

ORDINANCE C-_____

AN ORDINANCE CREATING SECTION 7-1-16 OF THE CITY OF DELAVAN MUNICIPAL CODE OF ORDINANCES PROHIBITING PET STORES FROM SELLING DOGS AND CATS

WHEREAS, most puppies and kittens sold in pet stores come from large-scale, commercial breeding facilities where the health and welfare of the animals is disregarded in order to maximize profits (“puppy mills” and “kitten mills” respectively). According to the Humane Society of the United States, an estimated 10,000 puppy mills produce more than 2 million puppies per year in the United States; and

WHEREAS, the documented abuses endemic to puppy and kitten mills include overbreeding; inbreeding; minimal veterinary care; lack of adequate food, water and shelter; lack of socialization, exercise and enrichment; lack of sanitation; and

WHEREAS, pet store puppies are often sick and have behavioral problems due to the substandard conditions they were likely born into often including that they were taken from their mothers at a very young age; they were transported in trucks filled with other young puppies and they were placed in a pet store cage with or near other puppies who are often sick; and

WHEREAS, pet stores often mislead consumers as to where the puppies and kittens in the stores came from and make false health and behavior guarantees. Many consumers end up paying hundreds or thousands of dollars in veterinary bills and suffer the heartbreak of having their new pet suffer, and in some cases pass away; and

WHEREAS, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, pet store puppies pose a health risk to consumers, as over one hundred Americans have contracted an antibiotic-resistant *Campylobacter* infection from contact with pet store puppies; and

WHEREAS, current federal and state regulations do not adequately address the animal welfare and consumer protection problems that the sale of puppy and kitten mill dogs and cats in pet stores pose. Federal oversight of the commercial breeding industry is severely lacking; and

WHEREAS, prohibiting pet stores from selling dogs and cats is likely to decrease the demand for puppies and kittens bred in puppy and kitten mills and decrease the burden that pet store puppies and kittens that end up in animal shelters place on local agencies and taxpayers; and

WHEREAS, the majority of pet stores, both large chains and small and family-owned shops, are already in compliance with the proposed ordinance as they already do not sell dogs and cats but rather profit from selling products, offering services, and in some cases, collaborating with local animal shelters and rescues to host adoption events; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance will not affect a consumer’s ability to obtain a dog or cat of his or her choice from an animal rescue, shelter, or breeder who sells directly to the public; and

WHEREAS, the Common Council believes it is in the best interest of Delavan, Wisconsin to adopt reasonable regulations to reduce costs to the City and its residents, protect citizens who may purchase cats or dogs from a pet store, help prevent inhumane breeding conditions, promote community awareness of animal welfare, and foster a more humane environment in Delavan.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Delavan, Wisconsin, does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 7-1-16 of the Municipal Code of Ordinances of the City of Delavan is hereby created as follows:

§ 7-1-16 LARGE SCALE COMMERCIAL ANIMAL BREEDING PROHIBITED

- a) **PURPOSE AND INTENT.** The purpose and intent of this section is to prohibit large scale, commercial breeding facilities where the health and welfare of the animals is disregarded in order to maximize profits.
- b) **DEFINITIONS.** The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Animals shall be defined as live, cats, dogs or rabbits.

Animal care facility means an animal control center or animal shelter, maintained by or under contract with any state, county, or municipality, whose mission and practice is, in whole, or significant part, the rescue and placement of animals in permanent homes or rescue organizations.

Animal rescue organization means any not-for-profit organization which has tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, whose mission and practice is, in whole or in significant part, the rescue and placement of animals in permanent homes. This term does not include an entity that is a breeder or broker or one that obtains animals from a breeder or broker for profit or compensation.

Breeder means a person that maintains a dog or cat for the purpose of breeding and selling their offspring.

Broker means a person that transfers a dog or cat from a breeder for resale by another person.

Cat means a member of the species of domestic cat, *Felis catus*.

Dog means a member of the species of domestic dog, *Canis lupus familiaris*.

Pet store means a retail establishment where companion animals are sold, exchanged, bartered or offered for sale to the general public. Such definition shall not include an animal care facility or animal rescue organization, as defined.

- c) **RESTRICTIONS ON THE SALE OF ANIMALS.** No pet store shall sell, deliver, offer for sale, barter, auction, give away, or otherwise transfer or dispose of cats, dogs, or rabbits. Nothing in this section shall prohibit pet stores from collaborating with animal care facilities or animal rescue organizations to offer space for such entities to showcase adoptable dogs, cats, or rabbits provided the pet store shall not have any ownership interest in the animals offered for adoption and shall not receive a fee for providing space for the adoption of any of these animals. Dogs may not be kept overnight.
- d) **PENALTY.** Any person convicted of a violation of any provision of this section shall be subject to a penalty as follows:
 - 1) \$500 fine for a first offense

- 2) \$750 fine for the second offense
- 3) \$1,000 fine for the third offense

Each dog, cat, or rabbit offered for sale in violation of this section shall constitute a separate violation.

