

Guidelines for Louisiana Public Animal Shelters

Includes Inspection Details, Rabies Sanitary Code
Requirements, and Louisiana Animal Cruelty Laws

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Louisiana Animal Welfare Commission

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Introduction: The Louisiana Animal Welfare Commission (LAWC) Rating Process

Note: The following guidelines and recommendations are based on Louisiana's Revised Statutes (citation provided in text), the Louisiana Administrative Code, National Animal Control Association Guidelines, Humane Society of the United States Guidelines for the Operation of an Animal Shelter, and Guidelines for Standards of Care in Animal Shelters, Association of Shelter Veterinarians (http://www.sheltervet.org/associations/4853/files/Standards%20final%20bookmarks_with%20security.pdf).

The words CRITICAL, MAJOR or MINOR are written after most guidelines, recommendations, and legal citations. CRITICAL, MAJOR, or MINOR are the possible ratings that the inspector is able to assign for most violations or citations. Where multiple ratings are possible, the inspector will evaluate each violation or citation according to the following criteria:

- A violation shall be rated as CRITICAL if the violation affects the health or safety of the animals or staff, and the violation cannot be corrected quickly and/or easily without a major appropriation of funds, major construction, or an immediate and profound change in protocol. A violation shall also be related as CRITICAL if the violation is due to an intentional failure to comply with Louisiana's requirements for sterilization, euthanasia, or record-keeping.
- A violation shall be rated as MAJOR if the violation affects the health and safety of the animals or staff, but the violation can be corrected quickly or easily without a major appropriation of funds, major construction, or an immediate and profound change in protocol. A violation shall also be rated as MAJOR if the violation is due to an unintentional failure to comply with Louisiana's requirements for sterilization, euthanasia, or record-keeping.
- A violation shall be rated as MINOR if the departure from the standard does not affect the health and safety of the animals and staff, and the departure from the standard does not result in a failure to comply with Louisiana's requirements for sterilization, euthanasia, or record-keeping.

Deficiencies will also be noted if the shelter is determined by the inspector to be capable but unwilling to adopt improvements that LAWC feels is standard practice for quality animal shelters.

LAWC) has assigned the following criteria to rate animal shelters:

- Those shelters that receive one or more CRITICAL violations or four or more MAJOR violations will be graded "below standards." Deficiencies in Shelter Development Standards will have no role in determination of a "below standards" rating.
- Those shelters that receive no CRITICAL violations, less than four MAJOR violations, and/or less than ten MINOR violations will be rated as "meets standards."
- Those shelters receiving no CRITICAL OR MAJOR violations, less than ten MINOR violations, and who meet most Shelter Development Standards" will be rated as "exceeds standards."

The findings of each inspection will be noted on an official Louisiana Animal Welfare Commission Inspection form (included as an appendix to this document).

Animal shelters may appeal the decision of the inspector in writing, and should send a written request for review within 15 days of receipt of the final inspection document by fax (504-568-8290, attention:

Louisiana Animal Welfare Commission) or email (gary.balsamo@la.gov) to LAWC. All appeals will be addressed at the first regularly scheduled meeting of LAWC after the receipt of the appeal.

LAWC will make each inspection document available to the public thirty days after the final report is transmitted to the shelter director and the governing entity with jurisdiction over the shelter. Any inspection under appeal will include the words (Under appeal) next to the assigned rating in the rating box until the issue can be addressed at a regular meeting of LAWC. LAWC may also transmit the report to legislators and law enforcement authorities.

Guidelines and Recommendations

A. Animal euthanasia

- A1. Euthanasia methods and procedures must conform to recommendations outlined in the latest report of the American Veterinary Medical Association on Euthanasia, or as provided in A2 or A3. (RS 3:2465) Critical
- A2. Euthanasia by carbon monoxide gas chambers on cats and dogs is prohibited. (RS 3:2465) Critical
- A3. Euthanasia by intracardiac injection on cats and dogs is prohibited unless the animal is unconscious or rendered completely unconscious and insensitive to pain through injection of an anesthetic. (RS 3:2465) Critical
- A4. Persons that administer approved euthanasia drugs or who carry out humane euthanasia must be licensed Certified Animal Euthanasia Technicians, as declared by the Louisiana Board of Veterinary Medicine, or must be veterinarians licensed to practice in Louisiana. (RS 37:1551 et seq.) Critical
- A5. A room and table shall be provided for euthanasia and for holding carcasses. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor
- A6. Controlled drugs, if maintained at the facility, are stored in a securely locked cabinet. (Consult federal and state controlled substance laws) Critical
- A7. If controlled drugs are used in the field, they shall be securely locked in the animal control vehicle. (Consult federal and state controlled substance laws) Critical
- A8. Euthanasia drug logs must be kept current, and shall be available for inspection. (Consult federal and state controlled substance laws) Critical

Recommendations:

- A9. A written protocol shall be available to shelter employees for routine euthanasia. Major or minor
- A10. A written protocol governing the euthanasia of ill or injured animals in the field, before the end of the impoundment period, and after hours and on weekends shall be available to shelter employees. Major or minor
- A11. Two or more people are present when injectable euthanasia is performed. Major
- A12. The euthanasia table shall be sturdy and sanitizable. Major
- A13. Lighting in the euthanasia room or area shall be sufficient to permit easy visualization of the injection site. Major

B. Management:

B1. Shelter personnel shall be trained as to animal health, disease control, humane care and treatment, animal control and transportation of animals. Shelter workers shall be fundamentally humane, shall be able to identify and understand the principal animal diseases and injuries, and should have good judgment and even temperament. (RS 3:2463) Critical (no evidence of training), major or minor

The Louisiana Animal Control Association (LACA) offers an approved Animal Control Officer Basic Training course that meets the above criteria. Other courses should be investigated or examined for content.

B2. An office shall be available at the facility or elsewhere, for facility staff and/or animal control officers. (RS 3:2464) Major or minor

B3. Veterinary care must be provided in a manner that prevents unnecessary or unjustifiable physical pain or suffering by the animal. (Consult cruelty laws) Critical (No veterinarian on staff, no part-time veterinarian or contract veterinarian that works with shelter animals, no access to a private veterinarian, or no ability to provide immediate care or euthanasia for animals determined to be seriously ill or injured either in the field, on intake, or during residence. If no veterinarian is on staff, LAWC recommends that the shelter contract with a private, licensed veterinarian who shall be available for emergencies and who routinely visits the shelter at least twice per week.)

B4. Shelters shall be inspected at least once every six months by an authorized representative of the parish or local government to determine compliance with the requirements pursuant to shelters in Louisiana. Additional inspections shall be made promptly upon receipt of a bonafide complaint. (RS 3:2463) Major or minor

B5. Dogs shall be separated from cats. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major, or minor

B6. Sick animals shall be separated from healthy animals. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor

B7. Puppies and kittens must be separated from adult animals unless nursing. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor

B8. Un-neutered males shall be separated from females. Critical, major or minor

B9. Injured animals shall be separated from uninjured animals. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor

B10. Animals involved in bite or scratch cases shall be separated from all other animals with a maximum of one such animal per cage. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor

B11. Nursing mothers with litters shall be separated from all other animals. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor

B12. Aggressive animals shall be separated from other animals, and shall never be permitted to share a cage with any other animal. (LAWC criterion) Critical

B13. Hours and emergency telephone numbers must be prominently displayed on the building exterior. Shelters shall be open for redemption and adoption of animals during posted or normal business hours. (RS 3:2463) Critical, major or minor

B14. Fees must be visibly posted and registered with the parish governing authority. (RS 3:2463) Critical, major or minor

B15. A receiving area shall be provided for the public to bring in, reclaim, or adopt animals. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor

B16. In regard to adoption, each releasing agency shall agree to give title, possession, and control of the animal as long as the adopter complies with the terms and conditions of the agreement as set forth in R.S. 3:2472. (RS 3:2473) Critical, major or minor

Recommendations:

B17. Written standard operating procedures for the facility's operation, including guidelines for housing, cleaning, animal intake, animal care, facility maintenance, rabies vaccination, spay/neuter policy, and heartworm management shall be available to staff. These standard protocols, including the aforementioned euthanasia protocols, shall be part of the employee policy manual. Major or minor

B18. Animals shall be separated by age. Major or minor

B19. Animals shall be separated by size. Major or minor

B20. Animal contact staff shall be immunized against rabies. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that animal control personnel receive pre-exposure rabies prophylaxis. The vaccine regimen is comparatively expensive and many shelters only administer vaccinations to workers who have been employed for some specified duration (usually 6 months to one year). All Louisiana shelters shall pursue a goal of administering pre-exposure prophylaxis to animal contact shelter employees who complete a probationary tenure of work. If wildlife and/or bats are routinely handled at the facility, this vaccine program shall be pursued immediately. Major or minor

B21. If shelter personnel handle wildlife and/or bats, rabies immunity post vaccination shall be evidenced by adequate titers performed every two years. Major or minor

B22. Live shelter animals shall not be sold or donated for research purposes. Major or minor

B23. Local and parish governments are encouraged to incorporate state shelter standards into city or parish ordinances. These standards are described in RS 2461-2465. Minor

B24. Shelters are encouraged to provide an area for the public to acquaint themselves with adoptable animals. Major or minor

B25. The shelter veterinarian shall visit the shelter at least twice per week, and be available to address emergencies.

