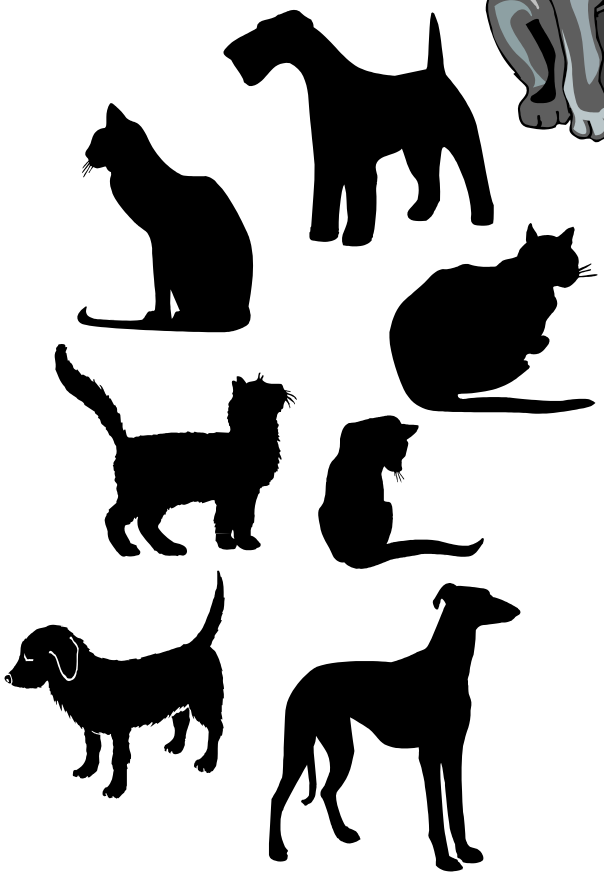
LANE COUNTY

- Oregon -

Animal Regulation Advisory Task Force



Findings and Recommendations

FINAL REPORT
Adopted by the Task Force
November 12, 2003

LANE COUNTY'S

Animal Regulation Advisory Task Force

Findings and Recommendations

FINAL REPORT
Adopted by the Task Force on
November 12, 2003

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"The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated"

- **Mahatma Gandhi** -

"Anyone who has accustomed himself to regard the life of any living creature as worthless is in danger of arriving also at the idea of worthless human lives"

- Albert Schweitzer -

"One of the most dangerous things that can happen to a child is to kill or torture an animal and get away with it"

- Margaret Mead -

"We can judge the heart of a man by his treatment of animals"

- **Immanuel Kant -**

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INTRODUCTION

Responding to a rising and persistent chorus of community concerns over companion animal (dog and cat) over-population and shelter euthanasia issues, the Lane County Board of Commissioners assembled a loose-knit "Animal Control Task Force" and convened a three session series of community "town-hall" style meetings in November, 2001 and in January, 2002. With a broad-based cross-section of the community participating with the help of a professional facilitator, this group made an initial report of general recommendations and identified problem areas.

As an outgrowth of this initial community effort at pinpointing potential solutions, new funding sources and policy adjustments, the Board of Commissioners formally created (Board Order 02-5-15-9 on May 15, 2002) the Animal Regulation Task Force in order to make a detailed examination of the major companion animal issues facing the community in general and the Lane County Animal Regulation Authority (LCARA) in particular.

Thousands of Lane County citizens care deeply about companion animals and their welfare. While the massive overpopulation and euthanasia statistics of the 1970's have dropped considerably both nationally and locally, today, more than five million dogs and cats are euthanized in American community shelters; this includes approximately 30,000 dogs and cats at the Lane County Animal Regulation Authority during just the last decade!

To compound this daily tragedy and community failure, the cat population is exploding out of control, posing grave humanitarian and considerable public health challenges to both Lane County's municipal and unincorporated areas. Hundreds of animals are being dumped in rural Lane County, thrown out of car windows and subjected to homelessness by irresponsible pet owners whose dogs or cats have not been sterilized. Stories of unspeakable cruelty, including taping a litter of kittens into a package and placing them into an area dumpster, are on the rise.

This report is a call to community conscience and action!

National trends and model program efforts currently at work across the country can be put to use in upgrading Lane County's animal care and control system. The historic partnership between the City of Eugene and Lane County, including the significant and on-going positive impact of the City of Eugene's low-cost Spay and Neuter Clinic, has formed forward-focused community assets for the past twenty-five years, since the establishment of both the Clinic and the former Tri-Agency Animal Control - now Lane County Animal Regulation Authority. But there has been too much ongoing governmental disengagement from a deteriorating countywide clash between community neglect and stagnation and community moral responsibility.

Many factors conspire to create Lane County's homeless companion animal situation. Only 13% to 20% of America's dogs and cats are shelter adoptees; the balance is largely produced by either planned breeding (responsible breeders,

large corporate breeders selling to pet stores, low volume producers - aka hobby breeders, puppy mills, back-yard breeders and individual owners who want 'just one litter" for their children's experience) or by irresponsible pet owners who do not sterilize their animals. A 1994 study showed that cats from low-income households were twice as likely to be unaltered. One California study revealed that the bottom socio-economic quartile had three times the number of shelter impounds than did the top economic quartile. Similar studies in New Jersey have underscored the absolute correlation between economic circumstance and shelter impound and euthanasia.

How can Lane County and its municipalities break this "Catch and Kill" over-population syndrome? The most successful programs in reducing shelter impounds and the tragedy of euthanizing healthy, adoptable dogs and cats are now focusing on "making it easier" for owners to sterilize and register/ license their pets. The contemporary LES (Legislate/ Educate/ Sterilize) model is now being successfully upgraded in dramatic success stories like the State of New Hampshire with the addition of "targeted" low-income spay and neuter voucher programs for low-income citizens and shelter adopters working with local veterinarians and clinics. By designating a set "surcharge" for a companion animal spay and neuter fund, separate and distinct from general fund programs, communities can get to the primary cause of the over-population syndrome - thousands of citizens unable to procure animal sterilization and uneducated about where to get it.

A close second in importance to stray impounds is the tragedy of owner relinquishment. A 1990 study by Stanford University's John Wenstrup points to relinquishments as a surging demographic component of shelter population. Educating and counseling prospective relinquishing owners, as successfully practiced by the Richmond, Virginia SPCA, has been an increasingly vital component of reducing shelter impounds and euthanasia.

The primary function of LCARA, which it is uniquely equipped to perform, is the protection of community health and safety with respect to animal neglect and abuse, dangerous animals, licensure and code enforcement. National animal abuse statistics indicate that animal abusers are five times more likely to commit violent crimes (1997, Northeastern University Study), with 60% of families being treated for child abuse also having caused abuse to animals. According to Womenspace Outreach Director Margo Schaefer (Register Guard 5/18/03), between 6,000 and 8,000 children in Lane County currently live with batterers. One study correlated 48% of convicted rapists and 30% of convicted child molesters with prior cruelty to animals during their childhood or adolescence. The FBI uses the animal abuse/violence-to-persons-linkage in serial killer profiling (source: American Bar Association's Center on Children and the Law). Interestingly, Oregon has become the first state in the nation to create a statute which links animal abuse with inter-personal violence. Cross reporting between animal care and control authorities and child protective authorities in situations involving animal abuse and possible domestic violence are becoming increasingly required nationally.

There is a striking need for community re-engagement with the thorny but central issues of animal care and control. For too long, these issues have been ignored or relegated by budgetary committees and personnel as peripheral and unimportant - subjecting life-saving animal care and control services to the constant erosion of budget cuts. This collective "community animal neglect" can only translate into increased animal suffering and public health and safety dangers for citizens.

The need for innovative policy changes, new revenue streams, coordinated media awareness campaigns jointly operated by governmental public affairs departments, facility expansion/replacement, uniform county-wide data bases with respect to licensure and rabies vaccination issuance, and outreach into schools and the general community about responsible animal ownership and LCARA adoption services, are just a few of the diverse problems and questions this Task Force has attempted to address.

The most fundamental question this report poses to the general community is this: are we exploring every available avenue of possible solutions to this daily tragedy of killing companion animals for space? Must not Lane County, the City of Eugene and other cities throughout a County the geographical size of the State of Connecticut cooperate to develop an animal care and control system that embodies the highest personal and community moral values and vision of a citizenry that cherishes dogs and cats as welcome members of the community?

In the answer to this fundamental question lies the fate of thousands of innocent beings and the definition of who we are as both individual citizens and as a community!

FOCUS OF THE REPORT

The Task Force has been charged with providing recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners with regard to:

1) Licensing
2) Spay and neutering
3) Legal issues
4) Public education
5) Facilities and staffing
6) Funding

Since its first meeting in September of 2002, Task Force members have, individually, and as a Task Force, analyzed and researched these six issues. The Task Force has reviewed the problems and crises facing Lane County's animal control system and the interrelating issues of public safety, animal welfare and budgetary challenges.

The Task Force has completed considerable research regarding how other counties and jurisdictions have addressed their animal welfare and control needs, including success rates and program funding, while assessing the immediate and future needs of Lane County Animal Regulation Authority (LCARA) in terms of the above six charges.

The Task Force has found that the six items in its charge are fundamentally interrelated and interdependent.

While the Task Force's examination has revealed a highly professional Lane County animal control operation with a program manager who has set a positive tone of community cooperation, the review of these targeted issues has spotlighted both gaps within the program and considerable opportunities to upgrade operations. These recommendations for improvement of Lane County Animal Regulation revenue and programs, services and code requirements are intended to decrease the number of animals received by LCARA or any other animal shelter within Lane County.

Between fiscal year 2001/2002, approximately 2,786 dogs and cats (716 dogs & 2070 cats) were killed at LCARA, which translates to killing about 8 companion animals a day. Conservatively, Lane County has killed approximately 30,000 companion animals (of which a significant number were healthy and otherwise adoptable) over the last 10 years, alone.

This process of euthanizing animals at LCARA is primarily driven by limitations in space, budget, community education and commitment.

Only a comprehensive, coordinated and adequately financed strategy and facility can successfully overcome the endless cycle of euthanasia of otherwise healthy adoptable animals.

If the Task Force's recommendations are fully implemented, animal overpopulation in Lane County will be significantly reduced, or eliminated, and tens of thousands of healthy adoptable animals will be saved from needless pain, suffering and death.

To quote from the Report to the Legislature by the Animal Control Population Commission, State of Minnesota, 1990:

"Stray dogs and cats are also sentient beings capable of feeling hunger and fear and pain. To act humanely we must better control the number of dogs and cats that will be unwanted or abandoned"

The Eugene Spay and Neuter Clinic and LCARA were both created in 1978 by the humane and progressive instincts of the community. However, the community's still-progressive programs are in dire need of upgrades and expansion to accommodate the ever-increasing human and corresponding animal population base and resulting social challenges. The existing programs need to be overhauled and upgraded with respect to basic concepts, services, resources, facilities, community awareness, and involvement. A moral imperative exists for immediate and decisive action.

To this end, the Task Force has examined numerous model programs and reviewed comprehensive studies of other county, regional, and state programs that are having strong positive impact in their respective communities.

LICENSING

Currently, within unincorporated Lane County and the City of Eugene, there are approximately 13,000 dogs that have been issued licenses out of a total county population base of 323,000 citizens. Within the city of Eugene's population of 138,000, approximately 7,550 dogs are currently licensed. License programs and citizen compliance in incorporated municipalities not managed by LCARA throughout Lane County reflect seriously inadequate and minimal license compliance and enforcement. (See Table 1 for licensing compliance comparisons)

Table 1*:* Lane County Municipal and Unincorporated Licensing Compliance

City	Human Population*	Dog Population	Dog Licenses**	Compliance Rate
Eugene	137,893	33,564	7,550	22%
Springfield	52,864	11,849	1404	12%
Veneta	2,755	558	138	25%
Florence	7.263	2,059	114	6%
Cottage Grove	8,435	1,885	124	7%
Oakridge	3148	777	250	32%
Creswell	3,579	734	0	0%
Junction City	4,721	1,053	142	13%
Coburg	969	212	90	42%
Lane County***	322,959	75,350	12,946	17%

* Population based upon 2000 census data.
**License number based upon 2003-2004 year.
*** Includes all of Lane County

Currently, cats are not required to be licensed or vaccinated for rabies (except Oakridge) despite the fact that they are more prone to come in contact with animals such as bats and other common vectors for this disease. This lack of a requirement for vaccinating cats poses a heightened health risk to residents of Lane County. Many successful animal control programs throughout the country include vaccinating cats for rabies, and at some time in the future, Lane County should consider this requirement as part of its animal care and control system.

Total license revenue to LCARA is about $160,000 for those 13,000 licensed dogs. With an estimated population of 75,350 dogs in Lane County (and an estimated population of 86,569 cats), there is significant room for revenue expansion with a simultaneous increase in funding of desperately needed animal care and control services (see Table 2 for more detail).

Lane County's lack of a comprehensive, state-of-the-art licensing program, has directly contributed to reduced and insufficient funding for all LCARA services. Based on recent successes in New Hampshire, King County (Wa), and other localities, there is reason to expect that tripling the current number of licensed dogs would be a minimum realistic outcome within 3-years of implementing an energetic, comprehensive and properly executed licensing program.

Complicating citizen licensing compliance is continuing public frustration with Lane County and City of Eugene "Limit Laws." By increasing the number of permissible

companion animals per household by at least 50%, local governments could realize an increase in adoption rates and licensing cooperation by citizens.

Table 2: Estimated Lane County Companion Animal Population.

Geographic Area	Total Population*	Total Households	Total Dog Population**	Total Cat Population**
Lane County***	322,959	130,453	75,350	86,569
Eugene	137,893	58110	33,564	38,562
Springfield	52,864	20,514	11,849	13,613
Junction City	4,721	1,823	1,053	1,210
Florence	7,263	3,564	2,059	2,365
Coburg	969	367	212	244
Cottage Grove	8,435	3,264	1,885	2,166
Creswell	3,579	1,271	734	843
Dunes City	1,241	558	322	370
Lowell	857	315	175	209
Oakridge	3,148	1,345	777	892
Veneta	2,755	966	558	641
Westfir	276	100	58	66

*Population based upon 2000 census data (http://www.laneinfo.com/information.asp).
**Calculations based upon American Veterinary Medical Association Study. (www.avma.org/membshp/marketstats/formulas.asp#households1):
Dog population based upon: (Total Households X 0.361 X 1.6).
Cat Population calculation based upon: (Total Households X 0.316 X 2.1).
***Includes all of Lane County

Current obstacles to an effective licensing program include, but are not limited to:

- A lack of a fully integrated, county-wide, rabies vaccination reporting and licensing program with local veterinarians and other participating public and private agencies;
- Insufficient locations and accessibility to licensing sales opportunities;
- Inadequate LCARA staff levels to operate and supervise an upgraded licensure expansion and management program, complete with community liaison services and credit card payment capacity;
- The need for improved coordination between most municipalities, aside from the City of Eugene, and Lane County with respect to establishing and maintaining a uniform licensing database to enhance redemption of lost pets, including those crossing jurisdictional boundaries, as well as to timely assist in dog bite case investigations.

