

**City of Garden Grove**

**INTER-DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM**

To: Allan L. Roeder  
Dept.: Interim City Manager  
Subject: ADOPTION OF AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING THE DISPLAY AND RETAIL SALE BY PET STORES OF DOGS AND CATS OBTAINED FROM COMMERCIAL SOURCES

From: Maria Stipe  
Dept.: City Manager  
Date: March 10, 2015

OBJECTIVE

For the City Council to consider the introduction of an ordinance prohibiting retail pet stores from displaying and selling dogs and cats within the city of Garden Grove, unless obtained from a public animal shelter or nonprofit humane society or animal rescue organization.

BACKGROUND

At its meeting of January 27, 2014, Council Member Beard brought the matter of prohibiting the sale of pets from commercial breeding facilities within the city of Garden Grove to the City Council for consideration. At the meeting, the City Council adopted a motion directing staff to prepare an ordinance prohibiting the sale of such pets to be brought back for further consideration.

DISCUSSION

At the request of the City Council, an ordinance prohibiting the retail sale of dogs and cats obtained from commercial breeding facilities has been prepared. The proposed Ordinance is similar to the one recently adopted by the City of Huntington Beach. Specifically, the Ordinance would prohibit pet stores from displaying, selling, delivering, offering for sale, bartering, or auctioning dogs and cats, except for dogs and/or cats obtained from a public animal shelter or nonprofit humane society or animal rescue organization, or cats donated by a local resident. Existing legally operating pet stores that currently sell cats and/or dogs obtained from commercial sources are given one year to come into full compliance with the new restrictions. Based on its research, it is Staff's understanding that there is one pet store in Garden Grove that would be affected.

Presently, five cities in Orange County (i.e., Irvine, Huntington Beach, Dana Point, Aliso Viejo, and Laguna Beach) and 18 cities in California have passed ordinances that prohibit pet stores from selling animals that come from commercial breeders. Pet stores in these cities are typically only allowed to offer rescued animals from shelters, the Humane Society, and licensed animal rescue organizations. Advocates of bans maintain that many commercial breeders breed dogs and cats in relatively inhumane conditions. These breeders are commonly referred to as "puppy mills" or "kitten factories." Animals bred by these types of commercial breeders are more likely to have behavior and/or health problems. Prohibiting the sale of these dogs and cats in retail pet stores can additionally encourage pet adoptions

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from local animal shelters, which in turn reduces the number of animals euthanized every year.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

Other than potential future costs to enforce the new restrictions, there is no financial impact to the City.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council:

- Introduce and conduct the first reading of the attached Ordinance prohibiting the display and retail sale by pet stores of dogs and cats obtained from commercial sources.



MARIA STIPE

Deputy City Manager

Attachment 1: Proposed Ordinance

Attachment 2: Supporting materials pertaining to commercial dog breeding establishments and retail pet sales bans

Recommended for Approval



Allan L. Roeder

Interim City Manager

## ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GARDEN GROVE  
PROHIBITING THE DISPLAY AND RETAIL SALE BY PET STORES OF DOGS AND CATS  
OBTAINED FROM COMMERCIAL SOURCES***City Attorney Summary***

***This Ordinance adds Section 6.04.080 to the Garden Grove Municipal Code prohibiting pet stores from displaying, selling, delivering, offering for sale, bartering, or auctioning dogs or cats in the city of Garden Grove, except dogs and/or cats obtained from a public animal control facility or shelter or a duly authorized nonprofit humane society or animal rescue organization, or cats donated by a local resident for no charge. This Ordinance gives existing pet stores one year to come into compliance with the new regulations.***

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GARDEN GROVE DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Findings and Intent. The City Council, after several public meetings, finds and determines as follows:

- A. Existing state and federal laws that regulate dog and cat breeders and pet stores that sell dogs and cats include: the Lockyer-Polanco-Farr Pet Protection Act (California Health and Safety Code, Section 122125 et seq.); the Polanco-Lockyer Pet Breeder Warranty Act (California Health and Safety Code, Section 122045 et seq.); the Pet Store Animal Care Act (California Health and Safety Code, Section 122350 et seq.); and the Animal Welfare Act ("AWA") (7 U.S.C. Section 2131 et seq.).
- B. The Lockyer-Polanco-Farr Pet Protection Act requires pet dealers (i.e., retail sellers of more than 50 dogs or cats in the previous year; not including animal shelters and humane societies) to have a permit, maintain certain health and safety standards for their animals, sell only healthy animals, and provide written spay-neuter, health, animal history, and other information and disclosures to pet buyers. If 15 days from purchase a dog or cat becomes ill due to an illness that existed at the time of sale, or if within one year after purchase a dog or cat has a congenital or hereditary condition that adversely affects the health of the dog or cat, an owner is offered a refund, another puppy or kitten, or reimbursement of veterinary bills up to 150 percent of the purchase price of the puppy or kitten.
- C. The Pet Store Animal Care Act, effective in 2009, requires every pet store that sells live companion animals and fish to formulate a documented program consisting of routine care, preventative care, emergency care, disease control and prevention, veterinary treatment, and euthanasia.
- D. The Polanco-Lockyer Pet Breeder Warranty Act offers protection similar to that of the Lockyer-Polanco-Farr Pet Protection Act, except that it applies

only to dog breeders who sold or gave away either three litters or 20 dogs in the previous year.

- E. The Animal Welfare Act (AWA) requires, among other things, the licensing of certain breeders of dogs and cats. These breeders are required to maintain minimum health, safety and welfare standards for animals in their care. The AWA is enforced by the United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA").
- F. According to the Humane Society of the United States ("HSUS"), inspection records show that many USDA-licensed breeders breed dogs or cats in relatively inhumane conditions. These breeders are commonly referred to as "puppy mills" or "kitten factories." Documented problems of puppy mills include: over breeding, inbreeding, veterinary care that does not meet the same standards as other breeders, relatively poor quality of food and shelter, lack of human socialization, and overcrowded cages. Dogs bred in puppy mills are more likely to have behavior and/or health problems. While kitten factories are not as common as puppy mills, similar problems are reported regarding kitten factories.
- G. According to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ("ASPCA"), fearful behavior and lack of socialization with humans and other animals are common characteristics of dogs from puppy mills and kittens from kitten factories.
- H. According to the Coalition Against Misery, hundreds of thousands of puppies are raised each year in commercial kennels. These puppies generally do not receive the same standard of care as provided by other breeders.
- I. According to HSUS, most pet store puppies come from puppy mills and many pet store kittens come from kitten factories.
- J. According to the City of Los Angeles' Animal Services Department, there are hundreds of thousands of puppy mills around the world that produce untold millions of puppies annually, while at the same time more than 4,000,000 pets die in U.S. shelters each year. With rare exceptions, when consumers buy puppies or kittens from pet stores there is a strong likelihood that consumers are supporting the puppy mill or kitten factory industry.
- K. The City Council finds that, in addition to state and federal laws, the City of Garden Grove has a local responsibility to promote animal welfare and encourage best practices in the breeding and purchasing of dogs and cats. The City Council believes that a community that promotes animal welfare will be a healthier community.
- L. While the City Council recognizes that not all dogs and cats retailed in pet stores are products of inhumane breeding conditions and would not classify every commercial breeder selling dogs or cats to pet stores as a "puppy mill"

or "kitten factory," it is the City Council's belief that puppy mills and kitten factories continue to exist in part because of public demand and the sale of dogs and cats in pet stores.

