



# **2016 U.S. Animal Protection Laws Rankings™**

Comparing Overall Strength & Comprehensiveness

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## 2016 U.S. ANIMAL PROTECTION LAWS RANKINGS™

### Animal Legal Defense Fund Annual Study Ranks Laws Across the Country

*Rhode Island Joins the “Best Five” States*

*Wisconsin is Most-Improved State with New Costs-of-Care Provisions and Protective Order Law*

*Tennessee Enacts First Statewide Animal Abuser Registry*

*Trends include New Reckless Endangerment Prohibitions and Strengthening Dogfighting Laws*

January 2017

The Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF) announces the publication of the 2016 U.S. ANIMAL PROTECTION LAWS RANKINGS REPORT, ALDF’s eleventh annual report that comprehensively surveys animal protection laws of all U.S. states and territories. The longest-running and most authoritative report of its kind, the RANKINGS REPORT assesses the strength of each jurisdiction’s animal protection laws by examining over 4,000 pages of statutes.<sup>1</sup> Each jurisdiction receives a raw score based on fifteen different categories of animal protection; the REPORT then ranks all 56 jurisdictions by comparing their raw scores. The REPORT also highlights the top, middle, and bottom tiers of jurisdictions and notes the “Best Five” and “Worst Five” states overall.

Rhode Island broke into the “Best Five” in 2016, in part, by passing a new felony animal cruelty provision for first-time offenders, triggered when cruelty results in the animal’s death, and increasing penalties for malicious injury to an animal. Wisconsin was the most-improved state in 2016, jumping fourteen places in rank, in part, by passing a comprehensive cost-of-care law, mandating reimbursement of the costs of caring for a cruelly treated animal to the caregiving agency prior to the disposition of the case. While 25 states require reimbursement of costs of care after the offender is convicted, only 16 states require reimbursement prior to, or regardless of, a criminal conviction.

“For animals in distress as a result of criminal abuse or neglect, daily care and attention to their most basic needs—food, shelter, and veterinary care—is critical to those animals’ rehabilitation,” says Lora Dunn, Interim Director and Senior Staff Attorney for the Animal Legal Defense Fund’s Criminal Justice Program. “Costs-of-care legislation is absolutely essential to ensure that caregiving agencies can continue to provide this much-needed care to animal victims for the days, weeks, months—even years—until the disposition of the case, during which time these costs can mount to astronomical levels.”

The 2016 RANKINGS REPORT also highlights legislation granting civil immunity to civilians who remove animals from vehicles in emergency situations. Florida, Ohio, Virginia, and Wisconsin all enacted

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<sup>1</sup> See page 20 of the report for a summary of the methodology used.

these “reckless endangerment” provisions this year, with Florida, Ohio, and Wisconsin extending immunity to civilians who rescue animals from enclosed vehicles after taking certain required steps (such as calling 9-1-1), and Virginia granting immunity to some first-responders. Twenty-four states now offer some form of civil immunity for the removal of animals from vehicles in these emergency situations.

Other notable changes this year included Tennessee’s enactment of the first-ever statewide animal abuser registry; Idaho’s new felony provision for torturing a companion animal (which includes a mandatory psychological evaluation upon conviction); Maryland’s and Pennsylvania’s new prohibitions on possessing animal fighting paraphernalia; New Jersey’s and Oregon’s new felony provisions for sexual assault of an animal; Arizona’s anti-breed specific legislation law; Michigan’s and Wisconsin’s new provisions to allow pets to be included in protective orders in domestic violence situations; and Georgia, Kentucky, and West Virginia strengthening various animal fighting statutes. Despite this improvement, Kentucky still remains at the bottom of the Rankings as the “Worst State” for animal protection laws for the tenth year in a row.

In reviewing the results from ALDF’s RANKINGS REPORTS over the past five years, more than three quarters of all states and territories experienced a significant improvement in their animal protection laws:

- ✓ **31%** of jurisdictions improved 2-10%
- ✓ **9%** of jurisdictions improved 11-50%
- ✓ **3%** of jurisdictions improved by greater than 50%

These improvements included, among others:

- Expanding the range of protections for animals
- Providing stiffer penalties for offenders
- Strengthening standards of care for animals
- Reporting of animal cruelty cases by veterinarians and other professionals
- Mitigating and recovering costs associated with the care of mistreated animals
- Requiring mental health evaluations and counseling for offenders
- Banning ownership of animals following convictions
- Including animals in domestic violence protective orders
- Including animal fighting as a RICO (racketeering) offense
- Specifically prohibiting leaving an animal in a vehicle in an emergency situation, and granting civilian rescuers immunity after certain steps have been taken

