



ASSISTANCE DOGS INTERNATIONAL'S

Guide To Assistance Dog Laws

Second Printing



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Preface

This booklet is designed to provide information about the rights of people with disabilities who use Assistance Dogs.

Assistance Dogs International

Assistance Dogs International, Inc. is a coalition of not-for-profit organizations that train and place Assistance Dogs. The purpose of ADI is to improve the areas of training, placement, and utilization of Assistance Dogs as well as staff and volunteer education. Members of ADI meet annually to share ideas, attend seminars, and conduct business regarding such things as educating the public about Assistance Dogs and the legal rights of people with disabilities partnered with Assistance Dogs; setting standards and establishing guidelines and ethics for the training of these dogs; and improving the utilization and bonding of each team. ADI also publishes a newsletter for members and subscribers. If you are a not-for-profit provider of Assistance Dogs, ADI membership will be a benefit to you, and you can be a part of ADI's mission.

ADI'S Mission: The objective of Assistance Dogs International, Inc. is to:

- Establish and promote standards of excellence in all areas of Assistance Dog acquisition, training, and partnership;
- Facilitate communication and learning among member organizations;
- Educate the public to the benefits of Assistance Dogs and ADI membership.

Terminology: ADI uses terminology established by the industry that produces Assistance Dogs. The individuals who are partnered with these dogs have adopted this terminology. In the United States, terminology used in access laws varies from state to state and in the Americans with Disabilities Act. ADI is working to establish consistent terminology internationally.

Assistance Dogs: Assistance Dogs not only provide a specific service to their handlers, but also often greatly enhance their lives with an increased new sense of freedom and independence.

The three types of Assistance Dogs are GUIDE DOGS for the blind and the visually impaired, HEARING DOGS for the deaf and hard of hearing, and SERVICE DOGS for people with disabilities other than those related to vision or hearing. Although Guide Dogs for the blind have been trained formally for over seventy years, the training of dogs to assist deaf and disabled people is a much more recent concept. There are organizations throughout the world that are training these wonderful dogs.

Assistance Dogs can come from breeding programs with volunteer puppy raisers caring for them until they are old enough to start formal training or in many cases, the dogs are rescued from animal shelters.

Disabled individuals with Assistance Dogs are guaranteed legal access to all places of public accommodation, modes of public transportation, recreation, and other places to which the general public is invited.

Acknowledgments

This booklet was prepared by volunteers of Canine Companions for Independence in Santa Rosa, California.

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction

This publication gives an overall introduction to laws relating to Assistance Dogs and their users and trainers in the member countries of Assistance Dogs International. Member organizations are found in most of the states in the United States, provinces in Canada, and in Australia, Austria, Czech Republic, England and the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, South Korea, South Africa, and Spain.

In the United States, all states have laws about Assistance Dogs, and individual states differ in their approach to defining the rights of disabled persons who use Assistance Dogs. However, most of them include specific sections in their statutes or codes that define just where disabled persons with trained dogs are allowed to go, important considerations in housing, what happens if someone tries to interfere with these rights, and what penalties are associated with anyone who denies these rights. Usually the rights of Assistance Dog trainers parallel those of disabled persons and are included in the laws of the state, but not always. Other considerations that are treated by many states include the exemption from fees or licenses; what, if any, identification is needed for the dog or the owner/trainer; responsibilities of the owner/trainer; responsibilities associated with the injury or killing of an Assistance Dog; and what happens if someone misrepresents himself as a qualified person.

Outside the United States each member organization works under the laws of its country. The Canadian provinces independently have their own laws that define the rights of disabled persons. Generally, there have been two approaches. Some provinces have a Blind Persons' Rights Act. These define, fairly specifically, where the disabled person with a dog may go, important considerations in housing, what happens if these rights are violated, and any penalties associated with them. Trainers' rights or requirements, licenses or fees, identification requirements, and injury to the dog may also be included. In this respect, some provinces have statutes that are quite similar to those found in the United States. The provinces that have taken this approach include Alberta, British Columbia, Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quèbec. While this type of law was originally written to accommodate blind persons or visually impaired, a number of the provinces have broadened their scope through amendments that extend these rights to deaf or hard of hearing and disabled persons.

Another approach is seen in the Human Rights Acts. The Human Rights approach covers a broader issue of discrimination in a much wider section of society. For example, Manitoba includes in its law concern for discrimination in these categories:

- (a) ancestry, including colour and perceived race;
- (b) nationality or national origin;
- (c) ethnic background or origin;
- (d) religion or creed, or religious belief, religious association or religious activity;
- (e) age;
- (f) sex, including pregnancy, the possibility of pregnancy, or circumstances related to pregnancy;
- (g) gender-determined characteristics or circumstances other than those included in clause (f);
- (h) sexual orientation;
- (i) marital or family status;
- (j) source of income;
- (k) political belief, political association or political activity;
- (l) physical or mental disability or related characteristics or circumstances, including reliance on a dog guide or other animal assistant, a wheelchair, or any other remedial appliance or device.

Frequently, in the provinces that rely primarily on this approach, the word “dog” appears only in the definition section of the law. All provinces have a Human Rights Act, but the provinces using this approach to the exclusion of more specific laws for disabled persons include Manitoba, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, and Yukon.

Canada is unique because of its Canadian Legal Information Institute (CanLII). CanLII is “a not-for-profit organization initiated by the Federation of Law Societies of Canada. CanLII’s goal is to make primary sources of Canadian law accessible for free on the Internet. CanLII seeks to gather legislative and judicial texts, as well as legal commentaries, from federal, provincial and territorial jurisdictions on a single Web site.”¹

CanLII does not, however, answer any questions about any of the material they post. If questions arise about a particular province’s statutes, it is necessary to go directly to that province.

South Africa has a long tradition of utilizing working dogs in both guide and service dog areas but, to date, does not have a formal or specific access law beyond a National Constitution with a major emphasis on basic human rights and with a particular reference to people with disabilities.

Until recently, the laws in Spain applied only to Guide Dogs for the blind. However, a few independent communities in Spain now have laws supporting access rights for disabled persons who have Assistance Dogs. Castile and Leon enacted their laws in 1998. In 2003, Valencia and Galicia recognized a broader scope was needed to cover all disabled persons who had Assistance Dogs.²

Of the remaining ADI members, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom have laws that make some provisions for persons who use Assistance Dogs, and information on their laws can be found in this publication.

Purpose

The purpose of this booklet is to provide highlights of each country’s legislation so that owners of Assistance Dogs have a handy resource to use should any of their rights be questioned. It is also useful to anyone interested in or serving this specialized population. However, it should be used for reference only. Anyone who contemplates legal action or wants further definition will need to access the state’s and country’s actual code sections. Citations are given for each section and for finding the state’s homepage and code online, but some states warn that their online version may not be strictly up-to-date. The online versions were used in this compilation.

Assistance Dogs Defined

Assistance Dogs is an overall term that includes Guide Dogs for the blind or visually impaired, Hearing Dogs for the deaf or hard of hearing, and Service Dogs for the disabled.

Trainer Defined³

A trainer is a professionally trained staff person or agent (some organizations utilize volunteer trainers) who works for a dog training program for the purpose of schooling dogs in advanced commands and preparing teams for graduation. Volunteers who raise puppies, care for breeding stock, or otherwise assist program staff are not considered trainers. However, as indicated above, some assistance dog organizations rely on a core of volunteer trainers whose function is identical to that of professionally trained staff, with the exception of pay. For the purposes of determining access, such a volunteer can be considered to be a 'trainer' in the sense described above.

Overview of Statutes Summarized in Tabular Form

Highlights of the legal requirements by state are presented in tabular form for each of eleven variables (occasionally twelve), plus an overall summary. They include the following, with a brief explanation of what they contain. Not all states address every variable.

Applies to	Most states include Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs in their laws, but a few apply to only Guide and/or Hearing Dogs
Accessibility	All states give a list of places where disabled persons with trained dogs may go. Their descriptions vary from a rather broad overall statement to very detailed lists of public facilities and common carriers.
Interference	Most states say what happens if the rights of a disabled person with a trained dog are violated or interfered with. Many define what interference means and often classify interference as a misdemeanor.
Housing	Many states include the right of disabled persons to occupy housing without any additional charge because of the dog. A room in a single family home may be

excluded from this right. However, if the dog causes any damage, the owner is liable for any damages caused by the dog.

Licenses/Fees	Most states exempt disabled persons from having to pay any fee for licensing their dogs.
Identification	Identification requirements may apply to the disabled person/trainer or to the dog or to all.
Misrepresentation	Some states specify what happens if someone who is not disabled tries to represent him or herself as disabled.
Trainers	Trainers often have the same rights as disabled persons. There may also be special requirements that trainers must meet to identify themselves.
White Cane	Many states specify, usually in their motor vehicle code section, that special care and precautions need to be taken for disabled persons with an Assistance Dog. Many states also have a White Cane Proclamation Day; when they do, it is uniformly on October 15.
Injury to Dog	Many states specify what happens if an Assistance Dog is injured or killed.
Penalties	Penalties may be broadly stated or be very specific. They can apply to both interference with the rights of disabled persons and to injury or death of a dog. Interference most often is a misdemeanor; killing a dog may be classed as a felony. Fines and jail time are sometimes specified.
Other	A few states have special "other" categories, such as provision for quarantine or exclusion from a zoo or wild animal park.
Summary	A brief summary statement gives the gist of each state's laws.

Federal Regulations Regarding Assistance Dogs

The Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 gives the overall structure and intent for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is concerned with providing equal opportunity in housing for disabled persons. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is concerned with the rights of disabled persons and their Assistance Dogs on airlines. Brief introductory highlights are given to each of these along with links to their online pages. The Code of Federal Regulations spells out the laws regarding disabled persons and their Assistance Dogs.⁴

Understanding and Finding Complete Code Citations

In the United States, states vary in the way they arrange their laws. Many states classify them by Title, Chapter, and Section; some states use other designations. In this booklet you will find a number of direct quotes from these laws. They are footnoted with a complete citation. In a table below the main section there is another table citing additional sections that relate to each topic. The footnotes are complete citations; the summary table gives abbreviated citations, for the most part. For example:

Mississippi specifies penalties in *Mississippi Code, Title 43, Chapter 5, Section 11* (the complete citation). The abbreviated citation for this as it appears in the table is 43-5-11.

North Carolina uses Chapter, Article, and Section. The complete citation for fees and licenses is *North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 168, Article I, Section 168-4.3*. The abbreviated citation is 168-I-168-4.3.

Maryland mixes the systems, using both Article and Section as well as Title, Subtitle, and Section. A number of states introduce parts or subchapters and mix a three-tiered system with a four- or five-tiered system. For clarification, these are spelled out more fully in the abbreviated citations section or are footnoted.

California is an exception in that its major divisions are by code names, which must be used to access the sections dealing with Assistance Dogs. The laws relating to Assistance Dogs are found in the Civil Code, the Food & Agricultural Code, and the Penal Code. For clarification, these designations have been included in the citation table. Similarly, New York uses names of laws.

A link is included for each state's home or index page immediately following the state's name. When used in conjunction with either the full citations or the abbreviated citations, users will be able to access the entire sections of code.

Using the Internet

Few states have all their code sections that affect Assistance Dogs in one place. They are more likely to be scattered among several code titles, such as Civil Rights, Transportation, Agriculture, Motor Vehicles, Penal Code, etc. However, using the online links will enable the user to move quickly through different parts of the code.

Once the reader understands the way code sections are numbered or named, it should be easy to find the complete text on the Internet. The contents of this booklet can be found online at: www.adionline.org

Select the state you wish to search. A link to that state's code appears immediately below the state's name. Click on the link. If you plan to search more than a few sections, it is probably easiest to have a hard copy of this booklet on hand. Otherwise, it will be necessary to move back and forth from the online booklet page to the Internet code.

All states have some quotes taken directly from the code. These appear in quotations (“ ”). All quotes are cited (footnoted) with the Title, Chapter, Section (or other designators) and give the exact source citation for that part of the code. When online, the footnote appears as a small yellow icon to the right of the end quote mark. By clicking on this icon, the text of the footnote appears.

Additional code sections that are not directly quoted, but pertain to law involving Assistance Dogs, appear in a table at the bottom of each state's page. These code sections can be accessed in the same manner as the quoted sections in the top table.

The majority of states present a list of Titles or Chapters to start the finding process. However, a few states give only the option of using a search engine, some more easily used than others. Footnotes have been introduced, in these cases, in order to help the reader find sections more easily.

Caution

Occasionally a state renumbers the statute sections. If you cannot find a section you are seeking, or if what you find does not contain content about dog laws, send a message for help. Some, but not all, states give a help option. If there is no provision for help, find the webmaster if possible. The webmaster may not be able to answer your question but may be able to refer you to someone who can help. If that does not work, search online for the state law library for that state. If you cannot find a state law library, try any law library in the state.

During the course of this study, it was found that two states also changed the URL of their home page or section devoted to their statutes. These abnormalities are beyond the control of this publication, but a search on the state code or statutes (for example, Colorado code, or Colorado statutes), will usually locate the home page for a given state.

Appended Material

In the appendix will be found policy statement on Behavior and Training Standards for all Service Animals, Access Policy for Puppy Raisers, and How to Differentiate a Pet or Emotional Support Animal From a Trained Service Animal Under ADA.

¹CanLII can be found at http://www.canlii.org/index_en.html

²Asociacion Espanola De Perros De Asistencia (A.E.P.A.) Legislation. (Search AEPA Spain) or: <http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://www.ctv.es/USERS/aepa/home.html&prev=/search%3Fq%3DAEPA%2BSpain%26hl%3Den%26lr%3D%26ie%3DUTF-8%26sa%3D>

³All states that mention trainers use that term in their laws. However some Assistance Dog organizations refer to their professional trainers as “instructors” with often a formal apprentice program leading to this special achievement.

⁴National Archives and Records Administration, Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR), Beta Test Site, <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/>.

Alabama	6	Kentucky	40	North Dakota	74
Alaska	8	Louisiana	42	Ohio	76
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Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) <http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/pubs/ada.txt>¹

Applies to Guide Dogs, Hearing Dogs, and Service Dogs

Purpose (1) to provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;
(2) to provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities;
(3) to ensure that the Federal Government plays a central role in enforcing the standards established in this Act on behalf of individuals with disabilities; and
(4) to invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced day-to-day by people with disabilities.

Questions/Answers This online help to interpreting the Americans With Disabilities Act is much more readable than the law itself. It is written for persons who must comply with ADA, and treats such topics as: What are the laws that apply to my business? What is a service animal? How can I tell if an animal is really a service animal and not just a pet? What must I do when a service animal comes into my business? Can I charge a maintenance or cleaning fee for customers who bring service animals into my business? What if a service animal barks or growls at people, or otherwise acts out of control? Can I exclude an animal that doesn't really seem dangerous but is disruptive to my business?

Disability Rights Online Issue One of *Disability Rights Online News* began on June 2004.

Filing Complaints If you have further questions about service animals or other requirements of the ADA, you may call the U.S. Department of Justice's toll-free ADA Information Line at 800-514-0301 (voice) or 800-514-0383 (TDD).

Purpose Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Section 2, Findings and Purpose

Questions/Answers <http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/qasrv.htm>

Disability Rights Online <http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/disabilitynews.htm>

Filing Complaints <http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/t3compfm.htm>



Service Dog Team

¹See also Code of Federal Regulations, Title 28, Part 36, Subpart A, Section 36.104 and Subpart C, Section 36.302, <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/>.

Housing and Urban Development (HUD) <http://www.hud.gov/>

Applies to	Guide Dogs, Hearing Dogs, and Service Dogs
Policy Statement	“It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services, when such accommodations may be necessary to afford a handicapped person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling unit, including public and common use areas.” ¹
Conditions	“The tenant or prospective tenant certifies in writing that the tenant or a member of his or her family is a person with a disability; . . . The animal has been trained to assist persons with that specific disability; and . . . The animal actually assists the person with a disability.” ²

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Rules and Regulations <http://www.faa.gov/>
<http://www.faa.gov/arp/pdf/lifts.pdf>³

Applies to	Guide Dogs, Hearing Dogs, and Service Dogs
Policy Statement	“Carriers shall accept as evidence that an animal is a service animal identification cards, other written documentation, presence of harnesses or markings on harnesses, tags or the credible verbal assurances of the qualified individual with disabilities using the animal.” ⁴
Conditions	“Carriers shall permit a service animal to accompany a qualified individual with disabilities in any seat in which the person sits, unless the animal obstructs an aisle or other area that must remain unobstructed in order to facilitate an emergency evacuation.” ⁵

¹Code of Federal Regulations, Title 24, Volume 1 [Revised as of April 1, 2001], Chapter 1, Part 100, Subpart D, Section 100.204, <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.

²Code of Federal Regulations, Title 24, Volume 1 [Revised as of April 1, 2001], Chapter 1, Part 5, Subpart C, Section 5.303, <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.

³See also Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR), Title 14, Part 382, Subpart C, Section 382.55, <http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&sid=7d1e48475823e76ded72015c8dc8a5ef&rgn=div&view=text&node=14:4.0.1.4.61.3.24.16&idno=14>.

⁴Federal Register, Vol. 61, No. 213, Friday, November 1, 1996, Rules and Regulations, p. 56420, <http://www.faa.gov/arp/pdf/lifts.pdf>.

⁵Ibid.

Alabama	http://www.legislature.state.al.us/CodeofAlabama/1975/coatoc.htm
Applies to	Guide and Hearing Dogs
Accessibility	“... same right as the able-bodied to full use of the streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, public facilities and other public places . . . full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, streetcars, boats or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort and other places to which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.” ¹
Interference	guilty of misdemeanor
Housing	entitled to “full and equal access, as are other members of the general public;” ² “... shall not be required to pay extra compensation for such guide dog, but shall be liable for any damage done to the premises by such guide dog.” ³
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“... every person employed by an accredited school for training guide dogs shall have the right to be accompanied by a guide dog in training in any of the places listed in Section 21-7-3 without being required to pay an extra charge for the dog;” ⁴ liable for damages done by the dog.

White Cane	precautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.
Injury to Dog	not mentioned
Penalties	guilty of misdemeanor; “shall be fined an amount not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50)” ⁵ for refusal to permit dog guide to accompany blind person.
Quarantine	Guide Dogs are exempt from quarantine under certain conditions.
Summary	Alabama law requires that a specially trained dog be allowed to accompany a blind or deaf person to all public accommodations and on all common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	21-7-3; 21-7-4(2001)
Interference	21-7-5(1975); 3-1-7(1967)
Housing	21-7-9(1975)
Trainers	21-7-4(2001)
White Cane	21-7-6(1975); 21-7-7(1975)
Penalties	21-7-5(1975); 3-1-7(1967)
Quarantine	3-7A-9(g)

Service dog opening a cupboard to assist handler



¹Code of Alabama, Title 21, Chapter 7, Section 21-7-3.

