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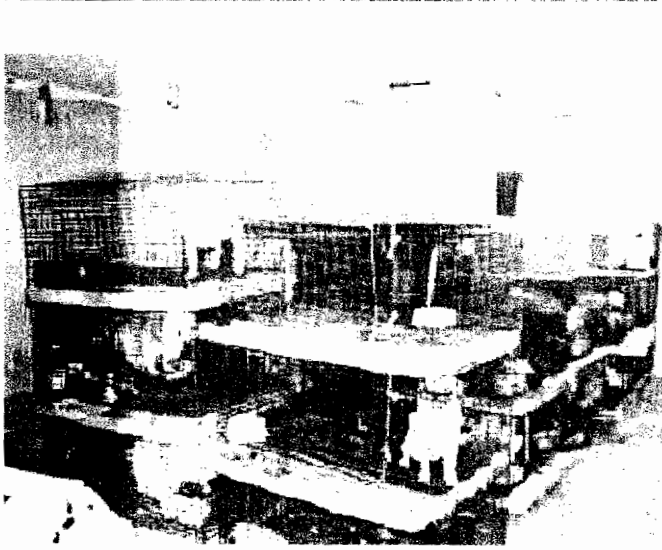
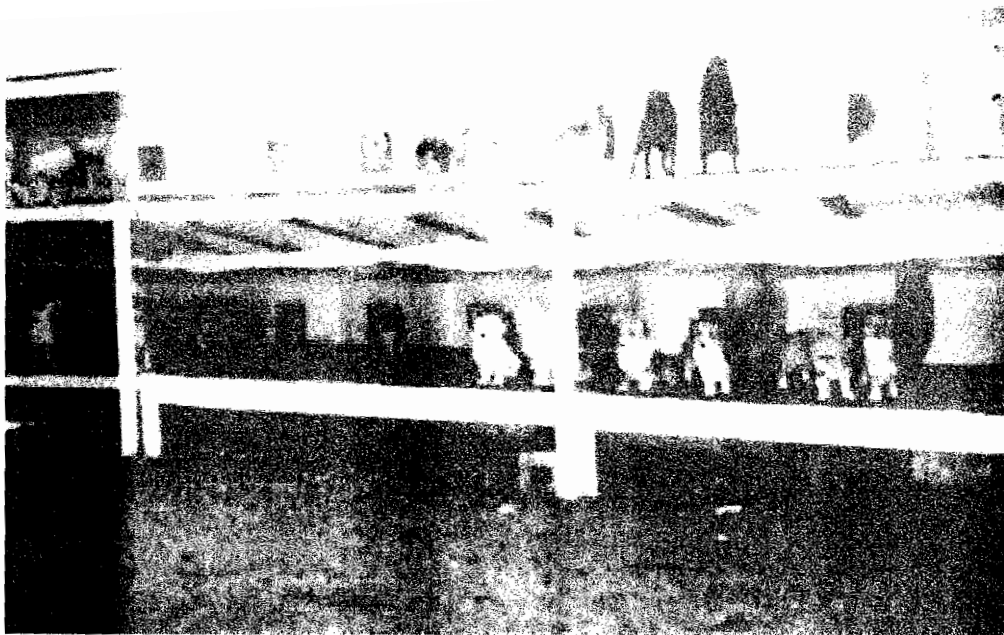
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SB 133

Beverly
McGrath



THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

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LIST OF SUPPORTERS – PUPPY MILL AMENDMENT FOR SB 133

- HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
- NEVADA HUMANE SOCIETY
- LAS VEGAS VALLEY HUMANE SOCIETY
- SPCA OF NORTHERN NEVADA
- NEVADA SPCA
- CLARK COUNTY ANIMAL CONTROL
- WASHOE COUNTY ANIMAL CONTROL
- NYE COUNTY ANIMAL CONTROL
- ELKO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPT. ANIMAL CONTROL
- LYON COUNTY ANIMAL SERVICES
- CITY OF LOVELOCK ANIMAL CONTROL
- MESQUITE ANIMAL CONTROL

FALLON ANIMAL SHELTER
LAS VEGAS SPCA
SPCA OF NORTHERN NEVADA

NV Puppy Mill Language

574.400. Floor space of primary enclosure

An operator shall ensure that a primary enclosure in which a dog or cat that is at least 6 months old is kept has a minimum amount of floor space which is calculated by finding the mathematical square of the sum of 6 inches plus the length of the dog or cat measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail, and dividing that amount by 144, to arrive at the minimum amount of square footage required for the floor space.

A primary enclosure in which a dog or cat that is at least 6 months old is kept shall consist of a solid floor, or a slatted floor with gaps of no more than ½ inch between slats, that is not stacked or otherwise placed on top of or below another animal's enclosure.

574.441. Exercise

A dealer or operator of a breeding kennel shall provide, at minimum, one exercise period during each day for a total of not less than one hour for each dog over the age of six month, which shall include removal from the dog's primary enclosure and which shall allow the dog free mobility for the entire exercise period by either leash walking or giving the dog access to a space at least four times the size of the primary enclosure, but shall not include use of a treadmill, jenny mill, slat mill, or similar device, unless prescribed by a doctor of veterinary medicine to address a specific medical condition.

