1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to dangerous dogs; providing a short 3 title; amending s. 767.01, F.S.; requiring certain dog 4 owners to securely confine their dogs in a proper 5 enclosure; amending s. 767.10, F.S.; revising 6 legislative findings relating to dangerous dogs; 7 reordering and amending s. 767.11, F.S.; defining the 8 term "department"; revising definitions; amending s. 9 767.12, F.S.; requiring, rather than authorizing, that 10 dogs subject to certain dangerous dog investigations 11 be confiscated, impounded, and held; requiring, rather 12 than authorizing, that such dogs be held until the completion of certain actions; revising the 13 14 circumstances under which an owner is responsible for 15 paying certain costs and fees; requiring that certain 16 dogs not impounded be confined in a proper enclosure 17 by the owner; requiring animal control authorities to provide certain information to the Department of 18 Agriculture and Consumer Services and to destroy 19 20 certain dogs; revising the information that the owner 21 of a dog classified as a dangerous dog is required to 22 provide to an animal control authority; requiring such 23 owner to obtain dangerous dog liability insurance 24 coverage; providing requirements for such insurance; 25 revising the civil penalty for violations; creating s.

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767.125, F.S.; requiring the department to create and maintain a statewide Dangerous Dog Registry; providing the purpose of the registry; requiring animal control authorities to provide the department with certain information; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending ss. 767.13 and 767.135, F.S.; making technical changes; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 767.136, F.S.; revising the circumstances under which the owner of a dog that has not been declared dangerous is liable for such dog's severe injury to, or the death of, a human; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Pam Rock Act."

Section 2. Section 767.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

767.01 Dog owner's liability for damages to persons, domestic animals, or livestock.—

(1) A dog owner is Owners of dogs shall be liable for any damage done by the owner's dog their dogs to a person or to any animal included in the definitions of "domestic animal" and "livestock" as provided by s. 585.01.

(2) If a dog owner has knowledge of the dog's dangerous

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propensities, the owner must securely confine the dog in a proper enclosure as defined in s. 767.11.

Section 3. Section 767.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

767.10 Legislative findings.—The Legislature finds that dangerous dogs are an increasingly serious and widespread threat to the safety and welfare of the people of this state because of unprovoked attacks which cause injury to persons and domestic animals; that such attacks are in part attributable to the failure of owners to confine and properly train and control their dogs; that existing laws inadequately address this growing problem; and that it is appropriate and necessary to impose uniform requirements for dog the owners of dangerous dogs.

Section 4. Section 767.11, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:

- 767.11 Definitions.—As used in this <u>part</u> act, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
- $\underline{(3)}$ "Dangerous dog" means \underline{a} any dog that according to the records of the appropriate authority:
- (a) Has aggressively bitten, attacked, or endangered or has inflicted severe injury on a human being on public or private property;
- (b) Has more than once severely injured or killed a domestic animal while off the owner's property; or
 - (c) Has, when unprovoked, chased or approached a person

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upon the streets, sidewalks, or any public grounds in a menacing fashion or apparent attitude of attack, provided that such actions are attested to in a sworn statement by one or more persons and dutifully investigated by the appropriate authority.

- (4) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- (8) "Unprovoked" means that the victim who has been conducting himself or herself peacefully and lawfully has been bitten or chased in a menacing fashion or attacked by a dog.
- (7)(3) "Severe injury" means any physical injury that results in broken bones, multiple bites, or disfiguring lacerations requiring sutures or reconstructive surgery.
- (6) (4) "Proper enclosure of a dangerous dog" means, while on the owner's property, a dangerous dog is securely confined:
 - (a) Indoors;

- (b) In a locked, fenced yard, suitable to prevent the entry of young children and designed to prevent the dog from escaping over, under, or through the fence; or
- (c) In a securely enclosed and locked pen or structure, suitable to prevent the entry of young children and designed to prevent the dog animal from escaping. The Such pen or structure must shall have secure sides and a secure top to prevent the dog from escaping over, under, or through the structure and must shall also provide protection from the elements.
 - (1) (5) "Animal control authority" means an entity acting

alone or in concert with other local governmental units and authorized by them to enforce the animal control laws of the city, county, or state. In those areas not served by an animal control authority, the sheriff shall carry out the duties of the animal control authority under this part act.