One of the frequently used measures for gauging the state of animal protection laws in the U.S. has been the presence or absence of felony-level penalties for the most egregious types of abuse. Since ALDF released its first U.S. rankings report in 2006, there has been noticeable progress in this indicator:

- **Ten jurisdictions** added—for the first time—felony penalties for cases involving extreme animal cruelty or torture: *Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah.*
- **Ten jurisdictions** strengthened their existing felony animal cruelty laws: *Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island\*.*
- **Sixteen jurisdictions** added felonies for repeated or aggravated animal neglect: *Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island\* and Tennessee.*
- **Eight jurisdictions** made repeated abandonment, or abandonment that results in the death or serious injury of an animal, a felony: *Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Louisiana, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, and Puerto Rico.*
- **Five jurisdictions** added felonies for the sexual assault of an animal: *Alaska, New Jersey\*, Oregon\*, Puerto Rico, and Tennessee.*
- **Twenty-one jurisdictions** instituted statewide bans on breed-specific legislation (or “BSL”) by either prohibiting municipalities from regulating or outlawing certain dogs based on breed alone, or otherwise require proof of a dog’s supposed dangerous propensities beyond mere breed: *Arizona\*, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.*

Sizable majorities of all households now include at least one animal, and polls continue to show that the public cares deeply about animal welfare. ALDF’s goals in these ongoing reviews are to continue to shed light on the important issue of animal protection, to compare and contrast the differences and similarities in the provinces and territories, and to garner support for strengthening and enforcing animal protection laws throughout the country.

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\* denotes new changes in 2016

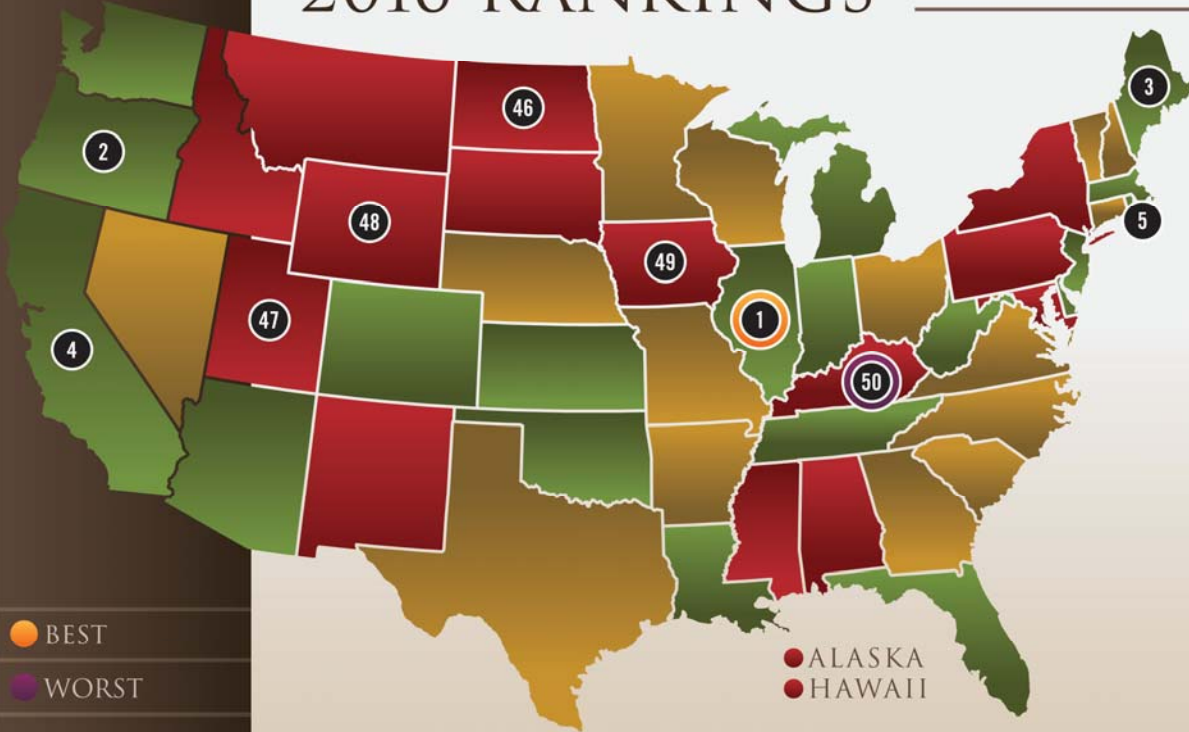
ALDF encourages those who care about the welfare and protection of animals to contact their elected officials about the importance of having strong, comprehensive laws in this field, and to alert law enforcement should they ever witness animal abuse or neglect.

