

"Attorney General Sues to Shut Down Alleged 'Puppy Laundering' Ring Based in Iowa", 13WHOTv

"Puppy laundering is the practice of using non-profit rescue groups to obscure the source of dogs, deceive consumers and circumvent "puppy mill" bans. California and Chicago, for example, have banned the commercial sale of some pets obtained from sources other than animal control shelters or rescue groups."

"When Animal Rescue Isn't" - Animal Shelter magazine HSUS - **"Rescue hoarders"—animal hoarders who consider themselves rescues or sanctuaries—make up "virtually all" of animal hoarding cases involving more than 50 animals**, says Lockwood. He estimates that 75 percent of cases involve dogs and cats, but he's witnessed hoarding of rats, iguanas, rabbits and even tarantulas. Some rescue hoarders start as legitimate rescuers, taking in strays and shelter pets, but due to the psychology of hoarding, find themselves both unable to recognize their limitations and unable to let go of the animals in their care. "The hoarders really believe that only they know what's best for these animals, and there is no other recipient of these animals that can provide the quality of care that they think they're providing," says Lockwood.

Others actively raise money for animal care, essentially "defrauding people, with animals as the victims," he says. This calculated misrepresentation often includes a polished website and social media presence, and the hoarder might volunteer to take in animals in return for hefty "donations."

In fact, rescue hoarding cases can have a lot in common with puppy mill cases, says Jessica Lauginiger, director of animal crimes at the Humane Society of the United States, with the added complication that puppy mills sometimes pose as rescue groups. Like puppy mills, rescue hoarders might post appealing photos of where animals are supposedly housed or share images of happy, healthy dogs, even while their animals are sick and living in squalor.

Rescue hoarders can be very media-savvy, Lockwood says, "and can rapidly gather a bunch of supporters who are often other hoarders, even in cases where there's very clear-cut evidence of considerable suffering. If word gets out that there's going to be some kind of rescue operation, there have been instances where investigators have showed up and the animals have gone. They got word of it through the network of other hoarders and have moved them to some other location." <https://www.animalsheltering.org/magazine/articles/when-animal-rescue-isnt>

* Please ask Sharon Harmon of Oregon Humane Society when her organization became compliant. I believe they were in violation for several years even after participating in this bill's process. It is disconcerting that while their Oregon State Police commissioned officers were seizing animals under the felony portion of the law, it appears they, and the rescues they gave animals to, may have been in violation of Section 10. "Senate Bill 6 was probably the crown jewel of my legislative career," Harmon says, "but I'm really proud of the work that we've done. We've made malicious animal abuse a felony." https://www.oregonlive.com/pets/2014/07/pet_talk_ohs_celebrates_25_yea.html
Link to program <https://www.oregonhumane.org/state-police-commission-ohs-special->

agents/ allowing, and **now problems** within this program

- <https://portlandtribune.com/pt/9-news/404732-302502-state-police-halt-oregon-humane-society-investigations-pwoff>

Link to SB6 - <https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2013R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB6>