

# **Murray City Municipal Council Chambers Murray City, Utah**

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The Municipal Council of Murray City, Utah, met on Tuesday, the 14<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2018 at 6:30 p.m., for a meeting held in the Murray City Council Chambers, 5025 South State Street, Murray, Utah.

The meeting was conducted by Jim Brass

Council Members Present:

Dave Nicponski, Council District 1  
Dale Cox, Council District 2  
Jim Brass, Council District 3  
Diane Turner, Council District 4/Council Chair  
Brett Hales, Council District 5

City Staff Present:

Blair Camp, Mayor  
Jennifer Kennedy, City Recorder  
G.L. Critchfield, City Attorney  
Janet Lopez, Council Administrator  
Pattie Johnson, City Council  
Doug Hill, Chief Administrative Officer  
Jennifer Heaps, Communications and Public Relations Director  
Craig Burnett, Police Chief  
Jon Harris, Fire Chief  
Chad Pascua, Assistant Fire Chief  
Katie Lindquist, Parks and Recreation  
Danyce Steck, Finance Director  
Brenda Moore, Controller  
Tim Tingey, Administrative and Development Services (ADS) Director  
Mike Terry, Human Resources Director  
Kim Fong, Library Director  
Danny O'Rourke, Assistant Library Director

Other's in Attendance:

Scouts  
Citizens

Mr. Brass called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. He asked for a moment of silence to honor Draper City Fire's Battalion Chief, Matt Burchett, who was killed in the line of duty while helping with the fires in California.

**5. Opening Ceremonies**

**5.1 Pledge of Allegiance**

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Craig Burnett, Police Chief.

**5.2 Approval of Minutes**

**5.2.1 Council Meeting – July 17, 2018**

MOTION: Mr. Cox moved to approve the minutes. The motion was SECONDED by Ms. Turner. Voice vote taken, all "ayes."

**5.3 Special Recognition**

Mr. Brass asked the scouts in attendance to introduce themselves.

**5.3.1 Murray City Council Employee of the Month, Danny O'Rourke, Assistant Library Director.**

Staff Presentation: Brett Hales, Council Member and Kim Fong, Library Director

Mr. Hales said the Council started the Employee of the Month program because they felt it was important to recognize the city's employees. He presented Mr. O'Rourke with a certificate, a \$50 gift card and told him that his name would appear on the plaque located in the Council Chambers. He expressed his appreciation to Mr. O'Rourke for all he does for the city.

Ms. Fong spoke about Mr. O'Rourke's job responsibilities and everything he does for the Murray Library.

**5.3.2 Swearing-In Assistant Fire Chief, Chad Pascua.**

Staff Presentation: Jon Harris, Fire Chief and Jennifer Kennedy, City Recorder

Chief Harris introduced Mr. Pascua and spoke about his career with the fire department.

The Swearing-In Ceremony was conducted by Jennifer Kennedy.

Mr. Pascua thanked Chief Harris for this opportunity and introduced his family.

Mayor Camp spoke about how Mr. Pascua helped start the paramedic

program when he started working for the city.

**6. Citizen Comments** – Comments are limited to 3 minutes unless otherwise approved by the Council.

**Kenton Knorr – Murray City, Utah**

Mr. Knorr said he is concerned about his property tax because it went up \$500 in one year. He is paying more money to the school district and Murray City. He feels that the amount of the property tax increase is excessive. He is on a fixed income and it's hard to pay another \$500 in taxes. He is also concerned about the future if his property tax continues to increase. He feels that he could lose his house. He wants the city to keep people who are on fixed incomes in mind when they think about raising taxes.

**John Halladay – Murray City, Utah**

Mr. Halladay is concerned about the no parking signs on Sanford Drive that have been in place since 1984. Now that the population is older and there aren't many children around the area, he would like to see the no parking signs removed because they aren't really enforced anyway.

Mr. Halladay also expressed his appreciation for Chief Burnett and the work he does for the city.

**7. Consent Agenda**

Mr. Brass asked that all items on the Consent Agenda be voted on together; no objections were made.

**7.1 Consider confirmation of the Mayor's appointment of Nancy Buist to the Murray City Cultural Arts Board to fulfill an unexpired term, which ends January 15, 2019.**

**7.2 Consider confirmation of the Mayor's appointment of L. Sage Fitch to the Murray Library Board of Trustees representing District 3 to fulfill an unexpired term, which ends June 30, 2019.**

Mayor Camp expressed his appreciation to everyone who is serving on one of the city's Boards or Commissions.

MOTION: Ms. Turner moved to adopt the Consent Agenda. The motion was SECONDED by Mr. Hales.

**Council roll call vote:**

Ms. Turner	Aye
Mr. Hales	Aye
Mr. Nicponski	Aye
Mr. Cox	Aye
Mr. Brass	Aye

Motion passed 5-0

**8. Public Hearings**

**8.1 Public Hearing #1**

**8.1.1 Staff and sponsor presentations and public comment will be given prior to Council action on the following matter:**

**Consider an ordinance amending Sections 17.170.100, 17.170.110, 17.170.120, 17.170.140 and 17.170.160 of the Murray City Municipal Code relating to density, height, open space and parking in the Murray City Center District.**

Staff Presentation: Tim Tingey, ADS Director

Mr. Tingey said the Council asked staff to do a study on and evaluate the density issues in the downtown area. Staff did the study and spent a significant amount of time talking with, and receiving input from, the Planning Commission on this issue.

Mr. Tingey said the first item staff is recommending changes to relates to municipal building setbacks. In the city's current code, if a setback is proposed in the Murray City Center District (MCCD), the setback has to be 15 to 18 feet. Municipal buildings are much different than regular buildings because there are possibilities to have plazas and open space around them. This modification would allow for greater setbacks to allow for plaza areas and open space around municipal buildings.

The second change is related to parking for municipal buildings. Right now, in the MCCD, parking is supposed to be on the side of or behind a building. This change would allow for municipal buildings, that serve multiple purposes in the downtown area, to have parking in front of the building.

In addition, at least fifty percent of the parking for buildings that exceed four stories in height shall be located in the exterior of the building or in a parking structure within 750 feet of the development.

The third proposed change is related to height and density. Currently, there is a 40-foot minimum height standard on the westside of State Street and no cap on the height or density. Staff is proposing that buildings should not exceed 10 stories in height and buildings that are six stories or higher will have a podium step-back of 15 to 25 feet.

Currently, the MCCD needs pedestrian walkways and connections. Staff is proposing a requirement that fifteen percent of any development site will need to have connections to pedestrian walkways, plazas and open spaces.

Mr. Tingey noted that the Wasatch Front Regional Council conducted a

study and determined that the MCCD, along with many other areas across the Wasatch Front, are to be urban centers. He went over some of the traits of urban centers which include buildings that are four to ten stories in height and having higher densities which are conducive to a walkable environment.

Mr. Nicponski said he is concerned about capping the height.

Mr. Tingey replied that staff looked at the Wasatch Front Regional Council's study as well as the density within other communities. Many other communities have structures that are ten stories or higher. Staff felt that a ten-story structure meets the vision of what the city wants for the downtown area.

The public hearing was opened for public comment.

Orden Yost – Murray City, Utah

Mr. Yost said he appreciates the efforts by staff and the Council in making these ordinances. His concerns are that if the city enforces these particular guidelines, the city may end up with a downtown that is sitting there without any development. It costs about fifty percent more to build a structure of that height today, when construction and employee costs have increased, than it did seven years ago. It can be challenging for developers to build when they have a ten-story limit on buildings.

Mr. Yost is also concerned about the limit of occupancies in residential units because the city is trying to support downtown businesses. If the density is not there, the retailers and businesses won't be there either. He recommends the city consider going to a 15-story height limit or not have a height limit at all.

Janice Strobell – Murray City, Utah

Ms. Strobell said the city is missing the point when they define density. The city needs to do a better job in defining what they want the city to look like.

Mr. Brass closed the public hearing.

**8.1.2 Council consideration of the above matter.**

Mr. Tingey said that another part of this ordinance is having 80 units per acre. He added there are other developments within the city that have 60 to 65 units per acre that have been successful.

Mr. Brass said this is a tough balance to have. When a lot of people are put into a small area, sometimes good things happen, and sometimes bad things happen. The city gets a lot of public safety calls in apartment areas but has elected to work on a balance to the best of their ability.

Mr. Brass said he was concerned about having an overwhelming large building on State Street, but he's okay with ten stories. He also likes the idea of plazas and open spaces.

MOTION: Ms. Turner moved to adopt the ordinance. The motion was SECONDED by Mr. Cox.

Council roll call vote:

Ms. Turner	Aye
Mr. Hales	Aye
Mr. Nicponski	Aye
Mr. Cox	Aye
Mr. Brass	Aye

Motion passed 5-0

**8.2 Public Hearing #2**

**8.2.1 Staff and sponsor presentations and public comment will be given prior to Council action on the following matter:**

**Consider an ordinance amending Sections 17.146.130, 17.168.140 and 17.170.130 and renumbering to Sections 17.146.140, 17.146.150 and 17.168.150 of the Murray City Municipal Code relating to lighting standards for the Mixed Use, Transit Oriented Development and Murray City Center District Zones.**

Staff Presentation: Tim Tingey, ADS Director

Mr. Tingey said this change was prompted to create some consistency with lighting in the city's transit-oriented areas. A lot of these changes were prompted by conversations with the Power Department and how the city looks at lighting, especially on new developments. The city wants to ensure that lighting is consistent and that the light that is created is conducive to what the city would like to see. The Planning Commission recommended approval of this at their June 21, 2018 meeting.

Mr. Tingey went over some of the proposed changes that include: street and sidewalk lighting shall meet adopted city light design standards; illumination levels will not exceed Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) recommended standards, pedestrian way lighting will not be taller than 16 feet, except for on major arterial roadways such as 4500 South and State Street, lighting shall be shielded and directed downward to prevent off site glare, all site lighting luminaires will conform to IESNA "cutoff" or "sharp cutoff" classification, amber light color (3,000 Kelvin) will be allowed in consultation with the Power Department, and private lighting is subject to Power Department review and approval.

The public hearing was open for public comments. No comments were given, and the public hearing was closed.

### **8.2.2 Council consideration of the above matter.**

MOTION: Mr. Hales moved to adopt the ordinance. The motion was SECONDED by Ms. Turner.

#### Council roll call vote:

Ms. Turner	Aye
Mr. Hales	Aye
Mr. Nicponski	Aye
Mr. Cox	Aye
Mr. Brass	Aye

Motion passed 5-0

## **8.3 Public Hearing #3**

### **8.3.1 Staff and sponsor presentations and public comment will be given prior to Council action on the following matter:**

**Consider an ordinance adopting the rate of tax levies for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2018 and ending June 30, 2019.**  
(Attachment 1)

Mr. Brass explained the city's budget process to the audience.

#### Staff Presentation: Danyce Steck, Finance Director

Ms. Steck said the city started the budget process in January 2018. At that time, the Council was asked what their priorities were. The Council's first priority was public safety. The Council is invested in the city's public safety force and want to ensure the employees on that force remain with the city.

The Council's second priority was maintaining the things the city already owns such as roads, parks and equipment. Over the last ten years, Murray City has tightened their belt to the point where the city is not able to maintain some of those things to the level they needed to be maintained, so a maintenance plan was proposed. There are also some improvements that needed to be made including Fire Station 81. Fire Station 81 is 40 years old and will be relocated and rebuilt at 4800 South and Box Elder Street.

