill its responsibilities, it falls to us to step in and speak out . I hope this City Council does right by the Port Orchard community, which means doing its job to protect the people and pets who live here . This is why change has to happen locally first at the grassroots level. Washington has no state laws that monitor retail pet sales, and federally my evidence proves that the USDA is failing dogs and kittens.



Inspection Report

Byron Brengman
Peach Orchard Pets
4296 Peach Orchard Road
Anderson, MO 64831

Customer ID: **11036**

Certificate: **43-A-5835**

Site: 001

BYRON BRENGMAN

Type: (b) (6), INSPECTION

Date: (b) (6), (b)

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Prepared By:

Kelly Roberts

Title:

KELLY ROBERTS, A. C. I.

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Inspector 6043

Date:

(b) (6), (b)

Received By:

Dear Honorable Mayor and Council Members,

In my 40-plus years' experience breeding, showing and training dogs - as well as my 20 years as a Tester/Observer with Therapy Dogs, Inc. (now known as Alliance of Therapy Dogs) - I have never encountered a reputable breeder of any breed, anywhere in the Country, who would ever sell to a pet store. An ethical, reputable, responsible breeder – when they breed at all – is interested in producing the best possible example of their chosen breed. Their focus is not on making a profit, but in placing a sound mind in a sound body. This is accomplished with an exhaustive and complete understanding of genetics, health and temperament for many generations, on both sides of the pedigree. Reputable, responsible breeders' puppies are raised "underfoot, in the home, as part of the family - until they are ready for a family of their own. They won't sell to anyone sight unseen, don't breed under factory farming conditions, don't ship through third-party brokers, don't rely on impulse buyers, don't use finance companies, or EVER sell to pet stores. Selling to pet stores and brokers for retail sale is specifically against their breed club's Code of Ethics.

For your convenience, I have attached a list provided by Best Friends Animal Society, showing excerpts from various breed clubs' Codes of Ethics. I hope you will take a moment to review it, as well as possibly research for yourselves, the Code of Ethics for any national breed club of interest that is not included.

By contrast, pet stores provide a retail outlet for selling animals as products sourced from commercially licensed factory farms (aka puppy mills) that consistently sacrifice quality in favor of quantity. There is no consideration for anything but how many litters can be produced in the shortest period of time, for the greatest amount of return, under the most deplorable of conditions. One look inside a puppy mill retail outlet store will reveal labels on each cage/tank that indicate out-of-state sources. Why? Are there so few puppies, kittens and bunnies available in the immediate area, that they must be imported from elsewhere? The local animal shelters and rescue organizations (even those that are breed-specific) are sure to disagree – and for good reason.

To further entice their prospective marks, many puppy mill retail outlet stores often blatantly promote obtaining “fake” Service Dog, Emotional Assistance Dog and Therapy Dog credentials – in an effort to get around a landlord's “no pets” policy. Fake credentials pose a real danger to both legitimate teams whose reputations and credibility are damaged, as well as to the public at large, due to lack of training, no insurance, no minimum age restriction requirements for animals, and no annual oversight, to remain in good standing.

Free enterprise done right, is a beautiful thing. However, the “products” in question here, are not inanimate objects, but living and breathing creatures – and puppy mill retail outlet stores are the worst kind of predatory business. Please let them know that the City of Port Orchard will not condone or allow any establishment whose “business” is to victimize and exploit those who cannot speak, while preying on those who can.

Thank you for your consideration regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Andrea Cunningham
Founding Member
NOAH – Not One Animal Harmed
Escondido, CA



THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

Celebrating Animals | Confronting Cruelty

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February 6, 2018

Honorable Mayor and Councilmembers,

On behalf of the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), the nation's largest and most effective animal protection organization, I am writing in support of the Port Orchard ordinance that would prohibit the sale of puppy mill dogs in pet stores.

We have worked directly with the more than 250 localities across the country, and the state of California, that have enacted pet shop laws similar to the one you are considering in Port Orchard and are willing and eager to work with you.

As of date, pet shop ordinances have been upheld on constitutional grounds 6 times in federal district courts (in Rhode Island, Florida, Arizona, New York and twice in Illinois) and once in Florida state court, and have never been struck down.

Pet shop ordinances protect consumers from a deceptive sales model

The HSUS has conducted numerous hidden-camera investigations¹²³ which consistently reveal that pet stores supply unsuspecting consumers with puppies from inhumane large-scale commercial breeders, despite claims by pet stores that they would "never obtain dogs from puppy mills."

Across the board, pet stores claim that they obtain animals from small-scale, humane breeders. The reality is that pet stores do not have the option to obtain dogs from responsible breeders because responsible breeders do not sell puppies to pet stores. The HSUS reviewed Codes of Ethics for the National Breed Clubs representing all 178 dog breeds recognized by the AKC, and found that 96% of those National Clubs include statements to the effect that their breeders should not and/or do not sell to pet stores.

Pet shop ordinances protect consumers from ending up with sick and behaviorally challenged puppies

At the HSUS, we receive a constant stream of complaints from consumers who have spent thousands of dollars in veterinary bills caring for their sick pet store puppies. Puppies in pet stores are often sick because they are born into deplorable conditions, taken from their mothers very early, exposed to a wide range of diseases, and very susceptible to

¹http://www.humanesociety.org/news/news/2011/11/ny_puppy_mill_110911.html#.UvkvXWJdWAg

²http://www.humanesociety.org/news/press_releases/2012/12/puppy-mill-investigation-chicago-121012.html

³http://www.humanesociety.org/assets/pdfs/pets/puppy_mills/investigation-report-texas.pdf

genetic disorders. Yet, repeatedly, customers report that pet shops claim all their animals are healthy and came from only the highest quality breeders.

A 2013 study published in the *Journal of American Veterinary Medicine*, entitled “Differences in behavioral characteristics between dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores and those obtained from noncommercial breeders,”⁴ concluded that obtaining dogs from pet stores versus noncommercial breeders represented a significant risk factor for the development of a wide range of undesirable behavioral characteristics, especially aggressive behavior and biting. Due to the results of the study, the authors stated that they cannot recommend that puppies be obtained from pet stores.

Pet shop ordinances prevent public health risks

In October 2017, the Center for Disease Control alerted the public to the “Multistate Outbreak of Multidrug Resistant *Campylobacter* Infections Linked to Contact with Pet Store Puppies.”⁵ One hundred and thirteen people over 17 states were infected; ninety percent of the cases are linked to Petland. Twenty-three of those infected with the virus were hospitalized, and the strains of the disease in the outbreak “appear to be resistant to commonly recommended, first-line antibiotics.”⁶ It is not surprising that a virus linked to pet store puppies is resistant to common antibiotics, as it is common practice for puppy mills and pet stores to overdose puppies with antibiotics to hide sicknesses.

Pet shop ordinances are business friendly

Pet shop ordinances are designed to require pet shops to adhere to a humane business model, not to put pet stores out of business. In fact, the largest and most successful pet store chains in the country (PetSmart and PetCo) do not sell puppies, but rather partner with local shelters and rescues to hold adoption events at their stores. PetSmart claims that consumers who adopt a dog or cat at one of their events spend 5 times more than the average consumer at their store and often become loyal customers.

The puppy-selling pet store model is outdated and socially unacceptable. Of the top 25 pet store chains in North America, only one sells puppies and kittens.⁷ The others are thriving by selling products and offering quality services, such as grooming, training and boarding. Even stores that used to sell puppy mill puppies are thriving on the humane model. For instance, the owner of Pet Rush in California changed his business model after learning the truth about where his puppies came from. He started offering boarding and daycare services, and was so successful that he expanded to a larger location.⁸

⁴ McMillan, Franklin D, DVM, DACVIM; James A. Serpell, PhD; Deborah L. Duffy, PhD; Elmabrok Masaoud, PhD; Ian R. Dohoo, DVM, PhD, “Differences in behavioral characteristics between dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores and those obtained from noncommercial breeders,” *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 242, No.10 (2013), 1359-1363.

⁵ <https://www.cdc.gov/campylobacter/outbreaks/puppies-9-17/index.html>

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ <http://www.petbusiness.com/February-2016/The-Top-25-Pet-Retailers-in-North-America/>

⁸ <http://petrush.net/about-us/>

Pet shop ordinances support responsible breeders

Pet shop ordinances prohibit the sale of pet shop dogs acquired from puppy mills. Ordinances do not affect responsible breeders. We find that across the country responsible breeders are in favor of pet shop ordinances because they understand better than anyone how horrible the pet shop and puppy mill industries are for dogs and consumers. Responsible breeders would never sell their puppies to pet shops because responsible breeders want to know where their puppies will end up.

The HSUS established a Breeder Advisory and Resource Council (BARC)⁹, comprised of responsible dog breeders from around the nation who share an interest in curbing the mistreatment of dogs in puppy mills. Even the AKC, who is funded by the puppy mill industry, agrees with the HSUS and responsible breeders everywhere, that “the best way for a person to obtain a new pet is through personal interaction with the pet’s breeder and the pet under consideration.” When purchasing a puppy from a pet store, this is simply not possible.

Pet shop ordinances support shelters and rescues

Pet shop ordinances support shelters by encouraging consumers to adopt and requiring pet stores to obtain dogs from shelters and rescues, rather than from puppy mills. Also, ordinances lessen the burden on shelters that take in pet store dogs. Many pet store dogs end up in shelters because they come with a wide range of behavioral problems—a result of a lack of necessary socialization. Data shows that shelter intake and euthanasia rates decline in cities that prohibit the sale of puppy mill dogs. In some cities, such as Albuquerque, NM and Los Angeles, CA these declines are dramatic.

Federal and state laws do not protect consumers or dogs

Pet stores claim that they do not obtain dogs from puppy mills because they only source from USDA certified facilities. But, as the USDA explains on its website’s FAQ page, “we do not ‘certify’ establishments. . . a USDA license is not a ‘seal of approval’ but rather a legal designation that a facility has successfully passed its pre-license inspection and is legally entitled to use regulated animals for regulated activities.”¹⁰ The USDA has repeatedly asserted that their regulations and standards are *minimum* requirements that should be built upon by the states and that regulated businesses should exceed.¹¹ Moreover, the last time the USDA audited itself, the Inspector General reported that the USDA does a horrible job of enforcing these minimum standards. The USDA “was not aggressively pursuing enforcement actions against violators” and “assessed minimal monetary penalties” against violators.¹²

USDA standards allow commercial breeders to keep dogs in cramped, stacked, wire cages for their entire lives. The USDA does not require that dogs be regularly let outside of their cages for exercise, nor does it mandate socialization. Dogs can be kept in extreme temperatures for prolonged periods of time. Females are bred as early and often as possible and personnel without

⁹ http://www.humanesociety.org/issues/puppy_mills/facts/breeders_advisory_resource_council.html#.UqI9IBXTnVQ

¹⁰ <https://acissearch.aphis.usda.gov/LPASearch/faces/CustomSearch.jspx>

¹¹ See 7 U.S.C. § 2143(A)(8), stating that the federal Animal Welfare Act does not preempt state laws; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service, “Fact Sheet: Animal Care. The Animal Welfare Act,” in <http://ca-biomed.org/pdf/media-kit/oversight/USDAAWA.pdf> (accessed 5 Dec, 2013).

¹² U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Inspector General, “Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Animal Care Program Inspections of Problematic Dealers,” Audit Report 33002-4-SF (May 2010), 1.

veterinary training often perform surgical births. Breeders are not required to vaccinate dogs from many highly infectious deadly diseases or to provide regular veterinary care. When dogs are no longer able to reproduce, breeders often abandon or inhumanely euthanize them. Thus, even if a breeder complies with all USDA requirements, a breeder can keep animals in extremely inhumane conditions.

Conclusion

The morals and values of Port Orchard cannot be represented by allowing the sale of dogs from puppy mills – an industry so intrinsically linked to unnecessary animal suffering. Port Orchard customers should not be duped into supporting the cruel puppy mill industry and into buying sick and behaviorally challenged puppies. Port Orchard residents should not have to accept the importing of puppies from puppy mills while their tax dollars are spent sheltering and euthanizing homeless dogs.

Thank you for considering such an important ordinance.

Sincerely,

Jenna Jensen

Public Policy Coordinator, Puppy Mills Campaign

jjensen@humanesociety.org

t 301-258-1506 c 202-689-9621



Honorable Councilmembers,

On behalf of the Humane Society of the United States, the nation's largest and most effective animal protection organization, and our Stop Puppy Mills Campaign, we applaud Port Orchard for considering an ordinance that seeks to prohibit the sale of puppy mill puppies in pet stores; however, the proposed ordinance would not accomplish that goal.

The major concern we have with this ordinance is the fact that it prohibits pet shops from selling dogs and cats from kitten mills or puppy mills, which are defined as, "a large-scale, commercial breeding facility for dogs and/or cats in which profit is prioritized over the well being of the animals and/or where the health and welfare of the animals are not adequately provided for." This definition is vague and would be nearly impossible to enforce -- it does not contain anything substantive. The only way to effectively stop the puppy mill to pet store supply chain and protect consumers is to prohibit the sale of all puppies in retail stores, unless sourced from shelters and rescues.

It is well documented and indisputable by anyone outside of the puppy mill-pet store pipeline that pet store puppies are supplied by inhumane commercial breeding facilities that treat dogs as nothing more than breeding machines and puppies as nothing more than agriculture products. Even if pet stores wanted to source from responsible, humane breeders, they wouldn't be able to because responsible breeders won't sell to pet stores; they want to know who is buying their puppies. In fact, the vast majority of national breed clubs have codes of ethics stating that their members should not sell to pet stores. Most pet stores pride themselves on sourcing from USDA licensed breeders, however that doesn't guarantee humane treatment of animals. The USDA itself states that it does not "certify establishments" and that "a USDA license is not a seal of approval." Further, standards of care are shockingly low allowing licensed facilities to keep dogs in cramped, stacked, wire cages for their entire lives, without adequate veterinary care, socialization or exercise. To make matters worse, the USDA is currently protecting animal abusers by redacting all pertinent information from animal welfare inspection reports that used to be available to the public, and recently announced it is considering allowing third-party inspections of commercial breeders, which would likely result in a largely self-regulated puppy mill industry.

Not only are animals treated horribly at puppy mills, but transport to the pet stores is equally horrifying, as indicated in this recent article about Petland in Lee County, Florida:

<http://www.winknews.com/2018/02/23/dozens-puppies-heading-local-petland-found-filthy-conditions/>

I urge Port Orchard to adopt an ordinance similar to what Poulsbo, Bremerton, and Bainbridge Island enacted that prohibits the sale of dogs and cats in pet stores except for those obtained from a shelter or rescue, which will protect consumers and help dry up the puppy and kitten mill market.

Sincerely,

Jenna Jensen

Public Policy Specialist, Puppy Mills Campaign

jjensen@humanesociety.org

t 301-258-1506 c 202-689-9621

The Humane Society of the United States

RETAIL PET ORDINANCES TALKING POINTS

- Over 250 local governments have passed pet shop sales bans, including the state of California that prohibit the sale of commercially-bred dogs and cats in pet stores.
- Pet shop bans have been upheld in 6 federal district courts (in Rhode Island, Florida, Arizona, New York, and twice in Illinois) and once in Florida state court and have never been struck down.
- Shelter intake and euthanasia rates decline in cities that prohibit the sale of commercially bred puppies in pet shops, and in some cities these declines are dramatic.
- Eliminating puppy mill puppies from local markets encourages adoption of homeless animals and also encourages customers to seek out reputable breeders who take excellent care of their dogs and whose own breed clubs' ethics codes typically include a provision that they shouldn't sell to pet shops.
- Bans protect local consumers. HSUS investigations show that pet stores lie about where they obtain their dogs. Consumers are essentially tricked into supporting the cruel puppy mill industry and buying sick and behaviorally challenged dogs.
- A study from the Journal of Veterinary Medicine concluded that puppies in pet stores are more likely to exhibit undesirable behavioral characteristics including aggression and biting therefore they cannot recommend purchasing puppies from pet stores.
- Studies also show that pet store puppies are likely to be sick. At HSUS we receive a constant stream of complaints from consumers who purchased sick puppies at pet stores and spent thousands of dollars on veterinary costs.
- A majority of sales from pet shops are financed through predatory lending schemes similar to payday loans. Families are talked into financing the cost of a \$500 puppy and end up paying upwards of 5 times that amount.
- USDA licensed breeders are not humane breeders. USDA admits that its laws are not humane standards, but merely survival standards and that a USDA license is not a seal of approval. USDA also admits that it does not enforce its laws.
- The USDA removed animal welfare inspection reports from its online database making it nearly impossible to research a dog breeder's compliance or noncompliance under the Animal Welfare Act. Some reports have been restored, but many remain missing, and pertinent information like the breeder or facilities name aren't provided making the reports useless.
- These ordinances are business-friendly. Stores that have switched to a humane, adoption-based business model are thriving. The HSUS has actively helped several stores transition and is ready to help the pet shops in your area.
- Media coverage of bans has been overwhelmingly positive in all other cities and serves as an important educational tool, encouraging people to adopt from their local shelter and avoid puppy mill cruelty.
- Pet shop ordinances prevent public health risks. The Center for Disease Control alerted the public of an outbreak of *Campylobacter* linked to contact with pet store puppies. 97 people over 17 states have become infected and 97 percent of them are linked to Petland. 22 of those infected have been hospitalized and the strains of the disease are antibiotic resistant.