Please visit [aldf.org](http://aldf.org) for additional information, including the ANIMAL PROTECTION LAWS OF THE USA & CANADA compendium, MODEL ANIMAL PROTECTION LAWS collection, and more.



# UNITED STATES ANIMAL PROTECTION LAWS 2016 RANKINGS

- TOP TIER
- MIDDLE TIER
- BOTTOM TIER



## 2016 USA RANKINGS

BEST FIVE FOR ANIMALS	WORST FIVE FOR ANIMALS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Illinois</li> <li>2. Oregon</li> <li>3. Maine</li> <li>4. California</li> <li>5. Rhode Island</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>46. North Dakota</li> <li>47. Utah</li> <li>48. Wyoming</li> <li>49. Iowa</li> <li>50. Kentucky</li> </ul>

Top Tier	2016 Rank	Jurisdiction
	1	Illinois
	2	Oregon
	3	Maine
	4	California
	5	Rhode Island
	6	Michigan
	7	West Virginia
	8	New Jersey
	9	Washington
	10	Colorado
	11	Arizona
	12	Massachusetts
	13	Florida
	14	Tennessee
	15	Delaware
	16	Indiana
	17	Kansas
	18	Oklahoma
	19	Louisiana



Middle Tier	2016 Rank	JURISDICTION
	20	Minnesota
	21	Virginia
	22	Nebraska
	23	<i>District of Columbia</i>
	24	Nevada
	25	Vermont
	26	New Hampshire
	27	Ohio
	28	<i>Virgin Islands</i>
	29	Texas
	30	Wisconsin
	31	Connecticut
	32	Arkansas
	33	Georgia
	34	<i>Puerto Rico</i>
	35	North Carolina
	36	Missouri
	37	<i>Guam</i>
	38	South Carolina

Bottom Tier	2016 Rank	JURISDICTION
	39	Hawaii
	40	Alabama
	41	New York
	42	Montana
	43	Mississippi
	44	Pennsylvania
	45	South Dakota
	46	Idaho
	47	Maryland
	48	Alaska
	49	New Mexico
	50	North Dakota
	51	Utah
	52	Wyoming
	53	Iowa
	54	Kentucky
55	<i>American Samoa</i>	
56	<i>Northern Mariana Islands</i>	

EDITOR'S NOTE: The District of Columbia and U.S. territories are included in this report and are *italicized*. The "Best Five" and "Worst Five" lists are limited to states.

Table: “Best Five” States

Select Provisions	1. Illinois	2. Oregon	3. Maine	4. California	5. Rhode Island
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Felony penalties available: Cruelty (C), Neglect (N), Fighting (F), Abandonment (A), Sexual Assault (S)</li> </ul>	C, N, F, A, S	C, F, N, S	C, N, F, A	C, N, F*	C, N, F, A, S
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate definitions/standards of basic care</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	--	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full range of statutory protections (cruelty, neglect, abandonment, sexual assault, fighting)</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased penalties for repeat abusers and/or animal hoarders</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	--	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased penalties when abuse is committed in the presence of a minor</li> </ul>	✓	✓	--	--	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Courts may order forfeiture of abused animals</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandatory forfeiture of animals upon conviction</li> </ul>	--	--	--	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandatory reporting of suspected cruelty by veterinarians and/or select non-animal-related agencies/professionals</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Police officers have an affirmative duty to enforce animal protection laws</li> </ul>	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Humane officers have broad law enforcement authority</li> </ul>	--	✓	--	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broad measures to mitigate and recover costs of care for abused pets seized by animal welfare agencies</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Court may restrict ownership of animals after a conviction</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mental health evaluations and/or counseling for offenders</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animals may be included in domestic violence protective orders</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--

