

2025 LEGISLATION SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

FINAL STATUS OF ALL 2025 BILLS ON WHICH THE COMMITTEE ON ANIMALS AND THE LAW TOOK A POSITION

In the 2025 Legislative Session, the New York State Bar Association's Committee on Animals and the Law (COAL) issued positions on a total of twenty-eight bills under consideration by the legislature and the governor. All position memoranda are available on the COAL webpage at <https://nysba.org/committee-on-animals-and-the-law-legislative-memos/>.

If you are interested in more information on any bill summarized in this report, please see the text of the bill, which can be accessed through the public portion of the Legislative Retrieval Service (LRS), which provides the bill status, text, summary and sponsor's memo for all legislation at <http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/navigate.cgi>.

I. Bills Signed into Law

A.6556 (Rosenthal) / S.5514 (Hinchey)

Amends the “red flag” law to take into account acts of aggravated cruelty to animals in the determination whether a temporary extreme risk protection order should be granted.

This bill amends section 6342 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules, establishing Extreme Risk Protection Orders, which was enacted to give guidance to a court that is determining whether a person should not purchase or possess, or attempt to purchase or possess a rifle or shotgun. Existing Section 6342 lists a number of criteria that may be considered, most of which are related to violent behavior exhibited toward another person, which are deemed to be “red flags,” indicating that the person seeking to purchase or possess a rifle or shotgun should not be permitted to do so because they may use the firearm in a violent manner toward another. Missing from this list of violent tendencies is any prior act of violence toward animals, although violence toward animals is recognized as an indicator that an individual is likely to engage in violence toward humans. This bill includes an individual's commission of aggravated cruelty toward animals as one of the indicators that an individual should not be permitted to own or possess a rifle or firearm, recognizing that violence toward animals is as important in determining a person's violent tendencies as violence toward another person. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #23.

Signed into Law 10/16/25, Chapter 450 of the Laws of 2025, effective 10/16/25.

A.1672-A (Rosenthal) / S.6822-A (Gianaris)

Prohibits contracts for the purchase or lease of a dog or cat from an online website from including a provision allowing repossession of the animal.

This bill amends Section 753-e of the General Business Law, Prohibited contracts, to include among the contracts prohibited by this section of law any contract providing for the sale of a dog or cat through an online website that treats the animal that is the subject of the sale as security for

payment, and allows the animal to be repossessed by the seller if the purchaser fails to make the payments required by the contract. Section 753-e was added to the General Business Law in 2018, and prohibited retail pet stores from using contracts that would allow for the repossession of the animal if payments were not made by the purchaser. This bill extends the same prohibitions to contracts used in online sales of dogs and cats, which were not included in the original law. The bill will take effect immediately upon signature by the governor. The COAL supported – COAL Letter in Support to the Governor #5.

Signed into Law 11/21/25, Chapter 507 of the Laws of 2025, effective 11/21/25.

A.4997 (Glick) / S.4289 (Hoylman-Sigal)

Extends DEC’s authority to manage horseshoe crabs, and prohibits the taking of horseshoe crabs for commercial or biomedical purposes.

This bill prohibits the taking of horseshoe crabs for commercial or biomedical purposes; the prohibition is intended to address the overharvesting of horseshoe crabs for use as bait and for the use of their blood in the biomedical industry. The bill provides an exception for the taking of horseshoe crabs for bona fide scientific or educational purposes, as permitted by regulations adopted by NYSDEC. The bill also restores DEC’s authority to regulate all crabs, including horseshoe crabs, and requires DEC to adopt regulations for the management of all crabs, including horseshoe crabs, that are consistent with fishery management plans adopted by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission and with fishery management plans adopted pursuant to the Federal Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The COAL supported – COAL Letter in Support to the Governor #4.

Signed into Law 12/19/25, Chapter 653 of the Laws of 2025, effective 1/1/26. However, the governor signed this bill contingent on an agreement with the sponsors that they would introduce and pass legislation in 2026 to delay the effective date of the prohibition on the taking of horseshoe crabs for commercial or biomedical purposes. S.8823 (Harcckham) / A.9437 (Glick) was introduced in January 2026 to delay the effective date on the taking of horseshoe crabs as authorized by Chapter 653 of 2025 until 1/1/29.