The Task Force Recommends:

1) The Board of County Commissioners (BCC) immediately institute Code changes within its jurisdiction to require that all veterinarians report to the County health authority or its designee, the issuance of rabies vaccinations (see attached suggested rabies reporting code language and examples of other state, county and city rabies reporting requirements within Appendix III).

a. Veterinarians are not presently required to report to Lane County officials the issuance of rabies vaccinations given to dogs. This information is essential to public safety in the case of animal bites to humans. In addition, it is an important component of a successful licensing program (See Appendix III for examples).
b. Currently, veterinary participation with the LCARA licensing program is voluntary with uneven and sporadic participation. An upgraded program with the Lane County Veterinary Medical Association (LCVMA) and its member practices to stimulate uniform vaccination and licensing provisions (complete with service fee compensation for licensing) is a realistic prospect.
c. LCARA is currently working with LCVMA in a cooperative effort to solve several animal welfare issues in Lane County. We recommend that LCARA continue to devote efforts to expand a working partnership with the LCVMA.
d. The Task Force has been unable to locate any reports of significant downturn of rabies vaccination compliance in those states and localities that require reporting. We found that the reporting of rabies vaccinations throughout the country is a standard practice with near universal compliance.
    i. The Lane County Public Health Officer supports the concept of a rabies-reporting requirement.
e. The Task Force recognizes that the veterinary community is a key component to any animal care and control program, and population reduction challenges facing Lane County's citizens.

2) Increased support for spay/neuter programs, both on-site and through subsidized vouchers with local veterinarians along with spay/neuter subsidies for such groups as local feral cat trap, neuter and return (TNR) volunteers.
3) Institute a subsidized microchip clinic for low-income pet owners/guardians and feral cat colonies.
4) Direct LCARA to explore contract negotiations with a pet licensing company should the in-house LCARA license upgrade management efforts not meet goals and expectations by January 15, 2007.
5) Work with other municipal government agencies throughout Lane County to establish a uniform countywide licensing database.
6) Integrate a database information system that will assist public agencies with license and rabies vaccination verification and help individuals with pet redemption.
7) Institute a voluntary cat identification registry/licensing program.
8) Expand 'limit laws' to allow more companion animals per household.
    a. This will align code with common practice and result in increased licensure compliance, increased adoption of shelter impounds and relinquished animals and increased foster homing.
9) Encourage the City of Eugene and other incorporated municipalities to adopt a similar approach with respect to expanding limit laws.

Measurable Goals:

1) Increase licensing in Lane County from its present number of 13,000 licenses to 39,000 dog licenses by January 15, 2007, utilizing a joint LCARA and LCVMA voluntary partnership as an adjunct to an in-house county operated program –
    - **a.** If such 'in-house' dog licensing compliance programs do not produce the desired compliance and revenue levels, then the County should seriously consider utilizing a national private pet licensing company.
    - b. An aggressive and successful licensing expansion program will reduce companion animal impounds, lower euthanasia rates and significantly expand pet return (and redemption) to owner/guardians.
    - **c.** By tripling the LCARA processed dog licenses, at current license fee levels, an additional $324,000 per year can be available within 3-years for vital services. (Revenue projections at an increased fee differential level such as $15/$35, would be significantly higher than this.)

SPAY AND NEUTERING

The Task Force's research has confirmed that widespread sterilization is a core component to reducing pet overpopulation; it is the most preventative part of the solution. Fewer pets breeding equates to fewer companion animals being surrendered or abandoned at LCARA (or any other animal shelter) to risk death by euthanasia.

Spay or neuter surgery carries a one-time cost that is relatively small compared to its long-term benefits to the pet owner, the pet, and to the community at large. According to a New Hampshire study, each $1 invested today in spaying and neutering equates to $18.72 (Minnesota Animal population Control Study Commission 1990) in animal control and shelter savings over a 10 year period; further, a targeted (to low income pet owners) voucher program in New Hampshire has resulted in a 90% decrease in euthanasia over ten years.

The City of Eugene's low-cost spay and neuter clinic has performed 3,430 surgeries in fiscal year 2002 alone. Since 1987 this facility, working in close conjunction with LCARA, has had a measurable impact on stray animal reduction and consequent euthanasia. However, a considerable impound influx still persists; there is still a significant unmet need throughout Lane County, as well as the greater Eugene/Springfield metropolitan area, to assist the low-income or no-income owners with the cost to spay/neuter their companion animals.

The Task Force firmly believes that a comprehensive countywide thrust for increased economically targeted spaying/neutering participation, working in close cooperation with the City of Eugene's low-cost spay and neuter clinic, local veterinarians, shelters, feral cat groups and other animal rescue and welfare groups will result in long-term over-population reduction and a simultaneous decrease in the tragedy of euthanizing adoptable animals – yielding a cost saving reduction in overall LCARA operational expenses.

The Task Force found numerous success stories from Washington's King County, California's San Mateo County, Arizona's Maricopa County, and the states of New Hampshire and New Jersey that all underscore the paramount role that affordable, accessible, **targeted low income** spay and neuter programs have in reducing the number of discarded and euthanized dogs and cats (See Appendix IV).

The feral cat population, representing an additional 40% to 60% of the household feline population (source: Bob Christiansen, CLC Publishing), is a complex humane, public health, and ecological balance (Birds) issue. Trap, Neuter and Return (TNR) and Trap, Test, Vaccinate, Alter, Release and Monitor (TTVARM) programs are designed to humanely reduce feral cat population through natural attrition. The Task Force was unable to reach a decision on specific code language addressing many aspects of the highly important issue of feral cats and respective colony identification. The Task Force therefore recommends that the Board of County Commissioners work with feral cat advocacy groups, LCARA and other interested parties to fashion needed feral cat code language.

The Task Force Recommends:

1) License costs remain tiered into two major divisions -- spayed/neutered (altered) and intact animals (unaltered); and that license rates be increased.
    a. The Task Force recommends that the existing differential license fees of $10/25 be increased to $15/35.
2) The creation of a '**Low-income Lane County Companion Animal Spay and Neuter Fund Voucher Program'** patterned after the New Hampshire and New Jersey successful spay/neuter low income targeted funds.
    a. A defined amount of the increased licensing fees and revenues would be earmarked to fund this program.
    b. As an example, $2.00 from altered and $5.00 from unaltered licenses.
4) Increase the level of financial support to the Eugene Spay/Neuter clinic facilities in order to reduce spay/neuter costs. The Task Force also recommends exploring the expansion, at LCARA, of on-site clinic space and other amenities.
5) Explore the acquisition of a mobile 'Spay Shuttle' (such as Palm Beach County Florida, Salt Lake City, or Maricopa County's (Phoenix) 'Neuter Scooter' mobile units), to provide easy access for the low-income population to receive services in the underserved and outlying areas of the County.
6) Encourage the creation of a 501c(3) '**Friends of the Lane County Shelter'** program fund to facilitate public donations that would be dedicated to decreasing pet over-population and euthanasia for space.

Measurable Goals:

The Task Force seeks a dramatic reduction in general impounds, including unplanned and unwanted litters, at LCARA (and other animal shelters in Lane County); an elimination of killing animals for space considerations; a reduction in traffic related animal injuries and/or fatalities, as well as other tragic consequences of overpopulation, e.g., disease, neglect, abuse, abandonment, etc.

We are confident that the proposed new programs will refocus Lane County's animal care, control, and welfare efforts to a proactive and innovative community coalition strategy, wherein the number of animals killed is steadily reduced.

For example, measurable results in New Hampshire (NH) underscore the efficacy of the targeted spay neuter program that the Task Force is recommending. As an illustration, since the Animal Population Control Program that was enacted in NH via Senate Bill 151 in 1993, companion animal licensing has grown from 88,000 in 1994 to 146,000 in 2002. Correspondingly, euthanasia was reduced from 11,500 in 1994 to 2500 in 2002. In addition, statewide impounds have dropped dramatically. Within this same period, for a localized example, euthanasia of companion animals in Laconia NH (at the NH Humane Society) plummeted from 1699 (1382 Cats & 317 Dogs) in 1993 to 101 (82 cats & 19 dogs) in 2001. (Source: Peter Marsh, Solution to Overpopulation of Pets, Concord, NH).

Table 3 below illustrates a model program to end shelter overpopulation in America, which was instrumental in New Hampshire's dramatic shelter impound/euthanasia reduction declines.

Table 3: A 6-Point Model Program to End Shelter Overpopulation in America.

Objective	Goal	Program Needs to Reach Goal	Funds Year/ Resident	Sources of Funds	Agencies Responsible to Implement Programs	Legislation Needed to Reach Goal
1. Reduced over-breeding of pets in low-income households	Increase pet sterilization rate in low-income households to equal that of all other households	Targeted neutering assistance subsidies for low-income pet guardians	$0.30	Low Income S/N Fund	Public agencies or non-profit agencies under contract with public agencies	Companion Animal Population Control Fee (CAP fee) on unsterilized pets
2. Reduce homing failures of household pets	Reduced pet homing failures by 20%	Subsidized pet behavior counseling programs for low-income pet guardians -Pet Behavior hotline -Pet Hot behavior information distributed to al adopters	$0.15	Private		Requirement that shelters, pet shops and breeders distribute pet behavior information to all pet adopters
3. Reduced unintended liters of household kittens	Reduce by 50% the number of household cats who have a litter of kittens before being spayed	"Prevent A First Litter" Community Education Campaign	$0.05	Private	Community Coalition of Humane Societies, veterinarians, trainers, breeders and pet shops	Requirement that shelters and pet shops distribute "Prevent A First Litter" info with kitten adoptions
4. Reduce future breeding of pets adopted from shelters	Decrease future breeding of shelter adoptees by 95%	Sterilization programs for pets adopted from shelters	$0.05	Private	Public and private pet adoption agencies	Requirement that all shelter adoptees be sterilized prior to transfer
5. Reduce shelter euthanasia of unsocialized cats	Reduce euthanasia of unsocialized cats by 75%	-Neutering subsidies -Socialization/placement program subsidies	$0.15	Low Income S/N Fund	Community Coalition of Humane Societies & protection groups	Requirement that outside cats be sterilized and micro chipped
6. Increase number of lost pets returned to their guardians	Increase dog return-to-guardian rate to 20%; increase cat return-to-guardian rate to 10%	-Increase dog licensing through rabies certificate notice to licensing agency -Micro chipping of shelter adoptees	$0.05	Private	Public and private shelters	-Req't of rabies shot notice to licensing agency -Req't that shelter adoptees be micro chipped
Source: Courtesy of - Solutions to Overpopulation of Pets, 24 Montgomery Street Concord, NH 03301			$0.75	$0.45 Public $0.30 Private		

LEGAL

Over time and due to lack of ongoing scrutiny, significant flaws and inadequacies now permeate the current arcane and often internally inconsistent Chapter 7 of the Lane Code. The Task Force has spent considerable time and effort in reviewing the Lane County Animal Control Code (Chapter 7) with respect to serious deficiencies and omissions, syntax, grammar, language and internal consistency. We have also added a more complete definition section to help with the interpretation of the provisions outlined within the code. The Task Force has also included new language addressing a myriad of issues that have, heretofore, not been dealt with but represent significant public health/public safety issues, e.g., livestock impounding and disposition, animal hoarding, neglect and abuse of cats, unsafe transportation of dogs, animal fighting, feral cat issues, humane kennel conditions, sufficient seizure regulations in neglect/abuse cases, etc. (See Appendix II)

The desire of the Task Force is that the proposed new code additions/ modifications will provide LCARA, local courts and law enforcement with all of the necessary tools to deal with an ever-increasing violator population and provide enhanced protection for all citizens and animals within the county. We recognize that the extent of the code changes are substantial, but we feel that an effective and updated code is one of the principal corner stones of a successful animal care and control system. Therefore, the Task Force firmly believes that sufficient legal time and resources must be provided to ensure that the County, for its animal care and control system, ultimately adopts a comprehensive fully integrated and coordinated code.

<u>The Task Force Recommends:</u>

The Task Force respectfully requests that sufficient time and resources are provided during the legal review process to ensure that a comprehensive and cohesive attempt is made to produce a final working Animal Control code that incorporates all, or most, of the Task Force's suggested changes. The County must eliminate its current Code's silence on key neglect/abuse areas – **a silence that currently hampers appropriate court enforcement!** We wish to emphatically state that a fully integrated and comprehensive code is essential to adopting, implementing, and maintaining a successful animal care and control system. Many of the proposed code changes are interrelated and interdependent.

The existing 'Limit Laws' may be interpreted as arbitrary and counterproductive to additional homing of adoptable animals and should be significantly relaxed. The Task Force concluded that further research and debate should be undertaken to develop a set of codes addressing the complex issues surrounding 'Land Use Limit Laws' and minimum standards for non-commercial kennels and other animal use activities. The Task Force has, however, concluded that the minimum number of dogs for non-commercial kennel compliance should be increased from three to four dogs.

The term 'Companion Animal' is an increasingly used term to encompass canine/feline household ownership patterns; outdated code language only refers to dogs, and disregards the fact that currently cats outnumber dogs as household pets. Therefore the Task Force has incorporated the term into its suggested code language wherever appropriate.

The issuance of Juvenile Licenses for dogs (eight weeks or older up to six months of age) is an increasingly utilized policy to ensure enhanced dog identification and return to owners. According to Lane County Commissioner Bill Dwyer, a license is a "free call home for a dog without a dime." The Task Force hereby recommends adopting a juvenile license code provision to ensure that thousands of otherwise unidentifiable pets are protected from possible euthanasia and permanent loss by owners.

The Task Force and its Code Subcommittee examined Chapter 7 of the Lane County Code with three foremost priorities in mind: 1. Public Safety and Enforcement; 2. Public Health Issues and, 3. Animal Welfare. Virtually every section of the existing code has been modified to reflect either current practices or legal requirements. The Task Force added additional code to address serious violator issues that have not here to fore been addressed. Table 4 below is a quick reference to the changes and additions that the Task Force recommends to be made to the existing Chapter 7 of the Lane County Code.

In addition to Table 4, there is a synopsis of selected highlights of suggested code changes that represent substitutive changes (see Appendix II). The synopsis should serve as a guide to understanding the Task Force's reasoning behind the code additions and modifications.

Table 4: Quick Reference of Proposed Lane County Chapter 7 Animal Control Code Changes (suggested additions are in **Bold**; Modifications or changes in *Italic*).

