



2025

LEGISLATIVE AGENDA AND BILLS



**THE LEAGUE
OF
HUMANE VOTERS®
OF NEW YORK**

POLITICAL ACTION FOR ANIMALS

The League of Humane Voters® of New York
Cell Phone: 914-388-5221 email: annemuller@lohvny.org

THE LEAGUE OF HUMANE VOTERS



2025 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA AND BILLS

INTRODUCTION

The Mission of the League of Humane Voters® is to create, unite, and strengthen local political action committees, which work to enact animal-friendly legislation and elect candidates for public office who will use their votes and influence for animal protection.

LOHV® works for animal protection by:

- Lobbying for animal-friendly legislation;
- Campaigning for candidates who support animal protection;
- Being a strong political voice for all animals – domestic, wildlife, farm, and animals who suffer from abuse and exploitation;
- Demonstrating that animal advocates are a substantial voting bloc.

THE LOHV DELIVERS THE VOTE

The LOHV® recognizes that animal protection requires laws and enforcement. Animal exploitation is a political issue and not just a moral one. Our goal is to make animal protection a mainstream political issue by building support among citizens, activists, political parties, and elected representatives.

Those who hold elective office can pass laws to protect animals. LOHV® endorses candidates and then campaigns for their election to public office. We help to get out the vote for our candidates. Once in office, we lobby office holders to enact animal protective legislation.

LOHV® is strictly non-partisan.

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PLANT-BASED LUNCH OPTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

An act to amend the education law, in relation to requiring public schools to offer plant-based food options in food service.

<u>A.1834</u> Assembly Member Rajkumar	<u>S.2689</u> Senator Hoylman-Sigal
Co-Sponsors: Epstein, Woerner, Paulin, Reyes, Taylor, Glick, Seawright, Hyndman, Fall, Sayegh, Williams, Weprin, Stern, Simon, Jackson, Kelles, McMahon, Rosenthal, Dinowitz, De Los Santos, Bores, Raga, Levenberg, Simone, Shimsky, Hevesi, Colton, Clark, Shrestha	Co-Sponsors: BRISPORT, BROUK, CLEARE, GOUNARDES, HARCKHAM, JACKSON, KAVANAGH, LIU, MYRIE, RIVERA, SEPULVEDA, SERRANO, SKOUFIS
REFERRED TO: EDUCATION, A/M Benedetto, Chair	REFERRED TO: EDUCATION, Senator Mayer, Chair



High School Students in Buffalo enjoy taste testing scratch-made vegan burgers with Coalition for Healthy School Food in Buffalo



Student enjoys vegan meal in NYC.

Plant-based (vegan) options are healthy for all students, not just vegans, and offering them in schools encourages the development of healthy eating habits at an early age. NYS grown Dry Beans, Vegetables, Grains & Fruits and NYS made tofu can be used in School Lunches to Create Plant-Based Entrees. There are also many manufactured items which can be used by schools that are not able to do scratch cooking.

Cost Neutral or Cost Savings...Can Support New York State Farms...

NYS's 2 Largest School Districts (NYC & Buffalo) Offer Vegan Options – IF there was a problem with cost, they, and the others who do it, would not be able to.

Delicious...Healthy...Better for Children...Better for the Environment...Better for Animals

BACKGROUND:

- Research shows that the more plant-based foods a person eats, the lower their risk of overweight/obesity, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, heart disease, type 2 diabetes, certain cancers, and Alzheimer's disease.
 - Research also shows that overweight/obesity, heart disease, type 2 diabetes, high cholesterol and high blood pressure can be successfully reversed with a low-fat plant-based diet.
 - **Many schools already offer plant-based entrees, which already fit into the food budget. If plant-based entrees cost more, all the schools that already offer plant-based entrees would not be able to do so.**
 - According to research published in the Journal of Science, significantly reducing the consumption of animal products is the single biggest action an individual can take to address climate change.
 - NYC schools began offering at least two cold plant-based entrées every day and a plant-based hot entrée every Friday in all 1800 schools. They also allow schools to opt in to a fully vegetarian menu. The vegetarian menu costs less to produce than the standard menu.
 - Schools want students to participate in the meal program. If students want to eat healthy, why wouldn't a school want to support them? Students who consume more plant-based foods will have a stronger immune system which helps them stay healthy and therefore miss school less often.
- Images and health statistics from Coalition for Healthy School Food * www.healthyschoolfood.org**