In addition to public safety, the Council wanted to ensure the city was staffed accordingly. The city added some additional positions including, one school resource officer, two crossing guards, one battalion fire chief, one GIS analyst, one parks maintenance worker, one risk analyst and one

facilities supervisor. The office administrator for the Fire Department was changed from part-time to full-time.

Ms. Steck said one of the first things she did when she came to the city was to look at revenues and expenditures. In 2006, Murray City did a tax increase and started preparing for the things they knew were on their agenda. Everything was fine from 2006 until 2008, when the economy changed.

Ms. Steck explained that Murray City relies on the car sales industry which provides about 33% of the city's sales tax revenue. When the economy changed, car sales dropped. At that time, the Council knew that sales taxes were decreasing, but they also knew they could not go to the residents and ask for a tax increase because the residents were losing their jobs and homes. Instead, the city offered early retirements to employees, cut services, held back maintenance and held off purchasing vehicles and equipment for as long as they could. In 2016, the city could no longer hold off on some of these things. In 2016 the Council acted and adopted an additional sales tax in Murray City that is dedicated to the city.

Ms. Steck said when the city did a compensation study for public safety to see where they were in the market, the city found that their public safety employees are paid lower in comparison to other agencies. This was due to the actions the city took during the ten-year period between 2006 and 2016. In 2006, 2007, and 2008, the city's public safety employees were compensated well and stayed at the city. However, now, when other agencies offer them \$5.00 more per hour, they leave because it makes since for their families.

Ms. Steck said that after the compensation study was done, staff went to the Council and asked for a tax increase to fund bringing the city's public safety employees up to market level.

Ms. Steck stated the library has also asked for a tax increase. The library is only allowed to use property taxes for their revenue source, the city is not allowed to give the library any additional money. The library's property tax rate has not kept up with inflationary costs, so the expenses became higher than revenues. In 2018 the Library Board requested that operations be brought back into the black and that the city begin a building fund to build a new library.

Murray City has not increased property taxes since 2006. This tax increase will fill the inflationary gap for operations and personnel. Another challenge the city faces is that 35% of the land mass located within the city is considered tax exempt. Murray has the fifth lowest tax rate of any other city within Salt Lake County, even with this proposed tax increase.



Ms. Steck stated the city knows there are many citizens on fixed incomes and that this tax increase may be a burden to them, however, there is a tax relief program through Salt Lake County. Since the county collects all the taxes for everyone, they run the tax relief program also, the city does not have the option to run one. The application for the tax relief program is on both the city's and county assessor's websites.

The public hearing was opened for public comment.

Lola Barrett – Murray City, Utah

Ms. Barrett said she loves Murray City and it is a great city. However, she is a senior citizen and feels the pressure of her taxes going up. People on social security haven't really had a raise either and what they did get went to Medicare. She feels that a 47% tax increase is too much. She asked the Council to reevaluate the amount of the tax increase.

Ms. Barrett said she helped pay for the library the city has now and she doesn't feel that it needs to be replaced.

Bill Hogan – Murray City, Utah

Mr. Hogan said he is sad he was annexed into Murray City. He would have rather been annexed into Holladay City because they are a lot better. He feels the citizens would get better services from Holladay City than they do from Murray City. Mr. Hogan said is also on social security.

Mr. Hogan noted that Salt Lake City's library expenses have gone down while Murray's library expenses have gone up. He advised the library to look into doing things electronically rather than spending money on a new building.

Mr. Hogan added that the city has lied about the water collection fee the citizens in the annexed area are charged because the excess money from the fee is put into the General Fund. He asked if the city was going to lower that fee or continue to rip off people. He added that his income is not going up, why should the city's.

Greg Nelson – Murray City, Utah

Mr. Nelson said he has lived in Murray City for 30 years and has enjoyed it. He enjoyed seeing tonight's presentation that showed what the city has done to hold off on raising taxes, and he appreciates that.

Mr. Nelson said he doesn't feel that the city needs a new library. He doesn't know why the library, or a fire station of 40 years is old or dilapidated. He's not saying that it isn't because he's uninformed, but it doesn't make since to him.

Mr. Nelson said one way the city could save a little money would be with recycling. A while ago the city changed the recycling schedule, so recycling would be collected every week. He feels that is unnecessary; he only puts his recycling out once a month. He would like to see it changed back so recycling would only be picked up twice a month rather than every week. He added another way to save some money would be to put smaller engines in police cars.

Krystal Walker – Murray City, Utah

Ms. Walker said she is married to a Murray City firefighter. In 2007 she quit her job, which cut their household income by about 30%. Then the recession hit, and they lost more income. From 2007 to 2009 they lost 50% of their household income so she understands what people on fixed incomes are going through.

Ms. Walker said over the years, their income picked up and things started to get better. Her husband is devoted to his craft and gets upset when young firefighters leave because firefighters work in crews and develop a rapport for one another. When somebody leaves, it changes the dynamic.

Ms. Walker stated the city's police officers need time to figure out the city. When they leave, they take all their knowledge to somewhere that is willing to pay them for their skill. She likes living in Murray City. She likes the people who work in the city and has always had positive experiences with them whether they are police, fire, or other employees, and she hates to see them leave. She wants people to work here as much as she wants to live here.

Ms. Walker said when you take the tax increase on a median home, the tax is broken down to \$2.60 a week. That can be made up by changing little things. She feels people should be able to do that; she did it for three years.

Kenton Knorr – Murray City, Utah

Mr. Knorr said he thinks that every firefighter, police officer and teacher deserve a raise. He is concerned that the fire station on Vine Street is so big. He thinks the city needs to be careful on how money is spent, particularly on new buildings. Build the fire department a new fire station, but don't make it a castle. Make is someplace that's comfortable for them and that they enjoy being at.

Dustin Lewis – Murray City, Utah

Mr. Lewis said he is grateful for the services he receives in Murray City and he realizes those don't come at a low price, there is a cost to providing those services. He sympathizes with people on fixed incomes, but he realizes it costs money to run a government.

Mr. Lewis said he spends a good amount of his time looking over municipal budgets. He realizes it's not easy when people come into the city wanting things fixed and services added. He supports the tax increase.

Mr. Lewis thanked the Council for being willing to do what previous Council's didn't want to do. This is not an easy task for the Council and that they have spent the last six months questioning their department heads and have asked them to cut funds. He knows there are good people that work at the city who utilize a lot of care when using the funds that have been entrusted to them.

Kim Anderson – Murray City, Utah

Mr. Anderson said his problem with the tax increase is that the costs are all coming at once. Costs have gone up for everything, but his pay and other people's pay, have not. All these costs add up to a deadly cut that is going to bleed everyone to death.

Mr. Anderson said he's heard Sandy City is getting a lot of money from Salt Lake County. He would like to see Murray City try to get some of that money to offset some of the costs of the things that are needed for the city. He asked if Murray City is actively trying to get funds from the county.

Mr. Brass replied the city has a lobbying staff and has received a few million dollars in transportation funds for roads from the county.

Mr. Anderson said he appreciated that, but there is money available for things other than roads.

Mr. Brass read an email into the record from Laura Haskell – Murray City, Utah (Attachment 2).

Mr. Brass closed the public hearing.

**8.3.2 Council consideration of the above matter.**

Mr. Brass explained the city has done more with less. The city has deferred purchasing new police cars and building maintenance. The public safety officials for the city are in a building that is not earthquake proof and fire station #81, which is being replaced, is not seismically sound.

Mr. Brass stated the city has cut a lot and unfortunately equipment gets old. In 2006, when the city did the last property tax increase, gas wasn't over \$3.00 a gallon. The city's police cars run on gasoline, our fire engines use diesel, and our roads are paved with petroleum-based products. It's tough to do it all without a tax increase.

Mr. Brass said the Council understands being on a fixed income as most of them are retired. They don't take this decision lightly. He thanked all the citizens for their comments.

Ms. Turner reiterated this decision is not easy for the Council. This has been a difficult process and they have taken it seriously.

Mr. Cox said this is a hard thing to do, but it's something the Council has worked hard on and they have tried to find alternatives. He agrees that it would be better if the tax could be raised in smaller incremental units, but the Council can't do anything about what happened between 2006 and 2018. What the Council has to do is take care of the city now – the firefighters, police officers, parks and the services Murray citizens are used to.

Mr. Cox said it is hard to pay taxes and he doesn't want to pay them any more than anyone else does. He added that Murray City was the only city that held meetings other than this truth in taxation meeting regarding the property tax increase. They held five meetings, one in each council district, so people could come in and see the presentation.

Mr. Cox said he appreciates the voters and everything that's been said, but he can't make decisions like this on getting re-elected because he was elected to make hard decisions. This decision is really hard. It's hard on people but it's also been hard on the city's employees. It takes \$40,000 to \$50,000 to train a firefighter, paramedic or police officer and when they leave after their trained, the city loses money.

MOTION: Mr. Nicponski moved to adopt the ordinance. The motion was SECONDED by Ms. Turner.

Council roll call vote:

Ms. Turner	Aye
Mr. Hales	Aye
Mr. Nicponski	Aye
Mr. Cox	Aye
Mr. Brass	Aye

Motion passed 5-0

**9. Unfinished Business**

**9.1 None scheduled.**

**10. New Business**

**10.1 Consider a resolution authorizing the amendment of an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement between Salt Lake County and Murray City for the**

**operation of a small satellite hazardous waste collection center.**

Staff presentation: Doug Hill, Chief Administrative Officer

Mr. Hill said for 17 years, the city and Salt Lake County have had an agreement where citizens can drop off their hazardous waste materials, specifically antifreeze, batteries, oils and paint, to the city's Public Works office and then Salt Lake County collects it and disposes of it properly.

Mr. Hill reiterated the city has been doing this for 17 years. It's a convenient service for the citizens and allows for proper disposal of hazardous waste. This agreement would extend this service for one year.

Ms. Turner said she appreciates this service and has used it many times.

MOTION: Mr. Hales moved to adopt the resolution. The motion was SECONDED by Mr. Cox.

Council roll call vote:

Ms. Turner	Aye
Mr. Hales	Aye
Mr. Nicponski	Aye
Mr. Cox	Aye
Mr. Brass	Aye

Motion passed 5-0

**10.2 Consider an ordinance enacting Section 6.16.070 of the Murray City Municipal Code relating to the sale of dogs, cats, and rabbits at pet shops, retail businesses, or other commercial establishments within Murray City.**

Staff presentation: Dale Cox, Council Member

Mr. Cox said he met with the Humane Society and discussed implementing this ordinance in Murray City. If someone wants to have a pet shop in Murray, he thinks it's only fair that they understand what the city requires and expects from them.

Arlen Bradshaw – Regional Director for the Mountain West for Best Friends Animal Society

Mr. Bradshaw said the mission of his organization is to bring about a time of no more homeless pets. They work with both municipal and private animal shelters to help lower their rates of euthanasia. They have worked for a number of years with the Murray City Animal Shelter on a trap, neuter, and return program which he thinks has been pretty successful for Murray City.

Best Friends Animal Society works with 57 different animal rescue organizations and shelters on a variety of issues. The reason they are interested in enacting this ordinance is because of puppy mills. He said this ordinance would not prohibit a pet store from opening in Murray, however, it would require that they source their

animals from an animal shelter. If this ordinance is passed, Murray will be the 9<sup>th</sup> jurisdiction in Utah to enact this.