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26 February 2018

Port Orchard Mayor and Council
216 Prospect Street
Port Orchard, WA 98366

Re: Support for a retail pet sales ordinance

Honorable Mayor Putaansuu and Council members:

On behalf of Best Friends Animal Society and our Washington members, I would like to offer support for an ordinance to restrict the retail sale of dogs and cats in Port Orchard pet stores. We encourage you to join more than 260 municipalities (including Bremerton, Poulsbo and Bainbridge Island) that have made the change to prohibit pet stores from selling commercially bred pets, unless they are sourced from shelters or rescue groups.

Pet mills, particularly puppy mills, are a serious problem in the U.S. These facilities, which supply nearly 100% of retail pet stores and online retailers, are cruel and inhumane breeding factories in which profit takes priority over the health, comfort and welfare of the animals.

Although the USDA regulates these breeders, the minimum federal standards do not ensure a humane life for dogs. These types of kennels can legally have more than a thousand dogs in one facility, and these dogs are allowed to be confined to very small cages for their entire lives, breeding continuously in order to produce as many puppies as possible for the pet trade. And USDA inspection reports show that many USDA-licensed breeders continue to sell animals to local pet stores even after being cited for serious violations at their facilities.

Pet stores rely on high-volume commercial puppy (and kitten) mills -- and their distributors -- to supply their stores because reputable breeders won't sell to pet stores for two simple reasons: it's not financially viable and they don't sell to third parties. And this pledge never to sell a puppy to a pet store can be found in every reputable breeder's code of ethics, including virtually all of the parent breed clubs on the American Kennel Club website.

Because the goal is to make a profit, pet mill owners cut all possible corners to keep their overhead low, at the expense of the well-being of their animals. For the unsuspecting consumer, this frequently results in the purchase of a pet facing an array of immediate veterinary problems or harboring genetic diseases that surface down the line. This creates a financial burden on the consumer and results in many of these animals being surrendered to overcrowded shelters. Thus, this is not just an animal welfare issue but a consumer protection concern.

It makes little sense to continue manufacturing dogs and cats when so many are being killed for lack of space. Public education has been effective, but until communities take the initiative to limit the supply of pets being imported from substandard commercial facilities, there can be no hope of preventing these unnecessary deaths.

Also concerning is the fact that 17 states have been hit by an outbreak of a strain of bacteria (Campylobacter) that is linked to pet shop puppies and that is resistant to antibiotics and contagious to humans. The residents of Washington should not unwittingly be exposed to this serious public health threat.

Those who benefit most from companion animal sales in pet stores are the retailers themselves. While they may profit from the practice of buying these pets at a low price from commercial brokers and then selling them at a high price (typically without first spaying or neutering them), it is the taxpaying public who pays for animal control to house and kill unwanted animals in the community.

Puppy mill-supplied pet stores can choose to be part of the solution rather than the problem by phasing out the sale of commercially bred pets in favor of other common revenue streams such as pet product sales, grooming and day care, and by offering space for animal rescue organizations to adopt out animals from those stores.

Pet stores that have transitioned from selling milled dogs and cats to offering rescued pets for adoption have found this animal-friendly model to be both viable and embraced by the communities in which the stores are located. Therefore, a restriction on the retail sale of pets would not preclude pet stores from doing business, but would, in fact, alleviate a significant burden on local shelters by increasing pet adoptions. Further, it would not prevent anyone from purchasing a pet directly from a private breeder.

Best Friends and our members thank you in advance for taking a compassionate, common sense initiative to addressing the pet mill problem in your community and setting a positive example for the rest of the country to follow. We have been proud to work with the majority of municipalities throughout Washington and the rest of the U.S. that have enacted similar ordinances, as well as the recently enacted statewide California retail pet sales ban (AB 485), and we would be honored to help Port Orchard do the same.

Thank you for your consideration of this important reform.

Respectfully,

Elizabeth Oreck

Elizabeth Oreck
National Manager, Puppy Mill Initiatives
Best Friends Animal Society
bestfriends.org/pupmymills
elizabetho@bestfriends.org



Best
Friends
Animal
Society

AKC Breeder Code of Ethics re: Pet Store Puppies

If one visits the website of the American Kennel Club (AKC), one of the oldest and most respected breed club registries in the world, one can access the Breeder Code of Ethics on any of the websites listed in their national parent club directory for AKC-recognized breeds.* One of the most common provisos is that **breeders must agree never to sell their puppies to pet stores.**

Below are several examples.

Airedale Terrier Club of America (airedale.org)

Code of Ethics: *In sale/placement transactions, we endeavor to refuse to sell an Airedale Terrier of any age to pet dealers, catalog houses, or any other commercial sources of distribution.*

Alaskan Malamute Club of America, Inc. (alaskanmalamute.org)

Code of Ethics: *No member shall knowingly be involved in the sale/placement of puppies/dogs through retail or wholesale outlets, mail order businesses, dog dealers/agents/brokers, or act as a finder for such operations.*

American Bloodhound Club (bloodhounds.org)

Code of Ethics: *As a member of the American Bloodhound Club: I agree not to engage in the practice of providing any Bloodhound to any individual, commercial wholesaler, or retailer for the purpose of resale.*

American Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club, Inc. (ackcsc.org)

General Code of Conduct: *I will not: 1. Knowingly falsify a pedigree, health screening or breeding information. 2. Sell Cavaliers to pet shops, brokers or third party dealers. 3. Supply or sell Cavaliers for auctions, raffles, flea markets or any other such enterprise. 4. Knowingly sell to unethical breeders, or sell to persons whose intention is resale. 5. Purchase any Cavalier or any litter for resale either to an individual or a commercial establishment.*

American Fox Terrier Club (aftc.org)

Code of Ethics: *Under no condition shall dogs be sold to pet dealers or any other source of commercial distribution.*

American Whippet Club, Inc.
(americanwhippetclub.net)

Code of Ethics: *No member of this club shall engage in the wholesaling of litters of Whippet puppies, or the sale of breeding stock or individuals to pet shops or other commercial sources of distribution.*

Basset Hound Club of America
(basset-bhca.com)

Breeder Code of Ethical Conduct: *No member of this club shall engage in the wholesaling of litters or the selling of breeding stock to commercial sales operations.*

American Maltese Association, Inc.
(americanmaltese.org)

Member Code of Ethics: *I will not knowingly deal with dog wholesalers, commercial retailers, brokers or unethical dog breeders, nor supply dogs for raffles, "give away" prizes or other such projects.*

American Miniature Schnauzer Club, Inc.
(amsc.us)

Code of Ethics: *The breeder will not sell or dispose of any dog through pet shops, wholesalers, commercial dealers or paid agents.*

American Pomeranian Club, Inc.
(americanpomeranianclub.org)

Code of Ethics: *I will not sell my puppies to pet shops or commercial pet mill establishments, nor will I donate puppies for raffles or auctions.*

American Spaniel Club, Inc.
(asc-cockerspaniel.org)

Code of Ethics: *Breeders shall refrain from selling puppies to pet shops either outright or on consignment; refrain from supplying puppies for auctions, raffles, or other such enterprises; refrain from selling to persons whose intention to resell is known or suspected; refrain from breeding litters primarily for the pet market.*

Australian Cattle Dog Club of America
(acdca.org)

Breeder Code of Ethics: *As an ACDCA Code of Ethics Breeder, I agree that no puppies will be knowingly sold to franchised commercial facilities, puppy brokers, puppy mills or agents thereof.*

Boston Terrier Club of America, Inc.
(bostonterrierclubofamerica.org)

Code of Ethics: *I will sell no Boston Terrier to a commercial facility, puppy broker, pet shop, puppy mill or their agent.*

Bulldog Club of America
(bulldogclubofamerica.org)

Breeder's Code of Ethics: *Responsible breeders refuse to sell or recommend breeders who do not conform to the ideals and obligations expressed in this Code and shall not engage in wholesaling litters or in individual sales or consignments of pups or adults to pet shops, dealers, catalog houses or other commercial establishments, nor shall they be donated or given as prizes in contests, raffles, or fund-raising events, no matter how charitable.*

Chihuahua Club of America, Inc.
(chihuahuacubofamerica.com)

Code of Ethics: *I pledge to be responsible for all Chihuahuas that I have produced for their entire lifetime by never buying, selling or trading my/our Chihuahuas to research laboratories, pet stores, or to auctions nor placing them in rescue groups.*

Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America, Inc.
(cspca.com)

Breeders Code of Conduct: *I agree to never sell or give any puppy or dog to pet stores either on consignment or outright.*

Collie Club of America, Inc.
(collieclubofamerica.org)

Code of Ethics: *No member shall knowingly sell or place, trade or give any Collie of any age to pet dealers, catalog houses, or other commercial sources; nor shall Collies be given as prizes, auctioned, or exploited to the detriment of the breed.*

Dachshund Club of America, Inc.
(dachshund-dca.org)

Code of Ethics: *To never supply a Dachshund to pet shops, commercial brokers or dealers, raffles or similar projects.*

Dalmatian Club of America, Inc.
(thedca.org)

Ethical Guidelines: *I hereby pledge to ensure that puppies and adults produced by my brood bitch or stud dog are never knowingly sold or consigned to pet stores, wholesalers, or commercial dealers.*

French Bull Dog Club of America
(frenchbulldogclub.org)

Code of Ethics and Sportsmanship: *As a member of the French Bull Dog Club of America, I will not sell a French Bulldog to any commercial facility, puppy brokers, pet shop, puppy mill or agent thereof.*

German Shepherd Dog Club of America
(gsdca.org)

Club Code of Conduct: *No GSD will be sold to wholesalers or retail stores for the purpose of resale.*
Breeders Code: *I hereby pledge to refuse to sell or recommend breeders who do not conform to the ideals and obligations expressed in this Code and refuse all sales to dog wholesalers and retailers.*

Golden Retriever Club of America
(grca.org)

Responsibilities as a Breeder: *Members should not sell dogs at auction, or to brokers or commercial dealers.*

Greyhound Club of America
(greyhoundclubofamericainc.org)

Ethical Standards: *Breeders shall not knowingly sell or consign puppies or adult dogs to pet stores, puppy brokers or other commercial dealers.*

Havanese Club of America
(havanese.org)

Code of Ethics: *No Havanese will be sold to pet dealers, pet stores, pet wholesalers, or pet brokers either singly or in litter lots.*



THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

The Horrible Hundred 2017

A sampling of problem puppy mills and puppy dealers
in the United States

May 2017

For the fifth straight year, The Humane Society of the United States is reporting on problem puppy mills, including some dealers (re-sellers) and transporters. The Horrible Hundred 2017 report is a list of known, problematic puppy breeding and/or puppy brokering facilities. It is not a list of all puppy mills, nor is it a list of the worst puppy mills in the country. The HSUS provides this update annually, not as a comprehensive inventory, but as an effort to inform the public about common, recurring problems at puppy mills. The information in this report demonstrates the scope of the puppy mill problem in America today, with specific examples of the types of violations that researchers have found at such facilities, for the purposes of warning consumers about the inhumane conditions that so many puppy buyers inadvertently support.

The year 2017 has been a difficult one for puppy mill watchdogs. Efforts to get updated information from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) on federally-inspected puppy mills were severely crippled due to the USDA's removal on Feb. 3, 2017 of all animal welfare inspection reports and most enforcement records from the USDA website. As of April 20, 2017, the USDA had restored some animal welfare records on research facilities and other types of dealers, but almost no records on pet breeding operations were restored.

The information in this report, therefore, is a compilation of records obtained from state inspection data in those states that inspect puppy mills, and/or from recent USDA records that The HSUS preserved before the USDA removed the reports from



Puppies at the facility of Alvin Nolt in Thorpe, Wisconsin, were found on unsafe wire flooring, a repeat violation at the facility. Wire flooring is especially dangerous for puppies because their legs can become entrapped in the gaps, leaving them unable to reach food, water or shelter. (Photo: Wisconsin Dept of Agriculture)

their website, as well as certain available court records, consumer complaints, investigator visits and media reports.

Missouri continues to have the greatest number of problem breeders and dealers in our report (19) for the fifth year in a row, followed by a three-way tie of Ohio (12), Kansas (12) and Pennsylvania (12). Last year, Iowa had the second highest number of dealers in the report (15), followed by Kansas (14) and Ohio (9). The large number of listings in certain states is at least partly due to the greater availability of records in some states. States that do not inspect puppy mills at all, such as Arkansas and Tennessee, have scant information available. And some states that do have pet breeder inspection laws, such as Oklahoma, did not respond to our open public records requests, leaving us with very little information on problem kennels in their states.

What's new in this year's Horrible Hundred:

- This year, Missouri had the most dealers in our report for the fifth year in a row, with 19 dealers, followed by a three-way tie among Ohio (12), Kansas (12) and Pennsylvania (12).
 - Researchers found at least nine dealers in this year's report selling online on PuppyFind.com. PuppyFind.com has repeatedly been linked to problem puppy mills listed in our Horrible Hundred reports. A number of the breeders in this report also advertise on other online outlets, including internet classified sites and on social media. This trend appears to be on the rise and is of high concern.
 - 45 dealers included are new to the report, and 55 are "repeat offenders" who have appeared in one or more of our prior puppy mill reports.
 - In this year's report we also included a few dog dealers and at least one transporter who are primarily involved in conveying or re-selling puppy mill dogs.
- Although these operators are not technically dog breeders, they are closely tied with the puppy mill industry, and thus the injury and/or deaths of puppies in their care is pertinent to the educational value of this report.

In 2016, the USDA revoked the licenses of seven puppy mills that had been in past Horrible Hundred reports, including **Wilma Jinson/Jinson Kennel** of Stella, Missouri, **Keith Ratzlaff** of Canton, Kansas, and **Donald Schrage/Rabbit Ridge Kennel** of Edina, Missouri, all of whom had appeared in all four of our previous Horrible Hundred reports. The USDA also revoked the license of **Dwayne Hurliman** of Cordell, Oklahoma, who appeared in two previous Horrible Hundred reports and was the subject

of a 2016 HSUS undercover investigation. However, revocations are rare. The USDA enforces only the minimum



Linda Lynch was found operating an unlicensed breeding facility in Texas. Inspectors found dogs in tiny cages, piled up and surrounded by clutter. It appeared the dogs barely had enough room to turn around. The facility is now state licensed. (Photo: Texas Dept of Licensing and Regulation)

care standards required under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) regulations. The AWA's animal care standards are not optimal standards but survival standards, which are so low that licensed puppy dealers can still legally keep hundreds of dogs in small, stacked cages for their entire lives, with little or no exercise, enrichment or human attention, as long as the dogs are provided with basic provisions such as food, water and rudimentary shelter. Because the standards are so minimal, it is even more shocking to see how many breeders fail to comply with even the most basic rules.

Due to the USDA's removal of public information on animal mistreatment from public view, it is more important than ever for the public to understand that they should never purchase a puppy from a pet store, website, or from any breeder who won't allow a buyer to browse their facility in person and see how the animals are kept.

This report includes puppy mills from 20 states, but because most of the dealers sell online or to pet stores, their puppies could be available to unwary consumers all across the country and beyond.

For more information on the methodology used in preparing this report, please see the Methodology section on the last page.

