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States' Animal Cruelty Statutes:

Missouri



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States' Animal Cruelty Statutes: Missouri

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.005 through 578.050; 578.170 through 578.188
Mo. Rev. Stat. § 273.325; 273.335; 273.345; 273.347; 273.359

Statutes are current through the 102nd General Assembly, 2023 1st Regular Session.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.005. Definitions.

As used in sections 578.005 to 578.023, the following terms shall mean:

- (1) "Adequate care", normal and prudent attention to the needs of an animal, including wholesome food, clean water, shelter and health care as necessary to maintain good health in a specific species of animal;
- (2) "Adequate control", to reasonably restrain or govern an animal so that the animal does not injure itself, any person, any other animal, or property;
- (3) "Animal", every living vertebrate except a human being;
- (4) "Animal shelter", a facility which is used to house or contain animals and which is owned, operated, or maintained by a duly incorporated humane society, animal welfare society, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or other not-for-profit organization devoted to the welfare, protection, and humane treatment of animals;
- (5) "Farm animal", an animal raised on a farm or ranch and used or intended for use in farm or ranch production, or as food or fiber;
- (6) "Farm animal professional", any individual employed at a location where farm animals are harbored;
- (7) "Harbor", to feed or shelter an animal at the same location for three or more consecutive days;
- (8) "Humane killing", the destruction of an animal accomplished by a method approved by the American Veterinary Medical Association's



Panel on Euthanasia (JAVMA 173: 59-72, 1978); or more recent editions, but animals killed during the feeding of pet carnivores shall be considered humanely killed;

(9) “Owner”, in addition to its ordinary meaning, any person who keeps or harbors an animal or professes to be owning, keeping, or harboring an animal;

(10) “Person”, any individual, partnership, firm, joint stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate, or other legal entity;

(11) “Pests”, birds, rabbits, or rodents which damage property or have an adverse effect on the public health, but shall not include any endangered species listed by the United States Department of the Interior nor any endangered species listed in the Wildlife Code of Missouri.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.007. Acts and facilities to which section 574.130 and sections 578.005 and 578.023 do not apply.

The provisions of section 574.130, sections 578.005 to 578.023 shall not apply to:

- (1) Care or treatment performed by a licensed veterinarian within the provisions of chapter 340;
- (2) Bona fide scientific experiments;
- (3) Hunting, fishing, or trapping as allowed by chapter 252, including all practices and privileges as allowed under the Missouri Wildlife Code;
- (4) Facilities and publicly funded zoological parks currently in compliance with the federal “Animal Welfare Act” as amended;
- (5) Rodeo practices currently accepted by the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association;
- (6) The killing of an animal by the owner thereof, the agent of such owner, or by a veterinarian at the request of the owner thereof;
- (7) The lawful, humane killing of an animal by an animal control officer, the operator of an animal shelter, a veterinarian, or law enforcement or health official;



(8) With respect to farm animals, normal or accepted practices of animal husbandry;

(9) The killing of an animal by any person at any time if such animal is outside of the owned or rented property of the owner or custodian of such animal and the animal is injuring any person or farm animal but shall not include police or guard dogs while working;

(10) The killing of house or garden pests; or

(11) Field trials, training and hunting practices as accepted by the Professional Houndsmen of Missouri.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.009. Animal neglect—penalties.

1. A person commits the offense of animal neglect if he or she:

(1) Has custody or ownership of an animal and fails to provide adequate care; or

(2) Knowingly abandons an animal in any place without making provisions for its adequate care.

2. The offense of animal neglect is a class C misdemeanor unless the person has previously been found guilty of an offense under this section, or an offense in another jurisdiction which would constitute an offense under this section, in which case it is a class B misdemeanor.

3. All fines and penalties for a first finding of guilt under this section may be waived by the court if the person found guilty of animal neglect shows that adequate, permanent remedies for the neglect have been made. Reasonable costs incurred for the care and maintenance of neglected animals may not be waived. This section shall not apply to the provisions of section 578.007 or sections 272.010 to 272.370.

4. In addition to any other penalty imposed by this section, the court may order a person found guilty of animal neglect to pay all reasonable costs and expenses necessary for:

(1) The care and maintenance of neglected animals within the person's custody or ownership;



(2) The disposal of any dead or diseased animals within the person's custody or ownership;

(3) The reduction of resulting organic debris affecting the immediate area of the neglect; and

(4) The avoidance or minimization of any public health risks created by the neglect of the animals.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.11. Animal trespass, penalty.