Our Children's Health is at Risk... Plant-Powered Options Help Them Practice What We Teach

STATISTICS:

- 40% of children and teens and 74% of adults are overweight or obese.
- 50% of children between the ages of 2 – 15 already have fatty streaks in their arteries, literally early-stage heart disease.
- Children as young as 8 years old are being prescribed cholesterol and blood pressure-lowering drugs.
- Type 2 diabetes, formerly called “adult-onset”, is becoming increasingly more common in school-age children.
- 33% of all US children will end up with type 2 diabetes at some point in their lives. 40 – 53% of African American and Latino children will get type 2 diabetes at some point in their lives... if their diets don't dramatically change.
- 35% of cancer deaths are caused by diet. Processed meats are “Group 1, carcinogenic to humans”, according to the World Health Organization. Classified processed meats include deli meats, sausage, bacon, hot dogs, and pepperoni. While NYC has removed processed meat from their menus, most schools around NYS continue to serve them.
- Research funded by the National Cancer Institute shows that milk and dairy products may be associated with an increased risk for breast cancer and prostate cancer. Red and processed meat and eggs are associated with an increased risk of prostate cancer.

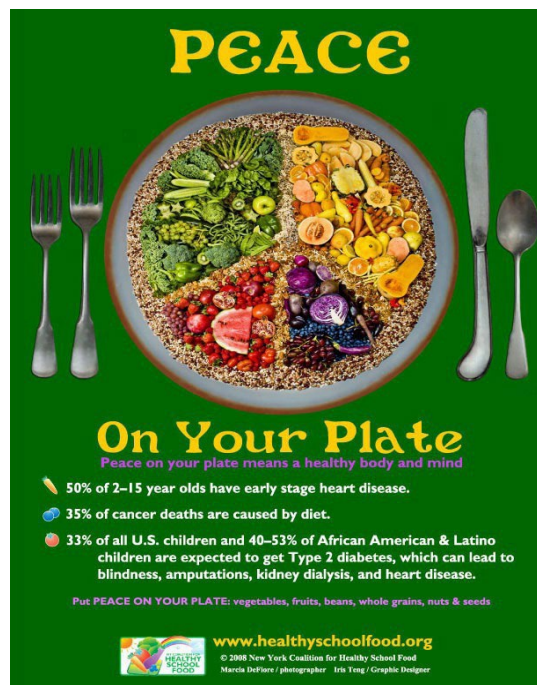
SUMMARY OF BILL

- Require that every public school shall offer a plant-based food option as an alternative to meals or snacks upon a student or parent's request.
- Require the school to respond in a reasonable manner and time to requests made under this section.
- Defines "plant-based food option" as free of animal products and, as relates to the meat/meat alternative portion of a meal, as recognized by the US Department of Agriculture; and defines "animal product" as meat, poultry, seafood, dairy, eggs, honey, and any derivative thereof. Diet is a major component of child development. Providing a PBD option upon student or parent request ensures respect for children's dietary, religious, or ethical needs. This legislation would **not** mandate schools to fully change menus for all students but rather provide PBD for any students who request or whose parental relations request PBD.
- Require schools to consult with school district nutrition advisory committees established in section 918 of Education Law where applicable.



Brooklyn students create a Happy Face with pita bread, hummus and veggies. Hummus offered daily in NYC cafeterias.

All 1800 schools in NYC serve plant-based (vegan) meals on Fridays (they do offer a cheese option as well for students who do not want to eat the vegan meal, and cow's milk is offered at each meal).