²Code of Alabama, Title 21, Chapter 7, Section 21-7-9(a).

³Code of Alabama, Title 21, Chapter 7, Section 21-7-9(d).

⁴Code of Alabama, Title 21, Chapter 7, Section 21-7-4.

⁵Code of Alabama, Title 3, Chapter 1, Section 3-1-7.

Alaska	http://www.legis.state.ak.us/cgi-bin/folioisa.dll/stattx03? ¹
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“... full and free pedestrian use of a street, highway, sidewalk, walkway, or other thoroughfare to the same extent that any other person has a right to pedestrian use;” ² “public accommodation’ means a place that caters or offers its services, goods, or facilities to the general public and includes a public inn, restaurant, eating house, hotel, motel, soda fountain, soft drink parlor, tavern, night club, roadhouse, place where food or spiritous or malt liquors are sold for consumption, trailer park, resort, campground, barber shop, beauty parlor, bathroom, resthouse, theater, swimming pool, skating rink, golf course, cafe, ice cream parlor, transportation company, and all other public amusement and business establishments.” ³
Interference	“... prevents or restricts ... a physically or mentally challenged person from being accompanied or assisted by a certified service animal ... in a common carrier, place of public accommodation ... ” ⁴
Housing	not mentioned
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	must “give reasonable evidence of being a person authorized to train service animals;” ⁵ ... authorized means “employed by, or serving as a volunteer with, a school, agency, or other facility that trains service animals;” ⁶ liable for property damage done by dog.

White Cane	statute for necessary precautions; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	liable for damages
Penalties	Class B misdemeanor
Summary	Alaska law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically or mentally challenged person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	11.76.130(1998); 18.80.300
Interference	11.76.133(1998)
Trainers	11.76.133(1998)
White Cane	09.65.150(1988)
Injury to Dog	09.65.150(1988)
Penalties	11.76.130(d)(1998)

¹Use query button to type in exact section detail, i.e. [Field Text: “11.76.130”].

This may not take you to the exact section, so use “next” icon if necessary, or a link to the section if it is given.

²Alaska Statutes, Title 11, Chapter 76, Section 130(a1).

³Alaska Statutes, Title 18, Chapter 80, Section 300(14).

⁴Alaska Statutes, Title 11, Chapter 76, Section 130(a2).

⁵Alaska Statutes, Title 11, Chapter 76, Section 133(c1).

⁶Alaska Statutes, Title 11, Chapter 76, Section 133(d1).

Arizona	http://www.azleg.state.az.us/ArizonaRevisedStatutes.asp
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“. . . any office or place of business or recreation to which the general public is invited, whether operated by a public or private entity and includes all forms of conveyance, including taxis, tow trucks and ambulances.” ¹
Interference	Class 1 misdemeanor.
Housing	not mentioned
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“Any trainer or individual with a disability may take an animal being trained as a service animal to a public place for purposes of training it to the same extent as provided in subsections A, B and C of this section.” ²
White Cane	statute for necessary precaution; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	“A person who is convicted of a violation . . . [is liable] for the replacement and training costs of the working or service animal and for any veterinary bills.” ³
Penalties	not mentioned
Zoo or Wild Animal Park	“A zoo or wild animal park may prohibit a service animal, including a dog guide or service dog, from any area of the zoo or wild animal park where the service animal may come into direct contact with the animals contained in the zoo or wild

animal park . . . Any zoo or wild animal park that prohibits dog guides and service dogs shall provide without cost adequate facilities for the temporary confinement of dog guides and service dogs . . . The zoo or wild animal park on request by a legally blind person who is required to leave that person’s dog guide or service dog pursuant to this subsection shall provide a sighted escort if the legally blind person is unaccompanied by a sighted person.”⁴

Summary

Arizona law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, mentally or physically disabled person to all public accommodations and on all common carriers. Extra charges, fees, or deposits cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.

Accessibility	11-1024 A-G, J(4)(1994)
Interference	11-1024(J2a)(1994); 13-2910(6)(2002)
Trainers	11-1024(E)(1994)
White Cane	11-1024(G)(1994)
Injury to Dog	13-2910(2002); 11-1024G(1994)
Zoo/Animal Park	11-1024F

¹Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 11, Section 11-1024J(4).

²Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 11, Section 11-1024E.

³Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 13, Section 13-2910(E1).

⁴Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 11, Section 11-1024F.

Arkansas

<http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=blr:code>¹

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . public streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, public facilities, and other public places . . . all common carriers and other public conveyances or modes of transportation, whether by air, land, or water . . . all hotels, motels, lodging places, housing accommodations . . . other places of public accommodation, amusement, or resort . . . all other places to which the general public is invited.” ²
Interference	“Any person, firm, or corporation, or the agent of any person, firm, or corporation, who denies or interferes with the admittance to or enjoyment of public facilities and housing accommodations by a [disabled] person or otherwise interferes with the rights of a visually handicapped, hearing impaired, or other physically handicapped person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.” ³
Housing	“Visually handicapped, hearing impaired, and other physically handicapped persons shall be entitled to full and equal access, as other members of the general public, to all housing accommodations offered for rental, lease, or compensation in this state, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to other persons.” ⁴
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	not mentioned

Trainers	same rights as disabled
White Cane	statute for necessary precautions; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	Class D felony
Penalties	misdemeanor
Summary	Arkansas law requires that a specially trained dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically handicapped person or trainer to all public accommodations and on all common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	20-14-302(1947); 20-14-303; 20-14-304(1999)
Interference	20-14-302(1947)
Housing	20-14-305(1999)
Trainers	20-14-308(2003)
White Cane	20-14-306(1973)
Injury to Dog	20-14-304(1999)
Penalties	20-14-302(1947)

Hearing Dog responding to the sound of a telephone for his handler



¹All sections are in Title 20, Subtitle 2, Chapter 14, Subchapter 14.

²Arkansas Code Title 20, Subtitle 2, Chapter 14, Subchapter 14, Section 303.

³Arkansas Code Title 20, Subtitle 2, Chapter 14, Subchapter 14, Section 302.

⁴Arkansas Code Title 20, Subtitle 2, Chapter 14, Subchapter 14, Section 305.

California	http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“... full and equal access . . . to accommodations, advantages, facilities, medical facilities . . . and privileges of all common carriers . . . railroad trains, motorbuses, streetcars, boats, . . . telephone facilities, adoption agencies, private schools, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement, or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited.” ¹
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	all except room in single family home
Identification	tag issued by county clerk, animal control department, or other agency
Misrepresentation	misdemeanor; maximum fine of \$1,000, 6 months in county jail, or both
Trainers	allowed in same places as disabled; must be licensed or authorized; dog must be leashed; must carry identification; liable for damage done by dog
White Cane	precautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.
Injury to Dog	misdemeanor; subject to penalties, restitution
Penalties	“... determined by a jury, or the court sitting without a jury, up to a maximum of three times the amount of actual damages but in no case less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and attorney’s fees.” ²
Zoo or Wild Animal Park	“Any zoo or wild animal park that does not permit guide dogs to accompany blind persons . . . shall maintain free of charge, adequate kennel facilities for the use of” ³ Assistance Dogs.

Summary	California law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, physically or mentally disabled person or trainer on all public accommodations and on all common carriers. No extra charge can be levied because of the dog’s presence, but the dog user is liable for any damage the dog might cause.
Accessibility	Civil Code, Sections 54.1(1996), 54.2(1996), 54.7(1994); Penal Code, Section 365.5(1996)
Interference	Civil Code Sections 54.3(1996), 55(1974), 55.1(1994); Penal Code, 365.6(1996); Civil Code 54, 54.1, 54.2, 417.27
Housing	Civil Code, Section 54.1(1996)
Identification	Food & Agricultural Code, Section 30850(1996)
Misrepresentation	Penal Code, Section 365.7(1994)
Trainers	Civil Code, Sections 54.1(c)(1996), 54.2 (b)(1996)
White Cane	Civil Code, Sections 54.4(1994), 54.5(1994)
Injury to Dog	Penal Code, Sections 600.2(1994), 600.5(1994)
Penalties	Civil Code, Section 54.3
Zoo/Animal Park	Civil Code, Section 54.7(b)

¹California Statutes, Civil Code, Section 54.1.

²California Statutes, Civil Code, Section 54.3.

³California Statutes, Civil Code, Section 54.7(b).

Colorado	http://198.187.128.12/colorado/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=fs-main.htm&2.0/ ¹
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . public streets, highways, walkways, public buildings, public facilities and services, and other public places; . . . any place of public accommodation or on public transportation services; and . . . any housing accommodation offered for rent, lease, or other compensation in the state.” ²
Interference	unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or agent to interfere with an Assistance Dog
Housing	all housing except “any single family residence, the occupants of which rent, lease, or furnish for compensation not more than one room in that residence.” ³
Licenses/Fees	exempted from any state or local licensing fees
Identification	no requirements, but dog may wear harness or blaze orange leash
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“A trainer of an assistance dog has the right to be accompanied by an assistance dog that the trainer is in the process of training without being required to pay an extra charge for the assistance dog in or on” ⁴ public places, accommodations and transportation. A trainer is a “person who is qualified to train dogs to serve as Assistance Dogs.” ⁵
White Cane	statute for necessary precautions; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or agent to injure, or harm, an Assistance Dog
Penalties	Class 3 misdemeanor

Summary Colorado law requires that a specially trained dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person to all housing, public accommodations, and on all common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.

Accessibility	24-34-803(1995)
Interference	18-13-107(1995); 24-34-804(1995)
Housing	24-34-803(1995)
Licenses/Fees	24-34-803(1995)
Trainers	24-34-803(1995)
White Cane	42-4-808(1995)
Injury to Dog	24-34-804(1995)
Penalties	24-34-804(1995)

¹LexisNexis format; click on Colorado Statutes (+), then annotations; select article, then chapter.

²Colorado Statutes Title 24, Article 34, Section 803(1 a, b, c).

³Colorado Statutes Title 24, Article 34, Section 803(7d).

⁴Colorado Statutes Title 24, Article 34, Section 803(2)

⁵Colorado Statutes Title 24, Article 34, Section 803(7g)

Connecticut	http://www.cga.ct.gov/2005/pub/titles.htm ¹
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“... may travel on a train or on any other mode of public transportation, and may enter any other place of public accommodation which caters or offers its services or facilities or goods to the general public, including but not limited to, any public building, inn, restaurant, hotel, motel, tourist cabin, place of amusement, resort or any facility of any such public accommodation, accompanied by his guide dog or assistance dog, and he may keep such dog with him at all times ...” ²
Interference	Class C misdemeanor
Housing	all except rooms in owner-occupied single family home
Licenses/Fees	issued by town clerk on written proof of special training; no fee required
Identification	must wear a “harness or an orange-colored leash and collar which makes it readily-identifiable as a guide dog” ³ that is licensed
Misrepresentation	“Use of white canes by others than blind persons prohibited.” ⁴
Trainers	must be “employed by and authorized to engage in designated training activities by a guide dog organization or assistance dog . . . and who carries photographic identification indicating such employment and authorization;” ⁵ allowed in same places as disabled.
White Cane	White Cane Safety Day is October 15; statute of precaution
Injury to Dog	liable for damage “done to such guide dog, and such liability shall include liability for any costs incurred . . . for the veterinary care, rehabilitation or replacement of the injured guide dog and for reasonable attorney’s fees.” ⁶

Penalties	Class C misdemeanor
Summary	Connecticut law requires that a specially trained dog be allowed to accompany a blind deaf, mentally or physically disabled person in housing, in public accommodations, and on all common carriers. The dog must be identified by wearing an orange-colored harness or leash. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	46a-814B-46a-44(1997); 46a-814C-46a-64(1997)
Interference	46a-814B-46a-44(c)(1997)
Housing	46a-814B-46a-44(b)(1997)
Licenses/Fees	22-435-22-345(1993)
Identification	22-435-22-364b(1996)
Misrepresentation	53-953-53-211(a)
Trainers	46a-814B-46a-44(1997); 46a-814C-46a-64(1997)
White Cane	53-943-53-211(1965); 46a-814B-46a-41(1991)
Injury to Dog	22-435-22-364b(1998)
Penalties	46a-814C-46a-64(1997)

¹The URL date changes each year; i.e., 2005 will become 2006 next year, etc.

²General Statutes of Connecticut, Title 46a, Chapter 814B, Section 46a-44.

³General Statutes of Connecticut, Title 22, Chapter 435, Section 22-364b.

⁴General Statutes of Connecticut, Title 53, Chapter 943, Section 53-211.

⁵General Statutes of Connecticut, Title 46a, Chapter 814B, Section 46a-44(d).

⁶General Statutes of Connecticut, Title 22, Chapter 435, Section 22-364b.

Delaware	http://www.delcode.state.de.us/
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	"... full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges on all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, streetcars, boats or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, and in all hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort and other places to which the general public is invited." ¹ "... may be excluded ... if the admission of such dog would create the clear danger of a disturbance or physical harm to other persons in such place." ²
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	"... entitled to full and equal access ... to all housing accommodations offered for rent, lease or compensation in this State ..." ³
Licenses/Fees	Guide Dogs are exempt from fees.
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	"... all trainers and their support animals shall be included within those covered by this subsection." ⁴
White Cane	precautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.
Injury to Dog	Class A misdemeanor (injury); Class D felony (killing an Assistance Dog)

Penalties	"... fined not more than \$100, or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding 3 months, or both" ⁵
Summary	Delaware law requires that a specially trained dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer on all public accommodations, and on all common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	16-95-9502(71-72); 31-21-2117(83-84); 6-45-4504(1995-96)
Interference	16-95-9504(71-72); 31-21-2117(83-84); 6-45-4504(1995-96)
Housing	16-95-9505(71-72)
Licenses/Fees	7-17-1702(j)(1983-84) ⁶
Trainers	6-45-4504(95-96)
White Cane	16-95-9503(1971-72); 16-95-9501(1971-72)
Injury to Dog	7-17-1717(1991-92)
Penalties	31-21-2117(1983-1984)

¹Delaware Code, Title 16, Part IX, Chapter 9502(b).

²Delaware Code, Title 16, Part IX, Chapter 9502(c).

³Delaware Code, Title 16, Part IX, Chapter 9505(a).

⁴Delaware Code, Title 6, Subtitle II, Chapter 4504(a).

⁵Delaware Code, Title 31, Part II, Chapter 2117(b).

⁶For Title 17, select Chapter 17, Subchapter 1, then Section.

District of Columbia <http://government.westlaw.com/linkedslice/default.asp?SP=DCC-1000>¹

Applies to	Guide and Hearing Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, streetcars, boats, or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation in the District of Columbia, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement, or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited in the District of Columbia, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law or in accordance with law applicable alike to all persons.” ²
Interference	subject to fine/imprisonment
Housing	“Every blind or deaf person who has a dog guide, or who obtains a dog guide, shall be entitled to full and equal access to all housing accommodations referred to in this section, without being denied access because of the dog guide and required to pay an extra charge for the dog guide; but such blind or deaf person shall be liable for any damage done to the premises by such dog.” ³
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	not mentioned
White Cane	precautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.

Injury to Dog	not mentioned
Penalties	“ . . . shall be imprisoned for not longer than 90 days, or fined not more than \$300, or both.” ⁴
Summary	District of Columbia law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind or deaf person to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	7-1002(1981) ⁵ (see footnote 1)
Interference	7-1007(1972); 7-1002(1981); 7-1005
Housing	7-1006(1981)
White Cane	7-1004 (1981); 7-1008(1973)
Penalties	7-1007(1972)

¹Select Division I, Title 7, Subtitle B, Chapter 10.

²District of Columbia Official Code 2001 Edition, Division I Government of District, Title 7, Human Health Care and Safety, Subtitle B, Chapter 10, Section 7-1002.

³District of Columbia Official Code 2001 Edition, Division I Government of District, Title 7, Human Health Care and Safety, Subtitle B, Chapter 10, Section 7-1006(b).

⁴District of Columbia Official Code 2001 Edition, Division I Government of District, Title 7, Human Health Care and Safety, Subtitle B, Chapter 10, Section 7-1007.

⁵Code sections are searchable on 7-1001, 7-1002, etc.

Florida	http://www.flsenate.gov/Statutes/index.cfm
Applies to Accessibility	Guide, Hearing, Service Dogs, and primates of genus Cebus “ . . . entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges on all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, streetcars, boats, and other public conveyances or modes of transportation and at hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement, or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited.” ¹
Interference Housing	misdemeanor of the second degree “ . . . entitled to rent, lease, or purchase, as other members of the general public, any housing accommodations offered for rent, lease, or other compensation in this state, subject to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.” ²
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“ . . . has the same rights and privileges with respect to access to public facilities and the same liability for damage as is provided for deaf or hard of hearing or blind or mobility impaired persons accompanied by dog guides or service dogs” ³
White Cane	no precautionary statute; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	“Any person who . . . interferes, or permits a dog . . . to interfere, with the use of a guide dog or service animal by obstructing, intimidating, or otherwise jeopardizing

	the safety of the animal or its user is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree for the first offense and a misdemeanor of the first degree for each subsequent offense;” ⁴ and must make full restitution.
Penalties	imprisonment not to exceed 60 days
Summary	Florida law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	XXX-413-1-413.08(2002)
Interference	XXX-413-1-413.08 (2)(2002)
Housing	XXX-413-1-413.08 (4)(2002)
Trainers	XXX-413-1-413.08(7) & (8)(2002)
Injury to Dog	XXX-413-1-413.081(1)(2002)
Penalties	XLVI-775-775.082; XLVI-775-775.083

¹Florida Statutes, Title XXX, Chapter 413, Part 1, Section 413.08(1).

²Florida Statutes, Title XXX, Chapter 413, Part 1, Section 413.08(4).

³Florida Statutes, Title XXX, Chapter 413, Part 1, Section 413.08(7).

⁴Florida Statutes, Title XXX, Chapter 413, Part 1, Section 413.081(1).

Georgia

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	http://www.legis.state.ga.us/cgi-bin/gl_codes_detail.pl?code=1-1-1 “... full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges on all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, streetcars, boats, or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation and at hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement, or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited.” ¹
Interference	guilty of misdemeanor
Housing	“Blind persons, visually disabled persons, physically disabled persons, and deaf persons shall be entitled to rent, lease, or purchase, as other members of the general public, all housing accommodations offered for rent, lease, or other compensation in this state, subject to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.” ²
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	“Guide dog or service dog must be identified as having been trained by a school for seeing eye, hearing, service, or guide dogs.” ³
Misrepresentation	no precautionary statute; no proclamation
Trainers	“... same right to be accompanied by such dog being trained as the totally or partially blind person, deaf person, or physically disabled person;” “... trainer [must be] identified as an agent or employee of a school for seeing eye, hearing, service, or guide dogs.” ⁴

White Cane	not mentioned
Injury to Dog	guilty of a misdemeanor
Penalties	punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00
Summary	Georgia law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	30-4-2(2000);30-4-3(2000)
Interference	30-1-6(1996); 30-4-4(2000)
Housing	30-4-3(1995)
Identification	30-4-2(b)(1)
Trainers	30-4-2(2000)
White Cane	40-6-94(1990)
Injury to Dog	30-1-6(1996)
Penalties	30-1-6(1996)

Guide Dog Team working in a restaurant



¹Georgia Code, Title 30, Chapter 4, Section 2.