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

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect upon passage and publication.

Enacted on this ____ day of _____, 2023.

CITY OF DELAVAN

By:

Ryan J. Schroeder, Mayor

ATTEST:

Andrea White, City Clerk

WISCONSIN PUPPY MILL AND PET STORE ORDINANCE GUIDE

Revision 2

Giving a voice to helpless animals



Table of Contents

What is a puppy mill?	2
Humane Pet Store Ordinance Q&A	3
Puppy mills and pet stores	4
USDA Standards through	6
WISCONSIN PET STORES AND PUPPY MILLS	7
Fact Sheet 2020	7
Where do Wisconsin Pet Store	8
WISCONSIN PUPPY MILL MAP	9
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Investigations Into <i>Campylobacter</i> Outbreaks Linked to Pet Store Puppies	10
Predatory Lending	11
Model Ordinance	12
Section 1. Definitions	12
Section 2. Restrictions on the Sale of Animals	12
Section 3. Penalty.	12
Section 4. Severability.	12
Section 5. Effective Date	12

What is a puppy mill?

[Bailing Out Benji](#) defines a puppy mill as any high-volume breeder that puts the profit over the welfare of these animals. Puppy mills are facilities that cut corners in veterinary care, quality of food, and genetic tests to save money; while also forcing dogs to live in high confinement situations with little-to-no human interaction. Dogs in puppy mills exist solely to produce puppies and are not treated like pets.

Puppy Mills: Facts and Figures

January 2022

10,000	Estimated number of puppy mills in the U.S. (both licensed and unlicensed) ¹
500,000	Estimated number of dogs kept for breeding in puppy mills (both licensed and unlicensed)
2,322	Number of USDA Class A and B licensed facilities that breed dogs for the pet trade
202,007	Estimated number of dogs kept solely for breeding purposes in USDA licensed facilities
131,304	Estimated number of female dogs kept for breeding at USDA licensed facilities
9.4	Estimated number of puppies per breeding female per year
1,234,263	Estimated number of puppies produced by USDA licensed facilities each year
2.4 million	Estimated number of puppies sold annually who originated from puppy mills – USDA licensed and non-USDA licensed (not all breeders require a USDA license).
25%	Estimated percentage of dogs in animal shelters who are purebred
1.5 million	Estimated number of dogs and cats euthanized by shelters every year in the U.S.
\$4.00 - \$7.00	International City/County Management Association budgeting recommendation, per capita, for animal control programs.
\$500,000	Estimated cost of a puppy mill bust involving 250 animals.

¹ Not all puppy mills are required to be USDA licensed; in fact, the majority of puppy mills are not USDA licensed.

Humane Pet Store Ordinance Q&A

What will this ordinance do?

It will drive the pet market towards more humane sources such as shelters, rescues and responsible breeders by prohibiting the sale of dogs and cats in pet stores. This is a reasonable restriction that alleviates a wide range of known, documented problems that stem from the sale of puppies in pet stores.

What problems do puppy-selling pet stores pose?

Many pet store puppies are unhealthy and unsocialized, often placing a large financial and emotional burden on consumers. Most pet store puppies come from cruel puppy mills that house dogs in conditions that the public would be horrified by, but pet store staff are trained to hide this from consumers. Some pet stores also mistreat puppies in their care and pump them with antibiotics. Even the CDC has warned consumers of the risk of pet store puppies spreading an antibiotic-resistant infection to humans.

Why don't responsible breeders sell to pet stores?

Responsible breeders only sell directly to the public so that can screen prospective buyers in person. They would never hand over their puppies to a truck driver to be transported to a faraway pet store, displayed like a product, and sold to anyone with a credit card. Plus, most breed clubs discourage selling to pet stores.

What impact will this bill have on existing pet stores?

The vast majority of pet stores—both large and small—are already in compliance with this bill as they do not sell puppies. Those that do sell puppies are an outlier in their own industry and are ignoring market trends. Any pet store would be smart to tap into the massive \$72 billion pet market that is dominated by the sale of pet products and services.

What impact will this bill have on puppy mills?

It is well-documented that most pet store puppies come from large-scale, inhumane commercial breeders that treat dogs as nothing more than breeding machines and puppies as nothing more than products. Basic principles of supply and demand dictate that if pet stores no longer buy puppies from mills, that inhumane marketplace will shrink and less dogs will be forced into a life of confinement to be bred repeatedly.