- ❖ New York City and Ithaca public schools already offer at least one plant-based meat alternate per day.
- ❖ New York City offers schools the option of a completely vegetarian menu.
- ❖ Ithaca menus plant-based hot entrees at least one time per week and at least two cold plant-based options per day.



Students proudly display a sign with a few of their favorite plant-based foods.

- ❖ Plant-Based Options result in better attendance, grades, and behavior!
- ❖ Many schools in New York State already offer plant-based options.

SECONDARY HUMANE EDUCATION BILL

An act that expands the requirements for teaching humane education of animals to secondary school students; requires verification of compliance.

<u>A.798</u> Assembly Member Rosenthal L.	<u>S.4952</u> Senator Harckham
Co-Sponsors: Colton, Stern, Dinowitz, Simone, Kelles, Davila, Epstein	Co-Sponsors: Addabbo Jr
Multi-Sponsors: Glick	
REFERRED TO: EDUCATION, A/M Benedetto, Chair	REFERRED TO: EDUCATION, Senator Mayer, Chair

When children are taught kindness to animals in their formative years, it is a skill and mindset that they will carry with them throughout their lives.



Humane Education is critical for today's society.

An article from the NYSHA, it states that, "Children's natural fascination with and love of animals makes them respond well to messages of kindness and respect for them. Studies show that kindness and respect for animals carries over into kindness and respect for humans. Morality and sympathy toward people are taught by teaching morality and sympathy toward animals."

Children trained to extend justice, kindness, and mercy to animals become more just, kind, and considerate in their relations with each other. As they come into adulthood it creates a broader set of sympathies, more humane, more law abiding, in every respect more valuable citizens.



BACKGROUND:

- Educating students on how to respect animals will help to raise empathetic and compassionate citizens.
- There is a direct tie between violence towards animals and violence towards humans.
- Teaching students to treat ALL living beings with respect is a preventative measure towards possible future violence.
- Teaching children to care for and protect animals will also help to protect local ecological systems.
- Teaching students the principles of kindness to and respect for animals.
- Providing education on the laws and rules treatment and protection of animals, and the importance they play in the economy of nature.
- Such classes would also educate students on local animal cruelty laws pertaining to abandonment, tethering, and other issues. This will help them to recognize animal abuse when they see it and to become better pet owners and more compassionate citizens.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BILL:

- Curriculum will be wholly or partly publicly funded, as part of a typical school curriculum.
- Commissioners must decide how humane education will fit into pre-existing school curriculum such as literature, reading, language, nature study or ethnology.
- Weekly instruction may be divided into two or more periods. If schools do not provide humane education courses, they will not receive the funding allocated for such courses.
- Compliance records. The commissioner shall maintain records verifying school compliance with the provisions of this section and shall make 14 such information available to the public, including on its website.

LIVE ANIMAL MARKET BAN

An act to amend the agriculture and markets law, in relation to prohibiting the operation of establishments where animals and/or fowls are slaughtered and butchered for food.

A.2421 Assembly Member Rosenthal L.	S.5017 Senator Sepulveda
Co-Sponsors: Dinowitz, Epstein, Hevesi, Jackson, Stern, Glick, Simone, Bores, Kelles, Davila	Co-Sponsors: Harckham, Hoylman-Sigal, Mayer, Brisport
REFERRED TO: AGRICULTURE, A/M Lupardo, Chair	REFERRED TO: AGRICULTURE, Senator Hinchey, Chair



Animals are kept in close, dirty, inhumane living quarters where they are then slaughtered in sometimes unsterile ways.