²Georgia Code, Title 30, Chapter 4, Section 3.

³Georgia Code, Title 30, Chapter 4, Section 2(b)(1).

⁴Georgia Code, Title 30, Chapter 4, Section 2(b)(2).

Hawaii	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/site1/docs/docs.asp?press1=docs ¹
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, street cars, boats, or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement, or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations . . . applicable alike to all persons.” ²
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	must not “ . . . deny equal opportunity to use and enjoy a housing accommodation due to a disability because the person uses the services of a guide dog, signal dog, or service animal; . . . restrictions or prohibitions may be imposed regarding excessive noise or other problems caused by those animals.” ³
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	not mentioned
White Cane	no precautionary statute; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	“ . . . recklessly causes injury to or the death of any guide dog, signal dog, or service animal, while the dog is in the discharge of its duties; . . . resulting in the injury or

	death of the guide dog, signal dog, or service animal.” ⁴
Penalties	“ . . . for a first offense . . . a fine of not more than \$2,000, imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both; . . . for a second or subsequent offense . . . a fine of not more than \$5,000, imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both.” ⁵
Summary	Hawaii law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	7-347-13(1991); 12-515-3(1997)
Interference	14-711-1109.5(2002)
Housing	12-515-3(1997)
Injury to Dog	14-711-1109.4(2002); 14-711-1109.5(2002)
Penalties	14-711-1109.4(2002); 7-347-14(1991)

¹Use 2003 Hawaii Revised Statutes search engine at bottom of screen; enter Chapter and Section number (i.e., 347-13) as shown in the bottom table on this page; then go to “browse” button.

²Hawaii Statutes, Volume 7, Chapter 347, Section 13.

³Hawaii Statutes, Volume 12, Chapter 515, Section 3(8).

⁴Hawaii Statutes, Volume 14, Chapter 711, Section 1109.5.

⁵Hawaii Statutes, Volume 14, Chapter 711, Section 1109.4.

Idaho	http://www3.state.id.us/idstat/TOC/idstTOC.html
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, and railroad trains, motor buses, streetcars, boats or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodations, amusement or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited.” ¹
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	“ . . . housing for sale or rent . . . ” ²
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	misdemeanor
Trainers	same access as trained dogs; “ . . . shall carry and upon request display an identification card issued by a recognized school for assistance dogs or organization which serves disabled persons.” ³
White Cane	precautionary statute; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	“Any person who, without justification, intentionally interferes with the use of an assistance dog or assistance device by obstructing, battering or intimidating the user or the dog, is guilty of a misdemeanor.” ⁴
Penalties	“ . . . imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500), or by both.” ⁵

Summary Idaho law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.

Accessibility	56-7-56-703, 56-704(1997); 18-58-5812A(1997)
Interference	18-58-18-5811(2)(1997)
Housing	18-58-18-5812A(1997)
Misrepresentation	18-58-18-5811A(1997)
Trainers	18-58-18-5812B(1997); 56-7-56-704A(1997); 56-7-56-701A(4)
White Cane	49-7-49-706(1988)
Injury to Dog	18-58-18-5811(2)(1997); 18-58-18-5812(1997)
Penalties	18-58-18-5811(2)(1997)

¹Idaho Statutes, Title 56, Chapter 7, Section 56-703.

²Idaho Statutes, Title 18, Chapter 58, Section 18-5812A.

³Idaho Statutes, Title 56, Chapter 7, Section 56-704A.

⁴Idaho Statutes, Title 18, Chapter 58, Section 18-5811(2).

⁵Idaho Statutes, Title 18, Chapter 58, Section 18-5811(2).

Illinois	http://www.legis.state.il.us/legislation/ilcs/ilcs.asp	Penalties	Class A misdemeanor
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs	Summary	Illinois law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	“ . . . full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, street cars, boats or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort and other places to which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.” ¹	Accessibility	720-720 ILCS 630/1(1991); 105 ILCS 5/-14-/14-6.02 (1991); 775-775 ILCS 30/3(2002)
Interference	Class A misdemeanor	Interference	775-775 ILCS 30/4(1991)
Housing	civil rights violation to deny rental because of guide dog	Housing	775 ILCS 5-3/3-104.1(1984)
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned	Identification	720-720 ILCS 630/1(1991)
Identification	“ . . . dog is wearing a harness and such person presents credentials for inspection issued by a school for training guide . . . dogs.” ²	Trainers	775-775 ILCS 30/3(2002); 720-720 ILCS 630/1(1991)
Misrepresentation	not mentioned	White Cane	625-625 ILCS 5-11-X-1004(1995); ⁴ 775-775 ILCS 30/6(1991)
Trainers	same rights as disabled person	Injury to Dog	740-740 ILCS 13/10(2000); 510-510 ILCS 70/4.03 & 4.04(2002)
White Cane	cautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day designated each year by governor	Penalties	720-720 ILCS 630/1(2004); 775 ILCS 30/4(1991); Chapter 510, Article 510 ILCS 70, Section 4.03(2002); 510 ILCS 70/4.04(2002)
Injury to Dog	“ . . . impaired person or owner may recover . . . costs and expenses, including, but not limited to, costs of temporary replacement assistance services, whether provided by another assistance animal or a person, incurred as a result of the theft of or injury to the animal.” ³		

¹Illinois Statutes, Chapter 775, Article 775 ILCS 30, Section 3.

²Illinois Statutes, Chapter 720, Article 720 ILCS 630, Section 0.01.

³Illinois Statutes, Chapter 740, Article 740 ILCS 13, Section 10.

⁴Chapter 625, Chapter 11, Article X, Section 1004.

Indiana	http://www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code/
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“. . . entitled to be accompanied by a guide dog, especially trained for the purpose, in any public accommodation without being required to pay an extra charge for the guide dog. However, the person is liable for any damage done to the accommodation by the dog.” ¹ “As used in this section, ‘public accommodation’ means an establishment that caters or offers services, facilities, or goods to the general public.” ²
Interference	Class C infraction
Housing	“All persons with disabilities are entitled to full and equal access, as other members of the public, to all housing accommodations offered for rent, lease, or compensation in Indiana.” ³ “A person renting, leasing, or providing real property for compensation shall not refuse to accept a person with a disability as a tenant due to the fact that the person with a disability has a guide dog that assists the person with a disability in overcoming a particular disability.” ⁴
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“A guide dog trainer, while engaged in the training process of a guide dog, is entitled to access to any public accommodation granted by this section.” ⁵
White Cane	precautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.

Injury to Dog	not mentioned
Penalties	Class C infraction
Summary	Indiana law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, mentally or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	16-32-3-2(1993); 22-9-6-5(1993)
Interference	16-32-3-2(c)(1993)
Housing	22-9-6-3(1993); 22-9-6-5(1993); 16-32-3-2(a)(1993)
Trainers	16-32-3-2 (d)(1993)
White Cane	9-21-17-21(1991); 16-32-3-4(1993)
Penalties	16-32-3-2(1993); 16-32-3-3(1993)

¹Indiana Code, Title 16, Article 32, Chapter 3, Section IC 16-32-3-2(b3).

²Indiana Code, Title 16, Article 32, Chapter 3, Section IC 16-32-3-2(a).

³Indiana Code, Title 22, Article 9, Chapter 6, Section IC 22-9-6-3.

⁴Indiana Code, Title 22, Article 9, Chapter 6, Section IC 22-9-6-5.

⁵Indiana Code, Title 16, Article 32, Chapter 3, Section IC 16-32-3-2(d).

Iowa	http://www.legis.state.ia.us/IACODE/Current/	White Cane	precautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs	Injury to Dog	not mentioned
Accessibility	“ . . . full and equal accommodations, facilities, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motorbuses, streetcars, boats, other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging places, eating places, places of public accommodation, amusement, or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.” ¹	Penalties	guilty of misdemeanor
Interference	simple misdemeanor	Summary	Iowa law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Housing	“A deaf or hard-of-hearing person has the right to be accompanied by a hearing dog, under control and especially trained at a recognized training facility to assist the deaf or hard-of-hearing . . . without being required to make additional payment for the hearing dog. A landlord shall waive lease restrictions on the keeping of dogs for a deaf or hard-of-hearing person with a hearing dog. The deaf or hard-of-hearing person is liable for damage done to any premise or facility by a hearing dog.” ²	Accessibility	VI-216C.4(1993); VI-216C.5(1993); VI-216C.10(1993); VI-216C.11(1996)
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned	Interference	VI-216C.7(1993)
Identification	not mentioned	Housing	VI-216C.5(1993); VI- 216C.10(1993); VI-216C.11(1996)
Misrepresentation	not mentioned	Trainers	VI-216C.11(1996)
Trainers/Training	same rights as disabled person; “ <i>Assistive animal</i> ” means a simian or other animal specially trained or in the process of being trained under the auspices of a recognized training facility to assist a person with a disability.” ³	White Cane	VIII-321.333(1981); VIII-321.334(1981); VI-216C.8(1996)
		Penalties	VI-216C.7(1993)

¹Iowa Code, Title VI, Chapter 216C, Section .4.

²Iowa Code, Title VI, Chapter 216C, Section .11, Subsection 2.

³Iowa Code, Title VI, Chapter 216C, Section .11, Subsection 1.

Kansas	http://www.kslegislature.org/legsrv-statutes/index.do
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, public facilities, other public places, places of public accommodation, amusement and resort and other places to which the public is invited.” ¹
Interference	“Any person, firm, corporation, or the agent of any person, firm or corporation, who denies or interferes with the exercise of the rights recognized in K.S.A. 39-1101, 39-1102, 39-1107, 39-1108 or 39-1109, and amendments thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor.” ²
Housing	“ . . . shall have the right to be accompanied by a guide dog . . . in the acquisition and use of rental, residential housing and in the purchase and use of residential housing without being required to pay an extra charge for the guide dog, except that such person shall be liable for any damage done to the premises or facilities by such dog.” ³
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	“ . . . person with a disability may produce for the employee or person responsible for such place an identification card or letter conforming to the [specific] requirements.” ⁴
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“Any professional trainer, from a recognized training center, of an assistance dog, while engaged in the training of such dog, shall have the right to be accompanied

	by such dog in or upon any of the places listed in K.S.A. 39-1101 . . . without . . . [paying] an extra charge for such dog. Such trainer shall be liable for any damage done to the premises of facilities by such dog.” ⁵
White Cane Injury to Dog Penalties Summary	precautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15. Class A nonperson misdemeanor misdemeanor Kansas law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog.
Accessibility	39-1102(2003); 39-1103(2003); 39-1104(1969); 39-1107(2003); 39-1108(2003); 39-1109(2003)
Interference	39-1103(2003)
Housing	39-1102(2003); 39-1107(2003); 39-1108(2003)
Trainers	39-1109(2003)
White Cane	8-1542(1974); 39-1104(1969)
Injury to Dog	21-4318(c)(2003)
Penalties	39-1103(2003)

¹Kansas Statutes, Chapter 39, Article 11, Section 39-1104(d).

²Kansas Statutes, Chapter 39, Article 11, Section 39-1103.

³Kansas Statutes, Chapter 39, Article 11, Sections 39-1102, 1107, 1108.

⁴Kansas Statutes, Chapter 39, Article 11, Section 39-1101.

⁵Kansas Statutes, Chapter 39, Article 11, Section 39-1109.

Kentucky	http://www.lrc.state.ky.us/krs/titles.htm
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	shall not “. . . be denied admittance to any hotel, motel, restaurant, or eating establishment, nor shall the person be denied full and equal accommodations, facilities, and privileges of all public places of amusement, theater, or resort.” ¹
Interference	“No person shall willfully or maliciously interfere with an assistance dog or the dog’s user.” ²
Housing	not mentioned
Licenses/Fees	“. . . exempt from all state and local licensing fees.” ³
Identification	“. . . assistance dog has been trained or is being trained by a recognized training agency or school, and is properly harnessed.” ⁴
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	same rights as disabled; “. . . shall have . . . a certificate issued by the assistance dog training agency or school establishing that their dogs have been so trained.” ⁵
White Cane	precautionary statute; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	“A person is guilty of assault on a service animal in the first [or second] degree when he intentionally and without legal justification or lawful authority kills [or causes physical injury to] a service animal.” ⁶
Penalties	“. . . shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100). Each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense.” ⁷

Summary	Kentucky law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	Title XXI, Chapter 258, Section .500(2002)
Interference	258.990(1958); 258.991(1996); 258.500(12)(2002)
Licenses/Fees	258.500(10)(2002)
Identification	258.500(7)(2002)
Trainers	258.500(7)-(8)(2002)
White Cane	Title XVI, Chapter 189, Section .575(1978)
Injury to Dog	Title L, Chapter 525, Sections .200 to .220(1998)
Penalties	Title XXI, Chapter 258, Section 258.990(1958)

¹Kentucky Revised Statutes, Title XXI, Chapter 258, Section 258.500(2).

²Kentucky Revised Statutes, Title XXI, Chapter 258, Section 258.500(12).

³Kentucky Revised Statutes, Title XXI, Chapter 258, Section 258.500(10).

⁴Kentucky Revised Statutes, Title XXI, Chapter 258, Section 258.500(7).

⁵Kentucky Revised Statutes, Title XXI, Chapter 258, Section 258.500(8a).

⁶Kentucky Revised Statutes, Title L, Chapter 525, Sections 525.200 and 525.205.

⁷Kentucky Revised Statutes, Title XXI, Chapter 258, Section 258.990.

Louisiana	http://www.legis.state.la.us/ ¹
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“... full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all public accommodation, amusement or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited, and shall be entitled to take such dog into such conveyances and places, subject only to the accommodations and limitations applicable to all persons not so accompanied, provided that the dog shall not occupy a seat in any public conveyance.” ²
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	“... full and equal access, . . . to all housing accommodations offered for rent, lease, or compensation in this state, subject to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.” ³
Licenses/Fees	exempt
Identification	no requirements
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“During the training of an assistance dog, any trainer or puppy raiser of such dog shall have the same rights and privileges as a physically disabled person to be accompanied by an assistance dog in any place or facility.” ⁴
White Cane	precautionary statute; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	“... liable for any injuries to the assistance dog and, if necessary, the replacement and compensation for the loss of the assistance dog.” ⁵

Penalties	“... fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.” ⁶
Summary	Louisiana law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	46-1953(1993); 46-1954(1993); 21-51(1993); 21-52(1993)
Interference	46-1956(1993)
Housing	46-1952(1993); 46-1954(1993)
Licenses/Fees	46-1958(1993)
Trainers	46-1955(1993)
White Cane	46-1957(1993)
Injury to Dog	46-1956(1993)
Penalties	46-1956(1993)

¹On the home page, select Search. Then use Louisiana Law Search section; set Law Box to RS; enter only Title in first box, Section in second box.

²Louisiana Revised Statutes, Title 21, Chapter 2, Section 52A.

³Louisiana Revised Statutes, Title 46, Chapter 23, Section 1954A.

⁴Louisiana Revised Statutes, Title 46, Chapter 23, Section 1955.

⁵Louisiana Revised Statutes, Title 46, Chapter 23, Section 1956B.

⁶Louisiana Revised Statutes, Title 46, Chapter 23, Section 1956B.

Maine	http://janus.state.me.us/legis/statutes/
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . full and free use of the streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, public facilities and other public places . . . accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of all common carriers . . . hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited.” ¹
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	“ . . . full and equal access to all housing accommodations . . . may not be required to pay extra compensation to keep sight-assistance or personal care animals . . . is liable for any damages done to the premises by the animal.” ²
Licenses/Fees	exempt; must be able to prove dog is trained
Identification	“ . . . collar and leash colored hunter orange . . . carry a card, issued by the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services.” ³
Misrepresentation	civil violation
Trainers	same rights as disabled persons
White Cane	precautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.
Injury to Dog	“ . . . civil violation for which a forfeiture of not more than \$1,000 may be adjudged.” ⁴
Penalties	misdemeanor (interference); Class E crime for which a forfeiture not to exceed \$100 may be adjudged (misrepresentation)

Summary	Maine law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	17-47-1312(1997); 26-19-1420-A(2003)
Interference	17-47-1314(2003); 26-19-1420-C(2003)
Housing	17-47-1312(5)(1997); 26-19-1420-A(2003)
Licenses/Fees	7-9-721-3922(4)(1995); 7-9-721-3923-A (3)(A,B,C) (2003) ⁵
Identification	26-19-1420-A(2003); 26-19-1420-D(2003)
Misrepresentation	17-47-1314-A(2003); 26-19-1420-C(2003)
Trainers	17-47-1312(4)(1997); 26-19-1420-A(4)(2003)
White Cane	17-47-1313 (1997); 17-47-1315(1971); 26-29-1420-B(1996)
Injury to Dog	7-9-729-3961-A(2001) ⁶
Penalties	17-47-1314(2003)

¹Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17, Chapter 47, Section 1312(1, 2).

²Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17, Chapter 47, Section 1312(5).

³Maine Revised Statutes, Title 26, Chapter 19, Subchapter 2, Article 8, Section 1420-A(3).

⁴Maine Revised Statutes, Title 7, Part 9, Chapter 729, Section 3961-A.

⁵Title 7, Part 9, Chapter 721, Section 3923-A.

⁶Title 7, Part 9, Chapter 721, Section 3961-A.

Maryland

<http://198.187.128.12/maryland/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=fs-main.htm&2.0>

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, streetcars, boats or other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodations, amusement, or resort, or other places to which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable to all persons.” ¹
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	“ . . . entitled to full and equal access to all housing accommodations provided for in this section . . . shall not be required to pay extra compensation for service dogs, however the person may be liable for any damages done to the premises or facilities by the service dog.” ² (Guide and Hearing only)
Licenses/Fees	exempt from fees upon submission of an “affidavit from the owner or owners stating that the dog for which the license is sought has been professionally trained as a dog guide.” ³
Identification	“ . . . identification issued by a service dog trainer organization which trains and certifies service dogs for the disabled;” ⁴ clerk issues an orange tag labeled “dog guide.”
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	same rights as disabled
White Cane	precautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.

Injury to Dog	not mentioned
Penalties	fine not exceeding \$500 for each offense
Summary	Maryland law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	Article 30, White Cane Law, Section 33(d,1)(1997); (expand list to reach articles)
Interference	Article 30, White Cane Law, Section 33(g)(1,2)(1997)
Housing	Article 30, White Cane Law, Section 33(i4)(1997)
Licenses/Fees	Article 24, Title 11, Section 11-502(1992)
Identification	Article 30, White Cane Law, Section 33(l)
Trainers	Article 30, White Cane Law, Section 33(k)(1997)
White Cane	Title 21, Subtitle 5, Section 21-511(1997); ⁵ Article 30, Section 33(h)(1997)
Penalties	Article 30, White Cane Law, Section 33(g,1)

¹Maryland Statutes, Article 30, Section 33(d,1).