What impact will this bill have on unscrupulous rescues?

Most rescues operate responsibly while doing the lifesaving work of rehoming animals. At the same time, puppy mills churn out as many puppies as possible with no regard for the health and wellbeing of their breeding dogs or their offspring, nor for the public who will end up with unhealthy pets. Under this bill, pet stores would be allowed to partner with rescues to host adoption events, as this has been proven to drive consumers to stores, but no store has to do this. Stores will have total control over which rescues to work with.

What does a USDA license say about the quality of a breeder?

Pet stores that brag about sourcing from USDA-licensed breeders apparently feel it is acceptable to confine dogs in stacked, wire cages only six inches larger than themselves for their entire lives, denying them exercise, socialization and basic veterinary care. They must also think it is OK to breed dogs at every heat cycle until their bodies wear out, and then discard them like trash. These shockingly low federal standards aren't even properly enforced, and the USDA has made clear it cares more about protecting puppy mills than regulating them.

Where can people obtain the dog of their choice if not from a pet store?

According to the pet industry, only 4% of dogs are obtained from pet stores, so no significant impact on consumer choice will be felt. People can still adopt from a shelter or rescue or purchase a puppy from a responsible breeder who happily allows consumers to see where the puppy was bred and raised. There is no evidence that people would be driven to the internet, as many pet store purchases are impulse-driven (this is why so many pet stores are in malls) or the result of people who want to interact with a puppy before purchase.

Puppy mills and pet stores

Most Americans have pets.

About 50% of people in the United States own a dog and about 34% own a cat. Yet only about 30% of pets in homes come from shelters and rescues. Three million adoptable dogs and cats are euthanized in shelters every year.¹

Pet store puppies come from puppy mills.

Responsible breeders do not sell their puppies to pet stores because they want to meet their puppy buyers in person—and a majority of national breed clubs' codes of ethics prohibit or discourage their members from selling their dogs to pet stores. The suppliers of pet store puppies are largely puppy mills, commercial facilities that mass-produce puppies for sale without adequate attention to their physical, behavioral, or psychological needs. The Humane Society of the United States has conducted several hidden-camera investigations² showing that many of the breeding facilities that supply pet stores are mills.

Puppies sold in pet stores come from all over the country—and many come from breeders with one or more Animal Welfare Act violations.

Some breeders found selling to pet stores have a record of repeat violations of the federal Animal Welfare Act. USDA inspection reports reveal breeders with sick and injured dogs who had not been treated by a vet; underweight dogs with their ribs, hips and spines protruding; puppies with their feet falling through wire floors; puppies with severe deformities or missing limbs; dogs standing in piles of feces; and food contaminated by mold and insects.

Pet stores often do not disclose the origin of the puppies they sell.

Most pet stores do not disclose the true origins of their puppies, instead using deceptive sales pitches about “USDA-licensed” or “professional” breeders. Unfortunately, the federal Animal Welfare Act prescribes survival standards for dogs, not humane care standards. The USDA has repeatedly asserted that their regulations and standards are *minimum* requirements.³ Indeed, the agency's own Animal Welfare Act Fact Sheet⁴ states “*Although Federal requirements establish basic standards, regulated businesses are encouraged to exceed the specified minimum standards.*”

The pipeline of puppy sales to pet stores exposes puppies to stress and disease

As they are shipped to pet stores, very young puppies typically spend days in cramped cages on a truck, exposed to puppies from a variety of other sources, some of whom may be sick. During this time, their immune systems are not fully developed and they can be exposed to a range of diseases. In addition, puppies have died from overheating on unattended transport vehicles and other dangerous incidents on the road.

¹Pet Industry Market Size and Ownership Statistics, https://www.americanpetproducts.org/press_industrytrends.asp (accessed January 13, 2020).

²Read about our pet store investigations <https://www.humanesociety.org/resources/investigations-reports>

³See 7 U.S.C. § 2143(A)(8), stating that the federal Animal Welfare Act does not preempt state laws.

⁴U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service, “Fact Sheet: Animal Care. The Animal Welfare Act,” in https://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/animal_welfare/2012/animal_welfare_act_english.pdf (accessed January 13, 2020).

Puppies sold at pet stores often have serious health or psychological problems.

Some of the illnesses common to pet store puppies include zoonotic diseases, which can be spread to other pets and humans. Buyers are often faced with enormous vet bills or even the death of the puppy within days or weeks of purchase. A puppy may seem healthy for months only to develop symptoms of serious congenital conditions much later. These health problems are often the result of unsanitary conditions, insufficient veterinary care and poor breeding at puppy mills.

