By the Committees on Judiciary; Agriculture and Consumer Services; and Senator Sebesta

308-1883-01

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to animal control; amending s. 767.12, F.S.; revising provisions relating to procedures for having dogs declared dangerous; authorizing animal control authorities to make such declarations; providing for evidentiary hearings; requiring confinement of animals during the hearing process; requiring owners of dangerous dogs to purchase an annual certificate; providing for local governments to authorize certain regulations; providing that certain dogs brought into a jurisdiction to register and must comply with the act; amending s. 767.13, F.S.; requiring owners to pay for boarding during certain hearings and appeals and allowing the authority to euthanize an animal and obtain reimbursement from the owner under specified circumstances; amending s. 767.14, F.S.; deleting an application exemption; amending s. 828.055, F.S.; authorizing additional drugs for which permits may be issued for the capture or euthanasia of animals; amending s. 828.058, F.S.; requiring chemical immobilization training, which training must be approved by the Board of Veterinary Medicine; amending s. 828.03, F.S.; requiring training for certain agents of counties or societies that may prosecute violators; amending s. 828.073, F.S.; authorizing officers and agents of municipalities to take actions with respect to

animals in distress and officers and agents of counties; amending s. 828.27, F.S.; redefining the term "animal control officer"; increasing training requirements; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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30 31 Section 1. Section 767.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

767.12 Classification of dogs as dangerous; certification of registration; notice and hearing requirements; confinement of animal; exemption; appeals; unlawful acts.--

(1)(a) An animal control authority shall investigate reported incidents involving any dog that may be dangerous and shall, if possible, interview the owner and require a sworn affidavit from any person, including any animal control officer or enforcement officer, desiring to have a dog classified as dangerous. Any animal that is the subject of a dangerous dog investigation, that is not impounded with the animal control authority, shall be humanely and safely confined by the owner in a securely fenced or enclosed area pending the outcome of the investigation and resolution of any hearings related to the dangerous dog classification. The address of where the animal resides shall be provided to the animal control authority. No dog that is the subject of a dangerous dog investigation may be relocated or ownership transferred pending the outcome of an investigation or any hearings related to the determination of a dangerous dog

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classification. In the event that a dog is to be destroyed, the dog shall not be relocated or ownership transferred.

- (b) A dog shall not be declared dangerous if the threat, injury, or damage was sustained by a person who, at the time, was unlawfully on the property or, while lawfully on the property, was tormenting, abusing, or assaulting the dog or its owner or a family member. No dog may be declared dangerous if the dog was protecting or defending a human being within the immediate vicinity of the dog from an unjustified attack or assault.
- (c) After the investigation, the animal control authority shall review data collected during the investigation, shall make an initial determination as to whether there is sufficient cause to classify the dog as dangerous, and may make and shall afford the owner an opportunity for a hearing prior to making a final determination declaring the dog dangerous. The animal control authority shall provide written notification of the sufficient-cause sufficient cause finding, to the owner, by certified registered mail, certified hand delivery, or service in conformance with the provisions of chapter 48 relating to service of process. The owner may file a written request for an evidentiary a hearing in county court or an administrative hearing, as determined by local ordinance, to challenge the <u>sufficient-cause finding</u> within 7 calendar days <u>after</u> <u>from the</u> date of receipt of the notification of the sufficient-cause sufficient cause finding. A and, if requested, the hearing shall be held as soon as possible, but not more than 21 calendar days, or as soon thereafter as is practical, and no sooner than 5 days after receipt of the request from the owner. If the owner does not request a hearing within the

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7-day period, the dog shall automatically be declared dangerous without further action. Each applicable local governing authority shall establish hearing procedures that conform to this paragraph.