²Maryland Statutes, Article 30, Section 33(i,4).

³Maryland Statutes, Article 24, Title 11, Section 11-502(a).

⁴Maryland Statutes, Article 30, Section 33(l).

⁵Title 21 is under Transportation.

Massachusetts

<http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/>

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“... any and all accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of all public conveyances, public amusements and places of public accommodation, within the commonwealth, to which persons not accompanied by dogs are entitled, subject only to the conditions and limitations applicable to all persons not accompanied by dogs.” ¹
Interference	fine of \$100 to \$300
Housing	It is unlawful “... to refuse to rent or lease or sell or negotiate for sale or otherwise to deny to or withhold ... because such person is blind, or hearing impaired or has any other handicap.” ²
Licenses/Fees	“No fee shall be charged for a license for a dog specially trained to lead or serve a blind [also deaf] person.” ³
Identification	“A hearing dog shall, for identification purposes, be fitted with a collar and leash which are of a bright color.” ⁴
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“A person accompanied by and engaged in the raising or training of a service dog, including a hearing, guide or assistance dog, shall have the same rights, privileges and responsibilities as those afforded to an individual with a disability.” ⁵
White Cane	not mentioned
Injury to Dog	not mentioned

Penalties	“... fine of not more than three hundred dollars and shall be liable to any person aggrieved thereby for such damages.” ⁶
Summary	Massachusetts law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically handicapped person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable. The dog user must have proper identification.
Accessibility	IV-I-272-98A(2000); I- XXI-151C-2A(e)(1986)
Interference	IV-I-272-98A(1992)
Housing	I-XXI-151B-4-6(2001)
Licenses/Fees	I-XX-140-139(1983); I-XIX-129-39C(1983)
Identification	I-XIX-129-39C(1983)
Trainers	I-XIX-129-39D(2002); I-XIX-129-39F(2002)
Penalties	IV-I-272-98A(2000)

¹General Laws of Massachusetts, Part IV, Title I, Chapter 272, Section 98A.

²General Laws of Massachusetts, Part I, Title XXI, Chapter 151B, Section 4.

³General Laws of Massachusetts, Part I, Title XX, Chapter 140, Section 139.

⁴General Laws of Massachusetts, Part I, Title XIX, Chapter 129, Section 39C.

⁵General Laws of Massachusetts, Part I, Title XIX, Chapter 129, Section 39F.

⁶General Laws of Massachusetts, Part IV, Title I, Chapter 272, Section 98A.

Michigan

<http://www.michiganlegislature.org/>¹

Applies to Accessibility	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs “ . . . any place of public or private housing, accommodation, amusement, or recreation, including but not limited to any inn, hotel, motel, apartment building, trailer park, restaurant, barbershop, billiard parlor, store, public conveyance on land or water, theater, motion picture house, public or private educational institution, or elevator.” ²
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	public/private housing
Licenses/Fees	not subject to fee for licensing if “. . . the dog is used as a guide or leader dog for a blind person, a hearing dog for a deaf or audibly impaired person, or a service dog for a physically limited person.” ³
Identification	harness (Guide Dog); blaze orange leash and collar, cape (Hearing Dog); blaze orange leash and collar or backpack (Service Dog); ID card required
Misrepresentation	“A person, except a person who is deaf, audibly impaired, or otherwise physically limited shall not use or be in possession of a dog that is wearing a blaze orange leash and collar or harness in any public place.” ⁴
Trainers	same rights as disabled; must have picture
White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	will not “. . . willfully and maliciously assault, beat, harass, injure, or attempt to assault, beat, harass or injure a dog that he or she knows or has reason to believe is [an Assistance Dog].” ⁵

Penalties misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both

Summary Michigan law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically limited person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers.

Accessibility	750.502c (1998); 752.61(1984)
Interference	750.502c(1998)
Housing	750.502c(1998)
Licenses/Fees	287.291(2000)
Identification	750.502c(1998)
Misrepresentation	752.62(1984)
Trainers	750.502c(1998)
White Cane	752.52(2002)
Injury to Dog	750.50a(1994)
Penalties	750.50a(1994)

Service dog pulling handler



¹Use Michigan Compiled Laws search engine; enter Chapter and Section, i.e., 750.502c.

²Michigan Compiled Laws, Chapter 750, Section 750.502c(1).

³Michigan Compiled Laws, Chapter 287, Section 287.291.

⁴Michigan Compiled Laws, Chapter 752, Section 752.62 .

⁵Michigan Compiled Laws, Chapter 750, Section 750.50a(1a).

Minnesota	http://www.leg.state.mn.us/leg/statutes.asp ¹
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . full and free use of the streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, public facilities, and other public places; and are entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, boats, or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement, or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited.” ²
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	“ . . . entitled to full and equal access, as other members of the general public, to all housing accommodations offered for rent, lease, or compensation, subject to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.” ³
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	Dog must be “ . . . identified as being from a recognized program which trains service animals to aid blind or deaf persons or persons with physical or sensory disabilities, and . . . properly harnessed or leashed.” ⁴
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	same rights as disabled
White Cane	precautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.

Injury to Dog	“No person shall intentionally and without justification cause bodily harm to a service animal while it is providing service or while it is in the custody of the person it serves.” ⁵
Penalties	misdemeanor; convicted person must “pay restitution for costs and expenses resulting from this crime.” ⁶
Summary	Minnesota law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	256C.02(1989); 363A.19(2001)
Interference	256C.05(1971)
Housing	256C.025(1988); 363A.09
Identification	363A.19(2001)
Trainers	256C.02(1989)
White Cane	256C.03(1988);169.202(1971); 256C.04(1986)
Injury to Dog	343.21 Subd. 8a (2001)
Penalties	256C.05(1971); 609.226(4c)

¹Use Current Minnesota Statutes search engine; enter Chapter, i.e., 256C.02.

²Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 256C.02.

³Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 256C.025.

⁴Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 363A.19.

⁵Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 343.21(8a).

⁶Minnesota Statutes 609.226(4c).

Mississippi

<http://www.mscode.com/free/statutes/toc.htm>

Applies to Accessibility	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs “... to full and equal access, as are other members of the general public, to accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motorbuses, streetcars, boats or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, or state or federal regulation, and applicable alike to all persons.” ¹
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	not mentioned
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	“Every totally or partially blind person and every deaf person shall have the right to be accompanied by a guide dog or hearing ear dog on a blaze orange leash, especially trained for the purpose.” ²
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	same rights as disabled person
White Cane	precautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.
Injury to Dog	[it is illegal to] “... willfully and maliciously assault, beat, harass, injure, or attempt to assault, beat, harass or injure, a dog that he or she knows or has reason to believe

is a guide or leader dog for a blind individual, a hearing dog for a deaf or audibly impaired individual, or a service dog for a physically limited individual.”³

Penalties	“... fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.” ⁴
Summary	Mississippi law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	43-6-5(1978); 43-6-7(1978); 43-6-155(2000)
Interference	43-6-11(1978); 97-41-21(1)(b)(1997)
Identification	43-6-7(1978)
Trainers	43-6-155(2)(2000)
White Cane	63-3-1111(1950); 43-6-13(1972)
Injury to Dog	97-41-21(1)(a)(1997)
Penalties	43-6-11(1978)

¹Mississippi Code, Title 43, Chapter 6, Section 5.

²Mississippi Code, Title 43, Chapter 6, Section 7.

³Mississippi Code, Title 97, Chapter 41, Section 21.

⁴Mississippi Code, Title 43, Chapter 6, Section 11.

Missouri	http://www.moga.state.mo.us/STATUTES/STATUTES.HTM
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . same rights afforded to a person with no such disability to the full and free use of the streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, public facilities, and other public places . . . full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, taxis, streetcars, boats or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited.” ¹
Interference	Class B misdemeanor
Housing	“ . . . full and equal access to all housing accommodations provided for in this section.” ²
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	“ . . . dogs properly harnessed and . . . carrying a certificate of identification issued by a dog school” ³ may be taken into any conveyance or facility
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“Any trainer, from a recognized training center, of a guide dog, hearing assistance dog or service dog shall have the right to be accompanied by such dog .” ⁴
White Cane	precautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.
Penalties	“ . . . fine in an amount not less than twenty-five dollars and no greater than two hundred fifty dollars per violation, in addition to court costs. Any default in the

	payment of a fine imposed pursuant to this section without good cause shall result in imprisonment for not more than thirty days.” ⁵
Summary	Missouri law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	XII-209-209.150(1996); XII-209-209.190(1982); VI-70-70.441(1996)
Interference	XII-209-209.160(1988); XII-209-209.162
Housing	XII-209-209.190(1982)
Identification	VI-70-441(17b)(1996)
Trainers	XII-209-209.152(1999)
White Cane	XIX-304-304.080(1988); XI-209-209.170(1977)
Penalties	VI-70-441-4.(1)(1993)

¹Missouri Revised Statutes, Title XII, Chapter 209, Section 150(1,2).

²Missouri Revised Statutes, Title XII, Chapter 209, Section 190(4).

³Missouri Revised Statutes, Title VI, Chapter 70, Section 441(3)(17b).

⁴Missouri Revised Statutes, Title XII, Chapter 209, Section 152.

⁵Missouri Revised Statutes, Title VI, Chapter 70, Section 441(4)(1).

Montana

http://data.opi.state.mt.us/bills/mca_toc/

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	"... full and free use of the streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, public facilities, and other public places." ¹
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	"A person with a disability who has a service animal or who obtains a service animal is entitled to full and equal access to all housing accommodations . . . The person with a disability may not be required to pay extra compensation for the service animal but is liable for any damage done to the premises by the service animal." ²
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	"For the purposes of this section, a service animal in training that is a dog shall wear a leash, collar, cape, harness, or backpack that identifies in writing that the dog is a service animal in training. Other service animals in training must also be identifiable by written identification as a service animal in training. The written identification for service animals in training must be visible and legible from a distance of at least 20 feet." ³
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	"A person who is training a service animal is entitled to the same rights and assumes the same responsibilities granted to a person with a disability." ⁴
White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation

Penalties	[anyone] "... who shall fail to take precaution against accidents or injury to such person after coming to a stop, as provided for herein, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$25." ⁵
Summary	Montana law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	49-4-211(1981); 49-4-214(1997); locate 49_4.htm in right column, then Part 2
Interference	49-4-215(1981)
Housing	49-4-214(1997)
Identification	49-4-214(1997)
Trainers	49-4-214(1997)
White Cane	49-4-216(1979)
Penalties	49-4-217(1947)

Service dog and handler



¹Montana Code, Title 49, Chapter 4, Section 49-4-211(1).

²Montana Code, Title 49, Chapter 4, Section 49-4-214(2).

³Montana Code, Title 49, Chapter 4, Section 49-4-214(4).

⁴Montana Code, Title 49, Chapter 4, Section 49-4-214(3).

⁵Montana Code, Title 49, Chapter 4, Section 49-4-217.

Nebraska	http://statutes.unicam.state.ne.us/default.asp ¹
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“... full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, street cars, boats, any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement, or resort, and other places in which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations . . . applicable alike to all persons.” ²
Interference	Class III misdemeanor
Housing	“... full and equal access to all housing accommodations offered for rent, lease.” ³
Licenses/Fees	“... no license tax shall be charged upon a showing by the owner that the dog is a graduate of a recognized training school.” ⁴
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	unlawful to use white cane if not blind
Trainers	“... has the right to be accompanied by such dog in training in any of the places listed in subsection (b) of this section without being required to pay an extra charge.” ⁵
White Cane	cautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.
Injury to Dog	“Violence on a service dog or interference with a service dog is a Class III misdemeanor.” ⁶
Penalties	Class III misdemeanor

Summary	Nebraska law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	20-20-127(2003); 20-20-131.01(1980)
Interference	20-20-129(2003); 28-28-1009.01(1997)
Housing	20-20-131.01(1997); 20-20-131.04(1997)
Licenses/Fees	54-54-603(1997)
Misrepresentation	28-28-1313(1977)
Trainers	20-20-127(2003)
White Cane	28-28-1313(1977); 28-28-1314(1977); 20-20-130(1971)
Injury to Dog	28-28-1009.01(1997)
Penalties	20-20-129(2003); 28-28-1009.01(5)(1997); 28-28-1313(1977)

¹Open statutes folder; open title folder; enter Chapter and Section in search box, i.e., 20-127; check “exact” box; find section and view document.

²Nebraska Statutes, Title 20, Chapter 20, Section 20-127(b).

³Nebraska Statutes, Title 20, Chapter 20, Section 20-131.01.

⁴Nebraska Statutes, Title 54, Chapter 54, Section 54-603(b).

⁵Nebraska Statutes, Title 20, Chapter 20, Section 20-127(c).

⁶Nebraska Statutes, Title 80, Chapter 28, Section 28-1009.01(e).

Nevada	http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/Index.cfm
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	"It is unlawful for a common carrier or other means of public conveyance or transportation operating in this state to . . . refuse service to a person with a visual, aural or physical disability because he is accompanied by a service animal." ¹
Interference	gross misdemeanor
Housing	". . . refusal to rent dwelling because of service animal prohibited;" ² "landlord may require proof that an animal is a service animal." ³
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	". . . identification card normally presented to a person with a disability upon his graduation from a school for guide dogs, school for hearing dogs, school for helping dogs or school that is approved." ⁴ Blaze orange leash may be used.
Misrepresentation	misdemeanor
Trainers	same rights as disabled; "A place of public accommodation may require proof that an animal is a service animal or that a person is training a service animal." ⁵
Injury to dog	unlawful to beat or kill a service animal
White Cane	precautionary statute; proclamation not mentioned
Penalties	gross misdemeanor to felony depending on severity of action

Summary	Nevada law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, mentally or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	10-118-118.105(2003); 53-613-613.330(2003); 54-651-651.075(1999); 58-704-704.145(2003); 58-706-706.366(2003)
Interference	38-426-426.790(2003); 54-651- 651.080(1997); 58-704-704.145(2003); 58-58-706-706.366(2003)
Housing	10-118-118.105(2003)
Identification	10-118-118.105(2003)
Misrepresentation	38-426-426.510(6,7)(2003)
Trainers	54-651-651.075(1,2)(1999)
Injury to Dog	38-426-426.790(2003)
White Cane	43-484-484.328(1993)
Penalties	38-426-426.790(2003); 38-426-426.510(6,7)(2003); 43-484-484.328(1981)

¹Nevada Revised Statutes 2003, Title 58, Chapter 704, Section 704.145.

²Nevada Revised Statutes 2003, Title 10, Chapter 118, Section 118, 118.105.

³Nevada Revised Statutes 2003, Title 10, Chapter 118, Section 118, 118.105(1).

⁴Nevada Revised Statutes 2003, Title 10, Chapter 118, Section 118, 118.105(2).

⁵Nevada Revised Statutes 2003, Title 10, Chapter 651, Section 651.075(1,2).

New Hampshire

<http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/indexes/default.html>

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“The blind, and visually disabled, and the otherwise physically disabled have the same rights and privileges as the able-bodied to the full and free use of the facilities . . . to be accompanied in such facilities by a guide dog, especially trained for the purpose, without being required to pay an extra charge for the guide dog, provided that such person shall be liable for any damage done to the premises or facilities by such dog.” ¹
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	“ . . . any publicly assisted housing accommodation or any real property, or portion thereof, which is used or occupied, or is intended, arranged, or designed to be used or occupied, as the home, residence or sleeping place of one or more persons, but shall include any single family residence the occupants of which rent, lease, or furnish for compensation not more than one room therein.” ²
Licenses/Fees	no fee required
Identification	leash and harness colored international orange (deaf/hearing impaired); leash and harness specifically designed (blind/visually impaired); leash colored blue and yellow (mobility impaired)
Misrepresentation	unlawful
Trainers	“A hearing ear dog, guide dog, or service dog trainer, while engaged in the actual training process and activities of such dogs, shall have the same rights and privileges

. . . as are applicable to a ear or hearing impaired, blind or visually impaired, or mobility impaired person.”³

White Cane	precautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.
Penalties	fined not more than \$25
Summary	New Hampshire law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	XII-167- D:3(1990); XII-167-C:2(1990)
Interference	XII-167-C:3(1983); XII-167-D:7(1990)
Housing	XII-167-D:1; XII-167-D:3(1990)
Licenses/Fees	XLV-466-466:8(1990)
Identification	XII-167-D:5(1990)
Misrepresentation	XII-167-D:7(1990)
Trainers	XII-167-D:4(1990); XII-167-D:1(II)(1989)
White Cane	XXI-265-265:41(1982); XXI-265-265:41-a(1983); XII-167-C:4(1971)
Penalties	XII-167-D:9(1983); XII-167-C:3(1983)

¹New Hampshire Code, Title XII, Chapter 167-D, Section 167-C:2.

²New Hampshire Code, Title XII, Chapter 167-D, Section 167-D:1(III).

³New Hampshire Code, Title XII, Chapter 167-D, Section 167-D:4.

New Jersey	http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/Default.asp ¹
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“Any person with a disability accompanied by a service or guide dog trained by a recognized training agency or school is entitled, with his dog, to the full and equal enjoyment, advantages, facilities and privileges of all public facilities, subject only to the following conditions . . . shall keep such dog in his immediate custody at all times; . . . shall not be charged any extra fee or payment for admission to or use of any public facility; . . . shall be liable for any damages done to the premises of a public facility by such dog.” ²
Interference	subject to fine
Housing	“ . . . entitled to full and equal access to all housing accommodations and shall not be required to pay extra compensation for such service or guide dog, but shall be liable for any damages done to the premises by such dog.” ³
Licenses/Fees	not required to pay any fee
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	subject to fine
Trainers	“A service or guide dog trainer, while engaged in the actual training process and activities of service dogs or guide dogs, shall have the same rights and privileges with respect to access to public facilities, and the same responsibilities as are applicable to a person with a disability.” ⁴

White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation
Penalties	fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500
Summary	New Jersey law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	10:5-29(2003) to 10:5-29.6(2003); 48:3-33(1984)
Interference	10:5-29.5(1984)
Housing	10:5-29.2(2003)
Licenses/Fees	4:19-15.3(1996)
Misrepresentation	10:5-29.5(1978)
Trainers	10:5-29.3(2003)
White Cane	39:4-37.1(1971)
Penalties	10:5-29.5(1984)

¹Select statutes under laws and constitution in left panel. To search by statute citation, enter the citation in quotes. For example, to search for the statute 10:5-29, enter “10:5-29” in the search box at the bottom of the search page. Use button arrows to reach next page.

²New Jersey Statutes, Title 10, Chapter 5, Section 10:5-29.