- M. The City Council finds that the retail sale of dogs and cats obtained from sources other than shelters or nonprofit humane societies, or animal rescue organizations by pet stores in the city of Garden Grove is inconsistent with the City's goal to be a community that cares about animal welfare.
- N. The City Council believes that a ban on the retail sale of dogs and cats in pet stores will promote community awareness of animal welfare and, in turn, will foster a more humane environment in the city.
- O. The City Council believes that a ban on the display and retail sale of dogs and cats obtained from sources other than shelters or nonprofit humane societies or animal rescue organizations by pet stores in the city will also encourage pet consumers to adopt dogs and cats from shelters, thereby saving animals' lives and reducing the cost to the public of sheltering animals.

SECTION 2. A new Section 6.04.080 is hereby added to Chapter 6.04 of Title 6 of the Garden Grove Municipal Code to read as follows:

**6.04.080 Prohibition on retail sale of dogs and cats.**

A. No pet store shall display, sell, deliver, offer for sale, barter, or auction dogs or cats in the city of Garden Grove, except dogs and/or cats obtained from a public animal control facility or shelter or duly authorized nonprofit humane society or animal rescue organization. Cats obtained by donation from a local resident for no charge may also be displayed, sold, and/or offered for sale; provided, however, that the pet store owner or operator shall notify in writing the Orange County Animal Services Office of any sale of any such locally donated cat.

B. A pet store that, as of the effective date of the Ordinance codified in this Section, displayed, sold, delivered, offered for sale, bartered, or auctioned dogs or cats in the city of Garden Grove, which were obtained from sources other than those permitted by Subsection A, and whose operations complied with all applicable provisions of the Garden Grove Municipal Code, may continue to display, sell, deliver, offer for sale, barter, or auction dogs and cats obtained from sources other than those permitted by Subsection A until the one year anniversary of the effective date of the Ordinance codified in this Section.

C. For purposes of this Section 6.04.080, the term "pet store" shall have the same meaning as set forth in California Health and Safety Code 122350, as it may be amended from time to time."

SECTION 3. The City Council finds that this Ordinance is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"; Cal. Pub. Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code of Regs., Title 14, Section 15000 et seq.) because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the Ordinance may have a significant effect on the environment.

SECTION 4. If any section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, word, or portion of this Ordinance is, for any reason, held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this Ordinance and each section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, word, or portion thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, sentences, clauses, phrases, words or portions thereof be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 5. The Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this Ordinance and shall cause the same, or the summary thereof, to be published and posted pursuant to the provisions of law and this Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after adoption.



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27 January 2014

Garden Grove City Council  
P. O. Box 3070  
Garden Grove, CA 92842

**Re: Support for a Retail Pet Sales Ordinance**

Dear Mayor Nguyen and members of the Council,

On behalf of Best Friends Animal Society, a national animal welfare organization in its thirty-second year, I would like to encourage you to enact an ordinance to restrict the retail sale of companion animals in Garden Grove pet stores. We urge you to join the seventy-five municipalities throughout North America (eighteen in California) that have made the change to no longer allow pet stores to sell commercially bred companion animals, unless the animals come 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 and maximum productivity take priority over the 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 hundreds - often 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.

Because the goal is to make a profit, pet mill owners must cut corners to keep expenses low and profits high. 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.

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.

Best Friends Animal Society  
5001 Angel Canyon Road  
Kanab, UT 84741  
bestfriends.org

Best Friends Animal Society – Los Angeles  
15921 Brand Blvd.  
Mission Hills, CA 91345  
bestfriends.org/la

Best Friends Animal Society –  
New York City  
contactnyc@bestfriends.org

Best Friends Animal Society – Utah  
2005 South 1100 East  
Salt Lake City, UT 84106  
bestfriends.org/utah



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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 (typically without first spaying or neutering them) at a high price, it is the taxpaying public who pays for animal control to house and kill unwanted animals in the community.

Pet stores that sell commercially bred animals can be part of the solution rather than the problem, simply by either stopping pet sales altogether (and focusing on other profitable, ancillary components such as grooming, daycare or pet supplies), or by changing to a business model that offers products, services, and space for animal rescue organizations to adopt out animals from their stores.