- (d) Upon receipt of notice of the finding of sufficient cause, the owner Once a dog is classified as a dangerous dog, the animal control authority shall provide written notification to the owner by registered mail, certified hand delivery or service, and the owner may file a written request for a hearing in the county court to appeal the classification within 10 business days after receipt of a written determination of dangerous dog classification and must confine the dog in a securely fenced or enclosed area pending a resolution of the matter appeal. The animal control authority may not impose any restrictions upon a dog that has not yet been classified as dangerous, except for confinement or impoundment of the animal and for prohibiting the relocation or transfer of ownership of the animal. Each applicable local governing authority must establish appeal procedures that conform to this paragraph.
- dangerous by the animal control authority or the findings have been a dangerous dog classification is upheld by the county court on appeal, the owner of the dog must obtain a certificate of registration for the dog from the animal control authority in serving the area in which he or she resides, which and the certificate must shall be renewed annually. Animal control authorities are authorized to issue such Certificates of registration, and renewals thereof, may be issued only to persons who are at least 18 years of age and

who present to the animal control authority sufficient evidence of:

- (a) A current certificate of rabies vaccination for the dog.
- (b) A proper enclosure $\underline{\text{in which}}$ to confine $\underline{\text{the a}}$ dangerous dog and the posting of the premises with a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points that informs $\underline{\text{both}}$ children and adults $\underline{\text{that}}$ of the presence of a dangerous dog $\underline{\text{is}}$ on the property.
- (c) Permanent identification of the dog, such as a tattoo on the inside thigh or electronic implantation.

The appropriate <u>local</u> governmental unit may impose an annual fee for the issuance of certificates of registration <u>and may impose more stringent requirements that it considers</u> appropriate required by this section.

- (3) The owner shall immediately notify the appropriate animal control authority when a dog that has been classified as dangerous:
 - (a) Is loose or unconfined.
- (b) Has bitten a human being or attacked another animal.
 - (c) Is sold, given away, or dies.
 - (d) Is moved to another address.

Before Prior to a dangerous dog is being sold or given away, the owner <u>must</u> shall provide the name, address, and telephone number of the new owner to the animal control authority. The new owner must comply with all of the requirements of this act and <u>applicable</u> implementing local ordinances, even if the animal is moved from one local jurisdiction to another within

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the state. The owner of an animal that is brought into this state from another state where it was subjected to restrictions similar to this section must comply with this section. The local animal control authority officer must be notified by the owner of a dog classified as dangerous or subject to similar restrictions in another state that the dog is in its his or her jurisdiction.

- (4) It is unlawful for the owner of a dangerous dog to permit the dog to be outside a proper enclosure unless the dog is muzzled, and restrained by a substantial chain or leash, and under control of a competent person. The muzzle must be made in a manner that will not cause injury to the dog or interfere with its vision or respiration but will prevent it from biting any person or animal. The owner may exercise the dog in a securely fenced or enclosed area that does not have a top, without a muzzle or leash, if the dog remains within his or her sight.and Only members of the immediate household who are or persons 18 years of age or older are allowed in the enclosure when the dog is present. When being transported, such dogs must be safely and securely restrained within a vehicle.
- (5) Hunting dogs are exempt from the provisions of this act when engaged in any legal hunt or training procedure. Dogs engaged in training or exhibiting in legal sports such as obedience trials, conformation shows, field trials, hunting/retrieving trials, and herding trials are exempt from the provisions of this act when engaged in any legal procedures. However, such dogs at all other times in all other respects are shall be subject to this and local laws. Dogs that have been classified as dangerous may shall not be used 31 | for hunting purposes.

1 (6) This section does not apply to dogs used by law 2 enforcement officials for law enforcement work.

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30 31 (7) Any person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500.

Section 2. Section 767.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

767.13 Attack or bite by dangerous dog; penalties; confiscation; destruction.--

- (1) If a dog that has previously been declared dangerous attacks or bites a person or a domestic animal without provocation, the owner is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. In addition, the dangerous dog shall be immediately confiscated by an animal control authority, placed in quarantine, if necessary, for the proper length of time, or impounded and held for 10 business days after the owner is given written notification under s. 767.12, and thereafter destroyed in an expeditious and humane manner. This 10-day time period shall allow the owner to request a hearing under s. 767.12. The owner shall be responsible for payment of all boarding costs and other fees as may be required to humanely and safely keep the animal during any hearing process or appeal procedure. If an owner does not pay any required boarding costs, the animal control authority may euthanize the dog and obtain reimbursement from the owner.
- (2) If a dog that has not been declared dangerous attacks and causes severe injury to or death of any human, the dog shall be immediately confiscated by an animal control authority, placed in quarantine, if necessary, for the proper length of time or held for 10 business days after the owner is