Gene Baierschmidt – Executive Director, Humane Society of Utah

Mr. Baierschmidt said the Humane Society of Utah is happy to be in Murray and have been here since 1992. They are the largest open admission shelter in the state, handling about 12,000 animals a year. The purpose of this ordinance is to stem the flow of animals coming from puppy mills that, in many cases, keep animals in deplorable conditions. The ordinance will also encourage people to adopt from shelters. The Humane Society strongly supports this ordinance.

Mr. Baierschmidt said PetSmart and Petco adopted this model when they first opened. They do not sell dogs, cats, or rabbits. Instead, they allow rescue groups and shelters to bring their animals to the stores to be adopted.

Mr. Baierschmidt stated that if a pet store wants to open in the city, this ordinance will let them know what the rules are before they even open. He noted that this ordinance is not designed to put pet stores out of business.

Mr. Cox noted that not all dog breeders are bad, and this ordinance takes that into consideration. He said he realizes there is some angst with this ordinance, but he thinks it's the right thing to do.

Ms. Turner wondered since Salt Lake County adopted this ordinance already; if that meant that Murray is automatically under the ordinance.

Mr. Bradshaw replied that the county can only adopt this type of ordinance as it applies to their municipal authority which is only within the unincorporated areas of the county.

Ms. Turner said she thinks puppy mills are horrible and she thinks the city needs to do whatever it can to make sure they don't exist, but she wants to make sure that passing this ordinance is the most effective way for Murray to go. She asked G.L. Critchfield, City Attorney, if there were other options and what they might be.

Mr. Critchfield said this issue was talked about before in a Committee of the Whole meeting and one of the suggestions that came up was to pass a resolution because of the legal uncertainty of this ordinance in Utah. A resolution would be one alternative because it doesn't bind anybody, but it would be an expression of support for banning puppy mills.

Ms. Turner asked Mayor Camp about his concerns with this ordinance.

Mayor Camp said that he sent his concerns to the Council in an email (Attachment #3). He has toured the Humane Society, it's a great facility. His concerns are the practical part of this ordinance, not the emotional part. He is concerned on what

enforcement of this ordinance would look like. Specifically, the resources enforcement may or may not take.

Mayor Camp stated it is hard for him to turn a deaf ear or blind eye to cautions given by the City Attorney. He knows there have been some litigation and some of these ordinances have been upheld in cities throughout the country, but at what legal cost? This ordinance prohibits PetSmart or anybody else from obtaining their stock from anything other than shelters. It is concerning to him that the city is regulating a source of a stores inventory.

Mayor Camp also noted that this ordinance would not stop internet sales. The ordinance is really focused on one small area and he doesn't think that the other ordinances that have been passed within Salt Lake County are the same ordinance, they are all different. He has heard from the pro-ordinance side of it, but not necessarily from the industry. He asked the Council to consider everything when they are considering this ordinance tonight.

Mayor Camp said the city will be bound to enforce whatever ordinances the Council passes, and they will do that.

Mr. Hales noted that he is also against puppy mills.

Ms. Turner said she hopes this ordinance will do what it's supposed to do and that the Council feels it is important to have as an ordinance, especially since there have been no complaints. She thinks this ordinance is proactive and makes since.

MOTION: Mr. Cox moved to adopt the ordinance. The motion was SECONDED by Mr. Nicponski.

Mr. Brass noted he received an email from Elizabeth Oreck that will be added to the record (Attachment #4).

Mr. Nicponski declared a conflict – he represents the Humane Society at the State Legislature and with local government.

Council roll call vote:

Ms. Turner	Aye
Mr. Hales	Aye
Mr. Nicponski	Aye
Mr. Cox	Aye
Mr. Brass	Aye

Motion passed 5-0

**11. Mayor**  
**11.1 Report**

Mayor Camp thanked the Council for adopting the tax levy.

He said that Chief Burchett was the team leader of the team that the three firefighters from Murray City were serving while fighting the California fires, so his death hits close to home. Mayor Camp sent his condolences to Chief Burchett's family and co-workers at Draper City. He noted that the crew from Murray was in Critical Incident Stress Debriefing and as soon as they are finished with that process they will be demobilized and return home.

Mayor Camp said that last Thursday, Jill Robinson, a Code Enforcement Officer from West Valley City, was also killed in the line of duty. Everyone who serves the public is out everyday and this is a reminder of how fragile life is and how much the work of the city's employees is appreciated.

Mayor Camp noted the outside pool is closed for cleaning and should reopen tomorrow afternoon. He added that the Park Center will be closed starting on Saturday for ten days for cleaning and maintenance.

Mayor Camp said now that school is starting, the Police Department is looking for crossing guards.

Mayor Camp noted that the Planning and Zoning Commission meetings are now being streamed live. They can be viewed at [www.murraycitylive.com](http://www.murraycitylive.com). This is part of the city's push for transparency and a great service to the public.

#### **11.2 Questions for the Mayor**

Ms. Turner asked how much crossing guards are paid.

Mayor Camp replied about \$15.00 per hour.

Mr. Cox said that Chief Burchett will be flown back to Utah by the National Guard and will arrive at 1:45 p.m. tomorrow. His funeral will be held on Monday at the Maverick Center.

#### **12. Adjournment**

The meeting was adjourned at 8:23 p.m.



# Attachment 1



MURRAY

City Council Meeting  
August 14, 2018



## 1. Public safety

Protecting the investment in our police and fire departments

## 2. Maintenance

Roads, parks, equipment, and facilities

## 3. Improvements

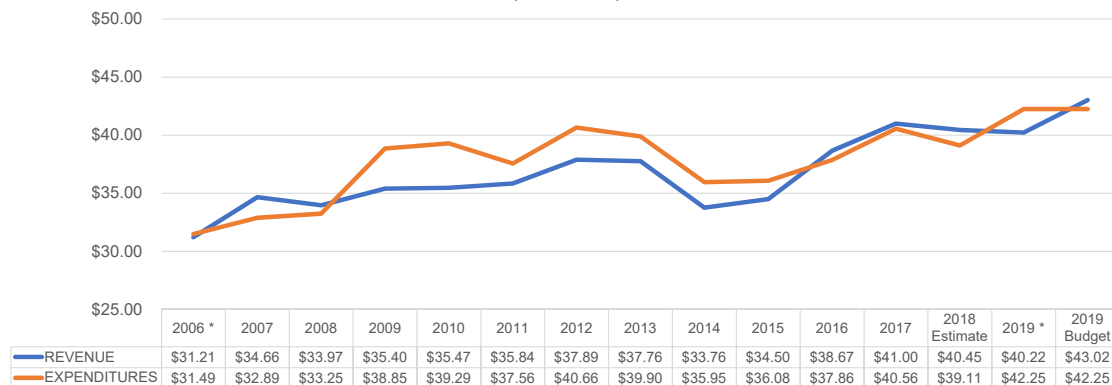
Fire Station 81

# ADDITIONAL POSITIONS (SERVICE)



# CHALLENGE – Revenue to Expense

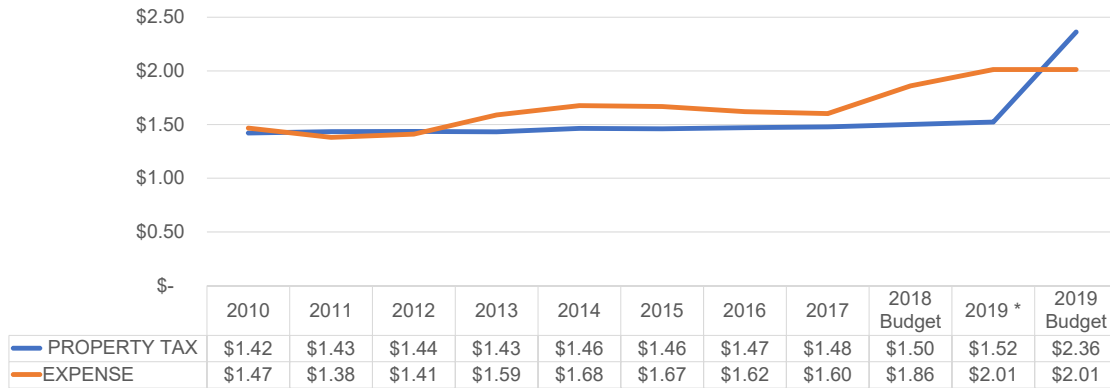
10-Year History  
(in millions)



\* Prior to property tax increase

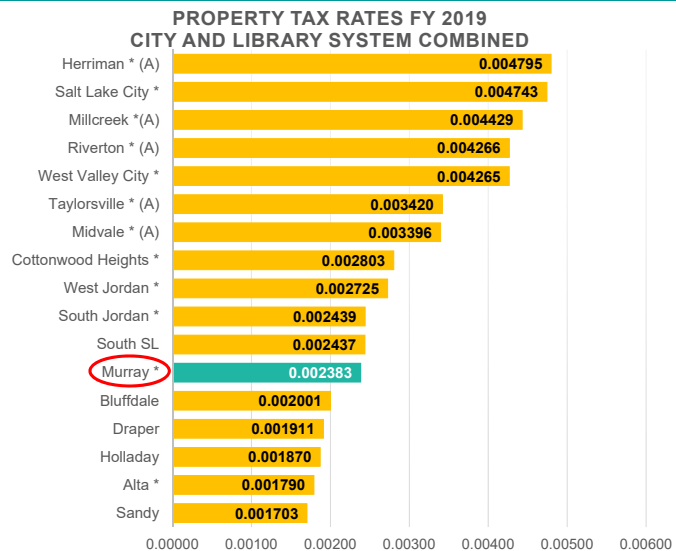
# LIBRARY – Revenue to Expense

9-Year History  
(in millions)

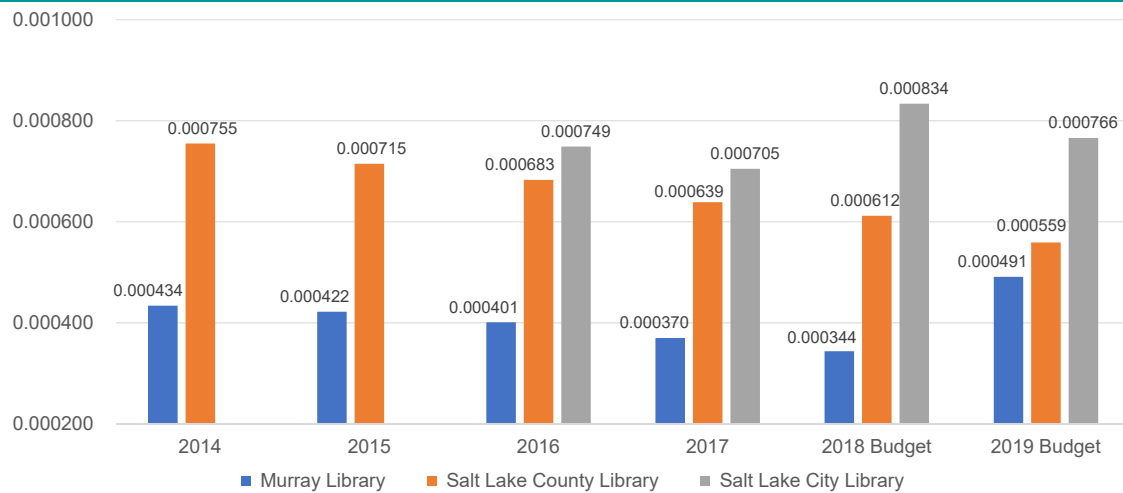


## CHALLENGE - PROPERTY TAX

- No increase since 2006
- Fill the inflationary gap for personnel and operations
- 35% of our city is tax-exempt