1. A person is guilty of animal trespass if a person having ownership or custody of an animal knowingly fails to provide adequate control for a period equal to or exceeding twelve hours.

2. Animal trespass is an infraction upon first conviction and for each offense punishable by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars, and a class C misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment or a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or both, upon the second and all subsequent convictions. All fines for a first conviction of animal trespass may be waived by the court provided that the person found guilty of animal trespass shows that adequate, permanent remedies for trespass have been made. Reasonable costs incurred for the care and maintenance of trespassing animals may not be waived. This section shall not apply to the provisions of section 578.007 or sections 272.010 to 272.370.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.12. Animal abuse—penalties.

1. A person commits the offense of animal abuse if he or she:

(1) Intentionally or purposely kills an animal in any manner not allowed by or expressly exempted from the provisions of sections 578.005 to 578.023 and 273.030;

(2) Purposely or intentionally causes injury or suffering to an animal; or

(3) Having ownership or custody of an animal knowingly fails to provide adequate care which results in substantial harm to the animal.

2. Animal abuse is a class A misdemeanor, unless the defendant has previously been found guilty of animal abuse or the suffering involved in



subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section is the result of torture or mutilation consciously inflicted while the animal was alive, in which case it is a class E felony.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.13. Recordings of farm animals alleged to be abused or neglected, submission to law enforcement required—violation, penalty.

1. Whenever any farm animal professional videotapes or otherwise makes a digital recording of what he or she believes to depict a farm animal subjected to abuse or neglect under sections 578.009 or 578.012, such farm animal professional shall have a duty to submit such videotape or digital recording to a law enforcement agency within twenty-four hours of the recording.
2. No videotape or digital recording submitted under subsection 1 of this section shall be spliced, edited, or manipulated in any way prior to its submission.
3. An intentional violation of any provision of this section is a class A misdemeanor.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.14. Responsibility of parent or guardian of minor owning.

The parent or guardian of a minor child is responsible for the adequate care of any animal owned by, in the control of, or harbored by that minor child.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.016. Impoundment of animal found off property of owner or custodian, disposition, procedure—liability of owner or custodian for costs—lien—rights of owner or custodian.

1. Any duly authorized public health official, law enforcement official, or animal control officer may impound any animal found outside of the owned or rented property of the owner or custodian of such animal when such animal shows evidence of neglect or abuse. Any animal impounded pursuant to this section shall be:

(1) If the owner can be ascertained and the animal is not diseased or disabled beyond recovery for any useful purpose, held for recovery by the owner. The owner shall be notified within five business days of impoundment by phone or by mail of the animal's location and recovery procedures. The animal shall be held for ten business days. An unclaimed after ten business days may be put up for humanely killed;

animal
adoption or



(2) Placed in the care or custody of a veterinarian, the appropriate animal control authority or animal shelter. The animal shall not be disposed of, unless diseased or disabled beyond recovery for any useful purpose, until after expiration of a minimum of five business days, during which time the public shall have clear access to inspect or recover the animal through time periods ordinarily accepted as usual business hours. After five business days, the animal may be put up for adoption or humanely killed; or

(3) If diseased or disabled beyond recovery for any useful purpose as determined by a public health official, law enforcement official, veterinarian or animal control officer, humanely killed.

2. The owner or custodian of an animal impounded pursuant to this section shall be liable for reasonable costs for the care and maintenance of the animal. Any person incurring reasonable costs for the care and maintenance of such animal shall have a lien against such animal until the reasonable costs have been paid and may put up for adoption or humanely kill any animal if such costs are not paid within ten days after demand. Any moneys received for an animal adopted pursuant to this subsection in excess of costs shall be paid to the owner of such animal.

3. The owner or custodian of any animal killed pursuant to this section shall be entitled to recover the actual value of the animal up to but not to exceed six hundred dollars if the owner or custodian shows that such killing was unwarranted.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.018. Warrant for entry on private property to inspect—impounded animals—disposition.

