

Rep. Frank J. Mautino

Filed: 4/11/2005

	09400HB2719ham001 LRB094 06477 RSP 44990 a
1	AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 2719
2	AMENDMENT NO Amend House Bill 2719 by replacing
3	everything after the enacting clause with the following:
4	"Section 5. The Animal Control Act is amended by changing
5	Sections 2.04a, 2.05a, 2.11, 2.11a, 2.11b, 2.16, 2.19a, 2.19b
6	3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 15.1, 15.2, 19, 24, and 26 and
7	by adding Sections 2.01a, 2.02a, 2.02b, 2.04b, and 22.5 a
8	follows:
9	(510 ILCS 5/2.01a new)
10	Sec. 2.01a. "Administrative hearing officer" means a
11	individual appointed by the county board to hear case
12	involving vicious dogs. The individual appointed shall be
13	licensed attorney with experience in judicial proceeding
14	independent of the county.
15	(510 ILCS 5/2.02a new)
16	Sec. 2.02a. "Animal control" means the Administrator
17	Animal Control Wardens, or the law enforcement authoritie
18	charged with the enforcement of this Act.
19	(510 ILCS 5/2.02b new)
20	Sec. 2.02b. "Animal control facility" has the same meaning
21	as provided in the Humane Care for Animals Act.

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          (510 ILCS 5/2.04a)
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- Sec. 2.04a. "Cat" means all members of the family Felis 2
- 3 Domesticus Felidae.
- (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.) 4
- (510 ILCS 5/2.04b new) 5
- Sec. 2.04b. "Companion animal" means an animal that is
- 7 commonly considered to be, or is considered by the owner to be,
- a pet. "Companion animal" includes, but is not limited to, 8
- canines, felines, and equines. 9
- 10 (510 ILCS 5/2.05a)
- Sec. 2.05a. "Dangerous dog" means any individual dog when 11
- 12 unmuzzled, unleashed, or unattended by its owner or custodian
- 13 that <u>(i)</u> behaves in a manner that a reasonable person would
- 14 believe poses a serious and unjustified imminent threat of
- serious physical injury or death to a person or a companion 15
- 16 animal, or (ii) injures a companion animal, livestock, or
- 17 equidae in a public place.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)
- (510 ILCS 5/2.11) (from Ch. 8, par. 352.11) 19
- Sec. 2.11. 20
- "Dog" means all members of the family Canis Familiaris 21
- 22 Canidae.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 78-795.)
- 24 (510 ILCS 5/2.11a)
- 25 Sec. 2.11a. "Enclosure" means a fence or structure of at
- 26 least 6 feet in height, forming or causing an enclosure
- 27 suitable to prevent the entry of young children, and suitable
- 28 to confine a vicious dog in conjunction with other measures
- 29 that may be taken by the owner or keeper, such as tethering of
- the vicious dog within the enclosure. The enclosure shall be 30

- 1 securely enclosed and locked at all times and designed with
- 2 secure sides, top, and bottom and shall be designed to prevent
- 3 the animal from escaping from the enclosure. If the enclosure
- 4 is a room within a residence, <u>it cannot have direct ingress or</u>
- 5 egress to the outdoors unless it leads directly to an approved
- 6 outside enclosure, and the door must be locked. A vicious dog
- 7 may be allowed to move about freely within the entire residence
- 8 if it is muzzled at all times.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)
- 10 (510 ILCS 5/2.11b)
- 11 Sec. 2.11b. "Feral cat" means a cat that (i) is born or
- 12 living in the wild or is the offspring of a an owned or feral
- 13 cat and is not socialized, or (ii) is a formerly owned cat that
- 14 has been abandoned and is no longer socialized or lives on a
- 15 farm.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)
- 17 (510 ILCS 5/2.16) (from Ch. 8, par. 352.16)
- 18 Sec. 2.16. "Owner" means any person having a right of
- 19 property in an animal, or who keeps or harbors an animal, or
- 20 who has it in his care, or acts as its custodian or who
- 21 knowingly permits a dog or cat to remain on or about any
- 22 <u>premises occupied by that person</u>.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)
- 24 (510 ILCS 5/2.19a)
- Sec. 2.19a. "Serious physical injury" means a physical
- 26 injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes
- 27 death, serious or protracted disfigurement, protracted
- impairment of health, impairment of the function of any bodily
- organ, or plastic surgery.
- 30 (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)

1 (510 ILCS 5/2.19b)

Sec. 2.19b. "Vicious dog" means (i) a dog that, without

justification, attacks a person and causes physical injury,

serious physical injury, or death, (ii) a dog that, while off

its owner's property, kills any companion animal, livestock, or

equidae, or (iii) any individual dog that has been found to be

7 a "dangerous dog" upon 3 separate occasions.

(Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)

9 (510 ILCS 5/3) (from Ch. 8, par. 353)

Sec. 3. The County Board Chairman with the consent of the County Board shall appoint an Administrator. Appointments shall be made as necessary to keep this position filled at all times. The Administrator may appoint as many Deputy Administrators and Animal Control Wardens to aid him or her as authorized by the Board. The compensation for the Administrator, Deputy Administrators, and Animal Control Wardens shall be fixed by the Board. The Administrator may be removed from office by the County Board Chairman, with the consent of the County Board.

The Board shall provide necessary personnel, training, equipment, supplies, and facilities, and shall operate pounds or contract for their operation as necessary to effectuate the program. The Board may enter into contracts or agreements with persons to assist in the operation of the program.

The Board shall be empowered to utilize monies from their General Corporate Fund to effectuate the intent of this Act.

The Board <u>shall</u> is authorized by ordinance to require the registration of dogs and may require the registration of cats and <u>may require</u> microchipping of dogs and cats. The Board and shall impose an individual <u>dog or cat</u> animal and litter registration fee. All persons selling dogs or cats or keeping registries of dogs or cats shall cooperate and provide information to the Administrator as required by Board

- ordinance, including sales, number of litters, and ownership of
- dogs and cats. If microchips are required, the microchip number
- 3 <u>may</u> shall serve as the county animal control registration
- 4 number. All microchips shall have an operating frequency of 125
- 5 kilohertz.
- 6 In obtaining information required to implement this Act,
- 7 the Department shall have power to subpoena and bring before it
- 8 any person in this State and to take testimony either orally or
- 9 by deposition, or both, with the same fees and mileage and in
- 10 the same manner as prescribed by law for civil cases in courts
- of this State.
- 12 The Director shall have power to administer oaths to
- 13 witnesses at any hearing which the Department is authorized by
- law to conduct, and any other oaths required or authorized in
- any Act administered by the Department.
- 16 This Section does not apply to feral cats.
- 17 (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)
- 18 (510 ILCS 5/5) (from Ch. 8, par. 355)
- 19 Sec. 5. Duties and powers.
- 20 (a) It shall be the duty of the Administrator or the Deputy
- 21 Administrator, through sterilization, humane education, rabies
- 22 inoculation, stray control, impoundment, quarantine, and any
- other means deemed necessary, to control and prevent the spread
- of rabies and to exercise dog and cat overpopulation control.
- 25 It shall also be the duty of the Administrator to investigate
- and substantiate all claims made under Section 19 of this Act.
- 27 (b) Counties may by ordinance determine the extent of the
- 28 police powers that may be exercised by the Administrator,
- 29 Deputy Administrators, and Animal Control Wardens, which
- 30 powers shall pertain only to this Act. The Administrator,
- 31 Deputy Administrators, and Animal Control Wardens may issue and
- 32 serve citations and orders for violations of this Act. The
- 33 Administrator, Deputy Administrators, and Animal Control

- 1 Wardens may not carry weapons unless they have been
- 2 specifically authorized to carry weapons by county ordinance.
- 3 Animal Control Wardens, however, may use tranquilizer guns and
- 4 other nonlethal weapons and equipment without specific weapons
- 5 authorization.
- A person authorized to carry firearms by county ordinance
- 7 under this subsection must have completed the training course
- 8 for peace officers prescribed in the Peace Officer Firearm
- 9 Training Act. The cost of this training shall be paid by the
- 10 county.
- 11 (c) The sheriff and all sheriff's deputies and municipal
- 12 police officers shall cooperate with the Administrator and his
- or her representatives in carrying out the provisions of this
- 14 Act.
- 15 (d) The Administrator and Animal Control Wardens shall aid
- in the enforcement of the provisions of the Humane Care for
- Animals Act and have the ability to impound animals and apply
- for security postings for violations of that Act.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)
- 20 (510 ILCS 5/8) (from Ch. 8, par. 358)
- 21 Sec. 8. <u>Vaccinations</u>; exceptions.
- 22 <u>(a)</u> Every owner of a dog <u>or a cat</u> 4 months or more of age
- 23 shall have each dog or cat inoculated against rabies by a
- 24 licensed veterinarian and every dog owner shall purchase a
- 25 rabies inoculation tag for the county in which the animal
- 26 <u>resides</u>. Every dog <u>or cat</u> shall have a second rabies
- vaccination within one year of the first. Terms of subsequent
- 28 vaccine administration and duration of immunity must be in
- 29 compliance with USDA licenses of vaccines used. Evidence of
- 30 such rabies inoculation shall be entered on a certificate the
- 31 form of which shall be approved by the Board and which shall be
- 32 signed by the licensed veterinarian administering the vaccine.
- 33 Veterinarians who inoculate a dog shall procure from the County