- (2)(6) "Animal control officer" means any individual employed, contracted with, or appointed by the animal control authority for the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of this part act or any other law or ordinance relating to the licensure of animals, control of animals, or seizure and impoundment of animals and includes any state or local law enforcement officer or other employee whose duties in whole or in part include assignments that involve the seizure and impoundment of an any animal.
- (5)(7) "Owner" means <u>a</u> any person, <u>a</u> firm, <u>a</u> corporation, or <u>an</u> organization possessing, harboring, keeping, or having control or custody of an animal or, if the animal is owned by a person under the age of 18 years of age or younger, that person's parent or guardian.
- Section 5. Section 767.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 767.12 Classification of dogs as dangerous; <u>owner</u> requirements; penalty certification of registration; notice and hearing requirements; confinement of animal; exemption; appeals; unlawful acts.—

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(1) An animal control authority shall investigate reported incidents involving any dog that may be dangerous and, if possible, shall 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.

- (a) An animal that is the subject of a dangerous dog investigation for behavior described in s. 767.11(3)(a) or (c) must because of severe injury to a human being may be immediately confiscated by an animal control authority; placed in quarantine, if necessary, for the proper length of time; or impounded; and held. The animal must may be held pending the outcome of the investigation and any hearings or appeals related to the dangerous dog classification or any penalty imposed under this section. If the dog is to be destroyed, the dog may not be destroyed while an appeal is pending. The owner is responsible for payment of all boarding costs and other fees as may be required to humanely and safely keep the animal pending any hearing or appeal, unless it is determined that the dog is not dangerous.
- (b) An animal that is the subject of a dangerous dog investigation for behavior described in s. 767.11(3)(b) may be immediately confiscated by an animal control authority; placed in quarantine, if necessary, for the proper length of time; or impounded and held. An animal that which is not impounded with

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the animal control authority must be humanely and safely confined by the owner in a proper enclosure securely fenced or enclosed area. The animal shall be confined in such manner pending the outcome of the investigation and the resolution of any hearings or appeals related to the dangerous dog classification or any penalty imposed under this section. The owner shall provide the address at which the animal resides shall be provided to the animal control authority. A dog that is the subject of a dangerous dog investigation may not be relocated or have its ownership transferred pending the outcome of the investigation and any hearings or appeals related to the dangerous dog classification or any penalty imposed under this section. If a dog is to be destroyed, the dog may not be relocated or have its ownership transferred.

- (2) A dog may not be declared dangerous if <u>any of the</u> following apply:
- (a) The threat, injury, or damage was sustained by a person who, at the time, was unlawfully on the property or who, while lawfully on the property, was tormenting, abusing, or assaulting the dog or its owner or a family member.
- (b) The dog was protecting or defending a human being within the immediate vicinity of the dog from an unjustified attack or assault.
- (3) After the investigation, the animal control authority shall make an initial determination as to whether there is

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sufficient cause to classify the dog as dangerous and, if sufficient cause is found, as to the appropriate penalty under subsection (5). The animal control authority shall afford the owner an opportunity for a hearing before prior to making a final determination regarding the classification or penalty. The animal control authority shall provide written notification of the sufficient cause finding and proposed penalty to the owner by registered mail or τ certified hand delivery τ or service in conformance with the provisions of chapter 48 relating to service of process. The owner may file a written request for a hearing regarding the dangerous dog classification, penalty, or both, within 7 calendar days after receipt of the notification of the sufficient cause finding and proposed penalty. If the owner requests a hearing, the hearing must shall be held as soon as possible, but not later than 21 calendar days and not sooner than 5 days after receipt of the request from the owner. If a hearing is not timely requested regarding the dangerous dog classification or proposed penalty, the determination of the animal control authority as to such matter is shall become final. Each applicable local governing authority shall establish hearing procedures that conform to this subsection.

(4) Upon a dangerous dog classification and penalty becoming final after a hearing or by operation of law pursuant to subsection (3), the animal control authority shall do all of the following:

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<u>(a)</u> Provide a written final order to the owner by
registered mail $\underline{\text{or}}_{\mathcal{T}}$ certified hand delivery or service. The
owner may appeal the classification $\underline{\text{or}}_{\mathcal{T}}$ penalty, or both, to the
circuit court in accordance with the Florida Rules of Appellate
Procedure after receipt of the final order. If the dog is not
held by the animal control authority, the owner must confine the
dog in a proper enclosure securely fenced or enclosed area
pending resolution of the appeal. Each applicable local
governing authority must establish appeal procedures that
conform to this paragraph subsection.

