

**Tracking the Legislation: How did the Canine Cruelty Prevention Act change Prop B?**

| <b>Core Issues</b>      | <b>Prop B</b>  | <b>Previous Law (ACFA)</b>   | <b>New Law (CCPA/SB 161)</b>   |
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| Limit on Number of Dogs | Limit of 50 breeding dogs  | No limit on number of dogs but does require enough employees to carry out the level of husbandry practices and care as required by law | No limit – will leave in effect current requirement that there must be enough employees to carry out the level of husbandry practices and care as required by law  |
| Breeding Frequency      | Ensure dogs are not bred to produce more than two litters in any 18 month period   | No restrictions  | Ensure female dogs are not bred to produce more litters in any given period than is recommended by a licensed veterinarian as appropriate for the species, age, and health of the dog; all pertinent veterinary records shall be maintained for a two-year period and shall be available to inspectors |
| Veterinary Care         | Examination at least once yearly by a licensed veterinarian; prompt treatment of any illness or injury by a licensed veterinarian; humane euthanasia where needed by a licensed veterinarian using lawful techniques deemed acceptable by the AVMA             | Requires a program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises by a veterinarian                                 | Examination at least once yearly by a licensed veterinarian; prompt treatment of any serious illness or injury by a licensed veterinarian; humane euthanasia where needed by a licensed veterinarian using lawful techniques deemed acceptable by the AVMA   |
| Space                   | At least 12 square feet of indoor floor space for each dog up to 25 inches long; at least 20 square feet of indoor floor space per each dog between 25 and 35 inches long; and at least 30 square feet of indoor floor space for each dog for dogs 35 inches + | Floor space for each dog equal to length of dog plus 6 inches squared/144  | Two times the space allowable under current regulations by January 1, 2012; Three times the space allowable for any enclosure constructed after April 15, 2011, and for all enclosures as of January 1, 2016   |

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| Flooring   | Requires solid flooring  | Allows wire flooring as long as openings will not allow the dogs' feet to pass through any openings in the floor   | Prohibits wire flooring for any enclosure newly constructed after April 15, 2011, and for all enclosures as of January 16, 2016  |
| Exercise   | Constant and unfettered access to an outdoor exercise area   | No exercise plan unless dog is housed alone  | Except as prescribed by rule, licensees shall provide constant and unfettered access to an attached outdoor run for any enclosure newly constructed after April 15, 2011, and for all enclosures as of January 16, 2016  |
| Access to Food & Water                                   | Access to appropriate nutritious food at least once a day sufficient to maintain good health; and continuous access to potable water that is not frozen, and is free of debris, feces, algae, and other contaminants | Access to food at suitable intervals of not more than 12 hours; water continuously or at intervals not to exceed eight hours   | Access to appropriate nutritious food at least twice a day sufficient to maintain good health, and continuous access to potable water that is not frozen and is generally free of debris, feces, algae, and other contaminants   |
| Enforcement  | Created the crime of puppy mill cruelty, which had to be brought by the county prosecutor in the area where the operator of the facility resided.  | Missouri Department of Agriculture can request the Attorney General to bring an action for to shut the facility down if the operator poses a substantial ongoing threat to the health and welfare of the animals in his/her care | Gives the Missouri Department of Agriculture the ability to request the Attorney General to sue operators for past violations of the ACFA and the CCPA to bring them into compliance with the law, including compelling operators to obtain a license to operate, to assess civil penalties of \$1,000.00 per violation, and to charge individuals with the crime of canine cruelty. |
| Courtesy of the Missouri Alliance for Animal Legislation |  |  |  |