- Animal Control in the county in which their office is located 1
- serially numbered <u>rabies inoculation</u> tags, one to be issued 2
- 3 with each inoculation certificate at the fee established by the
- 4 Board. Only one dog shall be included on each certificate. The
- veterinarian immunizing or microchipping an animal shall 5
- provide the Administrator of the county in which the animal 6
- 7 resides with a certificate of immunization and microchip
- number. The Board shall cause a rabies inoculation tag to be 8
- issued, at a fee established by the Board for each dog 9
- 10 inoculated against rabies.
- Rabies vaccine for use on animals shall only be sold to, or 11
- distributed to, and used by enly to licensed veterinarians. 12
- Such rabies vaccine shall be licensed by the United States 13
- 14 Department of Agriculture.
- 15 (b) If a licensed veterinarian determines in writing that a
- rabies inoculation would compromise a dog's or cat's health, 16
- then the animal is exempt from the rabies inoculation 17
- requirement. However, the owner of an exempt animal is still 18
- responsible for the registration of the animal and the 19
- 20 registration fees.
- 21 (c) The Board is authorized to require rabies inoculation
- 22 tags to be issued for cats. If the Board requires the issuance
- of rabies inoculation tags for cats, this Section shall apply. 23
- 24 This Section does not apply to feral cats.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)
- (510 ILCS 5/9) (from Ch. 8, par. 359) 26
- 27 Sec. 9. Impoundment.
- 28 (a) Any dog found running at large contrary to provisions
- 29 of this Act may be apprehended and impounded. For this purpose,
- 30 the Administrator shall utilize any existing or available
- animal control facility or licensed animal shelter. 31
- 32 (b) Upon receiving a complaint of a suspected violation of
- Sections 3, 3.01, 3.02, or 3.03 of the Humane Care for Animals 33

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- Act, the Animal Control Administrator and Animal Control 1 Wardens may, for the purpose of investigating the allegations 2 3 of the complaint, enter upon any premises where the animal or animals described in the complaint are housed or kept, provided 4 5 that the entry shall not be made into any building that is a person's residence, except by search warrant or court order. 6 7 This shall not authorize the entry of any institution operating under a federal license to conduct laboratory experimentation 8 using animals for research or medical purposes.
- 10 (c) When an Animal Control Administrator or Animal Control Warden finds that a violation of Sections 3, 3.01, 3.02, or 11 3.03 of the Humane Care for Animals Act has rendered an animal 12 in such a condition that no remedy or corrective action by the 13 owner is possible, the animal may be impounded. If impounded, 14 the animal shall be impounded in a facility or at another 15 location where the elements of good care as set forth in 16 Section 3 of the Humane Care for Animals Act can be provided 17 and where such animals shall be examined and treated by a 18 licensed veterinarian, or, if the animal is severely injured, 19 diseased, or suffering, humanely euthanized. Any expense 20 incurred in the impoundment shall become a lien on the animal 21 22 and shall be borne by the owner.
- (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.) 23
- 24 (510 ILCS 5/10) (from Ch. 8, par. 360)
 - Sec. 10. Impoundment; redemption. When dogs or cats are apprehended and impounded by the Administrator, they must be scanned for the presence of a microchip. The Administrator shall make every reasonable attempt to contact the owner or feral cat caretaker as soon as possible. The Administrator shall give notice of not less than 7 business days to the owner prior to disposal of the animal. Such notice shall be mailed to the last known address of the owner. Testimony of the Administrator, or his or her authorized agent, who mails such

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1	notice	shall	be	evidence	of	the	receipt	of	such	notice	by	the
2	owner c	of the	ani	mal.								