II. Bills Vetoed by the Governor

A.1433-A (Hunter) / S.5324 (Bailey)

Regulates pet insurance and provides standards for pet insurance policies sold for the coverage of accidents and illnesses of pets.

This bill amends the Insurance Law by adding a new Section 1113(a)(35) to define “pet insurance” and distinguish it from “animal insurance,” and adding a new Section 3463, Pet insurance, to provide a comprehensive regulatory framework for the pet insurance industry in the state. Under the bill, the insurer must disclose to the purchaser of a pet insurance policy whether the policy excludes coverage for any pre-existing condition, a heredity disorder, congenital anomaly or chronic condition. It allows the purchaser of any policy a 30-day period to review the terms of the policy and provides a right of return within that 30-day period. The bill requires the insurer to disclose other information related to the payment of claims and any requirements that the in-

sured must satisfy to continue coverage. This bill is based on a model act developed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners to ensure that purchasers of pet insurance policies are aware of all the provisions of any policy they may purchase. This bill will take effect 180 days after being signed into law, and will apply to all policies entered into, renewed or amended after that date. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #14.

Vetoed by the Governor 10/16/25, Veto #34 of 2025, in which the Governor stated, “. . . animal insurance . . . is already authorized in the State. The bill is duplicative and would cause confusion as to which substantive provisions of the Insurance Law would apply.”

S.364 (Gianaris) / A.893 (Rosenthal)

Prohibits insurers from canceling renters' insurance based on ownership of a specific breed of dog.

This bill amends Insurance Law Section 3421 to make it unlawful for an insurance company to refuse to issue or renew; cancel or impose an increased premium; exclude, limit, restrict or reduce coverage under any renter's insurance policy on the basis of the ownership or harboring of a specific dog breed (or mixture of breeds) on the premises. The bill applies the same protections to renters as has been provided to homeowners, protecting them from arbitrary insurance cancellation. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #1.

Vetoed by the Governor 12/12/25, Veto #108 of 2025, in which the Governor stated, “I believe this issue warrants additional consideration of more narrowly tailored approaches, including those which factor in any potential risks associated with certain breeds.”

III. Other Bills on which the COAL Took a Position and Issued a Memorandum in Support or Opposition; these bills were Not Passed by the Legislature in 2025

S.197 (Martinez) / A.3050 (Lunsford)

Conforms sentencing for the crime of aggravated cruelty to animals, a felony, to the sentencing provided for other felonies.

This bill amends Section 353-a(3) of the Agriculture and Markets Law (AML), which provides for the sentence of imprisonment that accompanies a conviction of aggravated cruelty to animals, a felony offense defined by AML Section 353-a (1). As originally enacted into law, this felony offense carried a sentence of imprisonment as defined in the Penal Law (Section 55.10), but limited the term of imprisonment to a maximum of two years. The Penal Law provides that an unclassified felony such as this one is subject to a term of imprisonment fixed by the court, and that it shall not exceed four years. This bill will remove the two-year limitation on the term of the sentence for a conviction of felony aggravated cruelty to animals, in acknowledgement that this felony is as serious as any other felony offense, and should be punished accordingly. S.197 was passed by the Senate in 2025. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #2.

S.250 (Sepulveda) / A.1966 (Rosenthal)

Includes wildlife within the animals covered by the provisions of the aggravated animal cruelty statute.

This bill amends Agriculture and Markets Law (AML) Section 353-a (aggravated cruelty) to extend the protection of this section of law to wildlife, in addition to companion animals. Violation of AML Section 353-a is a felony. Currently, while intentionally killing or causing serious injury to a companion animal is a felony, those same actions perpetrated against wildlife are only a misdemeanor under Section 353 of the Agriculture and Markets Law. It is logically inconsistent to give protections to a rabbit, rat, frog or other animal kept as a pet when those same protections would not apply to them if they were living as wildlife. The COAL takes the position that pain and suffering inflicted upon wildlife should be treated the same as pain and suffering caused to a companion animal. This bill, like crimes in the Penal Law, changes the focus of this offense to the conduct being proscribed rather than the nature of the victim. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #3.