FARMLAND PETS & FEED, Silverdale, WA buys their puppies for resale from this mill:

- **Sharon Munk, BJ's & Guys, LLC, Menlo, Kansas:**

FACILITY WITH OVER 1,100 DOGS FOUND WITH DANGEROUS HOUSING, POOR TEMPERATURE CONTROL, THREE DOGS IN NEED OF VETERINARY CARE; RECEIVED OFFICIAL WARNING FROM USDA.

Multiple violations were found by USDA inspectors at **BJ's & Guys, LLC** in 2016, including a shih tzu with a swollen, red eye that had a copious, thick discharge; a pomeranian with scabs and hair loss; and a pug with an eye disorder. In addition, puppies were found with their feet dangling through 1 inch gaps in the wire flooring, a condition that could lead to serious injury or leg entrapment; some of the adult dogs were found sticking their heads through unsafe gaps in their cages; and some of the housing had flaking paint and rust that in some areas was so advanced that it was affecting structural safety (a repeat violation), according to USDA reports.

In addition, an inspection found two of the buildings with excessively hot conditions in July 2016, with one building reaching a high of 91.9 degrees and another reaching a high of 87.6 degrees Fahrenheit. The USDA inspector noted that these conditions could lead to heat stress in the dogs.

In June 2016, BJ's & Guys received an official warning from the USDA for a lack of adequate veterinary care, related to a direct violation that occurred in January 2016.

BJ's & Guys is thought to be the largest breeder/ broker in Kansas, with 755 adult dogs and 425 puppies found at a federal inspection in July 2016, a total of 1,180 animals. All the violations noted above were found in July 2016, with the exception of the pug with the eye condition, which was noted during a focused (follow-up) inspection in January 2016. Inspectors also found violations in 2015 and 2014. USDA # 48-B-0081.

note: excerpted from page 16 of the original report

Methodology

It is not possible to list all of the problematic puppy mills in the country in a single report. Due to the patchwork of laws across the U.S. and spotty enforcement, many puppy mills are not licensed or regulated, and very little information on them is available to the public. We selected the facilities listed in this report to demonstrate common problems and conditions at puppy mills and puppy mill transporters/brokers across the United States. The sellers listed in this year's report were selected based upon a number of factors, which included, but were not limited to:

- The availability of state kennel inspection reports showing violations, or related documents received via public records requests.
- The availability of federal (USDA) kennel inspection reports showing violations, or related documents received via public records requests. This includes USDA records of inspections and enforcement action that were publically available prior to Feb. 3, 2017, when the agency removed the reports.
- USDA Official Warnings for Violation of Federal Regulations or other enforcement actions or fines (this information was updated on the USDA's website through August 2016, and was publically available until Feb. 3, 2017; some of it has since been removed by the agency);
- The quantity of violations found on state or federal inspection reports and/or the severity of violations, especially those affecting animal safety and health, and how recently the violations occurred;
- Whether the dealer was listed in one of the HSUS's prior reports and has continued to accumulate violations since then;
- The availability of consumer complaints, investigation reports, photographs or news articles; and
- Indications that the facility appeared to be in business at the time of publication.

Due to the fact that many public records are no longer available on the USDA's website, it is possible that some violators listed in this report have had compliant inspections, additional violations, or license changes that were not available to HSUS researchers when this report was prepared.

Some puppy mills were not listed because they are under active investigation.

If a breeding facility is not listed in this report, it may be due to a lack of available records and/or a lack of information or space, not necessarily a lack of significant problems.

Some brokers (re-sellers) were included because many brokers are also breeders and/or support the industry by buying from puppy mills.

Throughout the report, the notation "**Repeat Offender**" means that the facility or operator has appeared in one or more prior HSUS puppy mills reports, including *Missouri's Dirty Dozen* (2010); *Update Report: Missouri's Dirty Dozen* (2011), *The Horrible Hundred* (2013 or 2015 or 2016) and/or *101 Puppy Mills* (2014).

DEFINITION OF A PUPPY MILL

A [puppy mill](#) is a dog breeding operation, offering dogs for monetary compensation, in which the physical, psychological and/or behavioral needs of all or some of the dogs are not being consistently fulfilled due to inadequate housing, shelter, staffing, nutrition, socialization, sanitation, exercise, veterinary care and/or inappropriate breeding.

BUYER BEWARE

Individuals who have purchased a sick puppy whom they believe may have come from a puppy mill may file a report with the USDA using their online form at aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/aw_complaint_form.shtml and to The HSUS at humanesociety.org/puppycomplaint. Buyers of sick puppies may also consider filing a complaint with the breeder's state department of agriculture and/or their state Attorney General or consumer protection division.

Potential puppy buyers who witness suspected animal cruelty at a dog breeding operation should report it to the breeder's local animal control agency or local humane organization. If no such agency exists, report details to the local police or sheriff's department. For additional help, call the HSUS' Puppy Mill Tipline at 1(877) MILL-TIP.

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Inspection Report

B J'S & Guys L L C
Hc 1 Box 38
Menlo, KS 67753

Customer ID: 4111

Certificate: 48-B-0081

Site: 001

B J's & Guys L L C

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jan-27-2016

2.40 (b) (2)

DIRECT NCI

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

An adult male Chinese pug with tag number 14 has problems with his right eye. The surface of the eye (cornea) is uneven in appearance with areas that are thick and white and an area that is dark in color. The "white" of the right eye is more red than the other eye and there are prominent blood vessels visible there and on the cornea. Eye problems can be a result of trauma, infection, and other medical problems and can be painful. The licensee must have this dog examined by a licensed veterinarian by close of business on 28 January 2016 in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and that an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. The licensee must document the outcome of this consultation and make it available to the inspector upon request.

3.1 (c) (1) (i)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are metal panels located along the lower edges of the outdoor portions of several enclosures of the "Terrier Turf" building and the "Tiny Tike" building that have flaking paint and are starting to rust. Surfaces that have flaking paint and are rusted cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized. All surfaces must be maintained to allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized. Correct by 27 April 2016.

3.4 (b) (4)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

There are three Saint Bernard dogs housed in an outdoor housing facility. There is some bedding in the shelter structure but it is dirty and mostly pushed to the side of the shelter so that not all three dogs can make use of it. While the temperature at the time of inspection was 54.7 degrees F making bedding unnecessary at that moment, a search on the NOAA website (weather.gov) for the licensee's zip code shows the low temperature the previous night was 21 degrees F. Lack of bedding in cold weather can result in dogs that cannot maintain a safe body temperature. The licensee must provide clean, dry bedding material when the ambient temperature is below 50 degrees F and additional bedding when the temperature is below 35 degrees F. This was corrected during the inspection.

Prepared By:

KENDALL LUNDY, A.C.I.

KENDALL D LUNDY, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Jan-27-2016

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 4015

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:

Jan-28-2016

Title:



Inspection Report

3.11 (a)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

There is an excessive accumulation of feces in at least 10 of the outdoor elevated portions of the "Village Inn" building. According to the representative these enclosures were last cleaned 6 days ago. Accumulations of feces can increase disease transmission and can soil the dogs in these enclosures. Excreta must be removed from primary enclosures on a daily basis. This was corrected at the time of the inspection.

This routine inspection was conducted on 27 January 2016 with facility representatives, Dr. Margaret Shaver, VMO and Kendall Lundy, ACI.

The exit interview was conducted on 28 January 2016 with facility representatives, Dr. Margaret Shaver, VMO and Kendall Lundy, ACI.

Prepared By:

KENDALL LUNDY, A.C.I.

KENDALL D LUNDY, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4015

Date:
Jan-27-2016

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Title: Date:
Jan-28-2016

Page 2 of 2

Inspection Report Explanation: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/downloads/IR_Explanation.pdf

Animal Inventory for Inspection Date: Jan 27, 2016

Inspection Animal Count	Animal Common Name	Animal Group Name
695	DOG ADULT	DOGS
385	DOG PUPPY	DOGS



Click this icon to export this data into an excel spreadsheet format



Inspection Report

B J'S & Guys L L C
Hc 1 Box 38
Menlo, KS 67753

Customer ID: 4111
Certificate: 48-B-0081
Site: 001
B J's & Guys L L C

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Mar-04-2015

3.1 (c) (2)
HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

In the outdoor portion of an enclosure in one of the sheltered buildings, there was a broken section of paneling approximately six inches by nine inches that exposed the wood underneath. Exposed wood is not impervious to moisture and cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized. The licensee must ensure that all surfaces be maintained on a regular basis, and any surfaces within the facility that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized must be replaced when worn or soiled. Corrected at the time of inspection.

3.6 (a) (2) (ii)
PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.


There are at least 6 electric power cords for the heating pads in one whelping building where the cord protectors are no longer protecting the cords. Some of the live electric cords have chew marks on them from the dogs. Live electric power cords could cause injury to the dogs if they are chewed by the dogs. All power cords must be installed in a manner that protects the dogs from coming into direct contact with the cords. This was corrected at the time of the inspection.

This routine inspection was conducted on 4 March 2015 with facility representatives and Lynn Clarke, ACI. The exit interview was conducted on 5 March 2015 with facility representatives and Lynn Clarke, ACI.

Prepared By:	KENDALL LUNDY, A.C.I.		
	KENDALL D LUNDY, A.C.I.	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date:
Title:	ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 4015	Mar-05-2015
Received By:	(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)		
Title:			Date:
			Mar-05-2015

Inspection Report Explanation: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/downloads/IR_Explanation.pdf

Animal Inventory for Inspection Date: Mar 4, 2015		
Inspection Animal Count	Animal Common Name	Animal Group Name
775	DOG ADULT	DOGS
372	DOG PUPPY	DOGS

 Click this icon to export this data into an excel spreadsheet format

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Inspection Report

B J'S & Guys L L C
Hc 1 Box 38
Menlo, KS 67753

Customer ID: 4111

Certificate: 48-B-0081

Site: 001

B J's & Guys L L C

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Mar-19-2014

3.1 (a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

One enclosure housing two dogs has a large hole dug under the dog shelter. Holes dug under structures may undermine the stability of the structures and may result in the hole collapsing. Facilities must be kept in good repair to protect the animals from potential injury. This hole was filled during the inspection.

3.1 (c) (1) (i)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are metal panels located along the lower edge of three enclosures (#21 of the "Free Willy" building and #16 and #10 of the "Toy Land" building) that have flaking paint and are starting to rust. Surfaces with flaking paint and rust cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized. All surfaces must be maintained to allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized. Correct by 9 April 2014.

3.4 (b)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Four dogs housed in two enclosures are not provided with adequate areas of shade. Lack of protection from the direct rays of the sun may cause discomfort to the dogs. All dogs in outdoor housing facilities must be provided with areas of shade large enough for all the dogs to have access at the same time. Shade material was provided during the inspection.

3.11 (a)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

There is an excessive accumulation of feces in three enclosures. The licensee stated these enclosures were cleaned 6 days ago. Excessive accumulation of feces may lead to an increase in diseases, odors, and pests. All primary enclosures must be cleaned on a daily basis. These enclosures were cleaned during the inspection.

Prepared By:

KENDALL LUNDY, A.C.I.

KENDALL D LUNDY, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 4015

Mar-19-2014

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Mar-20-2014



Inspection Report

This routine inspection was conducted on 3/19/2014 with the licensee.
The exit interview was conducted on 3/20/2014 with the licensee.

Prepared By:

KENDALL LUNDY, A.C.I.

Title:

KENDALL D LUNDY, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4015

Date:

Mar-19-2014

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:

Mar-20-2014



Inspection Report

B J'S & GUYS LLC

Customer ID: 4111

Certificate: 48-B-0081

Site: 001

B J'S & GUYS LLC

HC 1 BOX 38

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

MENLO, KS 67753

Date: Jun-23-2010

3.6 (a) (1)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 3.6 Primary enclosures. Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must meet the following minimum requirements:
(a) General requirements. (1) Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair.

There are three enclosures housing approximately 9 dogs that have metal expanded floors and expanded metal divider panels that are corroded to the point that the enclosures are no longer structurally sound. These three enclosures were either repaired during the time of inspection and made structurally sound or in the case of one enclosure, the dogs were moved to an appropriate enclosure.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with owner.

Prepared By:

KENDALL D LUNDY, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 4015

Jun-23-2010

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Title:

Date:

Jun-23-2010

HC 1 BOX 38

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jul-29-2009

MENLO, KS 67753

3.1 (C) (1) (B)**HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

Sec. 3.1(c)(1)(i) Housing facilities, general. Surfaces—(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities—including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility—must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs or cats must: Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface.

* There are 6 pens that have rusted expanded metal where the expanded metal pen divider panels and the expanded metal flooring meet together. These areas have rusted to the point that the divider panels are starting to break apart causing rough edges and broken metal. These need to be reconstructed or repaired in a manner that is structurally sound and protects the animals from potential injury. This involves 11 dogs and the pens are as follows:

Tiny Tyke kennel west pens 4, 5, 6, 16, & 23.

Tiny Tyke kennel east pen 9.

To be corrected by: 08-05-2009.

3.6 (C) (1) (B)**PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.**

Sec. 3.6(c)(1)(ii) Primary enclosures. The interior height of a primary enclosure must be at least 6 inches higher than the head of the tallest dog in the enclosure when it is in a normal standing position: Provided That, prior to February 15, 1994, each dog must be able to stand in a comfortable normal position.

* There are at least 14 pens in the Cradle and Elite buildings that do not allow the dogs in these pens the required 6 inches of overhead height when in the normal standing position. The dogs in these pens need to be moved to a pen that provides the required 6 inches of over head height or these cages need to be reconstructed in a manner that is tall enough to accommodate these larger dogs. This involves 14 dogs and the pens are as follows:

Prepared By:

FARON A GREENOUGH, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector: 1854

Jul 29, 2009

May 2017

Local Pet Store Tied to Horrible Hundred List of Puppy Mills in the United States

SILVERDALE, Washington. A new report by the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) called "The Horrible Hundred 2017: Uncovering US Puppy Mills" reveals the Kansas puppy mill which supplies puppies sold at Farmland Pets & Feed in Silverdale, WA is one of the worst puppy mills in the country. The report is published annually as an effort to inform the public about the inhumane conditions that consumers inadvertently support when they purchase puppies from retail pet stores. Farmland Pets & Feed is the only store in Kitsap County that sells puppies supplied through puppy mills.

The HSUS states in their report that the breeder, Sharon Munk of BJ's & Guys, LLC, Menlo, Kansas, operates a facility with over 1,100 dogs in appalling conditions and has received an official warning from the USDA for a lack of adequate veterinary care. Multiple violations were found by USDA inspectors at BJ's & Guys, LLC in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

According to USDA reports over the past three years, dogs were found with copious thick discharges of the eye, eye disorders, scabs and hair loss. Enclosures were found with an excessive accumulation of feces and had not been cleaned in six days. Puppies were found with their feet dangling through 1-inch gaps in the wire flooring, some of the adult dogs were found sticking their heads through unsafe gaps in their cages, and some of the housing had flaking paint and rust that was so advanced in areas that it was affecting structural safety (a repeat violation). In addition, inspections found two buildings had excessively high heat conditions in July 2016, with one building reaching a high of 91.9 degrees Fahrenheit. In other reports from January 2016 and March 2014, it was noted that outdoor enclosures did not have sufficient shade from direct sunlight or sufficient dry bedding for the dogs to stay warm. The temperature during the night prior to the January 2016 inspection had reached a low of 21 F (additional bedding is required when the temperature falls below 35 F). And, in 2015, puppies were found to have chewed on live electric power cords, which could have led to electrocution.

Despite repeated notices from local animal advocates that their supplier is a puppy mill and requests to adopt a humane business model of providing homeless animals for adoption, Farmland has so far not been willing to consider these requests and continues to promote inhumane practices by selling puppies from this puppy mill.

The full report can be found on the HSUS website: www.humanesociety.org

Retail pet store sales bans are a welcome trend that is putting the squeeze on commercial breeding operations. Here is a list of the jurisdictions in the United States and Canada which have passed such legislation.

<https://bestfriends.org/resources/jurisdictions-retail-pet-sale-bans>

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5651

61st Legislature
2009 Regular Session

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009
YEAS 43 NAYS 4

President of the Senate

Passed by the House April 8, 2009
YEAS 74 NAYS 23

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Approved

Governor of the State of Washington

CERTIFICATE

I, Thomas Hoemann, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5651** as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.