- In case the owner of any impounded dog or cat desires to make redemption thereof, he or she $\underline{\text{shall }}$ $\underline{\text{may}}$ do so $\underline{\text{only upon}}$ $\underline{\text{on}}$ the following conditions:
- a. presenting present proof of current rabies
 inoculation, and registration, if applicable;
 - b. paying pay for the rabies inoculation of the dog or cat, and registration, if applicable; and
 - c. paying pay the <u>animal control facility</u> pound for the board <u>and any medical costs incurred by of</u> the dog or cat for the period it was impounded; and,
 - d. paying pay into the Animal Control Fund an additional impoundment fee as prescribed by the Board as a penalty for the first offense and for each subsequent offense. ; and
- e. pay for microchipping and registration if not already done.
- Animal control facilities that are open to the public 7

 days per week for animal reclamation are exempt from the

 business day requirement.
- The payments required for redemption under this Section shall be in addition to any other penalties invoked under this Act.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03; revised 10-9-03.)
- 26 (510 ILCS 5/11) (from Ch. 8, par. 361)
- Sec. 11. When not redeemed by the owner, a dog or cat that has been impounded shall be humanely dispatched pursuant to the Humane Euthanasia in Animal Shelters Act or offered for adoption. An animal control facility pound or animal shelter shall not release any dog or cat when not redeemed by the owner unless the animal has been surgically rendered incapable of reproduction by spaying or neutering and microchipped, or the

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person wishing to adopt an animal prior to the surgical procedures having been performed shall have executed a written agreement promising to have such service performed, including microchipping, within a specified period of time not to exceed 30 days. Failure to fulfill the terms of the agreement shall result in seizure and impoundment of the animal and any offspring by the animal control facility pound or shelter, and any monies which have been deposited shall be forfeited. This Act shall not prevent humane societies from engaging in activities set forth by their charters; provided, they are not inconsistent with provisions of this Act and other existing laws. No animal shelter or animal control facility shall release dogs or cats to an individual representing a rescue group unless the group has been licensed by or has a foster care permit issued by the Illinois Department of Agriculture or another state incorporated as or a not for profit organization. The Department may suspend or revoke the license of any animal shelter or animal control facility that fails to comply with the requirements set forth in this Section or fails to report its intake or euthanasia statistics each year..

(510 ILCS 5/12) (from Ch. 8, par. 362) 22

> Sec. 12. Rabies. The owner of any animal which exhibits clinical signs of rabies, whether or not the animal has been inoculated against rabies, shall immediately notify the Administrator or, if the Administrator is not a veterinarian, the Deputy Administrator, and shall promptly confine the animal, or have it confined, under suitable observation, for a period of at least 10 days, unless officially authorized by the Administrator or, if the Administrator is not a veterinarian, the Deputy Administrator, in writing, to release it sooner. Any animal that has had direct contact with the animal and that has not been inoculated against rabies, shall be confined as

(Source: P.A. 92-449, eff. 1-1-02; 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)

- 1 recommended by the Administrator or, if the Administrator is
- 2 not a veterinarian, the Deputy Administrator. <u>If an owner fails</u>
- 3 to confine the animal, animal control shall impound the animal
- 4 and the owner shall be responsible for the costs incurred.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)
- 6 (510 ILCS 5/13) (from Ch. 8, par. 363)
- 7 Sec. 13. Dog or other animal bites; observation of animal.
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this 8 9 Section, when the Administrator or, if the Administrator is not 10 a veterinarian, the Deputy Administrator receives information that any person has been bitten by a companion an animal, the 11 Administrator or, if the Administrator is not a veterinarian, 12 13 Deputy Administrator, or his or her authorized 14 representative, shall have such dog, cat, or other companion observation of 15 animal confined under the veterinarian for a period of 10 days. The Department may permit 16 17 such confinement to be reduced to a period of less than 10 18 days. A veterinarian shall report the clinical condition of the 19 animal immediately, with confirmation in writing to the 20 Administrator or, if the Administrator is not a veterinarian, the Deputy Administrator within 24 hours after the animal is 21 presented for examination, giving the owner's name, address, 22 23 the date of confinement, the breed, description, age, and sex 24 of the animal, and whether the animal has been spayed or 25 neutered, on appropriate forms approved by the Department. The 26 Administrator or, if the Administrator is not a veterinarian, 27 the Deputy Administrator shall notify the attending physician 28 or responsible health agency. At the end of the confinement period, the veterinarian shall submit a written report to the 29 30 Administrator or, if the Administrator is not a veterinarian, 31 the Deputy Administrator advising him or her of the final 32 disposition of the animal on appropriate forms approved by the

Department. When evidence is presented that the animal was

veterinarian.