# TAX RATE COMPARISON



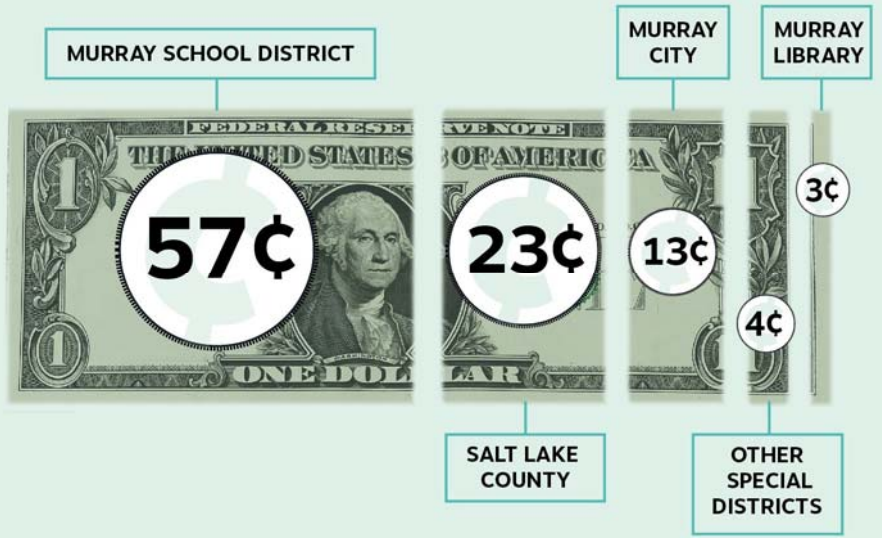
## NEW LIBRARY

- Building improvements are required
- No room available for growth or changing services
- Locating the Library near City Hall brings value and the area
- Timeline: 3-5 years



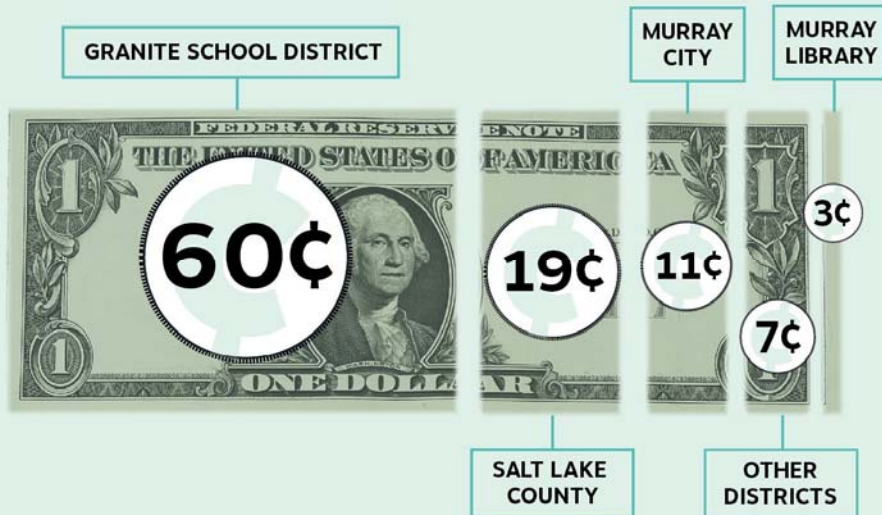
# PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR

2017 PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR



# PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR

2017 PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR



2018 Market Value \$323,500	2018 Proposed Property Tax \$2,042.05	Appeal to County Board of Equalization By _____
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#### NOTICE OF TAX CHANGES

TAXING ENTITIES	COMPARE										BE HEARD		
	2018 Proposed			2017			2018			If 2018 Increase	A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD		
	Rate	Tax Value (\$)	Tax (\$)	Rate	Tax (\$)	Rate	Tax (\$)				Date	Time	Place
MURRAY SCHOOL DISTRICT	0.0045620	177,925	811.69	0.0045620	748.59	0.0045620	811.69						
STATE BASIC SCHOOL LEVY	0.0015680	177,925	278.99	0.0015680	257.30	0.0015680	278.99						
UT CHARTER SCHOOL - MURRAY	0.0000550	177,925	9.79	0.0000550	9.03	0.0000550	9.79						
SALT LAKE COUNTY	0.0022190	177,925	394.82	0.0022190	364.12	0.0022190	394.82						
SALT LAKE COUNTY JDG	0.0000190	177,925	3.38	0.0000190	3.12	0.0000190	3.38						
MURRAY CITY	0.0018920	177,925	336.63	0.0014150	232.19	0.0013050	232.19	104.44	45%		AUG 14	6:30 PM	5025 S STATE STREET
MURRAY CITY LIBRARY	0.0004910	177,925	87.36	0.0003440	56.45	0.0003170	56.40	30.96	55%		AUG 14	6:30 PM	5025 S STATE STREET
SO SL VALLEY MOSQUITO	0.0000170	177,925	3.02	0.0000170	2.79	0.0000170	3.02						
CENTRAL UT WATER CONSERV	0.0004000	177,925	71.17	0.0004000	65.64	0.0004000	71.17						
MULT-COUNTY ASSESS/COLL	0.0000100	177,925	1.78	0.0000100	1.64	0.0000100	1.78						
COUNTY ASSESS/COLL LEVY	0.0002420	177,925	43.06	0.0002420	39.71	0.0002420	43.06						
COUNTY ASSESS/COLL JDG	0.0000020	177,925	0.36	0.0000020	0.33	0.0000020	0.36						
MURRAY EQUAL CAP OUTLAY		177,925	0.00		0.00		0.00						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0114770</b>	<b>177,925</b>	<b>2042.05</b>	<b>0.0108530</b>	<b>1,780.91</b>	<b>0.0107160</b>	<b>1,906.65</b>						

#### NOTICE OF PROPERTY VALUATION

Owner of Record:	MURRAY CITY TAXPAYER					COMPARE		BE HEARD	
	123 ANYWHERE STREET	Assessment Type	2018 Market Value	2018 Taxable Value	2017 Market Value			If you believe the assessed value of your property is incorrect, you may begin the appeal process by filing an Appeal Form with the County Auditor before _____ Visit: <a href="http://slco.org/property-tax">slco.org/property-tax</a>	
Property Location:	MURRAY, UT 84107	PRIMARY RESIDENTIAL LAND	XXXXX		XXXXX				
Parcel No.:	123 ANYWHERE STREET	PRIMARY RESIDENTIAL BLDG	XXXXX		XXXXX				
Above ground sq ft:	0.15								
Tax District:	2,000								
Type:	21								
	111 SINGLE FAMILY								
	RESIDENCE								
Last Review:	2015								
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$323,500</b>	<b>\$177,925</b>	<b>\$298,350</b>				

For detailed property valuation information visit [slco.org/assessor/](http://slco.org/assessor/)



**Scott Tingley, COA, CGAP**  
Salt Lake County Auditor

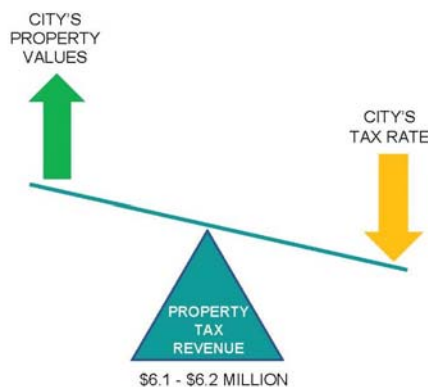
View real property valuation and tax information online at  
<http://slco.org/property-tax/>

THIS IS NOT A BILL.  
DO NOT PAY.

## Truth in Taxation Process

	2017	2018		New Rate
Home Value	\$ 298,350	\$ 323,500	8.4%	\$ 323,500
Discount	-45%	-45%		-45%
Taxable Value	\$ 164,093	\$ 177,925		\$ 177,925
Tax Rate *	0.001759	0.001622	-9.2%	0.002383
Property Tax *	\$ 288.64	\$ 288.59		\$ 423.99
Per month *	\$ 24.05	\$ 24.05		\$ 35.33
Increase per year *				\$ 135.40
Increase per month *				\$ 11.28

\* Combined City and Library



# PROPERTY TAX INCREASE



An increase to the total property tax bill of  
**\$135.40 A YEAR PER \$323,500**  
of assessed market value (not taxable value)

An increase of  
**6% - 7%**  
of resident's property tax bill

## SUMMARY

### 2019 REVENUE BUDGET



### 2019 EXPENSE BUDGET







	2018 Budget *	2019 Budget	% Change	Change
<b>Revenue</b>				
Sales tax	\$ 19,208,702	\$ 20,325,000	6%	\$ 1,116,298
Other revenue	13,806,779	13,599,899	-1%	(206,880)
Property tax	6,173,908	9,096,000	47%	2,922,092
Transfers in	4,137,389	4,161,725	1%	24,336
Use of reserves	680,741	576,282	-15%	(104,459)
	<b>44,007,519</b>	<b>47,758,906</b>		<b>3,751,387</b>
<b>Expense</b>				
Public safety	20,671,825	22,994,895	11%	2,323,070
Capital projects	4,857,103	5,510,000	13%	652,897
Parks & recreation	6,001,694	6,372,050	6%	370,356
General government	5,688,176	5,715,834	0%	27,658
Public works	4,773,076	4,672,119	-2%	(100,957)
Debt payments	2,015,645	2,494,008	24%	478,363
	<b>\$ 44,007,519</b>	<b>\$ 47,758,906</b>		<b>\$ 3,751,387</b>

\* For comparison purposes, excludes \$5.8 million of debt issued for the construction of the Fire Station 81.



# Attachment 2

**From:** Laura h [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 14, 2018 7:57 AM  
**To:** Janet Lopez <[jlopez@murray.utah.gov](mailto:jlopez@murray.utah.gov)>  
**Subject:** Comment on property tax increase

I am unable to attend the council meeting on August 14th however I wanted to make a comment on the property tax increase.

A portion of the increase will be for an officer to be assigned to AISU. Murray School District does an excellent job of filling their general statement of purpose 'to educate and train children in Murray City'. Schools in the Murray district are built and staffed based on needs of children in the city. Charter schools are built based on emphasis of interests such as sports, STEM, performing arts, flexibility in scheduling or other criteria. These schools pull students from a broad area and serve a high percentage of out of the area students. By funding a police officer at AISU the city is setting a precedence that any future charter schools will be assigned an officer. The city has no control over when and where these schools are built. I would ask that the city not begin the policy of funding police officers for charter schools and allow Murray School District to continue to be the organization responsible for determining when a new city funded school is required.