\*Limited to select species

Table: "Worst Five" States

Select Provisions	46. North Dakota**	47. Utah**	48. Wyoming	49. Iowa**	50. Kentucky
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Felony penalties available: Cruelty (C), Neglect (N), Fighting (F), Abandonment (A), Sexual Assault (S)</li> </ul>	C, F	C*, F*	C, F*	C*, F	C*, F*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate definitions/standards of basic care</li> </ul>	✓	✓	--	--	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full range of statutory protections (cruelty, neglect, abandonment, sexual assault, fighting)</li> </ul>	✓	✓	--	✓	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased penalties for repeat abusers and/or animal hoarders</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased penalties when abuse is committed in the presence of a minor</li> </ul>	--	--	--	--	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Courts may order forfeiture of abused animals</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandatory forfeiture of animals upon conviction</li> </ul>	--	--	--	--	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandatory reporting of suspected cruelty by veterinarians and/or select non-animal-related agencies/professionals</li> </ul>	✓	--	--	--	†
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Police officers have an affirmative duty to enforce animal protection laws</li> </ul>	--	--	--	--	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Humane officers have broad law enforcement authority</li> </ul>	--	--	--	--	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broad measures to mitigate and recover costs of care for abused pets seized by animal welfare agencies</li> </ul>	✓	--	✓	✓	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Court may restrict ownership of animals after a conviction</li> </ul>	--	✓	✓	--	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mental health evaluations and/or counseling for offenders</li> </ul>	--	✓	--	✓	--
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animals may be included in domestic violence protective orders</li> </ul>	--	--	--	✓	--

\*Limited to select species

\*\*Ag gag state

† Veterinarians are prohibited from reporting suspected cruelty or fighting.

## Overview: Why These States Made the “Best Five” List

STATE	Existing Strengths	Potential Improvements
<b>1. Illinois</b>	Felony penalties for cruelty, neglect, fighting, abandonment and sexual assault	More comprehensive definitions/standards of basic care
	Principal protections apply to most animals	Stronger felony provisions for neglect and abandonment
	Adequate definitions/standards of basic care	Increased penalties for offenders with prior domestic violence offenses
	Full range of statutory protections	Broader cost mitigation & recovery measures
	Increased penalties for repeat animal abusers and animal hoarders	Mandatory forfeiture of any type of animal upon conviction
	Mental health evaluations prior to sentencing	Mandatory restrictions on future ownership or possession of animals following a conviction
	Mandatory counseling / anger management for certain offenders	Broader law enforcement powers for humane agents and duty on peace officers to enforce animal protection laws
	Protective orders may include animals	Court-calendar priority when animals are in custody
	Some mandatory cost-recovery measures for impounded animals	Animal fighting as RICO predicate offense
	Pre-conviction forfeiture allowed	Animal abuser registry
	Court may order forfeiture of select animals on conviction	
	Court may order restrictions on future ownership or possession of animals upon conviction	
	Mandatory reporting of suspected animal cruelty by select non-animal-related agencies and veterinarians	
	Humane agents have some law enforcement authority	
<b>2. Oregon</b>	Felony penalties for cruelty, neglect, and fighting	Felony penalties for abandonment
	Adequate definitions/standards of basic care	Mandatory terms of incarceration for certain offenders
	Principal protections apply to most animals	Broader pre-sentence mental health evaluations
	Full range of statutory protections	Mandatory restitution
	Increased penalties for repeat animal abusers	Mandatory cost mitigation & recovery measures for impounded animals
	Increased penalties for repeat domestic violence offenders	Mandatory forfeiture on conviction
	Increased penalties when abuse committed in the presence of a minor	Mandatory reporting of suspected animal cruelty by select non-animal-related agencies
	Increased penalties for cases involving multiple animals	Mandatory reporting of all suspected animal cruelty by veterinarians