BACKGROUND:

- Live markets are cruel because the animals are kept in cramped, overcrowded and squalid living quarters. They are often sick and injured and are not fed or given water. The species sold in these markets typically include chickens, ducks, turkey and other fowl, as well as mammals such as rabbits, goats, sheep and cows.
- Despite being issued a litany of violations in New York City, these markets still operate in deplorable conditions and continue to present health risks to the surrounding residential and retail communities because of unsanitary conditions, disposal issues and the poor air quality they generate which contribute to asthma and respiratory diseases. They also pose a hazard to the health of the customers who buy their food there.
- In November 2022 avian influenza was found in a live market in Queens, resulting in the killing of 170 birds. In 2023 avian flu was found in two live markets in Brooklyn. In February of this year seven cases of avian flu were found in markets in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens resulting in a temporary shutdown of all markets in New York City, Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk counties.
- Many zoonotic diseases, which originate in animals and are then transmitted to humans, such as SARS, H5N1 and Covid-19 have their origins in live animals markets.
- This bill would eliminate one major source of such deadly outbreaks and other diseases, improve the quality of life for those living and working near these markets, and put an end to the suffering the animals in these markets endure.
- Bill A2421/S5017 will prohibit the operation of establishments where animals and/or fowls are slaughtered or butchered for food; establishes a task force on public health risks and animal welfare concerns of slaughterhouses.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BILL:

- This law is to eliminate one potential vector for the transmission of zoonotic diseases, live animal markets, and the suffering it causes therefrom at least until there is further examination by infectious disease experts of the nexus between zoonotic diseases and live animal markets.
- Prohibition of the operation of establishments where animals and/or fowls are slaughtered for food.
- A task force on public health risks and animal welfare concerns of slaughterhouses is hereby established. Such task force shall conduct and complete a thorough examination of facilities heretofore licensed by the department under this article and their effect on public health and safety and animal welfare.
- Such task force shall make a report of its findings to the governor, the temporary president of the senate, and the speaker of the assembly within one year of the date of the first meeting of the task force, which shall take place within thirty days of the appointment of the task force representatives.
- Such report shall include recommendations for further action and legislation.
- Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to any facilities other than live poultry or small animal slaughterhouses pursuant to this article which are open to the public.

PROHIBITS LEG-GRIPPING TRAPS

An act to prohibit the use of wildlife leg-gripping traps.

A.667 Assembly Member Rosenthal L.	S.1182 Senator Addabbo
Co-Sponsors: Dinowitz, Stern, Gonzalez-Rojas, Epstein, Davila, Kelle, Shimsky Multi-Sponsors: Levenberg, Simon	Co-Sponsors: Brisport
REFERRED TO: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, A/M Glick, Chair	REFERRED TO: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, Senator Harckham, Chair

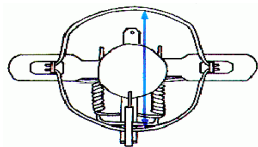


Photo: thefurbearers.com

RACKUS, THE POSTER-BOY FOR WHY LEGHOLD TRAPPING MUST STOP!

Rackus used to visit Marilyn M. for his occasional treat of fruit. One day, he arrived without his right hand that he used to pick up his piece of cantaloupe or honeydew, which he relished.

Several months later, he arrived without his left hand. Fortunately, Marilyn was able to get this photo as, sadly, it was the last time Rackus visited.

Raccoons' hands are to them what our eyes are to us. You'll learn many facts about raccoons' dependence on their hands at this link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w2KaLgR5nQM>



Photo © Wildlife Watch

BACKGROUND:

- From: *JAWS OF STEEL* by Thomas Eveland, a former trapper whose trap killed Haskle: *He, nor any other forest creature, could not have suspected what happened next. The leg-hold trap snapped shut on his right front leg at about mid-calf. The young raccoon threw his furry frame backwards out of pure instinct and squealed from both pain and shock. But it was too late. His fate was sealed. Haskle flailed wildly for countless minutes, stretching the chain to its four-foot length, then biting at the steel jaws that held him. At one point he bit down so hard on the steel that three of his teeth broke, one of them a large front canine. The right front leg was not really injured from the trap, but it pinched sharply. Piercing waves of pain, though, shot through his jaw from his broken teeth. Thirty minutes or so after the initial strike, Haskle sat exhausted. He had torn chunks of bark from the exposed tree roots, thrown most of the leaves from the capture area and tried dozens of times to break the chain. His squeals, grunts and snarls had faded into the blackness around him. The steel jaws had cut deeply into his calf muscle from his thrashing and his large Achilles tendon was now severed. He sat quietly now, panting and confused. An hour after it all began, Haskle's jaw was still stinging smartly, but the pain in his leg was gone. With the circulation cut off; his lower leg below the trap had become numb. He was tired and thirsty, but he could not reach the water's edge. When he stretched the chain to its maximum, he was only inches short of the brook.* (<https://www.amazon.com/Jaws-Steel-Thomas-Eveland/dp/0963076604>)
- Wildlife trapping is an activity licensed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The state license allows individuals to trap furbearing animals, such as beavers, raccoons, foxes and coyotes to produce fur products. Despite the availability of more humane alternatives, such as box or cage traps, many trappers still use steel leg-gripping traps, also known as foothold traps. These traps are triggered by springs once an animal steps onto the trap, quickly clamping onto their limb and holding them in place until they are discovered by the trapper. In some regions of New York State, it may be up to 48 hours before a trapper checks on a trap.
- Animals caught in leg-gripping traps are immobilized, and therefore are unable to move, eat or drink, care for their young or defend themselves from predators. In some cases, animals have even been discovered chewing off their trapped limbs in order to escape. The American Veterinary Medical Association is opposed to their use. Species other than the target species are frequently trapped, including domestic animals.

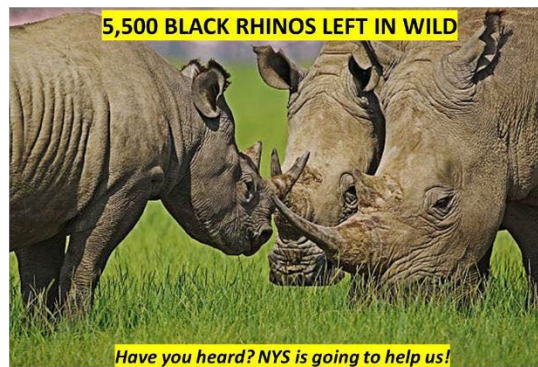
SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BILL:

- No person shall (a) set or use a trap of the leg-gripping type; (b) set a trap so that wildlife when caught is suspended; (c) use, locate or set a snare or a device consisting of a noose of any material whereby an animal may be taken.

BIG FIVE AFRICAN TROPHIES ACT

An act to amend the environmental conservation law, in relation to enacting the "Big Five African Trophies Act" relating to foreign game.

A.1616 Assembly Member Rosenthal L.	S.5014 Senator Sepulveda
Co-Sponsors: Simon, Burke, Gonzalez-Rojas, Levenberg, Stern, Kelles, Davila, Epstein	Co-Sponsors: Brisport, Comrie, Harckham, Martinez, May, Serrano
REFERRED TO: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, A/M Glick, Chair	REFERRED TO: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, Senator Harckham, Chair (Reported)



BACKGROUND:

- The continued importation, possession, sale and/or transportation of the so-called "Big Five African Species" - lions, leopards, elephants, giraffes, black rhinos and white rhinos-is detrimental to the survival of these species.
- All of the Big Five African Species are threatened with extinction if the current rate of illegal poaching continues. Additionally, some African countries are considering (or have already) legalizing sport hunting and exportation of Big Five African Species. Such countries have based the legalization on the faulty logic that legalizing hunting of Big Five African Species will decrease the illegal poaching and trade of these animals. Such logic is not only erroneous, but also detrimental to the survival of the Big Five African Species.
- There is growing scientific evidence that legal trade of trophy-hunted species preserves and reinforces the illegal sourcing of the same. For example, South Africa, home to the second largest black rhino population in the world, received permission by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to sell permits for trophy-hunted rhinos in 2004. Many of these hunts are purchased by Americans, and the trophies are import into or through the state of New York, The country has since seen a marked rise in illegal rhino poaching, with the World Wildlife Fund reporting that rhino poaching has increased 5,000% since 2007.
- Accordingly, by banning the importation, possession, sale and transportation of all Big Five African Species within New York, the State will not be encouraging or abetting the continued demise of these species by sport-hunting. Only a complete ban can stem the tide of illegal trafficking caused by the legalization of hunting and capture of the Big Five African Species in some African countries.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BILL:

- Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no individual, firm, corporation, association, or partnership shall import, export, transport, process, sell, offer for sale, purchase, trade, barter, distribute or possess any part or product of the skin or body, whether raw or manufactured, of the following animal species: African Elephant (*Loxodonta Africana*); African Leopard (*Panthera Pardus*); African Lion (*Panthera Leo*); Black Rhinoceros (*Diceros Bicornis*); White Rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium Simum*); and African Giraffe (*Giraffa Camelopardalis*).

TETHERING ACT

An act to amend the agriculture and markets law, in relation to the tethering of dogs.

A.165 Assembly Member Rosenthal L.	S.6380 Senator Brisport
Co-Sponsors: Jackson, Stern, Glick, Davila, Kelles, Simone	
REFERRED TO: AGRICULTURE, A/M Lupardo, Chair	REFERRED TO: AGRICULTURE, Senator Hinchey, Chair



BACKGROUND:

- Tethering is a high-risk factor in dog bites and attacks.
- Victims of such attacks are often children who approach the dog unaware of the risks.
- Tethered dogs' collars frequently become embedded in their skin causing infection and severe pain. They are at high risk of entanglement, strangulation and attacks by other dogs or people.
- Tethered dogs are often left without sufficient food and water when bowls are overturned, out of reach, or their water is frozen.
- Owners who chain their dogs are less likely to clean the area of confinement and less likely to provide adequate veterinary care.
- Tethered dogs often have no access to shelter from extreme heat and cold, snow, rain, and storms. Inadequate shelter is not waterproof -- providing little heat and protection, but law enforcement can unfortunately allow the owner to keep their pet in these conditions.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BILL (LOHV NY PROPOSED AMENDMENTS ARE HIGHLIGHTED):

- No dog shall be tethered outdoors between the hours of 10 P.M. and 6 A.M.
- A dog shall not be tethered outside for longer than four (4) consecutive hours or a total time outside in excess of six (6) hours in a 24-hour period.
- The dog must not be tethered outdoors when a weather advisory or warning is issued by local, state or federal authorities or when outdoor environmental conditions, including, but not limited to heat, cold, wind, rain, snow or hail pose an adverse risk to the health or safety of such dog based on such dog's breed, age or physical condition.
- Tethered dogs must have unencumbered access to shade, food, water, shelter, and dry ground without becoming entangled. No dog shall be tethered to a vacant property or any tethering that could lead to the distress, serious discomfort, injury, or death of the dog.
- The structure shall include a heavy plastic or rubber flap to cover the door and/or window openings during the months of November through March. From April through October, the structure shall either be shaded or moved out of direct sunlight. If the shelter is made of wood, it shall be raised at least two inches off the ground to prevent seepage or rotting. Examples of inadequate shelter include, but are not limited to, lean-tos, metal or plastic drums, boxes, abandoned vehicles, porches, decks, or material that does not provide sufficient protection from the elements.
- Dogs cannot be tethered in temperatures under 40F degrees or over 85F degrees.

PROHIBIT STATE'S PARTICIPATION IN ARTIFICIAL PHEASANT PROPAGATION

An act that prohibits the state's participation in artificial pheasant propagation activities; closes any state-owned or operated pheasant production facility.