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given written notification under s. 767.12, and thereafter destroyed in an expeditious and humane manner. This 10-day time period shall allow the owner to request a hearing under s. 767.12. The owner shall be responsible for payment of all boarding costs and other fees as may be required to humanely and safely keep the animal during any hearing process or appeal procedure. If an owner does not pay any required boarding costs, the animal control authority may euthanize the animal and obtain reimbursement from the owner. In addition, if the owner of the dog had prior knowledge of the dog's dangerous propensities, yet demonstrated a reckless disregard for such propensities under the circumstances, the owner of the dog is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(3) If a dog that has previously been declared dangerous attacks and causes severe injury to or death of any human, the owner is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the dog shall be immediately confiscated by an animal control authority, placed in quarantine, if necessary, for the proper length of time or held for 10 business days after the owner is given written notification under s. 767.12, and thereafter destroyed in an expeditious and humane manner. This 10-day time period shall allow the owner to request a hearing under s. 767.12. The owner shall be responsible for payment of all boarding costs and other fees as may be required to humanely and safely keep the animal during any appeal procedure. If the owner does not pay any required boarding costs, the animal control authority may euthanize the animal and obtain reimbursement from the owner.

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- (4) Except as provided in this act if the owner files a written hearing request appeal under s. 767.12 or this section, the dog must be held and may not be destroyed while the hearing or appeal is pending.
- (5) If a dog attacks or bites a person who is engaged in or attempting to engage in a criminal activity at the time of the attack, the owner is not guilty of any crime specified under this section.
- Section 3. Section 767.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 767.14 Additional local restrictions authorized .-- Nothing in this act shall limit any local government from placing further restrictions or additional requirements on owners of dangerous dogs or developing procedures and criteria for the implementation of this act, provided that no such regulation is specific to breed and that the provisions of this act are not lessened by such additional regulations or requirements. This section shall not apply to any local ordinance adopted prior to October 1, 1990.
- Section 4. Section 828.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 828.055 Sodium pentobarbital; Permits for drug use in chemical capture and euthanasia of domestic animals .--
- (1) The Board of Pharmacy shall adopt rules providing for the issuance of permits authorizing the purchase, possession, and use of legend drugs, including controlled substances listed in chapter 893, as recommended by the Board of Veterinary Medicine for sodium pentobarbital and sodium pentobarbital with lidocaine by county or municipal animal control agencies state agencies with animal related duties, or 31 | humane societies registered with the Secretary of State for

the purpose of euthanizing injured, sick, $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ abandoned $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ otherwise unclaimed domestic animals $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ which are in their lawful possession.

- (a) County or municipal animal control agencies, state agencies with animal related duties, or humane societies with government contracts for animal control may purchase, possess, and use permitted legend drugs for the purpose of tranquilizing or sedating and euthanizing injured, sick, abandoned, or otherwise unclaimed animals that are in their lawful possession, and for chemical immobilization of animals when other methods of capture are ineffective or impractical.
- (b) Humane societies without government contracts for animal control may purchase, possess, and use permitted legend drugs only for the purpose of tranquilizing or sedating and euthanizing injured, sick, abandoned, or otherwise unclaimed animals that are in their lawful possession.
- (2) The rules shall set forth a list of legend drugs permitted for the agencies listed in paragraph (1)(a) and those listed in paragraph (1)(b) and guidelines for the proper storage and handling of these legend drugs sodium pentobarbital and sodium pentobarbital with lidocaine and such other provisions as may be necessary to ensure that the drugs are used solely for the purpose set forth in this section. The rules shall also provide for an application fee not to exceed \$50 and a biennial renewal fee not to exceed \$50.
- (3)(2) Any county or municipal animal control agency or any humane society registered with the Secretary of State may apply to the Department of <u>Health</u> Business and <u>Professional Regulation</u> for a permit to purchase, possess, and use <u>legend drugs</u>, including controlled substances listed in <u>chapter 893</u>, sodium pentobarbital or sodium pentobarbital with

lidocaine pursuant to subsection (1). Upon certification by the board that the applicant meets the qualifications set forth in the rules, the department shall issue the permit.

(4)(3) The board may revoke or suspend the permit upon a determination that the permittee is using <u>legend drugs</u> sodium pentobarbital or sodium pentobarbital with <u>lidocaine</u> for any purpose other than that set forth in this section or if the permittee fails to follow the rules of the board regarding proper storage and handling.