Thank you.  
Laura Haskell  
Murray City resident  
[REDACTED]

# Attachment 3



**MURRAY CITY CORPORATION**  
**OFFICE OF THE MAYOR**

D. Blair Camp, Mayor  
801-264-2600

**To: Murray City Council Members**

**From: Mayor Blair Camp** *DBC*

**Date: August 10, 2018**

**Subj: Proposed Animal Ordinance**

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This memo is to address my concerns regarding the proposed ordinance relating to the sale of dogs, cats, and rabbits. I regret that I was out of town for the discussion in the committee of the whole in July.

I understand the intent of protecting animals from substandard breeding facilities and I have no problem with that intent. However, I have some concerns about the passage of this ordinance. The ordinance states that “regulating the retail sale of dogs, cats, and rabbits within the City will promote community awareness of animal welfare, and, in turn, will foster a more humane environment in the City.” While that sounds like the moral thing to do, especially in the emotional sense, my concerns are related to practical and legal issues.

1. The City Attorney’s Office has raised concerns over potential legal risks and associated costs of potential litigation.
2. Commercial breeders are federally regulated. I don’t believe that all commercial breeders are “puppy mills”, yet all commercial breeders would be banned from selling in Murray.
3. I have difficulty with the city dictating the source of inventory for private businesses in Murray.
4. As mayor, I will have the responsibility of enforcement of this ordinance, violation of which would be a Class C misdemeanor. I am concerned about the burden of proof on the city, including (but not limited to) verification of the validity of each Certificate of Source.
5. I have only seen the argument from one perspective and have not reviewed any material from pet retailers. Have all facts been considered?

I recognize that this is a very emotional issue, but I believe that we as elected officials, both lawmakers and enforcers, have the responsibility to see through the emotion and make decisions after considering all of the facts.

If the intent of the ordinance is to “promote community awareness of animal welfare, and, in turn, foster a more humane environment in the City,” I would urge the council to consider a resolution to promote community awareness as opposed to this ordinance, and encourage state legislators to address regulation at the state level.

I also recognize that consideration and action on this matter is within the prerogative of the city council, and urge your careful consideration of unintended consequences.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Cc: Jan Lopez, Council Executive Director  
Doug Hill, Chief Administrative Officer  
G.L. Critchfield, City Attorney  
Jennifer Heaps, Communications and Public Relations Director

# Attachment 4

**From:** Laura h [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 14, 2018 7:57 AM  
**To:** Janet Lopez <[jlopez@murray.utah.gov](mailto:jlopez@murray.utah.gov)>  
**Subject:** Comment on property tax increase

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Thank you.  
Laura Haskell  
Murray City resident  
[REDACTED]



13 August 2018

Murray City Council  
5025 S. State Street  
Murray City, UT 84107

**Re: Support for a retail pet sales ordinance**

Honorable members of the City Council:

On behalf of Best Friends Animal Society and our Utah members, I would like to offer support for an ordinance to restrict the retail sale of dogs, cats and rabbits in Murray City pet stores. We encourage you to join nearly 300 municipalities (including Salt Lake County, Midvale and Sandy City) that have enacted legislation to prohibit pet stores from selling commercially bred pets, unless the pets 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 pet 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, taxpayer-subsidized shelters. Thus, this is not just an animal welfare issue but a consumer protection concern.

It makes little sense to continue manufacturing dogs, cats and rabbits while 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, which is resistant to antibiotics and contagious to humans. Midvale residents 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, cats and rabbits 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 Utah members thank you in advance for taking a compassionate, common sense initiative to address 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 Utah and the rest of the U.S. that have enacted pet sales ordinances, as well as the recently enacted statewide California and Maryland retail pet sales bans, and we would be pleased to help Murray 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](http://bestfriends.org/pupmymills)  
[elizabetho@bestfriends.org](mailto:elizabetho@bestfriends.org)

## **Retail Pet Sales Bans Enacted in North America (296)**

(Links to legislation available at [bestfriends.org/puppymills](http://bestfriends.org/puppymills))  
(8-13-18)

### **ARIZONA**

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

**Tempe, AZ** – Enacted February 2016; effective May 2016

### **CALIFORNIA**

**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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Long Beach, CA** – Enacted March 2015; effective October 2015

**Garden Grove, CA** – Enacted March 2015; effective March 2016

**Encinitas, CA** – Enacted July 2015; effective immediately  
**Beverly Hills, CA** – Enacted August 2015; effective September 2015  
**Vista, CA** – Enacted September 2015; effective October 2015  
**Palm Springs, CA** – Enacted October 2015; effective immediately  
**San Marcos, CA** – Enacted January 2016; effective February 2016  
**Cathedral City, CA** – Enacted January 2016; effective February 2016  
**Truckee, CA** – Enacted February 2016; effective immediately  
**Indio, CA** – Enacted April 2016; effective immediately  
**La Quinta, CA** – Enacted April 2016; effective May 2016  
**Carlsbad, CA** – Enacted May 2016; effective June 2016  
**Colton, CA** – Enacted June 2016; effective July 2016  
**Solana Beach, CA** – Enacted July 2016; effective immediately  
**San Francisco, CA** – Enacted February 2017; effective March 2017  
**Sacramento, CA** – Enacted May 2017; effective immediately  
**South Pasadena, CA** – Enacted June 2017; effective July 2017  
**Del Mar, CA** – Enacted August 2017; effective September 2017  
**The State of California (Assembly Bill 485)** – Enacted October 2017; effective January 2019

### **COLORADO**

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

### **FLORIDA**

**Flagler Beach, FL** – Enacted June 2009; effective immediately  
**Lake Worth, FL** – Enacted February 2011; effective February 2011  
**Coral Gables, FL** (applies to dogs only)  
**Opa-Locka, FL** (applies to dogs only)  
**North Bay Village, FL** (applies to dogs only)  
**Hallandale Beach, FL** – Enacted April 2012; effective immediately  
**Margate, FL** – Enacted October 2013; effective immediately  
**Pinecrest, FL** – Enacted October 2013; effective immediately

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

**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

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

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

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

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

**Pompano Beach, FL** – Enacted May 2014; 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

**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

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

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

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

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

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

**North Miami, FL** – Enacted April 2015; effective immediately

**Lauderhill, FL** – Enacted April 2015; effective immediately

**Fernandina Beach, FL** – Enacted July 2015; effective immediately

**Jacksonville Beach, FL** – Enacted August 2015; effective immediately

**Deerfield Beach, FL** – Enacted November 2015; effective May 2016

**West Melbourne, FL** – Enacted November 2015; effective immediately

**Casselberry, FL** – Enacted November 2015; effective immediately  
**Neptune Beach, FL** – Enacted January 2016; effective February 2016  
**Sarasota County, FL** – Enacted January 2016; effective January 2017  
**South Miami, FL** – Enacted January 2016; effective immediately  
**Delray Beach, FL** – Enacted March 2016; effective immediately  
**Hollywood, FL** – Enacted June 2016; effective December 2016  
**St. Petersburg, FL** – Enacted July 2016; effective immediately  
**Key West, FL** – Enacted August 2016; effective immediately  
**Miramar, FL** – Enacted August 2016; effective immediately  
**Palm Beach County, FL** – Enacted September 2016; effective November 2016  
**Safety Harbor, FL** – Enacted November 2016; effective immediately  
**Holmes Beach, FL** – Enacted February 2017; effective immediately  
**Fort Lauderdale, FL** – Enacted June 2017; effective immediately  
**DeSoto County, FL** – Enacted July 2017; effective immediately  
**Oakland Park, FL** – Enacted December 2017; effective immediately  
**Seminole County, FL (unincorporated areas)** – Enacted February 2018; effective immediately  
**Atlantic Beach, FL** – Enacted March 2018; effective immediately  
**Lake County, FL** – Enacted May 2018; effective immediately  
**Sanford, FL** – Enacted July 2018; effective immediately  
**Dunedin, FL** – Enacted July 2018; effective immediately

### **GEORGIA**

**Canton, GA** – Enacted March 2017; effective immediately  
**Holly Springs, GA** – Enacted May 2017; effective immediately  
**Waleska, GA** – Enacted May 2017; effective immediately  
**Woodstock, GA** – Enacted June 2017; effective immediately  
**Senoia, GA** – Enacted November 2017; effective immediately  
**Sandy Springs, GA** – Enacted November 2017; effective February 2018  
**Ball Ground, GA** -- Enacted January 2018; effective immediately  
**Centerville, GA** -- Enacted January 2018; effective immediately



**ILLINOIS**

**Waukegan, IL** – Enacted June 2012; effective immediately

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

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

**Warrenville, IL** – Enacted February 2016; effective immediately

**Crest Hill, IL** – Enacted October 2017; effective January 2018

**Kankakee County, IL** – Enacted May 2018; effective immediately

**INDIANA**

**St. Joseph County, IN** (unincorporated areas) – Enacted May 2017; effective immediately

**IOWA**

**Fraser, Iowa** – Enacted October 2017; effective immediately

**Boone, IA** – Enacted May 2018; effective immediately

**MAINE**

**Portland, ME** – Enacted September 2016; effective immediately

**Bar Harbor, ME** – Enacted December 2017; effective January 2018

**MARYLAND**

**Montgomery County, MD** – Enacted March 2015; effective June 2015

**The State of Maryland (House Bill 1662)** – Enacted April 2018; effective January 2020

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**Boston, MA** – Enacted March 2016; effective immediately

**Stoneham, MA** – Enacted May 2017; effective immediately

**Cambridge, MA** – Enacted August 2017; effective November 2017

**MICHIGAN**

**Eastpointe, MI** – Enacted September 2015; effective January 2016

**Memphis, MI** – Enacted September 2015; effective immediately

**New Baltimore, MD** – Enacted November 2015; effective November 2016

**Fraser, MI** – Enacted December 2015; effective immediately

**MINNESOTA**

**Roseville, MN** – Enacted March 2017; effective September 2017

**Eden Prairie, MN** – Enacted May 2018; effective immediately

**NEVADA**

**Mesquite, NV** – Enacted May 2016; effective June 2016

**North Las Vegas, NV** – Enacted December 2016; effective immediately

**NEW JERSEY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Camden County, NJ** – Enacted September 2015; effective immediately

**Voorhees, NJ** – Enacted October 2015; effective immediately

**Brooklawn, NJ** – Enacted October 2015; effective immediately

**Audubon, NJ** – Enacted October 2015; effective immediately

**Waterford, NJ** – Enacted October 2015; effective January 2016

**Cherry Hill, NJ** – Enacted November 2015; effective immediately



**Merchantville, NJ** – Enacted November 2015; effective immediately  
**Runnemede, NJ** – Enacted December 2015; effective March 2016  
**Somerdale, NJ** – Enacted December 2015; effective March 2016  
**Laurel Springs, NJ** – Enacted December 2015; effective March 2016  
**Oaklyn, NJ** – Enacted December 2015; effective immediately  
**Westville, NJ** – Enacted December 2015; effective March 2016  
**Haddon Heights, NJ** – Enacted December 2015; effective March 2016  
**Gloucester Township, NJ** – Enacted December 2015; effective January 2016  
**Glassboro, NJ** – Enacted December 2015; effective March 2016  
**Magnolia, NJ** – Enacted December 2015; effective March 2016  
**Bellmawr, NJ** – Enacted January 2016; effective immediately  
**Berlin Township, NJ** – Enacted February 2016; effective May 2016  
**Clementon, NJ** – Enacted March 2016; effective June 2016  
**Pine Hill, NJ** – Enacted March 2016; effective immediately  
**Haddon Township, NJ** – Enacted March 2016; effective immediately  
**Winslow, NJ** – Enacted March 2016; effective immediately  
**Jackson, NJ** – Enacted March 2016; effective immediately  
**Collingswood, NJ** – Enacted April 2016; effective immediately  
**Audubon Park, NJ** – Enacted April 2016; effective immediately  
**Mount Ephraim, NJ** – Enacted April 2016; effective immediately  
**Barrington, NJ** – Enacted April 2016; effective immediately  
**Berlin Borough, NJ** – Enacted April 2016; effective immediately  
**East Brunswick, NJ** – Enacted April 2016; effective May 2016  
**Gloucester City, NJ** – Enacted April 2006; effective July 2016  
**Chesilhurst, NJ** – Enacted May 2016; effective August 2016  
**Greenwich, NJ** – Enacted May 2016; effective June 2016  
**West Deptford, NJ** – Enacted May 2016; effective immediately  
**Pennsauken, NJ** – Enacted May 2016; effective immediately  
**Beverly, NJ** – Enacted May 2016; effective immediately  
**Clayton, NJ** – Enacted May 2016; effective August 2016