A.0888 Assembly Member Rosenthal L.	S. TBD Senator
Co-Sponsors: Kelles, Dinowitz	Co-Sponsors:
REFERRED TO: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, A/M Glick, Chair	REFERRED TO: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

BACKGROUND:

- Every year the state-run Reynolds Game Farm hatches tens of thousands of Ring-Necked Pheasants in order to increase recreational pheasant hunting opportunities and to promote participation in shooting sports in New York State.
- These birds are not native to New York; they are bred at the Reynolds Game farm and released specifically to be hunted on state and private properties. This artificial pheasant propagation program provides no conservational purpose, and it causes unjustifiable suffering and death to animals.
- This program is not meant to restore wild pheasant populations, but to introduce hunting to children as young as 12.
- The ring-necked pheasants are bred in captivity. Their release into areas occurs abruptly, and these animals find themselves disoriented and maladjusted in an environment they have never known before and in which they have no survival experience.
- The pheasants are used just because they are easy targets, making this hunting activity even more ethically troublesome. If not shot, the birds will die from exposure to severe weather conditions, predators or starvation. Approximately 70,000 pheasants are bred and killed, including adults and day-old chicks.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BILL:

- This bill prohibits New York State's participation in any pheasant propagation programs; close any state-owned or operated pheasant production facilities.
- It shall be unlawful for any department or division of this state, or any political subdivision to participate in or to promote the hatching, breeding, rearing, propagating, possessing, purchasing, distributing, transporting, selling, exchanging, or giving away of artificially propagated pheasants or to support, financially or in any other manner through the Conservation Fund or any other source, any program or activity involving artificially propagated pheasants.
- Any State money, including from the Conservation Fund, should not be used for a program that serves no conservational purpose and harms animals. Any state-owned or any type of operating pheasant production facility shall be closed.



REVISION TO FARM ANIMAL SHELTER LAWS

Overdriving, torturing and injuring animals; failure to provide proper sustenance.

A. TBD - Assembly Member	S. TBD - Senator
Co-Sponsors:	Co-Sponsors:
REFERRED TO: Agriculture and Markets	REFERRED TO: Agriculture and Markets



Agriculture and Markets Law, Article 26, section 353 currently states the following:

A person who overdrives, overloads, tortures or cruelly beats or unjustifiably injures, maims, mutilates or kills any animal, whether wild or tame, and whether belonging to himself or to another, or deprives any animal of necessary sustenance, food or drink, or neglects or refuses to furnish it such sustenance or drink, or causes, procures or permits any animal to be overdriven, overloaded, tortured, cruelly beaten, or unjustifiably injured, maimed, mutilated or killed, or to be deprived of necessary food or drink, or who willfully sets on foot, instigates, engages in, or in any way furthers any act of cruelty to any animal, or any act tending to produce such cruelty, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and for purposes of paragraph (b) of subdivision one of section 160.10 of the criminal procedure law, shall be treated as a misdemeanor defined in the penal law.

The proposed revision would add **SHELTER AS IT IS IN OTHER STATES SUCH AS IOWA, VERMONT, VIRGINIA AND WASHINGTON?**

This bill would amend Art. 26, Sec. 353 as follows: “A person who overdrives, overloads, tortures, or cruelly beats or unjustifiably injures, maims, mutilates or kills any animal, whether wild or tame, and whether belonging to himself or to another, or deprives any animal of necessary sustenance, food, drink or shelter or neglects or refuses to furnish it ...”

Shelter in Agriculture and Markets law Article 26 Section 350 could be defined as follows:

For any animals that are confined in any manner outdoors in inclement weather, a shelter which must (1) have a waterproof roof, (2) be structurally sound appropriate to local climate conditions and protect animals from inclement weather, including direct sunlight at all times when exposure to sunlight could cause extreme discomfort and is likely to threaten the health of the animal, (3) be constructed to allow each animal adequate freedom of movement to make normal postural adjustments, including the ability to stand up, turn around and lie down with its' limbs outstretched and (4) allow for effective removal of excretion, other waste material; dirt and trash. The shelter and area surrounding it shall be regularly cleaned to maintain a healthy and sanitary environment and to minimize health hazards. Inadequate shelter may be indicated by the appearance of the housing facility itself, including but not limited to size, structural soundness, evidence of crowding within the housing facility, or by appearance and physical condition of the animal(s) being housed.



NOTES:

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