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inoculated against rabies within the time prescribed by law, it 1 may shall be confined in a house, or in a manner which will 2 3 prohibit it from biting any person for a period of 10 days, if the Administrator or Deputy Administrator 4 a 5 veterinarian adjudges such confinement satisfactory. The Department may permit such confinement to be reduced to a 6 7 period of less than 10 days. At the end of the confinement 8 period, the animal shall be examined by a

Any person having knowledge that any person has been bitten by an animal shall notify the Administrator or, if Administrator is not a veterinarian, the Deputy Administrator within 24 hours promptly. It is unlawful for the owner of the animal to euthanize, sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of any animal known to have bitten a person, until it is released by the Administrator or, if the Administrator is not a Deputy Administrator, or his or veterinarian, the authorized representative. It is unlawful for the owner of the animal to refuse or fail to comply with the reasonable written or printed instructions made by the Administrator or, if the Administrator is not a veterinarian, the Deputy Administrator, or his authorized representative. If such instructions cannot be delivered in person, they shall be mailed to the owner of the animal by regular mail. Any expense incurred in the handling of an animal under this Section and Section 12 shall be borne by the owner.

(b) When a person has been bitten by a police dog that is currently vaccinated against rabies, the police dog may continue to perform its duties for the peace officer or law enforcement agency and any period of observation of the police dog may be under the supervision of a peace officer. The supervision shall consist of the dog being locked in a kennel, performing its official duties in a police vehicle, or remaining under the constant supervision of its police handler.

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(Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.) 1

2 (510 ILCS 5/15) (from Ch. 8, par. 365)

Sec. 15. Vicious determination; appeals. (a) In order to have a dog deemed "vicious", the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, animal control warden, or law enforcement officer must give notice of the infraction that is the basis of investigation to the owner, conduct investigation, interview any witnesses, including the owner, gather any existing medical records, veterinary medical records, or behavioral evidence, and make a detailed report recommending a finding that the dog is a vicious dog, give the report to the owner, and schedule an administrative hearing pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act before an administrative hearing officer as defined in this Act or give the report to the States Attorney's Office and the owner. The Administrator, State's Attorney, Director or any citizen of the county in which the dog exists may file a complaint in the circuit court in the name of the People of the State of 19 Illinois to deem a dog to be a vicious dog. Testimony of a 20 certified applied behaviorist, a board certified veterinary behaviorist, or another recognized expert may be relevant to 21 the court's determination of whether the dog's behavior was justified. The petitioner must prove the dog is a vicious dog 23 by clear and convincing evidence. The Administrator shall 25 determine where the animal shall be confined during the 26 pendency of the case.

A dog may shall not be declared vicious if the court or administrative hearing officer determines the conduct of the dog was justified because:

(1) the threat, injury, or death was sustained by a person who at the time was committing a crime or offense upon the owner or custodian of the dog or was committing a willful trespass or other tort upon the premises or

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property occupied by the owner of the animal , or upon the property of the owner or custodian of the dog;

- (2) the injured, threatened, or killed person was tormenting, abusing, assaulting, or physically threatening the dog or its offspring, or has in the past tormented, abused, assaulted, or physically threatened the dog or its offspring; or
- (3) the dog was responding to pain or injury, or was protecting itself, its owner, custodian, or member of its household, kennel, or offspring.

No dog shall be deemed "vicious" if it is a professionally trained dog for law enforcement or guard duties. Vicious dogs shall not be classified in a manner that is specific as to breed.

If the burden of proof has been met, the court or administrative hearing officer shall deem the dog to be a vicious dog.

If a dog is found to be a vicious dog, the court or administrative hearing officer shall order the dog subject to enclosure or euthanized. If subject to enclosure, the dog shall be spayed or neutered within 10 days of the finding at the expense of its owner and microchipped, if not already, and is subject to enclosure. A dog found to be a vicious dog shall not be released to the owner until the Administrator, an Animal Control Warden, or the Director approves the enclosure. No owner or keeper of a vicious dog shall sell or give away the dog without the court approval of the Administrator. Whenever an owner of a vicious dog relocates, he or she shall notify both the Administrator of County Animal Control where he or she has relocated and the Administrator of County Animal Control where he or she formerly resided. The dog shall not be relocated until the new location and the manner of relocation have been approved by the appropriate Administrator.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or maintain

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any dog which has been found to be a vicious dog unless the dog is kept in an enclosure. The only times that a vicious dog may be allowed out of the enclosure are (1) if it is necessary for the owner or keeper to obtain veterinary care for the dog, (2) in the case of an emergency or natural disaster where the dog's life is threatened, or (3) to comply with the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, provided that the dog is securely muzzled and restrained with a leash not exceeding 6 feet in length, and shall be under the direct control and supervision of the owner or keeper of the dog or muzzled in its residence.

