191591-1 : n : 02/13/2018 : KBH / tj LSA2018-20322 1 2 LIVINGSTON SUBSTITUTE FOR SB232 3 4 5 6 7 Existing law does not provide for procedures 8 SYNOPSIS: for handling claims relating to potentially or 9 10 proven dangerous dogs. 11 This bill would create Emily's Law and would 12 establish the procedure by which a dog can be 13 declared dangerous. This bill would authorize an animal control 14 15 officer or law enforcement officer to investigate 16 any claims made that a dog is dangerous and would 17 authorize a county attorney, municipal attorney, or 18 municipal prosecutor to file a petition with the district court or municipal court to declare a dog 19 20 dangerous. 21 This bill would provide that a dangerous dog 22 which causes serious physical injury or death to a 23 person would be humanely euthanized. 24 This bill would provide that a dog found to 25 be dangerous, but which has not caused serious physical injury to a person, could be returned to 26 27 the owner if certain requirements are met,

including annually registering the dog. This bill would provide for penalties, including felony penalties for certain violations of this act.

Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama 4 5 of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of 6 7 Alabama of 1901, as amended, prohibits a general law whose purpose or effect would be to require a 8 new or increased expenditure of local funds from 9 10 becoming effective with regard to a local governmental entity without enactment by a 11 12 two-thirds vote unless: It comes within one of a 13 number of specified exceptions; it is approved by 14 the affected entity; or the Legislature 15 appropriates funds or provides a local source of 16 revenue to the entity for the purpose.

17 The purpose or effect of this bill would require a new or increased expenditure of local 18 funds within the meaning of the amendment. However, 19 the bill does not require approval of a local 20 21 governmental entity or enactment by a two-thirds 22 vote to become effective because it comes within 23 one of the specified exceptions contained in the 24 amendment.

25 26 27 TO BE ENTITLED

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Page 2

A BILL

1	AN ACT
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3	Relating to dogs; to create Emily's Law; to
4	establish a procedure by which a dog can be declared dangerous
5	and be humanely euthanized; to provide that a dog found to be
6	dangerous, but which has not caused serious physical injury to
7	a person, could be returned to the owner if certain
8	requirements are met and the dog is annually registered; to
9	provide for penalties; and in connection therewith to have as
10	its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased
11	expenditure of local funds within the meaning of Amendment 621
12	of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as
13	Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the
14	Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended.
15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
16	Section 1. This act is known and may be cited as
17	Emily's Law.
18	Section 2. The Legislature finds that certain dogs
19	are an increasingly serious and widespread threat to the
20	safety and welfare of citizens of this state by virtue of
21	their unjustified attacks on and associated injury to
22	individuals; that these attacks are in part attributable to
23	the failure of owners to confine and properly train and
24	control these dogs; that existing laws inadequately address
25	this problem; and that it is therefore appropriate and
26	necessary to impose a uniform set of state requirements on the
27	owners of dangerous dogs.

Section 3. For the purposes of this act, the
 following words shall have the following meanings:

(1) ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICER. Any person employed by a
county or municipality who performs animal control functions
or any person who performs animal control functions who is
employed by an entity under agreement or contract with a
county or municipality to perform animal control functions or
to enforce this act.

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(2) ATTACK. Aggressive physical contact by a dog.

10 (3) BITTEN. Seized with the teeth so that the skin
11 of the person seized has been gripped, or has been wounded or
12 pierced.

(4) DANGEROUS DOG. A dog, regardless of its breed,
that has bitten, attacked, or caused physical injury, serious
physical injury, or death to a person without justification,
except a dog used by law enforcement officials for legitimate
law enforcement purposes.

18 (5) DOG. All members of the canine family including19 dog hybrids.

(6) IMPOUNDED. Taken into the custody of law
enforcement, the county pound, or an animal control authority
or provider of animal control services to the municipality or
county where the dangerous dog is found.

(7) OWNER. A person, firm, corporation, or
organization having a right of property in a dog, or who keeps
or harbors a dog, or who has a dog in his or her care or acts

as the custodian of a dog, or who permits a dog to remain on
 or about any premises occupied by him or her.

3 (8) PHYSICAL INJURY. An injury as defined in Section
4 13A-1-2(12), Code of Alabama 1975.

5 (9) PROPER ENCLOSURE OF A DANGEROUS DOG. An 6 enclosure for the confinement of a dog that has been declared 7 dangerous that is suitable to prevent the entry of the general 8 public and that does all of the following:

9 a. Is capable of being locked with a key or10 combination lock when the dog is within the structure.

b. Has secure sides and a secure top attached at all
sides. All four sides of the fence or pen must be sunk at
least two feet into the ground or the fence or pen must be
built over a concrete pad to prevent the dog from digging out.