7.005 Animal Regulation Agency – Defintions.	***7.124 Attending an Animal Fighting Exhibition.***
7.010 Animal Regulation Agency Code Supercedes State Law.	7.125 Animal Neglect.
7.015 Animal Regulation Agency Powers and Duties.	***7.126 Seizure of Neglected or Abused Animals.***
7.020 Receipts.	***7.127 Psychological Evaluation for Person Convicted of Aniaml Abuse, Cruelty, or Neglect.***
7.025 Violation, Nuisance.	***7.128 Excessive Restriction of an Animal.***
7.035 Entry Onto Private Land.	***7.129 Possession of a Stolen Companion Animal.***
7.040 Care of Stray Animals.	7.130 Dangerous Behavior.
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7.050 Failure to Surrender Animal.	***7.136 Unsafe Transportation of a Companion Animal.***
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7.055 Resisting an Animal Welfare or Peace Officer.	*7.150 Right to Kill a Dog Chasing, Killing, or Injuring Livestock.*
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7.060 Impounding Regulations and Disposition of Impounded Companion Animals.	*7.160 Selling, Trading, Bartering, or Giving Away Animals in Certain Locations Prohibited.*
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7.085 Kennel License.	***7.177 Unlawful De-vocalization of a Dog.***
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7.090 Reporting of Biting Companion Animal.	
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See Appendix II for more detail.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Public education is an indispensable component of achieving an end to the spiraling companion animal population/euthanasia link. At this time, LCARA's public education presence has been significantly reduced by budgetary restraints to a mere shadow of what was once a progressive and successful program. The Task Force has found that public education has a pivotal and direct relationship to:

- Responsible pet ownership,
- Animal licensing awareness and compliance,
- Highlighting the importance of spaying and neutering with respect to pet overpopulation awareness,
- Instilling compassion toward animals, especially by school age children,
- Creating public awareness about LCARA's adoption services and location,
- Communicating the documented serious and direct link between animal abuse and those who abuse both children and women and,
- The necessity of maintaining adequate public and private funding for this (LCARA) essential component to public safety and well-being.

The thrust of an upgraded LCARA animal care and control education program must include the importance of careful planning and lifelong commitment to a prospective companion animal; careful selection of a pet to match the owner's lifestyle; and the community's collective responsibility to cooperate toward a 'No more unwanted or discarded pets' goal.

Considering LCARA's limited resources, broad public education has not been an affordable priority. The agency has effectively used local free media to inform the public about extreme cases of animal abuse and neglect. Due to continued and severe budgetary cuts, the agency has been unable to fully and systematically educate the public about other equally important issues such as licensing, shelter pet adoption availability, spay and neutering, responsible pet care and behavior intervention, along with other essential services.

The Task Force Recommends:

1) That LCARA institute a comprehensive and aggressive marketing program focused on outreach and visibility – 'take the agency to the public' in such venues as veterinary offices and pet foods/products retailers. A continuing marketing program should include visual printed materials (posters and pamphlets advertising licensing benefits and promotional sales) and electronic media public service announcements (PSA's).
2) Investigating the possibility of including an LCARA brochure and license form into the following:
    a. The Lane County Assessor's annual Tax statements (patterned after successful programs in Multnomah County, OR and Allegany County, PA.);

        i. In 1998 The Allegany County Treasurer inserted a flyer on dog registration with tax bills resulting in a 56,000 net 1-year license increase, from 44,000 to almost 100,000 licenses;
    b. The "In Lane" publication

3) With sufficient funding and resources, consider renaming LCARA as '**Lane Animal Care and Control'** in order to enhance the public's appreciation of the agency's protective and humane functions (the use of this **animal care and control** name is being successfully used throughout the country).
4) Create an education committee (volunteers) to design outreach programs (focused on compassionate animal care, spay/neutering, licensing) targeted to the following groups:
    a. Elementary school children;
        i. Drawing upon the NAHEE Adopt-a-Classroom/Reach-a-Teacher Programs (www.NAHEE.org).
    b. Middle school children and; and
    c. High school students.
5) Promote creation of an ongoing column in local newspapers by soliciting articles on pet issues and ownership written by:
    a. Rescue groups;
    b. Veterinarians;
    c. Local dog obedience trainers;
    d. Animal Welfare Officers;
    e. Pet groomers and;
    f. Breeders, etc.
6) Promote a similar weekly radio segment enlisting local media personalities to encourage adoption, spay, and neuter, and micro-chipping.
7) Institute, as soon as possible, a behavior training clinic program, primarily targeted to low income individuals (unable to afford private instruction), enlisting local volunteers skilled in troubleshooting pet owners' and new adopters' frustration over correctable pet behavior that could, if not addressed, lead to surrender, and possible euthanasia, at an area shelter.
8) Work with breeders and other volunteer groups to promote responsible pet ownership, which includes vaccination, spay-neuter, licensing, micro chipping and avoiding off-premises roaming.
9) Have a booth at the Lane County Fair and other public events that can sell licenses and offer adoption and educational materials.
10) Encourage the creation of a '**Friends of the (Lane County) Shelter'** tax-exempt affiliate organization to solicit and receive private donations (501c3) to promote public animal welfare education, humane policies and programs, adoption, spay and neuter compliance, foster home networks, etc.
11) Create a '**Pet's Okay Rental Referral**' service on LCARA's website.
12) Create Spanish language public service announcements (PSA's), posters, brochures and other related materials.

13) The LCARA website should be expanded to include a wide offering of downloadable pamphlets on all aspects of animal care such as those available through Tompkins County, New York's website.
14) In addition, the LCARA web site should have links to other web sites of interest. Also included in the web site should be a downloadable copy of this Task Force Document, Lane Code Chapter 7, and any associated policy statements and/or procedures.
15) Additional signage, boldly designed for prominent display, should be posted throughout Lane County, the City of Eugene and other municipal parks (including dog parks), about the requirements to license, leash, vaccinate, and clean up after pets. The address and phone number of LCARA should be displayed on those signs.
16) Create an ongoing LCARA Advisory Committee, to meet quarterly, to continue to identify model and state-of-the-art animal care and control programs within a regional and national scope of review.
    a. Convene an annual County-sponsored Animal Summit for countywide discussion of current companion animal care and control issues.
17) Utilize a coordinated City of Eugene/Lane County public outreach campaign, using joint media relations staffing, to prepare and disseminate LCARA licensing/adoption marketing materials;
    a. For display at such venues as retail pet products stores, veterinary offices and low-income public assistance facilities.

Measurable Goals:

The final product of a successful education program will be evidence of a shrinking population of unwanted companion animals with no healthy and otherwise adoptable animals being routinely euthanized. Other positive success indicators would include increased public shelter adoption, increased neglect/abuse reporting, increased low income spay/neuter participation, decreased impounds and decreased abuse/neglect incidence.

FACILITIES AND STAFFING

The tragedy of euthanizing (killing) of shelter animals for space must be addressed!

The LCARA facility, despite periodic maintenance upgrades, has been largely unchanged since its 1978 construction, while Lane County and Eugene-Springfield's populations have increased steadily during this same past quarter of a century (1978 – 2003).

While LCARA has a dedicated and professional staff ably performing a complex array of animal care and control services, the aging facility and depleted staffing levels cannot indefinitely continue to meet the mounting demands of a county with the geographical size of the State of Connecticut.

Currently, the facilities are cramped, congested, and outdated with grossly inadequate kennel facilities and insufficient staff office space and public access areas. Presently, there are only 30 kennels available for dogs (this number is further reduced by court-mandated impounds). This dire kennel inadequacy results in almost daily euthanasia for lack of space, preventing sufficient 'holding time' for public adoption or redemption. Regrettable sporadic accounts of lost local family pets being euthanized for lack of space underscore this continuing preventable tragedy.

The uninterrupted cycle of euthanizing to accommodate new impounds, who for lack of sufficient 'holding time' and space, are in turn euthanized, points to the immediate need for 30 new kennels!

A subsequent second addition of 30 kennels (for a total of 60 additional kennels) will accommodate surges in impounds and - with sufficient staffing to operate expanded kennel space - will provide additional time for public adoption, redemption, and foster care of healthy and/or rehabilitatable adoptable pets.

Kennel needs are further exacerbated by animals held in quarantine, animals held as evidence for pending adjudication, animals held during investigations of animal abuse or neglect cases and other emergency (non-adoption related) retentions.

There are insufficient kennels available to accommodate the intakes, prior impounds capable of adoption and redemption, as well as those animals mandatorily held for other reasons as described above.

Greater amenities for public uses, such as viewing rooms and an outside visitation courtyard are needed to promote successful adoption introductions and interviews.

Records indicate that the original animal control Tri-Agency (serving Eugene, Lane County, and Springfield in 1978) had 32 staff members, including a public education officer, a separate animal cruelty investigation officer, and a media relations person with operations running seven days a week and 24 hours a day.

By 1981, with Springfield no longer in partnership, staffing levels fell to 23 but still included a full-time public education officer. Further budgetary cuts during the

1980's significantly reduced staffing levels. Staffing levels have largely stagnated since 1992; current 2003/2004 levels are at 13 full time employees (FTE).

LCARA hours open to the public have been reduced to 21.5 hours per week, preventing adequate citizen access for adoption and redemption. **Expanded LCARA evening and weekend hours to cater to working families are a high priority** (See Table 5).

Table 5: Comparison of Operational Hours.

Municipality	Week	Weekend	Total
Lane County, OR	Tuesday-Friday: 1:00pm-5:30pm	Saturday: 1:00pm-4:45pm	21.5
Multnomah County, OR	Tuesday-Friday: 11:00am-6:00pm	Saturday: 10:00am-2:00pm	32
Clark County, NV	Monday: 11:00am-3:30pm Tuesday-Friday: 11:00am-5:30pm.	Saturday: 11:00am-5:30pm.	37
San Francisco, CA	Monday-Friday: noon-5:30pm	Saturday-Sunday: Noon-5:30pm	38.5
Maricopa County, AZ	Monday–Friday: 11:00am-5:30pm	Saturday: 9:00am-6:00pm Sunday: 12:00pm-4:00pm	45.5
King County, Wa	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Thursday: Noon-6:00 p.m.	Saturday: 10:00am-6:00pm	32

Source: Official County Web Sites.

The Task Force Recommends:

1) Either a thorough overhaul (phased, in incremental stages) or a complete replacement of the LCARA facility.
2) Approve immediate construction of an additional minimum of 30 kennels to accommodate current needs.
3) Seriously consider a total of 60 additional kennels to meet optimal needs - constructed either all at once or in two 30-kennel phase (private donations could potentially assist in this expansion project).
4) Expand office hours for adoption/redemption to 7-days per week (including Sundays and weekdays up to 7 pm), at a minimum of 8-hours per day.
5) Hire additional staff to manage kennel expansion. The County Board of Commissioners should consider, where practicable, the creation of a new employee classification of "Kennel Caretaker," to free-up Animal Welfare Officers to perform outside duties
6) Hire sufficient Animal Welfare Officers to patrol all of rural Lane County in order to adequately respond to citizen calls for services.
7) Enlarge the existing lobby at LCARA; possibly include a separate entrance to the Spay and Neuter facility.
8) Enhance and expand existing large animal holding facilities - including a barn, six stalls and cross fencing. The facilities should be minimally adequate for holding large animals during an animal abuse case investigation.

9) Upgrade the fleet of animal welfare service vehicles to support the needs of the entire county on a 24/7 basis.
10) Explore the procurement (via donation) and staffing of a full-size motor home to be converted into an LCARA mobile "Spay Shuttle/Neuter Scooter" for low cost spay/neuter and adoption/education visits to be provided for targeted low-income individuals throughout Lane County; the funds for the conversion could come from private donations and bequests.
11) Consider a pet adoption location at a major area shopping center patterned after the Multnomah County operation at the Clackamas Town Center or Salt Lake City's 'Furburbia' inside the Cotton Wood Mall.
12) Perform interior remodeling or expansion of existing LCARA facilities to accommodate additional staff, volunteers and customers. The remodeling, or expansion, should include interior spaces for public meetings, bereavement room, 'get acquainted' adoption rooms, socialization and grooming care rooms, clinic/exam room, and behavior/consultation training areas.
13) Establish a qualified low-income and feral cat colony microchip clinic for Saturday mornings or during other convenient public hours.
14) Institute a permanent LCARA policy of a close working relationship with local rescue and foster volunteers and organizations in order to reduce pressure on strained kennel facilities.

Measurable Goals:

1) Kennel expansion will increase holding time ('save rates': i.e., animals leaving shelter alive), expand adoption opportunity and reduce euthanasia rates of healthy and adoptable pets
2) General facility upgrade and increased public access hours will create a more positive 'user-friendly' atmosphere and be more conducive to greater public visitation for adoption, licensure, and volunteering.
3) Additional employees will result in a cost-effective redeployment of higher salaried officers away from routine kennel care into higher priority, more specialized functions – including increased deployment to animal abuse & neglect investigation and animal welfare field activities.
4) Larger animal housing will be available for abused horses, goats, sheep, and other non-domestic animals.
5) Enlarged interior space will afford greater opportunity for citizen counseling and volunteer participation and assistance.

FUNDING

Adequate funding of LCARA operations and service delivery is the key to creation of a proactive strategy to combat the complex challenges facing Lane County, its comprehensive animal care and control program demands, and its tragic pet overpopulation problem. Without identified additional supplementary revenue streams, there can be little prospect of significant progress toward the key subject areas of this report.

A variety of supplemental dedicated funds are attracting donor interests around the country. For example, The San Francisco SPCA established a SIDO Fund in the 1980's dedicated to an eleven-year-old dog-named 'Sido', whose death had been stipulated in the will of its deceased owner. Through community intervention, a continuing fund was established to spare the lives of Sido and other animals surviving their owners. In Tompkins County (Ithaca, NY) a well endowed 'Angel fund' operates to assist injured and sick but rehabilitatable animals.

With severe fiscal pressures confronting both County and municipal general fund budgets, substantive supplementary revenue streams for LCARA are a necessity, not a nicety.

Inadequate funding currently creates the following conditions:

1) Deficient kennel capacity, creating a perpetual and unacceptable **'euthanasia for space cycle'**.
2) Closed cattery, thereby, eliminating the Stray Cat Shelter Program.
3) Insufficient hours for LCARA which are open to the public for adoption, licensing, and redemption of lost animals (LCARA is currently only open 21.5 hours per week); working citizens are impacted the most by being denied sufficient access to LCARA services after normal working hours.
4) Lack of any comprehensive county-wide public education/marketing program(s) to inform citizens about responsible pet ownership, importance of spay/neuter, dangers of animal abuse and cruelty, opportunity for pet behavior modification, need to adopt and foster shelter animals, volunteer opportunities, and code requirements.
5) Insufficient personnel to investigate and correct animal abuse/cruelty and other serious violations throughout non-metropolitan Lane County; currently there is only one officer to cover all of unincorporated Lane County.
6) Depleted capital reserve resources for facility upgrades and expansion necessary to fulfill LCARA's mission of comprehensive animal care and control consistent with Lane County's geographical size and ever increasing population.

The Task Force Recommends:

1) At a minimum, maintain the current levels (Lane County and Municipal partners) of general fund support (FY 2003-04).
2) Reopen the cattery with sufficient fund appropriation.