574.442. Veterinary Care

A dealer or operator of a breeding kennel shall provide at minimum, examination at least once yearly, or prior to each attempt at breeding (whichever occurs more frequently) by a licensed veterinarian; prompt treatment of any illness or injury by a licensed veterinarian; and, where needed, humane euthanasia to be performed only by a licensed veterinarian using techniques identified as "Acceptable" by the American Veterinary Medical Association, and in accordance with applicable federal and state laws.

574.443. Frequency of Breeding

A dealer or operator of a breeding kennel shall not breed dogs during consecutive heat cycles and shall not breed dogs younger than one year of age.

574.520. Limitation on Number of Breeding Dogs

A dealer or operator of a breeding kennel shall not have custody of more than fifty dogs over the age of six months for the purpose of breeding those animals and selling their offspring as household pets.

SB 133

Cavin, Marie

From: Beverlee McGrath [bmcgrath@hsus.org]
Sent: Sunday, March 08, 2009 9:07 PM
To: Cavin, Marie
Subject: FW: Final amendments to SB 133

Attachments: FINAL NV puppy mill bill.doc; NV Primate Language.doc



FINAL NV puppy mill bill.doc (...
NV Primate Language.doc (41 KB

Hi Marie - our legal department made some changes to these two amendments - but they're easier to read/understand. I hope this is not too confusing for you, I'm sorry to confuse matters. If you've already sent the other ones to leg counsel, I'll be happy to call them and explain. Thanks, Bev

Beverlee McGrath
Nevada & California Legislative Specialist Humane Society of the United States Doris Day Animal League
Ph: (805) 827-2809
Fax: (805) 984-9686

Confronting Cruelty.....The Humane Society of the United States is the nation's largest animal protection organization with 11 million members and constituents. The HSUS protects all animals through legislation, litigation, investigation, education, advocacy and fieldwork.

Draft NV Puppy Mill Bill

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Nevada Primate Ban Language

New Chapter – Chapter 577. Possession of Non-human primates

(1) This chapter does not apply to:

(a) a research facility or federal research facility registered under the federal Animal Welfare Act; (7 USC, 2131-2156)

(b) an exhibitor licensed under the federal Animal Welfare Act that displays the dangerous exotic animals specified in subsection (b) of this section in a public setting as the exhibitor's primary function;

(c) an animal sanctuary that:

1. is a nonprofit organization qualified under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;
2. operates a place of refuge for abused, neglected, impounded, abandoned, orphaned, or displaced wildlife;
3. does not conduct commercial activity with respect to any animal of which the organization is an owner; and
4. does not buy, sell, trade, lease, or breed any animal except as an integral part of the species survival plan of the American Zoo and Aquarium Association; and
5. does not allow photographic opportunities with animals or allow any contact between any animals specified in subsection (b) of this section and members of the public.

(d) an animal control officer under the jurisdiction of the State or a local governing authority, a law enforcement officer acting under the authority of this subtitle, or a private contractor of a county or municipal corporation that is responsible for animal control operations;

(e) a person who holds a valid license to practice veterinary medicine in the State and treats the animal specified in subsection (b) of this section in accordance with customary and normal veterinary practices; and

(f) a person who is not a resident of the State and is in the State for three days or less for the purpose of traveling between locations outside of the State, provided the person meets all requirements for entering the relevant state and local jurisdictions, including any requirements for permits and veterinary health certificates.

(2)(a) ~~The prohibition in section (3) does not prohibit a person who had lawful possession of a non-human primate on or before January 1, 2010, from continuing to possess that animal if the person provides written notification to the local animal control authority on or before June 1, 2010.~~

(b) The notification shall include:

- (i) the person's name, address, and telephone number;
- (ii) the number and type of animals being kept; and
- (iii) a photograph of the animal or a description of a tattoo or microchip identification of the animal; and

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(iv) any other information requested by the local animal control authority.

(3) A person may not import into the State, offer for sale, trade, barter, possess, breed, or exchange a nonhuman primate, including but not limited to the chimpanzee, gorilla, orangutan, gibbon, monkey, capuchin monkey, squirrel monkey, marmoset, tamarin, lemur, loris, aye-aye, or tarsier.

(4) A person, including a person specified under section (2), may not allow a nonhuman primate to come into physical contact with members of the general public, and may not bring a nonhuman primate to any public property or commercial or retail establishment, except to bring the animal to a licensed veterinarian or veterinarian clinic. (5) A person who violates this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable in accordance with NRS 193.150.

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(4)

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(6)(a) A non-human primate may be immediately seized if:

(i) there is probable cause to believe that the possession of the animal is in violation of this section; or

(ii) the animal poses a risk to public health or public safety.

(b) A non-human primate that is seized may be returned to the person who had possession of the animal at the time the animal was seized only if it is established that:

(i) possession of the animal by the person is not a violation of this section; and

(ii) the return of the animal does not pose a risk to public health or public safety.

(7) This section does not limit a county or municipality from enacting laws or adopting regulations that are more restrictive pertaining to possession of non-human primates.

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