S.673 (Martinez) / A.1693 (Rosenthal)

Establishes a co-sheltering grant program to provide funds to non-profit organizations and municipal shelters to allow homeless individuals and their companion animals to be sheltered together.

This bill amends the Social Services Law to create a new grant program, the “Housing People and Animals Together” grant program, to make it possible for organizations providing shelter to homeless individuals and victims of domestic violence to shelter those individuals and their companion animals together. Grants will be made available to non-profit organizations and municipal shelters. The grants will take into consideration a facility’s need to provide a kennel or other structural alterations to allow animals to be housed safely; the provision of food, supplies and equipment needed by animals in the shelter; the provision of veterinary care to animals housed in the shelter; and training of shelter staff who will be in contact with the animals housed in the shelter. S.673 / A.1693 creates the co-sheltering program that will be implemented through the grants created by this bill, but no funding for the grants is provided in this bill; funding must be separately appropriated for the grant program in the state budget. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #10.

S.703 (Krueger) / A.2019 (Rosenthal)

Amends the definition of aggravated animal cruelty to eliminate the description of the injury caused to the animal as a “serious” injury.

This bill amends the definition of “aggravated cruelty to animals” to eliminate the element of the severity of the physical injury caused to an animal as the basis for the criminal charge and conviction. Specifically, it proposes amendments to the elements of the crime of aggravated cruelty to animals under the Agriculture and Markets Law Section 353-a (1) by eliminating the requirement that the injury to the animal be “serious.” Prosecutors report that some courts have refused to find defendants guilty of felony aggravated cruelty because by the time the case involving the

animal is before the court, the animal has recovered from its serious injuries. Even though the other elements of the aggravated cruelty charge have been met, the inability to see a serious injury on the animal at the time of trial has resulted in the reduction of the charge, in many cases, to the misdemeanor crime of cruelty to animals. This change in the law would make it more likely for the more serious charge to be sustained regardless of an animal's recovery from the act of cruelty. S.703 was passed by the Senate in 2025. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #4.

S.1182 (Addabbo) / A.667 (Rosenthal)

Prohibits the use of leg-gripping traps in hunting.

This bill amends the Environmental Conservation Law, Sections 11-1101, 11-1901 and 11-1903 to prohibit the use of wildlife leg-gripping traps, which are used to trap furbearing animals such as beavers, raccoons, foxes and coyotes. These traps are triggered by springs once an animal steps into them, clamping onto the animal's limb and holding the animal in place until it is discovered by the trapper. Leg-gripping traps inflict tremendous pain on animals and also present significant risks of trapping non-target species, including humans and family pets, since they do not discriminate between the animals intended to be ensnared in the traps and any other animals nearby. More humane trapping alternatives exist and are readily available. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #5.

S.1362 (Serrano) / A.3046 (Rosenthal)

Requires additional information to be submitted to DEC by a nuisance wildlife control operator.

This bill requires nuisance wildlife control operators (NWCOS) to include in their reports to the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) the incidents when they used lethal, rather than non-lethal methods, to control nuisance wildlife, and reasons for the use of lethal controls. The bill also requires that the DEC's list of NWCOS include any enforcement actions taken against NWCOS related to violations of nuisance wildlife control laws and regulations. These changes are made by an amendment to Environmental Conservation Law Section 11-0524 (Nuisance wildlife control operators). The goal is to increase the information available to the public on the activities of NWCOS to allow the public to make informed choices when deciding to contract with a NWCO, and to select one who has demonstrated a commitment to using humane, non-lethal methods for managing nuisance wildlife whenever possible. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #6.

S.1784 (Hinchey) / A.5505 (Lupardo)

Requires vacated property to be inspected for animals left behind; provides for the animal to be turned over to officials responsible for the care of abandoned animals.

This bill amends Agriculture and Markets Law Section 373 to require that certain newly vacant property be inspected for any animals that may have been abandoned in the premises. The bill

requires an owner, lessor, or designee of property that has become vacant as a result of an eviction, foreclosure, forfeiture or default on a mortgage, trust deed or land sales contract, or abandonment of the property, to inspect such property within three days of the time when such person knew or should have known of such vacancy to see if any animals were left behind in the premises. The person who discovers the animal will not be deemed to be owner of such animal. If an owner, lessor, or designee discovers an animal that appears to have been abandoned, that person must notify a dog control officer, a police officer, or an agent of a duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Violators of this inspection requirement would be subject to fines ranging from \$500 to \$1,000. S.1784 was passed by the Senate in 2025. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #11.