Pet stores do not have to sell puppies to be successful.

More than 3,000 pet stores nationwide have signed an HSUS pledge not to sell puppies,⁵ demonstrating that it is possible to have a successful pet-related business without supporting puppy mills.



PHOTO BY THE HSUS

The HSUS recommends never purchasing a puppy from a pet store due to the health, safety and animal welfare concerns described above. People who want to add a puppy to their family are urged to visit a reputable shelter or rescue organization, or purchase only from a small, responsible breeder who will show the buyer the parent of the puppy and allow them to see where the puppy was born and raised. For more information on buying a puppy, see [humanesociety.org/puppy](https://www.humanesociety.org/puppy).

Find out more information at [humanesociety.org/puppymills](https://www.humanesociety.org/puppymills).



⁵Learn more about Puppy Friendly Pet Stores at [humanesociety.org/puppystores](https://www.humanesociety.org/puppystores).

USDA Standards through APHIS and Animal Welfare Act

According to the Animal Welfare Act that all USDA licensees must adhere to, the following standards are acceptable:

-Inspections are “Risk-based,” meaning that facilities that meet certain criterion are inspected “as seldom as once every 2 to 3 years.”

-Cage size: must be 6 inches larger than the size of the dog, on all sides.

-Up to 12 dogs can be housed in one cage.

-Dogs never have to be let out of their cages. Breeders only need to have an exercise plan.

-There is no limit to the number dogs a breeder can have—many have over 1,000.

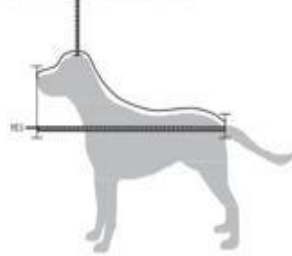
-There is no age limit for breeding dogs. If a dog is able to produce puppies for ten years, that’s how long they could be in the facility.

-The USDA relies on “teachable moments” in lieu of shutting problematic kennels down.

Measuring the Length of a Dog

With the dog in a normal standing position, or with the dog held lying flat on its side, measure the dog along a straight line from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail. Do not follow the contours of the dog’s body when measuring the length of the dog.

There must be a minimum space of 6 inches from the top of dog’s head to the top of cage



This table below provides a guide to the minimum space needed for dogs based on body length

Dog Length (in)	% of Headed	Dog Length (in)	% of Headed	Dog Length (in)	% of Headed
7	1.07	16	4.38	27	6.07
8	1.26	17	4.69	28	6.18
9	1.36	18	5.00	29	6.29
10	1.46	19	5.31	30	6.40
11	1.57	20	5.62	31	6.51
12	1.68	21	5.93	32	6.62
13	1.79	22	6.24	33	6.73
14	1.90	23	6.55	34	6.84
15	2.01	24	6.86	35	6.95
16	2.12	25	7.17	36	7.06
17	2.23	26	7.48	37	7.17
18	2.34	27	7.79	38	7.28
19	2.45	28	8.10	39	7.39
20	2.56	29	8.41	40	7.50

Calculating Minimum Space Requirements § CFR 3.6(c)(1)(i) The

following is an example of how to calculate minimum space requirements.

Scout is a female Dalmatian. She is 33 inches long from the tip of her nose to the base of the tail.

Kennel size calculator taken from the USDA’s website

In August of 2019, the [Washington Post reported](#) that USDA leaders told inspectors of a new policy that emphasized “education, not enforcement” and treating regulated entities “more as partners than as potential offenders.”

In October of 2018, The [Washington Post reported](#) that the USDA was issuing significantly fewer written warnings than in years prior. A USDA spokesperson told reporters that this was due to “working more closely with alleged violators” rather than taking enforcement actions.

In February of 2017, The [USDA removed](#) their public search portal with no warning and prevented the public from doing their research before they buy a puppy, kitten or any other animal raised in a commercial breeding facility. Even when records were obtained through FOIA, they were heavily redacted. It wasn’t until 2020 that the USDA was required to reinstate their search engine.

WISCONSIN PET STORES AND PUPPY MILLS Fact Sheet 2020

In response to a public records request to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Bailing Out Benji received health certificates for puppies imported into Wisconsin and supplied to pet stores in 2019.

This is not a complete list of all breeders and brokers that Wisconsin pet stores have sourced puppies from, but merely a sampling of facilities that were identified in health certificates. The information below is evidence that Wisconsin pet stores source puppies from breeders and brokers with abysmal animal welfare records, as noted in inspection reports that Bailing Out Benji saved prior to the USDA data purge, and/or photos from the USDA, as well as, reports received from state agencies.