Secretary

FILED

**Secretary of State
State of Washington**

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5651

AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

Passed Legislature - 2009 Regular Session

State of Washington

61st Legislature

2009 Regular Session

By Senate Labor, Commerce & Consumer Protection (originally sponsored by Senators Kohl-Welles, Delvin, Kline, and Tom)

READ FIRST TIME 02/23/09.

1 AN ACT Relating to providing humanitarian requirements for certain
2 dog breeding practices; adding a new section to chapter 16.52 RCW;
3 creating a new section; prescribing penalties; and providing an
4 effective date.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

6 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that:

7 (1) Dogs are neither a commercial crop nor commodity and should not
8 be indiscriminately or irresponsibly mass produced;

9 (2) Large-scale dog breeding increases the likelihood that the dogs
10 will be denied their most basic needs including but not limited to:
11 Sanitary living conditions, proper and timely medical care, the ability
12 to move freely at least once per day, and adequate shelter from the
13 elements;

14 (3) Without proper oversight, large-scale breeding facilities can
15 easily fall below even the most basic standards of humane housing and
16 husbandry;

17 (4) Current Washington state laws are inadequate regarding the care
18 and husbandry of dogs in large-scale breeding facilities;

1 (5) No Washington state agency currently regulates large-scale
2 breeding facilities;

3 (6) The United States department of agriculture does not regulate
4 large-scale breeding facilities that sell dogs directly to the public
5 and thus, such direct-sales breeders are currently exempt from even the
6 minimum care and housing standards outlined in the federal animal
7 welfare act;

8 (7) Documented conditions at large-scale breeding facilities
9 include unsanitary conditions, potential for soil and groundwater
10 contamination, the spread of zoonotic parasites and infectious
11 diseases, and the sale of sick and dying animals to the public; and

12 (8) An unfair fiscal burden is placed on city, county, and state
13 taxpayers as well as government agencies and nongovernmental
14 organizations, which are required to care for discarded or abused and
15 neglected dogs from large-scale breeding facilities.

16 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 16.52 RCW
17 to read as follows:

18 (1) A person may not own, possess, control, or otherwise have
19 charge or custody of more than fifty dogs with intact sexual organs
20 over the age of six months at any time.

21 (2) Any person who owns, possesses, controls, or otherwise has
22 charge or custody of more than ten dogs with intact sexual organs over
23 the age of six months and keeps the dogs in an enclosure for the
24 majority of the day must at a minimum:

25 (a) Provide space to allow each dog to turn about freely, to stand,
26 sit, and lie down. The dog must be able to lie down while fully
27 extended without the dog's head, tail, legs, face, or feet touching any
28 side of an enclosure and without touching any other dog in the
29 enclosure when all dogs are lying down simultaneously. The interior
30 height of the enclosure must be at least six inches higher than the
31 head of the tallest dog in the enclosure when it is in a normal
32 standing position. Each enclosure must be at least three times the
33 length and width of the longest dog in the enclosure, from tip of nose
34 to base of tail and shoulder blade to shoulder blade.

35 (b) Provide each dog that is over the age of four months with a
36 minimum of one exercise period during each day for a total of not less
37 than one hour of exercise during such day. Such exercise must include

1 either leash walking or giving the dog access to an enclosure at least
2 four times the size of the minimum allowable enclosure specified in (a)
3 of this subsection allowing the dog free mobility for the entire
4 exercise period, but may not include use of a cat mill, jenny mill,
5 slat mill, or similar device, unless prescribed by a doctor of
6 veterinary medicine. The exercise requirements in this subsection do
7 not apply to a dog certified by a doctor of veterinary medicine as
8 being medically precluded from exercise.

9 (c) Maintain adequate housing facilities and primary enclosures
10 that meet the following requirements at a minimum:

11 (i) Housing facilities and primary enclosures must be kept in a
12 sanitary condition. Housing facilities where dogs are kept must be
13 sufficiently ventilated at all times to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia
14 levels, and to prevent moisture condensation. Housing facilities must
15 have a means of fire suppression, such as functioning fire
16 extinguishers, on the premises and must have sufficient lighting to
17 allow for observation of the dogs at any time of day or night;

18 (ii) Housing facilities must enable all dogs to remain dry and
19 clean;

20 (iii) Housing facilities must provide shelter and protection from
21 extreme temperatures and weather conditions that may be uncomfortable
22 or hazardous to the dogs;

23 (iv) Housing facilities must provide sufficient shade to shelter
24 all the dogs housed in the primary enclosure at one time;

25 (v) A primary enclosure must have floors that are constructed in a
26 manner that protects the dogs' feet and legs from injury;

27 (vi) Primary enclosures must be placed no higher than forty-two
28 inches above the floor and may not be placed over or stacked on top of
29 another cage or primary enclosure;

30 (vii) Feces, hair, dirt, debris, and food waste must be removed
31 from primary enclosures at least daily or more often if necessary to
32 prevent accumulation and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and
33 odors; and

34 (viii) All dogs in the same enclosure at the same time must be
35 compatible, as determined by observation. Animals with a vicious or
36 aggressive disposition must never be placed in an enclosure with
37 another animal, except for breeding purposes. Breeding females in heat
38 may not be in the same enclosure at the same time with sexually mature

1 males, except for breeding purposes. Breeding females and their
2 litters may not be in the same enclosure at the same time with other
3 adult dogs. Puppies under twelve weeks may not be in the same
4 enclosure at the same time with other adult dogs, other than the dam or
5 foster dam unless under immediate supervision.

6 (d) Provide dogs with easy and convenient access to adequate
7 amounts of clean food and water. Food and water receptacles must be
8 regularly cleaned and sanitized. All enclosures must contain potable
9 water that is not frozen, is substantially free from debris, and is
10 readily accessible to all dogs in the enclosure at all times.

11 (e) Provide veterinary care without delay when necessary. A dog
12 may not be bred if a veterinarian determines that the animal is unfit
13 for breeding purposes. Only dogs between the ages of twelve months and
14 eight years of age may be used for breeding. Animals requiring
15 euthanasia must be euthanized only by a licensed veterinarian.

16 (3) A person who violates subsection (1) or (2) of this section is
17 guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

18 (4) This section does not apply to the following:

19 (a) A publicly operated animal control facility or animal shelter;

20 (b) A private, charitable not-for-profit humane society or animal
21 adoption organization;

22 (c) A veterinary facility;

23 (d) A retail pet store;

24 (e) A research institution;

25 (f) A boarding facility; or

26 (g) A grooming facility.

27 (5) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to a commercial
28 dog breeder licensed, before the effective date of this act, by the
29 United States department of agriculture pursuant to the federal animal
30 welfare act (Title 7 U.S.C. Sec. 2131 et seq.).

31 (6) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions
32 apply, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

33 (a) "Dog" means any member of *Canis lupus familiaris*; and

34 (b) "Retail pet store" means a commercial establishment that
35 engages in a for-profit business of selling at retail cats, dogs, or
36 other animals to be kept as household pets and is regulated by the

1 United States department of agriculture.

2 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** This act takes effect January 1, 2010.

--- END ---

Dog by Dog documentary:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ENmRxN3j_tU

DOG BY DOG is a documentary that aims to wake up the American public to the horrible realities of puppy mills by following the money trail across the United States and confronting those that have maintained this corrupt and irresponsible system. While many documentaries have admirably exposed the public to the sickening underworld of puppy mills, what has been missing from the public discussion is a close examination of the umbrella of monetary support from massive corporations to politicians and supposedly "dog-friendly" organizations. By following the corporate money trail from state capitals to Washington DC, DOG BY DOG will shine light into the dark corners of politics which has maintained a status quo that has allowed the most irresponsible commercial dog breeders to thrive. Many people try to save these animals one by one, or dog by dog. This documentary aims to point out the problems of the current system in order to move toward a kinder and gentler one.



Canine Review

Behavioral and psychological outcomes for dogs sold as puppies through pet stores and/or born in commercial breeding establishments: Current knowledge and putative causes



Franklin D. McMillan*

Best Friends Animal Society, Kanab, Utah, USA

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ABSTRACT

A review of 7 published studies and 1 anecdotal report involving dogs born in high-volume commercial breeding establishments and sold to the consumer directly via the Internet or indirectly through retail pet stores revealed an increased incidence of behavioral and emotional problems that cause distress in adulthood compared with dogs from other sources, especially noncommercial breeders. The most consistent finding among studies is an increase in aggression, which is most commonly directed toward the dog's owners and family members but also to unfamiliar people, and other dogs. Increased fear was also identified in response to unfamiliar people, children, other dogs, nonsocial stimuli, and when taken on walks. Undesirable behaviors related to separation and/or attention seeking and a heightened sensitivity to touch have been reported. Because of how dogs sold through pet stores and/or born in commercial breeding establishments are bred, housed, weaned, transported, handled, homed, and raised, potential contributing factors for these reported outcomes are numerous. Some key factors include genetics, early-life stimulus deprivation (inadequate stimulus exposure, inappropriate or lack of social exposure), stress (prenatal maternal stress and post-natal early-life adversity), early weaning and maternal separation, transport and pet-store-related factors, and owner-related factors such as inadequate knowledge and experience with dogs as well as different levels of commitment to the pet dog. All published studies suggest a role for major stressors during puppy development from the prenatal stage through adolescence in the development of many behavioral problems. Accordingly, for any dog breeding operation, a standard of care that adequately redresses the welfare of the mother and pups and the risk of later behavior problems attendant with early stress and distress need to be formulated and followed in a manner supported by the emerging data.

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Introduction

Events occurring in the early developmental stages of mammalian life beginning *in utero* can have profound and lifelong effects on an individual's psychological and behavioral characteristics (Sanchez et al., 2001; Lupien et al., 2009). Recent theory has suggested that changes induced *in utero* may have adaptive value

by preparing the newborn for the environmental challenges faced by the mother (Braastad, 1998). However, most experimental studies on nonhuman animals and clinical studies of humans suggest that *in utero* stress results in dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, dysfunction, and poor coping abilities. In companion animals, adverse changes that include increased fearfulness and emotionality, impaired adaptation to conditions of conflict or aversion, and cognitive alterations including learning deficits, and diminished attention span (Braastad, 1998; Huizink et al., 2004; Beydoun & Saftlas, 2008) would impair suitability of the animal to the new home environment. Behaviors in adult dogs that are undesirable, abnormal, unhealthy, or simply atypical for that particular age, sex, or breed have

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many causes (e.g., Scott & Fuller, 1965, pp. 110–112, 118; Fox & Stelzner, 1966; Slabbert & Rasa, 1993; Jagoe, 1994; Braastad et al., 1998; Serpell & Duffy, 2016).

Studies published during the past 23 years have suggested that dogs sold through pet stores and/or born in high-volume, commercial breeding establishments (CBEs) show an increased number of problem behaviors as adults. Most puppies sold by pet stores in the United States are purchased from brokers, who acquire their puppies from CBEs located throughout the United States (Hunte Corporation, 2016). A similar situation has been reported in Europe, where breeding operations in Hungary and Slovakia supply puppies for the continent (FOUR PAWS International, 2016). It should be noted that there are no scientifically validated, internationally recognized standards for such organizations. Conditions in the CBEs are reported to vary widely, ranging from relatively clean to squalid, noxious, and gravely detrimental to animal health and welfare (USDA, 2004; USDA, Office of Inspector General, 2010; Ferrari & Antonioli, 2016; USDA, 2016). CBEs are characterized by large numbers of dogs, maximal efficiency of space by housing dogs in or near the minimum space permitted by law, breeding dogs spending their entire reproductive lives in their cages or runs, group and solitary housing, dogs rarely if ever permitted out of their primary enclosures for exercise or play, no toys or enrichment, minimal-to-no positive human interaction/companionship, and inadequate health care. Commonly reported conditions present in many but not all CBEs include cage flooring made of wire mesh, accumulation of feces, ammonia odor, no windows and poor ventilation, inadequate protection from inclement weather and temperature extremes, insufficient or contaminated water and spoiled food, serious untreated medical conditions (e.g., advanced dental disease), extensive matting of hair, commonness and apparent stereotypical behaviors, evidence of starvation, and presence of deceased adult dogs and puppies (USDA, 2004; USDA, Office of Inspector General, 2010; Ferrari & Antonioli, 2016; USDA, 2016).

De Meester et al. (2005) evaluated the conditions and practices in Belgian breeding kennels to determine whether they met the recommendations advocated in the scientific literature for separation of puppies from their mother and littermates (Slabbert & Rosa, 1993; Pierantoni et al., 2011; Overall, 2013, pp. 127–128) and exposure to various social and nonsocial stimuli (Melzack & Thompson, 1956; Melzack & Scott, 1957; Freedman et al., 1961; Scott & Fuller, 1965, pp. 101–108; Fuller & Clark, 1966; Fuller, 1967; Gazzano et al., 2008a). The investigators found both major and minor deviations from the recommended standards in the 48 kennels included in the study. Weaning frequently occurred when the puppies were too young, many puppies never left their kennel confinement and had little or no contact with unfamiliar humans, and puppies were often provided little visual, olfactory, and acoustic stimulation/enrichment or toys.

The aim of this review was to summarize the published data on the behaviors of dogs obtained from pet stores and/or born in CBEs, compared with dogs obtained from other sources, and to examine putative causes for common behavioral problems that have been identified as occurring disproportionately in pet store dogs.

Results from studies

A total of 7 studies surveying populations of dogs in the United Kingdom (Jagoe, 1994; Casey et al., 2014; Gray et al., 2016), Australia (Bennett and Rohlf, 2007), Italy (Pierantoni et al., 2011; Pirrone et al., 2016), and the United States/internationally (McMillan et al., 2013) were identified. Key features of the studies are summarized in Table 1.

In a retrospective survey of 737 mature dogs, Jagoe (1994) investigated the relationship between early-life experience and

owner-reported behavior problems in adulthood. The dogs' owners completed a questionnaire that inquired about (1) the frequency with which the dog displayed any of 40 possible behavior problems; (2) the dog's early experiences and environment from birth to 16 weeks of age (e.g., details of any early health problems, time left alone as a puppy during the day, the puppy's age when acquired, source, its age at first vaccination, and the age when it was first taken out into public areas on a regular basis); and (3) the owners themselves and their household. There were 451 dogs with reported behavior problems and 286 dogs without reported behavior problems.

Twenty dogs (2.7%) were acquired from pet stores. When sources were compared, dogs obtained from pet shops were over-represented in the group of dogs with certain behavior problems, compared with those obtained from breeders, friends or relatives, or bred at home (Table 1). "Dominance-type" aggression (aggression directed toward people, especially the dog's owner and owner's family members) was more common among dogs acquired from pet stores (11/20; 55%), compared with animal shelters (34/129; 26.4%), found (15/43; 34.9%), breeders (119/394; 30.2%), friends or relatives (21/99; 21.2%), or bred at home (10/49; 20.4%, $P = 0.02$). Pet store-acquired dogs also more often demonstrated social fears (fear of strangers, children, and unfamiliar dogs) compared with dogs from other sources (Table 1).

Bennett and Rohlf (2007) studied the frequency of potential problem behaviors reported by owners in a convenience sample of 413 companion dogs, 47 of which were obtained from pet stores. Scores calculated using a principal component analysis from the questionnaires yielded 5 behavioral subscales: "disobedient," "unfriendly/aggressive," "nervous," "anxious/destructive," and "excitable." Mean scores on the unfriendly/aggressive subscale were significantly higher for dogs obtained from pet stores (8.70) and animal shelters (7.83) compared with dogs obtained from breeders (5.61, $P \leq 0.01$). Dogs obtained from pet stores had significantly higher mean scores on the "nervous" behavioral subscale than dogs who were home-bred (7.50 vs. 4.80, $P \leq 0.05$). All sources of dogs had higher mean scores on the excitability subscale than home-bred dogs ($P \leq 0.05$), and mean scores were not significantly different across sources for disobedience, anxious/destructive, or excessive barking subscales (Table 1).