Section 5. Section 828.058, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

828.058 Euthanasia <u>and chemical immobilization</u> of animals dogs and cats.--

- (1) Sodium pentobarbital, a sodium pentobarbital derivative, or other agent the Board of Veterinary Medicine recommends to the Board of Pharmacy for inclusion may approve by rule shall be the only agents methods used for euthanasia of animals dogs and cats by public or private agencies, animal shelters, or other facilities which are operated for the collection and care of stray, neglected, abandoned, or unwanted animals. A lethal solution shall be used in the following order of preference:
 - (a) Intravenous injection by hypodermic needle;
 - (b) Intraperitoneal injection by hypodermic needle;
 - (c) Intracardial injection by hypodermic needle; or
 - (d) Solution or powder added to food.
- (2) Animals A dog or cat may be sedated tranquilized with an approved and humane agent that the Board of Veterinary Medicine recommends to the Board of Pharmacy substance before euthanasia is performed or when immobilizing animals in order to facilitate capture or control.

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(3) Public or private agencies, animal shelters, or other facilities that are operated for the collection and care of stray, neglected, abandoned or unwanted animals are not permitted to use succinylcholine chloride, curare, curariform mixtures, any substance which acts as a neuromuscular blocking agent, or a chamber which causes a change in body oxygen may not be used on animals a dog or cat for any purpose. However, whenever an emergency situation exists which requires the immediate euthanasia of an injured, diseased, or dangerous animal, a law enforcement officer, a veterinarian, or an agent of a local animal control unit or the designee of such an agent may humanely destroy the animal, as provided in s. 828.05.

(4)(a) Euthanasia shall be performed only by a licensed veterinarian or an employee or agent of a public or private agency, animal shelter, or other facility that is operated for the collection and care of stray, neglected, abandoned, or unwanted animals, provided the employee or agent has successfully completed a 16-hour euthanasia technician certification course. The curriculum for such course must be approved by the Board of Veterinary Medicine and must include, at a minimum, the pharmacology, proper administration, and storage of euthanasia solutions; federal and state laws regulating the storage and accountability of euthanasia solutions; euthanasia technician stress management; and proper disposal of euthanized animals. An employee or agent performing euthanasia before October 1, 1993, must obtain certification by October 1, 1994. An employee or agent who begins performing euthanasia on or after October 1, 1993, must obtain certification before performing any euthanasia. 31 | However, a certified veterinarian technician who is an

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employee or agent as defined in the subsection, may perform euthanasia without completing the certification course required by this subsection. Euthanasia must be performed in a humane and proficient manner.

- (b) Chemical immobilization shall be performed only by a veterinarian, certified veterinary technician, employee of a state agency with animal related responsibilities, animal control personnel, or personnel from a humane society that is registered with the Secretary of State and has a government contract for animal control. Except for veterinarians or certified veterinary technicians, all other persons performing chemical immobilization must have successfully completed a 16-hour chemical immobilization certification course. The curriculum for such course must be approved by the Board of Veterinary Medicine and must include, as a minimum, the pharmacology, proper administration, record keeping, and storage of chemical immobilization solutions; chemical immobilization technology; animal behavior; postimmobilization procedures; and marksmanship training.
- (5)(b) No animal dog or cat may be left unattended between the time euthanasia procedures are first begun and the time death occurs, nor may its body be disposed of until death is confirmed by a qualified person. In the case of chemical immobilization, no animal may be left <u>unattended between the</u> time of chemical immobilization and return to sternal recumbency.
- (6) The state attorney may bring an action to enjoin any violation of this act.
- (7) (6) Any person who violates the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable 31 as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

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location,

1 Section 6. Subsection (3) is added to section 828.03, Florida Statutes, to read: 2 3 828.03 Agents of counties, societies, etc., may prosecute violators. --4 5 (3) Any agent appointed after July 1, 2001, under this 6 section shall successfully complete the 40 hour minimum 7 standards training course required by s. 828.27(4)(a)1. within 8 1 year of appointment. If such agents utilize devices to chemically immobilize an animal, they must complete the 16 9 10 hours of training required by s. 828.27(1)(b). They shall also 11 be required to comply with s. 828.27(4)(a)3. regarding postcertification continuing education training. Any agent who 12 was appointed prior to July 1, 2001, under this statute is not 13 required to complete the minimum standards training course. 14 Section 7. Subsections (2) and (3), paragraph (a) of 15 subsection (4), paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 16 17 828.073, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 18 828.073 Animals found in distress; when agent may take 19 charge; hearing; disposition; sale. --20 (2) Any law enforcement officer or any agent of any 21 county or municipality or of any society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals appointed under the 22 provisions of s. 828.03 may: 23 24 (a) Lawfully take custody of any animal found 25 neglected or cruelly treated by removing the animal from its 26 present location, or 27 (b) Order the owner of any animal found neglected or 28 cruelly treated to provide certain care to the animal at the