C. Records:

C1. Adequate office space for record keeping shall be provided and maintained. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor

C2. A record shall be prepared for every animal that enters the shelter and shall include description of animal (tag and/or collar identification, breed, sex, age, size (height and weight), coat color and pattern, ear and tail types, description of markings and unusual findings (scars, tattoos, microchips); veterinary treatment; length of time held; fees collected; and date euthanized, died, reclaimed, or adopted. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor

C3. Daily receipts for donations, animal impoundment fees, and adoptions shall be permanently recorded and filed. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor

C4. Statistics regarding intake, rescue, adoption, euthanasia, etc. shall be provided to LAWC. Records shall be available for inspection at all times. Shelters shall provide LAWC with

ASILOMAR formatted records on shelter activity, spay neuter compliance records, and licensing and registration records on a regular basis, as well as on demand.

(RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor

C5. Incoming animals shall be scanned for microchips and examined for identification tattoos. (LAWC criterion) Critical

Recommendations:

C6. Computerized shelter management software is available commercially and from some organizations that may provide no-cost packages. Use of computerized systems for record keeping is recommended. Major or minor

C7. Records shall include the admitting animal control officer's name, date and time of capture (if applicable), location of capture (if applicable), and physical condition of the animal. Major or minor

C8. Animal records shall document daily observation. Minor

C9. Animals shall be scanned for microchips at least twice during shelter residence or processing. Major

D. General structure:

D1. Housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animal from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor

D2. Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other requirements and adequate potable water shall be available. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor

D3. Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major, minor

D4. Floors and walls of animal holding areas shall be constructed of smooth, moisture impervious material and shall be accessible for cleaning. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major, minor

D5. All animal holding areas shall be sloped to a drain connected to a sanitary sewer or an approved individual sewerage system. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major, minor

D6. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be properly constructed and kept in good repair to avoid foul odors therefrom. If closed drainage systems are used, they shall be equipped with traps and so installed as to prevent any backup of sewage onto the floor of the room. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor

D7. Rabies quarantine kennels shall be constructed such that they are isolated from all other kennels. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major, minor

D8. All animal rooms must have operable floor drains. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor

D9. Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the dogs or cats from cold, and to provide for their health and comfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below fifty degrees Fahrenheit for dogs and cats not acclimated to lower temperatures. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor

D10. Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to

minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans and vents of air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit or higher. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor

D11. Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the dogs and cats from excessive illumination. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor

D12. The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor

D13. When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort in outdoor facilities, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all dogs and cats kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major, minor

D14. Dogs and cats kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major, minor

D15. Shelter shall be provided for all dogs and cats kept outdoors when the atmospheric temperature falls below fifty degrees Fahrenheit. Sufficient clean bedding material or other means of protection from the weather elements shall be provided when the ambient temperature falls below that temperature to which a dog or cat is acclimated. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major, minor

D16. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major, minor

D17. Sewage disposal of waste matter shall comply with existing parish and state codes for sanitation. (RS 3:2463) Major

Recommendations:

D18. A secure area shall be available to safely unload and load animals to prevent their escape? Major or minor

D19. The facility shall be constructed in a way that it prevents access by unauthorized persons? Major or minor

D20. A secure area for vehicle storage shall be available. Major or minor

D21. A secure area for storing outdoor equipment shall be available. Major or minor

D22. Indoor and outdoor drains shall be covered with grates to prevent animals and people from stepping into them. Major or minor

D23. Air conditioning vents, fans and air conditioning filters shall be changed or cleaned frequently enough that these items remain free of accumulations of hair, dust and other airborne materials. Major or minor

E. Water and electric power

E1. Each shelter shall have running hot water (at least one hundred eighty degrees Fahrenheit) and cold water available for cleaning at all times. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor

Recommendations:

- E2. An adequate number of water faucets shall be available. Major or minor
- E3. An adequate number of sinks to wash food and water bowls and other equipment shall be available. Major or minor
- E4. Water hoses shall be strong and in good repair. Major or minor
- E5. An adequate number of spigots or hose bibs shall be available. Major or minor
- E6. Hoses shall be kept off the floor when not in use. Major or minor
- E7. A backup generator shall be available to the shelter to provide electricity during power outages. Minor
- E8. In areas where animals may contact electrical outlets, outlets shall be mounted at least 3-4 feet above the floor. Minor
- E9. In areas where animals may contact electrical outlets, outlets shall feature or be equipped with protective coverings. Major or minor
- E10. Electrical outlets within six feet of a water source shall be Ground Fault Interrupt (GFI) protected. Major or minor
- E11. If a bathtub or large sink is used to bathe animals or wash equipment, adequate toe space shall be present under the fixture to allow staff to work comfortably. Minor
- E12. A restroom shall be available for staff use. Major or minor

F. Waste disposal

F1. Provisions shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestations, odors, and disease hazards. (RS 3:2464)Critical, major or minor

Recommendations:

- F2. If necessary a holding area with a freezer or refrigerator to store animal carcasses until final disposal shall be available on-premises. Major or minor
- F3. Dog pen floors shall slope $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch per foot toward drains and gutters. Major or minor
- F4. Animal waste shall be picked up and placed in a sealed garbage container or shall be washed into a sewer or septic system. Major or minor
- F5. Any medical waste (sharps, hypodermic needles, etc.) or potentially infectious waste shall be handled utilizing special, appropriate practices. Major or minor

G. Storage

G1. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food. (RS 3:2464)Critical, major or minor

Recommendations:

- G2. Adequate space shall be available for facility supplies, including animal food. Inadequate space might be evidenced by storage of materials in areas not intended for storage. Major or minor
- G3. Cleaning chemicals shall be stored in a separate area, room, or cabinet. Major or minor

- G4. The food storage area shall be clean and free of spilled food. Major or minor
- G5. The shelter staff shall demonstrate knowledge of, and state that the shelter employs some type of system where older food is utilized first. Major or minor
- G6. Dry food shall be stored on shelves or racks at least 12 inches off the floor and at least 4 inches from walls to permit adequate air circulation around food products. Major or minor
- G7. Food storage containers shall be adequately sealed against infestation by insects or other vermin. Major or minor

H. Primary enclosures:

H1. Primary enclosures for dogs and cats shall meet the following requirements:

- Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the dogs and cats from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.
- Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the dogs and cats to remain dry and clean.
- Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the dogs and cats will have convenient access to clean food and water as required in these guidelines.
- The floors of primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to protect the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury.
- Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each dog and cat to turn about freely and to easily stand, sit, and lie in a comfortable, normal position.
- Primary enclosures for housing cats which have a solid floor shall contain a receptacle with sufficient clean litter (a litter box) to contain excreta.
- Primary enclosures for housing cats shall be provided with a solid resting surface or surfaces which, in the aggregate, shall be of adequate size to comfortably hold all of the occupants of the primary enclosure at the same time. The resting surface or surfaces shall be elevated in primary enclosures housing two or more cats.
- Primary enclosures for housing cats shall provide a minimum of two and one-half square feet of floor space per cat.
- Primary enclosures for housing dogs shall provide a minimum floor space for each dog equal to the mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in inches, as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail, plus six inches expressed in square feet. This requirement shall be computed as follows: (length of dog in inches plus six inches) times (length of dog in inches plus six inches) divided by one hundred forty-four inches equals minimum square footage per dog.
- No more than twelve adult dogs shall be housed in the same primary enclosure.
- If dog houses with chains are used as primary enclosures for dogs kept outdoors, the chains used shall be so placed or attached that they cannot become entangled with the chains of other dogs or any other objects. Such chains shall be of a type commonly used for the size dog involved and shall be attached to the dog by means of a well-fitted collar. Such chains shall be at least three times the length of the dog as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail and shall allow the dog convenient access to the dog house. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor

- H2. Primary enclosures shall be constructed of materials that are easily sanitized. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor
- H3. All animal cages or holding pens shall allow sufficient room for all animals to lie down, turn around, stand, or sit in a normal position. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor
- H4. Animals housed in primary enclosures with wire floors shall be provided a solid resting platform constructed of a smooth surface and moisture impervious material. (RS 3:2464)
- H5. The general public shall be prevented from entering the animal containment area without the knowledge of facility staff. (LAWC criterion) Critical, major or minor

Recommendations:

- H6. For the betterment of each animal's health and safety, one dog shall be housed per primary enclosure. Major or minor
- H7. Dog pen side walls shall be solid to at least 4 to 5 feet in height between animals. Major or minor
- H8. Dog pens shall have tops on the cages or pens to discourage climbing. Major or minor
- H9. If the pens have tops, cage tops shall offer at least a 7 foot clearance. Major or minor
- H10. Chain link or other type fencing shall be of heavy gauge, at least 9 gauge (heavier than typical fencing). Major or minor
- H11. Pen fencing shall be securely attached to frames and gates. Major or minor
- H12. Guillotine doors are recommended separating combination indoor/outdoor runs, and for use in housing aggressive dogs. Minor
- H13. Guillotine doors, if present, shall be easily operated by staff outside of the pen. Major or minor
- H14. Gates on cages and pens shall latch securely. Major or minor