Pierantoni et al. (2011) compared owner-reported behaviors of 70 adult dogs separated from their mother and littermates at 30–40 days of age and the behaviors of 70 adult dogs separated at 2 months of age. Overall, 71 dogs came from pet stores. Although the source of the dog was not directly associated with or a predictor for reports of specific problem behaviors, the frequency of certain behaviors (fearfulness on walks, aversion to strangers, destructiveness, excessive barking, attention-seeking behaviors, toy possessiveness, and play biting) among dogs separated from their mother and littermates at the earlier age was higher if they came from pet shops rather than from other sources (Table 1). For example, 80% of dogs separated early from litters and obtained from pet stores exhibited destructiveness more frequently compared to 20% of dogs not separated early.

McMillan et al. (2013) compared the owner-reported behavioral characteristics in dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores and dogs obtained as puppies from noncommercial breeders. Using the Canine Behavioral Assessment and Research Questionnaire (C-BARQ; Hsu & Serpell, 2003), 413 adult dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores were compared to 5,657 dogs obtained as puppies from noncommercial breeders. Results of multiple regression analyses revealed that dogs acquired from pet stores were in general more excitable ($P < 0.001$), energetic ($P = 0.043$), more attached/attention seeking ($P < 0.001$), and less trainable ($P < 0.001$) than dogs from breeders. Sexually intact pet store dogs were 3 times as

Table 1

Published reports involving dogs sold through pet stores and/or born in commercial breeding

Reference	Type of study and population	Sample size and source of dogs	Primary goal of the study	Outcomes	Findings relevant to pet stores and/or CBEs
Jagoe 1994	Retrospective survey of owner-reported behavior of dogs visiting behavior consultants in England and Wales; a random sample of dog owners in the area of Cambridge, United Kingdom; owners visiting any of 11 veterinary practices; and owners of dogs referred for medical reasons to the Cambridge University Veterinary Hospital	Total n = 737; BR, n = 394; F/R, n = 99; AS, n = 129; PS, n = 20; F/U, n = 43; HB, n = 49	Investigate variables associated with behavior problems	Data indicate the proportion of dogs from each source reported as having the behavior indicated and <i>P</i> -values for Pearson chi-square: "Dominance-type" aggression: BR, 119/394 (30.2%); F/R, 21/99 (21.2%); AS, 34/129 (26.4%); PS, 11/20 (55%); F/U, 15/43 (34.9%); HB, 10/49 (20.4%); <i>P</i> = 0.02	Owner-directed aggression and social fears (fear of strangers, children, and unfamiliar dogs) were significantly more prevalent than expected among dogs acquired from pet stores than dogs from other sources.
Bennett and Rohlf 2007	Cross-sectional survey of a convenience sample of dog owners recruited from pet stores and veterinary clinics in Australia	Total n = 413; BR, 50.1%; AS, 14.3%; PS, 11.4%; F/R, 10.7%; ST, 9.2%; HB, 2.4%	Ascertain the frequency of canine behavior problems and any association with demographic variables and other characteristics of dog–owner interaction	Data are scores on behavioral subscales, with higher scores indicating a greater perceived incidence of the behavior Unfriendly/aggressive (PS, 8.70, <i>P</i> < 0.01; BR, 5.61; AS, 7.83 <i>P</i> < 0.01); F/R, 7.75; HB, 8.20; ST, 5.84) (reference category is BR for <i>P</i> -values) Nervous (PS, 7.50, <i>P</i> < 0.05; BR, 5.49; AS, 6.18; F/R, 5.02; HB, 4.80; ST, 5.58) (reference category is SB for <i>P</i> -values) Excitable (PS, 3.81, <i>P</i> < 0.05; BR, 3.28, <i>P</i> < 0.05; AS, 3.58, <i>P</i> < 0.05; F/R, 3.64, <i>P</i> < 0.05; HB, 2.00; ST, 2.47, <i>P</i> < 0.05) (reference category is SB for <i>P</i> -values) Disobedience (NS across sources) Anxious/destructive (NS across sources) Barks excessively (NS across sources)	Dogs purchased from pet stores or shelters were considered by their owners to be more unfriendly or aggressive than were dogs purchased from breeders and significantly more nervous than dogs bred by the present owner.
Pierantoni et al. 2011	Retrospective telephone survey of dog owners in Italy recruited from veterinary practices	PS, n = 71 F/R, n = 47 BR, n = 22	Compare frequency of behaviors in dogs with early (30–40 days) versus late (60 days) separation from litter with source as a secondary outcome	Data indicate the proportion of responders from early separation (ES) versus nonearly separation (NES) groups indicating presence of the behavior only for dogs acquired from PS Destructiveness: 80% versus 20%, <i>P</i> = 0.017 Excessive barking: 78% versus 22%, <i>P</i> = 0.007 Toy possessiveness: 100% versus 0%, <i>P</i> = 0.000 Fearfulness on walks: 91% versus 9%, <i>P</i> = 0.001 Attention seeking: 71% versus 29%, <i>P</i> = 0.002 Aversion to strangers: 80% versus 20%, <i>P</i> = 0.005 Play biting: 87% versus 13%, <i>P</i> = 0.032 NS: Reactivity to noises, food possessiveness, stranger aggression, owner aggression, tail chasing, paw licking, shadow staring, pica, house soiling	Overall, the source of the dog was not significantly associated with the behavioral categories examined. Among dogs obtained from pet stores, those who had been separated from the litter earlier were more likely to exhibit fearfulness on walks, aversion to strangers, destructiveness, excessive barking, attention-seeking behaviors, toy possessiveness, and play biting.

McMillan et al. 2013	Cross-sectional Internet survey of a convenience sample of dog owners initially in the Philadelphia area and later without geographic restrictions using the C-BARQ	PS, n = 413; BR, n = 5,657	Compare the frequency of behaviors for dogs obtained from PS versus BR	<p>Data are OR [95% CI] for dogs from PS versus BR</p> <p>Owner-directed aggression (intact dogs): 3.13 [1.87; 5.23], $P < 0.001$</p> <p>Owner-directed aggression (neutered dogs): 1.54 [1.16; 2.06], $P = 0.003$</p> <p>Dog-directed aggression: 1.96 [1.44; 2.67], $P < 0.001$</p> <p>Stranger-directed aggression: 1.59 [1.18; 2.16], $P = 0.003$</p> <p>Dog rivalry: 1.35 [1.05; 1.74], $P = 0.021$</p> <p>Dog-directed fear: 1.33 [1.03; 1.71], $P = 0.030$</p> <p>Nonsocial fear: 1.44 [1.01; 2.07], $P = 0.047$</p> <p>Separation-related behavior: 1.58 [1.19; 2.11], $P = 0.002$</p> <p>Touch sensitivity: 1.58 [1.18; 2.11], $P = 0.002$</p> <p>Escape behavior: 4.14 [1.75; 9.83]; $P = 0.001$</p>	Pet store—obtained dogs were reported to exhibit significantly greater aggression toward owner and family members, unfamiliar people, and other dogs; greater fear of other dogs and nonsocial stimuli; greater separation-related problems and attention-seeking behavior, touch sensitivity, house soiling, escaping from the home, sexual mounting of people and objects, excitability, and lack of trainability.
Casey et al. 2014	Cross-sectional survey of a convenience sample of United Kingdom dog owners	BR, n = 2,189; AS, n = 765; F/R, n = 144; HB, n = 386; other including PS, n = 384	Investigate the number of dogs showing aggression to people and any relationship with co-occurring variables	<p>Data are adjusted OR [95% CI] for aggression toward members of the family or household versus dogs from breeders as the reference category</p> <p>AS, 2.638 [1.590; 4.376]</p> <p>HB, 0.224 [0.054; 0.934]</p> <p>F/R, 0.555 [0.132; 2.332]</p> <p>Other (incl PS) 1.786 [1.067; 3.299]</p>	Dogs acquired from “other” sources (which included pet stores and Internet sites) were 1.8 times as likely to show human-directed aggression as those obtained directly from breeders.
Pirrone et al. 2016	Cross-sectional Internet survey of a convenience sample of dog owners in Italy	PS, n = 173; BR, n = 349	Assess the frequency of potentially problematic behaviors in dogs acquired from pet stores versus official breeders	<p>Data are frequency of owner-assessed problem behaviors for dogs from pet stores versus official breeders, respectively.</p> <p>Separation-related behavior: 30% versus 17%, $P = 0.023$; OR [95% CI]: 1.997 [1.29; 3.532]</p> <p>House soiling: 15% versus 5%, $P = 0.0004$; OR 3.081 [1.398; 6.974]</p> <p>Body licking: 30% versus 14%, $P = 0.001$; OR 5.580 [1.440; 4.620]</p> <p>Owner-directed aggression: 21% versus 10%, $P = 0.009$; OR 2.396 [1.227; 4.678]</p> <p>NS: Destructiveness, excessive barking, fearfulness on walks, reactivity to noises, toy possessiveness, food possessiveness, attention seeking, aversion to strangers, stranger-directed aggression, dog-directed aggression, tail chasing, pica, or consumption of non—food-related objects</p>	After adjusting for potential confounders, dogs obtained from pet stores were twice as likely to exhibit aggressive behavior toward owners than those obtained from official breeders.

(continued on next page)

Table 1 (continued)

Reference	Type of study and population	Sample size and source of dogs	Primary goal of the study	Outcomes	Findings relevant to pet stores and/or CBEs
Gray et al. 2016 (Abstract)	Cross-sectional Internet survey of a convenience sample of owners using the C-BARQ of owners of 3 breeds of dogs (Chihuahua, n = 85; pug, n = 125; Jack Russell, n = 225) acquired in the United Kingdom	RBR n = 285; LRBR, n = 150	Compare owner-reported behaviors for 3 breeds of dogs	Data are median owner-reported scores on ordinal scale from C-BARQ (0, none; to 4, serious for intensity) and (0, never; to 4, always for frequency) on >100 behavioral questions for dogs from responsible versus less-responsible breeders, respectively. Chihuahua: Increased aggression toward familiar (0.3 vs. 0.8, $P = \text{NS}$) and unfamiliar dogs (1.3 vs. 1.5, $P = \text{NS}$), strangers (0.6 vs. 1.1, $P = \text{NS}$), and owner (0.0 vs. 0.3, $P < 0.05$); stranger-directed fear (1.3 vs. 1.5, $P < 0.05$); touch sensitivity (0.8 vs. 1.8, $P < 0.05$); separation anxiety (0.6 vs. 0.9, $P < 0.05$); chasing (1.1 vs. 2.1, $P < 0.05$). Pug: Fear of dogs (0.5 vs. 1.0, $P = \text{NS}$); fear of stranger (0 vs 0, $P = \text{NS}$); other fear 0.5 vs 0.9; separation anxiety (0.6 vs. 0.9, $P < 0.05$); familiar dog aggression (0.3 vs. 0.8, $P = \text{NS}$); excitability (2.0 vs. 2.3, $P < 0.05$); energy (2.0 vs. 2.8, $P < 0.05$). Jack Russell: Decreased trainability (2.5 vs. 2.1, $P < 0.05$).	Puppies from less-responsible breeders had less-favorable behavior traits as adults compared to puppies from responsible breeders

AS, animal shelter; BR, noncommercial or hobby breeder; C-BARQ, Canine Behavioral Assessment and Research Questionnaire; CBEs, commercial breeding establishments; CI, confidence interval; NR, not reported; NS, not statistically significant; CB, commercial breeder or puppy farm; F/R, friend or relative; F/U, found or unowned; HB, home bred; LRBR, less-responsible breeder; OR, odds ratio; PS, pet store; RBR, responsible breeder; ST, stray.

Table 2Comparison of results from [McMillan et al. \(2013\)](#) and [Pirrone et al. \(2016\)](#)

Factor differences as compared to noncommercial breeder-obtained dogs	Study A— McMillan et al. 2013	Study B— Pirrone et al. 2016
Elevated in both studies	Owner-directed aggression ↑	Owner-directed aggression ↑
Elevated in study A; elevated but with confounder in study B	Separation-related problems ↑	↔ (after correction for confounders)
Not assessed in study A; elevated but with confounder in study B	Most forms of house soiling ↑	↔ (after correction for confounders)
	NA	↔ (after correction for confounders)
Elevated in study A; not elevated in study B	Stranger-directed aggression ↑	Stranger-directed aggression ↔
	Nonsocial fear ↑	Fearfulness on walks ↔
		Reactivity to noises ↔
	Attention-seeking behavior ↑	Attention-seeking behavior ↔
Elevated in study A; not assessed in study B	Dog-directed aggression (toward familiar and unfamiliar dogs) ↑	NA
	Fear of dogs ↑	NA
	Touch sensitivity ↑	NA
	Excitability ↑	NA
	Sexual mounting of people and objects ↑	NA
	Escaping from the home ↑	NA
	Less trainable ↑	NA
Not elevated in study A; not assessed in study B	Chasing ↔	NA
Not elevated in study A and study B	Stranger-directed fear ↔	Aversion to strangers ↔
Not assessed in study A; not elevated in study B	NA	Destructiveness ↔
	NA	Excessive barking ↔
	NA	Toy possessiveness ↔
	NA	Food possessiveness ↔
	NA	Tail chasing ↔
	NA	Pica or consumption of non-food-related objects ↔

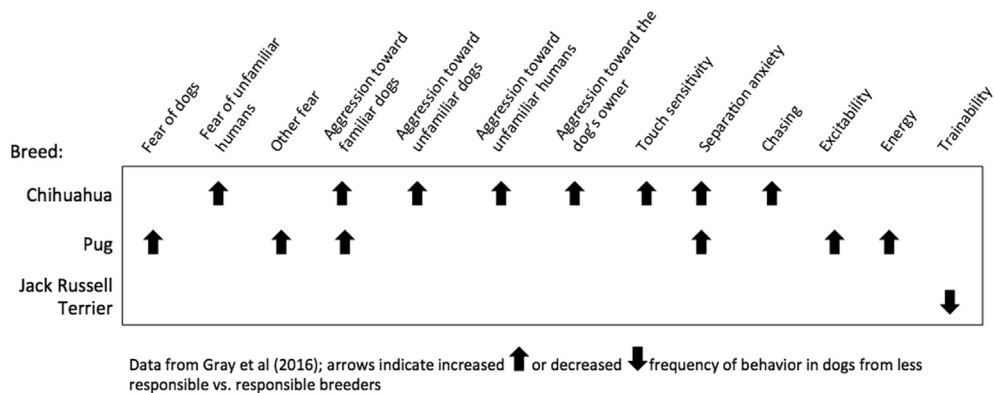
↑, elevated; ↔, no significant difference as compared to noncommercial breeder-obtained dogs; NA, not assessed.

likely to be reported showing owner-directed aggression as were sexually intact dogs acquired from breeders (odds ratio [95% confidence interval], 3.13 [1.87; 5.23]; $P < 0.001$), and pet store dogs were nearly twice as likely to be reported to have shown aggression toward unfamiliar dogs (dog-directed aggression) (odds ratio 1.96 [1.44; 2.67]; $P < 0.001$). Pet store dogs were also 30%–60% more likely to be reported to display stranger-directed aggression, dog-directed aggression, dog-directed fear, nonsocial fear, separation-related behaviors, escape behavior, and sensitivity to being touched ([Table 1](#)). Other behaviors reported more frequently in dogs from pet stores compared with breeders were sexual mounting of people and objects, most forms of house soiling (urination and defecation), and being less trainable (data not shown).

Using a cross-sectional convenience sample of United Kingdom dog owners, [Casey et al. \(2014\)](#) examined the demographic variables and risk factors associated with owner-reported aggressive behavior in dogs. The origin of the dog was a risk factor for aggression toward household members, with a 1.8 times increased risk of aggression toward family members in dogs from “other” sources (including pet shops) having an increased risk of aggression

toward family members as compared to those obtained directly from breeders (odds ratio [95% CI], 1.786 [1.067; 3.299]). Dogs from animal shelters were also more likely to show aggression to family members (odds ratio [95% CI], 2.638 [1.590; 4.376]).

[Pirrone et al. \(2016\)](#) conducted a study to compare owner-assessed potential problem behaviors in 2 groups of dogs: those obtained from pet shops and those obtained from official Italian breeders recognized by the Italian Kennel Club (E.N.C.I). Owners completed an online version of the Relazione Cane-Proprietario questionnaire, which collects information about the dog owners (age, gender, marital status, education, presence of children, locality of residence, presence of a house yard, and former dog ownership), their dogs (breed, size, age, sex, sexual status, age at acquisition, and source), and whether the dogs exhibited any of 16 common, problematic behaviors (separation-related behavior, destructiveness, excessive barking, fearfulness on walks, reactivity to noises, toy possessiveness, food possessiveness, attention seeking, aversion to strangers, stranger-directed aggression, owner-directed aggression, dog-directed aggression, tail chasing, body licking, pica or consumption of non-food-related objects, and house soiling). Of

**Figure 1.** Relative frequency of behavior problems in dogs from less-responsible breeders compared with dogs from responsible breeders for 3 breeds of dogs.