- (b) Provide the information required by s. 767.125(2) to the department for the dangerous dog's inclusion in the statewide Dangerous Dog Registry.
- (c) If the dog is classified as a dangerous dog due to an incident that caused severe injury to a human being, destroy the dog in an expeditious and humane manner.
- (5) $\frac{\text{(a)}}{\text{(b)}}$ Except as otherwise provided in paragraph $\frac{\text{(4)}(\text{c})}{\text{(b)}}$, the owner of a dog classified as a dangerous dog shall $\frac{\text{do}}{\text{all of the following}}$:
- (a) 1. Upon Within 14 days after issuance of the final order classifying the dog as dangerous or the conclusion of any appeal that affirms such final order, obtain a certificate of registration for the dog from the animal control authority serving the area in which he or she resides, and renew the certificate annually. Animal control authorities may are

authorized to issue such certificates of registration, and renewals thereof, only to persons who are at least 18 years of age and who present to the animal control authority sufficient evidence of all of the following:

- $\underline{\text{1.a.}}$ A current certificate of rabies vaccination for the dog.
- 2.b. A proper enclosure to confine the a dangerous dog and the posting of the premises with a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points which informs both children and adults of the presence of a dangerous dog on the property.
- 3.c. Permanent identification of the dog, such as a tattoo on the inside thigh of the dog or electronic implantation of a microchip.
 - 4. The dog having been spayed or neutered.
 - 5. Liability insurance as required by paragraph (b).

The appropriate governmental unit may impose an annual fee for the issuance of certificates of registration required by this section.

(b) Upon issuance of the final order classifying the dog as dangerous or the conclusion of any appeal that affirms such final order, obtain liability insurance coverage in an amount of at least \$100,000 to cover damages resulting from an attack by the dangerous dog causing bodily injury to a person and provide proof of the required liability insurance coverage to the animal

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251	control authority for the area in which the dog is kept.
252	$\underline{\text{(c)}_{2}}$ Immediately notify the appropriate animal control
253	authority when the dog:
254	<u>1.a.</u> Is loose or unconfined;
255	$2.b.$ Has bitten a human being or attacked another animal $\underline{i}.$
256	3.e. Is sold, given away, or dies; or.
257	4.d. Is moved to another address.
258	(d) Before selling or giving away the a dangerous dog is
259	sold or given away, the owner shall provide the name, address,
260	and telephone number of the new owner to the animal control
261	authority. The new owner must comply with all of the
262	$\frac{\text{requirements of}}{\text{this section and }} \frac{\text{any}}{\text{of }} \text{implementing local}$
263	ordinances, even if the animal is moved from one local
264	jurisdiction to another within this the state, and. The animal
265	control officer must notify the animal control authority be
266	notified by the owner of a dog classified as dangerous that the
267	dog is in the authority's his or her jurisdiction.
268	$\underline{\text{(e)}}_{3}$. Not $\underline{\text{allow}}_{\text{permit}}$ the dog to be outside a proper
269	enclosure unless the dog is muzzled and restrained by a
270	substantial chain or leash and under control of a competent
271	person. The muzzle must be made in a manner that will not cause
272	injury to the dog or interfere with its vision or respiration
273	but will prevent it from biting a person or \underline{an} animal. The owner
274	may exercise the dog on the owner's property in a proper

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top, without a muzzle or leash, if the dog remains within the owner's his or her sight and only members of the immediate household or persons 18 years of age or older, if applicable, are allowed in the enclosure when the dog is present. When being transported, such dogs must be safely and securely restrained within a vehicle.

- (b) If a dog is classified as a dangerous dog due to an incident that causes severe injury to a human being, based upon the nature and circumstances of the injury and the likelihood of a future threat to the public safety, health, and welfare, the dog may be destroyed in an expeditious and humane manner.
- (6) Hunting dogs are exempt from this section 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 this section when engaged in any legal procedures. However, such dogs at all other times in all other respects are subject to this and local laws. Dogs that have been classified as dangerous may not be used for hunting purposes.
- (7) A person who violates any provision of this section commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 per violation \$500.
- Section 6. Section 767.125, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