I. Feeding and watering

- I1. All dogs over three months of age shall be fed at least once daily; providing at least one-half pound of food per twenty-five pounds of bodyweight per dog. All dogs under three months shall have appropriate dry food available at all times or be fed a minimum of three times per day. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor
- I2. All kittens and adult cats shall have appropriate dry or semi-moist food available at all times. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor
- I3. Clean, fresh water shall be available at all times for all animals. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor
- I4. Animals other than dogs and cats shall be fed and watered as required by the species. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor
- I5. Self-feeders, if used, shall be mounted so animals cannot urinate or defecate in them. (RS 3:2464) Critical, major or minor

Recommendations:

- I6. A work table that can be easily sanitized shall be available in the food preparation area. Major or minor

- 17. Water bowls shall be secured in cages to prevent tipping. Major or minor
- 18. Shelves or racks shall be present to store food and water containers that are drying. Major or minor

J. Pest control

Recommendations:

- J1. The premises shall be maintained so that the potential for rodent and insect pest infestations are kept to a minimum. Major or minor
- J2. The facility shall have a program to remove external parasites from animals as these animals enter the facility (Relates to I5). Major or minor
- J3. All rodenticides, insecticides, insect or rodent traps shall be used or applied in a manner that satisfies all legal requirements. The appropriate personal protective equipment shall be provided to all employees as required. Major or minor

K. Rabies quarantine

- K1. The shelter shall follow quarantine guidelines as stipulated in Title 51 of the Louisiana Administrative Code, the "Public Health – Sanitary Code, Part III, "The control of rabies and other zoonotic diseases." Critical, major or minor

Recommendations:

- K2. It shall be easy to distinguish which animals are quarantined for rabies observation and which animals are housed in quarantine pens due to "overflow." Major or minor
- K3. Public access to the quarantine area shall be prohibited by a door or gate. If a secure door or gate is not available, there shall be some type of barrier to exclude the public from the quarantine area. Major or minor
- K4. Guillotine doors and indoor/outdoor or door-connected cages shall be used during cleaning. Minor
- K5. Guillotine doors, if present, should be operated by staff outside of the pen. Major or minor
- K6. Samples for rabies testing shall be shipped to the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals Public Health Laboratory so that surveillance information may be collected by the Infectious Epidemiology Section. Minor

L. Infection control and rabies vaccination requirements

- L1. The shelter shall ensure that animals leaving the shelter are appropriately vaccinated for rabies according to local, parish and state requirements, or shall ensure that animals leaving the shelter are required to fulfill local, parish and state rabies vaccination requirements within a reasonable period of time after discharge. (Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 51 Public Health-Sanitary Code, Part III The Control of Rabies and Other Zoonotic Diseases) Critical, major or minor

- L2. Each animal shall be observed daily for sickness, disease, injury, abnormal behavior, external parasites, or lameness by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone under his direct supervision. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor
- L3. Any ill or injured animal shall be isolated and made as comfortable as possible until veterinary care is obtained or the animal is legally euthanized. (RS 3:2465) Note: Failure to provide veterinary care is considered animal cruelty under Louisiana law. Critical, major or minor
- L4. Any dead animals shall be removed from kennel area and immediately and properly disposed of. (RS 3:2465) Critical, major or minor
- L5. The following procedures shall be performed daily:
- Isolate animals prior to cleaning so that no animal is exposed to water and/or disinfectant while cleaning.
 - Pick up droppings and dispose of properly.
 - Disinfect floor and wash down animal holding areas with water under pressure.
 - All standing water shall be removed before returning animals.
 - Provide fresh food and water.
 - Clean cat litter boxes (replace cat litter at least weekly).
 - Clean gutters and check drains.
 - Clean aisles, floors, sinks, and kitchen.
 - Clean inside area of debris, trash, and dirt.
 - Shelter grounds shall be kept mowed and free of standing water, trash, and debris.
 - Clean beds and resting boards.
 - Wash food and water dishes with hot soapy water and cleanse with water to remove disinfectant or soap. (RS 3:2465)
- Critical, major or minor

Recommendations:

- L6. The heartworm status of all dogs adopted from the shelter shall be known, and this information communicated to potential adoptive owners prior to adoption. Major or minor
- L7. Heartworm prevention shall be administered to all dogs determined to be negative while these dogs are housed at the facility. Major or minor
- L8. All animals shall be isolated upon intake to the facility. During this isolation period animals shall be screened for disease, temperament, etc. before being placed in the general shelter population. Major or minor
- L9. All animals shall be vaccinated on intake into the facility (Dogs: distemper, adenovirus, parainfluenza, parvovirus, leptospirosis, bordetella, Cats: rhinotracheitis, calicivirus, chlamydia, panleukopenia, feline leukemia). Minor
- L10. In the event that the shelter cannot comply with L8, all animals shall be vaccinated after being determined to be adoptable. Major or minor
- L11. All incoming animals shall be checked for heartworms, minimally by direct smear. Major or minor
- L12. All incoming animals shall be either examined for and/or treated for intestinal parasites Major or minor

M. Population control

M1. Provisions shall be made for the sterilization of all dogs and cats sold or released for adoption or purchased from any public or private animal shelter or animal control agency operated by a humane society or by a parish, city, or other political subdivision by either:

- Providing sterilization by a Louisiana licensed veterinarian before relinquishing custody of the animal.
- Entering into a written agreement with the adopter or purchaser guaranteeing that sterilization will be performed by a Louisiana licensed veterinarian in compliance with a sterilization agreement that shall contain the following information:
 - The date of the agreement.
 - The name, address, and signature of the releasing agency and the adopter.
 - A description of the animal to be adopted.
 - A sterilization completion date which shall be either:
 - The thirtieth day after the date of adoption in the case of an adult animal.
 - The thirtieth day after a specified date estimated to be the date an adopted infant female or male puppy or kitten becomes six months of age.
 - If the releasing agency has a written policy recommending sterilization of certain infant animals at an earlier date, the thirtieth day after the date contained in the written policy.
 - A statement, printed in conspicuous bold print, that sterilization of the animal is required under R.S. 3:2472.

(RS 3:2472) Critical, major, minor

M2. An adopter that signs an agreement under R.S. 3:2472(A)(2) shall have the adopted animal sterilized on or before the sterilization date stated in the agreement. If the sterilization completion date stated in the agreement falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the deadline shall be extended to the first day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. The releasing agency may extend the deadline for thirty days on the presentation of a letter or telephone report from a Louisiana licensed veterinarian stating that the life or health of the adopted animal may be jeopardized by sterilization. There shall be no limit to the number of extensions that may be granted for this reason. (RS 3:2472) Major or minor

M3. The releasing agency shall consider the animal sterilized upon receipt of written confirmation signed by the Louisiana licensed veterinarian who performed the sterilization. (RS 3:2474) Major, minor

Recommendations

M4. The shelter shall enforce compliance with any written agreement whereby the adopter or purchaser guarantees that sterilization will be performed after release from the shelter. Records of compliance shall be maintained and made available on demand. Major

Shelter Development

Standard Practices

N. Executive leadership

- N1. The shelter shall have a written statement of mission and vision, and should employ strategic planning actively that outlines short- term and long-term goals for the current fiscal year.
- N2. The shelter or its governing body shall work to establish mandatory registration and rabies licensing of dogs and cats in the community served, as recommended by the American Veterinary Medical Association. This licensing program shall be a source of funding for the shelter or for animal control activities in the community. In jurisdictions without mandatory licensing and registration, shelter management shall advocate creation of such a program and work with government officials to incorporate licensing and registration into local or parish ordinances. A plan shall be in place to educate the public and local officials about the benefits of mandatory licensing and registration, including higher rabies vaccination compliance rates and increased animal control agency funding.
- N3. Animal control agencies that already feature mandatory licensing and registration shall monitor and evaluate the compliance rate. Methods of increasing compliance include permitting animals to be licensed and registered online as well as providing forms at locations throughout the community (pet stores, veterinary clinics, groomers, government offices, post office, etc.).
- N4. Licensing and registration requirements shall be strictly enforced. Appropriate staffing shall be made available to ensure effective enforcement. Funding from the licensing and registration program is one source of revenue that may provide adequate resources.
- N5. Penalties for non-compliance with rabies vaccination requirements and license registration shall be in effect and shall be collected.
- N6. License fees shall be reviewed annually.
- N7. The shelter or local animal control agency shall employ an effective means to enforce compliance with local, parish and state rabies ordinances, and to monitor compliance with the state's requirements for neutering or spaying of all animals released from the shelter. Collection of fines for violation of these ordinances or statutes should benefit animal shelter or animal control activities.
- N8. The animal shelter shall show evidence of collaboration with local law enforcement agencies and other government agencies.
- N9. The animal shelter and/or local or parish animal control shall actively encourage the public to report all instances of animal cruelty and neglect, and shall work with local or parish law enforcement to facilitate the prosecution of these cases to the fullest extent of the law.
- N10. The animal shelter director shall demonstrate awareness of the budget of the facility and practice appropriate stewardship of animal shelter funds.

