



DoAg Agency Legislative Proposal – 2023 Session
Document Name: DOAG- AAC Various Revisions to DOAG Statutes

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Naming Format: AGENCY ACRONYM PROPOSAL NUMBER - TOPIC

Please insert a copy of the fully drafted bill at the end of this document (required for review)

Legislative Liaison	Kayleigh Royston Kayleigh.Royston@ct.gov 860-803-0347
Division Requesting This Proposal	Bureau of Aquaculture Bureau of Agricultural Development and Resource Conservation Bureau of Regulatory Services
Drafter	Carole Briggs, Staff Attorney Kayleigh Royston, Legislative Liaison

Title of Proposal	An Act Concerning Various Revisions to the Department of Agriculture Statutes
Statutory Reference, if any	22-6c, 22-6r, 22-26f, 22-26bb, 22-38, 22-39f, 22-54s, 22-47, 22-278, 22-279, 22-279a, 22-284, 22-287, 22-288, 22-288a, 22-291, 22-292, 22-293, 22-294, 22-295, 22-296, 22-298, 22-301, 22-303, 22-304, 22-308, 22-309, 22-310, 22-311, 22-312, 22-313, 22-316, 22-318, 22-318a, 22-318b, 22-319b, 22-320a, 22-321, 22-327, 22-329a, 22-334, 22-342, 22-344, 22-344b, 22-344c, 22-348, 22-354, 22-358, 22-359, 22-364b, 22-367, 22-380i, 26-194
Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose	This proposal will enhance Connecticut’s agricultural industry, including a modernization and clean-up of the departments livestock statutes, a small shellstock lease initiative, and increasing access to products and land access.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Summarize sections in groups where appropriate



Section Summary:

Section (22-6c) makes updates to the comprehensive farm nutrient management plan, farm resources management plan, or farmland restoration plans under the purview of the agency, by allowing the commissioner to pay the cost to develop the newly in statute farmland restoration and climate resiliency plan, it also removes the statutory cap on reimbursement or payments to be reflective of anticipated future projects.

Section (22-6r) contains clean up language.

Section (22-26f) makes minor language revisions regarding the responsibilities of the State Veterinarian and allows the Department to employ or designate additional state licensed veterinarians to assist the State Veterinarian.

Section (22-26bb) allows the department the ability to subdivide future PDR properties, to increase access to land for farmers.

Section (22-38) makes minor language revisions.

Section (22-39f) includes recent revisions to the penalties section regarding the Commissioner of Agriculture and includes penalties related to honey and maple syrup production.

Section (22-54s) Restructures the existing Apple Marketing Board and updates membership criteria to be reflective of current apple producers.

Section (22-47) adds the requirement that producers selling eggs of their own producing direct to household that the eggs must be clean, stored at an ambient temperature of not greater than 45 degrees, and not adulterated. The eggs must also be labeled to include the name and address, type of eggs, safe handling instructions and quantity.

Sections (22-278, 22-279, 22-279a, 22-284, 22-287, 22-288, 22-288a, 22-294, 22-295, 22-296, 22-298, 22-301, 22-303, 22-304, 22-308, 22-309, 22-310, 22-316, 22-318, 22-318b, 22-319b, 22-320a, 22-321) contain revisions to the department's livestock statutes. These changes are reflective of language changes over time, clarify compensation and quarantine requirements for condemned livestock, and responsibilities to public health related to reportable diseases in the state.

Section (22-329a) expedites the timeline in which hearings related to neglected or cruelly treated animals must occur, increases the cash bond amount from \$500 to \$1,000 for each animal in temporary care or custody, and increases the daily per diem rate, not inclusive of veterinary costs and expenses, per animal per day, as this amount has not been revised since 2004.



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Section (22-344) makes minor revisions to the responsibilities of municipal animal control officers.

Sections (22-342, 22-344, 22-344c) address breeding kennels, their inspection responsibility, and licensure.

Section (22-344b) allows for pet shops to main written or electronic records of veterinary examinations and services, and addresses consumer reimbursement actions.

Sections (22-358, 22-359) addresses cleanups to existing statutes pertaining to quarantine, restraint, and disposal language of domestic animals causing damage, and pertaining to the control of rabies.

Section (22-364b) Revises statutory language related to service animals to conform with federal law and recent statutory changes.

Section (NEW) further enhances the investments made in the CT Grown brand by creating a new CT Grown Vanity License plate, in collaboration with the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Section (NEW) includes a shellfish lease initiative for new and small shellfish businesses, utilizing state-owned acreage and increasing access to the aquaculture industry.

BACKGROUND

Origin of Proposal **New Proposal** **Resubmission**

If this is a resubmission, please share the prior bill number, the reason the bill did not move forward, and any changes made, or conversations had since it was last proposed:

Resubmitted statutes include:

22-26bb, 22-38, 22-47, 22-327, 22-329a, 22-342, 22-344b, 22-358, 22-359, 22-364b.

During the 2022 legislative session, several requested revisions involving animal welfare did not get drafted in committee, 22-26bb was pulled by the department as additional conversation was needed from industry members.

22-364b was missed in recent statutory updates conforming with federal language related to service animals (HB 5295 in 2022)



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Please consider the following, if applicable:

<p>Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?</p>	<p>With regards to sections 13-45, language updates are necessary to conform with federal changes and language used by the United States Department of Agriculture related to livestock.</p> <p>Section (22-364b) makes a necessary revision to statutory language to conform with federal law.</p>
<p>Has this proposal or a similar proposal been implemented in other states? If yes, to what result?</p>	<p>Livestock Chapter revisions conform with language used by the United States Department of Agriculture and other states. These changes will ensure uniform language throughout.</p>
<p>Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?</p>	<p>The Department has consulted and requested feedback from food, feed, and livestock producers, those in agricultural education, marketing, and technologies, and impacted industry members in the drafting of this legislation.</p>

INTERAGENCY IMPACT

List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.

[] Check here if this proposal does NOT impact other agencies

<p>1. Agency Name</p>	<p>Department of Energy and Environmental Protection</p>
<p>Agency Contact (name, title)</p>	<p>Harrison Nantz</p>
<p>Date Contacted</p>	<p></p>
<p>Status</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Talks Ongoing</p>
<p>Open Issues, if any</p>	<p>Wildlife import language sections have been reviewed by DEEPs Wildlife Division.</p>



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	Section (22-327) was drafted in full consultation with DEEP and DPH through an exotic animal workgroup.
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2. Agency Name	Department of Motor Vehicles
Agency Contact (name, title)	Katherine Grady
Date Contacted	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Talks Ongoing
Open Issues, if any	No open issues, DoAg adopted the language revisions DMV submitted to be consistent with existing DoAg vanity license plates.

FISCAL IMPACT

Include the section number(s) responsible for the fiscal impact and the anticipated impact

Check here if this proposal does NOT have a fiscal impact

State	<p>Nominal revenue increase from Ct Grown License Plate, to be allocated to the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of Agriculture. Revenue estimates will fluctuate based on interest.</p> <p>Nominal increase to the general fund for violations in C.G.S. 22-321.</p> <p>Minimal increase to the general fund for violations of notifiable disease reporting requirements.</p> <p>Minimal increase to the Animal Cost Recovery Account to accommodate per diem increase in 22-329a, however, current expenses to the agency exceed per diem amounts for animals under the care and custody of the department.</p>
Municipal (Include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)	



Federal	
Additional notes	

MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

If applicable, please describe the anticipated measurable outcomes and the data that will be used to track those outcomes. Include the section number(s) responsible for those outcomes

[] Check here if this proposal does NOT lead to any measurable outcomes

Section (22-38d) contains the recently enacted CT Grown for CT Kids Grant Program, which, in its first cycle (with a \$250k ARPA allocation), awarded 14 projects a total of \$225k- that cycle, the department received 59 applications, totaling \$962k. The Department anticipates continued need for this program and an increase in applicants as time goes on. The Department measures and monitors grant applications, follow up with applicants, and grant expenditures.

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for monitoring the potential spread and risk of notifiable and reportable diseases pertaining to domestic animals and livestock. Sections 13 through 45 update the departments livestock statutes to be in line with federal law and recommendations made by USDA.

ANYTHING ELSE WE SHOULD KNOW?

INSERT FULLY DRAFTED BILL HERE

Section xx



22-6c Reimbursement of comprehensive farm nutrient management plan, farm resources management plan or farmland restoration plan costs. Limitations of amounts.

Section 22-6c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023)

(a) Within available appropriations, the Commissioner of Agriculture may pay, not more than fifty per cent of the cost in advance, or reimburse any farmer the cost to develop a farmland restoration and climate resiliency plan. Such plan may require agricultural restoration and climate-smart agricultural and forestry plans, practices and purposes, as defined in section 22-6d. The Commissioner of Agriculture may pay, not more than fifty per cent of the cost in advance, or reimburse any farmer for part of the [cost of compliance with] cost to implement and comply with a comprehensive farm nutrient management plan, farmland restoration and climate resiliency plan or a farm resources management plan, including for the costs of farm equipment purchases within available appropriations, [, provided such plan has been approved by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection]. The Commissioner of Agriculture [, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture,] may approve[certify] for payment or reimbursement comprehensive farm nutrient management or farm resources management plan practices that have been approved by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection [pursuant to this section]. The total federal and state grant available to a farmer shall not be more than ninety per cent of such cost. [In making grants under this subsection, the Commissioner of Agriculture shall give priority to capital improvements made in accordance with a comprehensive farm nutrient management plan, a farmland restoration and climate resiliency plan or a farm resources management plan prepared pursuant to section 22a-354m.]

(b) [The Commissioner of Agriculture may pay, not more than fifty per cent of the cost in advance or reimburse any farmer for part of the cost to develop, implement and comply with a farm resources management plan or a farmland restoration and climate resiliency plan, including for the costs of farm equipment purchases, provided such plan has been approved by the commissioner. Such reimbursement or payment shall not exceed fifty per cent of the cost of such plan or twenty thousand dollars, whichever is less, except any such reimbursement or payment for such a plan on any state-owned land or any municipally owned land with an agricultural lease of five years or longer shall not exceed ninety per cent of the cost of such plan or twenty thousand dollars, whichever is less.] Within available appropriations, the [The] Commissioner of Agriculture may pay, not more than fifty percent of the cost in advance, or reimburse any nonprofit organization, soil and water conservation district, The University of Connecticut Extension Services or any municipality to: (1) Provide technical assistance, (2) distribute grant funding to producers, (3) coordinate training programs, (4) coordinate projects that pilot or demonstrate conservation practices, (5) create tools that help reduce barriers to accessing assistance for conservation practices on farms, (6) establish equipment-sharing programs, or (7) other activities that will increase the number of farmers who are implementing climate-smart agriculture and forestry practices. The total federal and state grant available under this subsection shall not be more than ninety per cent of such cost. [Such plan may



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require agricultural restoration and climate-smart agricultural and forestry plans, practices and purposes, as defined in section 22-6d.]

(c) For purposes of this section, “farmer” includes, but is not limited to, any lessee or franchise holder of a state or town shellfish bed and “farmland restoration and climate resiliency plan” means a conservation plan of the United States Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service, a conservation plan of a soil and water conservation district established pursuant to section 22a-315 or a conservation plan approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture. “Farmland restoration and climate resiliency plan” includes agricultural restoration purposes, as defined in section 22-6d, and conservation and restoration plans for leased or franchised shellfish beds.

Section xx

22-6r Certified farmers’ markets. Definitions. Sale of farm products at farmers’ kiosks and food establishments. Listing of farmers’ market on web site and in promotional materials.

Section 22-6r (5) of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. (*Effective from passage*):

(5) “Connecticut-grown” has the same meaning as Connecticut Grown in section 22-38

Section xx

Sec. 22-26f. State Veterinarian.

Section 22-26f of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. (*Effective from passage*):

(a) There shall be a State Veterinarian who shall be an employee of the Department of Agriculture and shall serve as the [chief livestock] state animal health official for the state. The commissioner may designate one or more veterinarians to exercise all or part of the authority, powers, and duties of the State Veterinarian in the absence of the State Veterinarian and carry out the responsibilities of the State Veterinarian. Any veterinarian so designated shall possess the requirements provided in subsection (b).

(b) The State Veterinarian shall possess and retain during employment a license to practice veterinary medicine in this state. The State Veterinarian shall possess and retain federal accreditation in this state through the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and shall have not less than three years’ experience in large animal practice.



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(c) The State Veterinarian shall (1) act as the official state epidemiologist for animal and poultry diseases, (2) coordinate state and federal governmental agencies and livestock and poultry producers to control diseases, and (3) administer and guide the development and management of disease control and eradication programs performed by the department. The State Veterinarian shall act as liaison with other units in the department, other state agencies and other officials regarding policies concerning disease control and cruelty to animals and shall supervise the quarantine and disposal of animals and poultry condemned because of disease.

(d) The State Veterinarian may issue orders to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among animals and poultry and may protect the public from such diseases as may be transmissible to human beings, either directly or through the products of such animals.

(e) The State Veterinarian shall annually issue a list of reportable animal and avian diseases and reportable laboratory findings and amend such list as the State Veterinarian deems necessary. The State Veterinarian shall distribute such list as well as any necessary forms and instructions for use in the reporting of such diseases to each veterinarian licensed in this state and to each diagnostic laboratory that conducts tests on animals or birds in this state.

Section xx

Section 22-26j of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. (*Effective from passage*):

Sec. 22-26j. Farm viability matching grant program. Eligibility. Purposes.

The Department of Agriculture shall establish and administer [a farm viability] an agricultural enhancement matching grant program to any agricultural not-for-profit organization, municipality, group of municipalities, regional council of governments organized under the provisions of sections 4-124i to 4-124p, inclusive, or group of municipalities that have established a regional interlocal agreement pursuant to sections 7-339a to 7-339l, inclusive, to further agricultural [viability] enhancement. Such grants may be used for the following purposes: (1) Local capital projects that foster collective resources for agricultural viability, including, but not limited to, processing facilities and farmers' markets; (2) the development and implementation of agriculturally friendly land use regulations and local farmland protection strategies that sustain and promote local agriculture; (3) the development of new marketing programs and venues through or in which a majority of products sold are grown in the state; and (4) the development and implementation of programs and services that promote farm and farmland access and transfer of such farms.

Section xx



22-26bb. Definitions

Subsection (d) of Section 22-26bb of the general statutes is repealed and following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(d) “Development rights” means the rights of the fee simple owner of agricultural land to develop, construct on, sell, lease or otherwise improve the agricultural land for uses that result in rendering such land no longer agricultural land, but shall not be construed to include: (1) The uses defined in subsection (q) of section 1-1, (2) the rights of the fee owner of agricultural land to develop, construct on, sell, give or transfer in any way the property in its entirety, or any part thereof, lease the property in its entirety, or any part thereof, for a term of less than twenty-five years or otherwise improve the agricultural land to preserve, maintain, operate or continue such land as agricultural land, including but not limited to construction thereon of residences for persons directly incidental to farm operation and buildings for animals, roadside stands and farm markets for sale to the consumer of food products and ornamental plants, facilities for the storing of equipment and products or processing thereof or such other improvements, activities and uses thereon as may be directly or incidentally related to the operation of the agricultural enterprise, as long as the acreage and productivity of arable land for crops is not materially decreased and due consideration is given to the impact of any decrease in acreage or productivity of such arable land upon the total farm operation, except that new construction or modification of an existing farm building necessary to the operation of a farm on prime farmland, as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture, of which the state has purchased development rights shall be limited to not more than five per cent of the total of such prime farmland, (3) the rights of the fee owner to provide for the extraction of gravel or like natural elements to be used on the farm for purposes directly or incidentally related to the operation of the agricultural enterprise or (4) the existing water and mineral rights, exclusive of gravel, of the fee owner;

Section xx

Sec. 22-38. Advertising of Connecticut Grown farm products. Advertising of locally-grown farm products. Selling of Connecticut- Grown farm products at farmers' markets.