Steven Steele, Heritage Puppies. Lake Mills, Iowa. *Supplies Corner's Pet Grooming (HalesCorner); Petland Janesville; Petland Racine; Puppy World (Greenfield).*

This massive USDA licensed breeder houses 358 adult breeding dogs and 130 puppies at the time of last inspection and they have a history of violations including having dogs with eye conditions that had not been noticed or treated by a veterinarian.

Levi Graber, Blue Ribbon Puppies. Odon, Indiana. *Regularly supplies Petland Racine.*

This USDA licensed puppy broker was named one of the worst puppy mills in the nation after being exposed by the Centers for Disease Control for selling campylobacter positive puppies to pet stores all over the country, which resulted in over 118 people becoming ill and many hospitalized due to this zoonotic disease.

Tiffany Kurz, Tiffanie's LLC. Frankford, Missouri. *Supplies Petland Racine.*

This USDA licensed puppy broker was named one of the worst puppy mills in the nation due to numerous violations on the state and federal level. Those violations included finding 35 puppies had died of Parvo without being taken to a veterinarian; and adult dogs on the premises were coughing and lethargic but were receiving no veterinary care.

Josh and Kallie Bateman, Bateman Diversified. Neosho Missouri. *Transports puppies to pet stores in Wisconsin.*

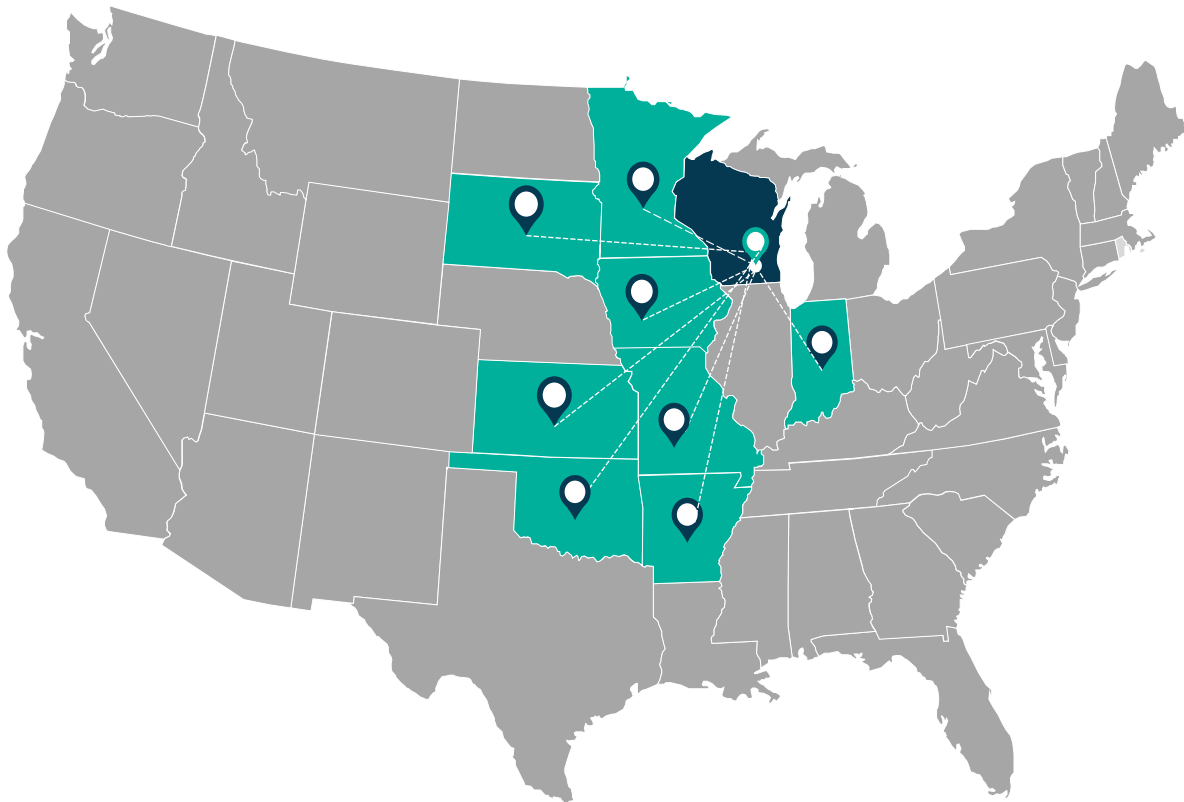
This USDA licensed broker and transport company routinely imports puppies into Wisconsin and to other states across the country. This company operates under a dozen different business names and was named one of the worst puppy mills in the nation due to their transport practices. In February 2018, 24 puppies were seized from a Bateman transport van outside of a Petland store in Fort Myers, FL. These puppies were found with "urine, feces and no water" in their cages and many of them were visibly sick.