O. Shelter programs

- O1. The animal shelter shall manage, create and implement an adoption program. Cooperation with humane organizations is encouraged; however shelter management shall retain responsibility for monitoring and ensuring the success of such programs. The adoption program shall feature a fee schedule that reflects a commitment from the new owner to appropriately care for the pet. The adoption program shall be characterized by promotional practices such as public awareness events, off-site adoption events, and/or extended shelter hours. Website utilization shall be a useful component of shelter adoption components.
- O2. The animal shelter shall create and foster strategies to reduce the euthanasia rate.
- O3. The animal shelter shall create a publicly accessible shelter website.
- O4. The animal shelter shall work towards developing a foster care program to care for pets at sites external to the shelter itself.
- O5. The animal shelter shall employ several strategies to return as many animals to their rightful owner as is possible and increase redemption rates. One example is a “free ride home” program for licensed pets.
- O6. The animal shelter shall establish a volunteer program or partner with a humane organization to facilitate improved shelter staffing and/or to increase compliance with recommendations suggested in this document.
- O7. The animal shelter shall develop a surrender prevention program, or provide references to those unsure of whether a pet requires surrender.
- O8. The animal shelter shall employ some type of enrichment and socialization program for shelter inhabitants.
- O9. The animal shelter shall make itself available to participate in community activities such as programs in senior centers, inmate/pet rehabilitation programs, and school pet educational programs.
- O10. The animal shelter shall conduct, cooperate with, or recommend obedience training programs to adoptive owners or other pet owners in the community.
- O11. The animal shelter shall employ a bathing and grooming program for those pets prone to or suffering from coat conditions affecting health.
- O12. The animal shelter shall conduct educational programs in the community (e.g. schools, colleges, universities, community organizations, local veterinary community) covering subjects such as responsible pet ownership, shelter adoption, heartworm disease, prevention of heartworms and other parasites, spay/neuter and its benefits, approaching and reporting strays, dog fighting, identifying and reporting cruelty, services provided by animal control, value of animal control and animal registration, etc.

P. Community outreach & partnerships

P1. The shelter shall foster initiatives to address community problems common in the State of Louisiana. Examples are:

- Spay/neuter initiatives addressing low income areas (zip codes)
- Spay/neuter initiatives in high stray intake areas (zip codes)
- Community awareness initiatives on community resources for spay/neuter
 - Low-income spay/neuter clinics in the area
 - Subsidized spay/neuter income based programs
 - Animal welfare organization spay/neuter programs
 - Spay/neuter grant opportunities
- Shelter based spay/neuter incentives, e.g. spay/neuter discounts if done on reclaimed animals prior to release, spay/neuter incentive programs, spay/neuter education programs

P2. The shelter/agency shall actively seek out and develop partnerships with animalwelfare organizations and rescue groups

P3. The shelter/agency shall work to develop partnerships with the local business community

P4. The shelter/agency shall work to develop a partnership with the local veterinarian community and veterinarian associations

P5. The shelter/agency shall work to develop partnership with local media outlets to promote shelter adoption & resources, spay & neuter education, shelter events, registration & licensing information, and conduct public services announcements

P6. The shelter/agency shall work to develop cross agency partnerships to help promote shelter resources and shelter adoption. Utilization of multiple agency websites and social media programs should be considered.

P7. The shelter shall be overseen by some type of advisory board consisting of community members and elected officials.

P8. The shelter or community shall conduct reduced price rabies vaccination clinics.

P9. The shelter or community shall conduct some type of feral cat management program.

P10. The shelter shall seek donations for community based programs via innovative means (e.g. Requests of additional donations on license applications, donations sought in local or parish collected utility bills, etc.)

Q. Emergency preparedness/disaster planning

Q1. In accordance with OEP and LDAF requirements, the shelter shall maintain an emergency response plan for natural disasters and other catastrophic events.

Q2. Drills and trainings shall be conducted in order to assure effectiveness of emergency response plans.

Q3. Shelters should consider participation in the LAWC pet registry.

Any questions regarding the Shelter Development Section of the evaluation should be addressed to Ashley Delrie- Director- LAWC Shelter Inspection Program & Development -ashleydelrie@lawc.la.gov

The following is provided as a reference for rabies control requirements.

Title 51 of the Louisiana Administrative Code, the “Public Health – Sanitary Code, Part III, “The control of rabies and other zoonotic diseases.”

Chapter 1. Anti-Rabies Vaccination Requirements for Dogs and Cats

§101. Definitions

A. Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, the following words and terms used in this Part of the Sanitary Code and all other Parts which are adopted or may be adopted are defined for the purposes thereof as follows.

Local Health Authority—any parish or municipal health officer, department or other agency charged with the responsibility of preserving the public health.

Owner—any person who keeps in his care or who harbors or has custody of a dog or other animal.

Prairie Dogs—any burrowing rodents of the genus *Cynomys*. Prairie dogs can harbor monkeypox. Prairie dogs are also known to be a host for fleas, which carry the causative agent of Plague, the bacteria *Yersinia pestis*. These fleas have the potential to infect other wild animals, as well as domestic animals and humans. Prairie dogs are not indigenous to Louisiana.

Vaccination—the injection, by a licensed veterinarian, of an animal using anti-rabies vaccine approved by the state health officer.

Wild Animal—any animal species wherein the majority of its members are not maintained by humans for recreational, commercial food production, agricultural, research, or industrial purposes. Other than possibly endangered species, the majority of the members of such a species live primarily in a natural or non-domestic environment. Wolves, wolf hybrids, and feline species other than *Felis felis*/domestic cat hybrids, in circumstances involving rabies vaccination or rabies exposure, will be regarded as wild animals.

Zoonotic disease—a disease in humans caused by an infectious agent transmitted from animals to humans. Zoonotic diseases include, but are not limited to, anthrax (caused by *Bacillus anthracis*) and plague (caused by *Yersinia pestis*).

§103. Mandatory Vaccinations of Dogs, Cats, and Ferrets

A. No person shall own, keep or have in his custody a dog, cat, or ferret over three months of age that has not been vaccinated against rabies by a licensed veterinarian. Every owner of a dog, cat, or ferret shall cause said animal to be vaccinated initially with a series of two vaccinations, the first to be administered at three months of age, the second to be administered one year after the initial vaccination. Dogs, cats, or ferrets initially vaccinated later than three months of age shall also be administered a series of two vaccines, the second vaccine to be given one year after the initial vaccination. Subsequent booster vaccines shall be administered one year after the administration of a vaccine that confers one year of immunity and three years after the administration of a vaccine that confers three years of immunity. Approved vaccines and durations of immunity are listed in the most recent Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control prepared by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc.

§105. Human Exposure to Domestic Animal Bites

A. When any dog, cat, or ferret bites a human being, said animal shall be confined (as described in §113) for a minimum of 10 days following the bite, or said animal shall be killed and the head submitted immediately to a laboratory of the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals for examination for rabies. During the observation period a rabies vaccine should not be administered to the animal to avoid confusing signs of rabies with possible side effects of vaccine administration. Any dog, cat, or ferret that develops any signs during the 10-day observation period shall be reported immediately to the local health authority and, provided such signs are compatible with rabies as determined by a licensed veterinarian or the official state public health veterinarian, the animal shall be killed and the head submitted to a laboratory of the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals for examination.

§107. Domestic Animals Bitten by Rabid Animals

A. When bitten by a rabid animal, unvaccinated dogs, cats, or ferrets shall be destroyed immediately unless the owner is unwilling to have this done, in which case, the unvaccinated animal shall be confined (as described in §113) for six months and the animal shall be vaccinated one month before being released. Dogs, cats, or ferrets that are currently vaccinated shall be re-vaccinated immediately and confined (as described in §113) for 45 days.

B. All species of livestock exposed to a rabid animal and currently vaccinated with a vaccine approved for that species by the United States Department of Agriculture should be re-vaccinated immediately and observed for 45 days. Unvaccinated livestock should be slaughtered immediately.

C. Other mammals, including wild animals, exposed to a rabid animal should be euthanized immediately.

D. Animals maintained in a United States Department of Agriculture licensed research facility or accredited zoological parks will be evaluated on a case by case basis by the official state public health veterinarian.

§109. Animals Suspected of Being Infected with Rabies

A. Any animal other than a dog, cat, or ferret that bites a human being, or any animal that is suspected of being infected with rabies (whether or not it has bitten anyone), may be required by the state health officer or official state public health veterinarian, for the protection of the public health, to be killed and the head of such animal examined for rabies free of charge by a laboratory of the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals.

§111. Confinement of Animals

[formerly paragraph 3:007]

A. Where confinement is required under the provisions of this Code, the owner, veterinarian, animal shelter or other custodian of the animal shall confine said animal in a cage or in another manner such that the animal cannot contact any person or other animal. Tethering is not permitted.

The following is listing of Louisiana Animal Cruelty Laws.