Section 22-38 of the general statutes is repealed and following substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*)

(a) For purposes of this section, “farm products” means products resulting from the practice of agriculture or farming, as defined in [section 1-1](#) and “Connecticut-Grown” or “CT-Grown” means produce and other farm products that have a traceable point of origin within Connecticut.



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(b) Only farm products grown or produced in Connecticut shall be advertised or sold in Connecticut as “Connecticut-Grown” or “CT-Grown”. [Farm products grown or produced in Connecticut may be advertised or sold in Connecticut as “Native”, “Native-Grown”, “Local” or “Locally-Grown”.] Farm products grown or produced within a ten-mile radius of the point of sale for such farm products may be advertised or sold in Connecticut as “Native”, “Native-Grown”, “Local” or “Locally-Grown”. Any person, firm, partnership or corporation advertising or labeling farm products as “Connecticut-Grown” or “CT-Grown” shall be required to furnish written proof within ten days of the sale of such products that such products were grown or produced in Connecticut [or within a ten-mile radius of the point of sale, as applicable,] if requested to do so by the Commissioner of Agriculture or said commissioner’s designee. Any person who violates any provision of this subsection shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars for each product label in violation of this subsection.

(c) In addition to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, any person who sells any farm product as “Connecticut-Grown” or “CT-Grown” at a farmers’ market in this state shall offer such product for sale in the immediate proximity of a sign that is: (1) Readily visible to consumers, (2) not less than three inches by five inches in size, and (3) in a form that is substantially as follows:

CONNECTICUT-GROWN FARM PRODUCT. (INSERT THE NAME AND THE TOWN FOR THE FARM OF ORIGIN).

The lettering on any such sign shall be of a size, font or print that is clearly and easily legible. Such a sign shall accompany each type of farm product that any such person sells as “Connecticut-Grown” or “CT-Grown”. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection shall receive a warning for the first violation and for any subsequent violation shall be fined one hundred dollars for each violation.

Section xx

Sec. 22-39f. Penalty.

Sec. 22-39f is repealed and following substituted (*Effective from passage*):

Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of sections 22-39a to 22-39e, inclusive, section 22-39g, section 22-54u, any regulation adopted pursuant to subsection (h) of section 22-39g, any regulation adopted pursuant to subsection (b) of section 22-54u, or who obstructs or hinders the Commissioner of Agriculture or the commissioner’s authorized agents in the performance of their duties under the provisions of said sections, shall be fined fifty dollars for



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the first offense and two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense. In addition to such fine, the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to deny, suspend or revoke any license, permit, certificate or registration provided for in said sections issued to such person, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54.

Section xx

22-54s Apple Marketing Board

Sec. 22-54s of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

(a) There is established an Apple Marketing Advisory Board, within the Department of Agriculture for administrative purposes only, to assist and advise the Commissioner of Agriculture in carrying out the provisions of sections 22-54p to 22-54t, inclusive. The Apple Marketing Advisory Board shall consist of six apple producers, a member of the general public and the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, or his designee, who shall be a nonvoting member of the board. The members who are apple producers shall be appointed from nominations submitted by the Connecticut Pomological Society or any apple producer. The commissioner shall also appoint three alternate members of the commission, two apple producers, and one who is a member of the general public. Alternates may attend all meetings of the board. If a regular member of the board from an area is absent, the chairperson may designate the alternate from such member category to act. The members shall serve terms of three years. Any member may be eligible for reappointment. Members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses in the performance of their duties. Such expenses shall be paid from money collected by the commissioner in accordance with the provisions of section 22-54r. At its first meeting the board shall elect a chairperson and such other officers as it deems necessary. A majority of appointed members shall constitute a quorum.

(b) The board shall: (1) provide recommendations for a publicity program to maintain and enhance existing apple markets and create new markets, and establishment and implementation of the market order for the commissioner's review and approval; (2) prepare and submit a budget for the commissioner's review and approval to administer the order and the program created thereunder; (3) prepare and submit for the commissioner's review and approval marketing research proposals beneficial to the apple industry in the state; (4) prepare and submit recommendations for the commissioner's review and approval to assist the commissioner in the collection of the assessment imposed pursuant to section 22-54r; and (5) recommend for the commissioner's review and approval revisions to the market order. Such



publicity program shall not refer to any particular brand or trade name or disparage the quality, value, sale or use of any other agricultural commodity.

(c) Each apple producer shall file with the board, on forms provided by the board, information on the harvested crop of such producer, including the number of first sale units and the disposition of such units at fresh markets, cold storage or other destinations. The board shall provide the commissioner with such information as the commissioner deems necessary to fulfill the purposes of sections 22-54p to 22-54t, inclusive.

Section xx

Sec. 22-47. Exemptions

Section 22-47 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage):*

Producers selling eggs of their own producing direct to household users are exempt from the provisions of this part; provided, (1) such eggs shall be clean, stored at an ambient air temperature of not greater than forty-five degrees Fahrenheit and are not adulterated, and (2) the label shall contain the producer's name and address, the type of eggs if not chicken eggs, the quantity of eggs, safe food handling instructions and not otherwise misleading or false. All types of shippers selling eggs to a first receiver who will grade them into the proper size and grade before reselling are exempt from the provisions of this part.

Section xx

Sec. 22-278. Orders and regulations for control of livestock diseases.

Sec. 22-278 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

Definitions. As used in this chapter:

1. “Accredited Veterinarian” means a veterinarian who is approved under Category II of the National Veterinary Accreditation Program by the USDA and by the State Animal Health Official of the state in which such veterinarian is licensed to practice;
2. “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Agriculture or the commissioner’s designated agent including the State Veterinarian;
3. “Certificate of Veterinary Inspection”, formerly “Health Certificate”, means an official document on a form approved the animal health official in the state of origin or by the USDA for verification of veterinary inspection that is issued by a licensed and accredited veterinarian at the point of origin of a shipment of livestock;



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4. “Department” means the Connecticut Department of Agriculture;
5. “Livestock” means any camelid or hooved animal raised for domestic or commercial use, generally used to produce food or fiber, and considered farm animals;
6. “Notifiable Disease” means a disease of livestock or poultry published in the USDA, National List of Reportable Animal Diseases;
7. “Official Identification” means a numbering system approved by the USDA and the State Veterinarian for the official identification of individual animals providing a nationally unique identification number for each animal and prescribing the animal identification methods and devices approved for use in each species of livestock which is affixed to each animal by tag or other USDA approved method;
8. “Owner-Shipper Statement” means a form issued by the state animal health agency in the state of origin, containing a statement certifying that the animals are being transported for purposes stipulated on the form in accordance with Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and signed by the owner or shipper of the livestock;
9. “Poultry” has the same meaning as provided in section 22-324; and
10. “USDA” means United States Department of Agriculture.

[For the purposes of this chapter "livestock" is defined as any camelid or hooved animal raised for domestic or commercial use. The Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized, subject to sections 4-168 to 4-174, inclusive, to make orders and regulations concerning the importation, transportation, trailing, riding, driving, exhibiting, examining, testing, identification, quarantining or disposing of livestock to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among livestock and to protect the public from such diseases as may be transmissible to human beings, either directly or through the products of such animals, and orders and regulations for the conservation of livestock the products from which are used for food or clothing. The commissioner shall give notice of any such order to any person named therein by leaving a copy of such order with, or at the last-known place of abode of, such person, if a resident of the state; if not a resident of the state, by leaving a copy with, or at the last-known place of abode of, an agent of such person, or the person having custody of the animals described in such order, if within the state, or by forwarding a copy of such order by registered or certified mail addressed to the last-known address of the person named therein. The commissioner, in case of emergency, may give notice of any regulation limiting or prohibiting the importation, transportation, trailing, riding, driving, exhibiting or disposing of livestock on any highway by publishing a copy of such regulation in a newspaper published or having a substantial circulation in the town in which the highway affected by such regulation may be located. The commissioner shall give notice of any such order or regulation to any common carrier named therein or affected thereby by leaving a copy of such order or regulation with the president, secretary or treasurer of the company acting as common carrier, or by leaving a copy with any person or firm acting as a common carrier, or at the last-known residence of any such person or a member of such firm in charge of any office of such carrier. The commissioner is authorized to employ assistants needed to enforce any such order or regulation. Any person or any officer or agent of any corporation who violates any provision of any such order or regulation, or who obstructs or attempts to obstruct the commissioner or any assistant



engaged in the discharge of any duty hereunder, may be fined not more than one hundred dollars or may be assessed an administrative civil penalty in accordance with section 22-7.]

Section XX

Sec. 22-279. Quarantine of animals. Penalties.

Sec. 22-279 of the general statutes is repealed, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

(a) The commissioner [Commissioner of Agriculture or his deputy or authorized agents] may quarantine all animals that they have reasonable grounds to believe (1) are infected with a communicable disease, (2) do not meet import, export or disease testing requirements of the department or (3) are kept under unsanitary conditions which, in the opinion of the commissioner [or his deputy or authorized agents,] endanger the public health or the health of such animals. The quarantine may (A) prohibit or regulate the sale or movement of such quarantined animals, including mortalities and all the products of such quarantined animals, and (B) require that such animals, including mortalities and the products of such animals be confined in a place designated by the commissioner [or his deputy or authorized agents,] for such time as the commissioner judges necessary.

[(b) Any person who violates any provision of any quarantine imposed under this section shall be fined five hundred dollars for each day during which such violation continues, up to a maximum fine of twenty-five thousand dollars.]

(b) The Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized, subject to sections 4-168 to 4-174, inclusive, to make orders and regulations concerning the importation, transportation, trailing, riding, driving, exhibiting, examining, testing, identification, quarantining or disposing of livestock to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among livestock and to protect the public from such diseases as may be transmissible to human beings, either directly or through the products of such animals, and orders and regulations for the conservation of livestock the products from which are used for food or clothing. The commissioner shall give notice of any such order to any person named therein by leaving a copy of such order with, or at the last-known place of abode of, such person, if a resident of the state; if not a resident of the state, by leaving a copy with, or at the last-known place of abode of, an agent of such person, or the person having custody of the animals described in such order, if within the state, or by forwarding a copy of such order by registered or certified mail addressed to the last-known address of the person named therein, or by electronic notice if previously consented to by the person named therein. The commissioner, in case of emergency, may give notice of any regulation limiting or prohibiting the importation, transportation, trailing, riding, driving, exhibiting or disposing of livestock on any highway by publishing a copy of such regulation in a newspaper published or having a substantial circulation in the town in which the highway affected by such regulation may be located. The commissioner shall give notice of any such order or regulation to any common carrier named therein or affected thereby by leaving a copy



of such order or regulation with the president, secretary or treasurer of the company acting as common carrier, or by leaving a copy with any person or firm acting as a common carrier, or at the last-known residence of any such person or a member of such firm in charge of any office of such carrier, or by electronic notice if previously consented to by the common carrier. The commissioner is authorized to employ assistants needed to enforce any such order or regulation. Any person or any officer or agent of any corporation who violates this section, or any provision of any such order or regulation, or who obstructs or attempts to obstruct the commissioner, or any assistant engaged in the discharge of any duty hereunder, may be fined not more than five hundred dollars, per day per animal, for each day during which such violation continues, up to a maximum fine of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Section XX

Sec. 22-279a. Quarantine of animals being tested for disease or biological or chemical residue.

Section 22-279a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

Any livestock animal or poultry being tested for any disease in accordance with the Uniform Methods and Rules of the USDA or for any biological or chemical residue in this state shall be quarantined on the premises where the test is made until the test results are available and the test chart is signed by a licensed accredited veterinarian or an employee of the Department of Agriculture administering the test, provided the commissioner may release such livestock animal or poultry from quarantine at any time. Any blood, tissue or milk sample taken from any livestock animal or poultry pursuant to this section shall be submitted for analysis to a laboratory approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The laboratory shall report the results of the test to the commissioner who shall notify the person administering the test of such results.

Section XX

Sec. 22-284. Anthrax or charbon.

Section 22-284 of the general statutes is repealed *(Effective from passage)*

[The Commissioner of Agriculture shall have plenary power to deal with all outbreaks of the contagious disease in domestic animals known as anthrax or charbon, and he may provide for the vaccination or immunization of cattle or horses kept on lands known or suspected to be infected with germs or spores of anthrax, or kept on lands adjacent to such infected lands, and he may provide for the vaccination and immunization of animals which may have been exposed



to said disease, at the expense of the state. The commissioner may make and enforce such regulations, orders and quarantines as in his judgment may be necessary for the control of said disease.]

Section XX

Sec. 22-287. Tuberculin tests; disposition of reactors; addition to herds; surveillance tests.

Section 22-287 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. (*Effective from passage*)

[(a) The Commissioner of Agriculture may cause all neat cattle and all goats in the state to be tuberculin tested by a licensed accredited veterinarian at the expense of the state or by a veterinarian employed by the USDA or by a veterinarian employed by the Department of Agriculture. The owner of any such herd to be so tested shall provide assistance and proper restraint for confining the animals for and during the application of said tests. When said commissioner has determined the condition of such animals by physical examination and tuberculin test performed by said veterinarians, each animal reacting to such test shall be immediately segregated from the animals not reacting to such test by the owner thereof and each animal reacting to such test shall be appraised as provided in section 22-288 and shall be disposed of and the premises upon which such animal has been kept shall be cleaned and disinfected within fifteen days thereafter, subject to the approval of the commissioner or his deputy or any authorized agent of the commissioner. No animals shall be added to the herd until such premises have been so cleaned and disinfected and inspected and approved by the commissioner or his deputy or any authorized agent of the commissioner. Any animal reacting to such test which has been disposed of as provided by this section shall be paid for by the Comptroller, provided funds shall be available for such purposes and provided the animal reacting to such test and disposed of shall have been approved by said commissioner as a proper addition to the herd.

(b) Surveillance tests may be performed by a technician trained by and under the supervision of the State Veterinarian and employed by the Department of Agriculture, provided no condemnation shall be made on the basis of such surveillance tests. The owner of any herd to be so tested shall provide assistance and proper restraint for confining the animals for and during the application of such tests.]

(a) At the expense of the state, the commissioner may require and provide for the testing and the control of Tuberculosis in livestock in this state. Any condemnation of livestock infected with Tuberculosis shall comply with section 22-288. The procedures for testing for Tuberculosis and the control and disposition of livestock classified as reactors shall conform to one of the following: (1) for goats, cattle, bison and captive cervids, the procedures, methods, testing and the disposition of reactors shall conform to the USDA Uniform Methods and Rules for Bovine



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Tuberculosis Eradication; (2) for species of livestock other than goats, cattle, bison or captive cervids, the procedures, methods, testing and the disposition of reactors shall be determined by the State Veterinarian; or (3) the most recent USDA approved and published procedures for testing for Tuberculosis and the control and disposition of Brucellosis positive livestock.

(b) The state shall not be liable for any damage incurred or alleged to have been incurred by any such test performed pursuant to this section.

(c) Official testing for Tuberculosis shall be restricted to the State Veterinarian, veterinarians employed by the federal government and accredited veterinarians licensed to practice in this state. Surveillance tests may be performed by an employee of the department trained by and under the supervision of the State Veterinarian, provided no condemnation shall be made on the basis of such surveillance tests. The owner of any herd to be so tested shall provide assistance and proper restraint for confining the animals for and during the application of such tests.

Section XX

Sec. 22-288. Compensation for condemned cattle.