522 dogs in the study, 349 were acquired as puppies from breeders and 173 from pet shops. Dogs from pet stores were more likely than dogs from breeders to have a statistically significant increased risk for 4 behaviors compared with dogs acquired from breeders: owner-directed aggression (odds ratio [95% CI], 2.396 [1.227; 4.678]); separation-related behaviors (odds ratio [95% CI], 1.997 [1.29; 3.532]); house soiling (odds ratio [95% CI], 3.081 [1.398; 6.974]); and body licking (odds ratio [95% CI], 5.580 [1.440; 4.620]) (Table 1). Owner-related factors that also were important included no experience with past dogs, nonattendance at training courses, lack of awareness of the existence of veterinary behaviorists, and short daily walks, suggesting that source of dog is often confounded with knowledge, experience, and behavior of owner.

Of the 13 factors found elevated by McMillan et al. (2013), Pirrone et al. (2016) found 2 elevated but with confounders (house soiling, separation-related behavior), 3 not elevated (stranger-directed aggression, nonsocial fear, attention-seeking behavior), and 1 elevated with no confounder (owner-directed aggression) (Table 2). Seven factors found elevated by McMillan et al. were not evaluated by Pirrone et al. (dog-directed aggression, fear of dogs, touch sensitivity, excitability, sexual mounting of people and objects, escaping from the home, and poor trainability). The single finding consistent between the studies was that obtaining puppies from pet stores represents a risk factor for developing owner-directed aggression as adult dogs.

Gray et al. (2016) investigated differences in the behaviors of adult dogs based on the assumed quality of the breeding operation. The study focused on 3 popular breeds—Chihuahua, pug, and Jack Russell terrier. Using the C-BARQ, the authors supplemented the standard C-BARQ questions with 11 additional questions designed to categorize the source of the dog as either a “responsible” or “less-responsible” breeder. The criteria included specifics about the source (small breeder, pet store, puppy farm), whether the dam was personally seen by the purchaser and seen interacting with her puppies, whether the breeder appeared to be caring and responsible and showed concern for puppies and dams’ welfare, whether the puppies were in the breeder’s home, the suitability of the dogs’ housing, the number of litters available, whether health documents for the dogs and puppies were made available for review, and the age at which the puppy was purchased. The scoring of these factors formed the basis for classification into “responsible” or “less-responsible” breeder, where >3 concerns signified “less responsible.”

Analysis of the C-BARQ average scores (range 0–5) for each behavioral category (analyzed using Mann–Whitney *U* tests for nonnormally distributed data) showed less-favorable scores for dogs acquired from the less-responsible breeders (see Table 1; Figure 1). Chihuahuas acquired from less-responsible breeders (*n* = 50; responsible breeders *n* = 35) were reported to show more aggression toward familiar dogs (median 0.8; 0.3), unfamiliar dogs (median 1.5; 1.3), unfamiliar humans (median 1.1; 0.6), and their owners (median 0.3; 0*). Additionally, Chihuahuas from less-responsible breeders showed more fear of unfamiliar humans (median 1.5; 1.3*), sensitivity to touch (median 1.8; 0.8*), separation-related behaviors (median 0.9; 0.6*), and chasing (median 2.1; 1.1*). Pugs from less-responsible breeders (responsible breeder: *n* = 85; less-responsible breeder: *n* = 40) were reported to show more fear of dogs (median 1.0; 0.5), other fear (median 1.0; 0.5), aggression toward familiar dogs (median 0.8; 0.3), separation-related behaviors (median 1.4; 0.5*), and excitability (2.3; 2.0*). Jack Russell terriers from less-responsible breeders (responsible breeder: *n* = 150; less-responsible breeder: *n* = 75) were reported to show a decrease in trainability as calculated through the C-BARQ score for this behavioral category (median 2.1; 2.5*—a higher score for this category is

better, whereas for all other C-BARQ scores, a lower score is better). All results were significant at the *P* < 0.05 level, but only those marked * remained statistically significant at the *P* < 0.05 level after Holm’s sequential Bonferroni adjustment was applied. The significant differences and the pattern of the remaining data do suggest that dogs from less-responsible breeders have a poorer behavioral profile for a companion animal (higher aggression and fear), reflecting poorer welfare (fear and separation anxiety).

If puppies were aged less than 8 weeks when purchased, they showed an increased likelihood of later exhibiting aggression and separation-related behaviors. In addition, dogs from breeders who had more than 1 litter to offer exhibited more fear and aggression in adulthood. Further research about specific behaviors and trajectories for behavioral development is needed, preferably using standardized, objective testing (e.g., Tiira and Lohi, 2014).

Finally, an anecdotally reported study presented in a book chapter described a sample of 1864 dogs exhibiting various behavioral problems found that 220 (approximately 12%) of the dogs displayed separation-related problems (Mugford, 1995). An analysis based on the source of the dog revealed that only 10% of purebred dogs obtained directly from breeders presented with separation-related problems, whereas “55% of purebred dogs originating from so-called ‘puppy farms’ or ‘puppy mills’” (p. 142) presented with such problems. It was not reported how it was determined that the dogs came from puppy farms or puppy mills.

Potential causes

For a puppy sold from a pet store in the United States, the typical succession of events presumed to be involved in shaping its future behavior involves the following: (1) selection of sire and dam, which determines the genotype of the puppy; (2) development of the fetus *in utero*, which is affected by the experiences of the mother while living in the CBE (Braastad, 1998; Braastad et al., 1998; Beydoun & Saftlas, 2008); (3) life in the breeding facility from birth to (by law) a minimum age of 8 weeks (Federal Register, 2008), (4) removal of the puppy from the mother, littermates, and its home environment; (5) transport of puppy from breeding facility to broker/distributor, including handling such as veterinary examinations, vaccinations, dewormings, and grooming at the broker/distributor (Hunte Corporation, 2016) (in direct Internet sales, this and subsequent steps instead consist of shipment directly to the purchaser and new home); (6) transport from broker/distributor to pet store; (7) the pet store environment; (8) relocation to purchaser’s home; and (9) interactions with the home environment. During this series of events, the puppy is passing through 6 well-accepted periods of development: (1) the prenatal period (conception to birth); (2) the neonatal period (birth to 12 days); (3) the transition period (13–21 days); (4) the socialization period (3–12 weeks); and (5) the juvenile period (12 weeks to approx. 6 months); and (6) the adolescent period (approx. 6 months to 1–2 years) (Scott & Fuller, 1965, pp. 117–129) (Figure 2).

Genetics

An animal’s adult behavioral phenotype is determined by the interaction between the individual’s genotype, experience, and developmental environment (Scott & Fuller, 1965, p. 293; Jacobs et al., 2004; Wilsson, 2016). Evidence supports a genetic component for psychobehavioral traits in dogs such as anxiety/fear, noise phobia, human aversion, obsessive-compulsive disorder, predatory behavior, and 2 types of aggression: impulse/control and conspecific (Murphree & Dykman, 1965; Overall & Dunham, 2002; Liinamo et al., 2007; Dodman et al., 2010; Pierantoni et al., 2011; Overall et al., 2016)—many of the behaviors demonstrated as

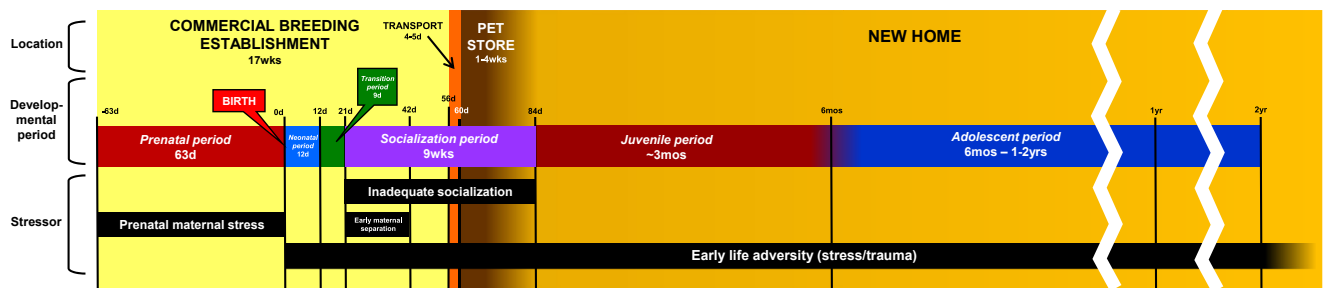


Figure 2. Chronology of developmental periods, living environment, and stressors in the United States. The age at which the puppies leave the breeding facility is often considerably earlier in other countries (and may also be earlier in the United States if there is not strict adherence to applicable law).

having a higher prevalence in CBE-produced dogs. Several literature reviews have been published, reporting ranges of heritability of behavioral traits in dogs varying from very low to very high; however, most reviews have found low or very low rates of heritability for most dog behaviors (Hall & Wynne, 2012; Overall et al., 2014; Hradecká et al., 2015). Genetics plays a role beyond the contribution to specific psychobehavioral characteristics, and there is compelling evidence from rodent and primate studies that the vulnerability for psychopathological outcomes from early-life trauma may be, at least in part, heritable. Studies in dogs (Foyer et al., 2013) and squirrel monkeys (Lyons et al., 1999) have demonstrated that the individual variability in coping and recovering from the aversive events has both a genetic and experiential component.

To the extent that genotype contributes to the development of adult behavioral phenotypes in dogs, the selection of dogs for breeding will influence such behavioral outcomes. It has been suggested by some authors that in high-volume CBEs, the pairing of sire and dam may occur with little regard for temperament (e.g., Lockwood, 1995; Bennett & Rohlf, 2007). A review of *The Kennel Spotlight*, the most widely read trade magazine for the high-volume commercial dog breeding industry, since 2007 revealed that no issue has included any information about selecting breeding pairs for temperament or behavioral traits or how to identify desirable temperament/behavioral traits in breeding dogs. The 1 pertinent article in this 10-year period—“Choosing Breeding Stock” by veterinarian Scott J. Gartner (2008)—discussed physical traits such as quality and length of hair coat, leg length, ear set, muscling, athleticism, and health (e.g., hernias, hip dysplasia, patella laxity, and heart murmurs) but did not mention of any traits related to temperament or behavior. That there is no valid, published industry standard for behavioral traits in puppies or breeding dogs is a concern.

Development and stress

Physical and psychological experiences can have a profound effect, both positive and negative, on the developing organism (Scott & Fuller, 1965, pp. 110–112). A voluminous literature across many species has established that stress during the formative periods of neural development, from the prenatal stage through adolescence (Sterlemann et al., 2008; Serpell & Duffy, 2016), has a major influence on the ontogeny of behavior and that these effects are enduring and often lifelong (Lupien et al., 2009) (Figure 2). Indeed, a recent study (McMillan et al., 2011) on the mental health of dogs formerly used as breeding stock in CBEs found severe and long-lasting adverse effects on the behavior of dogs living in this type of environment. Other studies have shown that dogs living in confinement in kennels (Beerda et al., 1999a; Beerda et al., 1999b; Stephen & Ledger, 2005; Taylor & Mills, 2007), in animal shelters (Tuber et al., 1999; Wells et al., 2002), and in laboratories (Hughes et al., 1989; Hubrecht, 1993) may also experience a variety of

stressors. These stressors include spatial restriction (Beerda et al., 1999a; Beerda et al., 1999b; Wells et al., 2002), extreme temperatures (Morgan & Tromborg, 2007), aversive interactions with kennel staff (Morgan & Tromborg, 2007), lack of perceived control or the capacity to avoid or regulate exposure to aversive stimuli (Tuber et al., 1999; Wells et al., 2002; Stephen & Ledger, 2005; Taylor & Mills, 2007), and limited opportunities for positive human and conspecific social interactions (Hughes et al., 1989; Hubrecht, 1993; Beerda et al., 1999a), all of which have been documented in the CBE environment (USDA, 2016). In the following sections, the effect of particular stressors during key periods of puppy development will be examined.

Prenatal experiences

Because of the sensitivity of the rapidly developing mammalian brain, physiological variations in the fetal environment caused by prenatal exposure to maternal stress—that is, stress experienced by a pregnant female—can have long-term consequences for psychological function which can manifest later in life in a wide range of pathological mental health and behavioral outcomes (Braastad, 1998; Huizink et al., 2004; Beydoun & Saftlas, 2008; Weinstock, 2008). These effects result largely from dysregulation of the HPA axis involving a decreased feedback inhibition of corticotropin-releasing hormone and prolonged elevation of plasma corticosteroids (Braastad, 1998; Weinstock, 2008).

Most research on the effects of prenatal experiences has been conducted in species other than canids. This work has demonstrated that maternal stress is associated with the following adverse effects among the offspring: impaired ability to cope with stress, maladaptive social behavior, increased fearfulness and emotionality, decreased exploratory behavior, impaired adaptation to conditions of conflict or aversion, latent inhibition (a model for schizophrenia and depression in human beings), and cognitive alterations including learning deficits and diminished attention span (Braastad, 1998; Huizink et al., 2004; Beydoun & Saftlas, 2008). Evidence of effects of prenatal stress in canid species is scarce. Braastad et al. (1998) studied the effects of prenatal maternal stress on the behavioral and hormonal development of offspring in blue foxes (*Alopex lagopus*). The stress treatment, conducted once daily during the last trimester of gestation (15 days), consisted of removing the pregnant female from her cage, holding her for 1 minute and then returning her to the cage. At 10 days of age, when compared to the young of unstressed mothers, the offspring of stressed mothers had elevated plasma levels of progesterone and cortisol as well as increased adrenal production of progesterone and cortisol, indicating enhanced HPA activity. When tested at 5 weeks of age in 3 tests for response to novelty, compared to control cubs, the prenatally stressed blue-fox cubs showed increased reactivity in all 3 tests: increased activity in an open field, more frequent reentry from a dark box into the open field, and more persistent activity when being held by a human (Braastad et al., 1998).

Early-life experiences

Postnatal influences of environmental stimulation on later behavior begin in the first 12 days of life—the neonatal period. A certain amount of stress is desirable during this time. Mild stressors have positive effects on neural development and improve the animal's long-term ability to cope with stress (Parker et al., 2004). For example, in rats and squirrel monkeys, exposure to mild or moderate stress early in life can promote resilience to subsequent stressful episodes later in life (Lyons et al., 2010; Ashokan et al., 2016). In dogs, when newborn puppies were exposed to the stimulation of gentle handling and tested later, they were found to be more emotionally stable and exploratory than unstimulated control dogs (Gazzano et al., 2008a).

Despite the beneficial effects of mild stress during this period, there is a point at which stress becomes excessive and detrimental. Longitudinal research in humans shows that aversive and traumatic childhood experiences—or, early-life adversity (ELA)—impair mental and physical health into adulthood (Maccari et al., 2014; Nusslock & Miller, 2016). Studies in humans have identified ELA as a major risk factor for many serious adult mental health problems, such as unstable social relationships and anxiety and depressive mood disorders (Heim & Nemeroff, 2001; Breslau, 2002) as well as psychopathological outcomes, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), in response to a traumatic event later in life (Brewin et al., 2000; Koenen et al., 2002).

In nonhuman animals, accumulating evidence supports the thesis that ELA has extensive and enduring effects with strong correlations to the development of psychopathology later in life (Sanchez et al., 2001). In fact, the strongest evidence to date suggesting that stressful experiences in early life may cause permanent dysregulation of the HPA axis and multiple long-term behavioral abnormalities comes from animal studies (Ladd et al., 2000; Caldji et al., 2001). Several rodent and primate models of ELA, including those that model maternal separation or loss, abuse, neglect, and social deprivation, have demonstrated that early traumatic experiences are associated with long-term alterations in neuroendocrine responsiveness to stress, emotional and behavioral regulation, coping style, cognitive function, quality of social affiliations and relationships, and expression levels of CNS genes shown to be associated with anxiety and mood disorders (Sanchez et al., 2001; Cohen et al., 2006).