S.2296 (Bailey) / A.640 (Rosenthal)

Provides for a court-appointed advocate for animals in proceedings involving animals.

This bill adds a new Article 22-B, Section 858-a, to the Judiciary Law to provide that in any civil or criminal proceeding regarding the welfare of an animal, the court may appoint a special advocate to represent the interests of the animal and to help ensure the well-being of any living animal victim. The advocate will provide the parties and the court with information and recommendations relating to the interest of the animal. The list of individuals willing to serve as advocates on a voluntary basis, consisting of supervised law students and attorneys, would be maintained by the Office of Court Administration. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #7.

S.3158 (Skoufis) / A.1816 (Rosenthal)

Adds animal fighting to the definition of criminal activity for the purpose of enterprise corruption crimes.

This bill amends Section 460.10 (1)(b) of the Penal Law, defining enterprise corruption crimes, to add any violation of Section 351 of the Agriculture and Markets Law, prohibiting animal fighting, to the definition of enterprise corruption crimes; thereby making any violation of 351 AML subject to the increased penalties that apply to all enterprise corruption crimes. S.3158 was passed by the Senate in 2025. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #21.

S.3457 (Gianaris) / A.6871 (Bores)

Establishes the Promoting Ethical Testing Solutions Fund (P.E.T.S. Fund) to provide an incentive for the use of non-animal tests for drugs, chemicals and other products.

This bill amends the Public Health Law by adding a new Section 504-a, Human-relevant research funding for scientific testing on animals. The new PHL section creates a fund (the promoting ethical testing fund) that will provide incentives for the use of human-relevant alternative tests for scientific and medical products that do not use animals. Money will be paid into the fund by laboratories and research institutions located in the state, based on the number of vertebrates used in research, testing or experimentation by the facility. The fund will award grants

and loans for human-relevant animal-alternative scientific and medical research in order to promote ethical testing solutions. The bill amends the State Finance Law by adding a new Section 99-ss to provide that the Promoting Ethical Testing Solutions Fund will be held in the joint custody of the state comptroller and the commissioner of taxation and finance, and will be paid out as provided in PHL Section 504-a. The Coal supported – COAL Memo in Support #22.

S.3629-A (Fernandez) / A.5850 (Glick)

Prohibits the use of certain wild animals, including felidae, kangaroo, non-human primates, ursidae and wallaby in traveling animal acts.

This bill prohibits the use of certain wild animals in traveling animal acts, including circuses, petting zoos, carnivals and other similar entertainments. The wild animals covered under this bill are felidae (wild cats), kangaroo, non-human primates, ursidae (bears) and wallaby. The specific “uses” of animals prohibited by the bill includes requiring these wild animals to perform tricks, give rides to people, or participate as accompaniments for the entertainment, amusement, or benefit of a live audience. The prohibition applies to any of these entertainments for which animals are transported to the location of the animal act that will take place. Livestock and companion animals are not covered by the bill. This bill was passed by the Senate in 2025. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #17.

S.3658 (Hoylman-Sigal) / A.3180 (Kelles)

Enacts the Feathered Lives Also Count Act (FLACO) to reduce bird fatalities resulting from collisions with buildings.

This bill adds a new Section 148 to the Public Buildings Law to provide for the use of bird-safe features, practices and strategies in state-owned buildings and, where practicable, state-leased buildings. The Commissioner of General Services is directed to incorporate those features, practices and strategies that will reduce bird fatalities resulting from collisions with buildings into state-owned buildings constructed, acquired or substantially altered. The Commissioner is also directed to work with the Department of Environmental Conservation to develop and regularly update a design guide for buildings with features for reducing bird fatalities resulting from collisions with buildings, and including methods and strategies in the management of those buildings that will reduce bird deaths from building collisions. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #8.

S.3970 (Sepulveda) / A.1612 (Rosenthal)

Authorizes emergency medical care personnel to provide basic first aid to dogs and cats on the scene of an emergency.