Section 22-288 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

(a) The [Commissioner of Agriculture] commissioner may cause any [domestic animal which has given a positive reaction to the tuberculin test to be killed] livestock infected with an infectious or contagious disease including but not limited to tuberculosis, anthrax or foot and mouth disease to be euthanized to protect the public health or prevent the spread of such disease, but no such [bovine animal] livestock shall be [killed] euthanized until its value has been determined by [the owner and] the commissioner. [If they are unable to agree upon the value of such animal, each shall choose an arbitrator and the two so chosen shall choose a third and the three so chosen, or a majority of the three so chosen, shall determine the value of such animal, and the value so determined shall be approved by the commissioner.] In determining the value of condemned livestock, the commissioner shall consider the age, sex, grade and purpose for which the animal was kept. The commissioner may consult livestock dealers, commission sales stables or other sources familiar with the value of livestock in determining the value of condemned animals. When a certificate has been filed with the commissioner that such animal has been [killed] euthanized and the premises disinfected according to the order of the commissioner, within a period of time [of fifteen days] specified by the commissioner following the issuance of such order, the amount determined under [subsection (b) of] this section shall be paid to the owner by the state. [If a majority of the three arbitrators do not agree, they shall so find and report and the commissioner shall then determine the value of such animal or animals, which shall be final; but no] No animal, the physical condition of which



is such that it is of no real value, and no animal which has been in the state for a period of less than three months next preceding its quarantine shall be paid for by the state unless such animal was a natural addition to the herd, born in this state or imported into this state in compliance with this chapter. [; provided such award may be paid in the case of cattle from any herd which has been officially accredited, or from an officially declared modified accredited area, or from any herd the entire number of which has passed two negative tests and such cattle have not, since passing such tests, been exposed to infection from tuberculosis. The provisions of this section shall not apply to animals condemned to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease or anthrax.]

(b) [The state shall appraise any condemned registered purebred bovine animal for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars and any grade bovine animal for a sum not exceeding eleven hundred dollars.] The amount paid for any [bovine animal] livestock which is condemned pursuant to this section and sold for slaughter, shall be deposited in the General Fund. The amount paid by the state to the owner of any such animal shall be limited to the difference between the fair market value of such animal established pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and the amount of any indemnity or payment for such animal received by the owner from the federal government. No compensation shall be paid to the owner of any such [domestic animal] livestock by the state unless such animal has been destroyed to prevent the spread of an infectious or contagious disease or to protect the public health. Any animal which [has reacted to the tuberculin test] is condemned shall be identified with a tag, brand, device or marking approved by the commissioner. [tagged in the left ear by the person making such test with a numbered metal ear tag, which tag shall have stamped or impressed thereon the following: "Ct. Reacted, Number (...)", including the number of such tag. Such tags shall be furnished by [said] the commissioner and shall be numbered consecutively beginning with the number one, and such animal shall also be branded at the time of the test with the letter "T" on the left jaw.] No such animal shall be [killed] moved, euthanized, sold or used for food, except under the direction of [said] the commissioner.

(c) Any person aggrieved by an order of the commissioner to condemn livestock pursuant to this section may appeal to the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford within seven days after issuance of such order.

Section XX

Sec. 22-288a. Condemnation of herd. Compensation. Appeals.

Section 22-288a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

If the commissioner [Commissioner of Agriculture] finds the presence of tuberculosis or brucellosis recurring in one herd of livestock within any two-year period, or if [he] the commissioner finds any herd of [cattle] livestock substantially infected with tuberculosis or



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brucellosis[, he] or other infectious or contagious disease, the commissioner may order the condemnation of such herd to prevent the spread of such disease or to protect the public health and compensation therefor shall be paid in accordance with section 22-288. Said compensation shall not be paid, nor shall the herd be restocked, until the premises from which such herd was taken have been cleaned and disinfected, and such premises have been inspected and approved by the commissioner [or his deputy or any authorized agent of the commissioner.] Any person aggrieved by an order of the commissioner to so condemn a herd may, within seven days after such order, appeal therefrom in accordance with the provisions of section 4-183.

Section XX

Sections 22-291 through 22-293 of the general statutes, inclusive are repealed. *(Effective from passage)*

Sec. 22-291. Tuberculosis-free accredited herd defined. [A tuberculosis-free accredited herd shall be any herd which has been maintained under sanitary conditions and which has passed two successful annual or three successful semiannual physical examinations and tuberculin tests. Each tuberculin test and physical examination shall be made by a veterinarian regularly employed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or a veterinarian authorized by the Commissioner of Agriculture.]

Sec. 22-292. Additions to an officially tested herd. [Animals to be added to a herd shall comply with the following requirements: From another herd of like or higher status, no retest shall be required; from a herd of lower status, the animal to be added shall pass two negative tests not less than sixty nor more than ninety days apart, during which time it shall be kept separate from the herd. All retests for addition shall be made at no expense to the state. Animals which are added to herds under supervision, which have not been retested and maintained apart from the herd as required, are not eligible for remuneration if they react. No person shall remove ear tags from any animal or exchange them from one animal to another.]

Sec. 22-293. Additions or sales to be reported. [The addition to, or the sale of any animal from, a herd under supervision as provided in sections 22-286 to 22-295, inclusive, shall be reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture within seven days after the purchase or sale, and such report shall include the ear tag or registration number and the name of the party from whom or to whom the transfer was made.]

Section XX

Sec. 22-294. Care of herds.

Section 22-294 of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*



The owner of any herd of livestock shall house, feed and care for such herd under such sanitary conditions as shall promote the health and welfare of such herd. No calf shall be fed milk or any other dairy product except such milk or other product as has been produced by a herd that [has been tuberculin tested] is negative for Tuberculosis, or such milk or other dairy product as has been pasteurized by being maintained at a heat of one hundred forty-two degrees Fahrenheit for a period of thirty minutes.

Section XX

Sec. 22-295. Owners to keep records.

Section 22-295 of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

The owner of any herd of livestock shall keep a record [which shall include a description of each registered or graded] of each animal in such herd [and] including the final disposition which such owner makes of any animal of such herd. Each such animal shall be marked with official identification when it leaves the premises, and such official identification shall be made part of the record. Such record shall be kept for the life of the animal plus one additional year. [by a tag or other marking approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture].

Section XX

Sec. 22-296. Quarantine of infected herd. Permit for removal of animals.

Section 22-296 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

When infection [of] with [tuberculosis] any disease listed as reportable or notifiable by the department or the USDA is found in any herd of [cattle or goats] livestock, the [remaining animals] livestock in such herd shall be quarantined. [until such herd has passed three successive negative tests, at least sixty days to elapse between each two tests.] Such quarantine shall remain in effect until such time as the State Veterinarian determines the quarantine should be removed. No animals shall be removed from such herd while under quarantine, except under a written permit issued to the owner of the herd by the [Commissioner of Agriculture or his agents] commissioner to move directly from the quarantined premises [to immediate slaughter] to another premise, for the purpose and under the conditions specified in such permit. Such permit shall accompany such animals from the quarantined premises [to the point where slaughter is to be effected]. The owner shall deliver such permit to any person [purchasing] receiving such animals, and such person shall exercise all reasonable diligence in determining that such permit is valid. [received by him and is valid, and that such permit shall accompany such animals to slaughter.]



Section XX

Sec. 22-298. Test for brucellosis. Branding. Quarantine.

Section 22-298 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. (*Effective from passage*)

[(a) The Commissioner of Agriculture may require and provide for the drawing and collecting of blood samples for the control of brucellosis from goats over three months of age and herds of bovine animals, including male bovine animals, six months of age or over, but not including steers, and may at his discretion decide not to test heifers which have been officially calfhood vaccinated, until they have calved or are eighteen months of age. All blood samples shall be submitted to a laboratory approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture and all milk samples shall be submitted to a laboratory approved by said commissioner for examination and the results of such tests shall be reported by the laboratories to the commissioner in a manner prescribed by him. Upon receipt of the laboratory reports on any such tests, the commissioner shall inform the owner or agent and the veterinarian of the result thereof. When the commissioner has determined the condition of such herd by such tests, all animals reacting positively to any test for brucellosis shall be identified by branding with a hot iron on the left jaw and a metal number reactor tag in the left ear as approved by the commissioner. All such reactors shall be appraised, branded, tagged and slaughtered within fifteen days and the premises cleaned, disinfected and approved within thirty days after slaughter in order to qualify for indemnity under section 22-307. If the reaction of any animal to a test for brucellosis is suspicious, it may be identified and quarantined and shall not be disposed of without first obtaining written permission from the commissioner.

(b) The state shall not be liable for any damage incurred or alleged to have been incurred by any such test.

(c) No swine or goats used for breeding purposes shall be kept on the same premises as cattle unless such swine or goats are certified free from brucellosis. Any positive reactors shall be immediately slaughtered and the premises cleaned and disinfected.

(d) The drawing of blood samples for brucellosis tests shall be restricted to the State Veterinarian, veterinarians employed by the Department of Agriculture, veterinarians employed by the federal government and veterinarians licensed to practice in this state and assigned by the commissioner for that purpose.]

(a) The commissioner may require and provide for the drawing and collecting of samples for testing and the control of brucellosis in livestock in this state. All blood and milk samples shall be submitted to a laboratory approved by the commissioner and the results of such tests shall be reported by the laboratories to the commissioner in a manner prescribed. Upon receipt of the laboratory reports on any such tests, the commissioner shall inform the owner or agent and the veterinarian of the result thereof. Any condemnation of livestock infected with Brucellosis shall comply with section 22-288. The procedures for testing for Brucellosis and the control and



disposition of livestock infected with Brucellosis shall conform to one of the following: (1) for cattle and bison the procedures, methods, testing and disposition of shall conform to the USDA Uniform Methods and Rules for Brucellosis Eradication; (2) for swine the procedures, methods, testing and disposition of shall conform to the USDA State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules for Swine Brucellosis Control/Eradication; (3) for cervidae the procedures, methods, testing and disposition of shall conform to the USDA Uniform Methods and Rules for Brucellosis in Cervidae; (4) for species other than cattle, bison, swine or cervidae, the procedures, methods, testing and disposition for Brucellosis shall be determined by the State Veterinarian; or (5) the most recent USDA approved and published Brucellosis procedures for testing and the control and disposition of Brucellosis positive livestock.

(b) The state shall not be liable for any damage incurred or alleged to have been incurred by any such test performed pursuant to this section.

(c) No swine or goats used for breeding purposes shall be kept on the same premises as cattle unless such swine or goats are certified free from brucellosis.

(d) The drawing of samples for brucellosis tests shall be restricted to the State Veterinarian, veterinarians and trained employees of the department, veterinarians employed by the federal government and accredited veterinarians licensed to practice in this state.

Section XX

Sec. 22-301. Permit for sale of milk contingent on herd complying with statutes.

Section 22-301 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

No milk may be offered for sale in Connecticut unless produced from herds complying with sections 22-287 and 22-298, [22-299a, 22-303, 22-304, 22-306 and 22-307 and this section. Before a permit may be issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture for the sale of milk, information must be available from the state Department of Agriculture or from the livestock official of the state where milk is produced that such herd producing milk for sale has reacted negatively to tests which meet Connecticut specifications for the control of tuberculosis and brucellosis.] For each new milk producer registered pursuant to sections 22-172 or 22-173a, if such herd or any animals in such herd does not have a current Tuberculosis and Brucellosis negative test result, such herd shall be tested and found negative to a Tuberculosis and Brucellosis test prior to the issuance of the registration to produce milk. Such Tuberculosis and Brucellosis test may be a conducted by employees of the department. Thereafter every two years, each registered milk producing herd shall be surveillance tested for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis by the department.



Section XX

Sec. 22-303. Brucellosis vaccination.

Section 22-303 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. (*Effective from passage*)

(a) Each owner of bovine animals in this state may have all of [his] their female calves vaccinated for the control of brucellosis at ages [the commissioner shall establish by regulation] established pursuant to the uniform methods and rules for brucellosis eradication of the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Calves may be vaccinated at the owner's expense by [an approved] a licensed accredited veterinarian. [, an approved federal or state full-time employed veterinarian assigned directly and authorized by the Commissioner of Agriculture or by a livestock inspector employed and authorized by the commissioner.]

(b) The state shall not be liable for any damages incurred or alleged to have been incurred by the use of any vaccine.

(c) No person, firm or corporation, and no agent or employee of any corporation, shall have in [his] their possession any brucellosis vaccine or any product containing any Brucella organisms unless written permission has been obtained from the commissioner.

(d) No female bovine animal over the maximum vaccination age, as established by the commissioner in accordance with the uniform methods and rules for brucellosis eradication of the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, shall be vaccinated with Brucella Abortus vaccine. Brucellosis vaccine or any product containing any Brucella organisms shall not be shipped into the state except upon written permission of the commissioner.

Section XX

Sec. 22-304. Control of disease in imported cattle. Disposal of reactors.

Section 22-304 of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective from passage*)

[(a) All imported female cattle shall be from (1) certified herds, (2) negative herds in a modified certified area or (3) herds under state-federal supervision for the control of brucellosis that are negative to official blood tests within ninety days of the exportation of the individual animals. Nonvaccinated female animals over six months of age and bulls over six months of age and official vaccinates over eighteen months of age at the time of importation shall be negative to such tests as established by regulation, within thirty days before importation. Within thirty days after entering the state all such cattle shall be retested on the premises to which originally



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consigned by such test established by regulation, by a veterinarian licensed in this state and approved by the commissioner, by a veterinarian employed by the federal government or by a veterinarian or livestock inspector employed by the Department of Agriculture. Animals vaccinated when more than the maximum eligible age as established by the commissioner for imported cattle are not eligible for entry. If the reaction of any animal to such test is positive, it shall be branded and tagged and sold for slaughter; if the animal is a purebred, it may be reshipped under permit to the state of origin under federal regulations and quarantined; if suspicious, it may be held for two more tests at intervals of sixty days; if then not negative, it shall be slaughtered or returned to the state of origin under special permit subject to state and federal regulations. All retests made under this section shall be at the owner's expense. Permits for the importation of registered cattle or cattle eligible for registration, which have not been calfhooed vaccinated but which are from brucellosis-free countries, states or counties, may be issued at the discretion of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Permits for the importation of cattle for immediate slaughter may be issued at the discretion of the commissioner.

(b) Female cattle imported from states that are not certified as free of brucellosis for at least one year shall be officially calfhooed-vaccinated prior to importation. Female cattle which are not calfhooed-vaccinated but are imported from a state that is certified as free of brucellosis and have been held in such state for at least thirty days may enter this state provided the owner of such cattle presents (1) a permit and health papers showing such cattle have passed a negative blood test for brucellosis within thirty days prior to entry if such cattle are six months of age or older or (2) documentation to show that such cattle originate from a brucellosis-free herd if such cattle are under six months of age.]

Section XX

Sec. 22-308 Permit for importation of cattle and goats.

Section 22-308 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. (*Effective from passage*)

[All neat cattle and goats brought into this state shall be accompanied by a permit obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture. Such permit shall accompany all waybills or, if the animals are driven over the highways, shall be in the possession of the person in charge of the same. The commissioner may refuse to grant a permit to any person, or any officer or agent of any corporation, who violates any statute or regulation governing the importation of livestock or poultry. Neat cattle and goats brought into this state for the purpose of immediate slaughter upon premises where federal inspection is maintained need not be accompanied by such permit, provided all such cattle or goats transported into this state shall be accompanied by a bill of sale or certificate of assignment, made out by the consignor and showing the name of the consignee and the destination. The owner of each establishment where federal inspection is maintained shall report weekly to the commissioner, upon forms furnished by him, the number of head so imported. Such owner shall also report to said commissioner the ear tag or



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identification number and the name of the previous owner of all animals purchased within the state and delivered to such establishments.]

(a) All livestock brought into this state shall be accompanied by a livestock importation permit obtained from the commissioner and a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Such Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall include the date of examination; the physical location of origin; the name and mailing address of the consignor; the physical location of the destination; the name and mailing address of the consignee; official identification of each animal, age, sex, breed, and species for each animal represented on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection; and the results of all tests required by this chapter. At the time of examination, the issuing veterinarian shall verify that each animal represented on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection bears identification tags or other identification to officially identify the livestock; Such Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall also include a statement verifying that the livestock identified on the document have been inspected and that they are free from clinical signs of any contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases and that the livestock do not originate from an area of quarantine, infestation, or infection. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall be valid for thirty days after the date of issuance and shall be signed by an accredited veterinarian. Any livestock import permit issued pursuant to this section shall expire fifteen days from the date of issuance.