STATE	Existing Strengths	Potential Improvements
<b>2. Oregon</b> <i>Continued</i>	Limited pre-sentence mental health evaluations	Court-calendar priority when animals are in custody
	Permissive court order for counseling / anger management	Animal abuser registry
	Protective orders may include animals	
	Court may order cost mitigation & recovery measures for impounded animals	
	Pre-conviction forfeiture allowed	
	Court may order forfeiture of animals on conviction	
	Mandatory restrictions on future ownership or possession of animals upon conviction	
	Mandatory reporting of suspected aggravated animal cruelty by veterinarians	
	Peace officers have an affirmative duty to enforce animal protection laws	
	Humane agents have broad law enforcement authority	
	Animal fighting is a predicate offense under state RICO laws	
	Strong animal fighting provision	
	<b>3. Maine</b>	
Principal protections apply to most animals		Increased penalties for crimes involving multiple animals
Adequate definitions/standards of basic care		Increased penalties for offenders with prior domestic violence offenses
Full range of statutory protections		Increased penalties when abuse is committed in the presence of a minor
Increased penalties for repeat animal abusers		Mandatory restitution
Limited pre-sentence mental health evaluations		Mandatory cost mitigation & recovery measures for impounded animals
Permissive court order for counseling / anger management		Mandatory forfeiture of an animal upon conviction
Protective orders may include animals		Mandatory restrictions on future ownership or possession of animals following a conviction
Court may order cost recovery measures on conviction		Mandatory reporting of suspected animal cruelty by select non-animal-related agencies
Pre-conviction forfeiture allowed		Mandatory reporting of all suspected animal cruelty by veterinarians
Court may order forfeiture on conviction		Broader law enforcement powers for humane agents
Court may order restrictions on future ownership or possession of animals upon conviction		Court-calendar priority when animals are in custody
Permissive reporting of animal cruelty by select non-animal related agencies		Felony penalty on first-offense sexual assault
Mandatory reporting of suspected aggravated animal cruelty by veterinarians		Stronger animal fighting provisions

STATE	Existing Strengths	Potential Improvements
<b>3. Maine</b> <i>continued</i>	Peace officers have an affirmative duty to investigate animal protection law violations	Animal fighting as RICO predicate offense
	Humane agents have some law enforcement authority	Animal abuser registry
<b>4. California</b>	Felony penalties for cruelty, neglect and fighting	Felony penalties for abandonment and sexual assault
	Principal protections apply to most animals	Better statutory definitions/standards of basic care
	Full range of statutory protections	Increased penalties for cases involving multiple animals or repeat offenses
	Mandatory court order for counseling / anger management	Increased penalties when abuse committed in the presence of a minor
	Protective orders may include animals	Increased penalties for offenders with prior domestic violence offenses
	Court must order restitution	Mandatory terms of incarceration for certain offenders
	Mandatory cost mitigation & recovery measures for impounded animals	Pre-sentence mental health evaluations
	Pre-conviction forfeiture allowed	Mandatory post-conviction ownership and possession ban
	Mandatory forfeiture of animals on conviction	Stronger animal fighting provisions
	Permissive post-conviction ownership and possession ban	Mandatory reporting of suspected animal cruelty by select non-animal-related agencies
	Select non-animal-related agencies may report suspected animal cruelty	Court-calendar priority when animals are in custody
	Mandatory reporting of animal cruelty by veterinarians	Animal fighting as RICO predicate offense
Peace officers have an affirmative duty to enforce animal protection laws	Animal abuser registry	
Humane agents have broad law enforcement authority		
<b>5. Rhode Island</b>	Felony penalties for cruelty, neglect, abandonment, sexual assault and fighting	Increased penalties for cases involving multiple animals or repeat offenses
	Principal protections apply to most animals	Increased penalties when abuse committed in the presence of a minor
	Full range of statutory protections	Mandatory mental health evaluation and or counseling
	Mandatory forfeiture of animals upon conviction	Include pets in protective orders
	Peace officers have an affirmative duty to enforce animal protection laws	Permissive of costs of care pre-conviction
	Humane agents have broad law enforcement authority	Mandatory seizure of abused animals
	Permissive post-conviction ownership and possession ban	Mandatory post-conviction ownership and possession ban
	Mandatory restitution	Mandatory reporting of animal cruelty by veterinarians
	Permissive court order for counseling / anger management	Court-calendar priority when animals are in custody

STATE	Extra Strengths	Potential Improvements
<b>5. Rhode Island</b> <i>continued</i>	Mandatory post-conviction cost of care	Animal fighting as RICO predicate offense
	Prohibits breed-specific legislation	Animal abuser registry
	Mandatory incarceration and fines available	