1. Any duly authorized public health official or law enforcement official may seek a warrant from the appropriate court to enable him to enter private property in order to inspect, care for, or impound neglected or abused animals. All requests for such warrants shall be accompanied by an affidavit stating the probable cause to believe a violation of sections 578.005 to 578.023 has occurred. A person acting under the authority of a warrant shall:

(1) Be given a disposition hearing before the court through which the warrant was issued, within thirty days of the filing of the request for the purpose of granting immediate disposition of the animals

impounded;



(2) Place impounded animals in the care or custody of a veterinarian, the appropriate animal control authority, or an animal shelter. If no appropriate veterinarian, animal control authority, or animal shelter is available, the animal shall not be impounded unless it is diseased or disabled beyond recovery for any useful purpose;

(3) Humanely kill any animal impounded if it is determined by a licensed veterinarian that the animal is diseased or disabled beyond recovery for any useful purpose;

(4) Not be liable for any necessary damage to property while acting under such warrant.

2. The owner or custodian or any person claiming an interest in any animal that has been impounded because of neglect or abuse may prevent disposition of the animal by posting bond or security in an amount sufficient to provide for the animal's care and keeping for at least thirty days, inclusive of the date on which the animal was taken into custody. Notwithstanding the fact that bond may be posted pursuant to this subsection, the authority having custody of the animal may humanely dispose of the animal at the end of the time for which expenses are covered by the bond or security, unless there is a court order prohibiting such disposition. Such order shall provide for a bond or other security in the amount necessary to protect the authority having custody of the animal from any cost of the care, keeping or disposal of the animal. The authority taking custody of an animal shall give notice of the provisions of this section by posting a copy of this section at the place where the animal was taken into custody or by delivering it to a person residing on the property.

3. The owner or custodian of any animal humanely killed pursuant to this section shall not be entitled to recover any damages related to nor the actual value of the animal if the animal was found by a licensed veterinarian to be diseased or disabled, or if the owner or custodian failed to post bond or security for the care, keeping and disposition of the animal after being notified of impoundment.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.21. Neglected or abused animal not to be returned to owner or custodian, when.



If a person is adjudicated guilty of the crime of animal neglect or animal abuse and the court having jurisdiction is satisfied that an animal owned or controlled by such person would in the future be subject to such neglect or abuse, such animal shall not be returned to or allowed to remain with such person, but its disposition shall be determined by the court.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.22. Law enforcement dogs, exempt from certain laws, when.

Any dog that is owned, or the service of which is employed, by a law enforcement agency and that bites another animal or human in the course of their official duties is exempt from the provisions of sections 273.033 and 273.036 and section 578.024.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.23. Keeper of dangerous wild animals must register animals, exceptions—penalties.

1. A person commits the offense of keeping a dangerous wild animal if he or she keeps any lion, tiger, leopard, ocelot, jaguar, cheetah, margay, mountain lion, Canada lynx, bobcat, jaguarundi, hyena, wolf, bear, nonhuman primate, coyote, any deadly, dangerous, or poisonous reptile, or any deadly or dangerous reptile over eight feet long, in any place other than a properly maintained zoological park, circus, scientific, or educational institution, research laboratory, veterinary hospital, or animal refuge, unless he or she has registered such animals with the local law enforcement agency in the county in which the animal is kept.
2. The offense of keeping a dangerous wild animal is a class C misdemeanor.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.24. Keeping a dangerous dog—penalties.

1. A person commits the offense of keeping a dangerous dog if he or she owns or possesses a dog that has previously bitten a person or a domestic animal without provocation and that dog bites any person on a subsequent occasion.
2. The offense of keeping a dangerous dog is a class B misdemeanor, unless such attack:
 - (1) Results in serious injury to any person, in which case, it is a class A misdemeanor; or



(2) Results in serious injury to any person and any previous attack also resulted in serious injury to any person, in which case, it is a class E felony; or

(3) Results in the death of any person, in which case, it is a class D felony.

3. In addition to the penalty included in subsection 2 of this section, if any dog that has previously bitten a person or a domestic animal without provocation bites any person on a subsequent occasion or if a dog that has not previously bitten a person attacks and causes serious injury to or the death of any human, the dog shall be seized immediately by an animal control authority or by the county sheriff. The dog shall be impounded and held for ten business days after the owner or possessor is given written notification and thereafter destroyed.

4. The owner or possessor of the dog that has been impounded may file a written appeal to the circuit court to contest the impoundment and destruction of such dog. The owner or possessor shall provide notice of the filing of the appeal to the animal control authority or county sheriff who seized the dog. If the owner or possessor files such an appeal and provides proper notice, the dog shall remain impounded and shall not be destroyed while such appeal is pending and until the court issues an order for the destruction of the dog. The court shall hold a disposition hearing within thirty days of the filing of the appeal to determine whether such dog shall be humanely destroyed. The court may order the owner or possessor of the dog to pay the costs associated with the animal's keeping and care during the pending appeal.