³New Jersey Statutes, Title 10, Chapter 5, Section 10:5-29.2.

⁴New Jersey Statutes, Title 10, Chapter 5, Section 10:5-29.3.

New Mexico

Applies to	http://www.conwaygreene.com/nmsu/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=main-hit-h.htm&2.0 ¹
Accessibility	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs “... qualified assistance animal shall be admitted to any building open to the public and to all public accommodations such as restaurants, hotels, hospitals, swimming pools, stores, common carriers and theaters; provided that the qualified assistance animal is under the control of a person with a disability or a trainer of assistance animals. No person shall be required to pay any additional charges for his qualified assistance animal, but shall be liable for any damage done by his qualified assistance animal.” ²
Interference	unlawful to “... intentionally interfere with the use of a service dog by harassing or obstructing the service dog user or the service dog” ³
Housing	not mentioned
Licenses/Fees	“No fee shall be charged for the licensure of qualified service animals who are trained.” ⁴
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	same rights as disabled person
White Cane	cautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.
Injury to Dog	[unlawful to] “... intentionally interfere with the use of a service dog by harassing or obstructing the service dog user or the service dog.” ⁵

Penalties “A person convicted under this section may be ordered to pay restitution, including the cost of veterinary bills and replacement and training costs of the service animal, if required as a result of the violation.”⁶

Summary New Mexico law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.

Accessibility	28-7-3(1987); 28-11-3(1999)
Interference	28-11-4(1989); 28-11-5(1999); 28-7-5(1972)
Licenses/Fees	77-1-15.1(C)(1989)
Trainers	28-11-3(1999)
White Cane	28-7-4(1972); 28-7-6(1972)
Injury to Dog	28-11-5(C)(1999)
Penalties	28-11-4(1989); 28-11-5(E)(1999)

¹Open Statutory Chapters in New Mexico Statutes Annotated 1978 to see listing of chapters.

²New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Chapter 28, Article 11, Section 28-11-3.

³New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Chapter 28, Article 11, Section 28-11-5-C(1).

⁴New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Chapter 77, Article 1, Section 77-1-15.1.

⁵New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Chapter 28, Article 11, Section 28-11-5.

⁶New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Chapter 28, Article 11, Section 28-11-5-E.

New York	http://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?cl=0
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“No person shall be denied admittance to and/or the equal use of and enjoyment of any public facility solely because said person is a person with a disability and is accompanied by a guide dog, hearing dog or service dog.” ¹
Interference	“Any person or legal entity, public or private, violating any provision of this article shall be guilty of a violation.” ²
Housing	hearing impaired persons “. . . shall [not] be denied occupancy in a dwelling in any project or be subjected to eviction from any such dwelling on the sole ground that such person owns a hearing dog.” ³
Licenses/Fees	no fee for any license issued for any guide dog, hearing dog, service dog
Identification	dog must be harnessed
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“Persons qualified to train dogs to aid and guide persons with a disability, while engaged in such training activities, shall have the same rights and privileges set forth for persons with a disability in this article.” ⁴
White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	may recover damages
Penalties	violation

Summary	New York law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	Civil Rights, Chapter 6, Article 4-B, Section 47(1986), 47-a(1986), 47-b(1986); Transportation, Chapter 61-A, Article 6, Section 147(1986)
Interference	Civil Rights, Chapter 6, Article 4-B, Section 47-c(1986)
Housing	Civil Rights, Chapter 6, Article 4-B, Section 47(1986); Public Housing, Chapter 44-A, Article 11, Section 223-b(1980)
Licenses/Fees	Agriculture & Markets, Chapter 69, Article 7, Section 110(3)(2002)
Identification	Civil Rights, Chapter 6, Article 4-B, Section 47-b(4)(1986)
Trainers	Civil Rights Law, Chapter 6, Article 4-B, Section 47-b(3)(1986)
White Cane	Vehicle & Traffic, Chapter 71, Title 7, Article 27, Section 1153(1986); < http://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?cl=128&a=51 >
Injury to Dog	General Obligations, Chapter 24-A, Article 11, Title I, Section 11-107(2000) ⁵
Penalties	Civil Rights, Chapter 6, Article 4-B, Section 47-c(1986)

¹New York Consolidated Laws, Civil Rights Law, Chapter 6, Article 4-B, Section 47(1).

²New York Consolidated Laws, Civil Rights Law, Chapter 6, Article 4-B, Section 47-c.

³New York Consolidated Laws, Public Housing Law, Chapter 44-A, Article XI, Section 223-b.

⁴New York Consolidated Laws, Civil Rights Law, Chapter 6, Article 4-B, Section 47-b(3).

⁵Select the Title I under Article 11.

North Carolina	http://www.ncleg.net/gascripts/Statutes/StatutesTOC.pl
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . entitled to accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, streetcars, boats, or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation; hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort to which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.” ¹
Interference	Class 3 misdemeanor
Housing	“ . . . each handicapped citizen shall have the same right as any other citizen to live and reside in residential communities, homes, and group homes . . . has the right to keep the assistance dog on any premises the person leases, rents, or uses. The person qualifies for these rights upon the showing of a tag, issued by the Department of Health and Human Services.” ²
Licenses/Fees	“No fee may be charged the person for the application, registration, tag, or replacement in the event the original is lost.” ³
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	“ . . . unlawful to disguise a dog as an assistance dog, or to deprive a visually impaired person, a hearing impaired person, or a mobility impaired person of any rights granted.” ⁴

Trainers	same rights as disabled during training sessions
White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	misdemeanor or felony depending on severity of act
Penalties	Class 3 misdemeanor for interference
Summary	North Carolina law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, mentally or disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	168-I-168-3(1973); 168-I-168-4.2(1991)
Interference	168-I-168-4.5(1994)
Housing	168-I-168-4.2(1997); 168-I-168.9(1985)
Licenses/Fees	168-I-168-4.3(1997)
Misrepresentation	168-I-168-4.5(1997)
Trainers	168-I-168-4.2(1997)
White Cane	20-3-20-175.1(1949)
Injury to Dog	14-23-14-163.1(2001)
Penalties	168-I-168-4.5(1994)

¹North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 168, Article I, Section 168-3.

²North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 168, Article I, Sections 168-9, 168-4.2.

³North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 168, Article I, Section 168-4.3.

⁴North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 168, Article I, Section 168-4.5.

North Dakota

<http://www.legis.nd.gov/information/statutes/cent-code.html>

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“An individual with a disability is entitled to be accompanied by an assistance dog in places of public accommodations, common carriers, facilities of a health care provider, and all places to which the public is generally invited, without being required to pay an extra charge for the assistance dog; provided, that the individual is liable for any damage done to the premises or facility by the assistance dog.” ¹
Interference	Class A misdemeanor
Housing	not mentioned
Licenses/Fees	fees are waived for Assistance Dogs
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“A trainer with an assistance dog in training may enter any place of public accommodation, common carrier, facility of a health care provider, and any place to which the public is generally invited, without being required to pay an extra charge for the assistance dog in training, provided . . . trainer notifies an onsite manager that an assistance dog in training is being brought onto the premises . . . wears a photo identification card issued by a nationally recognized dog training program . . . is liable for any damage done to the premises or facility by the assistance dog in training.” ²
White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation

Penalties

Class A misdemeanor

Summary

North Dakota law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.

Accessibility	25-13-02(2001)
Interference	25-13-04(2001)
Licenses/Fees	40-05-02(22)(2001)
Trainers	25-13-02.1(2001)
White Cane	39-10-33.3(2001); 25-13-03(2001)
Penalties	25-13-04(2001)

¹North Dakota Century Code, Title 25, Chapter 13, Section 25-13-02.

²North Dakota Century Code, Title 25, Chapter 13, Section 25-13-02.1(a, b, c).

Ohio	http://onlinedocs.andersonpublishing.com/oh/lpExt.dll?f=templates&fn=main-h.htm&cp=PORC ¹
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“... entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all public conveyances, hotels, lodging places, all places of public accommodation, amusement, or resort, all institutions of education, and other places to which the general public is invited, and may take the dog into such conveyances and places.” ²
Interference	minor misdemeanor
Housing	not mentioned
Licenses/Fees	exempt provided “... the owner can show proof by certificate ... that the dog is in training or has been trained ... by a nonprofit special agency.” ³
Identification	must be able to prove certification
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	same rights as disabled; and “Any dog in training to become a guide, leader, listener, or support dog shall be covered by a liability insurance policy provided by the nonprofit special agency engaged in such work protecting members of the public against personal injury or property damage caused by the dog.” ⁴
White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation

Penalties	“... fined not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars on a first offense, and on each subsequent offense shall be fined not less than seventy-five dollars or more than two hundred fifty dollars and may be imprisoned for not more than thirty days.” ⁵
Summary	Ohio law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	IX-955-955.43(2003)
Interference	IX-955-955.43(B)(2003); IX-955-955.99(D)(1990)
Licenses/Fees	IX-955-955.011(1989)
Identification	IX-955-955.011(1989); IX-955-955.43(A)(2003)
Trainers	IX-955-955.43(2003)
White Cane	XLV-4511-4511.47(1970)
Penalties	IX-955-955.99(1990)

¹Click on Title name (not folder) to see Chapters in main window.

²Ohio Revised Code, Title IX, Chapter 955, Section 955.43.

³Ohio Revised Code, Title IX, Chapter 955, Section 955.011.

⁴Ohio Revised Code, Title IX, Chapter 955, Section 955.43(A3).

⁵Ohio Revised Code, Title IX, Chapter 955, Section 955.99(E1).

Oklahoma<http://www.lsb.state.ok.us/>¹

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“. . . any street, highway, sidewalk, walkway, any common carrier, airplane, motor vehicle, railroad train, motor bus, streetcar, boat, or any other public conveyance or mode of transportation, hotel, motel, or other place of lodging, public building maintained by any unit or subdivision of government, building to which the general public is invited, college dormitory and other educational facility, restaurant or other place where food is offered for sale to the public, or any other place of public accommodation, amusement, convenience, or resort to which the general public or any classification of persons from the general public is regularly, normally, or customarily invited.” ²
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	“A landlord shall not deny or terminate a tenancy to a blind, deaf, or physically handicapped person because of the guide, signal, or service dog of such person unless such dogs are specifically prohibited in the rental agreement entered into prior to November 1, 1985.” ³
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	“A dog used by a deaf or hard-of-hearing person shall be required to wear an orange identifying collar.” ⁴
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	same rights as disabled person

White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation
Penalties	misdemeanor
Summary	Oklahoma law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically handicapped person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	7-19.1(1998); 41-113.1(1985)
Interference	7-19.2(1985); 41-113.1(1985)
Housing	41-113.1(1985)
Identification	7-19.1(C)(1998)
Trainers	7-19.1(1998)
White Cane	7-12(2002)
Penalties	7-19.2(1985)

¹Select Oklahoma Statutes and Constitution. Use “Search Oklahoma Statutes Database” search engine. To find statutes, search on only Chapter and Section given in the bottom table. Some platforms may need to save document to computer hard drive to open and view statute language.

²Oklahoma Statutes, Title 7, Chapter 7, Section 19.1(B).

³Oklahoma Statutes, Title 41, Section 113.1.

⁴Oklahoma Statutes, Title 7, Chapter 7, Section 19.1(C).

Oregon	http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/ ¹
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“... right to have an assistance animal with the physically impaired person, and a trainer has the right to have an assistance animal or assistance animal trainee with the trainer, in any place of public accommodation or on any mode of transportation.” ²
Interference	Class C misdemeanor
Housing	A landlord may not refuse to rent a dwelling unit, to a disabled person on the basis of the person’s use or possession of an Assistance Dog.
Licenses/Fees	exemption for Assistance Animals
Identification	A trained Hearing Dog must wear an orange leash.
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	same rights as disabled person
White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	“... owner may recover any other costs and expenses, including, but not limited to, costs of temporary replacement assistance services . . . incurred as a result of the theft of or injury to the animal.” ³
Penalties	“... fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days, or both.” ⁴

Summary	Oregon law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically impaired person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	346.620(1971); 346.630(1995); 346.650(1981); 346.660(1993); 346.690(1989); 346.690(1995); 346.685(1989)
Interference	346.991(1993); 346.650(1993)
Housing	346.630(1995); 346.660(1993); 346.690(1995)
Licenses/Fees	609.100(2001); 609.105(2001)
Identification	346.640(1981)
Trainers	346.620(1971); 346.650(1993); 346.685(1989)
White Cane	811.035(2003)
Injury to Dog	346.687(1995)
Penalties	346.991(2003)

¹Title 30 contains chapter 346; Title 48 contains chapter 609; Title 59 contains chapter 811; but searching is by Chapter and Section only as reflected in the bottom table. Using “Find” in the Edit menu may help get to a section more quickly.

²Oregon Revised Statutes, Title 30, Chapter 346, Section 346.685.

³Oregon Revised Statutes, Title 30, Chapter 346, Section 346.687(2).

⁴Oregon Revised Statutes, Title 30, Chapter 346, Section 346.991(1).

Pennsylvania

<http://members.aol.com/StatutesPA/Index.html>

Applies to Accessibility	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs “ . . . any accommodation, resort or amusement which is open to, accepts or solicits the patronage of the general public, including but not limited to inns, taverns, roadhouses, hotels, motels, . . . or restaurants or eating houses, or any place where food is sold for consumption on the premises, buffets, saloons, barrooms or any store, park or enclosure where spiritous or malt liquors are sold, ice cream parlors, confectionaries, soda fountains and all stores where ice cream, ice and fruit preparations or their derivatives, . . . drug stores, dispensaries, clinics, hospitals, bathhouses, swimming pools, barber shops, beauty parlors, retail stores and establishments, theatres, motion picture houses, airdromes, roof gardens, music halls, race courses, skating rinks, amusement and recreation parks, fairs, bowling alleys, gymnasiums, shooting galleries, billiard and pool parlors, public libraries, . . . all educational institutions under the supervision of this Commonwealth, nonsectarian cemeteries, garages and all public conveyances operated on land or water or in the air as well as the stations, terminals and airports thereof, financial institutions.” ¹
Interference	summary offense
Housing	“ . . . use of a guide or support animal because of the blindness, deafness or physical handicap of the user or because the user is a handler or trainer of [assistance] animals is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right.” ²
Licenses/Fees	exempt from fees
Identification	not mentioned

Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	same rights as disabled
White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	misdemeanor of the second degree
Penalties	summary offense; fine of not less than \$500
Summary	Pennsylvania law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, mentally or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers.
Accessibility	18-73-7325(2002); 43-952 to 955(1991)
Interference	18-7325(2002); 43-955(1991); 18-55-5511(2001)
Housing	43-953(1991); 43-954(1991)
Licenses/Fees	3-459-217(1996), [select *DOGS* from Agriculture (Title 3) page]
Trainers	43-953(1991) ³ ; 18-73-7325(2002)
White Cane	75-35-3549(1959), (Select Subchapter C in Chapter 35)
Injury to Dog	18-55-5511(2001)
Penalties	75-35-3459(1959)

¹Unconsolidated Pennsylvania Statutes, Title 43, Section 954(k1).

²Unconsolidated Pennsylvania Statutes, Title 43, Section 953.

³Select “Unfair Discrimination” at Labor (Title 43).

Rhode Island

<http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/Statutes.html>

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges on any public conveyance operated on land or water or in the air, . . . or any stations and terminals thereof, not limited to taxis, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, street cars, boats and in any educational institution . . . and in places of public resort, accommodation, assemblage or amusement, not limited to hotels, lodging places, restaurants, theater and in all other places to which the general public is invited.” ¹
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	“ . . . entitled to full and equal access to all housing accommodations . . . shall not be required to pay extra compensation . . . shall be liable for any damage done to the premises.” ²
Licenses/Fees	“ . . . no fee [can] be charged to license guide dogs used by persons with disabilities.” ³
Identification	must be “ . . . clearly identified as such by a yellow harness.” ⁴
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“Every trainer or puppy raiser of a personal assistance animal shall have the same rights and privileges as” disabled persons. ⁵
Injury to Dog	“It is unlawful for any person to injure a personal assistance animal and shall be liable for the injuries to the assistance animal.” ⁶
White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation

Penalties “ . . . imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six (6) months or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), or by both.”⁷

Summary Rhode Island law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person or trainer or puppy raiser to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.

Accessibility	39-2-13(1997); 40-9.1-1 to 40-9.1-3(1997)
Interference	40-9.1-3(1997)
Housing	34-37-4(2002); 40-9.1-2(1997)
Licenses/Fees	4-13-4(c)(1998)
Identification	31-18-14(1979); 39-2-13(1997)
Trainers	40-9.1-2.1(1997)
Injury to Dog	4-13-16.1(1999); 40-9.1-3(1997)
White Cane	31-18-14(1979); 31-18-16.1(1985)
Penalties	40-9.1-3(1997); 31-18-16; 31-18-16.1(1985)

¹State of Rhode Island General Laws, Title 40, Chapter 9, Section 40-9.1-1.

²State of Rhode Island General Laws, Title 34, Chapter 37, Section 34-37-4(e2).

³State of Rhode Island General Laws, Title 4, Chapter 13, Section 4-13-4(C).

⁴State of Rhode Island General Laws, Title 31, Chapter 18, Section 31-18-14; also 39-2-13.

⁵State of Rhode Island General Laws, Title 40, Chapter 9.1, Section 40-9.1-2.1.

⁶State of Rhode Island General Laws, Title 40, Chapter 9.1, Section 40-9.1-3(1b).

⁷State of Rhode Island General Laws, Title 40, Chapter 9.1, Section 40-9.1-3(1d).

South Carolina

<http://www.scstatehouse.net/code/statmast.htm>¹

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, street cars, boats or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.” ²
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	“ . . . entitled to full and equal access, as other members of the general public, to all housing accommodations offered for rent, lease, or compensation in this State, subject to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.” ³
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“Every person who is a trainer of an assistance or guide dog, while engaged in the training of an assistance or guide dog, has the same rights and privileges with respect to access to public facilities and accommodations as blind and disabled persons.” ⁴

White Cane	White Cane Safety Day is October 15.
Penalties	“A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined in the discretion of the court or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.” ⁵
Summary	South Carolina law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	43-33-20(2002)
Interference	43-33-40(1993)
Housing	43-33-70(1987)
Trainers	43-33-20(2002)
White Cane	43-33-30(1987); 56-5-3190 to 56-5-3200(1949); 43-33-50(1972)
Penalties	43-33-40(1993); 56-5-3210

¹At Chapter level, select Chapter number from column at right, view from HTML column on left.

²South Carolina Code, Title 43, Chapter 33, Section 43-33-20(b).

³South Carolina Code, Title 43, Chapter 33, Section 43-33-70(a).

⁴South Carolina Code, Title 43, Chapter 33, Section 43-33-20(d).

⁵South Carolina Code, Title 43, Chapter 22, Section 43-33-40(B).

