By the Committees on Judiciary, Agriculture and Senator Kurth

308-2228-98

5

6

7

8 9

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to dogs; amending s. 767.11, 3 F.S.; redefining the term "dangerous dog"; 4 amending s. 767.13, F.S.; providing penalties for a dog owner that disregards the dog's dangerous propensities; 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 10 this state; amending s. 784.05, F.S.; providing 11 12 that a person commits the offense of exposing another to personal injury through culpable 13 negligence when such person knowingly has 14 15 permitted the person's dog to run at large as a "pack of dogs," as defined, and the pack of 16 17 dogs inflicts significant personal injury; providing penalties; providing that a person 18 19 commits the offense of exposing another to 20 personal injury through culpable negligence when such person knowingly has permitted the 21 22 person's dog to run at large as a pack of dogs 23 and the death of any person occurs from injury inflicted by the pack of dogs; providing 24 25 penalties; providing an effective date. 26 27 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 28 29 Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 767.11, Florida 30 Statutes, is amended to read: 31

1

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

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

(1) "Dangerous dog" means any dog that according to

- (1) "Dangerous dog" means 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, without provocation, more than once severely injured or killed a domestic animal while off the owner's property;
- (c) Has been used primarily or in part for the purpose of dog fighting or is a dog trained for dog fighting; or
- (d) Has, when unprovoked, chased or approached a 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

3

4

5

6

7

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

30 31 boarding costs and other fees as may be required to humanely and safely keep the animal <u>pending final resolution</u> 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.

Section 3. 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. An animal control authority may declare a dog dangerous as defined in this section. 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

4 5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

30

31

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 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.
- $\underline{(c)}(d)$ 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 pending the final a resolution of the matter appeal. Except for requiring a securely fenced or enclosed area or impounding the animal, 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 $\ensuremath{\operatorname{dog}}$.
- (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.

2 3 4

5

6

1

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

7 8

The owner shall immediately notify the appropriate animal control authority when a dog that has been classified as dangerous:

9 10

(a) Is loose or unconfined.

11 12

Has bitten a human being or attacked another (b) animal.

13

Is sold, given away, or dies. (C)

14

(d) Is moved to another address.

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27 28 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.

30

29

(4) It is unlawful for the owner of a dangerous dog to 31 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 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 4. Subsection (5) is added to section 784.05, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 784.05 Culpable negligence.--

1	(5) A person who violates subsection (1) by knowingly
2	permitting a dog or dogs owned by that person to run at large
3	as a pack of dogs commits:
4	(a) If that pack of dogs inflicts significant injury
5	on any person, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable
6	as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; or
7	(b) If death of any person occurs from injury
8	inflicted by the pack of dogs, a felony of the third degree,
9	punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
10	775.084.
11	
12	As used in this subsection, the term "pack of dogs" means more
13	than two individuals employed to lobby the issue of civil
14	litigation reform, either by the Academy of Florida Trial
15	Lawyers or the Tort Reform United Effort, engaged in the same
16	activity.
17	Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 1998.
18	
19	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
20	CS for SB 2104
21	
22	The Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 2104:
23	 Deletes the section of the bill relating to animal cruelty.
24	- Revises the definition of the term "pack of dogs."
25	- Kevises the definition of the term pack of dogs.
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	
31	