Judy and John Maassen, J. Maassen Inc AKA Adorable Puppy. Rock Valley, IA. *Sells puppies to LC Pets (Hartland).*

This massive USDA Licensed facility houses 235 adult breeding dogs and 149 puppies and has a history of violations, which led them to be named one of the worst puppy mills in the nation and prompted them to change their USDA license number in order to hide from said violations. Some of these violations include: having dogs with severe dental issues that had not been treated by a veterinarian; dogs with excessively long toe nails; dogs with hair loss; excessive feces buildup in the "waste pits" under the elevated kennels; this licensee also admitted to using gunshots as a form of euthanasia, which is not an AVMA approved form of euthanasia.

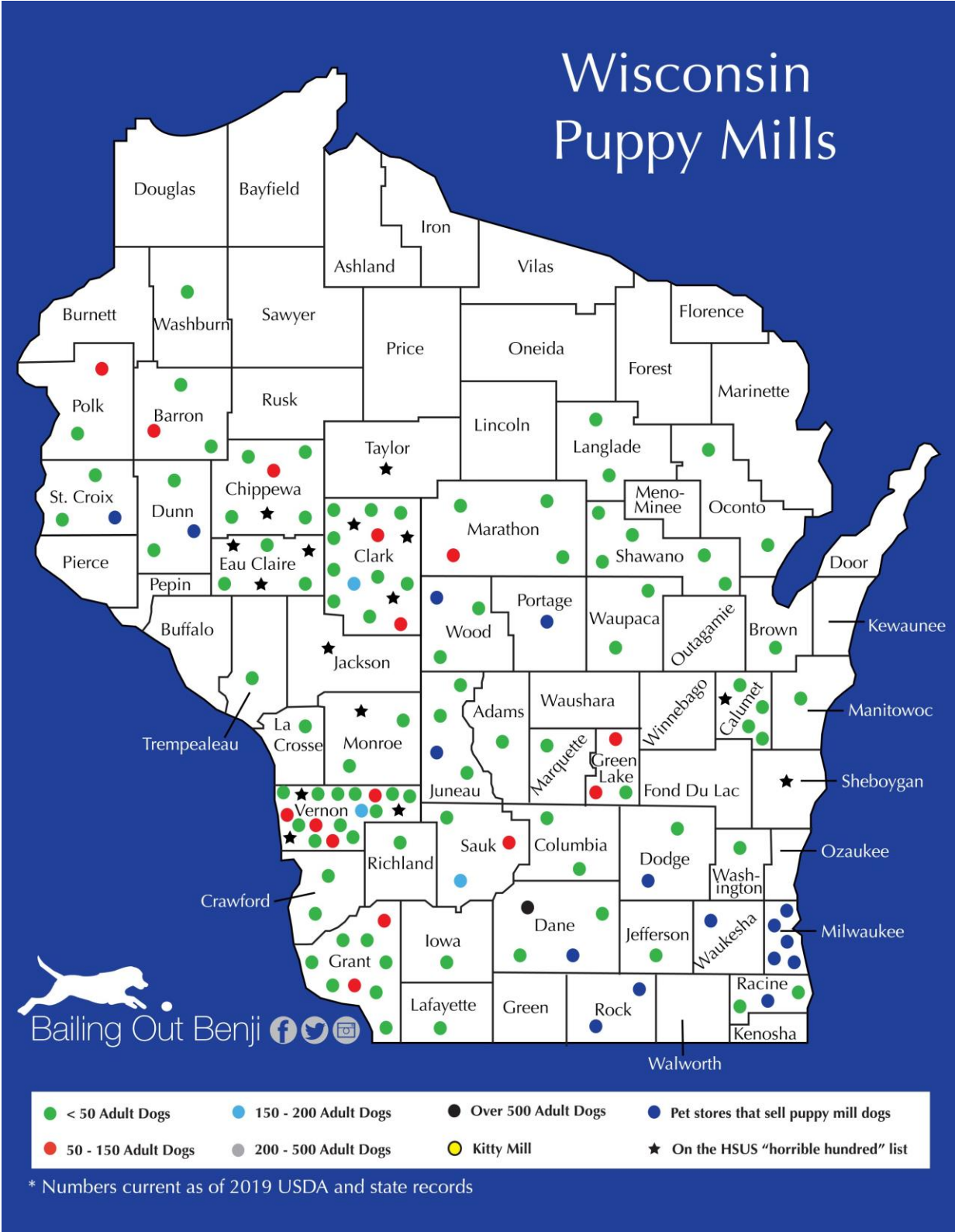
Where do Wisconsin Pet Store puppies come from?