(b) Within forty-eight hours after their arrival at their destination in this state the owner of livestock imported shall complete and return the import permit to the commissioner, reporting the number of each species imported and include a copy of the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that accompanied the livestock into this state.

(c) The commissioner may refuse to grant a livestock import permit to any person, or any officer or agent of any corporation, who violates any statute or regulation governing the importation of livestock or poultry. Whenever an import permit is refused or revoked, the commissioner shall notify such person importing the livestock of the violations and corrections necessary, after making corrections such person may reapply for a livestock import permit.

(d) Livestock brought into this state for the purpose of immediate slaughter upon premises where federal inspection is maintained or to a slaughter facility approved by the commissioner or to a licensed livestock commission sales stable authorized to handle out-of-state livestock by the USDA and the State Veterinarian, shall be exempt from subsection (a) of this section, provided all such livestock transported into this state are accompanied with owner-shipper statement which shall include the following:

- (1) the name and address of the consignor and the consignee;
- (2) the point of origin and the premise of destination;
- (3) the date of entry into Connecticut and a statement that all livestock are consigned for immediate slaughter;



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(4) a listing of official identification of each animal as required in subsection (a) of this section; and

(5) the signature of shipper certifying that the animals are imported for slaughter only.

(e) Persons transporting livestock including equines into this state for exhibition or competition may obtain an exhibition permit prior to entering. Livestock or equines listed in the exhibition permit and on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall be exempt from the requirement for a new Certificate of Veterinary Inspection every thirty (30) days for the duration of the exhibition permit. All tests required pursuant to this chapter and chapter 438a to qualify for importation shall be listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and shall be kept current for the duration of the exhibition permit. Exhibition permits shall expire six months from the date of issuance.

Section XX

Sec. 22-309. Refusal of permit.

Section 22-309 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

The commissioner may refuse to grant permits to import animals from any and all sections or areas which in [his] the commissioner's opinion are infected with a contagious disease, and [he] the commissioner may, at any time, revoke any permit previously issued and then outstanding, for the importation into this state of animals which in [his] the commissioner's opinion are infected, and all damages caused or claimed to have been caused by such revocation shall be borne by the owner. All [neat cattle and goats] livestock entering the state shall be identified by [ear tags, registration name or number, tattoo or other markings] official identification. [approved by the commissioner.]

Section XX

Sec. 22-310. Importation of dairy and breeding cattle and goats.

Section 22-310 of the general statutes is repealed.

[All neat cattle and goats brought into this state for the purpose of dairy and breeding shall be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart and health certificate approved by the official having jurisdiction over the diseases of domestic animals in the state from which such cattle or goats are shipped or brought or a tuberculin test chart and health certificate issued by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.]

Section XX



Sections 22-311 through 22-313 of the general statutes, inclusive are repealed

Sec. 22-311. Report of arrival. [The owner of any cattle or goats so brought into this state or his agent shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of such cattle or goats at their destination, give notice thereof in writing to the Commissioner of Agriculture. Such report shall state the number and sex of such cattle or goats, identification, actual physical condition and whether they are intended for immediate slaughter, dairy and breeding, exhibition, pasture or return from pasture.]

Sec. 22-312. Requirements concerning dairy cattle and goats. [All neat cattle and goats brought into the state for dairy and breeding purposes shall be held in quarantine at the expense of the owner for a period not exceeding sixty days and not released from such quarantine until they have passed a tuberculin test at the owner's expense satisfactory to the commissioner, unless the livestock sanitary official of the state from which such cattle or goats were brought certifies that such cattle or goats came from an accredited herd or a herd in the process of accreditation, the entire number of which herd has passed successfully one tuberculin test without a reactor. No dairy or breeding cattle or goats which have been tested by the blood agglutination test for brucellosis and have given a positive or suspicious reaction shall be shipped, trailed or otherwise moved into this state. The veterinarian issuing an official health certificate covering the movement of dairy or breeding cattle or goats into this state shall certify that no cattle or goats contained in such shipment have shown a positive or suspicious reaction to the blood agglutination test for brucellosis.]

Sec. 22-313. Cattle for slaughter. [(a) All cattle brought into this state by permit for immediate slaughter shall be identified and inspected in accordance with rules and regulations of the USDA at the time of slaughter at the expense of the owner by a veterinarian designated by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, and, if passed for food, shall be stamped with the department meat inspection stamp bearing the inscription "Insp'd. and P's'd. Com'r. C. P. Conn. No." All carcasses found unfit for food shall be destroyed without compensation to the owner.

(b) If not immediately slaughtered, such cattle shall be kept in quarantine, segregated from other cattle and without transfer of ownership, in possession of the person or persons named in the permit to bring such cattle into the state, unless a written transfer of quarantine has been signed by the Commissioner of Agriculture or his agent.]

Section XX

(NEW) Importation of Livestock. *(Effective from passage)*



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(a) No person shall import or cause to be imported, into this state any livestock which is under any state or federal quarantine due to the presence of or the suspected presence of a infectious or contagious disease.

(b) No person shall import or cause to be imported into this state any livestock that is affected with, or has been exposed to, any infectious or contagious disease including, but not limited to tuberculosis, brucellosis, anaplasmosis, psoroptic scabies, chronic wasting disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, hog cholera, pseudorabies, rabies or scrapie.

(c) No person shall import or cause to be imported any livestock into this state unless an import permit issued pursuant to section 22-308 is obtained and each animal is accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian certifying that each animal has been inspected, is not showing signs of infectious or contagious diseases, and has been tested in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

(d) Livestock imported into the state for movement directly to slaughter at a facility under a grant of inspection from the USDA or approved by the commissioner are exempt from subsection (c) of this section provided they are accompanied by an owner shipper statement pursuant to section 22-308 subsection (d). No livestock so imported shall be sold or transferred live to any person, firm or corporation.

Section XX

(NEW) Importation of Cattle and Bison. *(Effective from passage)*

All cattle or bison imported into this state shall be accompanied by an import permit pursuant to section 22-308 and a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian thirty (30) days or less prior to entry that includes, the dates and results of any tests required by this section, the official identification of each animal and certification such cattle or bison (1) originated from a herd negative to a whole herd tuberculin test within in the past twelve (12) months and each imported animal was included in the whole herd test, or each animal has tested negative to a tuberculosis test within sixty (60) days of entry into this state; and (2) bulls and non-brucellosis vaccinated female cattle six (6) months of age and older and official calfhood vaccinates eighteen (18) months of age and older shall be negative to an official test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry into this state. Spayed heifers and steers imported as feeder cattle are exempt from brucellosis testing. Cattle and bison vaccinated as adults for Brucellosis are not eligible for entry into this state. Cattle and bison vaccinated when more than three hundred fifty nine (359) days of age with diluted brucella abortus vaccine are not eligible for entry into this state.



Section XX

(NEW) Importation of Sheep. *(Effective from passage)*

All sheep imported into this state shall be accompanied by an import permit pursuant to section 22-308 and a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian thirty (30) days or less prior to entry that includes, the dates and results of any required tests, the official identification of each animal and certification that the sheep listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection have not been exposed to scrapie.

Section XX

(NEW) Importation of Goats. *(Effective from passage)*

All goats imported into this state shall be accompanied by an import permit pursuant to section 22-308 and a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian thirty (30) days or less prior to entry that includes, the dates and results of any tests required by this section, the official identification of each animal, certification that the goats listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection have not been exposed to scrapie, and such goats shall (1) originate from a herd where they were included in a whole herd negative tuberculosis test within twelve (12) months prior to entry, all goats over three (3) months of age shall have tested negative to a tuberculin test within sixty (60) days prior to entry; and (2) goats over three (3) months of age shall have tested negative for brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to entry. Kid goats under three (3) months of age may be imported on the dam's test chart if the dam was brucellosis tested and found negative within the past twelve (12) months and a copy of the test results is provided. Wethers shall be exempt from Brucellosis testing.

Section XX

(NEW) Importation of Camelids. *(Effective from passage)*

All camelids imported into this state shall be accompanied by an import permit pursuant to section 22-308 and a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian thirty (30) days or less prior to entry that includes, the dates and results of any tests required by this section, the official identification of each animal, and such camelids shall (1) have tested negative for tuberculosis using an Axillary Tuberculin test within sixty (60) days prior to entry, and (2) if six (6) months of age or older, test negative for brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

Section XX



(NEW) Importation of Cervidae. *(Effective from passage)*

All Cervidae imported into this state shall be accompanied by an import or exhibition permit pursuant to section 22-308 and a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that verifies compliance with section 26-57a and regulations adopted pursuant to section 26-57a.

Section XX

Sec. 22-316. Disposal of diseased cattle and goats.

Section 22-316 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

[All cattle or goats found to be affected with a communicable disease shall be killed and the carcasses disposed of and premises disinfected in accordance with the order of the Commissioner of Agriculture and at the expense of the owner.] All carcasses of diseased livestock condemned pursuant to this chapter shall be disposed of in a manner acceptable to the commissioner. The premises shall by disinfected in a manner acceptable to the commissioner before livestock are reintroduced to the premises.

Section XX

Sec. 22-318. Importation of feeder cattle.

Section 22-318 of the general statutes is repealed. *(Effective from passage)*

[(a) Feeder steers may be imported into this state for feeding and grazing purposes when accompanied by a permit obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture and an official health certificate issued by the livestock official of the state of their origin certifying that such steers have passed a negative test for tuberculosis within thirty days prior to shipment and that such steers are free from all contagious and infectious diseases. The provisions of section 22-308 shall not apply to any such feeder steers. All such animals shall be identified by ear tags and shall be kept separate and apart from all dairy and breeding cattle unless they have complied with the requirements specified in section 22-292. Proper facilities for confining and restraining such animals shall be provided by the owner in order that official tests may be applied.

(b) Feeder heifers and cows may be imported into this state for feeding and grazing purposes when accompanied by a permit obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture and by an official health certificate issued by the livestock official of the state of their origin, certifying that they have passed a negative test for tuberculosis within thirty days prior to shipment and that they are free from all contagious and infectious diseases. Such heifers or cows shall also be accompanied by a certificate certifying that they were vaccinated for brucellosis between the



ages of four and eight months or that they have, within thirty days prior to shipment, passed a negative blood test for brucellosis approved by the commissioner or, if designated for such purpose by the commissioner, the State Veterinarian, and conducted by an approved laboratory. All such animals shall be identified by ear tags and shall be kept separate and apart from all dairy and breeding cattle.]

Section XX

Sec. 22-318a. Dispersal sale of herd.

Section 22-318a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. (*Effective from passage*)

Any herd owner, auctioneer, [cattle]livestock dealer or sales manager, who contemplates a complete dispersal sale of a herd or a sale in which more than ten head is to be sold in a group shall furnish a list of animals to be sold to the [Commissioner of Agriculture] commissioner not later than fourteen days prior to the sale.[, unless the commissioner, in his sole discretion, shall find that this requirement, under existing conditions, would impose undue hardship on the seller, in which case he may waive it.] No owner, auctioneer, cattle dealer or sales manager shall conduct a dispersal sale without the approval of the commissioner. The [commissioner] State Veterinarian may, [in his discretion,] require such herd to be [tuberculin or brucellosis tested, or both] tested for such diseases as the State Veterinarian determines necessary, before such sale. If such herd has been tested or is tested in accordance with the provisions of this section [and is found negative to both tests, or a permit has been issued by the commissioner in accordance with the provisions of section 22-303] and found negative, permission shall be granted for said sale. [These tests shall be applied as private tests if not a routine test assignment.] All tests required pursuant to this section shall be at the owner's expense. [Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.]

Section XX

Sec. 22-318b. Issuance of interstate health charts for cattle at time of sale.

Section 22-318b of the general statutes is repealed (*Effective from passage*)

[Any herd owner, auctioneer, livestock dealer or sales manager who contemplates the sale of livestock may request the commissioner to send an employee or agent of the Department of Agriculture to such sale, and such employee or agent may, at the request of such herd owner, auctioneer, cattle dealer or sales manager, issue interstate health charts for the livestock sold at such sale. The commissioner shall establish a fee for services rendered pursuant to this section.]



Section XX

Sec. 22-319b. Growers of swine. Registration. Control of disease. Regulations. Investigation. Importation.

Section 22-319b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. (*Effective from passage*)

(a) Any person, firm or corporation engaged in the growing of swine that are to be used or disposed of elsewhere than on the premises where such swine are grown shall register with the Commissioner of Agriculture on forms furnished by the commissioner. The commissioner may make orders and adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, concerning examination, quarantine, disinfection, preventive treatment, disposition, transportation, importation, feeding and sanitation for the protection of swine from contagious and infectious disease. Said commissioner shall, at once, cause an investigation of all cases of such diseases coming to the commissioner's knowledge and shall use all proper means to exterminate and prevent spread of the same. Instructions shall be issued, in writing, by the commissioner or the commissioner's agent that shall contain directions for quarantine and disinfection of the premises where such disease exists. [No swine shall be brought into Connecticut by any individual, corporation or common carrier, unless the same originate from a herd that is validated as brucellosis-free and qualified pseudorabies-negative, and are accompanied by a permit issued by the commissioner and an official health certificate showing such animals to be free from any contagious or infectious disease, except that swine brought into this state for the purpose of immediate slaughter upon premises where federal inspection is maintained need not be accompanied by an official health certificate and the owner of each establishment where federal inspection is maintained shall report weekly to the commissioner, upon forms furnished by the commissioner, the number of such swine imported. Such permit shall accompany all waybills or, if animals are driven or carted over highways, shall be in the possession of the person in charge of swine. In addition to any other requirements of this section, all swine imported for other than immediate slaughter that are over three months of age, other than barrows, shall be negative as to a blood test for brucellosis and pseudorabies within thirty days of importation. With approval of the State Veterinarian, a thirty-day blood test may not be required for swine originating from, and residing for at least thirty days prior to importation in, a state that is validated as brucellosis-free and stage V pseudorabies-free, or for swine originating from any herd which the State Veterinarian determines to be pathogen-free. With such approval, swine may be imported pursuant to an import permit and a current official health certificate. All swine brought into the state for immediate slaughter shall be killed in an approved slaughterhouse under veterinary inspection.]

(b) Any person, firm or corporation engaged in breeding swine in this state shall have all breeding swine tested for Brucellosis and Pseudorabies. Such testing shall be performed by an accredited veterinarian, a veterinarian employed by the USDA or the department or an



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employee employed by the department under supervision of the State Veterinarian. The owner of any herd or animal to be so tested shall provide assistance and proper restraint for confining the animals for and during the application and diagnosis of said test. The state shall not be liable for any damages incurred or alleged to have been incurred from such test. Testing for Brucellosis shall comply with section 22-298. The procedures for testing for Pseudorabies and the control and disposition of Pseudorabies positive swine shall conform to the USDA, Pseudorabies Eradication Program Standards.

(c) All swine imported into this state shall be accompanied by an import permit pursuant to section 22-308 and a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued by an accredited veterinarian thirty (30) days or less prior to entry that includes, the dates and results of any tests required by this section, the official identification of each swine and certification that each swine (1) originate from a Brucellosis Validated Free Herd. The herd number, the date of last whole herd negative brucellosis test including the swine being imported shall be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, or each swine over three (3) months of age shall have been tested and found negative for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry. Barrows are exempt from brucellosis testing; and (2) originate from a Pseudorabies Qualified Free Herd, the number and date of last whole herd negative test including the swine being imported shall be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, or each swine shall have been tested and found negative for pseudorabies within thirty (30) days of entry.

Section XX

Sec. 22-320a. Definitions.

Section 22-320a of the general statutes is repealed. *(Effective from passage)*

[As used in sections 22-320a to 22-320h, inclusive:

- (a) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture;
- (b) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Agriculture;
- (c) "Person" means the state or any political subdivision thereof, or any institution, public or private, any corporation, any limited liability company, any individual or any partnership;]

Section XX

Sec. 22-321. Penalty.