5. Notwithstanding any provision of sections 273.033 and 273.036, section 578.022 and this section to the contrary, if a dog attacks or bites a person who is engaged in or attempting to engage in a criminal activity at the time of the attack, the owner or possessor is not guilty of any crime specified under this section or section 273.036, and is not civilly liable under this section or section 273.036, nor shall such dog be destroyed as provided in subsection 3 of this section, nor shall such person engaged in or attempting to engage in a criminal activity at the time of the attack be entitled to the defenses set forth in section 273.033. For purposes of this section “criminal activity” shall not include the act of trespass upon private property under section 569.150 as long as the trespasser does not otherwise engage in, attempt to engage in, or have intent to engage in other criminal activity nor shall it include any trespass upon private property by a person under the age of twelve under section 569.140.



Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.25. Dogs, fighting, training to fight or injuring for amusement or gain, penalty—spectator, penalty.

1. A person commits the offense of dogfighting if he or she:
 - (1) Owns, possesses, keeps, or trains any dog, with the intent that such dog shall be engaged in an exhibition of fighting with another dog;
 - (2) For amusement or gain, causes any dog to fight with another dog, or causes any dogs to injure each other; or
 - (3) Permits any act as described in subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection to be done on any premises under his or her charge or control, or aids or abets any such act.
2. The offense of dogfighting is a class E felony.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.26. Spectating dogfighting—penalty.

1. A person commits the offense of spectating dogfighting if he or she is knowingly present, as a spectator, at any place, building, or structure where preparations are being made for an exhibition of the fighting of dogs, with the intent to be present at such preparations, or is knowingly present at such exhibition or at any other fighting or injuring as described in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 578.025, with the intent to be present at such exhibition, fighting, or injuring.
2. The offense of spectating dogfighting is a class A misdemeanor.
3. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit:
 - (1) The use of dogs in the management of livestock by the owner of such livestock, his or her employees or agents, or other persons in lawful custody of such livestock;
 - (2) The use of dogs in hunting; or
 - (3) The training of dogs or the use of equipment in the training of dogs for any purpose not prohibited by law.



Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.27. Causing a dog to pursue a live animal propelled by device—penalty.

1. A person commits the offense of causing a dog to pursue a live animal propelled by a device if he or she ties or attaches or fastens any live animal to any machine or device propelled by any power for the purpose of causing such animal to be pursued by a dog or dogs.
2. The offense of causing a dog to pursue a live animal propelled by a device is a class A misdemeanor.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.28. Unlawful removal of an electronic dog collar or radio transmitting device—penalty—restitution.

1. A person commits the offense of unlawful removal of an electronic dog collar or radio transmitting device if he or she removes an electronic or radio transmitting collar from a dog without the permission of the owner of the dog with the intent to prevent or hinder the owner from locating the dog.
2. The offense of unlawful removal of an electronic dog collar or radio transmitting device is a class A misdemeanor. The court shall order any person found guilty under this section to pay as restitution the actual value of any dog lost or killed as a result of such removal. The court may also order restitution to the owner for any lost breeding revenues.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.29. Knowingly releasing an animal—penalty.

1. A person commits the offense of knowingly releasing an animal if he or she, acting without the consent of the owner or custodian of an animal, intentionally releases any animal that is lawfully confined for the purpose of companionship or protection of persons or property or for recreation, exhibition or educational purposes.
2. As used in this section "animal" means every living creature, domesticated or wild, but not including Homo sapiens.
3. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a public servant acting in the course of such servant's official duties.
4. The offense of intentionally releasing an animal is a class B misdemeanor, unless the defendant has previously been found guilty of a violation under this section, in which case it is a class E felony.



Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.30. State highway patrol, powers and duties to enforce animal protection.

1. The provisions of section 43.200, RSMo, notwithstanding, any member of the state highway patrol or other law enforcement officer may apply for and serve a search warrant, and shall have the power of search and seizure in order to enforce the provisions of sections 578.025 to 578.050.