owner's expense without removal of the animal from its present

 and shall forthwith petition the county court judge of the county wherein the animal is found for a hearing, to be set within 30 days after the date of seizure of the animal or issuance of the order to provide care and held not more than 15 days after the setting of such date, to determine whether the owner, if known, is able to provide adequately for the animal and is fit to have custody of the animal. The hearing shall be concluded and the court order entered thereon within 60 days after the date the hearing is commenced. No fee shall be charged for the filing of the petition. Nothing herein is intended to require court action for the taking into custody and making proper disposition of stray or abandoned animals as lawfully performed by animal control agents.

- or of any society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals taking charge of any animal pursuant to the provisions of this section shall have written notice served, at least 5 days prior to the hearing set forth in subsection (2), upon the owner of the animal, if he or she is known and is residing in the county where the animal was taken, in conformance with the provisions of chapter 48 relating to service of process. The sheriff of the county shall not charge a fee for service of such notice. If the owner of the animal is known but is residing outside of the county wherein the animal was taken, notice of the hearing shall be by publication in conformance with the provisions of chapter 49.
- (4)(a) The officer or agent of any county <u>or</u> <u>municipality</u> or of any society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals taking charge of an animal as provided for in this section shall provide for the animal until either:

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- The owner is adjudged by the court to be able to provide adequately for, and have custody of, the animal, in which case the animal shall be returned to the owner upon payment by the owner for the care and provision for the animal while in the agent's or officer's custody; or
 - The animal is turned over to the officer or agent as provided in paragraph (c) and a humane disposition of the animal is made.
 - (7) In any case in which an animal is offered for auction under the provisions of this section, the proceeds shall be:
 - (b) Applied, secondly, to the care and provision for the animal by the officer or agent of any county or municipality or of any society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals taking charge.

Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 828.27, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

828.27 Local animal control or cruelty ordinances; penalty.--

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- "Animal control officer" means any person employed or appointed by a county or municipality who is authorized to investigate, on public or private property, civil infractions relating to animal control or cruelty and to issue citations as provided in this section. An animal control officer is not authorized to bear firearms arms or make arrests; however, such officer may carry a device to chemically subdue and tranquilize an animal, provided that such officer has successfully completed a minimum of 16 hours of training in 31 marksmanship, equipment handling, safety and animal care, and

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can demonstrate proficiency in chemical immobilization of animals as outlined in s. 828.058(4) in accordance with guidelines prescribed in the Chemical Immobilization Operational Guide of the American Humane Association. In addition, with approval of the local governing authority, an animal control officer may carry a legal firearm other than a handgun in the official conveyance when such firearm is carried solely for the lawful use outlined in s. 828.05(3) and provided that such officer has successfully completed a state-approved gun safety course and the euthanasia certification course outlined in s. 828.058(4)(a).

- (4)(a)1. County-employed animal control officers shall, and municipally employed animal control officers may, successfully complete a 40-hour minimum standards training course. Such course shall include, but is not limited to, training for: animal cruelty investigations, search and seizure, animal handling, courtroom demeanor, and civil citations. The course curriculum must be approved by the Florida Animal Control Association. An animal control officer who successfully completes such course shall be issued a certificate indicating that he or she has received a passing grade.
- 2. Any animal control officer who is authorized prior to January 1, 1990, by a county or municipality to issue citations is not required to complete the minimum standards training course.
- 3. In order to maintain valid certification, every 2 years each certified county-employed animal control officer shall complete 8 4 hours of postcertification continuing education training. Such training may include, but is not 31 limited to, training for: animal cruelty investigations,

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search and seizure, animal handling, courtroom demeanor, and
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              Section 9. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
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               STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR \underline{\text{CS}/\text{SB}}\ 2058
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