Louisiana Animal Cruelty Laws LA R.S. 14:102 - 14:102.26

Summary:

These Louisiana statutes comprise the state's anti-cruelty provisions. The term "cruel" is defined in the first section every act or failure to act whereby unjustifiable physical pain or suffering is caused or permitted. The crime of cruelty to animals is subdivided into simple cruelty or aggravated cruelty. Simple cruelty occurs when a person intentionally or with criminal negligence overdrives, overloads, drives when overloaded, or overworks, torments, cruelly beats, or unjustifiably injures, or, having charge, custody, or possession of any animal, either as owner or otherwise, unjustifiably fails to provide any living animal with proper food, proper drink, proper shelter, or proper veterinary care. Aggravated cruelty occurs when any person who intentionally or with criminal negligence mistreats any living animal whether belonging to himself or another by any act or omission which causes or permits unnecessary or unjustifiable physical pain, suffering, or death to the animal shall also be guilty of aggravated cruelty to animals. The section also prohibits dogfighting (including spectating), bear wrestling, cockfighting (including spectating), hog and canine fighting, and cruel tethering of dogs (as defined).

§ 102. Definitions; cruelty to animals

The following words, phrases, and terms as used in R.S. 14:102.1 through R.S. 14:102.4 shall be defined and construed as follows:

- (1) "Cruel" means every act or failure to act whereby unjustifiable physical pain or suffering is caused or permitted.
- (2) "Abandons" means to completely forsake and desert an animal previously under the custody or possession of a person without making reasonable arrangements for its proper care, sustenance, and shelter.
- (3) "Proper food" means providing each animal with daily food of sufficient quality and quantity to prevent unnecessary or unjustifiable suffering by the animal.
- (4) "Proper water" means providing each animal with daily water of sufficient quality and quantity to prevent unnecessary or unjustifiable suffering by the animal.
- (5) "Proper shelter" means providing each animal with adequate shelter from the elements as required to prevent unnecessary or unjustifiable suffering by the animal.
- (6) "Proper veterinary care" means providing each animal with veterinary care sufficient to prevent unnecessary or unjustifiable physical pain or suffering by the animal.
- (7) "Livestock" means cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules, burros, asses, other livestock of all ages, farm-raised cervidae species, and farm-raised ratite species.
- (8) "Public livestock exhibition" means any place, establishment, or facility commonly known as a "livestock market", "livestock auction market", "sales ring", "stockyard", or the like, operated for compensation or profit as a public market for livestock, consisting of pens, or other enclosures, and their appurtenances, in which livestock are received, held, sold, or kept for sale or shipment. "Public livestock exhibition" also means any public exhibition or sale of livestock or a livestock show.
- (9) "Tampers" means any of the following:

- (a) The injection, use, or administration of any drug or other internal or external administration of any product or material, whether gas, solid, or liquid, to livestock for the purpose of concealing, enhancing, transforming, or changing the true conformation, configuration, condition, natural color, or age of the livestock or making the livestock appear more sound than they actually are.
- (b) The use or administration, for cosmetic purposes, of steroids, growth stimulants, or internal artificial filling, including paraffin, silicone injection, or any other substance.
- (c) The use or administration of any drug or feed additive affecting the central nervous system of the livestock, unless administered or prescribed by a licensed veterinarian for the treatment of an illness or an injury.
- (d) The use or administration of diuretics for cosmetic purposes.
- (e) The surgical manipulation or removal of tissue so as to change, transform, or enhance the true conformation, configuration, or natural color of the livestock unless the procedure is considered an accepted livestock management practice.

§ 102.1. Cruelty to animals; simple and aggravated

A. (1) Any person who intentionally or with criminal negligence commits any of the following shall be guilty of simple cruelty to animals:

- (a) Overdrives, overloads, drives when overloaded, or overworks a living animal.
- (b) Torments, cruelly beats, or unjustifiably injures any living animal, whether belonging to himself or another.
- (c) Having charge, custody, or possession of any animal, either as owner or otherwise, unjustifiably fails to provide it with proper food, proper drink, proper shelter, or proper veterinary care.
- (d) Abandons any animal. A person shall not be considered to have abandoned an animal if he delivers to an animal control center an animal which he found running at large.
- (e) Impounds or confines or causes to be impounded or confined in a pound or other place, a living animal and fails to supply it during such confinement with proper food, proper drink, and proper shelter.
- (f) Carries, or causes to be carried, a living animal in or upon a vehicle or otherwise, in a cruel or inhumane manner.
- (g) Unjustifiably administers any poisonous or noxious drug or substance to any domestic animal or unjustifiably exposes any such drug or substance, with intent that the same shall be taken or swallowed by any domestic animal.
- (h) Injures any animal belonging to another person.
- (i) Mistreats any living animal by any act or omission whereby unnecessary or unjustifiable physical pain, suffering or death is caused to or permitted upon the animal.
- (j) Causes or procures to be done by any person any act enumerated in this Subsection.

- (2) (a) Whoever commits the crime of simple cruelty to animals shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.
- (b) Whoever commits a second or subsequent offense of simple cruelty to animals shall be fined not less than five thousand dollars nor more than twenty-five thousand dollars or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both. In

addition, the court shall issue an order prohibiting the defendant from owning or keeping animals for a period of time deemed appropriate by the court.

(c) In addition to any other penalty imposed, a person who commits the crime of cruelty to animals shall be ordered to perform five eight-hour days of court-approved community service. The community service requirement shall not be suspended.

(d) In addition to any other penalty imposed, the court may order a psychological evaluation or anger management treatment for a first conviction of the crime of simple cruelty to animals. For a second or subsequent offense of the crime of simple cruelty to an animal, the court shall order a psychological evaluation or anger management treatment. Any costs associated with any evaluation or treatment ordered by the court shall be borne by the defendant.

(3) For purposes of this Subsection, if more than one animal is subject to an act of cruel treatment by an offender, each act shall constitute a separate offense.

B. (1) Any person who intentionally or with criminal negligence tortures, maims, or mutilates any living animal, whether belonging to himself or another, shall be guilty of aggravated cruelty to animals.

(2) Any person who tampers with livestock at a public livestock exhibition or at a private sale shall also be guilty of aggravated cruelty to animals.

(3) Any person who causes or procures to be done by any person any act designated in this Subsection shall also be guilty of aggravated cruelty to animals.

(4) Any person who intentionally or with criminal negligence mistreats any living animal whether belonging to himself or another by any act or omission which causes or permits unnecessary or unjustifiable physical pain, suffering, or death to the animal shall also be guilty of aggravated cruelty to animals.

(5) In addition to any other penalty imposed for a violation of this Subsection, the offender shall be ordered to undergo a psychological evaluation and subsequently recommended psychological treatment and shall be banned by court order from owning or keeping animals for a period of time deemed appropriate by the court. Any costs associated with any evaluation or treatment ordered by the court shall be borne by the defendant.

(6) Whoever commits the crime of aggravated cruelty to animals shall be fined not less than five thousand dollars nor more than twenty-five thousand dollars or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both.

(7) For purposes of this Subsection, where more than one animal is tortured, maimed, mutilated, or maliciously killed or where more than one head of livestock is tampered with, each act comprises a separate offense.

C. This Section shall not apply to any of the following:

(1) The lawful hunting or trapping of wildlife as provided by law.

(2) Herding of domestic animals.

(3) Accepted veterinary practices.

(4) Activities carried on for scientific or medical research governed by accepted standards.

(5) Traditional rural Mardi Gras parades, processions, or runs involving chickens.

(6) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the standard transportation and agricultural processing of agriculture products as defined in R.S. 3:3602(5) and (6).

§ 102.2. Seizure and disposition of animals cruelly treated

A. When a person is charged with cruelty to animals, said person's animal may be seized by the arresting officer and held pursuant to this Section.

B. (1) The seizing officer shall notify the owner of the seized animal of the provisions of this Section by posting written notice at the location where the animal was seized or by leaving it with a person of suitable age and discretion residing at that location within twenty-four hours of the seizure.

(2) The seizing officer shall photograph the animal within fifteen days after posting of the notice of seizure and shall cause an affidavit to be prepared in order to document its condition in accordance with R.S. 15:436.2.

(3) The seizing officer shall appoint a licensed veterinarian or other suitable custodian to care for any such animal. The custodian shall retain custody of the animal in accordance with this Section.

(4) The seized animal shall be held by the custodian provided for in Paragraph (3) for a period of fifteen consecutive days, including weekends and holidays, after such notice of seizure is given. Thereafter, if a person who claims an interest in such animal has not posted bond in accordance with Subsection C, the animal may be humanely disposed of by sale, adoption, or euthanasia.

C. (1) A person claiming an interest in any animal seized pursuant to this Section may prevent the disposition of the animal as provided for in Subsection B of this Section by posting a bond with the court within fifteen days after receiving notice of such seizure. Such bond shall prevent the disposition of the animal for a period of thirty days commencing on the date of initial seizure.

(2) (a) The amount of the bond shall be determined by the department, agency, humane society, and the custodian of the animal as authorized by the court and shall be sufficient to secure payment for all reasonable costs incurred during the thirty-day period for the boarding and medical treatment of the animal after examination by a licensed veterinarian.