3) Increase funding, with additional revenue initiatives, to an amount that achieves the goal of operating LCARA at a level that meets the on-going needs of the agency and community.
4) Add code language to establish veterinary reporting of rabies vaccination to county health authorities, with LCARA acting as the custodian for such records. Dedicate resources to foster a strong working partnership between LCARA and veterinarians with respect to licensing and public education.
5) Establish and levy a wholesale or retail level low percentage rate surcharge on companion animal (dog or cat) food -- exclusively devoted to euthanasia reduction/elimination related programs and investments (including spay/ neuter, adoption, education, animal rehabilitation and LCARA kennel additions); establish administrative rules for rebates for low-income citizens, service animals (including guide dogs), shelters, rescue groups and other designated special categories. Exempt veterinary prescription diets for chronic disease conditions. The ECONorthwest July 2003 study, (see Appendix I) has identified that a 5% surcharge for wholesale pet food would raise projected gross revenues of $555,995 or at the retail level raise projected gross revenue of $694,994 (See Table 6 below). This proposed surcharge would also assist those owners of the current 83% non-licensed dogs within Lane County to contribute their small share to their County's animal care and control services.
    a. If, after LCARA facilities have been adequately upgraded, or within three years thereafter, then a portion of the revenue derived from the pet food surcharge should be shared among other eligible incorporated municipalities within Lane County on a per capita 'revenue sharing' formula to assist their animal care and control programs.
    b. The revenue sharing surcharge funds should be allocated based upon criteria specifically established for funding local euthanasia prevention/reduction programs, including but not limited to, spay/ neuter clinics, education, micro-chipping and pet identification, licensing promotion and kennel expansion, etc.
    c. This revenue should be exclusively used for budgetary <u>enhancement</u> of the above identified local programs, over and above the previous three years' average annual relevant budgetary expenditures of the participating incorporated municipalities; it <u>should not</u> be used for 'back-filling' of general fund budget items unrelated to these programs.

Table 6: Potential Gross Revenue of a Wholesale or Retail Surcharge on Cat and Dog Food in Lane County.

	1% Surcharge		**3% Surcharge**		**5% Surcharge**	
	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail
Cat Food	$50,258	$62,822	$150,774	$188,468	$251,290	$314,113
Dog Food	$60,940	$76,176	$182,822	$228,528	$304,704	$380,881
Total	$111,199	$138,998	$333,597	$416,996	$555,995	$694,994

Source: ECONorthwest (Page 12, Table 5, of attached report in Appendix I).
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.

6) Initiate a comprehensive and proactive program for dog license expansion — with defined multi-year targeted goals.
7) Maintain the licensing differential fee structure to emphasize incentives to sterilize non-neutered companion animals. Increase the base licensing fees from $10 (altered)/$25 (unaltered) to $15/$35 respectively (see Table 7 below)

Table 7: Differential License Fee Comparisons.

Municipality	Altered	Non Altered
Lane County, OR	$10.00	$25.00
King County, WA	$17.00	$55.00
Multnomah County, OR	$18.00	$30.00
Marion County, OR	$17.00	$32.00
Seattle, WA	$20.00	$40.00
Solano County, CA	$18.50	$37.00
Orange County, CA	$15.00	$49.00

Source: PetData Survey of Animal Licensing; King County, WA.

8) Earmark a set percentage (perhaps $2.00 per altered license and $5.00 per unaltered license fee) from all new licenses (after July 1, 2004) to be dedicated to a 'Low-Income Lane County Companion Animal Spay and Neuter Fund Voucher Program.'
9) Commence a voluntary identification registry for cats.
    a. A fee should be established to assist in covering the cost for this service.
    b. Funds from this voluntary registry should be used to exclusively maintain the cat facilities and associated programs at LCARA.
10) Promote the private creation of a 501c(3) non-profit 'Friends of Lane County Shelter' organization, working with local animal coalition volunteers, in order to solicit and receive donations, bequests and in-kind support for capital improvements, public education, and other related program operations.
11) Establish an injured animal '**Angel Fund**' to accept public donations to assist LCARA on rehabilitation of otherwise adoptable dogs and cats with correctable medical or behavior conditions.
12) Create a public donation fund for surviving pets of deceased owners (patterned after the San Francisco SPCA's '**Sido Fund**') in order to avoid euthanasia of estate relinquished healthy pets and to facilitate their adoption. Create materials for major donors and others wishing to leave bequests for this and other LCARA animal rescue/adoption programs.
13) Examine and possibly increase some or all of LCARA's ancillary service fees.
14) Procure the services of volunteer and/or professional grant writers to assist LCARA in application for available funding sources to promote program development and initiatives.
15) Work, where possible, in collaborative efforts with Greenhill Humane Society, other area shelters, the LCVMA, rescue groups and animal support associations to cultivate a cohesive community coalition with a long-range

goal of approaching a “no kill” healthy and adoptable companion animal condition within Lane County.

Some proposed new revenue streams, such as a pet nutrition surcharge, do not come without predictable opposition from out-of-state special interest lobbying organizations and their local paid surrogates. The proposed pet food surcharge, for example, has been the subject of both statewide and local community consideration throughout the nation; this includes the states of Minnesota, Kentucky and Maine, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Ohio County Dog Wardens Association, Multnomah and Deschutes counties in Oregon, and King County, Wa.

The Task Force believes that it is just a matter of time before such a powerful, equitable and user-based revenue source is utilized within a national climate of local general fund budgetary stress; with an upside Lane County revenue potential of possibly $700K to $1 million per year, it would be irresponsible for Lane County and component communities <u>not</u> <u>to</u> consider such an option – discounting as inevitable, however, pockets of paid special interest orchestrated opposition. Difficult public policy decisions with respect to life saving animal care and control funding options offer long-range benefits derived from courageous and visionary action by the Board of Commissioners.

SUMMARY

The leading efforts by the Board of Commissioners in engaging the general public on the powerful issue of animal care and control reflect deep community concern.

The community must accept its responsibility to end pet overpopulation and the rampant incidence of homeless and unwanted companion animals being subjected to euthanasia, neglect, cruelty, abuse, and abandonment.

Given the life and death (animal abuse link to domestic violence and homicide), public health and safety dimensions of LCARA's primary functions, no further erosion in county or municipal general fund support should be considered.

The Task Force, trying to stay above the swirl of special interest commercial agendas, has attempted to identify both problem areas and solution options. While funding is an indispensable ingredient to any comprehensive solution, community awareness and basic commitment are even more fundamental.

While it is easy to observe that companion animal spay/neuter prevention is at the core of any long-term solution, the more difficult challenge is to devise a community strategy, drawing from existing resources. Only a community coalition, wherein various partners make small adjustments and sacrifices in order to gain large advances, can produce the type of concrete progress outlined in this report.

Our call for a sustained, upgraded strategy includes:

- Targeted spay/neuter voucher programs (working with the City of Eugene's Spay & Neuter Clinic and area veterinarians) based on economic need/hardship criteria and financed through expanded licensure and other non-general fund revenue streams.

- Identifying supplementary new revenue streams to address general fund pressures.

- "Taking LCARA to the community" through a variety of outreach, public educational and behavior modification counseling initiatives.

- Expansion of existing LCARA kennel facilities to provide increased "holding time" for adoption and return to owners. Creating a more positive "user friendly" and accessible system for adoption, thereby increasing the percentage of shelter adoptees within animal owning households.

- Code modernization to address such areas as animal abuse/neglect, public health rabies vaccination reporting requirements, etc.

- Creating countywide cohesion and accountability to assist LCARA enforcement/investigation, animal return to owners, uniform licensure, and rapid public health response time.

If new supplemental resources are created without disciplined earmarking, with an adequate percentage of funds being allocated to low income targeted spay/neuter and education programs, then community support will be uncertain.

Lane County and the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan areas are blessed with hundreds of dedicated companion animal advocates; they include responsible and compassionate dog and cat owners often willing to foster and adopt stray animals; rescue group volunteers; veterinarians giving pro bono service to low income and homeless citizens; generous retail pet food, products and/or service related businesses; shelter volunteers; compassionate members from the 'hobby breeder' community; feral cat colony caretakers and their trap/neuter/return allies; and professionals engaged in the all too often thankless task of dealing with the consequences of society's failure to protect and retain companion animals.

The historic partnership between Lane County and the City of Eugene can be enhanced by mutual implementation of many of this report's recommendations, making traditionally solid programs even better and more able to respond to increased pressures.

A morally awake community must find it totally unacceptable to see any public employee "knee deep" in companion animal carcasses – the result of an "out of sight/out of mind" lack of community focus.

This report, in sum, envisions a Lane County that is "up to the challenge" with respect to building upon LCARA's strengths and community partnerships for animal care and control. It is a vision that probes for its limiting factors and engages the school age children, adults and various elements which comprise the companion animal caretaking community. Eliminating the tragedy of killing healthy, treatable and adoptable companion animals is a goal worthy of sustained community focus and governmental policy implementation; it is a measure of the community's moral character.

Appendix I

ECONorthwest Report

An Initial Study of the Design and Feasibility of a Potential Surcharge on Pet Food

Prepared for

Lane County

by

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July 2003

ECONORTHWEST

ECONorthwest prepared this report for Lane County and the Lane County Animal Regulation Task Force. ECONorthwest remains solely responsible for the report's contents. We prepared this report based on information derived from government agencies, trade and professional literature, and personal communications. Any statements nonfactual in nature constitute our current opinions, which may change as more information becomes available. As time passes, the results of this report should not be used without accounting for more recent data and relevant assumptions.

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An Initial Study of the Design and Feasibility of a Surcharge on Pet Food

Lane County hired ECONorthwest to conduct an initial study of the design and feasibility of a potential county-wide surcharge on the prices of cat and dog food sold at either the wholesale or retail level. This report is intended to be an introductory *overview* of the economic issues related to the potential surcharge rather than a thorough analysis of the important issues involved in designing and implementing such a surcharge.

We understand that a surcharge on pet food was suggested by members of the Lane County Animal Regulation Task Force as a potential funding source for a "euthanasia-reduction" program. In this report we present the results of our research to assist county staff, the task force, the Board of Commissioners, and citizens of Lane County in evaluating this potential source of funding and possibly conducting additional study.

We reviewed trade literature, studies, news articles, and legislation. We spoke with individuals in the local and statewide, retail and wholesale grocery, pet-food, and pet-supply industry. We also spoke with staff in Lane County, Multnomah County, the City of Eugene, the City of Ashland, and with members of the task force. This report describes the findings of this research.

This report is divided into the following sections:

- An Overview of Relevant Data on Pets, Pet Food, and the Pet Food Industry
- Possible Structure of a Surcharge on Pet Food Purchases in Lane County
- Estimates of the Gross Revenues of a Pet Food Surcharge
- Background Information and Sources of Information

SECTION 1. AN OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT DATA ON PETS, PET FOOD, AND THE PET FOOD INDUSTRY

In this section we present data on pet ownership, pet food sales, and the pet food industry in the United States. To our knowledge, similar data at the county level do not exist. Nonetheless, the national data are useful (1) as general background information for policy decisions and (2) as a basis for understanding this report's assumptions about

Lane County pet populations, pet food sales, and potential revenues from a surcharge on sales of cat food and dog food.

According to one study, Americans owned 58 million dogs and 72 million cats in 2000. Table 1 presents estimates of the number of pets in the United States and the percentage of U.S. households that own pets. Other than freshwater fish, dogs and cats were by far the most popular pets. Table 1 also indicates that roughly 38 percent of U.S. households owned at least one dog, and 34 percent owned at least one cat in 2000. Nearly 60 percent of all households owned a pet of any kind. These data are generally corroborated by the results of other studies.[1]

Table 1. U.S. Pet Populations and Pet Ownership Rates, 2000

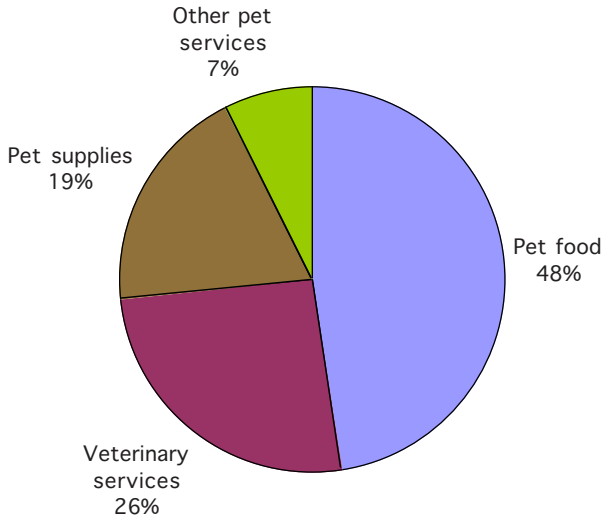
	U.S. Pet Population (Millions)	U.S. Households Owning Pets (%)
Dogs	58.4	38.4%
Cats	72.0	34.8%
Freshwater fish	90.5	11.5%
Birds	16.0	6.0%
Small mammals	13.0	5.1%
Reptiles and amphibians	7.6	3.3%
Marine fish	6.1	1.3%
Total	263.6	59.9%

Source: Dvoko, J. 2001. *The Pet Industry: Food, Accessories, Health Products and Services*. Business Communications Co., Inc.

An understanding of trends in the pet industry is useful for evaluating how a surcharge on sales of pet food might be structured. The pie chart in Figure 1 presents data on total sales of pet-related goods and services in 2000. Total U.S. sales in these categories amounted to over $27 billion. At roughly $12 billion, pet food accounted for the largest share of pet-related spending. The trade literature explains that the pet supply sector (pet beds, collars, leashes, food bowls, cat litter, toys, animal carriers, etc.) is the fastest growing sector of the pet industry. Sales of pet supplies, however, are likely more sensitive to swings in the economy than are sales of pet food, for example.

[1] The American Veterinary Medical Association also produces independent estimates of pet populations in the United States.

Figure 1. Spending on Pet-Related Goods and Services (2000)



Source: Dvoko, J. 2001. *The Pet Industry: Food, Accessories, Health Products and Services*. Business Communications Co., Inc.

Pet food and pet supplies are sold in a variety of retail outlets including grocery stores, pet stores, feed stores, discount stores, mass merchandisers, club stores, and veterinary clinics. Pet superstores, such as PetsMart and Petco, represent a relatively new and growing retail outlet for pet food and supplies.

The trade literature describes dramatic changes in the pet food industry over the last several decades involving an increase in the types of food and supplies available for pets. As the pet food industry has grown, consolidation has become a dominant force at the manufacturing, distributing, and retail levels. At the retail level, national chains dominate the supermarket and pet superstore categories.

The market for pet food can be divided by animal type, and then divided even further into these categories: dry food, canned food, moist or semi-moist food, and treats. Total U.S. retail sales of pet food, by animal type, are presented in Table 2. Dog and cat food comprise the largest segments of the pet food market.

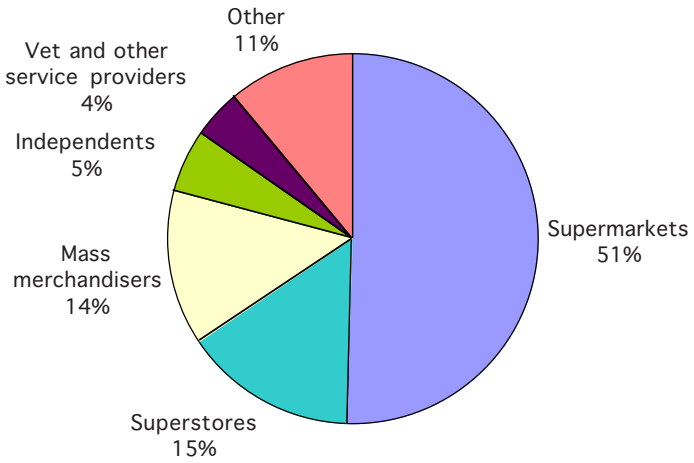
Table 2. Retail Sales of Pet Food (2000)

Type of Pet Food	Sales (rounded)
Dog food	$6.384 billion
Cat food	$5.15 billion
Bird food	$675 million
Fish food	$398 million
Small mammal food	$135 million
Reptile food	$93 million
Total	$12.83 billion

Source: Dvoko, J. 2001. *The Pet Industry: Food, Accessories, Health Products and Services.* Business Communications Co., Inc.