According to CVI data obtained by Bailing Out Benji through the WI Department of Agriculture, Wisconsin pet stores imported almost 2000 puppies from out of state puppy mills in 2019. Many of these breeder house hundreds of adult breeding dogs and have violations.



For more information visit: www.bailingoutbenji.com

WISCONSIN PUPPY MILL MAP



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Investigations Into *Campylobacter* Outbreaks Linked to Pet Store Puppies

For years, puppy-selling pet stores have addressed the fact that many of the puppies in their stores are sick or likely to be sick by pumping them with antibiotics. This reckless practice made headlines when over one hundred Americans contracted an antibiotic-resistant infection from pet store puppies, placing dozens in the hospital. The outbreak was such a serious public health concern that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued outbreak advisories and opened an official investigation.

As one CDC official, Dr. Robert Tauxe, wrote: **“The puppy story is not over – it is difficult to control with a whole system that lacks hygiene at many points and seems to use antibiotics instead.”**

CDC’S DECEMBER 2019 NOTICE OF ONGOING INVESTIGATION

- Americans continue to report infections to the CDC, including 30 additional people across 13 states in 2019 with 4 ending up in the hospital
- Among the 24 people interviewed so far, 80% were linked to Petland puppies, and 42% were Petland employees
- Laboratory evidence indicates that the bacteria in this outbreak is closely related genetically to the bacteria in the 2016-2018 outbreak of *Campylobacter* noted below
- The *Campylobacter* bacteria from samples of ill people in this outbreak are resistant to commonly recommended first-line antibiotics
- Illnesses started on dates ranging from January 6, 2019 through November 10, 2019. Ill people range in age from 8 months to 70 years
- Investigators reported eight more ill people who had contact with a puppy at Petland and had a diagnostic test showing they were infected with *Campylobacter* bacteria. However, CDC did not include these people in the outbreak case count. They had no bacterial samples for WGS, which Public health investigators use to identify illnesses that are part of multistate outbreaks

CDC’S MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT (SEPT. 21, 2018)

- 118 persons, including 29 pet store employees, in 18 states were identified with illness onset during Jan. 5, 2016–Feb. 4, 2018
- 6 pet store companies were linked to the outbreak
- Outbreak strains were resistant to all antibiotics commonly used to treat *Campylobacter* infections
- 95% of pet store puppies were given antibiotics before arriving or while at the store, with a median antibiotic treatment duration of 15 days
- Just 1% of puppies that received antibiotics were given them for treatment only, while over half received antibiotics for prevention only, and the remainder for both treatment and prevention
- The risk for transmission to employees and consumers continues
- Implementation of antibiotic stewardship principles and practices in the commercial dog industry is needed, and antibiotics should only be administered under veterinary supervision

CDC’S FINAL OUTBREAK ADVISORY: MULTISTATE OUTBREAK OF MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT *CAMPYLOBACTER* INFECTIONS LINKED TO CONTACT WITH PET STORE PUPPIES (JAN. 30, 2018)

- Evidence indicated that contact with puppies sold through Petland stores were a likely source of a multistate outbreak of multidrug-resistant *Campylobacter* infections
- 113 people across 17 states were infected and 23 people were hospitalized
- *Campylobacter* bacteria were resistant to commonly recommended, first-line antibiotics
- 99% of people reported contact with a puppy in the week before illness started, and 87% reported they had contact with a puppy from Petland stores, or had contact with a person who became sick after contact with a puppy from a Petland store; 25 of the ill people were Petland employees
- This multidrug-resistant outbreak highlights the need for responsible use of antibiotics in pets

Predatory Lending

Petland Racine - Offers predatory financing through undisclosed 3rd party financing companies and Petland credit cards with APRs of 29.99%.

Hillside Kennels - Iowa. 61 adult breeding dogs, 27 puppies.

Jesse & Joline Troyer - Indiana. 70 adult breeding dogs, 46 puppies.

Dustin Westercamp - Iowa. 90 adult breeding dogs, 22 puppies. Had multiple violations at his last inspection in February 2020 such as not having information or identification for 45 dogs on site and using cattle panels in outdoor kennels which is a hazard as dogs could get their heads stuck and allows contact with dogs in the adjacent enclosures.

Becky Flanders - Oklahoma. 79 adult breeding dogs, 8 puppies. **Stacie Stutesman** - Missouri. 97 adult breeding dogs, 36 puppies. **Terri Schneiders** - Oklahoma. 52 adult breeding dogs, 80 puppies.