(b) The court shall order that the bond be given to the custodian of the animal to cover such costs.

(3) Such bond shall not prevent the department, agency, humane society, or other custodian of the animal from disposing of the animal in accordance with Subsection B of this Section at the end of the thirty-day period covered by the bond, unless the person claiming an interest posts an additional bond for such reasonable expenses for an additional thirty-day period. In addition, such bond shall not prevent disposition of the animal for humane purposes at any time, in accordance with Subsection E of this Section.

D. Upon a person's conviction of cruelty to animals, it shall be proper for the court, in its discretion, to order the forfeiture and final determination of the custody of any animal found to be cruelly treated in accordance with this Section and the forfeiture of the bond posted pursuant to Subsection C as part of the sentence. The court may, in its discretion, order the payment of any reasonable or additional costs incurred in the boarding or veterinary treatment of any seized animal prior to its disposition, whether or not a bond was posted by the defendant. In the event of the acquittal or final discharge without conviction of the accused, the court shall, on demand, direct the delivery of any animal held in custody to the owner thereof and order the return of any bond posted pursuant to Subsection C, less reasonable administrative costs.

E. Nothing in this Section shall prevent the euthanasia of any seized animal, at any time, whether or not any bond was posted, if a licensed veterinarian determines that the animal is not likely to survive and is suffering, as a result of any physical condition. In such instances, the court, in its discretion, may order the return of any bond posted, less reasonable costs, at the time of trial.

If the complaint is made, by affidavit, to any magistrate authorized to issue search warrants in criminal cases, that the complainant has reason to believe that an animal has been or is being cruelly treated in violation of R.S. 14:102.1, in any building or place, such magistrate, if satisfied that there is reasonable cause for such belief, shall issue a search warrant to any law enforcement officer authorized by law to make arrests for such offenses, authorizing any such officer to make a search of said building or place, and to arrest any person found violating R.S. 14:102.1. Said warrant may also authorize said officer to seize any animal believed to be cruelly treated and to take custody thereof. This section shall not be construed as a limitation on the power of law enforcement officers to seize animals as evidence at the time of the arrest.

§ 102.4. Confined animals; necessary food and water

When a living animal is impounded or confined, and continues without necessary food and water for more than twenty-four consecutive hours, any law enforcement officer may, as often as is necessary, enter any place in which the animal is impounded or confined and supply it with necessary food and water so long as it shall remain impounded or confined.

§ 102.5. Dogfighting; training and possession of dogs for fighting

A. No person shall intentionally do any of the following:

- (1) For amusement or gain, cause any dog to fight with another dog, or cause any dogs to injure each other.
- (2) Permit any act in violation of Paragraph (1) to be done on any premises under his charge or control, or aid or abet any such act.
- (3) Promote, stage, advertise, or be employed at a dogfighting exhibition.
- (4) Sell a ticket of admission or receive money for the admission of any person to any place used, or about to be used, for any activity described in Paragraph (2).
- (5) Own, manage, or operate any facility kept or used for the purpose of dogfighting.
- (6) Knowingly attend as a spectator at any organized dogfighting event.
- (7)
 - (a) Own, possess, keep, or train a dog for purpose of dogfighting.
 - (b) The following activities shall be admissible as evidence of a violation of this Paragraph:
 - (i) Possession of any treadmill wheel, hot walker, cat mill, cat walker, jenni, or other paraphernalia, together with evidence that the paraphernalia is being used or intended for use in the unlawful training of a dog to fight with another dog, along with the possession of any such dog.
 - (ii) Tying, attaching, or fastening any live animal to a machine or power propelled device, for the purpose of causing the animal to be pursued by a dog, together with the possession of a dog.
 - (iii) Possession or ownership of a dog exhibiting injuries or alterations consistent with dogfighting, including but not limited to torn or missing ears, scars, lacerations, bite wounds, puncture wounds, bruising or other injuries, together with evidence that the dog has been used or is intended for use in dogfighting.

B. "Dogfighting" means an organized event wherein there is a display of combat between two or more dogs in which the fighting, killing, maiming, or injuring of a dog is the significant feature, or main purpose, of the event.

C. Whoever violates any provision of Subsection A of this Section shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than twenty-five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both.

D. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit any of the following activities:

(1) The use of dogs for hunting.

(2) The use of dogs for management of livestock by the owner, his employees or agents, or any other person having lawful custody of livestock.

(3) The training of dogs or the possession or use of equipment in the training of dogs for any purpose not prohibited by law.

(4) The possessing or owning of dogs with ears cropped or otherwise surgically altered for cosmetic purposes.

§ 102.6. Seizure and destruction or disposition of dogs and equipment used in dogfighting

A. (1) Any law enforcement officer making an arrest under R.S. 14:102.5 may lawfully take possession of all fighting dogs on the premises where the arrest is made or in the immediate possession or control of the person being arrested, whether or not the dogs are actually engaged in a fight at the time, and all paraphernalia, implements, equipment, or other property or things used or employed in violation of that Section.

(2) The legislature finds and declares that fighting dogs used or employed in violation of R.S. 14:102.5 are dangerous, vicious, and a threat to the health and safety of the public. Therefore, fighting dogs seized in accordance with this Section are declared to be contraband and, notwithstanding R.S. 14:102.1, the officer, an animal control officer, or a licensed veterinarian may cause them to be humanely euthanized as soon as possible by a licensed veterinarian or a qualified technician and shall not be civilly or criminally liable for so doing. Fighting dogs not destroyed immediately shall be disposed of in accordance with R.S. 14:102.2.

B. (1) The officer, after taking possession of any dogs other than those destroyed or disposed of pursuant to Subsection A and of the other paraphernalia, implements, equipment, or other property or things, shall file with the district court of the parish within which the alleged violation occurred an affidavit stating therein the name of the person charged, a description of the property so taken and the time and place of the taking thereof, together with the name of the person who claims to own such property, if known, and that the affiant has reason to believe and does believe, stating the ground of such belief, that the property so taken was used or employed in such violation.

(2) The seizing officer shall dispose of any dogs or other animals seized in the manner provided for in R.S. 14:102.2.

(3) He shall thereupon deliver the other property so taken to such court which shall, by order in writing, place such paraphernalia, implements, equipment, or other property in the custody of a suitable custodian, to be kept by such custodian until the conviction or final discharge of the accused, and shall send a copy of such order without delay to the district attorney of the parish. The custodian so named and designated in such order shall immediately thereupon assume the custody of such property and shall retain the same, subject to the order of the court before which the accused shall be required to appear for trial.

C. Any person claiming an interest in a seized animal may post a bond with the court in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 14:102.2(C) in order to prevent the disposition of such animal.

D. Upon conviction of the person so charged, all dogs so seized shall be adjudged by the court to be forfeited and the court shall order a humane disposition of the same in accordance with R.S. 14:102.2. The court may also in its discretion order the forfeiture of the bond posted, as well as payment of any reasonable or additional costs incurred in the boarding or veterinary treatment of any seized dog, as provided in R.S. 14:102.2. In the event of the acquittal or final discharge, without conviction, of the accused, the court shall, on demand, direct the delivery of the animals and other property so held in custody to the owner thereof and order the return of any bond posted pursuant to R.S. 14:102.2(C), less reasonable administrative costs.

§ 102.7. Search warrant for dogfighting offenses

If complaint is made, by affidavit, to any magistrate authorized to issue search warrants in criminal cases, that the complainant has reason to believe that R.S. 14:102.5 has been violated within the past forty-eight hours, is being, or will be violated in any building or place, such magistrate, if satisfied that there is reasonable cause for such belief, shall issue a search warrant authorizing any law enforcement officer competent by law to make arrests for such offenses to make a search of said building or place, and to arrest any person found violating R.S. 14:102.5. This Section shall not be construed as a limitation on the power of law enforcement officers to seize animals or evidence at the time of arrest.

§ 102.8. Injuring or killing of a police animal

A. Injuring or killing of a police animal is the intentional infliction of great bodily harm, permanent disability, or death upon a police animal.

B. As used in this Section:

(1) "Police animal" means:

(a) Any dog which is owned or the service of which is used by any state or local law enforcement agency for the principal purpose of aiding in the detection of criminal activity, enforcement of laws, or apprehension of offenders.

(b) Any dog which is owned or the service of which is used by any public safety agency and which is trained in accordance with the standards of a national or regional search and rescue association to respond to instructions from its handler in the search for possibly deceased individuals and in the search and rescue of lost or missing individuals and which dog, together with its handler, is prepared to render search and rescue services at the request of a public safety agency.

(c) Any horse which is used by a state or local law enforcement officer in the course of his official duty.

(2) "Public safety agency" means any agency of the state or political subdivision of the state which provides or has authority to provide law enforcement, fire protection, emergency medical services, emergency preparedness services, or any other type of emergency services.

C. It shall be an affirmative defense to a prosecution under this Section when the injuring or killing of a police animal is committed with the reasonable belief by one not involved in or being apprehended for the commission of any offense or by one taken into custody that:

(1) He is in imminent danger of losing his life or receiving great bodily harm and that the injuring or killing is necessary to save himself from that danger.