## Overview: Why These States Made the “Worst Five” List

STATE	Major Areas Needing Improvement
<b>46. North Dakota</b>	Ag gag law
	No felony neglect or abandonment provisions
	No increased penalties when abuse is committed in the presence of a minor or involves multiple animals
	No mental health evaluations or counseling for offenders
	No statutory authority to allow protective orders to include animals
	No mandatory forfeiture of animals upon conviction
	No restrictions on future possession of animals following a conviction
	No provisions for select non-animal-related agencies/professionals to report suspected animal abuse
	No duty for peace officers to enforce animal protection laws
	Humane officers lack broad law enforcement authority
	Inadequate sexual assault provisions
<b>47. Utah</b>	Ag gag law
	Felony provisions available only for cruelty against select animals
	No felony provisions for neglect, abandonment, or fighting of animals
	No increased penalties when abuse is committed in the presence of a minor or involves multiple animals
	No statutory authority to allow protective orders to include animals
	No duty for peace officers to enforce animal protection laws
	Inadequate cost mitigation & recovery provisions for impounded animals
	No provisions for select non-animal-related agencies/professionals to report suspected animal abuse
	No mandatory forfeiture of animals upon conviction
	Inadequate sexual assault provisions

STATE	Major Areas Needing Improvement
<b>48. Wyoming</b>	Felony provisions available only for cruelty and fighting against select animals
	No felony neglect or abandonment provisions
	Inadequate definitions/standards of basic care
	No increased penalties when abuse is committed in the presence of a minor
	No mental health evaluations or counseling for offenders
	No statutory authority to allow protective orders to include animals
	No mandatory forfeiture of animals upon conviction
	No provisions for veterinarians or other select non-animal-related agencies/professionals to report suspected animal abuse
	No duty for peace officers to enforce animal protection laws
	Humane officers lack broad law enforcement authority
	No provisions for sexual assault
	Inadequate animal fighting provisions
<b>49. Iowa</b>	Ag gag law
	Felony provisions available only for cruelty against select animals and fighting
	No felony neglect or abandonment provisions
	Inadequate definitions/standards of basic care
	No increased penalties when abuse is committed in the presence of a minor or involves multiple animals
	No statutory authority to allow protective orders to include animals
	No mandatory forfeiture of animals upon conviction
	No restrictions on future ownership or possession of animals following a conviction
	No provisions for veterinarians or other select non-animal-related agencies/professionals to report suspected animal abuse
	No duty for peace officers to enforce animal protection laws
	Humane officers lack broad law enforcement authority

STATE	Major Areas Needing Improvement
<b>50. Kentucky</b>	Felony provisions available only for cruelty and fighting, both against only select animals
	No felony provisions for neglect or abandonment
	Inadequate definitions/standards of basic care
	No increased penalties when abuse is committed in the presence of a minor or involves multiple animals
	No mental health evaluations or counseling for offenders
	No statutory authority to allow protective orders to include animals
	No cost mitigation or recovery provisions for impounded animals
	No court-ordered forfeiture provisions
	No restrictions on future ownership or possession of animals following a conviction
	No provisions for select non-animal-related agencies/professionals to report suspected animal abuse
	Veterinarians are prohibited from reporting suspected cruelty or fighting
	Humane officers lack broad law enforcement authority
	No provisions for sexual assault
	Inadequate animal fighting provisions

## Methodology summary

The 56 jurisdictions included in the 2016 U.S. ANIMAL PROTECTION LAWS RANKINGS REPORT were numerically ranked based on their cumulative scores to 44 study questions covering 15 distinct animal protection laws categories. The report analyzed enacted laws only and did not review the separate issue of how these laws are enforced. Answers to the study questions were based primarily on the statutory data contained in the 4,000+ page compendium ANIMAL PROTECTION LAWS OF THE USA & CANADA (ELEVENTH EDITION).<sup>\*</sup> The study questions were close-ended and the choices exhaustive and mutually exclusive. The questions were limited to the following categories:

1. General prohibitions
2. Penalties
3. Exemptions
4. Mental health evaluations & counseling
5. Protective orders
6. Cost mitigation & recovery
7. Seizure/impoundment
8. Forfeiture and post-conviction possession
9. Non-animal agency reporting of suspected animal cruelty
10. Veterinarian reporting of suspected animal cruelty
11. Law enforcement policies
12. Sexual assault
13. Fighting
14. Offender registration
15. "Ag gag" legislation

<sup>\*</sup>Please visit [aldf.org](http://aldf.org) for the ANIMAL PROTECTION LAWS OF THE USA & CANADA (ELEVENTH EDITION). Contact [comms@aldf.org](mailto:comms@aldf.org) for any report-related questions, comments, or additional information.