Animal studies focusing on the mechanisms of PTSD have further demonstrated how the long-term effects of ELA parallel those in humans. Rats exposed to trauma as juveniles were more vulnerable to adverse effects of fear conditioning (Cohen et al., 2007), showed decreased basal plasma corticosterone levels that paralleled effects observed in human PTSD patients (Diehl et al., 2007), and exhibited more severe PTSD-like behaviors when stressed in adulthood (Imanaka et al., 2006; Diehl et al., 2007).

Canine studies of the long-term effects of ELA are uncommon. Foyer et al. (2013) found that the environment and experiences during the first weeks of life has long-lasting effects on dogs' behavior in a stressful test situation encountered as adults. In their influential work on behavioral genetics in dogs, Scott and Fuller (1965, p. 118) wrote that the heightened sensitivity to positive environmental influences during the socialization period appears to be similarly sensitive to negative influences. These authors suggest that the sensitivity necessary to facilitate the formation of social relationships also seems to create a heightened vulnerability to permanent psychological trauma (Landsberg et al., 2013, p. 15). Subsequently, Fox and Stelzner (1966) were able to demonstrate a short period at approximately 8 weeks when puppies were hypersensitive to distressing psychological or physical stimuli, and during which a single unpleasant experience could produce long-term aversive or abnormal effects. They concluded that during

this brief period of puppyhood, dogs are particularly vulnerable to psychological trauma.

Socialization period experiences

Following the neonatal and transition periods, the puppy enters what Scott and Fuller characterized as “the socialization period” (Scott & Fuller, 1965, pp. 89–108). This period—ranging from 3 weeks of age to around 12 weeks of age—is a time during which exposure to stimuli and social experiences has a proportionately greater effect on the formation of neural structures, temperament, and behavior than do events at other times in life (Freedman et al., 1961; Scott & Fuller, 1965, pp. 117–150; Overall, 2013, pp. 123–124; Serpell et al., 2016). During this “sensitive period,” healthy psychobehavioral development of puppies requires positive exposure to age-appropriate animate and inanimate stimuli, which prepares the dog for appropriate and flexible responses to those stimuli throughout life (Freedman et al., 1961; Scott & Fuller, 1965, pp. 101–108). Conversely, the consequences of inadequate exposure to varied stimuli include neophobic responses, hyperactivity, impaired social behavior and relationships, decreased exploratory behavior, and diminished learning ability (Melzack & Thompson, 1956; Melzack & Scott, 1957; Freedman et al., 1961; Scott & Fuller, 1965, pp. 101–108; Fuller & Clark, 1966; Fuller, 1967). Puppies with less than adequate early social experience are more likely to exhibit behavioral problems as adults, including aggression (Howell et al., 2015).

Some problem behaviors identified in dogs obtained from pet stores may be attributable to inadequate socialization during puppyhood (e.g., Jagoe, 1994; Mugford, 1995; Bennett & Rohlf, 2007; Serpell et al., 2016), possibly because some may keep dogs in an environment of social isolation during this critical period (O'Farrell, 1986, p. 105). In their study comparing the behaviors of dogs which were still owned by their breeder with behaviors of dogs which were acquired from a breeder and moved to a new home, Casey et al. (2014) found that the former group of dogs was 4.5 times less likely to show aggression to family members than the latter group. The authors suggested that this may be because the more closely the stimuli of the dogs' environment during socialization matched that in which they would live as adults, the more successfully the socialization experiences of these animals would prepare them for their adult environment. Considering that the stimuli in CBEs and pet stores are very dissimilar to that in the typical human home environment, the mismatch of stimuli encountered during the socialization period in these environments and those of adult life may be a major contributor to the behavioral differences observed in CBE-bred dogs. In addition to the broader neophobic responses seen in pet store–obtained dogs, more specific behaviors may also be traceable to inadequate stimulus exposure during the sensitive period. For example, the increased sensitivity to being touched (which includes being petted, picked up, held, and hugged) seen in dogs coming from pet stores (McMillan et al., 2013) and less-responsible breeders (Gray et al., 2016) might be caused by the puppy receiving too little of the normal physical contact with its mother and littermates as well as with humans. Just as for other stimuli to which the young animal is inadequately exposed, we could expect there to be an aversion to physical touch later in life.

The present review shows that aggression is the most prominent finding in studies involving dogs obtained from pet stores or directly from CBEs. In humans, van der Kolk et al. (2005) reported that trauma that is prolonged, that first occurs at an early age, and that is of an interpersonal nature, can have significant effects on psychological functioning later in life, including affect dysregulation and aggression against self and others. In addition, the younger the age of onset of the trauma, the more likely one is to exhibit these psychological and behavioral changes.

Weaning and early maternal separation

Another critical period in behavioral development is weaning. In nature, weaning of mammalian young is usually a relatively slow process, involving the gradual development of independence of the young from the mother's milk supply and associated maternal care (Scott & Fuller, 1965, p. 101). This stands in contrast with the typical situation in commercial dog breeding, where there occurs an abrupt separation of puppies from their mothers at an age when the young are still suckling frequently and the bond is strong (Newberry & Swanson, 2008). As a stressor, early maternal separation appears to involve at least 3 different processes detrimental to the behavioral development of the young animal and resulting in atypical adult behavior: (1) separation, especially at an age before the natural age of weaning, is itself stressful/traumatic (Slabbert & Rasa, 1993; Panksepp, 1998, p. 166); (2) the stress induced by separation may impair the individual's ability to cope with additional stressors (Slabbert & Rasa, 1993), which is exacerbated when the puppy loses the stress buffering effects of not only its mother but also its littermates and home environment (Newberry & Swanson, 2008); and (3) early separation decreases exposure to stimuli and feedback necessary for the learning associated with the development of acceptable behavior (Overall, 2013, pp. 127–128).

Several studies in different noncanid species (mice, Kikusui et al., 2006; rodents, Kikusui et al., 2004, Yuan et al., 2004; adult rats, Janus, 1987; Shimozuru et al., 2007; Kikusui et al., 2007; Nakamura et al., 2008; Ito et al., 2006) have demonstrated long-term neurochemical, psychological, and behavioral consequences from early maternal separation, or weaning, where weaning is defined here as a complete severance of the bond between the mother and her offspring, which includes physical separation from the mother, the cessation of suckling, and the cessation of social protection by the mother (Kikusui & Mori, 2009).

Two studies have examined the effects of early maternal separation in dogs. Slabbert and Rosa (1993) compared the physical and psychological developmental effects of early (6 weeks) and late (12 weeks) separation from the mother in dogs, with emphasis on the measurements of temperament and socialization to humans. They found that maternal separation at 6 weeks of age resulted in more distress vocalizations as well as greater weight loss, illness, and mortality in the puppies, which persisted until the age of 6 months. The authors concluded that puppies benefit from prolonged (12 weeks) contact with their mothers and that the common practice among commercial dog breeders of “forced weaning” at a young age results in unacceptable levels of stress for the puppies, the effects of which last well beyond the time of maternal separation. Pierantoni et al. (2011) compared the frequency of behaviors in dogs separated from the litter for adoption at 30–40 days of age and those that had been separated at 60 days. Their findings showed that dogs removed from their litter at the earlier age had a significantly higher frequency of destructive behavior and toy and food possessiveness, were 15 times more likely to exhibit fearfulness on walks, 7 times more likely to show attention-seeking behavior and noise reactivity, and 6 times more likely to bark excessively than dogs that stayed with their mother and littermates until 60 days. Particularly germane to the present discussion, these results were more pronounced if the puppy was obtained from a pet store.

Early separation from the mother and littermates also appears to have consequences for behavior in the adult dog by limiting exposure to stimuli and feedback necessary for the learning associated with the development of acceptable behavior (Overall, 2013, pp. 127–128). When puppies remain with their mother and littermates during the socialization period, their behavioral development is shaped by the learning experiences of observing others' behavior as well as receiving others' feedback in response to their

own behaviors (De Meester et al., 2005; Pierantoni et al., 2011). For example, observing the behavior of the mother can passively teach puppies certain skills (Slabbert & Rasa, 1997). In addition, play fighting with their mother and littermates allows puppies to explore and learn the boundaries of acceptable behavior, including bite inhibition (Bekoff, 2001; Bekoff, 2004; De Meester et al., 2005). Much of this learning may be curtailed when puppies are separated from their mother and siblings early in the socialization period, resulting in abnormal behavioral development (De Meester et al., 2005).

The stress of maternal separation is potentially severe by itself but may be compounded when, as in the case of CBE puppies, offspring are abruptly separated from all other familiar stimuli which would otherwise act as a buffer against the stress of maternal separation, as well as against stressors encountered in the days following maternal separation (Newberry & Swanson, 2008). Although studies distinguishing the effects of separation from the mother and the effects of separation from littermates and/or the rearing environment are lacking in dogs, research in other species illustrates this phenomenon (piglets, Puppe et al., 1997; guinea pigs, Pettijohn, 1979; and lambs, Porter et al., 1995).

A final point to keep in mind is that maternal separation even at normal weaning age can affect behavior of the puppy. For example, in the study mentioned earlier by Fox and Stelzner (1966), it was found that traumatic events (e.g., electric shock) experienced by 8- to 9-week-old puppies in the absence of the mother causes long-lasting fear responses. Mogi et al. (2011) commented that these observations have led to the periweaning period of 6–8 weeks after birth now being considered as the peak of the “sensitive period” in dogs and that maternal separation of canine pups around this period may therefore increase the chances of developing behavioral problems in adulthood. This observation may have crucial implications for the common practice among commercial breeders of sending puppies away for sale at around 8 weeks of age.

Various guidelines, regulations, and laws govern the minimum age when puppies may be removed from their mothers to leave the breeding facility. In the United States, the Animal Welfare Act stipulates that puppies, except those sold to research facilities, may not be transported until they are at least 8 weeks of age and have been weaned (Federal Register, 2008). Adherence to these regulations is difficult to confirm, but evidence from other countries shows that puppies are often separated from their mother and littermates much earlier than 8 weeks of age. For example, an investigation by the Daily Mirror (United Kingdom) found that dogs as young as 5 weeks were being purchased from breeders in Hungary for shipment to the United Kingdom for sale (Sommerlad, 2015). De Meester et al. (2005) surveyed 48 Belgian dog breeders and found that the weaning age varied from between 4 and 12 weeks of age.

Transport and store-related experience

Puppies born in CBEs face a succession of stressors—those in the CBE environment (as described previously) and then those inherent in the stepwise transition from the breeding facility to the ultimate owner's home (Gaultier et al., 2008, 2009). In particular, transport-related stress has been suggested to be an influential factor in the early lives of puppies from CBEs (Mugford, 1995; Bennett & Rohlf, 2007). Stressors within the pet store environment are further along the continuum of stressors experienced by dogs bred in CBEs. These stressors include multisensory (sight, sounds, smell) exposure to unfamiliar humans including the handling by store employees and prospective buyers, unfamiliar dogs, and animals of other species.

Gaultier et al. (2008, 2009) described how puppies in pet stores may have been subjected to a series of potentially traumatic events,

including repeated rehoming, and inadequate efforts may be made to ease the transition or to minimize any adverse effects (Plujmakers et al., 2006).

Although some dogs arriving in pet stores may be sold quickly and at a comparatively young age, others may be in residence for a more extended period during which stressors can continue to have an adverse, cumulative effect. Serpell and Duffy (2016) evaluated the behaviors of young adult guide dogs, as because of their very structured upbringing, these dogs have well-documented histories regarding stressors and other environmental factors, thus adding credibility to any associations identified between stressors and behavior. Results of their study showed that particular frightening or traumatic events during the puppy-raising period (2–14 months of age) were associated with differences in scores for a number of behaviors. Specifically, puppies that were reported as having been attacked or threatened by another (unfamiliar) dog, when compared to puppies not having this experience, scored significantly higher for fear of dogs and aggression toward unfamiliar humans at 12 months of age. When the trauma involved being frightened by a familiar or unfamiliar person, the dogs exhibited significantly higher levels of fear toward unfamiliar persons and were reported as being less trainable. The authors concluded that puppies and young dogs are sensitive to aversive experiences long after the ostensible end of the socialization period (i.e., 12 weeks) and that such encounters may have long-term negative consequences for behavior. This would also apply to a puppy's experience in the new home after sale.

Canine behavior experts as well as regulatory authorities in various countries either recommend or require that entities rehoming dogs make some attempt to educate owners and/or endeavor to help them select a dog that appears to be suited to their lifestyles (Troughton, 2015; American Kennel Club, 2016; Pirrone et al., 2016). This remains a highly subjective process with no clear standards. However, 2 studies have demonstrated the benefits of educating owners on canine care and behavior. Gazzano et al. (2008b) showed that dogs will exhibit fewer problematic behaviors if the owners receive advice for proper management of their new pet. Herron et al. (2007) found that simply providing a few minutes of preadoption counseling on housetraining improved the success of adoptions of dogs from shelters. To the extent that owner counseling and lifestyle matching is important for the future success of the adoption and well-being of the dog, owners who purchase a puppy from a pet store may be at a disadvantage with respect to understanding normal dog behavior and breed-specific needs, compared to owners who purchase a purebred dog from a noncommercial breeder. The latter is likely to be someone who has raised numerous dogs of that breed to adulthood, whereas an employee in a retail pet store is unlikely to have that degree of knowledge, experience, or the time for follow-up with new owners.

Limitations

The studies forming the basis of this review had numerous limitations which must be taken into account. First, the data were mostly retrospective or cross-sectional in nature, and thus, the causality of any associations identified remains to be established. Most of the people responding were from various convenience samples of dog owners (e.g., Internet sites, veterinary clinics). Thus, the representativeness of the samples is difficult to ascertain. The sources of dogs were not consistent across all studies, and in some cases, the number of dogs from pet stores was small relative to the number of dogs from other sources. The number and type of behaviors evaluated, as well as the definition of those behaviors, also were not consistent across studies, and the behavioral outcomes

summarized relied primarily on owner reports of various behaviors or owner-provided scores on the C-BARQ.

Although the focus of this review was to explain how conditions in CBEs and pet stores could have a causal association with certain types of problematic behaviors in dogs, dogs' experiences in the new home after purchase could also contribute to the perceived frequency and/or severity of certain behavior problems. None of the studies was able to adequately assess or control for confounding due to factors such as owner commitment, or diverse differences in the home environment.

Summary

Taken as a whole, the data from 7 published studies using surveys of dog owners suggest that dogs sold through pet stores and/or born in high-volume CBEs have an increased frequency of a variety of undesirable adulthood behaviors compared with dogs from other sources, particularly noncommercial breeders. The most common finding (6 of 7 reports, or 86%) was an increase in aggression directed toward the dog's owners and family members, unfamiliar people (strangers), and other dogs. The most consistent type of increased aggression found, as reported in 5 studies (Jagoe, 1994; McMillan et al., 2013; Casey et al., 2014; Gray et al., 2016; Pirrone et al., 2016), was aggression toward owners and family members. The other characteristic found in multiple studies was increased fear (Jagoe, 1994; Pierantoni et al., 2011; McMillan et al., 2013; Gray et al., 2016), which was in response to strangers, children, other dogs, nonsocial stimuli, and being taken on walks. Increased fear of other dogs was reported in 3 of 4 (75%) studies finding increased levels of fear (Jagoe, 1994; McMillan et al., 2013; Gray et al., 2016). Behaviors related to separation and/or attention seeking were reported increased in 3 studies (Pierantoni et al., 2011; McMillan et al., 2013; Gray et al., 2016) and 1 anecdotal report (Mugford, 1995). Heightened sensitivity to touch was reported in 2 studies (McMillan et al., 2013; Gray et al., 2016). Only 1 study examined behaviors based on breed (Gray et al., 2016), and results for those 3 breeds (Chihuahua, pug, Jack Russell terrier) suggested that substantial variation in behaviors among breeds may exist, at least for dogs originating from less responsible breeding operations.

It is important to emphasize that all of the findings thus far reported are correlational in nature, not permitting a determination of causation. Furthermore, because of how dogs sold through pet stores and/or born in CBEs are bred, housed, weaned, transported, handled, and homed, the number of potential causes for the observed behavioral outcomes is large. However, based on even a few of the known stressors inherent in commercial dog breeding practices (e.g., prenatal maternal stress, ELA, and poor socialization), a plausible argument consistent with known behavior theory can be made to explain why dogs raised in these environments may have an increased frequency of certain behavior problems.