Best Friends has partnered with several of the many pet stores that have transitioned from selling milled dogs and cats to offering rescued pets for adoption, and we have found this humane model to be both viable and embraced by the communities in which the stores are located. Thus, a restriction on the retail sale of pets would *not* preclude pet stores from staying in business, but would, in fact, alleviate a significant burden on local shelters by increasing pet adoptions.

Best Friends and our members thank you in advance for taking a compassionate, common sense initiative to addressing the pet mill problem in our 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 the U.S. that have enacted similar ordinances, including Los Angeles, Glendale, Burbank and San Diego, and we will do all we can to help Garden Grove 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  
[puppymills.bestfriends.org](http://puppymills.bestfriends.org)  
[elizabetho@bestfriends.org](mailto:elizabetho@bestfriends.org)





# **Executive Summary: Scientific studies of dogs and puppies from commercial dog-breeding establishments (puppy mills)**

## **BACKGROUND**

Commercial breeding establishments, or puppy mills, are large-scale facilities where dogs are confined in small enclosures for their entire reproductive lives with little to no exercise or positive human contact. The sole purpose of such facilities is to mass-produce puppies to sell them for profit through retail pet stores and via the Internet.

## **SYNOPSIS**

In two large-scale studies of dogs from high-volume commercial breeding establishments (one study focusing on the adult breeding dogs and the other on the puppies sold through pet stores), the evidence showed conclusively that these breeding facilities are highly injurious to both groups of dogs, resulting in severe, extensive and long-term harm to the behavioral and psychological well-being of the dogs.

## **Study 1: The adult breeding dogs**

### **WHAT THE STUDY LOOKED AT**

This study compared a wide array of psychological and behavioral characteristics of 1,169 dogs formerly kept for breeding purposes in commercial breeding establishments with pet dogs owned by members of the general public.

### **RESEARCHERS**

Franklin D. McMillan, DVM, Best Friends Animal Society

Deborah L. Duffy, PhD, University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine

James A. Serpell, PhD, University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine

### **THE PUBLISHED PAPER**

Mental health of dogs formerly used as 'breeding stock' in commercial breeding establishments. FD McMillan, DL Duffy, JA Serpell. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science* 2011; 135: 86-94.

### **WHAT THE STUDY FOUND**

- The results showed a broad range of abnormal behavioral and psychological characteristics in the former breeding dogs from large-scale commercial breeding establishments, including significantly elevated levels of fears and phobias; pronounced compulsive and repetitive behaviors, such as spinning in tight circles and pacing; house soiling; and a heightened sensitivity to being touched and picked up.
- The psychological harm demonstrated in these dogs is severe and long-lasting. Much of the harm is irreparable and will remain a continued source of suffering for years after the dogs leave the breeding facility, in some cases for the entire lifetime of the dog.

## CONCLUSIONS

- Current laws at both the national and state levels are not based on current scientific knowledge of animal psychology, quality of life, suffering, and welfare, and are thus inadequate to protect dogs from the psychological harm resulting from living in commercial breeding establishments.
- Legislation to adequately protect the welfare of dogs in confinement needs to be updated to reflect current scientific knowledge.

To obtain a copy of the published study, contact Dr. Frank McMillan ([dr.frank@bestfriends.org](mailto:dr.frank@bestfriends.org)).

## Study 2: The puppies

### WHAT THE STUDY LOOKED AT

This study compared the psychological and behavioral characteristics of 431 adult dogs who were purchased as puppies from pet stores with adult dogs purchased as puppies from small-scale, private breeders.

### RESEARCHERS

Franklin D. McMillan, DVM, Best Friends Animal Society

James A. Serpell, PhD, University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine

Deborah L. Duffy, PhD, University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine

Elmabrok Masaoud, PhD, Atlantic Veterinary College, University of Prince Edward Island

Ian Dohoo, DVM, PhD, Atlantic Veterinary College, University of Prince Edward Island

### THE PUBLISHED PAPER

Differences in behavioral characteristics between dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores and those obtained from noncommercial breeders. FD McMillan, JA Serpell, DL Duffy, E Masaoud, IR Dohoo. *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 2013; 242: 1359-1363.