Any dog which has been found to be a vicious dog and which is not confined to an enclosure shall be impounded by the Administrator, an Animal Control Warden, or the law enforcement authority having jurisdiction in such area. If an owner fails to comply with these requirements, animal control shall impound the dog, and the owner shall pay a \$500 fine plus impoundment fees to the animal control agency impounding the dog.

If the owner of the dog has not appealed the impoundment order to the circuit court in the county in which the animal was impounded within $10 \frac{15}{10}$ working days, the dog may be euthanized.

Upon filing a notice of appeal, the order of euthanasia shall be automatically stayed pending the outcome of the appeal. The owner shall bear the burden of timely notification to animal control in writing.

(c) If animal control takes custody of the dog pursuant to this Section, it may file a petition with the court requesting that the owner be ordered to post security. The security must be in an amount sufficient to secure payment of all reasonable expenses expected to be incurred by the animal control agency in caring for and providing for the dog pending the determination. Reasonable expenses include, but are not limited to, the estimated medical care and boarding of the animal for 30 days. If security has been posted in accordance

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1 with this Section, the animal control agency may draw from the security the actual costs incurred by the agency in caring for 2 3 the dog.

Upon receipt of a petition requesting that the owner post security, the court must set a hearing on the petition, to be conducted within 5 business days after the petition is filed. The petitioner must serve a true copy of the petition upon the defendant at least 48 hours prior to the scheduled hearing. If the court orders the posting of security, the security must be posted with the clerk of the court within 5 business days after the hearing. If the person ordered to post security does not do so, the dog is forfeited by operation of law and the animal control facility or animal shelter must dispose of the animal through humane euthanization.

(d) The owner of a dog found to be a vicious dog pursuant to this Act may file an appeal in the circuit court within 35 days of receipt of notification of the determination, for a de novo hearing on the determination. The proceeding shall be conducted as a civil hearing pursuant to the Illinois Rules of Evidence and the Code of Civil Procedure, including the discovery provisions. After hearing both parties' evidence, the court may make a determination of vicious dog if the Administrator meets his or her burden of proof of clear and convincing evidence. The final order of the circuit court may be appealed pursuant to the civil appeals provisions of the Illinois Supreme Court Rules. Until the order has been reviewed and at all times during the appeal process, the owner shall comply with the requirements set forth by the Administrator, the court, or the Director.

(e) Guide dogs for the blind or hearing impaired, support dogs for the physically handicapped, and sentry, guard, or police-owned dogs are exempt from this Section; provided, an attack or injury to a person occurs while the dog is performing duties as expected. To qualify for exemption under this

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Section, each such dog shall be currently inoculated against rabies in accordance with Section 8 of this Act. It shall be the duty of the owner of such exempted dog to notify the Administrator of changes of address. In the case of a sentry or guard dog, the owner shall keep the Administrator advised of the location where such dog will be stationed. The Administrator shall provide police and fire departments with a categorized list of such exempted dogs, and shall promptly notify such departments of any address changes reported to him.

- (f) For purposes of this Section, all costs of impoundment,

 disposition, boarding, medical, or other costs related to the

 determination of vicious dog shall be borne by the owner if the

 animal is found to be vicious.
- 14 (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)
- 15 (510 ILCS 5/15.1)
- 16 Sec. 15.1. Dangerous dog determination.
- 17 (a) After a thorough investigation including: sending, 18 within 10 + 3 days of the Administrator or Director becoming 19 aware of the alleged infraction, notifications to the owner of 20 the alleged infractions, the fact of the initiation of an investigation, and affording the owner an opportunity to meet 21 22 with the Administrator or Director prior to the making of a 23 determination; gathering of any medical or veterinary 24 interviewing witnesses; and making a detailed evidence; 25 written control report, an animal warden, deputy 26 administrator, or law enforcement agent may ask the 27 Administrator, or his or her designee, or the Director, to deem 28 a dog to be "dangerous". No dog shall be deemed a "dangerous dog" unless shown to be a dangerous dog by a preponderance of 29 30 the evidence without clear and convincing evidence. The owner 31 shall be sent immediate notification of the determination by 32 registered or certified mail that includes a complete description of the appeal process. 33

