By the Committee on Agriculture and Senator Kurth

303-2046A-98

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to dogs; amending s. 767.11,
F.S.; redefining the term "dangerous dog";
amending s. 767.13, F.S.; providing penalties
for a dog owner that disregards the dog's
dangerous propensities; amending s. 828.12,
F.S.; providing restrictions on persons who
have been adjudicated guilty of or had
adjudication withheld for cruelty to animals;
amending s. 767.12, F.S.; amending procedures
relating to imposing restrictions upon dogs
classified as dangerous; including dogs that
are subject to similar restrictions imposed by
jurisdictions outside this state; providing an
effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 767.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

767.11 Definitions.--As used in this act, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

- (1) "Dangerous dog" means any dog that according to the records of the appropriate authority:
- 25 (a) Has aggressively bitten, attacked, or endangered 26 or has inflicted severe injury on a human being on public or 27 private property;
 - (b) Has, without provocation, more than once severely injured or killed a domestic animal while off the owner's property;

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Section 3. Subsection (4) is added to section 828.12,

31 | Florida Statutes, to read:

of dog fighting or is a dog trained for dog fighting; or Has, when unprovoked, chased or approached a

(c) Has been used primarily or in part for the purpose

person 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.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 767.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(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 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 pending final resolution during any appeal procedure. 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.

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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828.12 Cruelty to animals.--

(4)(a) If a person receives a withholding of adjudication or an adjudication of guilt for a violation of this section, all domestic animals that were the subject of the violation shall be forfeited, as determined by the arresting officer or state attorney, to the municipal, county, or local humane society for adoption or euthanasia as appropriate, without any order of forfeiture or additional proceeding being necessary.

- (b) A person who possesses a domestic animal after having received a withholding of adjudication or an adjudication of guilt for a violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. However, this paragraph does not apply if:
- 1. The person had received an order allowing possession of a domestic animal. A court may issue an order allowing possession of domestic animals upon a showing that the domestic animals will be well treated; or
- 2. The person possesses domestic animals for sale, resale, or sale of a product thereof and has all necessary licenses and receives at least 30 percent of his or her annual gross income from such sale or resale. This paragraph does not prohibit a court from ordering a person not to possess a domestic animal as a condition of probation.
- (c) If a person receives a withholding adjudication or an adjudication of guilt for a violation of this section, all wildlife that were the subject of the violation shall be forfeited to the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for adoption or euthanasia, as appropriate, without any order of forfeiture or additional proceedings. The authorization of

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such person to possess wildlife shall be determined by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission pursuant to chapter 372, Florida Statutes, and the rules of the commission.

Section 4. 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 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

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30 31 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 make an initial determination as to whether there is sufficient cause to classify the dog as dangerous and shall afford the owner an opportunity for a hearing prior to making a final determination. The animal control authority shall provide written notification of the sufficient cause finding, to the owner, by 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 a hearing within 7 calendar days from the date of receipt of the notification of the sufficient cause finding and, if requested, the hearing shall be held as soon as possible, but not more than 21 calendar days and no sooner than 5 days after receipt of the request from the owner. Each applicable local governing authority shall establish hearing procedures that conform to this paragraph.

(c)(d) 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 challenge appeal the classification within 10 business days after receipt of a written determination of dangerous dog classification. This hearing must be held within 21 days after the request is received or as soon thereafter as is practical. The owner and must confine the dog in a securely fenced or enclosed area

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pending the final a resolution of the matter appeal. Except for requiring a securely fenced or enclosed area, the animal control authority may not impose any of the dangerous dog requirements as provided in s. 767.12(2) or (4) until the county court case is resolved. Each applicable local governing authority must establish appeal procedures that conform to this paragraph.