**Mantua, NJ** – Enacted May 2016; effective immediately

**Washington (Gloucester County), NJ** – Enacted June 2016; effective July 2016

**Gibbsboro, NJ** – Enacted June 2016; effective September 2016

**Little Ferry, NJ** – Enacted June 2016; effective September 2016

**Wyckoff, NJ** – Enacted June 2016; effective immediately

**Lindenwold, NJ** – Enacted June 2016; effective immediately

**Hackensack, NJ** – Enacted June 2016; effective September 2016

**Bordentown, NJ** – Enacted June 2016; effective immediately

**Hi-Nella, NJ** – Enacted June 2016; effective September 2016

**Mount Holly, NJ** – Enacted July 2016; effective October 2016

**Pitman, NJ** – Enacted July 2016; effective October 2016

**Camden City, NJ** – Enacted July 2016; effective August 2016

**Maywood, NJ** – Enacted July 2016; effective immediately

**East Rutherford, NJ** – Enacted July 2016; effective October 2016

**Union City, NJ** – Enacted July 2016; effective immediately

**Glen Rock, NJ** – Enacted July 2016; effective October 2016

**Woodlynne, NJ** – Enacted July 2016; effective October 2016

**Woodcliff Lake, NJ** – Enacted August 2016; effective immediately

**Saddle Brook, NJ** – Enacted August 2016; effective November 2016

**Washington (Burlington County), NJ** – Enacted August 2017; effective immediately

**Upper Saddle River, NJ** – Enacted September 2016; effective immediately

**Eatontown, NJ** – Enacted September 2016; effective December 2016

**Swedesboro, NJ** – Enacted September 2016; effective December 2016

**Ridgefield, NJ** – Enacted September 2016; effective December 2016

**Fanwood, NJ** – Enacted September 2016; effective immediately

**Fairview, NJ** – Enacted September 2016; effective December 2016

**Wallington, NJ** – Enacted September 2016; effective immediately

**New Milford, NJ** – Enacted September 2016; effective immediately

**Hamilton, NJ (Mercer County)** – Enacted September 2016; effective October 2016

**Ridgewood, NJ** – Enacted October 2016; effective November 2016

**Edgewater, NJ** – Enacted October 2016; effective January 2016

**Woodbury Heights, NJ** – Enacted October 2016; effective immediately

**Marlboro, NJ** – Enacted October 2016; effective January 2017

**Fair Lawn, NJ** – Enacted October 2016; effective immediately

**Ocean, NJ** – Enacted October 2016; effective November 2016

**North Arlington, NJ** – Enacted November 2016; effective immediately

**Watchung, NJ** – Enacted November 2016; effective immediately

**Frenchtown, NJ** – Enacted December 2016; effective March 2017

**Palisades Park, NJ** – Enacted December 2016; effective immediately

**Union Beach, NJ** – Enacted December 2016; effective immediately

**Cliffside Park, NJ** – Enacted December 2016; effective immediately

**Bradley Beach, NJ** – Enacted January 2017; effective immediately

**Stratford, NJ** -- Enacted February 2017; effective May 2017

**Burlington, NJ** – Enacted February 2017; effective March 2017

**Haddonfield, NJ** – Enacted February 2017; effective May 2017

**Bound Brook, NJ** – Enacted February 2017; effective immediately

**Livingston, NJ** – Enacted March 2017; effective June 2017

**Franklin, NJ (Somerset County)** – Enacted March 2017; effective June 2017

**Secaucus, NJ** – Enacted March 2017; effective immediately

**Manalapan, NJ** – Enacted April 2017; effective immediately

**Scotch Plains, NJ** – Enacted April 2017; effective immediately

**Lodi, NJ** – Enacted April 2017; effective April 2017

**East Newark, NJ** – Enacted April 2017; effective July 2017

**Roselle Park, NJ** – Enacted May 2017; effective immediately

**Harrison (Gloucester County), NJ** – Enacted May 2017; effective immediately

**Brielle, NJ** – Enacted May 2017; effective immediately

**Caldwell, NJ** – Enacted June 2017; effective immediately

**Matawan, NJ** – Enacted June 2017; effective immediately

**Maple Shade, NJ** – Enacted June 2017; effective immediately

**North Plainfield, NJ** – Enacted June 2017; effective July 2017

**Asbury Park, NJ** – Enacted June 2017; effective July 2017

**Leonia, NJ** – Enacted July 2017; effective immediately

**Hopewell Borough, NJ** – Enacted August 2017; effective immediately

**Springfield, NJ** – Enacted September 2017; effective December 2017

**Cranford, NJ** – Enacted October 2017; effective immediately

**Nutley, NJ** – Enacted October 2017; effective January 2018

**Moorestown, NJ** – Enacted October 2017; effective November 2017

**Rahway, NJ** – Enacted November 2017; effective immediately

**Lawrence, NJ** – Enacted February 2018; effective March 2018

**Holmdel, NJ** – Enacted February 2018; effective May 2018

**Barnegat, NJ** – Enacted March 2018; effective immediately

**Westfield, NJ** – Enacted April 2018; effective immediately

**Garwood, NJ** – Enacted June 2018; effective September 2018

**Linden, NJ** – Enacted June 2018; effective immediately

**Palmyra, NJ** – Enacted June 2018; effective immediately

## **NEW MEXICO**

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

**Bernalillo County, NM** – Enacted February 2013; effective August 2013

**Rio Rancho, NM** – Enacted April 2017; effective November 2017

## **NEW YORK**

**Mamaroneck Village, NY** – Enacted February 2016; effective immediately

**Mount Pleasant, NY** – Enacted March 2016; effective immediately

**Yorktown, NY** – Enacted July 2016; effective immediately

**Rye Brook, NY** – Enacted August 2016; effective immediately

**Port Chester, NY** – Enacted October 2016; effective immediately

**OHIO**

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

**Grove City, OH** – Enacted March 2016; effective January 2017

**PENNSYLVANIA**

**Pittsburgh, PA** – Enacted December 2015; effective June 2016

**Philadelphia, PA** – Enacted April 2016; effective July 2016

**RHODE ISLAND**

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

**Warwick, RI** – Enacted July 2017; effective August 2017

**TENNESSEE**

**Nashville and Davidson County, TN** – Enacted May 2018; effective August 2018

**TEXAS**

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

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

**UTAH**

**Salt Lake County, UT** – Enacted October 2015; effective immediately

**Millcreek, UT** – Enacted December 2016; effective immediately

**Emigration Canyon, UT** – Enacted January 2017; effective immediately

**Copperton, UT** – Enacted January 2017; effective immediately

**Kearns, UT** – Enacted January 2017; effective immediately

**Magna, UT** – Enacted January 2017; effective immediately

**White City, UT** – Enacted January 2017; effective immediately

**Sandy City, UT** – Enacted May 2018; effective immediately

**WASHINGTON**

**Bainbridge Island, WA** – Enacted June 2017; effective July 2017

**Bremerton, WA** – Enacted September 2017; effective immediately

**Poulsbo, WA** – Enacted January 2018; effective immediately

**WYOMING**

**Rock Springs, WY** – Enacted April 2018; effective immediately

**CANADA**

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

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

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

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

**New Westminster, British Columbia** – Enacted November 2012; effective immediately

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

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

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

**Waterloo, Ontario** – Enacted September 2014; effective January 2015

**Mount Royal, Quebec** – Enacted May 2015; effective immediately

**Oakville, Ontario** – Enacted November 2015; effective immediately

**Beaconsfield, Quebec** – Enacted December 2015; effective immediately

**Ottawa, Ontario** – Enacted April 2016; effective immediately

**Cambridge, Ontario** – Enacted October 2016; effective immediately

**Delta, British Columbia** – Enacted October 2017; effective November 2017

**Vancouver, British Columbia** – Enacted December 2017; effective immediately

**Surrey, British Columbia** – Enacted March 2018; effective June 2018

**Burnaby, British Columbia** – Enacted June 2018; effective immediately



## 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.

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### **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.**  
**(chihuahuacclubofamerica.com)**

Code of Ethics: *I pledge to be responsible for all Chihuahuas that I have produced for their entire life-time 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.*

**Miniature Pinscher Club of America, Inc.**

**(minpin.org)**

*Code of Ethics: No Miniature Pinscher shall be sold to commercial facilities; research laboratories; pet shops; brokers who purchase litter lots or individuals for re-sale to pet shops or other commercial facilities, puppy mills or their agents.*

**Newfoundland Club of America, Inc.**

**(ncanewfs.org)**

*Ethics Guide: Responsibilities of Members: To refuse to sell Newfoundland dogs to any pet shop, or any wholesale dealer in dogs, or knowingly to sell or aid or abet the sale of any Newfoundland to a person or agent who will sell the animal through a pet shop.*

**Old English Sheepdog Club of America, Inc.**

**(oldenglishsheepdogclubofamerica.org)**

*Code of Ethics: Puppies may not be sold from any temporary marketplace or transient headquarters, no litters purchased or taken on consignment for resale, nor dogs wholesaled to pet shops, auctions, dealers, contest sponsors, raffles, etc.*

**Papillon Club of America, Inc.**

**(papillonclub.org)**

*Code of Ethics: No member of the Papillon Club of America will sell at wholesale or to retail outlets, brokers, pet shops, mail order houses, or businesses of similar commercial enterprise, or donate a dog to be offered as a prize.*

**Portuguese Water Dog Club of America, Inc.**

**(pwdca.org)**

*Section 1 All PWDCA Members shall: Not sell, place or consign any Portuguese Water Dog to a commercial facility, business or agent thereof.*

**Pug Dog Club of America, Inc.**

**(pugs.org)**

*Code of Ethics: No member shall EVER sell or donate dogs for auctions or raffles, or to pet shops, catalog houses, brokers or for resale purposes.*

**Rhodesian Ridgeback Club of the United States**

**(rrcus.org)**

*Code of Ethics: Members will not knowingly furnish puppies or adult dogs for wholesale, pet shops, puppy brokers, commercial facilities, guard dog businesses or agents thereof, or dispose of them as "Give away" prizes or auction items; neither will they sell puppies to nor breed to dogs owned by those whom they have reason to believe may do so.*