### WHAT THE STUDY FOUND

- Dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores received significantly less favorable scores than breeder-obtained dogs on most behavioral variables measured. Compared with dogs obtained as puppies from noncommercial breeders, dogs from pet stores had significantly greater aggression toward human family members, unfamiliar people and other dogs; greater fear of other dogs and typical life events; and greater separation-related problems and house soiling.
- For no behavior evaluated in the study did pet store dogs score more favorably than noncommercial breeder dogs.
- The chances of a dog developing serious behavior problems is much higher for dogs purchased as puppies from pet stores, as compared to dogs obtained from small, noncommercial breeders.

## CONCLUSIONS

- On the basis of these findings, combined with findings from earlier small-scale studies of dogs obtained from pet stores, until the causes of the unfavorable differences detected in this group of dogs can be specifically identified and remedied, the authors of this study withhold any recommendation that puppies be obtained from pet stores.

- Dogs sold by pet stores are misrepresented to consumers as a high-quality product, because the data now shows that consumers are not receiving what they believe they are paying for. The increased risk of behavior problems that pet store customers face as their dog matures includes aggression issues, which pose a significant risk of human injury. Consumer protective legislation is urgently needed in this area.
- Legislation to improve the conditions in the large-scale commercial breeding facilities supplying puppies to pet stores is needed to assure that the puppies are not at any increased risk of maturing into adult dogs with serious behavior problems.

To obtain a copy of the published study, contact Dr. Frank McMillan ([dr.frank@bestfriends.org](mailto:dr.frank@bestfriends.org)).

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## **Overall Conclusions**

- Current laws provide inadequate protection against harm to breeding dogs and puppies associated with commercial breeding establishments.
- Consumers purchasing puppies from pet stores are unknowingly assuming a risk of difficult and serious behavior problems in their dogs, including dog behavior that can endanger their own safety.
- If dogs are to be bred to produce puppies for sale, all of the dogs and puppies should be assured a decent quality of life based on the most current scientific research.

## **For More Information**

For more about Best Friends Animal Society, go to [bestfriends.org](http://bestfriends.org). To learn about Best Friends' puppy mill initiatives and what you can do to help, visit [pupppymills.bestfriends.org](http://pupppymills.bestfriends.org).



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## Retail Pet Sales Bans Enacted in North America (75)

(Links to ordinances available at [puppymills.bestfriends.org](http://puppymills.bestfriends.org))

**Albuquerque, NM** – Enacted June 2006; effective August 2007

**South Lake Tahoe, CA** – Enacted April 2009; effective May 2011

**West Hollywood, CA** – Enacted February 2010; effective March 2010

**Hermosa Beach, CA** – Enacted March 2010; effective April 2010

**Turlock, CA** – Enacted May 2010; effective June 2010

**El Paso, TX** – Enacted October 2010; effective January 2011

**Richmond, British Columbia** – Enacted November 2010; effective April 2011

**Austin, Texas** – Enacted December 2010; effective December 2010

**Lake Worth, FL** – Enacted February 2011; effective February 2011

**Fountain, CO** – Enacted May 2011; effective May 2011

**Flagler Beach, FL** (applies to all animals, prohibits sales and breeding); effective December 2009

**Coral Gables, FL** (applies to dogs only)

**Opa-Locka, FL** (applies to dogs only)

**North Bay Village, FL** (applies to dogs only)

**Glendale, CA** – Enacted August 2011; effective August 2012

**Toronto, Ontario** – Enacted September 2011, effective September 2012

**Irvine, CA** – Enacted October 2011; effective immediately

**Rosemont-La Petite Patrie, Canada** – Enacted December 2011; effective immediately

**Dana Point, CA** – Enacted Feb 2012; effective immediately



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**Chula Vista, CA** – Enacted March 2012; effective April 2012