- dangerous by the animal control authority or 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 serving the area in which he or she resides. This, and the certificate shall be renewed annually. Animal control authorities 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:
- (a) A current certificate of rabies vaccination for the dog.
- (b) A proper enclosure to confine a dangerous dog and the posting of the premises with a clearly visible warning sign at all entry points that informs both children and adults of the presence of a dangerous dog on the property.
- (c) Permanent identification of the dog, such as a tattoo on the inside thigh or electronic implantation.

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

30 section.

- 1 The owner shall immediately notify the appropriate 2 animal control authority when a dog that has been classified 3 as dangerous:
 - (a) Is loose or unconfined.
 - Has bitten a human being or attacked another animal.
 - Is sold, given away, or dies. (c)
 - Is moved to another address. (d)

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Prior to a dangerous dog being sold or given away, the owner 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 applicable implementing local ordinances, even if the animal is moved from one local jurisdiction to another within the state. The owner of an animal that is classified as dangerous or one that is subject to similar restrictions imposed by a jurisdiction outside this state must comply with this act and applicable local ordinances. The animal control authority officer must be notified by the owner of a dog classified as dangerous within this state or one that is subject to similar restrictions imposed by a jurisdiction outside this 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 31 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 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. A dog is exempt from this section when engaged in any legal herding of cows or hogs, when protecting its young, or when protecting its food. 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 shall be subject to this and local laws. Dogs that have been classified as dangerous shall not be used for hunting purposes.
- (6) This section does not apply to dogs used by law enforcement officials for law enforcement work.
- (7) Any person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500.
- Section 5. Subsection (5) is added to section 784.05, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 784.05 Culpable negligence.--
- (5) A person who violates subsection (1) by knowingly permitting a dog or dogs owned by that person to run at large as a pack of dogs commits:
- (a) If that pack of dogs inflicts significant injury on any person, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; or

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          (b) If death of any person occurs from injury
    inflicted by the pack of dogs, a felony of the third degree,
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    punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
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    775.084.
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    As used in this subsection, the term "pack of dogs" means more
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    than two dogs engaged in the same activity.
           Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 1998.
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1 2		STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR Senate Bill 2104
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4	The	Committee Substitute:
5 6	1.	Restores the original language to s. 767.13, F.S., providing that if a dog not previously declared dangerous attacks and causes severe injury to or death of any human that the dog will be immediately confiscated, and if the
7 8		owner had knowledge of the dog's dangerous propensities but demonstrated a reckless disregard for those propensities, the owner is guilty of a first degree misdemeanor.
9 10 11 12 13	2.	Provides that domestic animals that are the subject of a cruelty to animals violation be forfeited to appropriate local animal control authority, and that a person violating the cruelty to animals statute is not to possess domestic animals unless under a court order or if the person receives at least 30 percent of their annual gross income from domestic animals.
14 15	3.	Provides that wildlife that are the subject of a cruelty to animals violation be forfeited to the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and that the authorization of the violating person to possess wildlife will be determined by the Commission.
16 17 18	4.	Amends the hearing and appeal process regarding the classification of dangerous dogs by providing a hearing in county court on such a classification and prohibits the imposition of dangerous dog requirements until the county court case is resolved.
19 20 21 22 23	5.	Requires when a dangerous dog is transferred to a new owner, the new owner must comply with all dangerous dog requirements, that dogs classified as dangerous in a jurisdiction outside the state must also comply, and that an owner of a dangerous dog notify the local animal control authority when moving into that authority's jurisdiction.
24 25	6.	Exempts dogs from application of the dangerous dog statute when the dog is engaged in legal herding of cows or hogs, when protecting its young, or when the dog is protecting its food.
26 27 28	7.	Appends to the culpable negligence statute criminal liability for the owner of a dog or dogs that permits such dogs to run at large as a pack of dogs in two circumstances:
29 30		 if the pack of dogs inflicts significant injury on a person, the owner is guilty of a first degree misdemeanor
31		 if the pack of dogs inflicts an injury resulting in the death of a person, the owner is guilty of a third degree felony 10

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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Defines "pack of dogs" as more than two dogs engaged in the same activity.
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