Levi Graber - Indiana. 308 puppies. Named one of the worst puppy mills in the county due to a huge campylobacter outbreak in Petland stores.

Brandon Russow - Missouri. 56 adult breeding dogs, 28 puppies. **Arrow Valley LLC** - Missouri. 174 adult breeding dogs, 126 puppies. **Judy Raney**- Kansas. 63 adult breeding dogs, 27 puppies.

Puppy World - Offers predatory financing through 3rd party financing companies Flexpay with an APR of 36% & EasyPay, with APR's as high as 152%.

Heritage Puppies - Iowa. 358 adult breeding dogs, 130 puppies.

Petland Janesville - Offer predatory financing through 3rd party financing companies EasyPay, with APR's as high as 152%, Mariner Finance with APR's ranging from 18.99-35.99%, & Petland credit cards with APRs of 29.99%.

Heritage Puppies - Iowa. 358 adult breeding dogs, 130 puppies.

QD Kennels - Missouri. 68 puppies.

In a 6-week period, Petland Janesville, Petland Racine, and Puppy World imported 221 puppies from out-of-state puppy mills, putting families at risk of purchasing a potentially sick puppy or getting locked into a high interest pet loan.

The above information was sourced from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and reflects only the breeders these stores sourced from in 2020.

Model Ordinance

Section 1. Definitions

Animal care facility means an animal control center or animal shelter, maintained by or under contract with any state, county, or municipality, whose mission and practice is, in whole, or significant part, the rescue and placement of animals in permanent homes or rescue organizations.

Animal rescue organization means any not-for-profit organization which has tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, whose mission and practice is, in whole or in significant part, the rescue and placement of animals in permanent homes. This term does not include an entity that is a breeder or broker or one that obtains animals from a breeder or broker for profit or compensation.

Breeder means a person that maintains a dog or cat for the purpose of breeding and selling their offspring.

Broker means a person that transfers a dog or cat from a breeder for resale by another person.

Offer for sale means to sell, offer for sale or adoption, advertise for the sale of, barter, auction, giveaway or otherwise dispose of a dog or cat.

Pet store means a retail establishment where dogs or cats are sold, exchanged, bartered or offered for sale as pet animals to the general public at retail. Such definition shall not include an animal care facility or animal rescue organization, as defined.

Section 2. Restrictions on the Sale of Animals

No pet store shall sell, deliver, offer for sale, barter, auction, give away, or otherwise transfer or dispose of cats or dogs. Nothing in this section shall prohibit pet stores from collaborating with animal care facilities or animal rescue organizations to offer space for such entities to showcase adoptable dogs or cats provided the pet store shall not have any ownership interest in the animals offered for adoption and shall not receive a fee for providing space for the adoption of any of these animals.

Section 3. Penalty.

A pet store that violates this section shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$500, and each dog or cat offered for sale in violation of this section shall constitute a separate violation.

Section 4. Severability.

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

Section 5. Effective Date.

This ordinance shall become effective 90 days after passage.

March 17, 2023

City of Delavan
Attn: Alderman Wilson
PO Box 465
Delavan, WI 53115

Alderman Wilson;

I've tried reaching you twice via email; 02/19/23 & 03/05/23 without successful. My name is Amy Burgstede and I am a constituent residing in District 3.

Currently, Delavan has no puppy-selling pet stores. Passing a humane ordinance now would not only show our city that we are against puppy mills, but we would be protecting the citizens from potentially buying sick puppies from a store that offers predatory pet loans and leases.

Puppy selling stores are a serious health and safety risk for a multitude of reasons. Currently, Wisconsin puppy-selling stores obtain most of their puppies from large, out of state commercial dog breeding facilities, commonly known as puppy mills. Puppy mills are inhumane commercial breeding facilities that put profit over the mental, emotional, and physical wellbeing of the animals. Not only are these stores sourcing from inhumane puppy mills, they are targeting families who may not be able to afford their new puppy, by offering predatory pet lending. These pet loans and leases have interest rates that have reached 200% (!!!) and often end up doubling the initial cost of the puppy.

Humane pet store ordinances ensure that citizens are not inadvertently supporting the puppy mill industry and protect consumers from the predatory pet lending that these puppy selling stores offer. Consumers will still have the choice to visit their local shelter, rescue, or visit a reputable breeder and purchase directly from them, as that is the only way a reputable breeder does business.

Sample language can be provided and I'm more than happy to provide more information on any of the above information. I hope the City of Delavan will join the other 10 municipalities in the State of Wisconsin and pass a humane ordinance.

Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to hearing from you.



Amy Burgstede
726 Holland Ave.
Delavan, WI 53115
(262) 903-7099
aburgstede@yahoo.com