(2) Another person not involved in or being apprehended for the commission of any offense is in imminent danger of losing his life or receiving great bodily harm and that the injury or killing is necessary to save that person from that danger.

(3) His animal or other property not involved in the commission of any offense or in the apprehension of any person for an offense is in imminent danger of being destroyed or receiving grave injury or damage that may result in its destruction.

D. (1) Whoever commits the crime of injuring or killing of a police animal shall be fined not less than five thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than one year nor more than three years, or both.

(2) Upon a second or subsequent conviction, regardless of whether the second or subsequent offense occurred before or after the first conviction, the offender shall be fined not less than five thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than five years nor more than seven years, or both.

E. In addition to the foregoing penalties, a person convicted under this Section shall be ordered to make full restitution to the public safety agency suffering a financial loss from the injury or killing of a police animal. If a person ordered to make restitution pursuant to this Section is found to be indigent and therefore unable to make restitution in full at the time of conviction, the court shall order a periodic payment plan consistent with the person's financial ability.

§ 102.9. Interference with animal research; research laboratory or farm

A. Interference with animal research is any of the following:

(1) The unauthorized entry of any research laboratory or research farm with the intent of releasing or causing the release of any animal housed or kept within such research facility.

(2) The intentional or criminally negligent damaging of any research laboratory or research farm.

(3) The intentional or criminally negligent unauthorized release of any animal housed or kept within any research laboratory or research farm.

B. Whoever commits the crime of interference with animal research shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars and may be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than one year.

§ 102.10. Bear wrestling; penalty

A. Any person who intentionally commits any of the following shall be guilty of bear wrestling:

(1) Promotes, engages in, or is employed by anyone who conducts a bear wrestling match.

(2) Receives money for the admission of another person to a place kept for bear wrestling matches.

(3) Sells, purchases, possesses, or trains a bear for a bear wrestling match.

B. For the purposes of this Section, a "bear wrestling match" means a match or contest between one or more persons and a bear for the purpose of fighting or engaging in a physical altercation.

C. Whoever commits the crime of bear wrestling shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

§ 102.12. Definitions

As used in this Section and R.S. 14:102.13 through 102.18, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) "Animal control agency" means the parish or local animal control agency. If the municipality or parish does not have an animal control agency, it means whatever entity performs animal control functions.
- (2) "Impounded" means taken into the custody of the animal control agency or provider of animal control services to the municipality or parish where the dangerous or vicious dog is found.
- (3) "Secure enclosure" means a fence or structure suitable to prevent the entry of young children, and which is suitable to confine a dangerous dog in conjunction with other measures which may be taken by the owner of the dog. The enclosure shall be designed in order to prevent the animal from escaping.
- (4) "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury which involves unconsciousness, extreme physical pain or protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty, or a substantial risk of death.

§ 102.13. Hearing to determine if dog is dangerous or vicious

A. The district attorney, the sheriff, an animal control officer, or other designated representative, in the name of and on behalf of the parish and without the payment of any costs, shall be authorized to file a petition in the district court having jurisdiction requesting a hearing for the purpose of determining whether or not a dog should be declared dangerous as defined in R.S. 14:102.14(A) or vicious as defined in R.S. 14:102.15(A).

B. Upon the filing of the petition, the district judge shall immediately issue a rule on the owner of the dog to show cause why the dog should not be declared a dangerous or vicious dog. This rule shall, at the time of its issuance, be fixed for hearing not later than five days, including Sundays, half-holidays and holidays, from the date of its issuance, and shall be heard by preference over all other matters and cases fixed for the same day and shall be heard continuously day after day until submitted for adjudication.

C. Upon the showing made by the parties on the trial of the rule to show cause, the court shall determine whether the dog is a dangerous dog or a vicious dog and may make other orders authorized by this Section.

D. In every case where the dog is established to be a dangerous dog, the court shall enter an order declaring the dog to be a dangerous dog and shall direct the owner of the dog to comply with conditions established for the restraint and confinement of the dog as provided by law.

E. In every case where the dog is established to be a vicious dog, the court shall enter an order declaring the dog to be a vicious dog and shall direct that the vicious dog be humanely euthanized.

F. Any person who fails to restrain and confine a dangerous dog as ordered by the court shall be guilty of contempt and shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

G. The pleading and practice in all cases under this Section shall be in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure and the laws and rules of court governing practice before the district courts of this state.

H. The owner of the dog may appeal to the court of competent jurisdiction an order of the district court determining the dog to be dangerous or vicious. Such appeal shall be perfected within five calendar days from the rendition of the order and shall be made returnable to the appropriate appellate court in not more than fifteen calendar days from the rendition of the order. The applicant for the determination may appeal to the court of competent jurisdiction for an order reversing the order of the district court.

I. No dog shall be declared dangerous or vicious if at the hearing authorized by this Section evidence presented is sufficient to establish any of the following:

- (1) Any injury or damage is sustained by a person who, at the time the injury or damage was sustained, was committing a crime upon the property of the owner of the dog.
 - (2) Any injury or damage is sustained by a person who, at the time the injury or damage was sustained, was teasing, tormenting, abusing, or assaulting the dog.
 - (3) Any injury or damage is sustained by a domestic animal which, at the time the injury or damage was sustained, was teasing, tormenting, abusing, or assaulting the dog.
 - (4) If the dog was protecting or defending a person within the immediate vicinity of the dog from an unjustified attack or assault.
 - (5) If the injury or damage to a domestic animal was sustained while the dog was working as a hunting dog, herding dog, or predator control dog on the property of, or under the control of, its owner, and the damage or injury was to a species or type of domestic animal appropriate to the work of the dog.
- J. The owner of a dog determined to be a vicious dog may be prohibited by the court from owning, possessing, controlling, or having custody of any dog for a period of up to three years, when it is found, after proceedings conducted pursuant to this Section, that ownership or possession of a dog by that person would create a significant threat to the health, safety, or welfare of the public.

§ 102.14. Unlawful ownership of dangerous dog

A. For the purposes of this Section "dangerous dog" means:

- (1) Any dog which when unprovoked, on two separate occasions within the prior thirty-six-month period, engages in any behavior that requires a defensive action by any person to prevent bodily injury when the person and the dog are off the property of the owner of the dog; or
- (2) Any dog which, when unprovoked, bites a person causing an injury; or
- (3) Any dog which, when unprovoked, on two separate occasions within the prior thirty-six-month period, has killed, seriously bitten, inflicted injury, or otherwise caused injury to a domestic animal off the property of the owner of the dog.

B. It is unlawful for any person to own a dangerous dog without properly restraining or confining the dog.

C. A dangerous dog, while on the owner's property, shall, at all times, be kept indoors, or in a secure enclosure. A dangerous dog may be off the owner's property only if it is restrained by a leash which prevents its escape or access to other persons.

D. The owner of a dog determined by the court to be dangerous shall post signs around the secure enclosure no more than thirty feet apart and at each normal point of ingress and egress. The signs shall bear the words "Beware of Dog", or "Dangerous Dog" in letters at least three and one-half inches high and shall be so placed as to be readily visible to any person approaching the secure enclosure.

E. If the dog in question dies, or is sold, transferred, or permanently removed from the municipality or parish where the owner resides, the owner of a dangerous dog shall notify the animal control agency of the changed condition and new location of the dog in writing within two days.

F. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars.

G. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:

- (1) Any dog which is owned, or the service of which is employed, by any state or local law enforcement agency for the principal purpose of aiding in the detection of criminal activity, enforcement of laws, or apprehension of offenders.
- (2) Any dog trained in accordance with the standards of a national or regional search and rescue association to respond to instructions from its handler in the search and rescue of lost or missing

individuals and which dog, together with its handler, is prepared to render search and rescue services at the request of law enforcement.

§ 102.15. Unlawful ownership of a vicious dog

A. For the purposes of this Section "vicious dog" means any dog which, when unprovoked, in an aggressive manner, inflicts serious bodily injury on or kills a human being and was previously determined to be a dangerous dog.

B. It is unlawful for any person to own a vicious dog.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

D. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:

(1) Any dog which is owned, or the service of which is employed, by any state or local law enforcement agency for the principal purpose of aiding in the detection of criminal activity, enforcement of laws, or apprehension of offenders.

(2) Any dog trained in accordance with the standards of a national or regional search and rescue association to respond to instructions from its handler in the search and rescue of lost or missing individuals and which dog, together with its handler, is prepared to render search and rescue services at the request of law enforcement.

§ 102.16. Seizure and destruction or disposition of dangerous or vicious dogs

A. (1) Any law enforcement officer making an arrest under R.S. 14:102.14 or R.S. 14:102.15 may lawfully take possession of all dogs on the premises where the arrest is made or in the immediate possession or control of the person being arrested.

(2) The legislature finds and declares that dangerous or vicious dogs are a threat to the health and safety of the public. Dogs seized in accordance with this Section are declared to be contraband, and the officer may cause them to be impounded pending the hearing held pursuant to R.S. 14:102.13.