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- (b) A dog may shall not be declared dangerous if the Administrator, or his or her designee, or the Director determines the conduct of the dog was justified because:
 - (1) the threat was sustained by a person who at the time was committing a crime or offense upon the owner or custodian of the dog;
 - (2) the threatened person was tormenting, abusing, or or physically threatening the dog or its offspring;
 - (3) the injured, threatened, or killed companion animal was attacking or threatening to attack the dog or its offspring; or
 - (4) the dog was responding to pain or injury or was protecting itself, its owner, custodian, or a member of its household, kennel, or offspring.
- (c) Testimony of a certified applied behaviorist, a board certified veterinary behaviorist, or another recognized expert may be relevant to the determination of whether the dog's behavior was justified pursuant to the provisions of this Section.
- (d) If deemed dangerous, the Administrator, or his or her designee, or the Director shall order the dog to be spayed or neutered within 10 14 days at the owner's expense and microchipped, if not already, and one or more of the following as deemed appropriate under the circumstances and necessary for the protection of the public:
 - (1) evaluation of the dog by a certified applied behaviorist, a board certified veterinary behaviorist, or another recognized expert in the field and completion of training or other treatment as deemed appropriate by the expert. The owner of the dog shall be responsible for all costs associated with evaluations and training ordered under this subsection; or
 - (2) direct supervision by an adult 18 years of age or

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older whenever the animal is on public premises.

- (e) The Administrator may order a dangerous dog to be muzzled whenever it is on public premises in a manner that will prevent it from biting any person or animal, but that shall not injure the dog or interfere with its vision or respiration.
- (f) Guide dogs for the blind or hearing impaired, support 6 7 dogs for the physically handicapped, and sentry, guard, or 8 police-owned dogs are exempt from this Section; provided, an attack or injury to a person occurs while the dog is performing 9 10 duties as expected. To qualify for exemption under this Section, each such dog shall be currently inoculated against 11 rabies in accordance with Section 8 of this Act and performing 12 duties as expected. It shall be the duty of the owner of the 13 14 exempted dog to notify the Administrator of changes of address. 15 In the case of a sentry or guard dog, the owner shall keep the Administrator advised of the location where such dog will be 16 17 stationed. The Administrator shall provide police and fire departments with a categorized list of the exempted dogs, and 18 19 shall promptly notify the departments of any address changes 20 reported to him or her.
- 21 (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)
- 22 (510 ILCS 5/15.2)
- Sec. 15.2. Dangerous dogs; leash. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly or recklessly permit any dangerous dog to leave the premises of its owner when not under control by leash or other recognized control methods.
- 27 (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.)
- 28 (510 ILCS 5/19) (from Ch. 8, par. 369)
- Sec. 19. <u>Reimbursement.</u> Any owner having livestock, poultry, or equidae killed or injured by a dog shall, according to the provisions of this Act and upon filing claim and making proper proof, be entitled to receive reimbursement for such

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or injured.

losses from the Animal Control Fund; provided, he or she is a 1

resident of this State and such injury or killing is reported 2

to the Administrator within 24 hours after such injury or

killing occurs, and makes affidavit stating the number of such

animals or poultry killed or injured, the amount of damages and

the owner of the dog causing such killing or injury, if known.

The damages referred to in this Section shall substantiated by the Administrator through by not less than 2 witnesses. investigation and The Administrator shall determine whether the provisions of this Section have been met and shall keep a record in each case of the names of the owners of the animals or poultry, the amount of damages proven, and the number of animals or poultry killed

The Administrator shall file a written report with the County Treasurer as to the right of an owner of livestock, poultry, or equidae to be paid out of the Animal Control Fund, and the amount of such damages claimed.

The County Treasurer shall, on the first Monday in March of each calendar year, pay to the owner of the animals or poultry the amount of damages to which he or she is entitled. The county board, by ordinance, shall establish a schedule for damages-reflecting the current market value.

If there are funds in excess of amounts paid for such claims for damage in that portion of the Animal Control Fund set aside for this purpose, this excess shall be used for other costs of the program as set forth in this Act.

(Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.) 28

- 29 (510 ILCS 5/22.5 new)
- 30 Sec. 22.5. Reports of animal control facilities.
- (a) Each animal control facility in the State shall 31
- 32 annually report to the Department information required by the
- Department including, but not limited to, the following: 33

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1	(1) The number of the facility's animal euthanasias
2	during the reporting period.
3	(2) The number of the facility's animal intakes during
4	the reporting period.
5	(3) The number of the facility's spaying or neutering
6	procedures during the reporting period.
7	(4) The number of the facility's animal adoptions
8	during the reporting period.
9	(b) The Department shall annually compile its finding under
10	subsection (a) and report those findings to the Governor and
11	General Assembly.
12	(c) The Department shall adopt rules for the implementation
13	of this Section.
14	(510 ILCS 5/24) (from Ch. 8, par. 374)
15	Sec. 24. Applicability; immunities.
16	(a) Nothing in this Act shall be held to limit in any
17	manner the power of any municipality or other political
18	subdivision to prohibit animals from running at large, nor
19	shall anything in this Act be construed to, in any manner,
20	limit the power of any municipality or other political
21	subdivision to further control and regulate dogs, cats or other
22	animals in such municipality or other political subdivision
23	provided that no regulation or ordinance is specific to breed.
24	(b) A municipality or political subdivision allowing feral
25	cat colonies and trap, sterilize, and release programs to help
26	control cat overpopulation is immune from liability, civil,
27	criminal, or otherwise, that may result from a feral cat. A
28	municipality or political subdivision that creates or allows a
29	dog park is immune from liability, civil, criminal, or
30	otherwise, that may result from the dog park.

(c) A veterinarian or animal shelter worker who in good

faith contacts the registered owner of a micro-chipped animal

is immune from any liability, civil, criminal, or otherwise,

- 1 that may result from his or her actions.
- (d) A veterinarian who sterilizes feral cats and any feral 2
- 3 cat caretaker who traps cats for a trap, sterilize, and return
- program is immune from any civil liability resulting from his 4
- 5 or her actions, provided that the trap, sterilize, and return
- program is recognized by the municipality or county in which it 6
- 7 is located.
- 8 (e) An animal shelter worker that microchips an animal is
- immune from any civil liability resulting from his or her 9
- 10 actions.
- (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.) 11
- 12 (510 ILCS 5/26) (from Ch. 8, par. 376)
- 13 Sec. 26. (a) Any person violating or aiding in or abetting
- 14 the violation of any provision of this Act, or counterfeiting
- 15 or forging any certificate, permit, or tag, or making any
- misrepresentation in regard to any matter prescribed by this 16
- 17 Act, or resisting, obstructing, or impeding the Administrator
- or any authorized officer in enforcing this Act, or refusing to 18
- 19 produce for inoculation any dog in his possession, or who
- 20 removes a tag from a dog or cat for purposes of destroying or
- concealing its identity, is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor for 21
- 22 a first offense and for a subsequent offense, is guilty of a
- 23 Class B misdemeanor.
- 24 Each day a person fails to comply constitutes a separate
- 25 offense. Each State's Attorney to whom the Administrator
- reports any violation of this Act shall cause appropriate 26
- 27 proceedings to be instituted in the proper courts without delay
- 28 and to be prosecuted in the manner provided by law.
- (b) If the owner of a vicious dog subject to enclosure: 29
- 30 (1) fails to maintain or keep the dog in an enclosure
- or fails to spay or neuter the dog or microchip the dog 31
- 32 within the time period prescribed; and
- the dog inflicts physical injury or serious 33 (2)

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1 physical injury upon any other person or causes or contributes to the death of another person or companion 2 3 animal; and

- (3) the attack is unprovoked in a place where such person is peaceably conducting himself or herself and where such person may lawfully be;
- 7 the owner shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony, unless the owner 8 knowingly allowed the dog to run at large or failed to take steps to keep the dog in an enclosure then the owner shall be 9 10 guilty of a Class 3 felony. The penalty provided in this paragraph shall be in addition to any other criminal or civil 11 sanction provided by law. 12
 - (c) If the owner of a dangerous dog knowingly fails to comply with any order of the court regarding the dog and the dog inflicts physical injury or serious physical injury on a person or a companion animal, the owner shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony A misdemeanor. If the owner of a dangerous dog knowingly fails to comply with any order regarding the dog and the dog kills a person the owner shall be guilty of a Class 3 + 4felony.
 - (d) If the owner of a dangerous dog fails to comply with an Administrator's order, the dog shall be impounded. The dog may be returned to the owner upon payment of all costs associated with the impoundment and compliance with the order.
- 25 (e) If the owner of a vicious dog fails to spay or neuter 26 or microchip the dog within the prescribed time period, the dog shall be impounded. The dog may be returned to the owner upon 27 payment of all costs associated with the impoundment and 28 29 compliance with this Section.
- (Source: P.A. 93-548, eff. 8-19-03.) 30
- 31 (510 ILCS 5/2.03a rep.)
- 32 Section 10. The Animal Control Act is amended by repealing
- 33 Section 2.03a.

- 1 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- becoming law.".