Section 22-321 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*



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(a) Any person, or any officer or agent of any corporation, who violates any provision of this chapter for which no other penalty is provided or who obstructs or attempts to obstruct the Commissioner of Agriculture or [his deputy or any of his assistants]an employee of the Department of Agriculture or any authorized agent of the commissioner in the performance of [his] their duty, or who violates any regulation established by said commissioner, shall be fined of two hundred fifty dollars for a first violation, for a second or subsequent offense shall be guilty of a class D misdemeanor.

(b) Any person who misleads or attempts to mislead the commissioner by removing or altering the official identification of any livestock or by falsifying a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall be fined two hundred fifty dollars for a first violation and shall be guilty of a class D misdemeanor for a second or subsequent offense.

Section XX

(NEW) Notifiable and Reportable Disease Reporting. *(Effective from passage)*

Any laboratory or veterinarian conducting testing of livestock or poultry in this state shall notify the State Veterinarian on forms or in a manner prescribed by the commissioner of any positive test results for any notifiable disease, or reportable disease pursuant to 22-26f, within twenty-four hours of receipt of the results. Any person who violates this section for a first violation shall be subject to an administrative civil penalty pursuant to section 22-7 up to five hundred dollars, and for a second and subsequent violation, the administrative civil penalty shall be up to one thousand dollars.

Section xx

Sec. 22-327 Definitions.

Sec. 22-327(1) of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from Passage)*

(1) "Animal" means any [brute creature,] domestic animal that humans have selectively bred in captivity and that has been living in close association with humans, including, but not limited to, dogs, cats, [monkeys,] guinea pigs, hamsters, and rabbits, [birds and reptiles]; livestock as defined in section 22-381 of the general statutes; poultry as defined in section 22-324 of the general statutes; and pet birds, amphibians, fish and reptiles offered for sale by a pet shop and possessing certification of captive breeding;



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- (2) “Chief Animal Control Officer”, “Assistant Chief Animal Control Officer” and “animal control officer” mean, respectively, the Chief State Animal Control Officer, the Assistant Chief State Animal Control Officer and a state animal control officer appointed under section 22-328;
- (3) “Commercial kennel” means a place maintained for boarding or grooming dogs or cats, and includes, but is not limited to, any veterinary hospital which boards or grooms dogs or cats for nonmedical purposes;
- (4) “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Agriculture;
- (5) “Grooming facility” means any place, including vehicle or trailer, [other than a commercial kennel,] which is maintained as a business where dogs are groomed;
- (6) “Keeper” means any person, other than the owner, harboring or having in his possession any dog;
- (7) “Kennel” means one pack or collection of dogs which are kept under one ownership at a single location and are bred for show, sport or sale;
- (8) “Municipal animal control officer” means any such officer appointed under the provisions of section 22-331;
- (9) “Pet shop” means any place at which animals not born and raised on the premises are kept for the purpose of sale to the public;
- (10) “Poultry” has the same meaning as provided in section 22-326s;
- (11) “Regional animal control officer” and “assistant regional animal control officer” means a regional [Connecticut] animal control officer and an assistant regional [Connecticut] animal control officer appointed under the provisions of section 22-331a;
- (12) “Training facility” means any place[, other than a commercial kennel or grooming facility,] which is maintained as a business where dogs are trained;
- (13) “Service animal” has the same meaning as provided in 28 CFR 35.104 and includes any animal in training to become a service animal.

Section xx

Sec. 22-329a Seizure and custody of neglected or cruelly treated animals. Vesting of ownership of animal. Animal abuse recovery account.

Section 22-329a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. (*Effective from Passage*)

- (a) The Chief Animal Control Officer, any animal control officer or any municipal or regional animal control officer may take physical custody of any animal when such animal control officer



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has reasonable cause to believe that such animal is in imminent harm and is neglected or is cruelly treated in violation of section 22-366, 22-415, 53-247, 53-248, 53-249, 53-249a, 53-250, 53-251 or 53-252, and, not later than ninety-six hours after taking physical custody, shall proceed as provided in subsection (c) of this section, except that if, in the opinion of a licensed veterinarian or the State Veterinarian, at any time after physical custody of such animal is taken, such animal is so injured or diseased that it should be destroyed immediately, such officer may humanely destroy or cause such animal to be humanely destroyed.

(b) The Chief Animal Control Officer, any animal control officer or any municipal or regional animal control officer may take physical custody of any animal upon issuance of a warrant finding probable cause that such animal is neglected or is cruelly treated in violation of section 22-366, 22-415, 53-247, 53-248, 53-249, 53-249a, 53-250, 53-251 or 53-252, and shall thereupon proceed as provided in subsection (c) of this section except that if, in the opinion of a licensed veterinarian or the State Veterinarian, at any time after physical custody of such animal is taken, such animal is so injured or diseased that it should be destroyed immediately, such officer may humanely destroy or cause such animal to be humanely destroyed.

(c) Such officer shall file with the superior court which has venue over such matter or with the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford at Hartford a verified petition plainly stating such facts of neglect or cruel treatment as to bring such animal within the jurisdiction of the court and praying for appropriate action by the court in accordance with the provisions of this section. Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall cause a summons to be issued requiring the owner or owners or person having responsibility for the care of the animal, if known, to appear in court at the time and place named.

(d) If physical custody of an animal has been taken pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this section and it appears from the allegations of the petition filed pursuant to subsection (c) of this section and other affirmations of fact accompanying the petition, or provided subsequent thereto, that there is reasonable cause to find that the animal's condition or the circumstances surrounding its care require that temporary care and custody be immediately assumed to safeguard its welfare, the court shall either (1) issue an order to show cause why the court should not vest in some suitable state, municipal or other public or private agency or person the animal's temporary care and custody pending a hearing on the petition, or (2) issue an order vesting in some suitable state, municipal or other public or private agency or person the animal's temporary care and custody pending a hearing on the petition. A hearing on the order issued by the court pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection shall be held not later than fourteen days after the issuance of such order. The service of such order may be made by any officer authorized by law to serve process, state police officer or indifferent person and shall be served not less than forty-eight hours prior to the date and time of such hearing. If the owner or owners or person having responsibility for the care of the animal is not known, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be given by publication in a newspaper having a circulation in the town in which such officer took physical custody of such animal not less than forty-eight hours prior to the date and time of such hearing.



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(e) If physical custody of an animal has not been taken pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this section, and the Chief Animal Control Officer, any animal control officer or any municipal or regional animal control officer has reasonable cause to believe that an animal is neglected or is cruelly treated in violation of section 22-366, 22-415, 53-247, 53-248, 53-249, 53-249a, 53-250, 53-251 or 53-252, such animal control officer may file a petition with the superior court which has venue over such matter or with the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford at Hartford, plainly stating such facts of neglect or cruel treatment as to bring the animal within the jurisdiction of the court and praying for appropriate action by the court to ensure the welfare of the animal including, but not limited to, an order to compel the owner of such animal or animals to provide such care as the court determines is necessary, physical removal and temporary care and custody of the animal, authorization of an animal control officer or a licensed veterinarian to provide care for the animal on site, vesting of ownership of the animal, the posting of a bond in accordance with subsection (f) of this section and the assessment of costs in accordance with subsection (h) of this section. Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall cause a summons for an order to show cause to be issued requiring the owner or owners or person having responsibility for the care of the animal, if known, to appear in court at the time and place named. If the owner or owners or person having responsibility for the care of the animal is not known, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be given by publication in a newspaper having a circulation in the town where the animal is located not less than forty-eight hours prior to the date and time of the hearing. If it appears from the allegations of the petition filed pursuant to this subsection and other affirmations of fact accompanying the petition, or provided subsequent thereto, that there is reasonable cause to find that the animal's condition or the circumstances surrounding its care require the immediate removal of the animal from the owner or owners or person having responsibility for the care of the animal to safeguard its welfare, the court shall issue an order vesting in some suitable state, municipal or other public or private agency or person the animal's temporary care and custody pending a hearing on the petition which hearing shall be held not later than ten days after the issuance of such order for such temporary care and custody. The service of such order may be made by any officer authorized by law to serve process, state police officer or indifferent person and shall be served not less than forty-eight hours prior to the date and time of such hearing.

(f) If the court issues an order vesting the animal's temporary care and custody in some suitable state, municipal or other public or private agency or person, the owner or owners shall either relinquish ownership of the animal or post a [surety bond or] cash bond with the agency or person in whom the animal's temporary care and custody was vested, or with their counsel of record in the case. The [surety bond or] cash bond shall be in the amount of [five hundred]one thousand dollars for each animal placed in the temporary care or custody of such agency or person and shall secure payment for the reasonable expenses of the agency or person having temporary care and custody of the animal in caring and providing for such animal until the court makes a finding as to the animal's disposition under subsection (g) of this section. The



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requirement that a bond be posted may be waived if such owner provides satisfactory evidence that such owner is indigent and unable to pay for such bond.

(g)

(1) If, after hearing, the court finds that the animal is neglected or cruelly treated, it shall vest ownership of the animal in any state, municipal or other public or private agency which is permitted by law to care for neglected or cruelly treated animals or with any person found to be suitable or worthy of such responsibility by the court.

(2) If, after hearing, the court finds that the animal is so injured or diseased that it should be humanely euthanized, the court may order that such animal be humanely euthanized by a licensed veterinarian.

(3) If, after hearing, the court finds that the animal is not neglected or cruelly treated, it may cause the animal to be returned to its owner or owners or person having responsibility for its care or, if such owner or owners or person is unknown or unwilling to resume caring for such animal, it may vest ownership of the animal in any state, municipal or other public or private agency or person found to be suitable or worthy of such responsibility.

(4) If the court makes a finding under subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection less than thirty days after the issuance of an order of temporary care and custody and the owner of the animal has posted a bond, the agency or person with whom the bond was posted shall return the balance of such bond, if any, to the owner. The amount of the bond to be returned to the owner shall be calculated at the rate of fifteen dollars per day per animal or twenty-five dollars per day per animal if the animal is a horse or other large livestock for the number of days less than thirty that such agency or person has not had temporary care and custody of the animal less any veterinary costs and expenses incurred for the welfare of the animal.

(5) If the court makes a finding under subdivision (3) of this subsection after the issuance of an order of temporary care and custody and the owner of the animal has posted a bond, the agency or person with whom the bond was posted shall return such bond to such owner.

(h) If the court finds that the animal is neglected or cruelly treated, the expenses incurred by the state or a municipality in providing proper food, shelter and care to an animal it has taken custody of under subsection (a) or (b) of this section and the expenses incurred by any state, municipal or other public or private agency or person in providing temporary care and custody pursuant to an order vesting temporary care and custody, calculated at the rate of [fifteen] twenty dollars per day per animal or [twenty-five] thirty dollars per day per animal if the animal is a horse or other large livestock until the date ownership is vested pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (g) of this section shall be paid by the owner or owners or person having responsibility for the care of the animal. In addition, all veterinary costs and expenses incurred for the welfare of the animal [that are not covered by the per diem rate] shall be paid by the owner or owners or person having responsibility for the animal.

Section xx



Sec. 22-334 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:
(Effective from Passage)

Sec. 22-334 Municipal animal control officer's reports.

On or before the tenth day of each month, each municipal animal control officer shall [present to the chief administrative officer of the town a sworn statement of the services rendered by the municipal animal control officer in the performance of official duties during the previous month] report their official duties for the previous month to the commissioner and the chief administrative officer for town or region in which such official duties were performed. The commissioner shall provide the forms for such statements with such information to be provided as the commissioner deems necessary. [and a copy of each such statement shall be forwarded to the commissioner by the chief administrative officer promptly upon receipt. Upon presentation of such statement, each municipal animal control officer, other than an officer employed on a salary basis, shall be paid by such city or town from the dog fund account (1) five dollars for each dog returned to its owner or sold as a pet and four dollars for each dog captured, impounded and killed, or otherwise disposed of as provided in this chapter, (2) such expenses as the appointing authority may approve and (3) such other remuneration as the officers having jurisdiction thereof direct. Each municipal animal control officer employed on a salary basis shall be paid, in addition to a regular salary, a bonus of one dollar for each dog returned to its owner or sold as a pet. Each municipal animal control officer shall pay to the town treasurer or other fiscal officer for deposit in the dog fund account all moneys received by the officer in the performance of official duties. Each regional animal control officer shall pay to the commissioner for deposit with the State Treasurer all such moneys received by the officer. Such moneys shall be deposited in the dog fund account and credited to the town from which it was collected for purposes of payment of the amount due under subsection (b) of section 22-331a.]

Section xx

Section 22-342 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. (Effective from passage)

Sec. 22-342 Breeding Kennel licenses. Certain breeders to be licensed. Inspection of breeding kennel facilities. Penalties.

(a) Any owner or keeper of a [kennel] facility who breeds more than two litters of dogs annually shall apply to the town clerk in the town in which such [kennel] facility is located for a breeding kennel license. Any owner or keeper of a [kennel] facility who breeds not more than two litters of dogs annually may apply to the town clerk of the town in which such [kennel] facility is located for a breeding kennel license. For the purposes of this section, annually shall refer to the breeding kennel license year which begins July first. Such town clerk shall issue to such



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applicant a breeding kennel license on a form prescribed by the commissioner for a period from the date of such application until the thirtieth day of the ensuing June. The license shall specify the name and number of the breeding kennel, the name of the owner and the name of the keeper and shall be in lieu of any other license required for any dog of either sex which may be kept in such breeding kennel during the period for which the license is issued. Each license may be renewed from year to year by the town clerk upon application of such owner or keeper. Each such owner or keeper shall cause to be kept, upon each dog in such breeding kennel, while it is at large, a collar or harness of leather or other suitable material, to which collar or harness shall be securely attached a tag or plate upon which shall appear the number of the breeding kennel license, the name of the town issuing the license and the year of license. Such plates or tags shall be furnished by the town clerk of the town in which such breeding kennel is licensed, at a cost of ten cents each, in such numbers, not fewer than the number of dogs kept in such breeding kennel, and at such time as the licensee may request. The fee for each breeding kennel license, when no more than ten dogs are kept in the breeding kennel, shall be fifty dollars, and for a license for a breeding kennel containing more than ten dogs, the fee shall be one hundred dollars, except that in the case of a breeding kennel started after the first day of July, the license fee for the remainder of the year shall be a proportional part of the fee charged for one year. If the owner or keeper of any established [kennel] facility fails to obtain the breeding kennel license as required by this section, on or before June thirtieth, [he] they shall pay one dollar for each dog kept therein, in addition to the regular breeding kennel license fee.

(b) [The commissioner, the Chief Animal Control Officer or any state animal control officer may at any time inspect any kennel including all facilities of any kennel in which dogs are bred or housed or cause it to be inspected by a Connecticut licensed veterinarian appointed by the commissioner. If, in the judgment of the commissioner, such kennel is not being maintained in good repair and in a sanitary and humane manner or if the commissioner finds that communicable or infectious disease or other unsatisfactory conditions exist in the kennel, he may issue such orders as he deems necessary for the correction of such conditions and may quarantine the premises and animals. If the owner or keeper of such kennel fails to comply with such orders, the commissioner shall revoke or suspend the kennel license of such owner or keeper.] Any facility being used as a breeding kennel shall be inspected annually by any animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-331 or 22-331a with jurisdiction in the municipality in which the breeding kennel is located, and upon receipt of any complaint about the breeding kennel. Such inspection shall include the sanitary conditions in which the dogs are kept, access to proper and wholesome food, potable water, exercise, and veterinary care when necessary, including rabies vaccinations and records of veterinary care and the transfer of dogs or puppies to new owners. Crates or other enclosures in which dogs are kept for more than four (4) hours shall be clean and in good repair such that that they do not pose a hazard to the dogs and shall be of sufficient size as to allow the dogs to stand, sit, lie down, turn around and make normal postural movements. If such officer finds conditions exist in the breeding kennel which may adversely affect the health, safety and welfare of the dogs, such officer may issue such orders as are necessary for the correction of such conditions. If such officer suspects a



communicable or infectious disease is present, such officer may order the licensee to consult a Connecticut licensed veterinarian at their own expense to address the suspected health condition. The licensee shall be required to implement any order of the animal control officer to correct any condition which may adversely affect the health, safety and welfare of the dogs, and recommendations of the attending veterinarian. The municipality may suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue any license under this section for cause.