2. Any member of the state highway patrol or other law enforcement officer making an arrest under section 578.025 shall lawfully take possession of all dogs or other animals and all paraphernalia, implements, or other property or things used or employed, or about to be employed, in the violation of any of the provisions of section 578.025. Such officer, after taking possession of such dogs, animals, paraphernalia, implements or other property or things, shall file with the court before whom the complaint is made against any person so arrested an affidavit stating therein the name of the person charged in such complaint, a description of the property so taken and the time and place of the taking thereof together with the name of the person from whom the same was taken and 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, or was about to be used or employed, in such violation of section 578.025. He or she shall thereupon deliver the property so taken to the court, which shall, by order in writing, place the same in the custody of an officer or other proper person named and designated in such order, to be kept by him or her until the conviction or final discharge of such person complained against, and shall send a copy of such order without delay to the prosecuting attorney of the county. The officer or person 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 such person so complained against may be required to appear for trial. Upon the conviction of the person so charged, all property so seized shall be adjudged by the court to be forfeited and shall thereupon be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the court may order. In the event of the acquittal or final discharge without conviction of the person so charged, such court shall, on demand, direct the delivery of such property so held in custody to the owner thereof.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.050. Bullbaiting and cockfighting—penalty.



1. A person commits the offense of bullbaiting or cockfighting if he or she:

(1) Keeps, uses, or in any way is connected with or interested in the management of, or receives money for the admission of any person to, any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, cock, or other creature, except dogs;

(2) Encourages, aids, assists, or is present at any place kept or used for such purpose; or

(3) Permits or suffers any place belonging to him or her, or under his or her control, to be so kept or used.

2. The offense of bullbaiting or cockfighting is a class A misdemeanor.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.170. Definitions.

As used in sections 578.170 to 578.188, the following terms mean:

(1) "Animal," every living vertebrate except a human being;

(2) "Baiting," to attack, provoke, or harass an animal with one or more animals for the purpose of training an animal for, or to cause an animal to engage in, fights with other animals for the purpose of amusement, entertainment, wagering or gain;

(3) "Bear wrestling," a contest of fighting or physical altercation between one or more persons and a bear for the purpose of amusement, entertainment, wagering or gain;

(4) "Person," any individual, partnership, firm, joint stock company, corporation, association, other business unit, society, trust, estate or other legal entity, or any public or private institution.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.173. Baiting or fighting animals—penalty.

1. A person commits the offense of baiting or fighting animals if he or she:

(1) Baiting or fights animals;



- (2) Permits baiting or animal fighting to be done on any premises under his or her charge or control;
- (3) Promotes, conducts, or stages a baiting or fight between two or more animals;
- (4) Advertises a baiting or fight between two or more animals;
- (5) Collects any admission fee for a baiting or fight between two or more animals;
- (6) Knowingly attends the baiting or fighting of animals;
- (7) Knowingly sells, offers for sale, ships, or transports any animal which has been bred or trained to bait or fight another animal;
- (8) Owns or possesses any of the cockfighting implements, commonly known as gaffs and slashers, or any other sharp implement designed to be attached to the leg of a gamecock; or
- (9) Manufactures, sells, barter, or exchanges any of the cockfighting implements, commonly known as gaffs and slashers, or any other sharp implement designed to be attached to the leg of a gamecock.

2. The offense of baiting or fighting animals is a class E felony.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.176. Bear wrestling—penalty.

1. A person commits the offense of bear wrestling if he or she:
 - (1) Wrestles a bear;
 - (2) Permits bear wrestling to be done on any premises under his or her charge or control;
 - (3) Promotes, conducts, or stages bear wrestling;
 - (4) Advertises bear wrestling;
 - (5) Collects any admission fee for bear wrestling;



- (6) Purchases, sells, or possesses a bear which he or she knows will be used for bear wrestling;
- (7) Trains a bear for bear wrestling;
- (8) Subjects a bear to surgical alteration for bear wrestling.

2. The offense of bear wrestling is a class A misdemeanor.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.179. Seizure and disposition of animals.

Procedure. --Whenever an indictment is returned or a complaint is filed alleging a violation of section 578.173 or 578.176 and, in the case of a complaint, a magistrate finds probable cause that a violation has occurred, the court shall order the animals seized and shall provide for appropriate and humane care or disposition of the animals pursuant to section 578.018. This provision shall not be construed as a limitation on the power to seize animals as evidence at the time of arrest.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.182. Exemptions.

1. The provisions of sections 578.173 and 578.176 shall not apply to:

- (1) Any person simulating a fight for the purpose of using the simulated fight as part of a motion picture production or a motion picture production for television, provided sections 578.009 and 578.012 are not violated;
- (2) Any person selling, offering for sale, shipping, transporting or using any animal, for the sole purpose of tracking, pursuing or taking wildlife, or to participate in any hunting, fishing or any other activity regulated by the Missouri wildlife code;
- (3) Any person using animals to herd, work or identify livestock for agricultural purposes according to recognized animal husbandry.