301	767.125 Statewide Dangerous Dog Registry
302	(1) The department shall create and maintain a statewide
303	Dangerous Dog Registry that provides the public with a
304	searchable online statewide database of dogs that have been
305	declared dangerous by local animal control authorities.
306	(2) Each animal control authority shall, at a minimum,
307	report all of the following information regarding a dangerous
308	dog within its jurisdiction to the department for inclusion in
309	the registry:
310	(a) A current certificate of rabies vaccination for the
311	dog.
312	(b) Evidence of a proper enclosure within which the
313	dangerous dog will be confined and of the posting on the
314	premises of a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points
314	premises of a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points
314 315	premises of a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points which informs both children and adults of the presence of a
314 315 316	premises of a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points which informs both children and adults of the presence of a dangerous dog on the property.
314 315 316 317	premises of a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points which informs both children and adults of the presence of a dangerous dog on the property. (c) Evidence of permanent identification, such as a tattoo
314 315 316 317 318	premises of a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points which informs both children and adults of the presence of a dangerous dog on the property. (c) Evidence of permanent identification, such as a tattoo on the inside thigh of the dog or implantation of a microchip.
314 315 316 317 318 319	premises of a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points which informs both children and adults of the presence of a dangerous dog on the property. (c) Evidence of permanent identification, such as a tattoo on the inside thigh of the dog or implantation of a microchip. (d) Evidence of the dog having been spayed or neutered.
314 315 316 317 318 319 320	premises of a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points which informs both children and adults of the presence of a dangerous dog on the property. (c) Evidence of permanent identification, such as a tattoo on the inside thigh of the dog or implantation of a microchip. (d) Evidence of the dog having been spayed or neutered. (e) Evidence that the owner has obtained the required
314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321	premises of a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points which informs both children and adults of the presence of a dangerous dog on the property. (c) Evidence of permanent identification, such as a tattoo on the inside thigh of the dog or implantation of a microchip. (d) Evidence of the dog having been spayed or neutered. (e) Evidence that the owner has obtained the required liability insurance.
314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322	premises of a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points which informs both children and adults of the presence of a dangerous dog on the property. (c) Evidence of permanent identification, such as a tattoo on the inside thigh of the dog or implantation of a microchip. (d) Evidence of the dog having been spayed or neutered. (e) Evidence that the owner has obtained the required liability insurance. (f) The dog's name and a photograph of the dog.
314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323	premises of a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points which informs both children and adults of the presence of a dangerous dog on the property. (c) Evidence of permanent identification, such as a tattoo on the inside thigh of the dog or implantation of a microchip. (d) Evidence of the dog having been spayed or neutered. (e) Evidence that the owner has obtained the required liability insurance. (f) The dog's name and a photograph of the dog. (g) The county in which the dog is located.

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326 section.

Section 7. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 767.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 767.13 Attack or bite by dangerous dog; penalties; confiscation; destruction.—
- attacks or bites a person or a domestic animal without provocation, the owner commits 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 must 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 may to request a hearing under s. 767.12 during the 10 business days after such notification. The owner is 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.
- (2) If a dog that has previously been declared dangerous attacks and causes severe injury to or death of any human, the owner commits 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 must shall be immediately confiscated by an

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animal control authority: placed in quarantine, if necessary, for the proper length of time; impounded; and 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 may to request a hearing under s. 767.12 during the 10 business days after such notification. The owner is 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.

Section 8. Section 767.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

death; confiscation; destruction.—If a dog that has not been declared dangerous attacks and causes the death of a human, the dog <u>must shall</u> be immediately confiscated by an animal control authority; placed in quarantine, if necessary, for the proper length of time; impounded; and ex 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 <u>may</u> to request a hearing under s. 767.12 during the 10 business days after such notification. If the owner files a written appeal under s. 767.12 or this section, the dog must be held and may not be destroyed while the appeal is pending. The owner is responsible

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for payment of all boarding costs and other fees as may be required to humanely and safely keep the animal during any appeal procedure.

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Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 767.136, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 767.136 Attack or bite by unclassified dog that causes severe injury or death; penalties.—
- (1) If a dog that has not been declared dangerous attacks and causes severe injury to, or the death of, a human, and the owner of the dog had knowledge of the dog's dangerous propensities, yet <u>failed to secure the dog in a proper enclosure pursuant to s. 767.01(2)</u> demonstrated a reckless disregard for such propensities under the circumstances, the owner of the dog commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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