(c) Any person aggrieved by any order issued under the provisions of this section may appeal to the Superior Court [in accordance with the provisions of section 4-183] of the judicial district in which such municipality is located, provided such appeal is made within fifteen days of the date of the order.

(d) Any person maintaining a breeding kennel after such license has been revoked or suspended as herein provided shall be guilty of a class [B] D misdemeanor.

(e) Any owner or keeper of a breeding kennel who breeds more than two litters of dogs annually and (1) fails to apply for a breeding kennel license as required in subsection (a) of this section, or (2) fails to allow an inspection of such facility as required in subsection (b) of this section, or (3) fails to comply with an order issued pursuant to subsection (b) of this section shall for a first offense have committed an infraction, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be guilty of a class [B] D misdemeanor.

(f) No person found guilty of violating section 53-247 shall be eligible to hold a license issued pursuant to this section. No business entity with any person with a controlling interest who has been found guilty of violating section 53-247 shall be eligible to hold a license issued pursuant to this section.

Section xx

Sec. 22-344. Licensing of commercial kennel, pet shop, training facility or grooming facility. Advertising by commercial kennels. Registration of animal importer. Fees. Humane treatment of animals. Registration of animal shelters. Inspection. Fines. Conformance to zoning regulations.

Section 22-344 of the general statutes is repealed, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

(a)

(1) No person shall maintain a commercial kennel until [he]such person has obtained from the commissioner a license to maintain such kennel under such regulations as the commissioner provides as to sanitation, disease and humane treatment of dogs or cats and the protection of the public safety. Upon written application and the payment of a fee of



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four hundred dollars, the commissioner shall issue such license to be effective until the second December thirty-first following issuance provided the commissioner finds (A) that such regulations have been complied with, and (B) in the case of each initial application for such license, that the zoning enforcement official of the municipality wherein such kennel is to be maintained has certified that the kennel conforms to the municipal zoning regulations. Such license shall be renewed biennially, not later than December thirty-first, in accordance with the provisions of this section, and may be transferred by the licensee to another premises upon approval of the commissioner.

(2) Any person who maintains a commercial kennel and who advertises the services of such commercial kennel shall cause the license number for such commercial kennel, as issued pursuant to this section, to clearly appear in such advertisement. The commissioner may adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, to prescribe the requirements for the appearance of the license number of a commercial kennel in any form of advertisement. Such regulation may include, but need not be limited to, the size, font and location of such license number for any given form of advertisement.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, no person who boards three or fewer cats or dogs in his or her residence shall be required to obtain a commercial kennel license pursuant to this subsection.

(b) No person shall maintain a pet shop until [he]such person has obtained from the commissioner a license to maintain such pet shop under such regulations as the commissioner provides as to sanitation, disease and humane treatment of animals and the protection of the public safety. Upon written application and the payment of a fee of four hundred dollars, the commissioner shall issue such license to be effective until the second December thirty-first following issuance provided the commissioner finds (1) that such regulations have been complied with, and (2) in the case of each initial application for such license, that the zoning enforcement official of the municipality wherein such pet shop is to be maintained has certified that the pet shop conforms to the municipal zoning regulations. Application for renewal of such license shall be made biennially by not later than the second December thirty-first following issuance. Such pet shop license may be transferred by the licensee to another premises upon the approval of the commissioner. The commissioner, after consultation with the Commissioners of Public Health and Energy and Environmental Protection, shall establish and maintain, pursuant to regulations adopted in accordance with chapter 54, a list of animals which are deemed to be injurious to the health and safety of the public or whose maintenance in captivity is detrimental to the health and safety of the animal. The sale or offer of sale of any animal which is on said list is prohibited and any person who violates this provision shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(c) No person shall engage in the business of grooming or maintaining a grooming facility until such person has obtained from the commissioner a license to maintain such facility under such regulations as the commissioner provides as to sanitation, disease and humane treatment of such animals and the protection of the public safety. Upon written application and the payment of a fee of two hundred dollars, the commissioner shall issue such license to be effective until



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the second December thirty-first following issuance provided the commissioner finds (1) that such regulations have been complied with, and (2) in the case of each initial application for such license, that the zoning enforcement official of the municipality wherein such grooming is to be maintained has certified that the facility conforms to the municipal zoning regulations. Such license shall be renewed biennially, not later than the second December thirty-first following issuance, in accordance with the provisions of this section, and may be transferred by the licensee to other premises upon approval of the commissioner.

(d) No person shall maintain a training facility until such person has obtained from the commissioner a license to maintain such facility under such regulations as the commissioner provides as to sanitation, disease and humane treatment of such animals and the protection of public safety. Upon written application and the payment of a fee of two hundred dollars, the commissioner shall issue such license to be effective until the second December thirty-first following issuance provided the commissioner finds (1) that such regulations have been complied with, and (2) in the case of each initial application for such license, that the zoning enforcement official of the municipality wherein such training facility is to be maintained has certified that the facility conforms to the municipal zoning regulations. Such license shall be renewed biennially not later than the second December thirty-first following issuance upon the terms required for the original license and may be transferred by the licensee to another premises upon approval of the commissioner.

(e)

(1) No animal importer shall import any dog or cat into this state until such person registers as an animal importer with the commissioner. Such registration shall be on a form as prescribed by the commissioner. Such registration shall require the submission of the following information: (A) The name, mailing address, business address, telephone number and Internet address of such registrant, (B) if such registrant is domiciled out-of-state, the name, Connecticut address and phone number of a Connecticut-based agent for service of process, and (C) the number of animals brought into the state during the prior year by such animal importer and the state or country of origin for each such animal. Such registration shall be accompanied by payment of a fee of two hundred dollars and shall be valid until the second December thirty-first following such registration. Such registration shall be renewed biennially not later than the second December thirty-first following issuance, in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, provided the commissioner determines that such registrant complies with any requirements provided by the commissioner as to the health, safety and humane treatment of animals that is applicable to animal importers. Such registration shall not be required for any employee or volunteer of a registered animal importer or other person who is required to be licensed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, provided such employee, volunteer or other person is not otherwise an animal importer. Any person who violates the provisions of this subdivision shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(2) Any animal importer who intends to offer for sale, adoption or transfer any dog or cat at a venue or location that is open to the public or at an outdoor location, including, but not



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limited to, a parking lot or shopping center, shall provide notice to the Department of Agriculture and the municipal zoning enforcement officer of the town where any such sale, adoption or transfer will occur, not later than ten days prior to such event. Such notice shall state the date for such sale, adoption or transfer event, the exact location of such event and the anticipated number of animals for sale, adoption or transfer at such event. Any person who fails to provide notice as required pursuant to this subdivision shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars per animal that is offered for sale, adoption or transfer at such event.

(3) For the purpose of this subsection, “animal importer” means a person who brings any dog or cat into this state from any other sovereign entity for the purpose of offering such dog or cat to any person for sale, adoption or transfer in exchange for any fee, sale, voluntary contribution, service or any other consideration. “Animal importer” includes any commercial or nonprofit animal rescue or adoption, humane relocation or delivery organization that is not otherwise required to be licensed under the provisions of this chapter.

(4) The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to apply to any animal importer who offers a dog or cat for sale to a pet shop that is licensed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, provided such animal is delivered directly to a pet shop.

(5) The Commissioner of Agriculture may inspect any animal imported by an animal importer or any record required to be kept by such animal importer, provided such inspection shall not authorize the entry of the commissioner into the residence of such animal importer.

[(6) Not later than December 31, 2013, the] The Commissioner of Agriculture shall prescribe the conditions that constitute the humane treatment of animals that are applicable to animal importers. Such conditions shall include, but not be limited to, the appropriate shelter, availability of food and water and standard of care to be provided by an animal importer to such animals.

(f) No person or private entity shall operate or maintain an animal shelter until [he or she] such person or private entity registers such animal shelter with the commissioner to operate and maintain such animal shelter under such regulations as the commissioner provides as to sanitation, disease and humane treatment of dogs or cats and the protection of the public safety. Upon written application and payment of a fee of fifty dollars to offset administrative costs of such registrations, the commissioner shall issue such registration to be effective until the second December thirty-first following issuance provided the commissioner finds (A) that such regulations have been complied with, and (B) in the case of each initial application for such registration, that the zoning enforcement official of the municipality wherein such animal shelter is to be operated or maintained has certified that the animal shelter conforms to the municipal zoning regulations. Such registration shall be renewed biennially, not later than December thirty-first, in accordance with the provisions of this section, and may be transferred by the registrant to another premises upon approval of the commissioner. For purposes of this subsection, “animal shelter” means any person or private entity that operates a building or



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facility that is used solely to house homeless animals for the purpose of rescue or adoption that is not operated within a private residence.

(g) The commissioner may, at any time, inspect or cause to be inspected by the commissioner's agents any such commercial kennel, animal shelter, pet shop, grooming facility or training facility, and if, (1) in the commissioner's judgment such commercial kennel, animal shelter, pet shop, grooming facility or training facility is not being maintained in a sanitary and humane manner or in a manner that protects the public safety, (2) the commissioner finds that contagious, infectious or communicable disease or other unsatisfactory conditions exist, or (3) in the case of a pet shop, the commissioner finds any violation of the provisions of sections 22a-381d, the commissioner may issue a fine to such commercial kennel, animal shelter, pet shop, grooming facility or training facility of not more than five hundred dollars for each animal that is the subject of such violation, may issue such orders as the commissioner deems necessary for the correction of such conditions and may quarantine the premises and animals. If the owner or keeper of such kennel, shelter, pet shop, grooming facility or training facility fails to comply with the regulations or orders of the commissioner, or fails to comply with any provision of the statutes or regulations relating to dogs or other animals, the commissioner may refuse to issue or renew, revoke or suspend such license or registration, as applicable. Any person aggrieved by any order issued under the provisions of this section may appeal therefrom in accordance with the provisions of section 4-183. Any person maintaining any commercial kennel, animal shelter, pet shop, grooming facility or training facility without having obtained a license or registration for the same, as applicable or after any such license or registration has been revoked or suspended as provided herein shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars. The provisions of this section shall not apply to veterinary hospitals, except those boarding or grooming dogs for nonmedical purposes, and other establishments where all the dogs or animals were born and raised on the premises where they are kept for sale.

(h) The provisions of subsections (a) to (d), inclusive, of this section requiring certification by the zoning enforcement official that every commercial kennel, pet shop, grooming facility and training facility conforms to the zoning regulations of the municipality wherein such kennel, pet shop, grooming facility or training facility is maintained shall not apply to any person who is licensed under said subsections and maintained any such kennel, pet shop or grooming facility prior to October 1, 1977, provided such person does not relocate such kennel, pet shop, grooming facility or training facility in a zone in which such kennel, pet shop, grooming facility or training facility is not a permitted use. In addition, the provisions of said subsections and subsection (f) requiring certification by the zoning enforcement official that every commercial kennel, animal shelter, pet shop, grooming facility and training facility conforms to the zoning regulations of the municipality wherein such kennel, shelter, pet shop, grooming facility or training facility is maintained shall not apply when a zone in which such kennel, shelter, pet shop, grooming facility or training facility is maintained is changed to a use which does not permit such kennel, shelter, pet shop, grooming facility or training facility in such zone.



(i) No person convicted of violating sections 53-247, 53-248 or 53-249 shall be eligible to hold a license issued pursuant to this section. No business entity with any principal of the business entity owning a controlling interest who has been convicted of violating sections 53-247, 53-248 or 53-249 shall be eligible to hold a license or registration issued pursuant to this section.

Section xx

Section 22-344b Pet shop required to have dogs and cats examined by veterinarian.

Replacement or refund. Statement of customer rights. Penalty.

Section 22-344b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. (*Effective July 1, 2023*)

(a) A pet shop licensee shall, prior to offering a dog or cat for sale and thereafter at intervals of fifteen days until such dog or cat is sold, provide for examination of such dog or cat by a veterinarian licensed under chapter 384. Such licensee shall maintain [a] an electronic or written record of the veterinary examinations and services rendered for each dog or cat offered for sale.

(b)

(1) If, (A) within twenty days of sale, any such dog or cat becomes ill or dies of any illness which existed in such dog or cat at the time of the sale, or (B) within six months of sale, any such dog or cat is diagnosed with a congenital defect that adversely affects or will adversely affect the health of such dog or cat, such licensee shall: (i) Reimburse such consumer for the value of the actual services and medications provided to such dog or cat by any veterinarian licensed pursuant to chapter 384 for the treatment of such illness or congenital defect upon the presentation by such consumer to such licensee of a certificate from such veterinarian that such dog or cat suffers or suffered from such illness or congenital defect, provided such reimbursement shall not exceed (I) the full purchase price of such dog or cat for any dog or cat purchased for five hundred dollars or more, and (II) five hundred dollars for any dog or cat purchased for less than five hundred dollars. No licensee may require the consumer to return such dog or cat to such licensee to receive such reimbursement, or (ii) at the option of such consumer, replace the dog or cat or refund in full the purchase price of such dog or cat: (I) In the case of illness or such congenital defect, upon return of the dog or cat to the pet shop and the receipt of a certificate from a veterinarian licensed under chapter 384 and selected by the consumer, stating that the dog or cat is ill from a condition which existed at the time of sale, or suffers from such congenital defect, and (II) in the case of death, the receipt of a certificate from a veterinarian licensed under chapter 384 and selected by the consumer, stating that the dog or cat died from an illness or a congenital defect which existed at the time of sale. The presentation of such certificate shall be sufficient proof to claim reimbursement or replacement and the return of such deceased dog or cat to the pet shop shall not be required. [Any such consumer may seek the assistance of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the event that the



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licensee fails to reimburse such consumer in accordance with the provisions of this subsection. No such refund or replacement shall be made if such illness or death resulted from maltreatment or neglect by a person other than the licensee or such licensee’s agent or employee.] A licensee shall not be subject to the obligations imposed by this subsection for the sale of a cat where such cat has been spayed or neutered prior to its sale. In the event the licensee fails to comply with a demand for reimbursement or replacement , the consumer may bring an action in superior court to enforce their claim rights under this section.

(2) Each pet shop licensee who sells dogs or cats shall post a statement of customer rights pursuant to this section in a location that is readily visible to the public and also provide a copy of such statement to any purchaser of a dog or cat at the time of purchase. The commissioner shall prescribe the content of such statement. Any statement of customer rights posted pursuant to this section shall be printed in black lettering of not less than twenty point size upon a white background. Any licensee who violates the provisions of this subdivision shall be fined two hundred fifty dollars.

(c) Any licensee who violates any provision of subsection (a)[or subdivision (1) of subsection (b)] of this section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars. Any fine assessed pursuant to this subsection for a failure to reimburse a consumer, as described in subsection (b) of this section, shall not preclude or be in lieu of any such reimbursement.

Section xx

Section 22-344c Licensure of breeding facilities by towns. Standard of care for breeders of cats or dogs.

Section 22-344c of the general statutes is repealed. *(Effective from passage)*

Section xx

Sec. 22-348. Allocation of license fees to The University of Connecticut. Balance to towns.

Sec. 22-348 of the general statutes is repealed.

Section xx

Sec. 22-354. Imported dogs and cats. Certificates of health. Importation from rabies quarantine area. Sale of young puppies and kittens. Sale of dogs by pet shop licensees. Certificate of origin required. Purchase of dog or cat from outside of state. Penalties.