**Samoyed Club of America, Inc.**

**(samoyedclubofamerica.org)**

*Code of Ethics: The SCA member does not sell, consign, or transfer puppies, or adults to pet shops, wholesale dealers, contest sponsors, or anyone who is known to degrade the Samoyed breed or purebred dogs, or to individuals contemplating breeding and/or sale to the aforementioned.*

**Scottish Terrier Club of America**

**(stca.biz)**

*Code of Ethics: Not knowingly sell a Scottish Terrier of any age to a pet shop, catalog house, laboratory or any wholesale dealer in dogs (a dealer being a person who regularly buys dogs for sale at profit), or to any person who sells to any of the above.*

**Siberian Husky Club of America, Inc.****(shca.org)**

Code of Ethics: *I pledge that I will refuse to deal with dog wholesalers or to sell puppies or dogs to pet shops, and I will include in all stud contracts an agreement to be signed by the owner of the bitch that no puppies resulting from the mating will be wholesaled or sold to pet shops.*

**Skye Terrier Club of America****(clubs.akc.org/skye)**

Code of Ethics: *To refrain from knowingly selling, trading, or giving Skye Terriers or providing stud service to a commercial breeder, pet shop, research laboratory or any person known to be unethical in his/her dealings in purebred dogs.*

**Spinone Club of America****(spinoneclubofamerica.com)**

Code of Conduct: *Members will not sell, transfer or consign a dog to pet shops, unethical breeders, or other commercial ventures including lotteries, raffles or auctions.*

**Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of America****(sbtca.com)**

Code of Ethics: *Litters shall not be sold to a person en-bloc, to commercial sources, or for purposes of resale.*

**St. Bernard Club of America, Inc.****(saintbernardclub.org)**

Guidelines and Statement of Policy: *No member shall buy or sell St. Bernards through commercial pet outlets, nor buy or sell in litter lots, nor sell to persons whose activities tend to degrade the Breed.*

**Tibetan Terrier Club of America, Inc.****(ttca-online.org)**

Guidelines for Responsible Breeders: *A responsible breeder does not sell or consign Tibetan Terriers to pet shops or other commercial dealers, nor does he breed his animals to their animals.*

**Weimaraner Club of America****(weimaranerclubofamerica.org)**

Code of Ethics: *The owner/breeder shall not breed, sell or consign puppies or adults to pet shops or other commercial dealers.*



# 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](https://bestfriends.org). To learn about Best Friends' puppy mill initiatives and what you can do to help, visit [puppermills.bestfriends.org](https://puppermills.bestfriends.org).

# Differences in behavioral characteristics between dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores and those obtained from noncommercial breeders

Franklin D. McMillan, DVM, DACVIM; James A. Serpell, PhD;  
Deborah L. Duffy, PhD; Elmabrok Masaoud, PhD; Ian R. Dohoo, DVM, PhD

**Objective**—To compare the owner-reported prevalence of behavioral characteristics in dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores with that of dogs obtained as puppies from noncommercial breeders.

**Design**—Cross-sectional study.

**Animals**—Dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores (n = 413) and breeder-obtained dogs (5,657).

**Procedures**—Behavioral evaluations were obtained from a large convenience sample of current dog owners with the online version of the Canine Behavioral Assessment and Research Questionnaire, which uses ordinal scales to rate either the intensity or frequency of the dogs' behavior. Hierarchic linear and logistic regression models were used to analyze the effects of source of acquisition on behavioral outcomes when various confounding and intervening variables were controlled for.

**Results**—Pet store-derived dogs received significantly less favorable scores than did breeder-obtained dogs on 12 of 14 of the behavioral variables measured; pet store dogs did not score more favorably than breeder dogs in any behavioral category. Compared with dogs obtained as puppies from noncommercial breeders, dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores had significantly greater aggression toward human family members, unfamiliar people, and other dogs; greater fear of other dogs and nonsocial stimuli; and greater separation-related problems and house soiling.

**Conclusions and Clinical Relevance**—Obtaining dogs from pet stores versus noncommercial breeders represented a significant risk factor for the development of a wide range of undesirable behavioral characteristics. Until the causes of the unfavorable differences detected in this group of dogs can be specifically identified and remedied, the authors cannot recommend that puppies be obtained from pet stores. (*J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2013;242:1359–1363)

It has long been an article of faith among veterinarians and canine professionals that dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores have a higher prevalence of health and behavioral problems.<sup>1</sup> However, there has been a dearth of empirical studies to support this notion. In a retrospective survey of the owners of 737 adult dogs, Jagoe<sup>a</sup> found that dogs obtained from pet shops had a significantly higher prevalence of owner-directed (dominance-type) aggression and social fears (fear of strangers, children, and unfamiliar dogs) than did dogs from 5 other sources: breeders, animal shelters, friends or relatives, found or rescued off the streets, and home bred (ie, bred and reared in the current owner's home).<sup>2</sup> However, the sample size of pet store dogs in that study<sup>a</sup> was small (n = 20).

Bennett and Rohlf<sup>3</sup> investigated the frequency of potential problematic behavior patterns as reported

From the Best Friends Animal Society, 5001 Angel Canyon Rd, Kanab, UT 84741 (McMillan); the Department of Clinical Studies-Philadelphia, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104 (Serpell, Duffy); and the Department of Health Management, Atlantic Veterinary College, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, PE C1A 4P3, Canada (Masaoud, Dohoo).

Supported by a grant from the Animal Welfare Trust.  
Address correspondence to Dr. McMillan (dr.frank@bestfriends.org).

## ABBREVIATIONS

C-BARQ	Canine Behavioral Assessment and Research Questionnaire
CBE	Commercial breeding establishment
NCB	Noncommercial breeder

by owners in a convenience sample of 413 companion dogs, of which 47 were obtained from pet stores. Results indicated that dogs purchased from pet shops 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. However, by using broadly defined behavioral subscales rather than discrete behaviors, the researchers were not able to ascertain whether pet shop dogs had specific problematic behaviors more frequently than did dogs from other sources.

Mugford<sup>4</sup> reported analyzing a sample of 1,864 dogs with various behavioral problems and determined that “only 10% of purebred dogs obtained directly from breeders presented separation-related problems, whereas 55% of purebred dogs originating from so-called ‘puppy farms’ or ‘puppy mills’ present such problems.” Sample sizes and the way in which it was determined



that the dogs came from puppy farms or puppy mills were not reported.

Some inconsistent findings have also been reported. Pierantoni et al<sup>5</sup> compared owner-reported behaviors between 70 adult dogs separated from their litters at 30 to 40 days of age and 70 adult dogs separated from their litters at 2 months of age. Their analysis included the source of the dog classified into 3 categories: breeder, pet shop, or friend or relative. The researchers found no significant association between the source of the dog and the behavioral categories examined. In a study of the efficacy of a dog-appeasing pheromone in reducing stress associated with social isolation in puppies recently acquired from pet stores, Gaultier et al<sup>6</sup> noted that their data did not seem to support the hypothesis that puppies from pet stores constitute a special, at-risk population for the development of behavioral problems. The researchers reported that the puppies in that study<sup>6</sup> ( $n = 66$ ) did not appear to disturb their owners any more than those in a previous study by Taylor and Mills<sup>7</sup> involving puppies acquired from local pedigree dog breeders. However, the breeders in the latter study<sup>7</sup> included a semicommercial breeder and at least 1 puppy mill.<sup>b</sup>

Most puppies sold by pet stores in the United States are purchased from brokers, who may themselves be breeders but overwhelmingly acquire their puppies from high-volume breeding facilities, or CBEs, located throughout the United States.<sup>8</sup> Conditions in the CBEs, which supply tens of thousands of puppies to retail pet stores each year, vary widely. Conditions in CBEs range from modern, clean, and well-kept to squalid, noxious, and gravely detrimental to animal health and welfare.<sup>9–11</sup>

The purpose of the study reported here was to evaluate the hypothesis that dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores would be reported to have an increased prevalence of behavioral problems, compared with dogs obtained as puppies from NCBs.

## Materials and Methods

**Data collection**—Behavioral evaluations of the dogs were obtained by use of the online version of the C-BARQ, a standardized survey instrument with established reliability and validity characteristics.<sup>12</sup> The C-BARQ is designed to provide quantitative assessments of a wide array of behavioral characteristics of dogs and has been widely used as a research tool for comparing behavior in different dog populations.<sup>13–15</sup> The questionnaire consists of 100 items that ask respondents to indicate on a series of 5-point ordinal rating scales their dogs' typical responses to a variety of everyday situations during the recent past. The scales rate either the intensity (aggression, fear, and excitability subscales) or frequency (all remaining subscales and miscellaneous items) of the behaviors, with a score of 0 indicating the absence of the behavior and a score of 4 indicating the most intense or frequent form of the behavior. The C-BARQ currently comprises 14 behavioral factors or subscales and a further 22 miscellaneous stand-alone items. Higher scores are generally less favorable for all items and subscales, with the exception of trainability, for which higher scores are more desirable. Owners were also asked to indicate

the dog's current age at the time the survey was completed, whether there were other dogs living in the same household, and whether the dog was used for specific working or recreational roles, including breeding or showing, field trials or hunting, other sports (eg, agility, racing, or sledding), and working roles (eg, search and rescue, service, or sheep herding). To obtain information on the source from which the dog was acquired, owners were also asked to respond to the question, "where did you acquire this dog?" Possible responses included the following: bred him/her myself; from a breeder; from a shelter or rescue group; from a neighbor, friend, or relative; bought from a pet store; adopted as a stray; and other. Consistent with the 2 previous studies<sup>3,a</sup> that offered pet-owning participants the choice of breeder as the source of the dog, the question in the C-BARQ regarding the source of the dog does not define the term breeder.

**Sample**—The online C-BARQ was advertised originally via an article in the newsmagazine of the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and by notices sent to Philadelphia-area veterinary clinics and the top 20 US breed clubs, as determined on the basis of American Kennel Club registrations. Availability of the survey then spread via word of mouth. No geographic limitations were applied, and participation included residents of the United States as well as other countries. A subset of these data consisting entirely of pet dogs whose owners reported obtaining them either from breeders ( $n = 5,657$ ) or pet stores (413) was used for analysis. Breeder-obtained dogs were selected as the comparison group for the following reasons: age at the time of acquisition would most closely match pet store-obtained dogs; for the most part, breeder-obtained dogs are purebred as are those from pet stores; and the life history of the dog prior to purchase in breeder-obtained puppies is relatively standardized, thereby reducing the amount of environmental variability among the dogs of this group. These assumptions apply to the United States and may have less validity in other countries.

**Statistical analysis**—Two-level hierarchic linear or logistic regression models were used to analyze the data on behavioral measures.<sup>16</sup> The outcome variables (attachment and attention seeking, chasing, trainability, excitability, and energy) in the hierarchic linear model were treated as normally distributed continuous variables. All other behavioral variables were dichotomized (eg, 0 or > 0) because they were typically highly skewed and it was impossible to identify a suitable transformation method to normalize their distribution. These were analyzed with 2-level mixed logistic models. Both types of model aimed to assess the relationship between source of acquisition (eg, pet store vs breeder) and behavior while controlling for various confounding variables (other dogs in household, working or recreational roles, sex, and body weight) or intervening variables (neutered vs sexually intact and age at the time of evaluation). All possible 2-way interactions between source of acquisition and confounding and intervening variables were explored and accounted for in the modeling process. Nonsignificant confounding and intervening variables and interaction effects were removed from the



model. Breed was also included in both models as a random effect to account for clustering of dogs at the breed level. Linear and logistic models were fit via restricted and full maximum likelihood estimation procedures. The analysis was performed with statistical software<sup>17</sup> by use of subject-specific models.<sup>c,d</sup> For all comparisons, a value of  $P < 0.05$  was considered significant.