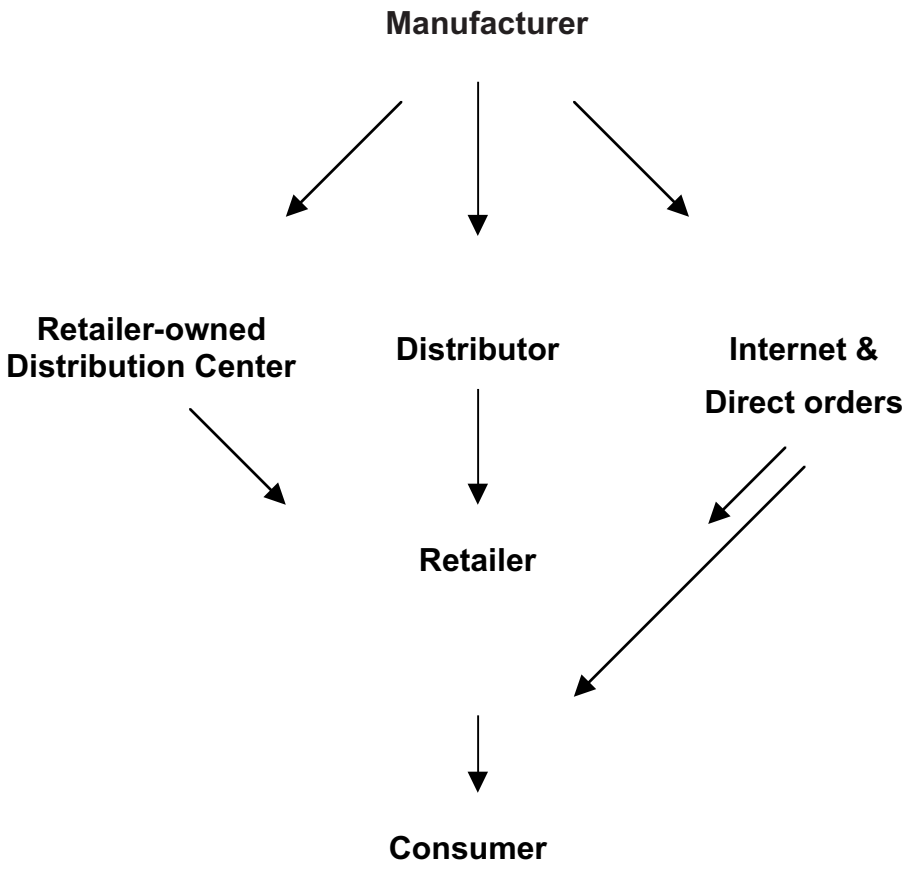
The pie chart in Figure 2 shows that supermarkets were the dominant retailers of pet food in 1999. The trade literature explains that, historically, supermarkets have been the major retailers of pet food but that superstores and mass merchandisers—Walmart, Target, etc.—are strong competition for the supermarkets. Independent stores and veterinary clinics maintain much smaller shares of the national pet food market.

Figure 2. Retail Sales of Dog and Cat Food by Retail Outlet (1999)



Source: Dvoko, J. 2001. *The Pet Industry: Food, Accessories, Health Products and Services.* Business Communications Co., Inc.

Figure 3. Major Distribution Pathways in the Pet Food Industry



Source: ECONorthwest

Figure 3 is a rough illustration of the major pathways that pet food travels from manufacturer to consumer. Some distribution occurs along a traditional pathway from manufacturer to independent distributor to retailer. Independent grocery and pet-supply stores frequently utilize such a distribution system. An individual store might be serviced by more than one distributor, but it might also make purchases directly from manufacturers.

The large, national, retail chains typically operate somewhat differently. Rather than utilize independent distributors, the major retailers often operate their own regional distribution centers that facilitate the distribution of pet food and other products among multiple retail outlets throughout a region. Management of the supply

of goods is frequently orchestrated at a regional or national level by a central purchasing department. In addition to purchasing through local retail establishments, consumers may also make purchases through catalogues and over the internet. Our conversations with representatives of several local retail establishments confirm that the distribution of pet food in Lane County occurs along these multiple pathways.

SECTION 2. DESIGN OF A FUNDING MECHANISM

Our research indicates that several other states and counties have proposed a pet food surcharge or tax, but we believe no pet food taxes are currently levied. Nevertheless, the various proposals might be useful in identifying difficulties and/or innovative ideas that might help shape a policy in Lane County. We have identified pet food surcharge proposals in at least these three locations: Multnomah County (proposed in 1999), the State of Maine (proposed in 2003), and the State of Kentucky (proposed in 2001).

Based on our understanding of the pet food industry and of local taxation systems, we outline and summarize many of the important components of a county surcharge on pet food in this section. Because the proposed surcharge could be implemented in any number of ways, we provide brief descriptions of various options, along with advantages and disadvantages of those options. This discussion is summarized in Table 3.

Possible Components of a Pet Food Surcharge

Product Definition: Cat food and dog food, including or excluding treats

Collection: Wholesale or retail; possible handling fee

Rate: 1-5% wholesale or retail

Incidence: All purchasers of cat and dog food in the County

Possible Exemptions: Rebates, exemptions, or discounts for low-income residents, animal shelters, volunteers raising guide dogs, prescription-only food

Product Definition. Of primary importance is defining exactly *what* is to be subject to the surcharge. A clear definition will ease implementation, but an overly detailed definition might not keep up with changes in products. *Pet food* is a broad term. It seems useful to limit the surcharge to cat food and dog food for two reasons. First, cats and dogs are the most common pets, and they are owned by the most households. Excluding the smaller categories of pet food (bird food, fish food, etc.) may simplify the administration of the surcharge.[2] Second, Lane County's animal problems are dominated by cats and dogs, so there would be some connection between the surcharge and the programs funded by the surcharge.

[2] Definitions of "cat food" and "dog food" could be adopted using industry guidelines.

Collection. An important consideration in determining the proper collection mechanism is the relative ease or difficulty of collecting the surcharge. A surcharge at the *distributor/wholesale* level is attractive because there would be fewer firms for the County to monitor than at the retail level. Difficulty arises, however, because of the various distribution pathways and because most distributors are not based in Lane County. Nevertheless, other wholesale taxes have established provisions to cope with similar difficulties.

Like most states, Oregon levies wholesale taxes on cigarettes and beer, and these taxes have mechanisms for dealing with the complexities in wholesale distribution pathways. As we understand it, the state assesses a $1.28 tax per pack of cigarettes sold in Oregon. All packs of cigarettes sold must have an Oregon tax stamp, which are purchased by distributors directly from the state. If retailers purchase unstamped cigarettes to resell, they must file reports and submit the appropriate taxes to the state. The tax is technically a tax on consumers that is "pre-paid" by distributors for convenience.

A pet food surcharge might be structured similarly. Lane County retailers could be required to sell only pet food for which a surcharge has been collected. The surcharge might be collected by distributors that register with the county and do regular business in the county. Retailers would be responsible for collecting the surcharge on any other pet food they purchase for resell from distributors that do not collect the surcharge.

Lane County retailers utilize a variety of distributors.

Large retailers such as Safeway and Albertson's operate their own distribution centers that order directly from manufacturers.

Some retailers purchase certain pet foods directly from the manufacturer.

A number of other distributors supply stores in Lane County. These distributors include Unified Grocers, Associated Grocers, and a number of smaller, specialty distributors.

Alternatively, at the *retail* level a surcharge could be levied directly on consumer sales of cat and dog food. Because the number of individual retailers in the county exceeds the number of distributors, the difficulty of a retail surcharge would lie in monitoring and enforcing the surcharge across so many establishments. The advantage at the retail level is that it might be easier to identify all of the establishments where pet food is sold in the county.

The county currently assesses two retail taxes: a car-rental tax and a transient room tax, which are taxes commonly assessed across the country at the local level. The car-rental tax is collected by approximately 10 establishments in the county. According to county staff, this tax is fairly easy to administer and requires little staff time.[3] The transient

[3] We understand that there are primarily two people involved in administering this tax for the county. One person is minimally involved in processing the receivables. The other person spends approximately 16 hours a year monitoring, reporting, and managing the program.

room tax is collected by over 200 establishments in the summer and by roughly 150 establishments in the off-season. Some cities assess a higher "room tax" than others. The City of Eugene administers this tax for the county, and the city is currently paid an administrative fee of $16,500 a year. The establishments collecting this tax keep a handling fee of 5 percent of the revenues they collect.

The City of Ashland has a 5 percent food-and-beverage tax. City staff gave us a rough estimate that administration costs are roughly $50,000 a year, and the revenues are $800,000 to $ 1,000,000 a year. More than 100 establishments in Ashland collect the tax, and staff routinely spend additional effort gaining compliance from several establishments. Retailers keep 5 percent of their collected revenues as a handling fee.

A surcharge at either the retail or wholesale level would require creating a new collection mechanism, as none currently exists. We have not estimated the collection costs that would be borne by the distributors or retailers, but it's likely that useful data do exist on the costs of collecting general sales taxes in other states. The County might consider including a handling fee to cover the distributor/retailer costs of collecting and reporting. Incidentally, neither option described above would capture the unknown number of mail-order or internet sales.

Rate: Establishing the amount, or rate, of the surcharge would involve comparing the revenues and the costs with any potential negative effects or unintended consequences.

At which tax rate will policy goals be met efficiently and equitably? The ideal rate will depend upon a combination of these factors: the expected revenues, the collection and enforcement costs, the net revenues, the net revenues desired, the possible incentives to avoid the tax, and any handling fees.

Avoidance: What is the likelihood that individuals would shift their purchases to retailers outside of the county to avoid the tax? To the extent that occurred, the expected revenues would be lower. It seems unlikely that such a shift would occur for small purchases due to the additional travel costs and time, which would potentially outweigh any savings.

Incidence: The surcharge would be paid by those making purchases of dog food and cat food in Lane County. Which consumers would bear the highest burden? As with general sales taxes, lower-income individuals with pets would possibly pay a higher percentage of their income on the surcharge than individuals with higher incomes. Also, individuals with more cats and dogs would likely spend more on the surcharge than individuals with fewer cats and dogs. We present the

average surcharge per pet in Section 3. If there are social concerns about the distribution of the surcharge, these might be handled by exemptions for certain individuals, organizations, or products as described below.

Exemptions: Would exemptions for particular consumers or for particular products reduce any actual or perceived inequities in the tax without significantly reducing revenues or increasing the cost of administering the surcharge?

Exemptions based on social concerns could be made for certain consumers, such as low-income residents, animal shelters, nonprofit agencies, volunteers raising guide dogs, etc. In addition, exemptions could be made for prescription food sold for medical reasons and sold only by a veterinarian. The criteria for these exemptions would need to be explicit. Eligibility criteria for low-income exemptions could be based on existing programs. Hillsborough County, Florida has a "sterilizaton rebate" program that issues vouchers for low-income and indigent residents. The eligibility criteria include enrollment in one of any of a number of local or federal programs such as Medicaid, Food Stamps, WIC, and Section 8 housing, or income below an established percentage of the federal poverty line. These criteria are fairly broad because the sole intent of the program is to provide vouchers to low-income residents to encourage spaying and neutering of pets.[4]

In Lane County, a surcharge exemption could be made at the point of purchase or through a refund program administered by the county. We have not estimated the costs of operating such a program or the extent that such a program would reduce the gross revenues of the surcharge. Many cities and counties operate spay and neuter rebate programs and analyzing these programs would provide some insight into the costs of administering a rebate program in Lane County.

We summarize our analysis of the major elements of a pet food surcharge in Table 3. The first column, *surcharge design*, lists an important issue to consider in designing the surcharge. The second column identifies *potential difficulties* arising from this particular proposal. The third column specifies *options for addressing difficulties* identified in the second column.

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[4] Http://www.hillsboroughcounty.org/animsvcs/rebate.html accessed July 11, 2003.

Table 3. Structure and Important Considerations of a Pet Food Surcharge

Surcharge Design	Potential Difficulties and Issues to Address	Options for Addressing Difficulties
Define the Product: Which pet foods would be subject to the surcharge?	Limiting the proposal to only cat and dog food may ease the administration of the surcharge. "Treats" are sometimes included in the definitions of food.	Make explicit that foods *marketed* for cats and dogs (as opposed to, say, canned tuna) are included. Make explicit the inclusion or exclusion of "treats." Consider exemptions for foods available by prescription only.
Design the Collection Mechanism: Would the surcharge be applied at the retail or wholesale level? How often would funds be remitted to the county? What kind of oversight or enforcement would the county exercise?	Wholesale: Fewer establishments but usually located outside of the County. Retail: More establishments but easier to locate. Either: The county has no existing relationship with these firms and no existing structure for collecting the surcharge.	Require registration of distributors and retailers within the county. Quarterly remission of revenues is customary for other taxes. Consider including a handling fee for the distributor/retailer collecting the funds.
Determine the Rate: Would the surcharge be levied as a percentage of the price or as a rate per pound? At which rate would policy goals be met efficiently and equitably?	Pet food is typically pre-packaged in various sizes.	A flat percentage rate is likely easier to implement than a rate per pound.
Minimize Avoidance: What opportunities exist for individuals to avoid the surcharge by changing the nature or location of their purchases?	Because neighboring counties have not implemented a surcharge, county citizens could avoid paying the surcharge by making their purchases outside of the county.	If the rate is low enough, it is less likely that residents will travel outside the county, incurring additional costs, to purchase pet food. Require that residents remit fees on out-of-county purchases.
Consider the Incidence of the Surcharge: Who pays? Is the surcharge fair? How might any perceived inequities be addressed?	The surcharge would be paid by individuals making purchases of dog food and cat food in Lane County. As with sales taxes, this surcharge might be more difficult for lower-income residents.	To address issues of social equity, the county could consider exemptions for low-income individuals, non-profit agencies, animal shelters, etc.
Consider Exemptions: Would exemptions on particular products or for particular individuals reduce any potential or perceived inequities?	Any rebates or exemptions would require additional costs to administer.	An exemption could be handled as a limited rebate or discount.
Examine Potential Unintended Consequences Would a surcharge on pet food purchases have any negative impacts?	Possibilities include decreased spending on pet food or other items, mostly by low-income residents.	Negative impacts would likely be limited to the lowest income levels. These problems could be addressed through exemptions.

Source: ECONorthwest

SECTION 3. ESTIMATED REVENUES OF A SURCHARGE ON DOG FOOD AND CAT FOOD IN LANE COUNTY

In this section, we briefly outline our approach for estimating the potential revenues from a surcharge on sales of cat food and dog food in Lane County, and we present our estimates. We emphasize that, because there are no readily available and comprehensive data on pet food sales in Lane County, these are estimates based largely on national data. We outline the methods and data sources below.