Section 22-354 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective July 1, 2023)*



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(a) Any dog or cat imported into this state shall be accompanied by a certificate of health issued no earlier than thirty days prior to the date of importation by a licensed, graduate veterinarian accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture, stating that such dog or cat is free from symptoms of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and that such dog or cat, if three months of age or older, is currently vaccinated for rabies by a licensed veterinarian. A copy of such health certificate shall be forwarded promptly to the commissioner from the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. Any dog or cat originating from a rabies quarantine area shall have permission of the State Veterinarian prior to importation into this state. No person, firm or corporation shall import or export for the purposes of sale, adoption or transfer or offering for sale, adoption or transfer any dog or cat under the age of eight weeks unless such dog or cat is transported with its dam and no person, firm or corporation shall sell or offer for adoption or transfer within the state any dog or cat under the age of eight weeks. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this subsection or bringing any dog or cat into this state from an area under quarantine for rabies shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars.

(b) Any dog sold or offered for sale by a pet shop licensee in this state shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin identifying the name and address of the person, firm or corporation that bred such dog and of any person, firm or corporation that sold such dog to such pet shop licensee. Such certificate shall be in a form as prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Such information contained in the certificate of origin shall be posted on the sign described in section 22-344d and such information shall be visible to customers. A copy of such certificate shall be provided to the purchaser of such dog at the time of sale and shall be filed by such licensee with the Department of Agriculture not later than seven days after such sale. No pet shop licensee shall purchase a dog or cat for resale or sell or offer for sale any dog or cat purchased from: (1) Any breeder that (A) is not in possession of a current license issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and any applicable state agency, (B) was found to have committed a direct violation of pet dealer-related regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture during the two-year period prior to such purchase, or (C) was found to have committed three or more indirect violations of pet dealer-related regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture during the two-year period prior to such purchase provided such violations pertained to the health or welfare of an animal and were not administrative in nature; or (2) any other person, firm or corporation that: (A) Is not in possession of a current license issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and any applicable state agency, (B) was found to have committed a direct violation of pet dealer-related regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture during the two-year period prior to such purchase, (C) was found to have committed three or more indirect violations of pet dealer-related regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture during the two-year period prior to such purchase provided such violations pertained to the health or welfare of an animal and were not administrative in nature, or (D) directly or indirectly, has obtained such dog or cat from a breeder described in subdivision (1) of this subsection. Any pet shop licensee violating the provisions of this subsection shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars for each violation. Each day a pet shop licensee is in violation of this subsection shall constitute a separate offense.



Section xx

Section 22-358 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

Sec. 22-358. Killing of dogs. Complaints by persons sustaining damage by dog to poultry, ratite, domestic rabbit, companion animal or livestock. Orders. Appeals.

(a) Any owner or keeper, or the agent of any owner of any [domestic] animal, or poultry, or [the Chief Animal Control Officer, any animal control officer, any municipal animal control officer, any regional animal control officer] any animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a, or any police officer or state [policeman] police officer, may kill any dog [which he observes] while it is in the act of biting, attacking, pursuing or worrying any such [domestic] animal, or poultry. Such owner or keeper who kills such biting or attacking dog shall make complaint concerning the circumstances of the attack to any animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a of the town where such attack occurred. Any such officer to whom such complaint is made shall investigate such complaint.

(b) Any person who is [bitten, or who shows visible evidence of attack] protecting themselves or another person or animal from physical harm during an attack or while being bitten or attacked by a dog, cat or other animal when such person is not upon the premises of the owner or keeper of such dog, cat or other animal may kill such dog, cat or other animal during such attack. Such person shall make complaint concerning the circumstances of the attack to the [Chief Animal Control Officer, any animal control officer, any municipal animal control officer, any regional animal control officer] animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a, of the town [wherein such dog, cat or other animal is owned or kept.] where such bite or attack occurred. Any such officer to whom such complaint is made shall immediately make an investigation of such complaint. Any animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a, or any police officer may kill any biting or attacking dog, cat or other animal to protect themselves or another person from physical harm.

(c) [The commissioner, Chief Animal Control Officer, any animal control officer, any municipal animal control officer, any regional animal control officer, may make any order concerning the restraint or disposal of any biting dog, cat or other animal as the commissioner or such officer deems necessary.] In the interest of public health and safety, if after investigation, any animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a in the municipality or region in which a dog, cat or other animal bite or attack occurs determines that a person has been bitten or attacked by a dog, cat or other animal such officer may make any order concerning the restraint or disposal of such biting or attacking dog, cat or other animal as is necessary to protect public health and safety. In determining the type of order issued or



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conditions of restraint imposed, such animal control officer shall consider the criteria, as applicable, including but not limited: (1) the ability of the owner or keeper to control the dog, cat or other animal; (2) the severity of injury inflicted by the biting or attacking dog, cat or other animal; (3) the viciousness of the bite or attack; (4) past bite or attack history of the dog, cat or other animal; (5) whether the bite or attack took place off of the property of the owner or keeper of the biting dog, cat or other animal; (6) whether the biting or attacking dog, cat or other animal was provoked; and (7) whether the biting or attacking dog, cat or other animal was in the act of protecting its owner or keeper from physical harm. [Notice of any such order shall be given to the person bitten by such dog, cat or other animal within twenty-four hours. The owner of such animal shall pay all fees as set forth in section 22-333. Any owner or keeper of such dog, cat or other animal who fails to comply with such order shall be guilty of a class D misdemeanor. If an owner or keeper fails to comply with a restraining order made pursuant to this subsection, the Chief Animal Control Officer, any animal control officer, any municipal animal control officer, any regional animal control may seize the dog, cat or other animal to ensure such compliance and the owner or keeper shall be responsible for any expenses resulting from such seizure. Any person aggrieved by an order of any municipal animal control officer, the Chief Animal Control Officer, any animal control officer or any regional animal control officer may request a hearing before the commissioner within fourteen days of the issuance of such order. Any order issued pursuant to this section that requires the restraint of an animal shall be effective upon its issuance and shall remain in effect during any appeal of such order to the commissioner. After such hearing, the commissioner may affirm, modify or revoke such order as the commissioner deems proper. Any dog owned by a police agency of the state or any of its political subdivisions is exempt from the provisions of this subsection when such dog is under the direct supervision, care and control of an assigned police officer, is currently vaccinated and is subject to routine veterinary care. Any guide dog owned or in the custody and control of a blind person or a person with a mobility impairment is exempt from the provisions of this subsection when such guide dog is under the direct supervision, care and control of such person, is currently vaccinated and is subject to routine veterinary care.]_

(d) Any dog, while [actually] biting, attacking, worrying or pursuing deer, may be killed by [the Chief Animal Control Officer, any animal control officer, any municipal animal control officer, any regional animal control officer] any animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a, or by a conservation officer or special conservation officer appointed by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, or by any police officer or state [policeman] police officer. The owner or keeper of any dog found biting, attacking, worrying or pursuing a deer shall be guilty of a class D misdemeanor.

(e) Any person who kills any dog, cat or other animal in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be held criminally or civilly liable therefor.

(f) [Repealed.]The following shall apply to any order issued pursuant to this section:

1. In the interest of public health and safety, and the health and safety of animals, whenever an order issued pursuant to this section requires the restraint of a dog, cat or



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other animal, the order shall be effective upon its issuance and shall remain in effect during any appeal of such order;

2. In the interest of public health and safety, and the health and safety of animals, whenever an order issued pursuant to this section requires the disposal of a dog, cat or other animal, the issuing officer shall take physical custody and retain possession of such dog, cat or other animal subject to the order during any appeal of such order;

3. Within twenty-four hours of issuance of any order issued pursuant to this section, a copy of the order shall be delivered to the person bitten or attacked, or to the owner or keeper of an animal which has been bitten or attacked;

4. Within thirty days of issuing an order, the municipality in which the attack occurred shall schedule and hold a pre-hearing meeting to determine if the order is in dispute, with the owner or keeper of the dog, cat or other animal subject to the order, and the victim or the owner or keeper of an animal which has been bitten or attacked. At such meeting the owner or keeper of the dog, cat or other animal subject to the order and their legal counsel if so accompanied, the animal control officer issuing the order and the animal control officer's appointing authority, or their designee, may stipulate to an alternate order;

5. Any order issued pursuant to this section shall include the date, time and place where the pre-hearing meeting shall occur. The order shall also include a statement informing the owner or keeper of the biting or attacking dog, cat or other animal of their right to appeal following the pre-hearing meeting;

6. A statement of the pre-hearing meeting, including only the names of the attending parties, the date of the pre-hearing meeting, and whether the order was modified, shall be provided by the municipality to the owner or keeper of the dog, cat or other animal subject to the order, and the victim or the owner or keeper of an animal which has been bitten or attacked within ten days of the date of the pre-hearing meeting. All settlement discussions that occurred during the pre-hearing meeting shall be confidential, and protected from disclosure under state law;

7. After the pre-hearing meeting is concluded, any person aggrieved by any order issued under the provisions of this section may appeal to the Superior Court of the judicial district in which such municipality is located, provided such appeal is made within fifteen days of the date the pre-hearing meeting is concluded;

8. The owner or keeper of any dog, cat or other animal subject to an order issued pursuant to this section shall pay all fees as set forth in section 22-333. If an owner or keeper of a dog, cat or other animal subject to an order issued pursuant to this section fails to comply with the order, any animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a, may seize the dog, cat or other animal prior to or during the pendency of the pre-hearing meeting or appeal and until completion of the appeal of such order to ensure such compliance and the owner shall be responsible for any expenses resulting from such seizure; and

9. Once the order becomes a final order, and after all appeals are exhausted, the order is effective state-wide, and any animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a shall have the authority to enforce the final order.



(g) Any owner or keeper of a dog, cat or other animal subject to an order issued pursuant to this section who fails to comply with the order shall be guilty of a class D misdemeanor.

(h) A person who sustains damage or physical injury [by a dog] to such person's poultry, ratite, domestic rabbit, [companion] animal or livestock as defined in section 22-278 by a biting or attacking dog, shall make complaint concerning circumstances of the bite or attack by such dog on any such animal or livestock to the [Chief Animal Control Officer or any animal control officer, municipal animal control officer or regional animal control officer] animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a of the town [in which such dog is owned or kept.] where the bite or attack occurred. An officer to whom such complaint is made shall immediately investigate such complaint. [If such officer finds that the complainant's animal has been bitten or attacked by a dog when the attacked animal was not on the premises of the owner or keeper of the attacking dog and provided the complainant's animal was under the control of the complainant or on the complainant's property, such officer, the commissioner, the Chief Animal Control Officer or any animal control officer or may make any order concerning the restraint or disposal of such attacking dog as the commissioner or such officer deems necessary. An owner or keeper of such dog who fails to comply with such order shall be guilty of a class D misdemeanor. If the owner or keeper of such dog fails to comply with an order made pursuant to this subsection, the Chief Animal Control Officer or any animal control officer, municipal animal control officer or regional animal control officer may seize the dog to ensure such compliance, and the owner or keeper of such dog shall be responsible for any expenses resulting from such seizure. A person aggrieved by an order of the Chief Animal Control Officer or any animal control officer, municipal animal control officer or regional animal control officer made pursuant to this subsection may request a hearing before the commissioner not later than fourteen days after the issuance of such order. After such hearing, the commissioner may affirm, modify or revoke such order as the commissioner deems proper. A dog owned by a police agency of the state or any of its political subdivisions is exempt from the provisions of this section when such dog is under the direct supervision, care and control of an assigned police officer, has been vaccinated annually and is subject to routine veterinary care.] In the interest of public health and safety, and the health and safety of animals, if after investigation, any animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a in the municipality or region in which a bite or attack occurs determines that an animal has been bitten or attacked by a dog, cat or other animal, such officer may make any order concerning the restraint or disposal of such biting or attacking dog, cat or other animal as is necessary to protect public health and safety, and the health and safety of animals. In determining the type of order issued or conditions of restraint imposed, such officer shall consider criteria, as applicable, including but not limited: (1) the ability of the owner or keeper to control the dog, cat or other animal; (2) the severity of injury inflicted by the biting or attacking dog, cat or other animal; (3) the viciousness of the bite or attack; (4) past bite or attack history of the dog, cat or other animal; (5) whether the bite or attack took place off of the property of the owner or keeper of the biting dog, cat or other animal, and provided the animal victim was under the control of its owner or keeper or on its owner or keeper's



property; (6) whether the biting or attacking dog, cat or other animal was provoked; and (7) whether the biting or attacking dog, cat or other animal was in the act of protecting its owner or keeper from physical harm.

(i) Any dog or other animal owned by the United States military, a law enforcement agency of the United States or a law enforcement agency of this state or any of its political subdivisions shall be exempt from the provisions of this section when such dog or other animal is owned by or in the custody and control of such agency and under the direct supervision, care and control of an assigned handler, and is currently vaccinated for rabies and is subject to routine veterinary care. Any service animal owned by or in the custody and control of a person with a disability shall be exempt from the provisions of this section when such service animal is under the direct supervision, care and control of such person, and is currently vaccinated for rabies and is subject to routine veterinary care.

Section xx

Sec. 22-359 Control of rabies. Regulations.

Sec. 22-359 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

(a) The commissioner or the commissioner's designee may make such orders for the adequate confinement, quarantine, control, humane euthanasia, testing for rabies or destruction of any dog, cat or other animal as [he deems] deemed necessary to prevent the spread of rabies and to protect the public therefrom. [provided, notwithstanding the provisions of section 22-358, a] A local director of health may order the [destruction] humane euthanasia of any unowned animal which is not currently vaccinated for rabies for the purpose of rabies testing if the director finds that the animal has bitten a person and the health or life of such person may be threatened. [Any person who fails to comply with any order made under the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.]

(b) The commissioner, [the Chief Animal Control Officer, any animal control officer or any municipal animal control officer] and any animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a shall quarantine any animal in a public pound, veterinary hospital, kennel or other building or enclosure approved by the commissioner for such purpose, if in the determination of the commissioner or such officer, such animal is rabid or is suspected of being rabid, or has been bitten by, or may have been bitten by, or has been in contact with or exposed to, a rabid animal or an animal suspected of carrying rabies or any wild animal as defined in subsection (d) of this section. The length of such quarantine period shall be determined by the commissioner or the State Veterinarian who shall take into account the age, general health and vaccination history of the animal as well as current accepted veterinary practices. Any suspected or confirmed case of rabies shall be reported by such officer to the



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[commissioner] state veterinarian [by a local director of health or board of health or any veterinarian] within twenty-four hours of receipt of such information.

(c) Whenever a person, companion animal or other animal has been bitten or attacked by a dog, cat or ferret, [any state, municipal or regional animal control officer] any animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a shall quarantine such biting or attacking dog, cat or ferret for ten days. During such quarantine such biting or attacking dog, cat or ferret shall be observed for clinical signs of rabies. On the tenth day of such quarantine, such dog, cat or ferret shall be examined by the State Veterinarian or a person designated by the State Veterinarian to determine whether such quarantine shall be continued or removed. The quarantine of a biting or attacking dog, cat or ferret shall conform to one of the following: (1) When the biting or attacking dog, cat or ferret has a current rabies vaccination, the biting or attacking dog, cat or ferret shall be quarantined in a public pound or in a veterinary hospital or in a commercial kennel approved by the State Veterinarian for such purpose or on the premises of the owner or keeper of such biting dog, cat or ferret when such premises is adequate for the confinement of such animal, as determined by the authority that issued such order; or (2) when the biting or attacking dog, cat or ferret does not have a current rabies vaccination, the biting or attacking dog, cat or ferret shall be quarantined in a public pound or in a veterinary hospital or in a commercial kennel approved by the State Veterinarian for such purpose, or the dog, cat or ferret may be quarantined or confined on the premises of the owner or keeper of the biting or attacking dog, cat or ferret due to medical necessity determined by a licensed veterinarian when such premises is adequate for the confinement of such animal and acceptable to the municipality or agency issuing the quarantine order and provided such animal is vaccinated for rabies by a licensed veterinarian on the tenth day of such quarantine.

(d) The management, confinement, quarantine or disposition of biting or attacking animals other than dogs, cats or ferrets shall be determined by the State Veterinarian who shall take into account the age, general health, rabies vaccination status of the biting or attacking animal, the rabies vaccination status of the animal exposed to or bitten by rabid or suspected rabid wildlife, and the current national recommendations for the prevention and control of rabies.