2. Nothing in the provisions of sections 578.170, 578.173, and 578.176 shall be construed to:

- (1) Prohibit breeding, rearing or slaughtering poultry pursuant to the provisions of chapters 196, 262, 265, 276 and 277, RSMo;



(2) Prohibit breeding or rearing game fowl when the game fowl are not intended for use in violation of the provisions of sections 578.170, 578.173 or 578.176;

(3) Prohibit professional or amateur rodeo practices, and skill events when the practices and skill events are not intended for use in violation of the provisions of sections 578.170, 578.173 and 578.176.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.185. Injunction.

A court of competent jurisdiction may enjoin a person from a continuing violation of section 578.173 or 578.176.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.188. Severability.

The provisions of sections 578.170, 578.173, 578.176, 578.179, 578.182, and 578.185 are hereby declared to be severable. If any of these provisions, or the application of any of these provisions to any person or circumstance, is declared invalid for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of these sections.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 273.325. Citation of law—definitions.

1. Sections 273.325 to 273.357 shall be known as the “Animal Care Facilities Act”.

2. As used in sections 273.325 to 273.357, the following terms mean:

(1) “Adequate food”, the provision, at suitable intervals of not more than twelve hours, unless the dietary requirements of the species require a longer interval, of a quantity of wholesome foodstuff, suitable for the species and age, sufficient to maintain a reasonable level of nutrition in each animal, all of which foodstuff is served in a safe receptacle, dish, or container;

(2) “Adequate housing”, the continuous provision of a sanitary facility, protection from the extremes of weather conditions, proper ventilation, and appropriate space depending on the species of animal, as defined by regulations of the USDA, as revised;



(3) “Adequate water”, the provision, either continuously or at intervals suitable to the species, which intervals shall not exceed eight hours, of a supply of potable water in a safe receptacle, dish, or container;

(4) “Animal”, any dog or cat, which is being used, or is intended for use, for research, teaching, testing, breeding, or exhibition purposes, or as a pet;

(5) “Animal shelter”, a facility which is used to house or contain animals, which is owned, operated, or maintained by an incorporated humane society, animal welfare society, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or other not-for-profit organization devoted to the welfare, protection, and humane treatment of such animals, or a person whose primary purpose is to act as an animal rescue, to collect and care for unwanted animals or to offer them for adoption;

(6) “Animal welfare official”, any licensed veterinarian, designated by and under the supervision of the state veterinarian, who administers or assists in the administration of the provisions of sections 273.325 to 273.357, or any appointee of the director, and shall include all deputy state veterinarians;

(7) “Boarding kennel”, a place or establishment, other than a pound or animal shelter, where animals, not owned by the proprietor, are sheltered, fed, and watered in return for a consideration; however, “boarding kennel” shall not include hobby or show breeders who board intact females for a period of time for the sole purpose of breeding such intact females, and shall not include individuals who temporarily, and not in the normal course of business, board or care for animals owned by other individuals;

(8) “Commercial breeder”, a person, other than a hobby or show breeder, engaged in the business of breeding animals for sale or for exchange in return for a consideration, and who harbors more than three intact females for the primary purpose of breeding animals for sale;

(9) “Commercial kennel”, a kennel which performs grooming or training services for animals, and may or may not render boarding services in return for a consideration;

(10) “Contract kennel”, any facility operated by any person or entity other than the state or any political subdivision of the state,



for the purpose of impounding or harboring seized, stray, homeless, abandoned or unwanted animals, on behalf of and pursuant to a contract with the state or any political subdivision;

(11) “Dealer”, any person who is engaged in the business of buying for resale, selling or exchanging animals, as a principal or agent, or who holds himself out to be so engaged or is otherwise classified as a dealer by the USDA as defined by regulations of the USDA;

(12) “Director”, the director of the department of agriculture of the state of Missouri;

(13) “Hobby or show breeder”, a noncommercial breeder who breeds dogs or cats with the primary purpose of exhibiting or showing dogs or cats, improving the breed or selling the dogs or cats, and having no more than ten intact females. Such breeder shall be classified as a hobby or show breeder if such person only sells animals to other breeders or to individuals;

(14) “Humane euthanasia”, the act or practice of putting an animal to death in a humane or instantaneous manner under guidelines and procedures established by rules promulgated by the director;

(15) “Intact female”, with respect to a dog, refers to a female dog between the ages of six months and ten years of age which is capable of being bred; and with respect to a cat, refers to a female cat between the ages of six months and eight years which is capable of being bred;

(16) “Pet shop”, any facility where animals are bought, sold, exchanged, or offered for retail sale to the general public;

(17) “Pound” or “dog pound”, a facility operated by the state or any political subdivision of the state for the purpose of impounding or harboring seized, stray, homeless, abandoned, or unwanted animals;

(18) “State veterinarian”, the state veterinarian as provided by chapter 267;

(19) “USDA”, the United States Department of Agriculture.