One of the difficult aspects of analyzing the feasibility of the surcharge is making estimates of how pet food sales would respond to the changes in prices. We have found no studies of the sensitivity of pet food purchases to price. Pet food is subject to general sales taxes in many other states, but we know of no studies comparing pet food purchases *with* versus *without* general sales taxes. We do not know if slightly higher pet food costs will cause consumers to purchase less pet food, spend less on other purchases to make up for the increased cost of pet food, or shift their purchases to retailers outside of the county. We do not have enough information to quantify and predict how people will, on average, make those tradeoffs.

Lacking data on actual pet food sales in Lane County, we use an indirect method to calculate the potential revenues from a surcharge on pet food at either the retail or wholesale level. First, we estimate the number of cats and dogs in Lane County based on national surveys and Census data for Lane County, which is the method suggested by the American Veterinary Medical Association for estimating pet populations. Second, we calculate the average annual expenditures on food for Lane County cats and dogs, based on other studies. Finally, we assume these expenditures occur in Lane County and that the surcharge will not affect these expenditures. To be clear, these estimates are rough. We describe the data sources and method in more detail in the Appendix.

Table 4 shows the assumptions we use to get a rough estimate of the possible revenues of a surcharge on dog and cat food in Lane County. These assumptions are based on national studies, Census data, and data reported in trade literature.

Table 4. Assumptions

Number of Dogs in Lane County	76,559
Number of Cats in Lane County	102,988
Annual Food Expenditure per Dog	$99.50
Annual Food Expenditure per Cat	$61
Average Retail Mark-up of Pet Food	25%

Source: ECONorthwest

Using these assumptions, we calculate the potential gross revenues of 1 percent, 3 percent, and 5 percent surcharges at the retail and at the wholesale level. These results are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Potential Gross Revenues of a Wholesale or Retail Surcharge on Cat Food and Dog Food in Lane County

	1% Surcharge		3% Surcharge		5% Surcharge	
	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail
Cat Food	$50,258	$62,822	$150,774	$188,468	$251,290	$314,113
Dog Food	$60,940	$76,176	$182,822	$228,528	$304,704	$380,881
Total	$111,199	$138,998	$333,597	$416,996	$555,995	$694,994

Source: ECONorthwest
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.

The data in Table 5 are initial estimates. The actual revenues might be lower or higher. In addition, the estimates do not take into account the following items: a possible reduction in revenues from shifts in consumer spending in response to the surcharge; a reduction in revenues for the exemptions and/or handling fees discussed in Section 2; the possibility that some county residents purchase pet food outside the county, over the internet, etc.; and a possible increase in revenue from sales of pet food to shoppers and travelers from outside of the county. Additional research could reduce some of these uncertainties.

Assuming the entire surcharge is passed on to the consumer, the data in Table 6 reflect the average annual cost of the surcharge per pet. These are averages. Households with more than one animal or households that spend more than the average amount on pet food would pay a higher annual surcharge. Households that do not own pets would pay nothing.

Table 6. Average Annual Surcharge Per Pet (in 2002 dollars)

	1% Surcharge		3% Surcharge		5% Surcharge	
	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail
$/cat/year	$0.49	$0.61	$1.46	$1.83	$2.44	$3.05
$/dog/year	$0.80	$1.00	$2.39	$2.99	$3.98	$4.98

Source: ECONorthwest

Estimating Costs

The estimates presented in Table 5 are *gross revenues* not *net revenues*. The distinction is important. The costs of implementing and managing the surcharge are essential to consider in evaluating its feasibility. We do not provide an estimate of the costs or the net revenues in this report. Instead, in this section we outline the types of costs that are likely to be incurred by a surcharge on dog food and cat food, and we highlight information gleaned from our limited research into the costs associated with other taxes. We recommend the county undertake additional research on the costs of this proposal.

The types of costs associated with a pet food surcharge:

- **Implementation Costs.** These costs include the initial costs of communicating the requirements of the program to the public and to the firms involved in collecting the surcharge. Implementation would also involve costs associated with establishing the necessary procedures for collection, monitoring, enforcement, and reporting.

- **Ongoing administrative costs.** Administration of the surcharge would involve processing payments from firms, reporting, monitoring, and enforcing the requirements of the program.

- **Collection costs borne by distributors or retailers.** These include bookkeeping and reporting costs. Although these costs are not directly borne by the County, they are part of the full costs of the program.

- **Costs associated with administering a rebate program.** If the surcharge includes exemptions, then there would be costs associated with communicating the exemption criteria and possibly administering a rebate or discount program.

NEXT STEPS

The county asked that this report provide guidance for decisionmaking and for possible future work on the proposal. If it chooses to pursue the proposed surcharge, we recommend the county consider the following steps:

1. Investigate programs that could serve as a model for the proposed surcharge. As mentioned previously, several other jurisdictions have proposed a surcharge on pet food purchases. Though none have been enacted, analyzing these proposals might help the county evaluate the various options. In addition, more extensive investigation of other wholesale and retail taxes would be useful in anticipating and managing potential difficulties. Personal interviews would be quite valuable.

2. Estimate the costs of administering the surcharge. As described above, a more detailed study of the costs of administering other taxes and/or rebate programs in other areas would provide insight into the potential costs of this program.

3. Refine revenue projections. A more extensive review of the professional and trade literature would help reduce the uncertainty associated with the revenue projections.

Appendix. Additional Information

In this Appendix we provide more information about the assumptions we describe in the report and we provide a list of sources of additional information.

Table 7 shows the data used to estimate the number of cats and dogs in Lane County. As described in the report, this is an *indirect* method for estimating pet food sales in Lane County. The American Veterinary Medical Association provides estimates of pet populations for Oregon and the Pacific Northwest, and the AVMA surveys indicate that Oregon and the Pacific Northwest have higher rates of cat ownership than the U.S. as a whole and approximately the same rate of dog ownership as the U.S. We took this information into account in estimating the pet population in Lane County.

Table 7. Lane County Pet Population Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Data Source
Lane County Households	132,546	Estimate based on 2002 Census estimates
Dogs		
% Households with dogs	36.1%	Estimate based on various studies [range: 36.1-39%]
Avg # dogs in dog-owning households	1.6	AVMA [Range: 1.5-1.6]
Dogs in Lane County	**76,559**	ECONorthwest calculation
Cats		
% Households with cats	37%	Estimate based on various studies [Range: 31.6-45%]
Avg # cats in cat-owning households	2.1	Estimate based on various studies [Range: 2.1-2.2]
Cats in Lane County	**102,988**	ECONorthwest calculation

Source: ECONorthwest

Table 8 summarizes the range of estimates of pet food sales per pet derived from different studies. We used an average of the various estimates.

Table 8. Annual Expenditures for Pet Food per Pet

	Range of Reported Annual Expenditures	ECONorthwest Estimate
Cat Food (including treats)	$53-$74	--
Cat Food only	$50-$72	$61
Dog Food (including treats)	$113-$133	--
Dog Food only	$90-$109	$99.50

Source: ECONorthwest

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

American Veterinary Medical Association. 2002. *U.S. Pet Ownership & Demographics Sourcebook*.

Dvoko, J. 2001. *The Pet Industry: Food, Accessories, Health Products and Services*. Business Communications Co., Inc.

American Pet Products Manufacturers Association, Inc. 2003. *The 2003/2004 APPMA National Pet Owners Survey*.

Packaged Facts. 2002. *The U.S. Pet Food Market*.

Mintel. 2001. *The U.S. Pet Food Market*. Chicago.

Euromonitor International. 2003. *Pet Food and Pet Care Products in the United States*. February.

IRI. 2002.*IRI Insights on Pet Food Purchase Behavior by Lifestage*.

The Pet Food Institute.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, Inc.

U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix II

Suggested Code Changes & Synopsis

SYNOPSIS OF LCARA TASK FORCE'S SUGGESTED CODE CHANGES

(Additions are in **Bold**; modifications or changes are in *Italic*)

Code Number and Description	Modified Existing Code	New Code	Grammar, Syntax or Continuity Changes	Legal Issues	Public Health & Safety Issues	Animal Welfare Issues
7.005 Definitions.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.010 Animal Regulation Agency - Definitions	Yes		Yes	Yes		
7.015 Animal Regulation Powers and Duties	Yes		Yes	Yes		
7.020 Receipts.	Yes		Yes	Yes		
7.025 Violation, Nuisance.	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
7.035 Entry Onto Private Land.	Yes		Yes	Yes		
7.040 Care of Stray Animals.	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes
7.045 Impoundment of Animals.	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.050 Failure to Surrender Animal.	No					
7.051 Initiating a False Report to an Animal Regulation Agency Employee.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.052 Creating a Disturbance of the Peace at Animal Regulation Agency.		Yes		Yes	Yes	
7.053 Providing False or Misleading Information to an Animal Welfare Officer.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.055 Resisting an Animal Welfare or Police Officer.	Yes		Yes	Yes		
7.057 Interfering with a Police Service Dog.		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7.060 Impounding Regulations and Disposition of Impounded Companion Animals.	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.061 Order Prohibiting Ownership or Possession of an Animal.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.065 Redemption and Adoption.	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.070 Dog Licenses.	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.071 Animal Identification Required.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.072 Juvenile Dog License.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.073 Cat Identification/ Registry Program.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

Code Number and Description	Modified Existing Code	New Code	Grammar, Syntax or Continuity Changes	Legal Issues	Public Health & Safety Issues	Animal Welfare Issues
7.075 License and other Fees.	No					
7.076 Rabies Tag Fee, and a Tag Replacement Fee Requirement.		Yes		Yes		
7.080 Uses of Watchdog	No					
7.085 Kennel License.	No					
7.088 Rabies Vaccination Reporting Requirement.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.090 Reporting of Biting Companion Animal.	Yes		Yes	Yes		
7.095 Biting Domestic Dogs, Cats and Ferrets – Quarantine.	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.100 Sick or Injured Animals.	Yes		Yes	Yes		
7.105 Animal Abandonment	No					
7.106 Causing the Unjustifiable Death of an Animal.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.107 Overdriving, Overloading, Injuring, Maiming, Mutilating an Animal.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.110 Dog at Large.	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.111 Cat at large.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.115 Continuous Annoyance	No					
7.116 Disposition of Unwanted Litters.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.120 Animal Abuse.	No					
7.121 Possession of Fighting Animals.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.122 Exhibition or Sale of a Fighting Animal.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.123 Possession of Fighting Animal Paraphernalia.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.124 Attending an Animal Fighting Exhibition.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.125 Animal Neglect.	No					
7.126 Seizure of Neglected or Abused Animals.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.127 Psychological Evaluation for Person Convicted of Animal Abuse, Cruelty, or Neglect.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.128 Excessive Restriction of an Animal.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

Code Number and Description	Modified Existing Code	New Code	Grammar, Syntax or Continuity Changes	Legal Issues	Public Health & Safety Issues	Animal Welfare Issues
7.129 Possession of a Stolen Animal.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.130 Dangerous Behavior.	No					
7.135 Dangerous Behavior Restrictions.	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.136 Unsafe Transportation of Companion Animal.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.137 Scanning an Animal for Microchip Identification Required.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.140 Companion Animal Waste Matter.	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.141 Graduated Fees for Multiple Impounding of Animals.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.150 Right to Kill a Dog Chasing, Killing, or Injuring Livestock.	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.155 Reporting of Gun Shot Wound.	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.160 Selling, Trading, Bartering or Giving Away Animals in Certain Locations Prohibited.	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.161 Illegal Sale or Gifting of Unhealthy Animals		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.162 Minimum Standards for Kennels, Pet Shops, Breeders, Welfare Organizations or any other Animal Caretakers.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.164 Retail Pet Dealer Requirement.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.170 Animals in Season (Estrus).	Yes		Yes	Yes		
7.171 Livestock at Large.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.172 Impounding and Disposition of Livestock.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.173 Companion Animal Hoarding.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

Code Number and Description	Modified Existing Code	New Code	Grammar, Syntax or Continuity Changes	Legal Issues	Public Health & Safety Issues	Animal Welfare Issues
7.174 Gifting or Selling of Companion Animals for Vivisection, Experimentation, or Scientific use or to Research Facility Prohibited.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.175 Additional Sanction for Persons Convicted of Specified Animal Welfare Offenses.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.177 Unlawful De-Vocalization of a Dog.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
7.178 Low Income, Lane County Companion Animal Spay-Neuter Fund Voucher Program.		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

LCARA TASK FORCE SUGGESTED CODE CHANGES

(Additions are in **Bold**; modifications or changes in *Italic*)

Animal Regulation Agency

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Chapter 7

ANIMAL REGULATION AGENCY

(Suggested additions are in **Bold;** changes in *Italic;* deletions in ~~Strikeout~~)

7.005 Definitions.

For the purposes of LC 7.005 through 7.178 below, the following words and phrases mean:

Adoption. *Placement of an animal with an appropriate caregiver as determined by the Director or his designee.*

Animal. Any dog, cat, exotic, or dangerous animal, or livestock.

~~Animal Regulation Agency Officer. The person employed by the Animal Regulation Agency and empowered to enforce provisions of this chapter.~~

Animal Regulation Agency. *Lane County Animal Regulation Agency (LCARA).*

Animal Regulation Agency Code. LC 7.005 through 7.178.

Animal Owner. *Any person who is the owner of an animal, or who has the right of property in an animal, or who, without regard to any ownership interest, keeps an animal, or who has an animal in said person's care, possession, custody, or control or who knowingly permits an animal to remain on the premises occupied by said owner. Any person who resides where an animal is kept, harbored, cared for, shall be presumed to be an owner or co-owner of that animal.*

Animal Welfare Officer*. Any person employed by Lane County Animal Regulation whose primary duties include providing for the safety and welfare of animals and/or the public.*

Caretaker. *Any person who is charged with the responsibility of caring for another person's animal(s).*

Cat Identification/Registry*. A voluntary registration by a cat owner, with the Animal Regulation Agency, for an individual cat for the purposes of identification and retrieval.*

Cat at Large*. A fertile cat off the premises of the owner and not under the owner's immediate control.*

Commercial Breeding Kennel. A place of business for the breeding and/or selling of dogs. The term is not intended to include an animal hospital or noncommercial kennel.

Commercial Kennel. A place of business where dogs are boarded. No more than two of the dogs shall be used for breeding. The term is not intended to include an animal hospital or noncommercial kennel.

Companion Animal. *Any domesticated dog or cat.*

Companion Animal Owner*. Any person who is the owner of a companion animal, or who has the right of property in a companion animal, or who, without regard to any ownership interest, keeps a companion animal, harbors a companion animal, or who has a companion animal in said person's care, possession, custody or control, or who knowingly permits a companion animal to remain on any premises occupied by said owner. Except for purposes of LC 7.105, 7.110 and 7.115 below, companion animal owner does not include veterinarians or commercial kennel operators temporarily maintaining on their premises for a period of not more than 30 days companion animals owned by other persons.*

Any person except a veterinarian or commercial kennel operator, who resides where a companion animal is kept, harbored, or cared for, shall be presumed to be the owner of that companion animal. This presumption may be rebutted by proof that such person is not harboring the companion animal, that the companion animal

is not in that person's care, possession, custody, or control, or that the person does not knowingly permit the companion animal to remain on any premises occupied by the person.