South Dakota

<http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/index.cfm?FuseAction=StatutesTitleList>

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“. . . entitled to reasonably equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.” ¹
Interference	“Interference with rights of disabled individual as misdemeanor. Repealed by SL 1986, ch 170, § 19.” ²
Housing	“No landlord may prohibit by lease or otherwise the keeping of a service animal by a person who is totally or partially physically disabled, totally or partially blind, or totally or partially deaf in an apartment or other rented or leased residential property.” ³
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	“It is a petty offense for any person, unless totally or partially blind or otherwise incapacitated, while on any public street or highway, to carry in a raised or extended position a cane or walking stick which is white in color or white tipped with red.” ⁴
Trainers	not mentioned
White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation
Penalties	Class 2 misdemeanor

Summary

South Dakota law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.

Accessibility	20-13-23.1(1986); 20-13-23.2(1995)
Interference	20-13-23.2(1995); 20-13-23.3(1986)
Housing	20-13-23.4(1995)
Misrepresentation	32-27-6
White Cane	32-27-7(1980)
Penalties	20-13-23.1(1986)

¹South Dakota Statutes, Title 20, Chapter 13, Section 23.1.

²South Dakota Statutes, Title 20, Chapter 13, Section 23.3.

³South Dakota Statutes, Title 20, Chapter 13, Section 23.4.

⁴South Dakota Statutes, Title 32, Chapter 27, Section 6.

Tennessee

<http://198.187.128.12/tennessee/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=fs-main.htm&2.0>¹

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“... any place of public accommodation, amusement or recreation, including, but not limited to, any inn, hotel, restaurant, eating house, barber shop, billiard parlor, store, public conveyance on land or water, theater, motion picture house, public educational institution or elevator.” ²
Interference	Class C misdemeanor
Housing	“... entitled to full and equal access, as other members of the general public, to all housing accommodations offered for rent, lease or compensation in this state, subject to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable to all persons” ³ ; “... no deposit may be required to be paid, with respect to the dog.” ⁴
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	harness and leash required (Guide Dog and Service Dog); leash (Hearing Dog); must be credentialed
Misrepresentation	“No person, unless totally or partially deaf, shall carry, hold, or use on any street, highway, or in any other public place, a leash blaze orange in color on any dog accompanying such person.” ⁵
Trainers	same rights as disabled
White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation
Penalties	Class C misdemeanor

Summary

Tennessee law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.

Accessibility	8-50-1-103(1990); ⁶ 62-7-112(2001); 66-7-104(1972); 66-7-106(1989)
Interference	62-7-112(2003)
Housing	66-7-104(1972); 66-7-106(1989)
Identification	62-7-112(2003)
Misrepresentation	55-8-179(1989)
Trainers	62-7-112(2003)
White Cane	55-8-179(1989); 55-8-180(1989)
Penalties	62-7-112(2003); 55-8-179(1989); 55-8-180(1989); 66-7-106(1989); 8-50-103(1990)

¹LexisNexis file; plus (+) opens sub-parts, icon opens text.

²Tennessee Code, Title 62, Chapter 7, Section 112(a1A).

³Tennessee Code, Title 62, Chapter 7, Section 104(a).

⁴Tennessee Code, Title 66, Chapter 7, Section 106.

⁵Tennessee Code, Title 55, Chapter 8, Section 179(b).

⁶Tennessee Code, Title 8, Chapter 50, Part 1, Section 103.

Texas	http://www.capitol.state.tx.us/statutes/docs/HR/content/htm/hr.008.00.000121.00.htm ¹
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . a street, highway, sidewalk, walkway, common carrier, airplane, motor vehicle, railroad train, motor bus, streetcar, boat, or any other public conveyance or mode of transportation; a hotel, motel, or other place of lodging; a public building . . . a college dormitory or other educational facility; a restaurant . . . and any other place of public accommodation, amusement, convenience, or resort to which the general public . . . is regularly, normally, or customarily invited.” ²
Interference	unlawful to interfere in any way
Housing	“ . . . full and equal access, as other members of the general public.” ³
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	“ . . . shall keep the animal properly harnessed or leashed.” ⁴
Misrepresentation	“ . . . misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200.” ⁵
Trainers	“An assistance animal in training shall not be denied admittance to any public facility when accompanied by an approved trainer who is an agent of an organization generally recognized by agencies.” ⁶
Injury to Dog	same as Interference
White Cane	cautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.
Penalties	“ . . . misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$300 or more than \$1,000.” ⁷

Summary	Texas law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, mentally or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	8-121-121.002(2003); 8-121-121.003(2001)
Interference	8-121-121.003(j)(1997)
Housing	8-121-121.003(g,h)(2003)
Identification	8-121-121.005(1997)
Misrepresentation	8-121-121.006(1997)
Trainers	8-121-121.003(2003); 8-121-121.003(i)(2003)
Injury to Dog	8-121-121.003(j)(2003)
White Cane	8-121-121.007(1997); 8-121-121.008(1997)
Penalties	8-121-121.004(1997); 8-121-121.006(1997); 8-121-121.007(1997)

¹All sections are in the Human Resources Code, Title 8, Chapter 121.

²Texas Statutes, Title 8, Chapter 21, Section 121.002(5).

³Texas Statutes, Title 8, Chapter 21, Section 121.003(g,h).

⁴Texas Statutes, Title 8, Chapter 21, Section 121.005(a).

⁵Texas Statutes, Title 8, Chapter 21, Section 121.006(a).

⁶Texas Statutes, Title 8, Chapter 21, Section 121.003(i).

⁷Texas Statutes, Title 8, Chapter 21, Section 121.004(a,b).

Utah	http://www.le.state.ut.us/~code/code.htm
Applies to Accessibility	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs “. . . same rights and privileges in the use of highways, streets, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, public facilities, and other public areas as able-bodied persons . . . equal rights to accommodations, advantages, and facilities offered by common carriers, including air carriers, railroad carriers, motor buses, motor vehicles, water carriers, and all other modes of public conveyance in this state . . . to accommodations, advantages, and facilities offered by hotels, motels, lodges, and all other places of public accommodation in this state, and to places of amusement or resort to which the public is invited.” ¹
Interference	Class C misdemeanor
Housing	“. . . equal rights and access to public and private housing accommodations offered for rent, lease, or other compensation in this state.” ²
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	“Persons accompanied by a specially trained guide or service animal, or by an animal that is in training to become a guide or service animal, may first be required to identify the animal by exhibiting the animal’s laminated identification card or other form of identification, before these provisions apply.” ³
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	same rights as disabled person
White Cane	cautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.

Penalties	Class C misdemeanor
Summary	Utah law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	26-30-1; 26-30-2(2001)
Interference	26-30-4(1986)
Housing	26-30-1(2001); 26-30-2(2001)
Identification	26-30-2(2001)
Trainers	26-30-2(2001)
White Cane	41-6-80.1(1987); 26-30-5(1981)
Penalties	26-30-4(1986)

*Service dog delivering
a retrieved object to his handler*



¹Utah Code, Title 26, Chapter 30, Section 1(1, 2, 3).

²Utah Code, Title 26, Chapter 30, Section 1(4).

³Utah Code, Title 26, Chapter 30, Section 2(4).

Vermont	http://www.vermontjudiciary.org/ ¹
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	"... any school, restaurant, store, establishment or other facility at which services, facilities, goods, privileges, advantages, benefits or accommodations are offered to the general public." ²
Interference	unlawful "... to coerce, intimidate, threaten or interfere with any person in the exercise or enjoyment of any right granted or protected by this chapter." ³
Housing	"To discriminate in the sale or rental of a dwelling because a person relies upon aids such as attendants, specially trained animals, wheelchairs, or similar appliances or devices but the owner shall not be required to modify or alter the building in any way in order to comply with this chapter." ⁴
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	"An owner or operator of a place of public accommodation or his or her employee or agent shall not prohibit from entering a place of public accommodation ... an individual who is training an animal to perform as a service animal for an individual with a disability." ⁵
White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation

Penalties	"A person who violates a provision of this chapter shall be fined not more than \$1,000.00." ⁶ ; "... may bring an action for ... compensatory and punitive damages and any other appropriate relief." ⁷
Summary	Vermont law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, mentally or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations.
Accessibility	9-139-4501; 9-139-4502(2002)
Interference	9-139-4502(2002); 6-139-4503(a5)(1991)
Housing	9-139-4503 (a1,a9)(1991)
Trainers	9-139-4502(b2)(2002)
White Cane	23-13-1057(1973)
Penalties	9-139-4506(1989); 9-139-4507(1987)

¹You must go to Vermont's home page first; select Statutes & Rules from left side bar; then click on Vermont Statutes.

²Vermont Statutes, Title 9, Chapter 139, Section 4501(1).

³Vermont Statutes, Title 9, Chapter 139, Section 4503(a5).

⁴Vermont Statutes, Title 9, Chapter 139, Section 4503(a9).

⁵Vermont Statutes, Title 9, Chapter 139, Section 4502(b).

⁶Vermont Statutes, Title 9, Chapter 139, Section 4507.

⁷Vermont Statutes, Title 9, Chapter 139, Section 4506.

Virginia	http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+TOC
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“ . . . full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, streetcars, subways, boats or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, restaurants, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited.” ¹
Interference	court can award compensatory damages for interference
Housing	“ . . . equal opportunity to acquire, as other members of the general public, any housing accommodations offered for sale, rent, lease, or compensation . . . ” ²
Licenses/Fees	no license tax shall be levied
Identification	“Every totally or partially blind person shall have the right to be accompanied by a dog, in harness, trained as a guide dog, every deaf or hearing-impaired person shall have the right to be accompanied by a dog trained as a hearing dog on a blaze orange leash, and every mobility-impaired person shall have the right to be accompanied by a dog, in a harness or backpack, trained as a service dog.” ³
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	same rights as disabled person provided dog is identified as a dog in training (harness, blaze orange leash, backpack, jacket) and is at least six months old
White Cane	cautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.

Penalties	court can award compensatory damages
Summary	Virginia law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable. Dog must be properly identified.

Accessibility	51.5-9-51.5-44(1994) to 51.5-9-51.5-45(1987)
Interference	51.5-9-51.5-46(2002)
Housing	51.5-9-51.5-45(1987)
Licenses/Fees	3.1-27.4-3.1-796.87(1994) ⁴
Identification	51.5-9-51.5-44(1987)
Trainers	51.5-9-51.5-44(2001)
White Cane	46.2-8-46.2-933(1990) ⁵ ; 2.2-33-2.2-3315.1(2002) ⁶
Penalties	51.5-9-51.5-46(2002)

¹Code of Virginia, Title 51.5, Chapter 9, Section 51.5-44(B).
²Code of Virginia, Title 51.5, Chapter 9, Section 51.5-45(A).
³Code of Virginia, Title 51.5, Chapter 9, Section 51.5-45(E).
⁴Code of Virginia, Title 3.1, Chapter 27.4, Section 3.1-796.87.
⁵Code of Virginia, Title 46, Chapter 8, Section 46.2-933.
⁶Code of Virginia, Title 2.2, Chapter 33, Section 2.2-3315.1.

Washington

Applies to	http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/
Accessibility	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs “. . . full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges on common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, street cars, boats, and all other public conveyances, as well as in hotels, lodging places, places of public resort, accommodation, assemblage or amusement, and all other places to which the general public is invited.” ¹
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	“. . . any building, structure, or portion thereof that is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence by one or more families, and any vacant land that is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location thereon of any such building, structure, or portion thereof.” ²
Licenses/Fees	license waiver for guide and service dogs
Identification	not mentioned
Misrepresentation	unauthorized use of white cane, dog guide, or service animal unlawful
Injury to Dog	“A person who negligently or maliciously kills or injures a dog guide or service animal is liable for a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be paid to the user of the animal. The penalty shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any other remedies or penalties, civil or criminal, provided by law.” ³
Trainers	not mentioned

White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation
Penalties	misdemeanor
Summary	Washington law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, mentally or physically disabled person to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog.
Accessibility	49.60.010, 49.60.030, 49.60.040(1997); 70.84.010(1997)
Interference	70.84.070(1997)
Housing	49.60.040(1997); 49.60.222(1997)
Licenses/Fees	49.60.380(1997)
Misrepresentation	70.84.060(1997)
Injury to Dog	49.60.370(1997)
White Cane	70.84.040 to 70.84.060(1997)
Penalties	70.84.070(1997); 49.60.370(1988)

¹Revised Code of Washington, Title 70, Chapter 70.84, Section RCW 70.84.010.

²Revised Code of Washington, Title 49, Chapter 60, Section RCW 49.60.040(13).

³Revised Code of Washington, Title 49, Chapter 49, Section RCW 49.60.370(1).

West Virginia

Applies to Accessibility	http://www.legis.state.wv.us/WVCODE/masterfrm3Banner.cfm ¹ Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs “... full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, streetcars, boats or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging places, restaurants, professional offices for health or legal services, hospitals, other places of public accommodation, amusement or resort, and other places, including places of employment, to which the general public is invited.” ²
Interference	misdemeanor
Housing	not mentioned
Licenses/Fees	“... no head tax may be levied against any guide or support dog especially trained for the purpose of serving as a guide, leader, listener or support for a blind person, deaf person or a person who is physically or mentally disabled.” ³
Identification	“... not required to be licensed or certified by a state or local government, nor shall there be any requirement for the specific signage or labeling of a service animal.” ⁴
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	“... rights, privileges and responsibilities provided by this section also apply to any person who is certified as a trainer of a service animal.” ⁵
White Cane	cautionary statute; White Cane Safety Day is October 15.
Penalties	fined an amount not to exceed fifty dollars

Summary

West Virginia law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, mentally or physically disabled person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.

Accessibility	5-15-4(2002)
Interference	5-15-8(2002)
Licenses/Fees	19-20-2(1998)
Identification	5-15-4(e)(2002)
Trainers	5-15-4(d)(2002)
White Cane	5-15-5(2002); 5-15-6(2002)
Penalties	5-15-8(2002)

Hearing Dog alerting a person who is deaf to the sound of someone knocking on the door.



¹Select Chapter in first window, then GO. Select Section.

²West Virginia Code, Chapter 5, Article 15, Section 4(b).

³West Virginia Code Chapter 19, Article 20, Section 2.

⁴West Virginia Code, Chapter 5, Article 15, Section 4(e).

⁵West Virginia Code, Chapter 5, Article 15, Section 4(d).

Wisconsin	http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/Statutes.html
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	"... any place of public accommodation, amusement or recreation, including any inn, hotel, restaurant, eating place, barber shop, billiard parlor, store, public conveyance on land or water, theater, motion picture house, public education institution or elevator." ¹
Interference	"No person who is an owner, lessor, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee . . . [may deny access to] a blind, deaf or mobility-impaired person for the reason that the person is being led by a dog specially trained, or being trained, to lead blind or deaf persons or to provide support for mobility-impaired persons." ²
Housing	not mentioned
Licenses/Fees	Persons owning specially trained dogs receive a free dog license annually.
Identification	harness or a leash and special cape; credentials issued by a school for training dogs for the blind, deaf, or mobility-impaired
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	"The person has presented, for inspection, credentials issued by a school for training dogs for the blind, deaf or mobility-impaired. . ." ³ allowed same rights as Assistance Dog owners.
White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation

Penalties	"Any person violating sub (1) may be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than 30 days or both." ⁴
Summary	Wisconsin law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or mobility-impaired person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	174.056(1985)
Interference	174.056 (1)(2)(1985)
Licenses/Fees	174.055(1985)
Identification	174.056(1)(a)(1985)
Trainers	174.056(1)(1985)
White Cane	346.26(1978) ⁵
Penalties	174.056(1985)

¹Wisconsin Chapter 174, Section 174.056(1).

²Wisconsin Chapter 174, Section 174.056(1).

³Wisconsin Chapter 174, Section 174.056(1b).

⁴Wisconsin Chapter 174, Section 174.056(2).

⁵To find this section, enter 346.26 in search engine at bottom of Chapter list.

Wyoming

<http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx>

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“... has the same right as an able-bodied person to the full and free use of the streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, public facilities and other public places; ¹ ... shall be afforded full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of all hotels, motels, lodging places, restaurants, public elevators, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort and other places to which the general public is invited.” ²
Interference	“... any person denying or interfering with admittance to or enjoyment of the public facilities ... or otherwise interfering with the rights of the blind, partially blind, deaf, hearing impaired person or other person with a disability.” ³
Housing	“Any blind, visually impaired, deaf, hearing impaired person or other person with a disability may be accompanied by a service dog in any of the places listed in subsection (a) of this section without paying an extra charge for the service dog, shall not be discriminated against in the leasing or rental of residential property because the person has a service dog and is liable for any damage done to the premises or facilities by the dog.” ⁴
Licenses/Fees	not mentioned
Identification	no requirements
Misrepresentation	not mentioned
Trainers	not mentioned

White Cane	cautionary statute; no proclamation
Penalties	“... guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined not more than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00).” ⁵
Summary	Wyoming law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or disabled person to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but if the dog causes damage to the premises, the dog user is liable.
Accessibility	35-13-2-201(2001); 35-13-2-204(2001)
Interference	35-13-2-203(2001)
Housing	35-13-2-201(2001)
White Cane	31-5-6-611(1984); 35-13-2-202(1988)
Penalties	35-13-203(2001); 35-13-2-204(2001)

¹Wyoming Title 35, Chapter 13, Article 2, Section 35-13-201(ai).

²Wyoming Title 35, Chapter 13, Article 2, Section 35-13-201(aii).

³Wyoming Title 35, Chapter 13, Article 2, Section 35-13-203.

⁴Wyoming Title 35, Chapter 13, Article 2, Section 35-13-201(aiii).

⁵Wyoming Title 35, Chapter 13, Article 2, Section 35-13-203.

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Australia <http://scaleplus.law.gov.au/html/pasteact/0/311/top.htm>

The Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission on Disability Rights addresses directly the rights of persons with a visual, hearing or other disability who have trained Assistance Dogs.

The objects of this Act are:

- (a) to eliminate, as far as possible, discrimination against persons on the ground of disability in the areas of:
 - (i) work, accommodation, education, access to premises, clubs and sport; and
 - (ii) the provision of goods, facilities, services and land; and
 - (iii) existing laws; and
 - (iv) the administration of Commonwealth laws and programs; and
- (b) to ensure, as far as practicable, that persons with disabilities have the same rights to equality before the law as the rest of the community; and
- (c) to promote recognition and acceptance within the community of the principle that persons with disabilities have the same fundamental rights as the rest of the community.¹

Applies to Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs

Accessibility “It is unlawful for a person to discriminate against another person on the ground of the other person’s disability . . . by refusing to allow the other person access to, or the use of, any premises that the public or a section of the public is entitled or allowed to enter or use (whether for payment or not); or . . . by requiring the other person to leave such premises or cease to use such facilities.”²

Goods, Services, and Facilities

“It is unlawful for a person who, whether for payment or not, provides goods or services, or makes facilities available, to discriminate against another person on the ground of the other person’s disability or a disability of any of that other person’s associates . . . by refusing to provide the other person with those goods or services or to make those facilities available to the other person.”³

Discrimination

It is illegal to discriminate against a disabled person because of “ . . . a dog trained to assist the aggrieved person in activities where hearing is required, or because of any matter related to that fact; or . . . any other animal trained to assist the aggrieved person to alleviate the effect of the disability.”⁴

Penalties

“Chapter 2 of the Criminal Code (except Part 2.5) applies to all offences against this Act.”⁵ [general principles of criminal responsibility]

¹Australia Disability Discrimination Act 1992, Section 3.
<http://scaleplus.law.gov.au/html/pasteact/0/311/0/PA000070.htm>.

