# The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Prepar	ed By: The Professional St	aff of the Communit	ty Affairs Committee
SB 488			
Senators R	ich and Gaetz		
Animal Co	ntrol or Cruelty Ordina	nces	
December	01, 2011 REVISED:	<u> </u>	
YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
	Yeatman	CA	Pre-meeting
		BC	
	SB 488 Senators R Animal Co December	SB 488 Senators Rich and Gaetz Animal Control or Cruelty Ordinat December 01, 2011 REVISED: YST STAFF DIRECTOR	Senators Rich and Gaetz Animal Control or Cruelty Ordinances December 01, 2011 REVISED: YST STAFF DIRECTOR REFERENCE Yeatman CA

#### I. Summary:

The bill requires counties or municipalities to increase the surcharge from up to \$5 per civil penalty to \$15 for each violation of an ordinance relating to animal control or cruelty. One dollar of the surcharge may be retained by the local clerk of the court. Five dollars of the surcharge may be used for the training of animal control officers. Any remaining funds are to be used to subsidize the costs to spay or neuter dogs and cats.

The bill substantially amends s. 828.27, of the Florida Statutes.

#### II. Present Situation:

Section 823.15(1), F.S., states that uncontrolled breeding of dogs and cats in the state results in the production of many more puppies and kittens than are needed to replace pet animals which have died or become lost or to provide pet animals for new owners. This leads to many dogs, cats, puppies, and kittens being unwanted, becoming strays and suffering privation and death, being impounded and destroyed at great expense to the community, and constituting a public nuisance and public health hazard. It is therefore declared to be the public policy of the state that every feasible means of reducing the production of unneeded and unwanted puppies and kittens be encouraged.

Section 823.15, F.S., requires dogs and cats adopted or sold from animal shelters, including those run by local governments or humane societies, to be spayed or neutered before the animal is released. As an alternative, an animal may be released without spaying or neutering if the adopter/purchaser enters into a written agreement that the animal will be sterilized within a

certain time frame. The shelter must charge a deposit, which it may keep if the adopter/purchases does not provide proof of sterilization.

Counties and municipalities allow animal control officers to issue a written notice/citation to a person when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed a civil infraction of an ordinance. The following are some animal control ordinance citations that might be issued by animal control officers:

- Obstructing enforcement Refusing to surrender an animal upon lawful demand by the director of animal control or any animal control officer.
- Running at large It shall be unlawful for any animal to run or remain at large on any public street, road, alley, park, or other public place.
- Public nuisance Any nuisance complaint shall be investigated by animal control or law enforcement. The owner shall first be given written notification by the county that the animal's behavior constitutes a public nuisance, that the owner is required to make reasonable effort to abate the nuisance within seven calendar days of the written notice of violation, and that subsequent violations may result in the issuance of a citation to the owner for allowing his or her animal to become a nuisance.<sup>1</sup>

Counties and municipalities, which elect to enact an animal control or cruelty ordinance, may include a surcharge of up to \$5 for each civil penalty imposed in addition to any penalties, fees, or court costs. The surcharge is distributed based on the county or municipalities' agreed upon fee schedule and is used to pay for the cost of training animal control officers.<sup>2</sup>

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

**Section 1** amends s. 828.27, F.S., to require counties or municipalities to collect a surcharge in addition to the penalties imposed by the county or court for the civil violation relating to animal control or cruelty, from up to \$5 to \$15. The bill specifies that one dollar of the surcharge may be retained by the clerk of the court. Five dollars of the surcharge may be used for the training of animal control officers. Any remaining funds are to be used to subsidize the costs to spay or neuter dogs and cats in the possession of the animal control authority, whose owners have given permission to sterilize. The animal's owner may not be charged more than the cost of sterilization minus the subsidy provided by the surcharge. If the surcharge funds collected to pay the costs of training animal control officers exceed the amount needed to conduct training for the animal control officers, the animal control authority may apply any excess surcharge funds to spay and neuter dogs and cats.

Section 2 sets an effective date of July 1, 2012.

#### IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Leon County, Florida Code of Ordinances, Code of Laws, Chapter 4 Animals, Article II. Animal Control, Division 1., <u>http://www.leoncountyfl.gov/animal/ordinance.asp</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Section 828.27, F.S.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

## V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

Counties and municipalities, which elect to enact an animal control or cruelty ordinance, must include a surcharge of \$15 for each civil penalty imposed in addition to any penalties, fees, or court costs.

B. Private Sector Impact:

If a county or municipality elects to enact an animal control or cruelty ordinance and collects the \$15 surcharge, more cats and dogs will be sterilized which will decrease the animal population in that locality.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

## VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

#### VII. Related Issues:

None.

## VIII. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.