This bill authorizes emergency medical care personnel to provide basic first aid to dogs and cats present at the scene of an emergency. Specifically, this bill amends Public Health Law Section 3103 (Immunity from liability) and adds a new Section 3019 (Basic first aid to dogs and cats).

Additionally, the bill amends Education Law Sections 6702, 6703 and 6705 related to the practice of veterinary medicine by identifying emergency first responders and allowing them to provide treatment to a dog or cat on the scene of an emergency if no persons there require medical attention at the time. The bill provides that in order to be authorized to provide a treatment to an animal, a first responder must be trained to provide the same treatment to a human. The proposed law strikes a balance between the need to provide life-saving medical care to dogs and cats in an emergency and the need to ensure that any humans requiring treatment on the scene of an emergency will be the first ones treated by the medical professionals responding to the emergency. A.3798 was passed by the Assembly in 2025. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #9.

S.4952 (Harckham) / A.798 (Rosenthal)

Expands requirements for teaching humane education in schools, and provides for enforcement.

This bill expands the existing requirement for teaching the humane treatment and protection of animals in schools to include publicly funded secondary schools. Current law, Section 809 of the Education Law, is limited to primary schools. The bill provides for the incorporation of curricula on the humane treatment and protection of animals, the importance they play in nature, the necessity of controlling animal populations so animals are not subject to abandonment and cruelty, and the respect for animals, into existing curricula in secondary schools. In addition, the bill requires the Commissioner of Education to maintain records verifying all schools' compliance with the existing humane education law and this expansion of it, a measure that will allow for better compliance and enforcement. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #12.

S.4954 (Harckham) / A.1089 (Glick)

Prohibits the use of lead ammunition in the taking of wildlife on state-owned land and on land contributing surface water to the New York City water supply.

This bill amends Environmental Conservation Law Section 11-0901(3)(h) to prohibit the use of lead ammunition in the hunting of wildlife on state-owned land or land contributing surface water to the NYC water supply. The proposed ban on lead ammunition is limited in scope, applying only to public lands and to land area contributing surface water to the New York City water supply system, and requiring the use of non-lead ammunition in those areas. Its purpose is to reduce lead in hunted animals and birds; and in forested areas where lead shot is used, to reduce lead exposure in humans and wildlife. The bill also requires that the syllabus provided by DEC to localities that sell hunting licenses include information on this lead ammunition prohibition. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #13.

S.5721 (Skoufis) / A.1835 (Rosenthal)

Prohibits the use of primates in entertainment acts.

This bill, the Primate Protection Act, adds a new Section 380-a to the Agriculture and Markets Law that prohibits the use of primates in any entertainment act, defined as any exhibition, act, circus, trade show, carnival, ride, parade, race, performance or similar undertaking designed for the entertainment or amusement of a live audience. The prohibition will prevent the physical and psychological harms, and reduction in life spans, inflicted on primates when they are forced to perform in entertainment acts and subjected to the unhealthy living conditions that are part of their lives as part of these entertainment acts. The bill provides for enforcement of this prohibition by amending the Environmental Conservation Law to prohibit the Department of Environmental Conservation from issuing a permit to any entertainment act using a primate. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #18.

S.6380 (Brisport) / A.165 (Rosenthal)

Establishes standards of acceptable tethering for dogs restrained outdoors on a leash, and restricts the keeping of dogs tethered outdoors when dangerous weather conditions exist.

This bill adds a new Section 353-g to the Agriculture and Markets Law defining and setting standards for the outdoor restraint of dogs. It defines dangerous weather conditions, cruel conditions and inhumane tethering, all of which pose dangers to dogs tethered outdoors, and prohibits tethering of dogs under any of these conditions; it restricts the hours when a dog may be tethered outdoors and the duration of any outdoor tethering; it requires appropriate shelter, food, water, shade and dry areas where the dog is tethered; and it defines the type of tether (leash) that is appropriate and that will not endanger the dog. The specific requirements for acceptable tethering in this bill will allow for better enforcement against outdoor tethering that is cruel and inhumane and places the dog in danger. Violations of the tethering provisions established by this bill are a civil offense punishable by a fine ranging from \$50 to \$3,000. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support # 26.