Continuous Annoyance. Permit any animal to cause annoyance, alarm or disturbance for more than 15 continuous minutes at any time of the day or night, be it repeated barking, whining, screeching, howling, braying or other like sounds which can be heard beyond the boundary of the owner's property.

Delinquent. A license will become delinquent, 30 days after the expiration date of said license.

Director*. The administrative head of the Animal Regulation Agency, or his or her designee.*

Disposition of Animals*. All animals in the care, custody, and control of Animal Regulation Agency Authority the Animal Regulation Agency may be disposed of through adoption, placement for adoption, rescue, redemption to owner, or euthanasia pursuant to the provisions of this code.*

Dog-at-Large. A dog off the premises of the owner and not under the owner's immediate control. Excepted from this definition are exhibition in dog shows, obedience, performance, training or trial, or use of the dog under the supervision of a person to hunt, chase or tree predatory animals, or game birds, protect livestock, or in other related agricultural activities or police service. A dog is not off the premises of its owner if a road or roads separate the property of the owner and the dog is on the road which separates said property. Excepted from this definition is a dog that is on private property, which is not the property of the dog owner, with the knowledge and permission of the owner of the property.

Dog License. A license for any dog owned that is over 6 months of age. A licensed veterinarian must have vaccinated the dog against rabies before a license may be issued.

Euthanasia. Putting an animal to death in a humane manner by a licensed veterinarian or a certified euthanasia technician.

~~Dog Owner.~~

~~(a) Any person who is the licensed owner of a dog, or who has the right of property in a dog, or who, without regard to any ownership interest, keeps a dog, harbors a dog, or who has a dog in said person's care, possession, custody, or control, or who knowingly permits a dog to remain on any premises occupied by said owner. Except for purposes of LC 7.105, 7.110 and 7.115 below, dog owner does not include veterinarians or commercial kennel operators temporarily maintaining on their premises for a period of not less than 30 days dogs owned by other persons.~~

~~(b) Any person except a veterinarian or commercial kennel operator, who resides where a dog is kept, harbored, or cared for, shall be presumed to be the owner of that dog. This presumption may be rebutted by proof that such person is not harboring the dog that the dog is not in that person's care, possession, custody, or control, or that the person does not knowingly permit the dog to remain on any premises occupied by the person.~~

Euthanasia. Putting an animal to death in a humane manner by a licensed veterinarian or a certified euthanasia technician.

Kennel*. A shelter or place where one or more animals are bred, boarded or trained.*

Killing*. The termination of an animal's life conducted in a manner recognized as humane, under the circumstances involved.*

Livestock. *Includes but is not limited to cattle, sheep, horses, goats, swine, fowl, poultry, domesticated wild animals or any fur-bearing animal bred and maintained commercially or otherwise within pens, cages and hutches.*

Muzzle. A device constructed of strong, soft material or metal that complies with specifications to be adopted by the Director. The muzzle must be made in a manner that will not cause injury to the animal or interfere with its vision or respiration, but will prevent it from biting any person or animal.

Neutered. The removal of the ovaries and uterus, (ovariohysterectomy), in female animals. The removal of the male gonads (castration) in male animals. Any other method of neutering an animal, which is certified and performed by a licensed veterinarian.

Noncommercial Dog Kennel. *An establishment or premises where* ***four*** *or more dogs, over six months of age, are kept or maintained. No more than two of the dogs shall be used for Breeding. The term does not include an animal hospital.*

Person. Any natural person, association, partnership, firm, or corporation.

Physical Injury. Impairment of physical condition or substantial pain.

~~Police Service Dog. A dog used in police work by a law enforcement agency as defined in ORS 181.010(5) [1999 Ed.], whether or not the dog is being so used at the time in question. Unless specifically referred to therein, neither a police service dog or its handler are subject to any of the restrictions or regulations contained in LC 7.005 through 7.170.~~

Restitution. *Monetary or other compensation for loss, damage, or injury.*

Secure Enclosure. *An enclosure, not including the residence, in which an animal is confined such that the animal does not have access to humans or other animals.*

Serious Physical Injury. *Physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious and protracted disfigurement, protracted impairment of health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ and/or substantial or protracted pain.*

Sexually Unproductive. *Incapable of reproduction by reason of age or physical condition, or incapable of being subject to a medical procedure to be rendered unproductive and certified by a licensed veterinarian.*

Service Dogs.

Police Dog: A dog used in police work by a law enforcement agency as defined in ORS 181.010(5) [1999 Ed.], whether or not the dog is being so used at the time in question. Unless specifically referred to therein, neither a police service dog nor its handler is subject to any of the restrictions or regulations contained in LC 7.005 through 7.178.

Physically Impaired Assist Dogs: A dog used for the purpose of helping physically impaired persons, e.g., Seeing Eye dogs, hearing ear dogs, etc.

Stray Animal. *A stray animal is an owned companion animal of any age that is not in the permanent care, custody, and control of a declared owner. Evidence of ownership may include, but is not limited to, providing permanent housing, coat care, nail or hoof care, licensing, spaying or neutering, feeding, providing daily company and companionship, providing medications or medical treatment, vaccinations, or other veterinary care.*

Watch Dog. A dog confined at a business for the exclusive use of protecting people or property at said business. (Revised by Ordinance No. 19-72, Effective 10.13.72; 16-75, 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82; 12-83, 6.17.83; 13-86, 11.7.86; 3-89, 5.12.89; 8-91, 6.26.91; 1-93, 4.16.93; 1-00, 4.12.00).

Watch Dog Permit. A permit issued by Lane County allowing a business to use a watchdog for protection of persons or property.

LANE CODE:

7.010 Animal Regulation Agency Code Supercedes State Law.

1) *LC 7.005 through 7.178 shall be known as the "Animal Regulation Agency Code." The purpose of the Animal Regulation Agency Code is to supercede to the greatest extent allowed by law the provisions of ORS Chapter 609 by providing Rules and Regulations governing the keeping, licensing, and control of dogs. These Code provisions do not supercede ORS 609.095 through 609.097 or 609.140 or Oregon Vehicle Code 811.200. (Revised by Ordinance No. 16-75, Effective 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82; 13-86, 11.7.86; 1-00, 4.12.00).*

7.015 Animal Regulation Agency Powers and Duties.

1) *The powers and duties of the Animal Regulation Agency shall be as follows:*
   a. *To enforce those provisions of the Animal Regulation Agency Code, and those provisions of ORS Chapter 609 applicable to Lane County pursuant to LC 7.010 and to discharge the duties provided therein.*
   b. *To maintain or contract for the maintenance of an animal shelter or other place for all animals, which are subject to impoundment, may be kept and safely held and provided with proper and sufficient food and water.*
   c. *To collect or provide for the collection of by contractually authorized private vendors, any costs, fees, and charges hereinafter provided for the licensing, impounding, and keeping of any animal.*
   d. *To collect or provide for collection any costs, fees, and charges hereinafter provided for the licensing, impounding, or keeping of any animal.*
   e. *Animal Welfare Officers, as qualified in Section 7.015(f) below, are hereby authorized limited police powers via Oregon Revised Statutes, to serve and execute warrants, seize evidence, and enforce Oregon Revised Statutes pertaining to animal protection laws. An Animal Welfare Officer may only exercise the powers described in said section while acting within the course and scope of the officer's duties. An Animal Welfare Officer shall be considered a peace officer for the purpose in this section only.*
   f. *Animal Welfare Officers must have successfully completed courses in any of the following programs:*
      i. *Police Officers Standards or Training, or*
      ii. *Police Reserve Academy, or*
      iii. *NACA animal enforcement Classes levels 1,2,3, or*
      iv. *An equivalent program as approved by the Director of Animal Control Agency or his/her designee.*
   g. *(Revised by Ordinance No. 16-75, Effective 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82; 5-86, 6.6.86; 13-86, 11.7.86; 1-00, 4.12.00).*

7.020 Receipts.

1) *All receipts for fees collected in connection with the Animal Regulation Agency Code shall be deposited in the Fund. However, private vendors under contract with the Animal Regulation* ***Agency*** *to dispense licenses may retain a handling fee of $1 per license issued as approved by Lane County Animal Regulation* ***Agency****. (Revised by Ordinance No. 16-75, Effective 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82; 5-86, 6.6.86; 13-86, 11.7.86; 1-00, 4.12.00).*

7.025 Violation, Nuisance.

1) *In the event that any peace officer or* ***Animal Welfare Officer*** *has reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of ORS 609.095 or of this Animal Regulation Agency Code has been committed, such officer may sign, issue, and serve upon an animal owner an Oregon Uniform Citation and Complaint. The Complaint shall be filed within six months of the date of the alleged violation. Any such violation found is hereby declared a public nuisance and may be subject to reasonable restrictions, or killing of the animal in cases of Class A violation behavior pursuant to LC 7.130. (Revised by Ordinance No. 16-75, Effective 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82; 1-00, 4.12.00).*

7.035 Entry Onto Private Land.

1) *Any* ***Animal Welfare*** *or Peace officer shall have the privilege of entering onto private land in the course of the officer's duties in enforcing the provisions of the Animal Regulation Agency Code, but such officer shall not enter into any building or dwelling without legal authorization or the permission of the owner or occupant of the premises. (Revised by Ordinance No. 16-75, Effective 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82; 1-00, 4.12.00).*

7.040 Care of Stray Animals.

1) *All persons must turn over to the Animal Regulation Agency stray animals within 24 hours after the person exercises control over the animal or must notify the Animal Regulation Agency of the description of the animal and the address where the animal is being kept and retain possession of the animal for three days after the Animal Regulation Agency is so notified. A violation of LC 7.040 constitutes a Class B violation. (Revised by Ordinance*
2) *No. 2-82, Effective 4.9.82; 1-00, 4.12.00).*

7.045 Impoundment of Animals.

1) *Any Peace or Animal Welfare Officer may impound an animal if reasonable grounds exist to believe a violation, pursuant to LC 7.025 the Lane County Code or ORS 609.095, has occurred, and the officer may hold said animal until the violation hearing is over, any fine is paid, and any reasonable restrictions are either in place or agreed to, or until impound, board, food, health care or other maintenance costs are paid. Violation of a restriction agreement or order shall be a Class A violation.*
2) *If the fine assessed is not paid or other payment arrangements approved by the Director or his/ her designee are made, within five calendar days after the order, the animal may be disposed of as provided for in LC 7.060 below.*
3) *Any person whose property has been trespassed upon by any companion animal in violation of this chapter or who observes a companion animal trespassing upon the property of another, or who observes a companion animal killing, chasing or injuring livestock, may immediately apprehend that companion animal and hold the animal until delivery to an Animal Welfare, or Peace officer. Any person who so impounds a companion animal must immediately notify the Animal Regulation Agency of such impoundment and must turn the animal over to a police officer or to the Animal Regulation Agency. Failure to notify the Animal Regulation Agency within 24 hours of having impounded an animal is a Class C violation.*
4) *If an Animal Welfare or Peace Officer has probable cause to believe that a animal has behaved in violation of either ORS 609.095 or the Animal Regulation Agency Code, then the officer may immediately impound the animal. If the officer has probable cause to believe that the animal has committed behavior that violates LC 7.130(3)(c) through (e), then the officer may immediately impound the animal. The*

officer shall hold the animal until a hearing is held, or until the animal is to be disposed of pursuant to LC 7.060 below.

5) *If an Animal Welfare or Peace Officer has probable cause to believe that any animal, which is in an unoccupied motor vehicle, may be in danger of dying, then they may enter the motor vehicle, impound the animal, and leave a citation in the vehicle and a note where the animal may be reclaimed. A person found guilty of placing their animal in imminent harm through this provision commits a Class A violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 3-72, Effective 2-9-72; 12-72, 6.7.72; 19-72, 10.13.72; 23-72, 11.3.72; 16-75, 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82; 21-83, 11.29.83; 13-86, 11.7.86; 3-89, 5.12.89; 1-00, 4.12.00)*

7.050 Failure to Surrender Animal.

Any person, who fails to surrender an animal to a person identifiable as an Animal Welfare or Peace Officer upon their demand, so that the animal can be impounded as provided for by this Animal Regulation Agency Code, commits a Class A violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 2-82, Effective 4.9.82; 13-86, 11.7.86; 1-00, 4.12.00)

7.051 Initiating a False Report to an Animal Regulation Agency Employee.

1) *A person commits the offense of initiating a false report to an Animal Regulation Agency employee if a person contacts Animal Regulation Agency in person, by telephone, in writing, by facsimile transmission, or other means and reports an Animal Regulation Agency violation that the reporting person knows is false.*
2) *Initiating a false report to Animal Regulation Agency Employee is a Class A violation.*

7.052 Creating a Disturbance of the Peace at Animal Regulation Agency.

1) *A person commits the offense of disturbing the peace at Lane County Animal Regulation Agency if the person:*
   a. *Engages in fighting or in a violent, tumultuous, or threatening behavior;*
   b. *Makes unreasonable noise;*
   c. *Harasses or annoys an Animal Regulation Agency employee, or by subjecting said employee to offensive physical conduct or public insult by abusive words or gestures in a manner intended to provoke a violent or hostile response;*
   d. *Alternatively, interferes with the lawful operation or duties of Lane Animal Regulation Agency.*
2) *Creating a disturbance of the peace at Lane Animal Regulation is a Class B violation.*

7.053 Providing False or Misleading Information to an Animal Welfare Officer.

1) *A person commits the offense of providing false or misleading information to an Animal Welfare Officer if the person:*
   a. *Provides fictitious name, address, date of birth, or other identification to an Animal Welfare Officer who is making inquiries in the line of his/ her duties;*
   b. *refuses to provide name, address, date of birth, or other identification to an animal welfare officer when the officer is making inquiries in the line of his / her duties;*
   c. *Knowingly provides misleading information to an Animal Welfare Officer who is making inquiries in the line of his/her duties refuses or declines to provide information to an Animal Regulation Agency authority regarding a person or incident in which Lane County Animal Regulation Agency laws may have been violated, including, but not limited to:*
      i. *the location of the animal involved*
      ii. *the location of a person of interest who may be harboring the animal involved*

iii. *the nature of substances ingested by an animal, which is or may be toxic to the animal for which an antidote may be given or for which treatment may be provided*

d. *Proper identification may include photo ID, Driver's license, or other identification that verifies identity of the holder of such identification.*

2) *Providing false or misleading information to an Animal Welfare Officer is a Class B violation.*

7.055 Resisting an Animal Welfare or Peace Officer.

1) If a person intentionally resists someone known by him or her to be a peace officer, or an Animal Welfare Officer, who is impounding an animal as provided for by this chapter, that person commits a Class A violation.