Despite the fact that pinpointing specific causes is not possible due to the high number of stress-related factors potentially contributing to behavioral development, it is clear that one crucial corrective measure is for stressors to be substantially reduced at all stages of the puppy's development. Reduction of stressors that contribute to long-lasting behavioral and emotional distress should begin at the prenatal stage and extend throughout adolescence. Measures to reduce such stress include provisioning of housing conducive to a good quality of life for the adult breeding dogs as well as the puppies, and gradual weaning of the puppies. A high-quality social and stimulus exposure program should be instituted for puppies beginning no later than 3 weeks of age and continue through the end of the socialization period—during which the puppy will pass through the hands of the breeder, the pet store staff, and the new owner—at 12–16 weeks. To reduce maternal

contributions to problematic behavioral development, dams should also be exposed to such programs. High-quality, life-stage nutrition will facilitate the contribution of these measures to neuro-development. These measures are essential to avoid the development of problem behaviors in adult dogs.

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Ethical considerations

No approval was required for this work.

Conflict of interest

The author declares that no conflict of interest exists in which the author or author's organization has a financial, personal, or other relationship with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence, or be perceived to influence, the author's work.

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ORDINANCE NO. 2017-16

AN ORDINANCE of the City Council of Bainbridge Island, Washington, banning the sale of dogs and cats bred and raised at “puppy mills” or “kitten mills” and creating a new Section 6.04.113 of the Animal Control Chapter of the Bainbridge Island Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, the City Council believes it is in the best interests of the City of Bainbridge Island (“City”) to adopt reasonable regulations to reduce costs to the City and its residents, protect the citizens of the City who may purchase cats or dogs from a pet shop or other business establishment, help prevent inhumane breeding conditions, promote community awareness of animal welfare, and foster a more humane environment in the City; and

WHEREAS, a significant number of puppies and kittens sold at pet shops come from large-scale, commercial breeding facilities where the health and welfare of the animals are not adequately provided for (“puppy mills” and “kitten mills,” respectively). According to The Humane Society of the United States, it is estimated that 10,000 puppy mills produce more than 2,400,000 puppies a year in the United States and that most pet shop dogs and cats come from puppy mills and kitten mills; and

WHEREAS, the documented abuses endemic to puppy and kitten mills include: over-breeding; inbreeding; minimal to non-existent veterinary care; lack of adequate and nutritious food, water and shelter; lack of socialization; lack of adequate space; and lack of adequate exercise; and

WHEREAS, the inhumane conditions in puppy and kitten mill facilities lead to health and behavioral issues in the animals bred in those facilities, which many consumers are unaware of when purchasing animals from pet shops due to both a lack of education on the issue and misleading tactics of pet shops in some cases. These health and behavioral issues, which may not present themselves until sometime after the purchase of the animals, can impose exorbitant financial and emotional costs on consumers; and

WHEREAS, current federal, Washington state, and Kitsap County regulations do not adequately address the sale of puppy and kitten mill dogs and cats in pet shops; and

WHEREAS, restricting the retail sale of puppies and kittens to only those that are sourced from shelters or rescue organizations is likely to decrease the demand for puppies and kittens bred in puppy and kitten mills, and is likely to increase demand for animals from animal shelters and rescue organizations; and

WHEREAS, across the country, thousands of independent pet shops, including the pet shops on Bainbridge Island, as well as large chains operate profitably with a business model focused on the sale of pet services and supplies and not on the sale of

dogs and cats. Many of these shops collaborate with local animal shelters and rescue organizations to offer space and support for showcasing adoptable homeless pets on their premises; and

WHEREAS, there is currently no pet shop on Bainbridge Island that sells dogs or cats sourced from puppy or kitten mills but there has been such a pet shop in the past and that pet shop misled Bainbridge citizens regarding the source of the puppies and cats and Bainbridge citizens suffered emotional distress due to this pet shop's actions; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance will not affect a consumer's ability to obtain a dog or cat of his or her choice directly from a breed-specific rescue organization or a shelter, or from a hobby breeder where the consumer can see directly the conditions in which the dogs or cats are bred, or can confer directly with the hobby breeder concerning those conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WASHINGTON, DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. A new Section 6.04.113 of the Animal Control Chapter of the Bainbridge Island Municipal Code is hereby adopted in its entirety to read as follows:

6.04.113 Selling Animals from Puppy or Kitten Mills Prohibited

A. Definitions. To supplement the definitions found at Section 6.04.010, for the purposes of this Section the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context indicates otherwise. If there is a conflict between a definition in this Section and a definition in Section 6.04.010, the definition in this Section shall control for the purposes of this Section:

1. "Offer for sale" means to sell, offer for sale or adoption, advertise for the sale of, barter, auction, give away, or otherwise dispose of a dog or cat.
2. "Pet shop" means a retail establishment where dogs and cats are sold, exchanged, bartered, or offered for sale as pet animals to the general public at retail. Such definition shall not include an animal shelter or animal rescue league, as defined.

B. Restrictions on the Sale of Animals.

1. A pet shop may offer for sale only those dogs and cats that the pet shop has obtained from or displays in cooperation with an animal shelter or an animal rescue league.
2. A pet shop shall not offer for sale a dog or cat that is younger than eight weeks old.

C. Record Keeping and Disclosure. A pet shop shall maintain records stating the name and address of the animal shelter or animal rescue league that each cat or dog was obtained from for at least two years following the date of acquisition. Such records shall be made available, immediately upon request, to the city or animal control authority. Each pet shop shall display on each cage a label stating the name and address of the animal shelter or animal rescue league of each animal kept in the cage.

Section 2. Severability. If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance shall be declared invalid for any reason whatsoever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this ordinance, which shall continue in full force and effect, and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force five (5) days from its passage and publication as required by law.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL this _____ day of _____, 2017.

APPROVED BY THE MAYOR this _____ day of _____, 2017.

Val Tollefson, Mayor

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATE:

Christine Brown, City Clerk

FILED WITH THE CITY CLERK:	May 11, 2017
PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL:	
PUBLISHED:	
EFFECTIVE DATE:	
ORDINANCE NUMBER:	2017-16

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE of the City Council of the City of Bremerton, Washington, amending Section 7.08.030 of the Bremerton Municipal Code entitled “Commercial Pet Facilities, Grooming Parlors and Animal Welfare Facilities.”

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to amend Section 7.08.030 of the Bremerton Municipal Code entitled “Commercial Pet Facilities, Grooming Parlors and Animal Welfare Facilities” by adopting reasonable regulations to reduce costs to the City and its residents, protect the citizens of the City who may purchase cats and dogs from a pet shop, promote community awareness of animal welfare, and foster a more healthy and humane environment in the City; and

WHEREAS, current federal, Washington State, and Kitsap County regulations do not adequately address the sale of animals in pet shops; and

WHEREAS, restricting the retail sale of cats and dogs to only those sourced from animal welfare organizations is likely to increase demand for animals from animal welfare organizations and thereby reduce the number of homeless animals and animal control costs; and

WHEREAS, across the country, thousands of independent pet shops, as well as large chains operate profitably with a business model focused on the sale of pet services and supplies and not on the sale of cats and dogs. These shops collaborate with local animal welfare organizations to offer space and support for showcasing adoptable homeless pets on their premises; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance will not affect a consumer’s ability to obtain cats and dogs directly from an animal welfare organization or from a breeder where the consumer can see directly the conditions in which the cats and dogs are bred, or can confer directly with the breeder concerning those conditions; NOW THEREFORE,

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BREMERTON, WASHINGTON,
DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 7.08.030(b) of the Bremerton Municipal Code entitled “Commercial Pet Facilities, Grooming Parlors and Animal Welfare Facilities” is hereby amended to add sections (8), (9), (10) and (11) as follows:

- (b) Operation requirements for commercial pet facilities and animal welfare facilities:
 - (1) Adequate food and water for each species, pursuant to Section 7.04.020(a), and proper habitat and medical attention, if needed, shall be provided during normal business hours and when the facilities are not open for business;
 - (2) Food shall be stored in a fashion that prevents contamination or infestation;

(3) The facilities shall be maintained and operated in a healthful and sanitary manner, free from disease, infestation, and foul odors;

(4) Sick animals shall be isolated from healthy ones in quarters adequately ventilated to prevent contamination of healthy animals;

(5) Sick or injured animals shall receive appropriate medical treatment by or under the auspices of a licensed veterinarian. Records shall be maintained reflecting treatment, care, dates of veterinary visits, and the name of the veterinarian and veterinary clinic providing treatment. Sick or injured animals shall not be sold, bartered, or otherwise transferred from a commercial pet facility or animal welfare facility to a new owner until the illness or injury is substantially healed, unless such transfer is to an animal welfare organization that assumed all responsibility for providing the appropriate medical treatment;

(6) Cats and dogs shall receive age-appropriate vaccines and anthelmintics. Records of such shall be maintained for each animal and made available to the animal control authority and the Bremerton-Kitsap County Health District, including the name and address of the attending veterinarian, if applicable;

(7) A copy of all medical records including, but not limited to, the records described in subsections (5) and (6) shall be provided to new owners at the time the ownership of the animal is transferred, or to the animal control authority upon request;

(8) A pet shop may offer for sale only those cats and dogs that the pet shop has obtained from or displays in cooperation with an animal welfare organization;

(9) A pet shop shall not offer for sale a cat or dog that is younger than eight weeks old;

(10) A pet shop shall maintain records stating the name and address of the animal welfare organization that each cat and dog was obtained from for at least two years following the date of acquisition. Such records shall be provided to new owners at the time the ownership of the animal is transferred, and to the animal control authority upon request. Each pet shop shall display on each cage a label stating the name and address of the animal welfare organization of each cat or dog kept in a cage; and

(11) Commercial pet facilities, grooming parlors, and animal welfare facilities shall comply with the veterinary certification requirements of WAC 16-54-170 when importing dogs, cats, and ferrets from outside Washington. Records documenting compliance with WAC 16-54-170 shall be maintained for at least two years following the date of acquisition of the animal and such records shall be provided to new owners at the time the ownership of the animal is transferred, and to the animal control authority upon request.

SECTION 2. Severability. If any one or more sections, subsections, or sentences of this ordinance are held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this ordinance and the same shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 3. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force ten (10) days from and after its passage, approval and publication as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2017.

ERIC YOUNGER, Council President

Approved this _____ day of _____, 2017.

PATTY LENT, Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

SHANNON CORIN, City Clerk

ROGER A. LUBOVICH, City Attorney

PUBLISHED the _____ day of _____, 2017.
EFFECTIVE the _____ day of _____, 2017.
ORDINANCE NO. _____.

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ORDINANCE NO. 2018-__

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF POULSBO, WASHINGTON, BANNING THE SALE OF DOGS AND CATS BRED AND RAISED AT "PUPPY MILLS" OR "KITTEN MILLS" AND CREATING A NEW CHAPTER 6.11 OF THE ANIMALS TITLE OF THE POULSBO MUNICIPAL CODE.

WHEREAS, the City Council believes it is in the best interests of the City of Poulsbo ("City") to adopt reasonable regulations to reduce costs to the City and its residents, protect the citizens of the City who may purchase cats or dogs from a pet shop or other business establishment, help prevent inhumane breeding conditions, promote community awareness of animal welfare, and foster a more humane environment in the City; and

WHEREAS, a significant number of puppies and kittens sold at pet shops come from large-scale, commercial breeding facilities where the health and welfare of the animals are not adequately provided for ("puppy mills" and "kitten mills," respectively). According to The Humane Society of the United States, it is estimated that 10,000 puppy mills produce more than 2,400,000 puppies a year in the United States and that most pet shop dogs and cats come from puppy mills and kitten mills; and

WHEREAS, the documented abuses endemic to puppy and kitten mills include: over-breeding; inbreeding; minimal to non-existent veterinary care; lack of adequate and nutritious food, water and shelter; lack of socialization; lack of adequate space; and lack of adequate exercise; and

WHEREAS, the inhumane conditions in puppy and kitten mill facilities lead to health and behavioral issues in the animals bred in those facilities, which many consumers are unaware of when purchasing animals from pet shops due to both a lack of education on the issue and misleading tactics of pet shops in some cases. These health and behavioral issues, which may not present themselves until sometime after the purchase of the animals, can impose exorbitant financial and emotional costs on consumers; and

WHEREAS, current federal, Washington state, and Kitsap County regulations do not adequately address the sale of puppy and kitten mill dogs and cats in pet shops; and

WHEREAS, restricting the retail sale of puppies and kittens to only those that are sourced from shelters or rescue organizations is likely to decrease the demand for puppies and kittens bred in puppy and kitten mills, and is likely to increase demand for animals from animal shelters and rescue organizations; and

WHEREAS, across the country, thousands of independent pet shops, including the pet shops in Poulsbo, as well as large chains operate profitably with a business model focused on the sale of pet services and supplies and not on the sale of dogs and cats. Many of these shops collaborate with local animal shelters and rescue organizations to offer space and support for showcasing adoptable homeless pets on their premises; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance will not affect a consumer's ability to obtain a dog or cat of his or her choice directly from a breed-specific rescue organization or a shelter, or from a hobby breeder where the consumer can see directly the conditions in which the dogs or cats are bred, or can confer directly with the hobby breeder concerning those conditions.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POULSBO, WASHINGTON, DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. A new Chapter 6.11 of the Animals Title of the Poulsbo Municipal Code is hereby adopted in its entirety to read as follows:

6.11 Selling Animals from Puppy or Kitten Mills Prohibited

6.11.010 Definitions.

To supplement the definitions found at Chapter 6.10, for the purposes of this Chapter the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context indicates otherwise. If there is a conflict between a definition in this Chapter and a definition in Chapter 6.10, the definition in this Chapter shall control for the purposes of this Chapter:

- A. "Offer for sale" means to sell, offer for sale or adoption, advertise for the sale of, barter, auction, give away, or otherwise dispose of a dog or cat.
- B. "Pet shop" means a retail establishment where dogs and cats are sold, exchanged, bartered, or offered for sale as pet animals to the general public at retail. Such definition shall not include an animal shelter or animal rescue league, as defined, nor shall it include the isolated or occasional sale of animals by a person who sells only such animals that he has produced and raised, or any person engaged in the business of breeding who owns, has possession of, or harbors 5 or fewer female dogs or cats capable of reproductions and sells only those breeding dogs or cats or their offspring.

6.11.020 Restrictions on the Sale of Animals.

- A. A pet shop may offer for sale only those dogs and cats that the pet shop has obtained from or displays in cooperation with an animal shelter or an animal rescue league.

B. A pet shop shall not offer for sale a dog or cat that is younger than eight weeks old.

6.11.030 Record Keeping and Disclosure.

A pet shop shall maintain records stating the name and address of the animal shelter or animal rescue league that each cat or dog was obtained from for at least two years following the date of acquisition. Such records shall be made available, immediately upon request, to the city or animal control authority. Each pet shop shall display on each cage a label stating the name and address of the animal shelter or animal rescue league of each animal kept in the cage.

Section 2. Severability. If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance shall be declared invalid for any reason whatsoever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this ordinance, which shall continue in full force and effect, and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

Section 3. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force five (5) days from its passage and publication as required by law.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL this _____ day of _____, 2018.

APPROVED:

MAYOR, REBECCA ERICKSON

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

CITY CLERK, RHIANNON FERNANDEZ, CMC

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY:

BY _____
JAMES E. HANEY

FILED WITH THE CITY CLERK:
PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL:
PUBLISHED:
EFFECTIVE DATE:
ORDINANCE NO.

DRAFT

SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE NO. 2018-____
of the City of Poulsbo, Washington

On the ____ day of _____, 2018, the City Council of the City of Poulsbo, passed Ordinance No. 2018-____. A summary of the content of said ordinance, consisting of the title, provides as follows:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF POULSBO, WASHINGTON, BANNING THE SALE OF DOGS AND CATS BRED AND RAISED AT "PUPPY MILLS" OR "KITTEN MILLS" AND CREATING A NEW CHAPTER 6.11 OF THE ANIMALS TITLE OF THE POULSBO MUNICIPAL CODE.

The full text of this Ordinance will be mailed upon request.

DATED this ____ day of _____, 2018.

CITY CLERK, RHIANNON FERNANDEZ, CMC