S.6538 (Sanders) / A.933 (Glick)

Provides for uniform standards for the coloring of wind turbine rotor blades to decrease bird collisions and deaths.

This bill amends Section 138 of the Public Service Law to require that the Office of Renewable Energy Siting, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Conservation, establish standards for the coloring of wind turbine rotor blades in order to minimize bird collisions and deaths. The current white or gray color of the blades, mandated by the Federal Aviation Administration to make the blades more visible to aircraft, does not allow birds to see the blades and recognize them as a hazard; an estimated 681,000 birds collide with the turbine blades and die annually in the US. A change in coloration will allow birds to recognize the blades as a hazard and avoid them. This legislation will only go into effect after the FAA changes their current rule on coloration to allow for different coloration of wind turbine blades. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #15.

S.6621 (Harckham) / A.1685 (Rosenthal)

Prohibits the breeding and sale of red-eared slider turtles.

This bill amends the Environmental Conservation Law by adding a new Section 11-0541 that prohibits the breeding, sale, trade, purchase, importation and exportation of red-eared slider turtles; exceptions are made for AZA-accredited zoos and aquariums; wildlife sanctuaries; research facilities; veterinarians; humane societies, animal shelters, SPCAs, and animal welfare organizations; universities and state agencies; wildlife rehabilitators; and nature centers. Red-eared slider turtles, viewed as invasive in many countries, will be prevented by the sales prohibition in this bill from outcompeting native species and disrupting biodiversity in the areas where species has proliferated. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #24.

S.6821 (Gianaris) / A.1945 (Rosenthal)

Provides continuing education credit to veterinarians for providing free veterinary care services to individuals in shelters.

This bill amends Section 6704-a (2)(a) of the Education Law, which requires veterinarians to complete a certain amount of mandatory continuing education in each licensure term. The bill allows veterinarians to receive a certain amount of “self-instructional coursework” credit for the provision of free veterinary care services to the pets of individuals receiving temporary housing assistance in shelters, emergency housing and refugee safe houses. These individuals depend on their pets for support and companionship during difficult times, but they may not have the financial resources to pay for their veterinary care. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #16.

S.7218-B (Hinchey) / A.7342-C (Woerner)

Establishes the New York State Equine Industry Board to advise and make recommendations on the equine industry.

This bill creates an advisory board to make recommendations to state agencies on the plans, policies and programs that affect the equine industry in the state. Membership of the board is defined in the bill, and includes individuals from different groups, industries and organizations that deal with horses. The Equine Industry Board is specifically directed to provide advice and recommendations on equine tourism, equine industry promotion, workforce development, educational and training initiatives, and the humane treatment of horses; other matters for consideration may be identified by the board. The board will submit an annual report on its activities to the governor and the legislature. The COAL OPPOSED – COAL Memo in Opposition #19.

Note: After submission of the COAL Memo in Opposition, the Assembly bill was amended, and is now A.7342-D; the amendments to the bill did not change the COAL’s opposition to the bill.

S.7330 (Brisport) /A.1645 (Rosenthal)

Requires higher education research facilities to make available certain information on their website regarding the adoption of dogs or cats retired from research.

This bill requires higher education research facilities to make available certain information regarding the adoption of retired research dogs or cats on their website. It amends Section 239-b of the Education Law, enacted in 2016 as the Research Animal Retirement Act. The existing statute provides for the adoption of dogs and cats used by research facilities in their research once they are retired. It requires a research facility to provide information on its website that will make it easier for the public to find facilities that have dogs and cats formerly used in research that are eligible for adoption, and to provide information on the number of dogs and cats released to organizations that provide for such adoptions. The provisions of this bill are designed to ensure that the 2016 law providing for the adoption of retired research dogs and cats is being implemented by research facilities in the state, and that dogs and cats retired from research are given an opportunity to live the remainder of their lives with adoptive families. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #20.

S.7421-A (Martinez) / A.8043-A (Simone)

Prohibits octopus farming for the purpose of human consumption.

This bill prohibits the aquaculture of any species of octopus in the state for the purpose of human consumption. These provisions do not apply to wild caught octopuses or octopuses propagated, cultivated, maintained, reared, or harvested only for research purposes unrelated to commercial production. The COAL supported – COAL Memo in Support #25.