15 c. Provides adequate ventilation and protection from16 the elements.

d. Exhibits a sign conspicuously posted upon the pen
or the structure containing the following: "Dangerous Dog - No
Trespassing."

e. The enclosure shall be constructed to allow the dog to stand normally and without restriction and shall be not less than four times the length of the dog and two times the width of the dog.

f. The enclosure shall be locked at all times whilethe dog is inside the enclosure.

(10) SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY. An injury as defined
 in Section 13A-1-2, Code of Alabama 1975.

Section 4. (a) (1) When a person claims that a dog is dangerous, the person shall make a sworn statement before a city magistrate or sheriff setting forth the name of the dog owner, if known, the location where the dog is being kept in the city or county, and the reason he or she believes the dog to be dangerous.

(2) The sworn statement shall be delivered to an
animal control officer who shall complete a dangerous dog
investigation, provided however, when the sworn statement
claims that a dog has caused serious physical injury or death
to a person, the duties of the animal control officer,
including but not limited to the dangerous dog investigation,
shall be carried out by a law enforcement officer.

(b) An animal control officer is authorized to
initiate a dangerous dog investigation in cases where a
complaint has been made pursuant to subsection (a) and a
person has been bitten, received physical injury or serious
physical injury, or has died.

(c) (1) In the event a dangerous dog investigation
leads an animal control officer to believe the allegation is
founded, all of the following shall occur:

a. The animal control officer shall file a summons
for the owner of the dog, if known, with the municipal court
or district court.

b. The dog in question shall be impounded at the
county pound as described in Section 3-7A-7, Code of Alabama

1975, or may enter into an agreement with an animal shelter or
 licensed veterinarian to impound the dog.

c. The animal control officer shall send a copy of
the investigation report to the county attorney, municipal
attorney, or municipal prosecutor.

6 (2) In lieu of the investigation, the owner of the 7 alleged dangerous dog may consent to the dog being humanely 8 euthanized.

9 (d) In the event the dangerous dog investigation 10 leads the animal control officer to believe the allegation is 11 unfounded, the animal control officer shall advise the 12 complainant of his or her findings and the animal control 13 officer shall submit the results of the investigation to his 14 or her supervisor.

(e) A copy of all investigations made pursuant to
this section shall be kept on file in the animal control
office or sheriff's office.

(f) The county attorney, municipal attorney, or municipal prosecutor shall be authorized to file a petition in the district court or municipal court to declare dangerous the dog that caused physical injury, serious physical injury, or death to a person in the jurisdiction of the county or municipality. The owner of the dog, if known, shall be served with a copy of the petition.

(g) A dog that is the subject of a dangerous dog
 investigation may not be relocated and ownership may not be
 transferred pending the outcome of the investigation and

hearing to determine whether to declare the dog to be
 dangerous.

3 (h) The court hearing shall be held as soon as
4 practicable. At the hearing, the county attorney, municipal
5 attorney, or municipal prosecutor shall present evidence that
6 the dog is dangerous and whether the dog caused physical
7 injury, serious physical injury, or death to a person.

8 (1) If the court determines that the dog is 9 dangerous and has caused serious physical injury or death to a 10 person, the court shall order the dog to be humanely 11 euthanized by a licensed veterinarian or an authorized animal 12 control official.

(2) If the court determines that the dog is
dangerous, but has not caused serious physical injury or death
to a person, the court may order the dog to be humanely
euthanized by a licensed veterinarian or an authorized animal
control officer or the court may order the dog be returned to
its owner pursuant to all of the following conditions:

a. The dog shall be held in impound until the owner
complies with all orders of the court, but if the owner fails
to comply with all orders of the court within 30 days of the
court's order, the dog shall be humanely euthanized.

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b. The dangerous dog shall be microchipped.

c. The owner of the dangerous dog shall provide a
 copy of the certificate of the current rabies vaccination of
 the dog.

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d. The dangerous dog shall be spayed or neutered.

e. The owner of the dangerous dog shall be required
 to pay all expenses involved with the investigation, pickup,
 and impoundment, and any court costs or fees related to the
 hearing to determine whether the dog is dangerous.

5 f. The owner of the dangerous dog shall be required 6 to pay an annual dangerous dog registration fee of one hundred 7 dollars (\$100) to the county or municipality for a dog deemed 8 dangerous by a court or pay a penalty of one hundred dollars 9 (\$100) to the county or municipality for non-registration 10 within two weeks.