## Results

According to the results of the multiple regression analyses, dogs acquired from pet stores differed significantly from those acquired from breeders on 12 of 14 of the C-BARQ behavioral subscales. In no category did pet store dogs have a more desirable score than breeder dogs (Tables 1 and 2). The strongest effects were observed in relation to aggressive behavior. For example, sexually intact pet store dogs were 3 times as likely to have owner-directed aggression as were sexually intact dogs acquired from breeders, and pet store dogs were nearly twice as likely to have aggression toward unfamiliar dogs (dog-directed aggression). Pet store dogs were also 30% to 60% more likely to have stranger-directed aggression, aggression to other household dogs, fear of dogs

and nonsocial stimuli, separation-related problems, and touch sensitivity. In addition, they were somewhat more excitable, energetic, and attention seeking and generally less trainable, although this was only true for dogs that did not participate in working or recreational activities. The only C-BARQ subscales that were not significantly different between pet store and breeder-derived dogs were chasing and stranger-directed fear. In addition, pet store-obtained dogs had a range of miscellaneous behavioral problems at significantly higher frequencies than did those acquired from breeders (eg, escaping from the home, sexual mounting of people and objects, and most forms of house-soiling).

## Discussion

Results of this study supported the view that dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores are more likely to develop behavioral problems as adults, compared with dogs obtained from NCBs. The retrospective nature of the data used in this analysis did not permit determinations of causality. However, there are several potential explanations for the differences between pet store and NCB dogs.

Table 1—Results of linear regression models comparing behavioral variables in dogs obtained from pet stores versus dogs obtained from NCBs.

Variable	Other variables controlled	Predictor	Effect	95% CI	P value
Excitability	1,2,3,4,6	PS	0.204	0.12 to 0.29	< 0.001
Energy	1,2,3,4,6	PS	0.109	0.004 to 0.21	0.043
Chasing		PS	0.002	-0.13 to 0.10	0.769
Attachment and attention seeking	1,2,3,4,5,6	PS	0.204	0.12 to 0.29	< 0.001
Trainability	1,2,3,4,5,6	PS—Not working dog	-0.195	-0.26 to -0.13	< 0.001
		PS—Working dog	0.098	-0.07 to 0.27	0.262

PS = Acquired from pet store.  
Other variables controlled were as follows: 1 = other dogs, 2 = dogs with working or recreational roles, 3 = sex, 4 = weight, 5 = neutered, 6 = age at time of evaluation (nonsignificant intervening variables [those variables that intervene the relationship between variable and predictor] were removed from the analyses).

Table 2—Results of logistic regression models comparing behavioral variables in dogs obtained from pet stores versus dogs obtained from NCBs.

Variable	Other variables controlled	Predictor	OR	95% CI	P value
Separation-related behavior	1,2,3,4,5,6	PS	1.58	1.19–2.11	0.002
Owner-directed aggression	1,2,3,4,5,6	PS—Not neutered	3.13	1.87–5.23	< 0.001
		PS—Neutered	1.54	1.16–2.06	0.003
Stranger-directed aggression	1,2,3,4,5,6	PS	1.59	1.18–2.16	0.003
Nonsocial fear	1,2,3,4,5	PS	1.44	1.01–2.07	0.047
Dog rivalry	1,2,3,4,6	PS	1.35	1.05–1.74	0.021
Dog-directed fear	1,2,3,4,5	PS	1.33	1.03–1.71	0.030
Dog-directed aggression	1,2,3,4,5,6	PS	1.96	1.44–2.67	< 0.001
Touch sensitivity	1,2,3,4,5,6	PS	1.58	1.18–2.11	0.002
Escapes from home or yard	1,2,3,4,5,6	PS	4.14	1.75–9.83	0.001
Rolls in odorous material		PS	0.86	0.67–1.09	0.214
Coprophagia			1.08	0.86–1.36	0.502
Chews objects			1.07	0.84–1.36	0.590
Mounts objects or people	1,2,3,4,5		1.39	1.1–1.75	0.006
Urinates against objects or furnishings	1,2,3,4,5,6	PS	1.77	1.32–2.39	< 0.001
Submissive urination	1,2,3,4,5,6	PS	1.53	1.13–2.07	0.007
Urinates when left alone	1,2,3,4,5,6	PS	1.96	1.52–1.52	< 0.001
Defecates when left alone	1,2,3,4,5	PS	1.68	1.31–2.16	< 0.001

See Table 1 for key.

The formative stages of the puppy's life in the CBE are periods where stress may exert an impact on brain development. Although no studies on sources of stress in CBEs or their potential effects on the well-being of the dogs have been published, sources of stress have been investigated in dogs living in confinement in kennels,<sup>18–21</sup> animal shelters,<sup>22,23</sup> and laboratories.<sup>24,25</sup> Similar stressors have been documented in the CBE environment,<sup>10</sup> and it is therefore reasonable to suggest that the effects applied also to the dogs in the present study, despite some differences in background, housing, and husbandry. Specific factors that have been determined to be associated with stress in dogs living in confined environments include spatial restriction,<sup>18,19,23</sup> extreme temperatures,<sup>9,26</sup> aversive interactions with kennel staff,<sup>26,27</sup> lack of perceived control or the capacity to avoid or regulate exposure to aversive stimuli,<sup>20–23</sup> and limited access to positive human and conspecific social interactions.<sup>18,24,25</sup> A recent study<sup>11</sup> on the mental health of dogs formerly used as breeding stock in CBEs found severe and long-lasting adverse effects in dogs living in this type of environment, offering evidence of the magnitude of stressors in CBEs.

The stressors in the CBE environment may have acted at 2 stages of the developing puppies' lives: the prenatal period and the first 8 weeks after birth. A large body of research in humans and other animals has convincingly determined that prenatal stress (ie, stress experienced by a pregnant female) causes alterations to the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis of the developing fetus that may manifest later in life as an impaired ability to cope with stress,<sup>22</sup> abnormal social behavior,<sup>28,29</sup> and increased emotionality and fear-related behavior.<sup>30</sup> All of these outcomes are consistent with the differences detected in pet store– versus NCB-obtained dogs (ie, increased aggression, fear of dogs and nonsocial stimuli, and excitability). Substantial evidence in humans and other animals indicates that stressful experiences in early life may have extensive and enduring effects with strong correlations to later development of behavioral abnormalities and psychopathologic abnormalities.<sup>31–35</sup> In dogs, Fox and Stelzner<sup>36</sup> detected a short period at approximately 8 weeks of age when puppies are hypersensitive to distressing psychological or physical stimuli and during which a single unpleasant experience could result in long-term aversive or abnormal effects. Transport-related stress was suggested by both Mugford<sup>4</sup> and Gaultier et al<sup>6</sup> to be a potentially critical factor in the early lives of puppies from CBEs as they are shipped to pet stores throughout North America. Mugford,<sup>4</sup> Serpell and Jagoe,<sup>2</sup> and Bennett and Rohlf<sup>3</sup> have each suggested that a reason for pet store and CBE puppies to have a high prevalence of behavioral problems later in life is inadequate early socialization. In addition, genetic influences may play a role in the differences between pet store and NCB dogs, because a genetic basis for behavioral traits in dogs is consistent with findings observed in dogs of the present study, including fear, aggression, emotional reactivity, and nonspecific alterations in temperament and personality.<sup>27,37,38</sup>

The reported differences in the 2 groups of dogs in the present study could be attributable to a number of owner-related factors. It is possible that people who buy puppies from pet shops may use different degrees or methods of training than people who buy puppies

from an NCB. The importance of training in the development of problem behaviors was recently elucidated in the study<sup>3</sup> of the relationship of potentially problematic behaviors with other variables. The researchers found that for the 5 behavioral subscales, the strongest predictor for scoring undesirably in 3 of the 5 subscales was the level of training the dog received. The present study did not attempt to collect demographic or background information on the dog owners; therefore, the degree to which such factors may have contributed to the findings could not be assessed. An additional owner-related consideration is that it is possible that people who buy puppies from pet stores simply report potentially problematic behaviors more readily than do others, irrespective of the dog's actual behavior.

The data support the notion that dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores have substantial adverse behavioral differences, compared with dogs obtained from NCBs. Taken individually, however, the specific factors that differ between the 2 groups are not readily attributable to a single definitive explanation. For example, stranger-directed aggression may be attributable to inadequate socialization, maltreatment by humans, genetic factors, and prenatal stress. Taken collectively, no single explanatory factor appears capable of accounting for the differences between the 2 groups. For example, although inadequate socialization may explain increased aggression, the most prominent emotional consequence of insufficient socialization is fear,<sup>27,39</sup> and whereas aggression toward humans (owners and unfamiliar people) was increased, fear toward humans was not.

There were a number of limitations to the present study. The sample of dog owners was self-selected and therefore a potential source of bias. The question in the C-BARQ regarding the source of the dogs did not define breeder, leaving the participants to define the term for themselves. Accordingly, a breeder source could have indicated either type of NCB (hobby breeder or backyard breeder), and the level and type of care differ between the 2 types. These differences are presumably minor in comparison to the differences between NCBs and CBEs. It is also conceivable that the source of some dogs specified by the owner as breeder was a CBE; however, it is reasonable to conclude that there would be no overlap between breeder and pet store categories (ie, no owner with a dog coming from a pet store would select breeder as a source, and no owner with a dog coming from a breeder would select pet store as a source).

Results of the present study indicated that compared with dogs obtained as puppies from NCBs, dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores had significantly greater aggression toward human family members, unfamiliar people, and other dogs; fear of other dogs and nonsocial stimuli; separation-related problems; and urination and defecation problems in the home. On almost all behavioral variables measured, pet store dogs received less favorable scores than breeder-obtained dogs. The diversity of behavioral differences between pet store–obtained and breeder-obtained dogs suggests a multifactorial cause and, accordingly, a multifactorial approach to correction; however, the data did not permit determination of the specific contributory factors and the degree of influence they exerted. In addition,

because we did not compare the 2 groups of dogs in this study with other sources of dogs, the results should not be interpreted as an endorsement of any particular source of dogs. On the basis of these findings combined with earlier findings regarding pet store–obtained dogs, until the causes of the unfavorable differences detected in this group of dogs can be specifically identified and remedied, we cannot recommend that puppies be obtained from pet stores.

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## Responsible vs. Irresponsible

Responsible/Hobby Breeders	Puppy Mills/Backyard Breeders
Breed for love/improvement of breed	Breed solely for profit
Screen for genetic defects	Do not screen for genetic defects
Have a small number of dogs	Have a large number of dogs
Usually breed only one breed	Breed multiple breeds
Only sell directly to buyer	Will sell to 3 <sup>rd</sup> parties (pet stores, brokers, online)
Usually spay & neuter	Do not spay & neuter
Dog can always be returned to breeder	Dogs cannot be returned
Dogs generally live in the home	Dogs do not live in the home
Typically breed only once a year	Typically breed every cycle
Will allow you to see where dogs are raised	Will not allow you to visit facility