²Australia Disability Discrimination Act 1992, Section 23.
<http://scaleplus.law.gov.au/html/pasteact/0/311/0/PA000310.htm>.

³Australia Disability Discrimination Act 1992, Section 24.
<http://scaleplus.law.gov.au/html/pasteact/0/311/0/PA000320.htm>.

⁴Australia Disability Discrimination Act 1992, Section 9.
<http://scaleplus.law.gov.au/html/pasteact/0/311/0/PA000130.htm>.

⁵Australia Disability Discrimination Act 1992, Section 24.
<http://scaleplus.law.gov.au/html/pasteact/0/311/0/PA000170.htm>.



Australian Service Dog Handler making purchase at local merchant

Alberta, Canada <http://www.canlii.org/ab/laws/sta/b-3/20040623/whole.html>¹

Alberta has a broadly stated Human Rights, Citizenship and Multiculturalism Act that includes persons with a physical disability. They define physical disability as meaning “any degree of physical disability, infirmity, malformation or disfigurement that is caused by bodily injury, birth defect or illness . . . physical co-ordination, blindness or visual impediment, deafness or hearing impediment, muteness or speech impediment, and physical reliance on a guide dog, wheelchair or other remedial appliance or device.”² In addition, the Blind Persons’ Rights Act is more specific in defining these rights and is summarized here.

Applies to	Guide Dogs, Hearing Dogs, ³ Service Dogs
Accessibility	No person shall “. . . deny to any person the accommodation, services or facilities available in any place to which the public is customarily admitted, or . . . discriminate against any person with respect to the accommodation, services or facilities available in any place to which the public is customarily admitted, or the charges for the use of them, for the reason that the person is a blind person accompanied by a guide dog.”
Identification	“The Minister, or a person designated by the Minister in writing, may, on application, issue to a blind person an identification card identifying the blind person and that person’s guide dog.”
Misrepresentation	“No person other than a blind person shall carry or use a white cane in a public place or public conveyance or other place to which the public is permitted to have access.”
Trainers	same rights as blind person
White Cane	can be used only by a blind person

Penalties “. . . guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding \$250” (misrepresentation); “A person who contravenes section 5 is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding \$3000” (discrimination); “A person who contravenes section 6(3) or who, not being a blind person, purports to be a blind person for the purpose of claiming the benefit of this Act is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding \$300.”

Summary Alberta law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind or deaf person or trainer to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog, but the dog user must control the behavior of the dog. These rights were extended to deaf and hard-of-hearing by amendment. The Human Rights Act supposedly extends these rights to the physically disabled as well.

¹All information is easily found in the three page *Blind Persons’ Rights Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. B-3, at this URL.

²Alberta Human Rights, Citizenship and Multiculturalism Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. H-14, Version available as of 2004-06-23 (Last update on CanLII: 2004-04-30), Section 44(1). <http://www.canlii.org/ab/laws/sta/h14/20040623/whole.html>.

³*Blind Persons’ Rights Amendment Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. 7 (Supp), amended the original act to include Hearing Dogs for the deaf and hard-of-hearing.

British Columbia, Canada http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/G/96177_01.htm¹

British Columbia has a broadly stated Human Rights Code² that addresses discrimination against persons with physical or mental disabilities. They also have a Guide Animal Act that more specifically addresses disabled persons who use Assistance Dogs, which is summarized here.

Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	“In particular, a person with a disability accompanied by a guide animal may, in the same manner as would a person not accompanied by an animal, enter and use an accommodation, conveyance, eating place, lodging place or any other place to which the public is invited or has access so long as the guide animal is . . . prevented from occupying a seat in a public conveyance or eating place, and . . . held by a leash or harness.”
Interference	“A person who contravenes this Act commits an offence.”
Housing	“A person must not . . . deny to a person with a disability a residential premises advertised or otherwise represented as available for occupancy by a tenant, or . . . impose a term or condition on a person with a disability . . . if that term or condition discriminates because of the disability or because the person with the disability intends to keep a guide animal in the residential premises.”
Identification	“A person with a disability may apply . . . for a certificate to use as evidence that section 2 applies. The minister must issue a certificate under subsection if the minister is satisfied that the animal to be used is a guide animal.”
Misrepresentation	“A person who is not a blind person according to accepted medical standards must not carry or use a white cane.”

Injury to Dog	“A person to whom a certificate under this section is issued must surrender the certificate to the minister and the certificate is void if the minister is satisfied that the guide animal for which the certificate was issued has died, become permanently disabled, ceased to render the services to which the certificate relates or is not qualified as a guide animal.”
Penalties	“A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on conviction to a fine of not more than \$200.”
Summary	British Columbia law requires that a specially trained Assistance Dog be allowed to accompany a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person to all public accommodations and common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog. The dog must not occupy a seat in a public conveyance or an eating place, and must be held by a leash or harness.

¹All laws pertaining to Assistance Dogs are found in the Guide Animal Act [RSBC 1996] Chapter 177 and are easily found at this URL in a three-page document.

²Human Rights Code [RSBC 1996] Chapter 210. http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/H/96210_01.htm#section2

Manitoba, Canada <http://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/statutes/ccsm/h175e.php>

The Manitoba Human Rights Act, Chapter H175, broadly addresses discrimination. Included within this chapter is brief mention of a “dog guide” and persons with a disability.

“... ‘dog guide’ means a dog that serves as a guide or leader for a visually impaired person and has been trained for that purpose.”

Differential treatment of an individual or group on the basis of specific characteristics include:

“... physical or mental disability or related characteristics or circumstances, including reliance on a dog guide or other animal assistant, a wheelchair, or any other remedial appliance or device.”

The intent of this law is best found in the opening paragraphs:

WHEREAS Manitobans recognize the individual worth and dignity of every member of the human family, and this principle underlies the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and other solemn undertakings, international and domestic, that Canadians honour;

AND WHEREAS Manitobans recognize that

(a) implicit in the above principle is the right of all individuals to be treated in all matters solely on the basis of their personal merits, and to be accorded equality of opportunity with all other individuals;

(b) to protect this right it is necessary to restrict unreasonable discrimination against individuals, including discrimination based on stereotypes or generalizations about groups with whom they are or are thought to be associated, and to ensure that reasonable accommodation is made for those with special needs;

(c) in view of the fact that past discrimination against certain groups has resulted in serious disadvantage to members of those groups, and therefore it is important to provide for affirmative action programs and other special programs designed to overcome this historic disadvantage;

(d) much discrimination is rooted in ignorance and education is essential to its eradication, and therefore it is important that human rights educational programs assist Manitobans to understand all their fundamental rights and freedoms, as well as their corresponding duties and responsibilities to others; and

(e) these various protections for the human rights of Manitobans are of such fundamental importance that they merit paramount status over all other laws of the province.

New Brunswick, Canada <http://www.canlii.org/nb/laws/sta/h-11/20040618/whole.html>¹

The Human Rights Act of New Brunswick, 1976, amended and consolidated in 1985, Chapter H11, broadly addresses discrimination. Within this chapter, the definition of physical disability includes blind, deaf or hearing impaired, and disabled.

“physical disability” means any degree of disability, infirmity, malformation or disfigurement of a physical nature caused by bodily injury, illness or birth defect and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes any disability resulting from any degree of paralysis or from diabetes mellitus, epilepsy, amputation, lack of physical co-ordination, blindness or visual impediment, deafness or hearing impediment, muteness or speech impediment, or physical reliance on a guide dog or on a wheelchair, cane, crutch or other remedial device or appliance.

The intent of this law is best found in the opening paragraphs:

WHEREAS recognition of the fundamental principle that all persons are equal in dignity and human rights without regard to race, colour, religion, national origin, ancestry, place of origin, age, physical disability, mental disability, marital status, sexual orientation or sex, is a governing principle sanctioned by the laws of New Brunswick; and

WHEREAS ignorance, forgetfulness, or contempt of the rights of others are often the causes of public miseries and social disadvantage; and

WHEREAS people and institutions remain free only when freedom is founded upon respect for moral and spiritual values and the rule of law; and

WHEREAS it is recognized that human rights must be guaranteed by the rule of law, and that these principles have been confirmed in New Brunswick by a number of enactments of this Legislature; and

WHEREAS it is desirable to enact a measure to codify and extend such enactments and to simplify their administration.

¹Human Rights Act, R.S.N.B. 1973, c. H-11. Version available as of 2004-06-18 (last update on CanLII: 2004-04-01).

Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada <http://www.gov.nl.ca/hoa/statutes/b04.htm>

Newfoundland and Labrador have a broadly stated Human Rights Act that includes persons with a physical disability. It defines physical disability as “any degree of infirmity, malformation or disfigurement of the body suffered by a person as a result of injury, illness or birth defect, and includes a handicap resulting from . . . blindness, deafness, muteness or reliance upon a dog guide, a wheelchair, a cane or crutch or other remedial appliance or device.”¹ In addition, there is also a Blind Persons’ Rights Act summarized here.

Applies to	Guide Dogs, Hearing Dogs, Service Dogs
Accessibility	“A person shall not (a) deny a blind person the accommodation, services or facilities available in a place to which the public is customarily admitted; or (b) discriminate against a blind person with respect to the accommodation, services or facilities available in a place to which the public is customarily admitted, or the charges for the use of the place, for the reason only that he or she is a blind person accompanied by a guide dog.” ²
Interference	“A person who contravenes this Act or the regulations is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction.” ³
Housing	“A person shall not (a) deny to a person occupancy of a commercial unit or a self-contained dwelling unit; or (b) discriminate against a person . . . by reason only that that person is blind and keeps or is customarily accompanied by a guide dog.” ⁴
Licenses/Fees	“A person shall not charge a fee to a blind person for his or her guide dog in respect of a right of admission to or enjoyment of accommodation services or facilities.” ⁵

Misrepresentation	“A person other than a blind person shall not carry or use a white cane in a public thoroughfare, public conveyance or public place.” ⁶
Penalties	“. . . in the case of an individual, to a fine of not more than \$500 or to imprisonment for not more than 30 days or to both a fine and imprisonment; and . . . in the case of a corporation, to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for not more than 60 days or to both a fine and imprisonment.” ⁷
Summary	Newfoundland law requires that a specially trained Guide Dog be allowed to accompany a blind person to all public accommodations and on common carriers. Extra charges cannot be made due to the presence of the dog. The Human Rights Code extends these rights to deaf and hearing impaired persons, as well as to the disabled.

¹Newfoundland and Labrador, Human Rights Code, RSNL1990, Chapter H-14, Amended: 1992 c48 s13; 1997 c18; 1998 c6 s13; 1999 c25; 2001 cN-3.1 s2, Chapter H-14. <http://www.canlii.org/nl/laws/sta/h-14/20040706/whole.html>.

²Newfoundland Blind Persons’ Rights Act, 1981 c60 s1, RSNL1990, Chapter B-4, Part 4.

³Newfoundland Blind Persons’ Rights Act, 1981 c60 s1, RSNL1990, Chapter B-4, Part 10.

⁴Newfoundland Blind Persons’ Rights Act, 1981 c60 s1, RSNL1990, Chapter B-4, Part 5.

⁵Newfoundland Blind Persons’ Rights Act, 1981 c60 s1, RSNL1990, Chapter B-4, Part 6.

⁶Newfoundland Blind Persons’ Rights Act, 1981 c60 s1, RSNL1990, Chapter B-4, Part 8.

⁷Newfoundland Blind Persons’ Rights Act, 1981 c60 s1, RSNL1990, Chapter B-4, Part 11.

Northwest Territories, Canada <http://www.canlii.org/nt/laws/sta/2002c.18/20040616/whole.html>¹

The Northwest Territories' Human Rights Act broadly addresses discrimination. Within this legislation, the definition of physical disability includes blind, deaf or hearing impaired, and disabled persons.

Specifically:

... the definition "disability" include, but are not limited to, diabetes mellitus, epilepsy, a brain injury, any degree of paralysis, amputation, lack of physical coordination, blindness or visual impairment, deafness or hearing impediment, muteness or speech impediment, or physical reliance on a guide dog or on a wheelchair or other remedial appliance or device.²

The intent of this law is best found in the opening paragraphs:

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world and is in accord with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as proclaimed by the United Nations;

And whereas it is recognized in the Northwest Territories that every individual is free and equal in dignity and rights without regard to his or her race, colour, ancestry, nationality, ethnic origin, place of origin, creed, religion, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, family status, family affiliation, political belief, political association or social condition and without regard to whether he or she has had a conviction for which a pardon has been granted;

And whereas it is of vital importance to promote respect for and observance of human rights in the Northwest Territories, including the rights and freedoms protected under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and rights and freedoms protected under international human rights instruments, while at the same time promoting respect for, and the observance of, the rights and freedoms of aboriginal peoples that are recognized and affirmed under the Constitution of Canada;

And whereas it is recognized that every person, having duties to others and to the community to which he or she belongs, is responsible to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in this Act.

¹Northwest Territories Human Rights Act, S.N.W.T. 2002, c. 18, version available as of 2004-06-16 (last update on CanLII: 2004-05-12).

²Northwest Territories Human Rights Act, S.N.W.T. 2002, c. 18 Part I, Definitions, 1.1.

Nova Scotia, Canada <http://www.gov.ns.ca/legi/legc/statutes/blindper.htm>

Nova Scotia has a broadly stated Human Rights Act that includes persons with “lack of physical co-ordination, deafness, hardness of hearing or hearing impediment, blindness or visual impediment, speech impairment or impediment or reliance on a hearing-ear dog, a guide dog, a wheelchair or a remedial appliance or device.”¹ In addition, more specific provisions are made for the blind through the Nova Scotia Blind Persons’ Rights Act summarized here.

Applies to	Guide Dogs, Hearing Dogs, Service Dogs
Accessibility	“No person, directly or indirectly, alone or with another, by himself or by the interposition of another, shall (a) deny to any person the accommodation, services or facilities available in any place to which the public is customarily admitted; or (b) discriminate against any person with respect to the accommodation, services or facilities available in any place to which the public is customarily admitted or the charges for the use thereof, for the reason that he is a blind person accompanied by a dog guide.” ²
Housing	“No person, directly or indirectly, alone or with another, by himself or by the interposition of another, shall (a) deny to any person occupancy of any self-contained dwelling unit; or (b) discriminate against any person with respect to any term or condition of occupancy of any self-contained dwelling unit, for the reason that he is a blind person keeping or customarily accompanied by a dog guide.” ³

Misrepresentation	“No person, other than a blind person, shall carry or use a cane or walking stick, the major part of which is white, in any public place, public thoroughfare or public conveyance.” ⁴ “Every person who, not being a blind person, purports to be a blind person for the purposes of obtaining or attempting to obtain the benefit of this Act is guilty of an offence.” ⁵
Penalties	“Every person who violates this Act shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to the penalty provided by the <i>Summary Proceedings Act</i> .” ⁶
Summary	Nova Scotia law requires that a specially trained Guide Dog be allowed to accompany a blind person to all public accommodations and common carriers. It is illegal to discriminate against a blind person in housing because he is accompanied by a Guide Dog. Their Human Rights Act extends nondiscriminatory treatment to the deaf and hearing impaired and the physically disabled.

¹Nova Scotia Human Rights Act, Chapter 214 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, amended 1991, c.12.

<http://www.gov.ns.ca/legi/legc/statutes/humanrt.htm>.

²Nova Scotia Blind Persons’ Rights Act. R.S., c. 40, s. 1, Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, 4(1).

³Nova Scotia Blind Persons’ Rights Act. R.S., c. 40, s. 1, Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, 4(2).

⁴Nova Scotia Blind Persons’ Rights Act. R.S., c. 40, s. 1, Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, 5.

⁵Nova Scotia Blind Persons’ Rights Act. R.S., c. 40, s. 1, Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, 7.

⁶Nova Scotia Blind Persons’ Rights Act. R.S., c. 40, s. 1, Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, 8.

Ontario, Canada <http://www.canlii.org/on/laws/sta/b-7/20040705/whole.html>

Ontario has a broadly stated Human Rights Act that includes persons who have a “lack of physical co-ordination, blindness or visual impediment, deafness or hearing impediment, muteness or speech impediment, or physical reliance on a guide dog or other animal or on a wheelchair or other remedial appliance or device.”¹ In addition, there is also a Blind Persons’ Rights Act.

Applies to	Guide Dogs, Hearing Dogs, Service Dogs
Accessibility	“No person, directly or indirectly, alone or with another, by himself, herself or itself or by the interposition of another, shall, (a) deny to any person the accommodation, services or facilities available in any place to which the public is customarily admitted; or (b) discriminate against any person with respect to the accommodation, services or facilities available in any place to which the public is customarily admitted, or the charges for the use thereof, or the reason that he or she is a blind person accompanied by a guide dog.” ²
Interference	guilty of an offence
Housing	“No person, directly or indirectly, alone or with another, by himself, herself or itself or by the interposition of another, shall, (a) deny to any person occupancy of any self-contained dwelling unit; or (b) discriminate against any person with respect to any term or condition of occupancy of any self-contained dwelling unit, for the reason that he or she is a blind person keeping or customarily accompanied by a guide dog.” ³

Identification	“The Attorney General [or his designate] may, upon application therefor, issue to a blind person an identification card identifying the blind person and his or her guide dog.” ⁴
Misrepresentation	“No person, other than a blind person, shall carry or use a cane or walking stick, the major part of which is white, in any public place, public thoroughfare or public conveyance.” ⁵
Penalties	“Every person who is in contravention of section 2 [public access] is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.” ⁶ Every person who . . . not being a blind person, purports to be a blind person for the purpose of claiming the benefit of this Act is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding \$500.
Summary	Ontario law requires that a specially trained Guide Dog be allowed to accompany a blind person to all public accommodations and common carriers. It is illegal to discriminate against a blind person in housing because he is accompanied by a Guide Dog. Their Human Rights Act extends these rights to deaf and hearing impaired as well as to disabled persons.

¹Ontario Human Rights Code, R.S.O. 1990, c. H.19, version available as of 2004-07-05 (last update on CanLII: 2004-07-05). <http://www.canlii.org/on/laws/sta/h-19/20040705/whole.html>.

²Ontario Blind Persons’ Rights Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter B.7, Part 2(1).