11 g.1. The owner shall be required to obtain liability 12 insurance coverage of at least one hundred thousand dollars 13 (\$100,000) and shall provide proof of insurance to the court 14 or animal control office.

15 2. The insurance required by subparagraph 1. shall
16 provide coverage for dog bites, injuries, or death caused by
17 the dog.

The owner shall provide proof of insurance each
 time the annual dangerous dog registration fee is paid.

h. The owner of the dangerous dog shall provide
proof to the court that he or she has constructed a proper
enclosure of a dangerous dog pursuant to Section 3.

(i) The pleading and practice in all cases to
petition the court to declare a dog to be dangerous under this
section shall be in accordance with the Alabama Rules of Civil
Procedure and rules of the courts governing municipal courts
in this state unless otherwise specified by this act. Any

judicial determination in municipal court or district court that a dog is dangerous may be appealed to the circuit court pursuant to the requirements of the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure and the order of the circuit court shall be final.

5 Section 5. (a) If a dog that has previously been 6 declared by a court to be dangerous, when unjustified, attacks 7 and causes serious physical injury or death to a person, the 8 owner of the dog shall be guilty of a Class B felony.

9 (b) If a dog that has not been declared by a court 10 to be dangerous, when unjustified, attacks and causes serious 11 physical injury or death to a person, and the owner of the dog 12 had prior knowledge of the dangerous propensities of the dog, 13 yet demonstrated a reckless disregard of the propensities 14 under the circumstances, the owner of the dog shall be guilty 15 of a Class C felony.

(c) If a dog that has previously been declared by a
court to be dangerous, when unjustified, attacks and causes
physical injury to a person, the owner of the dog shall be
quilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(d) If a dog that has not been declared by a court
to be dangerous, when unjustified, attacks and causes physical
injury to a person, and the owner of the dog had prior
knowledge of the dangerous propensities of the dog, yet
demonstrated a reckless disregard of the propensities under
the circumstances, the owner of the dog shall be guilty of a
Class B misdemeanor.

(e) In addition to any fines imposed by the court, a 1 2 person guilty of violating subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d) shall pay all expenses, including, but not limited to, 3 shelter, food, veterinary expenses for boarding, and 4 5 veterinary expenses necessitated by impoundment of the dog, medical expenses incurred by a victim from an attack by a 6 7 dangerous dog, and other expenses required for the destruction of the dog. 8

9 (f)(1) When a dog declared to be dangerous is 10 outside and not contained in the proper enclosure of a 11 dangerous dog pursuant to Section 3, the owner of the 12 dangerous dog shall be present and shall restrain the 13 dangerous dog with a secure collar and leash.

14 (2) An owner of a dog declared to be dangerous who
15 violates subdivision (1) shall be guilty of a Class C
16 misdemeanor, except that a second or subsequent adjudication
17 or conviction is a Class B misdemeanor.

(g) An owner of a dog that is the subject of a dangerous dog investigation who refuses to surrender the dog to an animal control officer or law enforcement officer, upon the request of the animal control officer or law enforcement officer, shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

(h) Any person who knowingly makes a false report to
an animal control officer or law enforcement officer that a
dog is dangerous is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

26 Section 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed to 27 repeal other criminal laws. Whenever conduct prescribed by this act is also prescribed by any other provision of law, the provision which carries the more serious penalty shall be applied.

Section 7. (a) Nothing in this act shall be
construed to restrict or negate the requirements of the rabies
control law contained in Sections 3-7A-1 to 3-7A-15,
inclusive, Code of Alabama 1975.

8 (b) Nothing in this act is designed to abrogate any 9 civil remedies available under statutory or common law.

10 (c) Nothing in this act shall be construed to 11 restrict the power of any county or municipality to adopt and 12 enforce ordinances or regulations that comply with at least 13 the minimum applicable standards set forth in this act.

14 (d) Nothing in this act shall be construed to
15 require any county or municipality to employ or make available
16 an animal control officer.

17 Section 8. If the appropriate jurisdiction does not 18 employ an animal control officer, the duties of this act shall 19 be carried out by a law enforcement officer.

20 Section 9. Although this bill would have as its 21 purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased 22 expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further 23 requirements and application under Amendment 621, now 24 appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of 25 the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, because the bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an 26 27 existing crime.

Section 10. This act shall become effective on the
 first day of the third month following its passage and
 approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.