**Hallandale Beach, FL** – Enacted April 2012; effective immediately

**Laguna Beach, CA** – Enacted May 2012; effective immediately

**Point Pleasant, NJ** – Enacted May 2012; effective immediately

**Aliso Viejo, CA** – Enacted May 16, 2012; effective immediately

**Huntington Beach, CA** – Enacted June 2012; effective June 2014

**Mississauga, Canada** – Enacted July 2012; effective January 2013

**Brick, NJ** – Enacted July 2012; effective immediately

**Manasquan, NJ** – Enacted September 2012; effective immediately

**Los Angeles, CA** – Enacted October 2012; effective June 2013

**Point Pleasant Beach, NJ** – Enacted October 2012; effective immediately

**New Westminster, Canada** – Enacted November 2012; effective immediately

**Burbank, CA** – Enacted February 2013; effective August 2013

**Rancho Mirage, CA** – Enacted February 2013; effective March 2013

**Hoboken, NJ** – Enacted May 2013; effective immediately

**San Diego, CA** – Enacted July 2013; effective September 2013

**Kingston, Ontario** – Enacted August 2013; effective November 2013

**Oceanport, NJ** – Enacted August 2013; effective immediately

**Margate, FL** – Enacted October 2013; effective immediately

**Pinecrest, FL** – Enacted October 2013; effective immediately

**North Brunswick, NJ** – Enacted October 2013; effective November 2013



**Palmetto Bay, FL** – Enacted December 2013; effective immediately

**Ventura County, CA** – Enacted December 2013; effective December 2014

**Toledo, OH** – Enacted December 2013; effective January 2014

**Phoenix, AZ** – Enacted December 2013; effective January 2014

**Coconut Creek, FL** – Enacted January 2014; effective immediately

**Wellington, FL** – Enacted January 2014; effective immediately

**Surfside, FL** – Enacted February 2014; effective immediately

**Aventura, FL** – Enacted March 2014; effective immediately

**Chicago, IL** – Enacted March 2014; effective March 2015

**Wilton Manors, FL** – Enacted March 2014; effective immediately

**Greenacres, FL** – Enacted April 2014; effective immediately

**North Lauderdale, FL** – Enacted April 2014; effective immediately

**Cook County, IL** – Enacted April 2014; effective October 2014

**Bay Harbor Islands, FL** – Enacted April 2014; effective immediately

**Vaughan, Ontario** – Enacted April 2014; effective immediately

**Pompano Beach, FL** – Enacted May 2104; effective immediately

**North Miami Beach, FL** – Enacted May 2014; effective immediately

**Miami Beach, FL** – Enacted May 2014; effective January 2015

**Bal Harbour Village, FL** – Enacted May 2014; effective immediately

**Sunny Isles Beach, FL** – Enacted May 2014; effective immediately

**East Providence, RI** – Enacted June 2014; effective immediately



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**Dania Beach, FL** – Enacted June 2014; effective immediately

**Palm Beach Gardens, FL** – Enacted July 2014; effective immediately

**Juno Beach, FL** – Enacted July 2014; effective immediately

**Cutler Bay, FL** – Enacted August 2014; effective immediately

**North Palm Beach, FL** – Enacted August 2014; effective immediately

**Randolph, NJ** – Enacted September 2014; effective immediately

**Hypoluxo, FL** – Enacted September 2014; effective immediately

**Hudson, Quebec, Canada** – Enacted September 2014; effective immediately

**Jupiter, FL** – Enacted October 2014; effective immediately

**Homestead, FL** – Enacted October 2014; effective immediately

**Chino Hills, CA** – Enacted October 2014; effective November 2014

**Tamarac, FL** – Enacted December 2014; effective immediately

**Palm Beach, FL** – Enacted January 2015; effective immediately

**Oceanside, CA** – Enacted January 2015; effective September 2015