Mo. Rev. Stat. § 273.335. Substantial ongoing risk to health and wellness of animals, temporary or permanent injunction—animals in pain or diseased taken into custody for euthanasia, when, costs to licensee.

When, in the judgment of the state veterinarian or an animal welfare official, any person has been in violation of sections 273.325 to 273.357 so as to pose a substantial ongoing risk to the health and welfare of animals in his custody or so as to pose a substantial ongoing risk that consumers will purchase diseased animals from such person, the director may apply to the circuit court of the county in which such person resides, and such court may grant an order enjoining temporarily or permanently that person from engaging in activities described in section 273.327. If the animals being held in any of the facilities licensed under sections 273.325 to 273.357 are found to be suffering unrelieved pain or distress or disease, the animals may be taken into custody for humane euthanasia at the expense of the licensee. Reasonable effort shall be made to notify the facility operator of such intent and only upon his refusal or inability to immediately correct the causative violation and provide adequate veterinary care shall such action be taken. Nothing in sections 273.325 to 273.357 shall be construed to interfere with scientific research as enunciated in subsection 2 of section 273.354.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 273.345. Canine Cruelty Prevention Act.

1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the “Canine Cruelty Prevention Act”.
2. The purpose of this act is to prohibit the cruel and inhumane treatment of dogs bred in large operations by requiring large-scale dog breeding operations to provide each dog under their care with basic food and water, adequate shelter from the elements, necessary veterinary care, adequate space to turn around and stretch his or her limbs, and regular exercise.
3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person having custody or ownership of more than ten female covered dogs for the purpose of breeding those animals and selling any offspring for use as a pet shall provide each covered dog:
 - (1) Sufficient food and clean water;
 - (2) Necessary veterinary care;
 - (3) Sufficient housing, including protection from the elements;



(4) Sufficient space to turn and stretch freely, lie down, and fully extend his or her limbs;

(5) Regular exercise; and

(6) Adequate rest between breeding cycles.

4. For purposes of this section and notwithstanding the provisions of section 273.325, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) “Adequate rest between breeding cycles” means, at minimum, ensuring that female dogs are not bred to produce more litters in any given period than what is recommended by a licensed veterinarian as appropriate for the species, age, and health of the dog;

(2) “Covered dog” means any individual of the species of the domestic dog, *Canis lupus familiaris*, or resultant hybrids, that is over the age of six months and has intact sexual organs;

(3) “Necessary veterinary care” means, at minimum, examination at least once yearly by a licensed veterinarian, prompt treatment of any serious illness or injury by a licensed veterinarian, and where needed, humane euthanasia by a licensed veterinarian using lawful techniques deemed acceptable by the American Veterinary Medical Association;

(4) “Person” means any individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, limited liability company, corporation, estate, trust, receiver, or syndicate;

(5) “Pet” means any species of the domestic dog, *Canis lupus familiaris*, or resultant hybrids, normally maintained in or near the household of the owner thereof;

(6) “Regular exercise” means the type and amount of exercise sufficient to comply with an exercise plan that has been approved by a licensed veterinarian, developed in accordance with regulations regarding exercise promulgated by the Missouri department of agriculture, and where such plan affords the dog maximum opportunity for outdoor exercise as weather permits;

(7) “Retail pet store” means a person or retail establishment open to the public where dogs are bought, sold, exchanged, or offered



for retail sale directly to the public to be kept as pets, but that does not engage in any breeding of dogs for the purpose of selling any offspring for use as a pet;

(8) “Sufficient food and clean water” means access to appropriate nutritious food at least twice a day sufficient to maintain good health, and continuous access to potable water that is not frozen and is generally free of debris, feces, algae, and other contaminants;