³Ontario Blind Persons’ Rights Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter B.7, Part 2 (2).

⁴Ontario Blind Persons’ Rights Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter B.7, Part 2 (4).

⁵Ontario Blind Persons’ Rights Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter B.7, Part 2 (3).

⁶Ontario Blind Persons’ Rights Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter B.7, Part 2 (6).

Prince Edward Island, Canada <http://www.canlii.org/pe/laws/sta/h-12/20041117/whole.html>

Prince Edward Island's Human Rights Act, Chapter H-12, broadly addresses discrimination. Within this chapter, the definition of physical disability includes persons who could be accompanied by Assistance Dogs.

“physical or mental handicap” means a previous or existing disability, infirmity, malformation or disfigurement, whether of a physical or mental nature, that is caused by injury, birth defect or illness, and includes but is not limited to epilepsy, any degree of paralysis, amputation, lack of physical coordination, blindness or physical or mental handicap, visual impediment, deafness or hearing impediment, muteness or speech impediment, or physical reliance on a guide dog, wheelchair or other remedial device.¹

The intent of this law is best found in the opening paragraphs:

WHEREAS recognition of the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world and is in accord with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as proclaimed by the United Nations;

Preamble

AND WHEREAS it is recognized in Prince Edward Island as a fundamental principle that all persons are equal in dignity and human rights without regard to race, religion, creed, color, sex, marital status, or ethnic or national origin;

AND WHEREAS in 1968 *An Act Respecting Human Rights* was passed by the legislature of this province in response to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations;

AND WHEREAS the principles contained in *An Act Respecting Human Rights* require amplification;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed desirable to provide for the people of the province a Human Rights Commission to which complaints relating to discrimination may be made.

¹Prince Edward Island, Human Rights Act, Chapter H-12, 1(l).

Québec, Canada <http://www.canlii.org/qc/laws/sta/e-20.1/20040623/whole.html>

Québec has a broadly stated Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms¹ that states, “Every person has a right to full and equal recognition and exercise of his human rights and freedoms, without distinction, exclusion or preference based on race, . . . a handicap or the use of any means to palliate a handicap.” However, more specific legislation, “Handicapped in the exercise of their rights, An Act to secure the, R.S.Q. E-20.1,” applies specifically to handicapped persons and is summarized here.

Applies to	Guide Dogs, Hearing Dogs, Service Dogs
Functions: Office des personnes handicapées du Québec	“The functions of the Office are to see to the coordination of the services offered to handicapped persons, to inform and advise handicapped persons, to promote their interests and to favour their educational, vocational and social integration.” ²
Accessibility	”Every public transport company must, within the year following 2 April 1979, submit for approval to the Minister of Transport a development programme for the purpose of providing, within a reasonable period, public transportation for the handicapped within the territory served by it.” ³ “Every owner of an immovable subject to the Public Buildings Safety Act . . . or to the Act respecting occupational health and safety . . . and not subject to the Building Code . . . must present to the Minister of Labour a development programme for the purpose of providing the accessibility of his immovable to handicapped persons.” ⁴
Misrepresentation	“Every person utilizing a white cane or a dog guide while not being a visually handicapped person is guilty of an offence and is liable to the penalties provided in section 75.” ⁵

Penalties	“Every person who contravenes one of the provisions of this Act or of the regulations thereunder is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine of not more than \$1,400 in the case of a natural person, or a fine of not more than \$7,000 in the case of a legal person. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction, the fines provided for in the preceding paragraph are increased to \$2,800 in the case of a natural person and \$13,975 in the case of a legal person.” ⁶
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¹Québec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms (R.S.Q.C.-12). <http://www.cdpdj.qc.ca/en/commun/docs/charter.pdf>.

²Québec, Handicapped in the Exercise of Their Rights, An Act to secure the, R.S.Q. E-20.1, Division II, Functions of the Office, Section 1.

³Québec, Handicapped in the Exercise of Their Rights, An Act to secure the, R.S.Q. E-20.1, Chapter IV, Miscellaneous Provisions, Section 67.

⁴Québec, Handicapped in the Exercise of Their Rights, An Act to secure the, R.S.Q. E-20.1, Chapter IV, Miscellaneous Provisions, Section 69.

⁵Québec, Handicapped in the Exercise of Their Rights, An Act to secure the, R.S.Q. E-20.1, Chapter V, Penal Provisions, Section 76.

⁶Québec, Handicapped in the Exercise of Their Rights, An Act to secure the, R.S.Q. E-20.1, Chapter V, Penal Provisions, Section 75.

Saskatchewan, Canada <http://www.canlii.org/sk/laws/sta/s-24.1/20040618/whole.html>

The Saskatchewan Human Rights Code¹ broadly addresses discrimination. Within this chapter, “disability” is defined to include blindness or visual impediment, deafness or hearing impediment, muteness or speech impediment, or physical reliance on a service animal, wheelchair or other remedial appliance or device. The Blind Persons’ Rights Act, which more specifically addresses guide dogs, was repealed when the Human Rights Code came into being.

A Commission is responsible for the administration of this legislation. The duties of the commission are specified as follows:

The commission shall:

- (a) forward the principle that every person is free and equal in dignity and rights without regard to religion, creed, marital status, family status, sex, sexual orientation, disability, age, colour, ancestry, nationality, place of origin, race or perceived race or receipt of public assistance;
- (b) promote an understanding and acceptance of, and compliance with, this Act;
- (c) develop and conduct educational programs designed to eliminate discriminatory practices;
- (d) disseminate information and promote understanding of the legal rights of residents of the province and conduct educational programs in that respect;
- (e) further the principle of the equality of opportunities for persons, and equality in the exercise of the legal rights of persons, regardless of their status;

(f) conduct and encourage research by persons and associations actively engaged in the field of promoting human rights;

(g) forward the principle that cultural diversity is a basic human right and fundamental human value.²

In May 2000, a bill was introduced to amend *The Saskatchewan Human Rights Code*. Included was a provision that:

Amends the definition of “disability” to remove the requirement to prove the cause of a physical disability and changes the term “guide dog” to “service animal” to include all animals that assist persons with disabilities.³

¹Chapter S-24.1 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1979 (effective August 7, 1979) as amended by the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1980-81, c.41 and 81; 1989-90, c.23; 1989-90, 1993, c.55 and 61; and 2000, c.26.

²Saskatchewan Human Rights Code, Chapter S-24.1 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1979 (effective August 7, 1979) as amended by the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1980-81, c.41 and 81; 1989-90, c.23; 1989-90, 1993, c.55 and 61; and 2000, c.26, Part III: Administration.

³*Sask Rights*, A Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission Publication, Winter/Spring 2001, Amendments to the Saskatchewan Human Rights Code, <http://www.gov.sk.ca/shrc/default.html>.

Yukon, Canada <http://www.canlii.org/yk/laws/index.html>

The Yukon Human Rights Act broadly addresses discrimination. Within this legislation the definition of physical disability includes blind, deaf or hearing impaired, and disabled persons. Specifically:

“physical disability” means any degree of physical disability, infirmity, malformation, or disfigurement that is caused by bodily injury, birth defect or illness and includes epilepsy, any degree of paralysis, amputation, lack of physical coordination, blindness or visual impediment, deafness or hearing impediment, muteness or speech impediment, and physical reliance on a seeing eye dog or on a wheelchair or other remedial appliance or device.¹

Their Preamble gives the intent of this legislation:

Recognizing that respect for human rights is a fundamental part of Canada’s heritage,

That Canada is a party to the United Nations’ Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international undertakings having as their object the improvement of human rights in Canada and other nations of the world,

That the Yukon Government has a responsibility to encourage an understanding and recognition of human rights that is consistent with Canada’s international undertakings and with the initiatives taken by Canada and the provinces, and

That it is just and consistent with Canada’s international undertakings to recognize and make special provision for the unique needs and cultural heritage of the aboriginal peoples of the Yukon.²

Furthermore:

The objects of this Act are:

- (a) to further in the Yukon the public policy that every individual is free and equal in dignity and rights;
- (b) to discourage and eliminate discrimination;
- (c) to promote recognition of the inherent dignity and worth and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family, these being principles underlying the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other solemn undertakings, international and national, which Canada honours.³

¹Yukon Human Rights Act, Part I, Bill of Rights, Definitions, Section 37.

²Yukon Human Rights Act, Preamble.

³Yukon Human Rights Act, Objects, Section 1.

Japan¹	http://www.dinf.ne.jp/doc/english/other/wz_assistancedog_e.htm
Applies to	Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs
Accessibility	For only officially qualified Assistance Dogs, full and free use of the streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, public facilities, other public places, equal access, as are other members of the general public, to accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motorbuses, taxis, boats or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort and other places to which the general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, or Japanese government's regulation, and applicable alike to all persons. Exceptionally, the above all places and all public transportation could deny them if there will be the possibility of huge damage toward people by Assistance Dogs.
Interference	not mentioned
Housing	All public housing must accept them. But any private housing should accept them as much as possible.
Licenses/Fees	Licenses cost the owner about 100,000 yen.
Identification	Official identification card, Guide Dog must be in harness, Hearing Dogs must be wearing blaze orange hearing dog cape, and Service Dogs have to wear Service Dogs jackets or back pack. Disabled persons must carry ID card.
Misrepresentation	not mentioned

Trainers	not mentioned
White Cane	no cautionary statute; no proclamation
Injury to Dog	Defined in <i>The Law of Assistance Dog of Persons with Physical Disability</i> .
Penalties	not mentioned
Summary	<i>The Law of Assistance Dog of Persons with Physical Disability</i> guarantees a blind, deaf or physically disabled person has a right to be accompanied by a specially trained dog, in housing, all public accommodations and on all common carriers, if the dog can be qualified as an officially accredited Assistance Dog from a recognized school registered by the Labor and Health Minister and is properly guided by a harness, a hearing dog cape or, service dog cape or back pack.
Accessibility	Chapter 4C.7.8.9.10.11
Housing	Chapter 4C.7.11
Licenses/Fees	Chapter 1C.2.3.4; Chapter 3C.6; Chapter 5C.15.16.17.18
Injury to Dog	Chapter 6C.21.22

Courtesy of Moto Arima, Japan Hearing Dogs For Deaf People, 3200 Miyada Kami-Ina, Japan City, Nagano

¹All sections are found in *The Law of Assistance Dog of Persons with Physical Disability*.

New Zealand

Applies to
Accessibility

http://www.legislation.govt.nz/browse_vw.asp?content-set=pal_statutes¹

Guide, Hearing, and Service Dogs

“Notwithstanding anything in any Act or regulations or bylaw prohibiting or regulating the entry or presence of dogs, any guide dog [hearing ear dog] or companion dog accompanying a blind or partially sighted person [a deaf or hearing impaired person] or a person with any other disability or any person bona fide engaged in training the guide dog [hearing ear dog] or companion dog may enter and remain—

(a) In any premises registered under regulations made pursuant to section 120 of the Health Act 1956; or

(b) In any public place,—
subject to compliance with any reasonable condition imposed by the occupier or person having control of the premises or public place, as the case may be.”²

Importation

The importation of dogs is controlled, except that, “. . . any guide dog, hearing ear dog, or companion dog accompanying a blind or partially sighted person, a deaf or hearing impaired person, a person with any other disability, or a person genuinely engaged in training the guide dog, hearing ear dog, or companion dog” is exempted.³

National Parks

“Any blind or partly blind person who uses a guide dog may, without being the holder of a dog control permit, take that guide dog into a national park.”⁴

Penalties

“Every person who contravenes subsection (1) [regulation on importation of dogs] commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$3,000.”⁵

Summary

New Zealand law makes special provisions for the blind or partially sighted, the deaf or hearing impaired, or persons with any other disability when accompanied by a dog.

*Service dog pushing
elevator buttons at college*



¹A search on “guide dog” will locate these excerpts taken from the Statutes of New Zealand.

²Statutes of New Zealand, Dog Control Act 1996, Miscellaneous provisions, 75.

³Statutes of New Zealand, Dog Control Act 1996, Prohibition on Import of Certain Dogs, 30A(5a).

⁴Statutes of New Zealand, Transport Services Licensing Act 1989, Schedule 3, 12(2).

⁵Statutes of New Zealand, Dog Control Act 1996, Prohibition on Import of Certain Dogs, 30A(4).

United Kingdom <http://www.drc-gb.org/>¹

It will usually be against the law to discriminate against Assistance Dog owners who wish to take their Assistance Dogs into public places.

The U.K. Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA) says that anyone who provides services, goods or facilities to the public cannot refuse to provide their service to a disabled person for a reason relating to that person's disability. Nor can service providers use a person's disability as a reason to provide them with a lower standard of service than it offers to other people, or a service on worse terms. Doing any of these things is likely to give rise to a disability discrimination claim.

The Act also requires a service provider to make reasonable adjustments to any practice, policy or procedure which makes it impossible or unreasonably difficult for a disabled person to make use of the goods, facilities or services in question. This may mean not enforcing a "no dogs" policy in respect of Assistance Dogs or amending a "no pets" policy to ensure that Assistance Dogs are not refused access. Because Assistance Dog owners rely on their dogs to get around safely, refusing to allow an Assistance Dog on to the premises means refusing to provide a service to the owner for a reason relating to their disability.

Because of their training and skills, the Institute of Environmental Health Officers in the UK have stated that Assistance Dogs are exempt from the usual hygiene rules that apply to dogs including those that relate to areas where food is being served. Assistance Dog owners are given a card by the Institute which explains this. There is therefore no reason why Assistance Dogs cannot enter shops and premises with their owners.

Although it may sometimes be possible to justify a refusal to serve a person who uses an Assistance Dog, the law will only permit such justification in exceptional circumstances. In time, the rights of Assistance Dog owners will be affected by case law.

Courtesy of—

Peter Gorbing, Board Vice-President
Dogs For The Disabled
The Frances Hay Center Blacklocks Hills
Banbury, Oxfordshire OX17 2BS
England

¹This information was taken from guidance given by The Disability Rights Commission in the UK.

Appendix A

BEHAVIOR AND TRAINING STANDARDS FOR ALL SERVICE ANIMALS

For over 75 years, Assistance Dogs have worked successfully in public and won the public's acceptance by achieving high behavioral and training standards, that set them apart from pets and other animals.

In order to assure the comfort and safety of people with disabilities and the general public, high behavioral and training standards must apply equally to all service animals. ADI believes that all service animals intended for use in public, regardless of species, should be required to meet the same standards required of dogs specifically trained to assist people with disabilities. Any animal that can meet the existing standards for behavior, training, cleanliness, and public appropriateness should be allowed to work in public when accompanied by the person for who's disability it was specifically trained.

These standards include:

PUBLIC APPROPRIATENESS:

- Animal is clean and does not have a foul odor.
- Animal does not urinate or defecate in inappropriate locations.

BEHAVIOR:

- Animal does not annoy any member of the general public.
- Animal's conduct does not disrupt the normal course of business.
- Animal works without unnecessary vocalization.
- Animal shows no aggression toward people or other animals.
- Animal does not solicit or steal food or other items from the general public.

TRAINING:

- Animal is specifically trained to perform more than one task to mitigate (lessen) the effects of its partner's disability; said disability being any condition as described by and covered under the ADA that substantially impairs one or more major life functions.
- Animal obeys the commands of its handler.
- Animal works calmly and quietly on a harness, leash, or other tether.
- Animal has been specifically trained to perform its duties in public and is accustomed to being out in public.
- Animal must be able to lie quietly beside the handler without blocking aisles, doorways, etc.
- Animal is trained to urinate or defecate on command.
- Animal stays within 24" of its handler at all times unless the nature of a trained task requires it to be working at a greater distance.

Appendix B

ACCESS POLICY FOR PUPPY RAISERS

State and federal laws in the USA entitle disabled persons to have access rights with an Assistance Dog trained to perform disability-mitigating tasks. Such teams may legally enter stores, restaurants, and other places open to the public without needing to ask for permission.

Some of the states have passed legislation granting access privileges to trainers while they are engaged in training disabled clients and/or Assistance Dogs.

It is the policy of Assistance Dogs International that state laws which give access rights to Assistance Dog trainers do not apply to a volunteer who is rearing a puppy for an ADI member program.

Program puppies who may someday grow up to enter formal training to become an Assistance Dog have the legal status of a pet while in the custody of a puppy raiser.

If a puppy raiser wants to take a program puppy into a business or onto public transportation for the purposes of socialization or training it will be necessary to ask the management for special permission to do so. On those occasions, the puppy should be wearing an ID cape or vest issued by the program to which the puppy belongs. This greatly increases the likelihood permission will be given.

Puppy raisers may contact an airline to determine if it permits a "foster puppy" to fly in the plane cabin. Most airlines consider foster puppies to have the same status as a pet and their policy requires the dog to be transported in a crate in the cargo hold.

Puppy Raisers should not identify themselves to the airlines as the trainer of a Guide, Hearing, or Service Dog to claim eligibility to transport a program puppy in the plane cabin. Labeling such a puppy an Assistance Dog or a Service Dog-in-training to get them into the plane cabin would not be ethical.

ADI encourages puppy raisers to be community ambassadors for their programs and the Assistance Dog movement, educating merchants and the public about the benefits of Assistance Dog partnership and the fact that disabled graduates will have legal access rights.

If a request to enter the premises to prepare the puppy for his future career is denied, a prompt and courteous departure is the appropriate way to handle this fairly rare occurrence.

Puppy raisers are the backbone of the Assistance Dog field, making an invaluable contribution to lives of disabled children and adults by socializing and instilling good manners in future Assistance Dogs entrusted to their care. This clarification of the legal status of these puppies is meant to acquaint newcomers with the etiquette involved in carrying out their important mission.

Appendix C

HOW TO DIFFERENTIATE A PET OR EMOTIONAL SUPPORT ANIMAL FROM A TRAINED SERVICE ANIMAL UNDER ADA

Many people say they derive emotional support from a pet's companionship. But ADI believes this relationship between an animal and an individual, standing alone, is not sufficient to cause an animal to be regarded as a service animal. If an individual with a mental, emotional or physiological disability wants access rights with an animal as an accommodation, this animal must be trained as required by the definition of a Service Animal published in the CFR in October 1991 by the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) defines a Service Animal as a Guide Dog, Signal Dog or any other animal that is individually trained to perform tasks or to do work for the benefit of a disabled person. The U.S. Department of Justice illustrated what is meant by this training requirement, giving examples of tasks or work service animals are trained to perform, such as guiding the blind, alerting the deaf to specific sounds and pulling a wheelchair or providing balance support to individuals with a mobility impairment.

"Individual training" is the process of deliberately teaching the animal through the use of rewards and/or corrections to perform a task in response to a command or another stimulus such as the onset of a seizure. A "task" is a certain desired behavior or set of behaviors the animal is trained to perform whenever needed to assist the animal's partner in a way that mitigates his or her disabling condition.

If an animal has not been specifically trained to perform identifiable tasks to assist a disabled individual, it does not qualify under ADA as a service animal.

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