B. A dog determined to be a vicious dog by the court shall be humanely euthanized by the animal control agency, a licensed veterinarian, or a qualified technician.

C. A dog determined by the court to be a dangerous dog may be humanely euthanized if it is determined that the dog poses an immediate threat to public health and safety.

D. The owner of the dog shall be liable to the municipality or parish where the dog is impounded for the costs and expenses of keeping the dog if the dog is later adjudicated dangerous or vicious.

§ 102.17. Registration of dangerous dogs; fees

A. All dangerous dogs shall be properly licensed and vaccinated. The licensing authority shall include the dangerous designation in the registration records of the dog, either after the owner of the dog has agreed to the designation or the court has determined the designation applies to the dog.

B. The municipality or parish may charge a dangerous dog fee in addition to the regular licensing fee to provide for the increased costs of maintaining the records of the dog.

§ 102.18. Seizure and disposition of dogs which cause death or inflict bodily injury

A. Any law enforcement officer or animal control officer may seize any dog which when unprovoked, in an aggressive manner, causes the death of or inflicts bodily injury on a human being. Any dog seized pursuant to the provisions of this Section may be impounded pending the outcome of the hearing held in accordance with this Section.

B. The district attorney, the sheriff, an animal control officer, or other designated representative, in the name of and on behalf of the parish, and without the payment of any costs, shall be authorized to file a petition in the district court having jurisdiction requesting a hearing for the purpose of determining whether or not a dog which, when unprovoked, in an aggressive manner, causes the death of or inflicts bodily injury on a human being, shall be euthanized.

C. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure provided in R.S. 14:102.13.

D. A dog determined by the court to have, when unprovoked, in an aggressive manner, caused the death of or inflicted bodily injury on a human being may be humanely euthanized by the animal control agency, a licensed veterinarian, or a qualified technician.

E. The owner of the dog shall be liable to the municipality or parish where the dog is impounded for the costs and expenses of keeping the dog if the dog is later adjudicated to have, when unprovoked, in an aggressive manner, caused the death or inflicted bodily injury on a human being.

§ 102.19. Hog and canine fighting prohibited; penalties

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to organize or conduct any commercial or private event, wherein there is a display of combat or fighting among one or more domestic or feral canines and feral or domestic hogs and in which it is intended or reasonably foreseeable that the canines or hogs would be injured, maimed, mutilated, or killed.

B. It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally do any of the following for the purpose of organizing, conducting, or financially or materially supporting any event as provided in Subsection A of this Section:

(1) Finance, commercially advertise, sell admission tickets, or employ persons.

(2) Own, manage, or operate any facility or property.

(3) Supply, breed, train, or keep canines or hogs.

(4) Knowingly purchase tickets of admission.

C. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to any competitive event in which canines, which are trained for hunting or herding activities, are released in an open area or an enclosed area to locate and corner hogs, and in which competitive points are deducted if a hog is caught and held, unless by such actions it is reasonably foreseeable that the canines or hogs would be injured, maimed, mutilated, or killed.

D. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to the lawful hunting of hogs with canines or the use of canines for the management, farming, or herding of hogs which are livestock or the private training of canines for the purposes enumerated in this Subsection provided that such training is conducted in the field and is not in violation of the provisions of Subsection A of this Section.

E. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to "Uncle Earl's Hog Dog Trials," as defined in R.S. 49:170.10.

F. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

G. For the purposes of this Section:

(1) "Hog" shall include a pig, swine, or boar.

(2) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, firm, association or other legal entity.

§ 102.20. Sport killing of zoo or circus animals prohibited

- A. No person shall kill for sport an animal that is presently or was formerly a part of a zoo or circus.
- B. No zoo or circus shall provide, sell, or donate any animal for use in any business or activity wherein the animal may be intentionally killed for sport.
- C. No person shall knowingly transfer or conspire to transfer any animal from a zoo or circus to any business, person, or activity wherein the animal may be intentionally killed for sport.
- D. No business or person wherein an animal may be intentionally killed for sport shall purchase, accept as a donation, or receive any animal that was formerly a part of a zoo or circus.
- E. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

§ 102.22. Harboring or concealing an animal which has bitten or inflicted serious bodily injury on a human

- A. Harboring or concealing an animal which has bitten or inflicted serious bodily injury on a human is committed when a person knows or has reason to know that an animal has bitten or inflicted serious bodily injury on a human and the person intentionally harbors or conceals the animal from any law enforcement or animal control agency investigator or agent.
- B. For the purposes of this Section:
 - (1) "Animal control agency" means the parish or local animal control agency. If the municipality or parish does not have an animal control agency, it means the entity designated to perform animal control functions.
 - (2) "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury which involves unconsciousness, extreme physical pain or protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty, or a substantial risk of death.
- C. Whoever commits the crime of harboring or concealing an animal which has bitten or inflicted serious bodily injury on a human shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned with or without hard labor, for not more than two years, or both.
- D. (1) Any health care provider, as provided in R.S. 40:1299.41, who examines or treats any person who has been bitten by an animal or upon whom an animal has inflicted serious bodily injury shall report such bite or injury to the law enforcement or animal control agency for the location where the bite or injury occurred. Such report shall be made immediately, if possible, and in any event shall be made within twenty-four hours.
 - (2) The report shall include as much of the following information as is available:
 - (a) The patient's name, date of birth, sex, and current home and work addresses.
 - (b) The nature of the bite or injury that is the subject of the report.
 - (c) Any information about the location of the biting animal and the name and address of any known owner.
 - (d) The name and address of the health care provider.

§ 102.23. Cockfighting

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to:

(1) Organize or conduct any commercial or private cockfight wherein there is a display of combat or fighting among one or more domestic or feral chickens and in which it is intended or reasonably foreseeable that the chickens would be injured, maimed, mutilated, or killed; or

(2) Possess, train, purchase, or sell any chicken with the intent that the chicken shall be engaged in an unlawful commercial or private cockfight as prohibited in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection.

B. As used in this Section, the following words and phrases have the following meanings ascribed to them:

(1) "Chicken" means any bird which is of the species *Gallus gallus*, whether domestic or feral.

(2) "Cockfight" means a contest wherein chickens are set against one another with the intention that they engage in combat.

C. (1) Whoever violates the provisions of this Section, on conviction of a first offense, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(2) On a conviction of a second offense, the offender shall be fined not less than seven hundred fifty dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than six months nor more than one year, or both. In addition to any other penalty imposed, on a conviction of a second offense, the offender shall be ordered to perform fifteen eight-hour days of court-approved community service. The community service requirement shall not be suspended.

(3) On a conviction of a third offense, the offender shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than one year nor more than three years. At least six months of the sentence imposed shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.

§ 102.24. Participation in cockfighting

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to attend a cockfight, or to bet on a cockfight, or to pay admission at any location to view or bet on a cockfight.

B. As used in this Section, the following words and phrases have the following meaning ascribed to them:

(1) "Chicken" means any bird which is of the species *Gallus gallus*, whether domestic or feral.

(2) "Cockfight" means a contest wherein chickens are set against one another with the intention that they engage in combat.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

§ 102.26. Unlawful restraint of a dog; definitions; penalties

A. As used in this Section:

(1) "Collar" means any collar constructed of nylon, leather, or similar material, specifically designed to be used for a dog.

(2) "Owner" means a person who owns or has custody or control of a dog.

(3) "Properly fitted" means, with respect to a collar, a collar that measures the circumference of a dog's neck plus at least one inch.

(4) "Restraint" means a chain, rope, tether, leash, cable, or other device that attaches a dog to a stationary object or trolley system.

B. It shall be unlawful to tie, tether, or restrain any animal in a manner that is inhumane, cruel, or detrimental to its welfare.

C. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to any of the following:

(1) Accepted veterinary practices.

(2) Activities carried on for scientific or medical research governed by accepted standards.

(3) A dog restrained to a running line, pulley, or trolley system and is not restrained to the running line, pulley, or trolley system by means of a pinch-type, prong-type, choke-type, or improperly fitted collar.

(4) A dog restrained in compliance with the requirements of a camping or recreational area as defined by a federal, state, or local authority or jurisdiction.

(5) A dog restrained while the owner is engaged in, or actively training for, an activity that is conducted pursuant to a valid license issued by this state if the activity for which the license is issued is associated with the use or presence of a dog.

(6) A dog restrained while the owner is engaged in conduct directly related to the business of shepherding or herding cattle or livestock.

(7) A dog restrained while the owner is engaged in conduct directly related to the business of cultivating agricultural products if the restraint is reasonably necessary for the safety of the dog.

(8) A dog being restrained and walked with a hand-held leash regardless of the type of collar being used.

D. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars.

Name of shelter:	Contact person:
Phone:	Email address:
Physical address:	
Name of inspector:	Date of inspection:
	Initial <input type="checkbox"/> Re-inspection <input type="checkbox"/>

Critical	Major	Minor		Category
				A. Animal euthanasia
			Citation	Comments
				B. Management
			Citation	Comments
				C. Records
			Citation	Comments
				D. General structure
			Citation	Comments
				E. Water and electric power
			Citation	Comments
				F. Waste disposal
			Citation	Comments