(9) “Sufficient housing, including protection from the elements” means the continuous provision of a sanitary facility, the provision of a solid surface on which to lie in a recumbent position, protection from the extremes of weather conditions, proper ventilation, and appropriate space depending on the species of animal as required by regulations of the Missouri department of agriculture and in compliance with the provisions of subsection 7 of this section. No dog shall remain inside its enclosure while the enclosure is being cleaned. Dogs housed within the same enclosure shall be compatible, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Missouri department of agriculture;

(10) “Sufficient space to turn and stretch freely, lie down, and fully extend his or her limbs” means having:

(a) Sufficient indoor space or shelter from the elements for each dog to turn in a complete circle without any impediment (including a tether);

(b) Enough indoor space or shelter from the elements for each dog to lie down and fully extend his or her limbs and stretch freely without touching the side of an enclosure or another dog;

(c) Appropriate space depending on the species of the animal, as specified in regulations by the Missouri department of agriculture, as revised, and in compliance with the provisions of subsection 7 of this section.

5. Any person subject to the provisions of this section shall maintain all veterinary records and sales records for the most recent previous two years. These records shall be made available to the state veterinarian, a state or local animal welfare official, or a law enforcement agent upon request.



6. The provisions of this section are in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other state and federal laws protecting animal welfare. This section shall not be construed to limit any state law or regulation protecting the welfare of animals, nor shall anything in this section prevent a local governing body from adopting and enforcing its own animal welfare laws and regulations in addition to this section. This section shall not be construed to place any numerical limits on the number of dogs a person may own or control when such dogs are not used for breeding those animals and selling any offspring for use as a pet. This section shall not apply to a dog during examination, testing, operation, recuperation, or other individual treatment for veterinary purposes, during lawful scientific research, during transportation, during cleaning of a dog's enclosure, during supervised outdoor exercise, or during any emergency that places a dog's life in imminent danger. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit hunting or the ability to breed, raise, sell, control, train, or possess dogs with the intention to use such dogs for hunting or other sporting purposes.

7. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the following space requirements shall apply under this section:

(1) From January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, for any enclosure existing prior to April 15, 2011, the minimum allowable space shall:

- (a) Be two times the space allowable under the department of agriculture's regulation that was in effect on April 15, 2011;
- (b) Except as prescribed by rule, provide constant and unfettered access to an attached outdoor run; and
- (c) Meet all other requirements set forth by rule of the Missouri department of agriculture;

(2) For any enclosure newly constructed after April 15, 2011, and for all enclosures as of January 1, 2016, the minimum allowable space shall:

- (a) Be three times the space allowable under the department of agriculture's regulation that was in effect on April 15, 2011;
- (b) Except as prescribed by rule, provide constant and unfettered access to an attached outdoor run; and
- (c) Meet all other requirements set forth by rule of the Missouri department of agriculture;



(3) For any enclosure newly constructed after April 15, 2011, and for all enclosures as of January 1, 2016, wire strand flooring shall be prohibited and all enclosures shall meet the flooring standard set forth by rule of the Missouri department of agriculture.

8. If any provision of this section, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid or unconstitutional, that invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect other provisions or applications of this section that can be given effect without the invalid or unconstitutional provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this section are severable.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 273.347. Court action for enforcement, when—crime of canine cruelty, penalty.

1. Whenever the state veterinarian or a state animal welfare official finds past violations of sections 273.325 to 273.357 have occurred and have not been corrected or addressed, including operating without a valid license under section 273.327, the director may request the attorney general or the county prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney to bring an action in circuit court in the county where the violations have occurred for a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, permanent injunction, or a remedial order enforceable in a circuit court to correct such violations and, in addition, the court may assess a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars for each violation. Each violation shall constitute a separate offense.

2. A person commits the crime of canine cruelty if such person repeatedly violates sections 273.325 to 273.357 so as to pose a substantial risk to the health and welfare of animals in such person's custody, or knowingly violates an agreed-to remedial order involving the safety and welfare of animals under this section. The crime of canine cruelty is a class C misdemeanor, unless the person has previously pled guilty or nolo contendere to or been found guilty of a violation of this subsection, in which case, each such violation is a class A misdemeanor.

3. The attorney general or the county prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney may bring an action under sections 273.325 to 273.357 in circuit court in the county where the crime has occurred for criminal punishment.



4. No action under this section shall prevent or preclude action taken under section 578.012 or under subsection 3 of section 273.329.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 273.359. Stacked cages without impervious barrier prohibited, penalty.

Any person required to have a license under sections 273.325 to 273.357 who houses animals in stacked cages without an impervious barrier between the levels of such cages, except when cleaning such cages, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