(e) The owner or keeper of any animal that has been quarantined or confined pursuant to this section may authorize the humane euthanasia of such animal by a licensed veterinarian at any time before the end of the quarantine or confinement period for the purpose of testing such animal for rabies. Any animal so euthanized shall be examined for rabies by the Connecticut Department of Public Health [virology] [] Laboratory or any laboratory authorized by the Connecticut Department of Public Health. The veterinarian performing the euthanasia shall be responsible for ensuring that the head of the euthanized animal is delivered to the appropriate laboratory for rabies examination not later than forty-eight hours after such euthanasia. The costs of any such quarantine, veterinary examination, rabies vaccination, euthanasia and rabies testing shall be the responsibility of the owner or keeper of any animal quarantined or confined pursuant to this section.



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[(b)](f) Any dog, cat or other animal held in quarantine which is clinically diagnosed as rabid by [two licensed veterinarians, at least one of whom shall be engaged in private practice] a licensed veterinarian or the state veterinarian shall be humanely euthanized immediately without prior notice to the owner or keeper of same. No person who [kills] humanely euthanizes any animal in accordance with this subsection shall be held criminally or civilly liable therefor. Any animal so euthanized shall be examined for rabies by the Connecticut Department of Public Health Laboratory or any laboratory authorized by the Connecticut Department of Public Health. The veterinarian performing the euthanasia shall be responsible for ensuring that the head of the euthanized animal is delivered to the appropriate laboratory for rabies examination within forty-eight hours of being euthanized.

[(c)](g) Any animal, other than a dog, which is quarantined pursuant to this section which is not claimed by its owner or keeper within five days after the expiration [within the period] of such quarantine may be sold or given away by the municipal or regional animal control officer, [if he finds] provided that the animal is in good health. The animal may only be sold or given away as a pet to a person who satisfies [the] such officer that the animal will be given a good home and proper care. The municipal or regional animal control officer may retain possession of such animal for such additional period of time [as he may deem] as deemed advisable in order to place such animal. Any animal, other than a dog, which is quarantined pursuant to this section which is not claimed by its owner or keeper within five days after the expiration of such quarantine and which is not sold or given away by the municipal or regional animal control officer, [within five days of the expiration of such quarantine,] may be disposed of at the direction of the [State Veterinarian] state veterinarian. No person who disposes of any animal in accordance with this subsection shall be held criminally or civilly liable therefor.

[(d)](h) [The commissioner, any animal control officer] Any animal control officer appointed pursuant to sections 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a, or any state or municipal police officer may immediately kill any wild animal which is displaying behavior which causes the commissioner, the state veterinarian, or such animal control officer, or any state or municipal police officer to reasonably conclude that such animal is rabid. For purposes of this [subsection,] section "wild animal" means any mammal which is ferae naturae or wild by nature.

[(e)](i) The commissioner shall institute such measures as the commissioner deems necessary to prevent the transmission of rabies associated with animals in public settings, including, but not limited to, fairs, shows, exhibitions, petting zoos, riding stables, farm tours, pet shops and educational exhibits.

[(f)](i) The commissioner shall adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, to implement the provisions of subsection [(e)](i) of this section. Such regulations may include requirements for the vaccination of animals against rabies, identification of animals, identification of owners or keepers of such animals, animal enclosures, posting of public advisories, reporting of rabies exposure incidents, records deemed necessary and proper relating to the vaccination of



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animals against rabies, and any other methods determined by the commissioner to prevent the transmission of rabies. Such regulations may consider the species of animal, the characteristics of the public settings and the nature and type of contact the public may have with animals.

(k) Any suspected or confirmed case of rabies shall be reported to the state veterinarian by the testing diagnostic laboratory or a local director of health or any licensed veterinarian within twenty-four hours of receipt of such information.

(l) Any person who fails to comply with any order issued pursuant to this section shall be fined two hundred fifty dollars. Any dog, cat or other animal subject to a quarantine or confinement order issued pursuant to this section whose owner or keeper fails to comply with such quarantine order may be seized by any state, municipal or regional animal control officer and held in quarantine until such quarantine is complete and the dog, cat or other animal is examined by a licensed veterinarian. All costs associated with a failure to comply with a quarantine or confinement order issued pursuant to this section, including but not limited to the costs of seizure, care, handling, veterinary examination and rabies vaccination shall be paid by the owner or keeper of such animal prior to releasing such animal.

Section xx

Sec. 22-364b Control of dogs in proximity to [guide dogs] service animals.

Section 22-364b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

The owner or keeper of a dog shall restrain and control such dog on a leash when such dog is not on the property of its owner or keeper and is in proximity to a [blind, deaf or mobility impaired person] person with a disability accompanied by [his guide dog] a service animal, provided the [guide dog] service animal is in the direct custody of such [blind, deaf or mobility impaired person] person with a disability, [is wearing a harness or an orange-colored leash and collar which makes it readily-identifiable as a guide dog] and is licensed in accordance with section 22-345. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall have committed an infraction. If an owner or keeper of a dog violates the provisions of this section and, as a result of such violation, such dog attacks and injures the [guide dog] service animal, such owner or keeper shall be liable, as provided in section 22-357, for any damage done to such [guide dog] service animal, and such liability shall include liability for any costs incurred by such [blind, deaf or mobility-impaired person] person with a disability for the veterinary care, rehabilitation or replacement of the injured [guide dog] service animal and for reasonable attorney's fees.

Section xx



Sec. 22-367. General penalty. Enforcement.

Section 22-367 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

Any person owning, keeping or harboring an [a dog or cat] animal or maintaining a breeding kennel or commercial kennel who violates any provision of this chapter for the violation of which no other penalty is provided, or any regulation legally made and published[for restraining or destroying dogs or cats], shall be fined not less than two hundred fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both. No commercial kennel shall board any dog or cat unless the owner of the dog or cat presents a certificate of vaccination as required by this chapter. [Constables, municipal animal control officers, regional animal control officers, the Chief Animal Control Officer, the animal control officers, and all prosecuting officers] The Chief Animal Control Officer, any animal control officer, and any municipal or regional animal control officer shall diligently inquire after, and prosecute for, any violation of any provision of this chapter[, and the commissioner shall, upon the complaint of any person that such officer is dilatory or negligent in the performance of the officer's duties concerning the enforcement of any such provision, take such action as the officer deems necessary to secure such enforcement].

Section xx

Sec. 22-380i. Payments to participating veterinarians for sterilizations and vaccinations performed.

Section 22-380i of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. *(Effective from passage)*

(a) The program established under section 22-380g shall provide for payment to any participating veterinarian of an amount equivalent to the voucher issued pursuant to section 22-380f for each animal sterilization and vaccinations, coincident with sterilization, performed by such veterinarian upon a dog or cat owned by an eligible owner. For a sterilization procedure, the Commissioner of Agriculture shall establish a rate of reimbursement biennially that is not more than seventy-five per cent of the market rate or the fee charged by veterinarians in the state [as of October 31, 2021]. In the case of a sterilization fee exceeding the amount of the voucher, the eligible owner shall pay the participating veterinarian the difference between such fee and the amount of the voucher. Such voucher shall be in the amount of thirty dollars, in addition to the amount designated for sterilization, for vaccinations coincident with the sterilization of a dog or cat owned by an eligible owner.

(b) The program established under section 22-380g shall further provide for a payment to any participating veterinarian for the presurgical immunization of dogs against rabies, distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis and parvovirus, or the presurgical immunization of cats against rabies,



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feline panleukopenia, calici, pneumonitis and rhinotracheitis, as the case may be, on animals not previously immunized. The payment shall be for no more than ten dollars for each immunization procedure and, in any case, not more than twenty dollars for one animal. Such veterinarian shall be paid by the commissioner upon the submission of a voucher, to be provided by the commissioner and signed by the veterinarian performing such operation and by the owner, stating that the animal has been immunized coincident with a spaying or neutering operation under the program.

(c) The participating veterinarian shall be paid by the commissioner for sterilization and coincident vaccinations of a dog or cat owned by an eligible owner upon submission of the voucher issued pursuant to section 22-380f and signed by such veterinarian.

Section xx

(NEW) (Effective October 1, 2023)

The Commissioner of Agriculture shall be the state official in charge of inspecting any producer and any producer that also operates as a rabbit processing facility. Any inspection conducted pursuant to this section by the Commissioner, or Commissioner's designated agents, shall be consistent with the requirements of any applicable provision of the Code of Federal Regulations, including, but not limited to, any health, sanitary and safety-related provision. Rabbit processing facilities that have passed Department of Agriculture facility inspections pursuant to this section shall be designated as approved food sources for household consumers, restaurants, hotels, boarding houses and retail food establishments. For purposes of this section, "producer" means any person, firm or corporation engaged in the breeding, raising or keeping of not more than one thousand rabbits in a calendar year for the purpose of food production.

Section xx.

(NEW) (Effective July 1, 2023)

(a) On and after January 1, 2024, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall issue CT Grown number plates of a design to enhance public awareness of the state and local efforts to raise awareness of CT Grown and Connecticut agriculture. The Connecticut Department of Agriculture shall design the number plates and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall agree on the design. No use shall be made of such plates except as official registration marker plates.



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(b) The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, which provide for a one-time fee of fifty dollars to be charged for CT Grown plates in addition to the regular fee or fees prescribed for the registration of a motor vehicle. Fifteen dollars of such one-time fee shall be allocated to the Department of Motor Vehicles to be used for administrative costs of carrying out the provisions of this subsection. Such number plates shall have letters and numbers selected by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may establish a higher fee for: (1) Such number plates which contain letters in place of numbers as authorized by section 14-49, in addition to the fee or fees prescribed for plates issued under said section; and (2) such number plates which are low number plates, in accordance with section 14-160, in addition to the fee or fees prescribed for plates issued under said section.

(c) The biennial renewal fee for the registration certificate of a motor vehicle for which a CT Grown plate has been issued shall include, in each renewal year subsequent to the year of issuance, CT Grown plate fee in the amount of fifteen dollars, of which five dollars shall be allocated for administrative costs to the Department of Motor Vehicles, which shall be in addition to the fee for the renewal of the registration certificate. No additional renewal fee shall be charged for renewal of registration for any motor vehicle bearing CT Grown number plates which contain letters in place of numbers, or low number plates, in excess of the renewal fee for CT Grown number plates with letters and numbers selected by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. No additional fee shall be charged for transfer of an existing registration to or from a registration with CT Grown number plates.

(d) The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, in consultation with the Commissioner of Agriculture, shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, to establish standards and procedures for the issuance, renewal and replacement of CT Grown number plates.

(e) The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall notify eligible motorists of the opportunity to obtain commemorative number plates by including a notice with all motor vehicle registration renewals and by posting appropriate posters or signs in all division facilities and offices. The notices, posters and signs shall be designed by the Commissioner of Agriculture in consultation with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

(f) All fees established and collected pursuant to this section other than those moneys designated for administrative costs of the Department of Motor Vehicles, shall be deposited in the CT Grown program account established under section 4-66aa(a)(C)(5).

Section xx



Section 26-194 of the general statutes is repealed, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. (*Effective from passage*)

Sec. 26-194 Leasing of shellfish grounds. Designation of shellfish areas to regional agricultural science and technology education centers.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, the Commissioner of Agriculture may lease in the name of the state, under such regulations as the commissioner may prescribe and for a period not longer than ten years, all shellfish areas that have been conveyed to the state or placed under state jurisdiction by the town of West Haven and any undesignated grounds, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state, for the purpose of planting and cultivating shellfish. The authority herein conferred shall include the Cormell Reef, Portchester, Great Captain's Island, Field Point and Greenwich Point natural beds as located and described in section 3295 of the general statutes, revision of 1918. Any person desiring to lease grounds for such purpose shall make application in writing to the commissioner and all grounds leased by authority of the provisions of this section shall be leased to the highest responsible bidder, for a minimum fee of four dollars per acre. Such lease or lease renewal shall require the lessee to make a good faith effort to cultivate and harvest shellfish from the leased area. Such lease or lease renewal shall prohibit the lessee from entering a contract whereby the lessee agrees not to cultivate and harvest shellfish for any period of time. No lessee may enter an agreement with a third party that will prevent the lessee from carrying out the lessee's obligations under the lease unless the Department of Agriculture and the Attorney General have approved such agreement. The form of such application and lease shall be approved by the Attorney General, and all such leases shall be recorded in the records of the commissioner. No lease shall be granted to a resident of a state which does not lease shellfish grounds to residents of this state, except that any nonresident who was granted a lease on or before October 1, 1985, may, upon the expiration of such lease, apply for a renewal or further lease as provided in this section. The commissioner shall grant any such lease to nonresidents upon the same terms and conditions as to residents of this state. Any lessee or holder of shellfish grounds, on the expiration of any lease thereof which has been or which may be granted, having fulfilled all of such lessee's or holder's obligations under the lease shall, upon application to the commissioner, have preference in the reletting of such ground for a like term to that granted in the original lease, excluding the rental fee, which shall not be less than the minimum fee per acre as provided in this subsection. A lease renewal shall not be granted if the applicant is in arrears for rent on the original lease of such grounds. Such application for such renewal or further lease shall be granted without notice or advertisement of the pendency thereof; provided no renewal or further lease of such ground shall be granted when the commissioner, for cause, ceases to lease such ground for shellfish culture. All assignments or transfers of leases shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner and shall be recorded in his records. Any person who interferes with, annoys or molests another in the enjoyment of any lease authorized by the provisions of this section shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 26-237. The provisions of sections 26-212, 26-215 and 26-232 shall not apply to any shellfish grounds leased pursuant to the provisions of this section.



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(b) Upon request of a lessee, the commissioner may divide or consolidate shellfish grounds leased by such lessee, if the commissioner determines such division or consolidation to be in the best interests of the state. The minimum fee per acre shall apply to shellfish grounds divided or consolidated pursuant to this subsection.

(c) The Commissioner of Agriculture shall assess the owner of any facility that requires a certificate issued pursuant to section 16-50k or that requires approval by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and that crosses any grounds of Long Island Sound within the jurisdiction of the state, including, but not limited to, any shellfish area or leased, designated or granted grounds, an annual host payment fee of forty cents per linear foot for the length of such facility within the jurisdiction of the state. Seventy-five per cent of the proceeds of such fee shall be deposited in the Shellfish Fund, established pursuant to section 26-237b, and in the expand and grow Connecticut agriculture account, established in section 22-38c. The commissioner shall determine the portion of such seventy-five per cent that shall be deposited in each account. The commissioner shall transfer the remaining twenty-five per cent of such proceeds to the General Fund.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, any owner of a utility line or public use structure that impacts a leased area shall pay to the lessee the costs of removing or relocating any shellfish. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the state or any lessee from recovering damages incurred by the state or the lessee caused by the installation, construction or presence of such utility line or public use structure.

(e) The commissioner may designate to each regional agricultural science and technology education center, established pursuant to section 10-64, shellfish areas described in subsection (a) of this section that are necessary for conducting educational grow-out activities related to commercial scale aquaculture operations within state jurisdictional waters, provided: (1) The total acreage designated pursuant to this subsection for each such center is not more than fifty acres of restricted relay grow-out beds and fifty acres of approved harvest beds; and (2) any shellfish areas designated pursuant to this subsection are not in production at the time of such designation.

(f) The Commissioner of Agriculture may designate an agent within the department to exercise the authority of said commissioner under this section.

(g) The Commissioner of Agriculture shall encourage the development and expansion of new and existing small-scale aquaculture shellfish businesses. The commissioner may designate shellfish grounds available for annual leasing to such businesses under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, except that the commissioner may require that all bidders be small-scale aquaculture shellfish businesses or offer such leases at a fixed price determined by the commissioner. Each applicant and all required individuals associated with the applicant shall have obtained the necessary licenses under chapter 491 of the general statutes prior to the commencement of the lease. All provisions of section 26-192c shall apply to leases issued under this subsection.



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