2) "Resists" as used in this section means the use or threatened use of violence, physical force, or any other means that creates a substantial risk of physical injury to any person. (Revised by Ordinance No. 2-82, Effective 4.9.82; 13-86, 11.7.86; 1-00, 4.12.00)

7.057 Interfering With a Police Service Dog.

1) *A person commits the offense of interfering with a police service dog if the person, knowing the animal to be a police service dog:*

a. *Intentionally acts in a manner that prevents, or attempts to prevent a police service dog from performing the lawful duties of that police service dog; or intentionally injures, strikes, kicks, shoots, stabs, or in any other way physically harms a police service dog.*

b. *Interfering with a police service dog is a Class A violation.*

7.060 Impounding Regulations and Disposition of Impounded Companion Animals.

1) *The Animal Regulation Agency shall keep any companion animal impounded for a period of time hereinafter specified. A daily record of such companion animals shall be kept at the place of impoundment and shall be made available to the public. The Animal Regulation Agency shall dispose of such companion animals in accordance with the following provisions:*

a. *An unlicensed animal, or an companion animal, the owner of which is unknown, which has not been redeemed within 72 hours after impoundment, or 3 business days (a business day is any day that the facility is open to the public, excluding weekends and holidays), whichever is longest, may be adopted or euthanized.*

b. *A licensed companion animal, or a companion animal, the owner of which is known, which has not been redeemed within 120 hours of notification of the owner by telephone contact, or by mailing or by posting at the owner's dwelling the impoundment notice, may be adopted or euthanized.*

2) *Except as provided in LC 7.060(1) Animal Regulation Agency shall notify the owner by telephone or by the mailing of an impoundment notice within 24 hours after the impoundment that the animal will be disposed of within 120 hours after such notification. The impoundment notice shall advise the owner of the place where the companion animal is kept, the procedures required for redemption of the companion animal, the fees for the impoundment, daily care and redemption and the consequences of failure to redeem the companion animal.*

3) *Companion animals impounded pending a hearing on whether their acts amounted to a violation of LC 7.130, shall be euthanized if any of the following occurs:*

a. *If the owner of the companion animal is unknown after 72 hours from the time of impoundment, or*

b. *If there has been a hearing in which the court so determines.*

4) *If an order is entered by the court for a animal to be euthanized, the Director may request that the execution of the order be stayed, providing that the companion animal owner and the attorney representing the County present an agreement for approval, signed by both parties and providing for:*
   a. *Restitution to be paid to the person injured, if applicable, including damages resulting from the injury to or destruction of livestock; and*
   b. *Reasonable restrictions that will help to ensure the chance that the animal does not engage in such conduct again, which may include but are not limited to, requirements that the owner build an enclosure for an companion animal before it is released, fence his/her yard or have the animal live elsewhere in a secure setting, and agree not to own any other companion animal on the property where the owner resides; and*
5) *That if the animal is found in violation of the reasonable restrictions that have been imposed, that it may be immediately impounded by an Animal Regulation Agency officer, a peace officer or any other person and be subsequently euthanized by the Animal Regulation Agency without a further hearing, unless the owner requests a hearing in writing to the Animal Regulation Agency within 24 hours after the owner is notified that the animal is impounded. If the owner cannot be personally notified that the animal has been impounded, the animal may be disposed of five days after all reasonable attempts have been made notification of impound is mailed to the owner's last known address, unless the owner requests a hearing in writing, within the 5 day period. The hearing will be limited to a determination as to whether:*
   a. *The agreement has been violated.*
   b. *Notwithstanding the previous subsections, any animal given to the Animal Regulation Agency by the owner for disposition may be euthanized immediately or, in the alternative, adopted by any person. The owner shall pay required fees for euthanizing and/or handling the animal(s). For purposes of this section, an animal owner is a person who has had the animal in his/her care, possession, custody or control for 90-days or more.*
   c. *Notwithstanding the previous subsections, abandoned or unwanted litters of animals aged two months or less may be euthanized immediately or, in the alternative, adopted by any person. This subsection does not apply to litters impounded following a search of premises.*
   d. *Notwithstanding the previous subsections, certain sick or injured animals may be euthanized immediately pursuant to the provisions of LC 7.100 below. (Revised by Ordinance No. 12-72, Effective 6.7.72; 16-75, 12.26.75; 18-79, 1.9.80; 2-82, 4.9.82; 21-83, 11.29.83; 4-85, 6.26.85; 13-86, 11.7.86; 3-89, 5.12.89; 1-00, 4.12.00)*

7.061 Order Prohibiting Ownership or Possession of an Animal.

1) *Any Court may order that a defendant convicted as indicated within this code section, shall be prohibited from obtaining, owning, caring for, being the custodian of, or having in his or her possession any animal whether domestic, livestock, or exotic, for a minimum period of 5 years following a violation or misdemeanor conviction and a minimum of 15 years following a felony conviction. Any court order is subject to higher penalties as per Oregon Statutory minimum penalties for animal abuse, neglect, and abandonment.*
2) *The Court may order the prohibition of ownership or possession upon any of the following:*
   a. *A conviction for animal abuse as specified in Lane Code 7.120;*
   b. *Conviction for animal neglect as specified in Lane Code 7.125;*

c. *Conviction for animal abandonment as specified in Lane Code 7.105 or;*
d. *A third or subsequent conviction for Dangerous Behavior as specified in Lane Code 7.130.*

3) *The animal(s) may be seized by Animal Regulation Agency and held pending a hearing on the originating charges of animal abuse, animal neglect, animal abandonment, or the 3rd or subsequent conviction for Dangerous Dog behavior and may be provided, at owner's expense any medical treatment required pending such hearing.*
4) *At the written request of Animal Regulation Agency or the Defendant, the hearing may be expedited to be heard within 5 judicial days of seizure. If the Court finds at the expedited hearing or at the regularly set hearing that the animal(s) were abandoned, abused, neglected or were involved in 3 or more Dangerous Dog violations, the Court may order the ownership of the animal by the convicted defendant immediately terminated and the animal may be placed for adoption. The Court may also order that the Defendant is prohibited from owning, possessing, caring for, or being custodian of, any animal for a period not to exceed 3 years from the date of the order.*

7.065 Redemption and Adoption.

1) *Redemption of an impounded animal shall be made by exhibiting satisfactory proof of ownership and by paying the following required fees and charges:*
   a. *Impoundment fee;*
   b. *Daily care fee;*
   c. *License and rabies vaccination fees, if required; and*
   d. *Medical care fees, if required.*
2) *Impounded animals may be adopted or destroyed after the applicable holding time.*
3) *When an animal is adopted out by the Animal Regulation Agency, the purchaser shall pay any required license and rabies vaccination fees.*
4) *No impoundment charge shall be made for an animal released after determination by the court that no violation has occurred.*
5) *No animal (dead or alive) shall be provided by the Animal Regulation Agency for surgical or medical demonstration or research.*
6) *Except as otherwise provided, if after 72 hours for an unlicensed, or 120 hours for a licensed, impounded animal if no redemption or adoption occurs, the Animal Regulation Agency is authorized and empowered to euthanize the animal.*
7) *If an animal is adopted from the Animal Regulation Agency or from any other releasing agency, the animal owner must have the animal spayed or neutered as soon as possible, but not later than 30 days from the date of adoption or within 30 days of the animal becoming 6 months of age, whichever occurs first, or at the discretion of a licensed veterinarian as per the approval of the Animal Regulation Agency's Director or his/her designee. If an animal over 6 months of age is adopted by a releasing agency, the animal must be spayed or neutered within 30 days after it is turned over to its new owner. The owner must provide to the releasing agency, proof of neutering or spaying within 30-days (or 30-days following the earliest date the animal can be safely neutered) of the procedure. A violation of LC 7.065(7) is a Class A violation.*
8) *If a person who is the owner of an animal fails to reclaim their animal from the Animal Regulation Agency within five days after notification that the animal is ready to be released, then that person commits a Class A violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 12-72, Effective 6.7.72; 16-75, 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82; 21-83, 11.29.83; 4-85, 6.26.85; 13-86, 11.7.86; 3-89, 5.12.89; 1-00, 4.12.00).*

7.070 Dog Licenses.

1) *Every owner of a dog that has attained the age of 6 months shall immediately obtain a license for his or her dog. If the dog owner moves into Lane County, the owner must obtain a license within 30 days of moving into the County.*
2) *Licenses shall be valid for one, two, or three years from the date of issuance or until sale, death, or gift of the dog whichever occurs first. Upon change of ownership, death of the dog, or other change of status, the owner shall notify the Animal Regulation Agency within 14 days of the change.*
3) *No license shall be issued until a certification of vaccination for rabies, valid for the term of the license, is presented to the Animal Regulation Agency or duly authorized issuer, with the following exceptions: If the dog is deemed by a licensed veterinarian to be either immunologically challenged, or hypersensitive to the rabies vaccine, or simply too old and infirm to survive the vaccination, then the dog/owner may be issued a license without the mandatory vaccination. The issuing veterinarian shall forthwith contact animal control, and provide the name, address and telephone number of the dog owner, and any other information deemed necessary by the Director or his or her designee.*
4) *Dog owners shall renew the dog license before it becomes delinquent. A late fee will be charged if the license is renewed after it has become delinquent over 30-days.*
5) *A license tag issued to the dog shall be attached securely to a collar or harness on the dog for which it is issued, or any other means which has been deemed acceptable by the Director or his/her designee, If a license is lost, the owner shall obtain a duplicate license tag and pay the required fee.*
6) *The director or his or her designee may contract with any other entities or agencies for providing licensing.*
7) *A person who violates LC 7.070 commits a Class B violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 12-72, Effective 6.2.92; 4-74, 7.1.74; 15-75, 11.12.75; 16-75, 12.26.75; 14.81, 8.19.81; 2-82, 4.9.82; 5-86, 6.6.86; 3-89, 5.12.89; 8-91, 6.26.91; 1-00, 4.12.00).*

7.071 Animal Identification Required.

1) *In addition to a license, were required, every owned companion animal within unincorporated Lane County shall have visual identification (e.g., collar with tag), including a home telephone number or address of residence, or a microchip containing said information.*
2) *The tag must be worn by the animal.*
3) *A violation of this provision may result in a Class C violation.*

7.072 Juvenile Dog License.

1) *Every owner of a dog that is over the age of 8 weeks, but younger than 6 months of age, shall obtain a juvenile dog license from the Animal Regulation Authority. The license information shall describe the dog by breed, physical characteristics, gender, and any other identifying information. The license form shall indicate the current owner of the dog, and the address where the dog is in residence, and the source of the dog (purchased from dealer, puppy delivered from dog at residence, etc.)*
2) *The qualifying event for full adult licensure requirement shall be when the animal is given its first rabies vaccination at not later than six months of age.*
3) *There shall be a fee of $5.00 per juvenile license; said fee shall be credited toward a subsequent adult license.*
4) *Upon change of ownership, the license shall be transferred to the new owner of the Dog. The person who sells or gifts the dog to a new owner shall file, within ten business days, with the Animal Regulation Authority, a change of ownership*

document, indicating the new owner(s) and their contact address and telephone number.

5) *When the dog has attained the age of 6 months, the juvenile license shall be converted, within 10 business days, to an adult dog license upon proof of a rabies vaccination and payment of the appropriate fee.*
6) *A person who violates LC 7.071 commits a Class B Violation.*

7.073 Cat Identification/Registry Program.

1) Every owner of a cat that has attained the age of four months may voluntarily participate in a County maintained Cat-Identification/Registry Program.
2) Identification tags shall be valid for one, two or three years from the date of issuance or until sale, death, or gift of the cat whichever occurs first. Upon change of ownership, death of the cat, or other change of status, the owner shall notify the Animal Regulation Agency within 14 days of the change.
3) Upon receipt of the identifying information, the Animal Regulation Agency shall issue to the cat owner an identification tag. The identification tag shall be serially numbered. The owner of the cat may affix the identification tag to the collar worn by the cat, and/or may utilize the identification number when tattooing the animal, and/or may utilize the identification number as a number utilized in the insertion of a microchip. Identification shall be ascertainable on every cat aged 4 months or older by one of the methods listed herein.
4) The identification information should consist of the following information:
    a. Name, address and phone number of the owner;
    b. Name, age and breed of the cat; and
    c. Rabies vaccination status.
5) The Animal Regulation Agency may charge a fee for the identification tag and program costs. A differential rate may be charged for intact animals. Reduced rates may be charged for verified low-income individuals, seniors and owners of cats adopted from an animal shelter. The Animal Regulation Agency may issue a multi-cat discount rate for owners of 4 or more cats.
6) The Animal Regulation Agency shall enter the cat identification information into a database.
7) If a person is bitten by a cat, the person may contact the Animal Regulation Agency to verify that the cat has been inoculated for rabies. The Animal Regulation Agency authority may verify the vaccination status to the victim or the victim's treating physician.
8) Program revenue should be dedicated to cat care and/or spay/neuter programs.

7.075 License and Other Fees.

1) Animal license fees shall be charged in amounts provided by order of the County. The fees are due and payable upon the issuance of the license. A person who purchases a noncommercial kennel license does not have to license the individual animals as long as they live at the kennel. Also, a person who purchases a license for a commercial companion animal breeding facility need not also obtain a commercial boarding kennel or noncommercial companion animal facility license, and a person who purchases a commercial boarding kennel operator's license need not obtain a noncommercial companion animal facility license if they choose to operate such a facility.
2) No license fee shall be required for any dog owner who needs and uses the animal (such as, a seeing eye dog, medical service dog, police dog or similar aide) to provide medically accepted health services or police services. A license shall be issued for such dog upon proper proof of rabies vaccination and upon filing of an affidavit by the

person showing such dog to come within this exemption. Such affidavit shall be filed with the Animal Regulation Agency.

3) After application upon a form to be provided by the Animal Regulation Agency, a permit may be issued to a licensed owner to use that dog as a watchdog. A fee for that permit shall be in addition to the individual license fee.
4) If a dog owner has been fined or his or her dog has been Classified or registered in another state, county or city because the dog engaged in the behaviors which would have constituted nuisance and/or dangerous behavior violations, then the owner shall notify the Animal Regulation Agency of such Classification, registration or fine at the time the owner licenses the dog. If the Director, or his/her designee, determines that the dog has committed such behavior, the Director may impound the dog, and may seek an order of the court that reasonable restrictions be placed on the dog, or that the dog be euthanized, upon a finding by the court that the restrictions or euthanasia would have been ordered had the behavior occurred in Lane County. A violation of LC 7.075(4) shall be a Class A violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 12-72, Effective 6.7.72; 15-75, 11.12.75; 16-75, 12.26.75; 14-81, 8.19.81; 2-82, 4.9.82; 5-86, 6.6.86; 12-83, 6.17.83; 13-86, 11.7.86; 3-89, 5.12.89; 8-91, 6.26.91; 5-94, 7.29.94; 1-00, 4.12.00)

7.076 Rabies Tag Fee, and a Tag Replacement Fee Requirement.

1) A rabies tag fee, and a tag replacement fee shall be established for those dogs required to be licensed pursuant to LC 7.070 and 7.075, and the fees shall be set forth in Lane Manual. Upon receipt of the fee, a serial-numbered rabies tag pursuant to ORS 433.375(2), identifying its expiration date, will be issued to the owner of the dog.
2) A rabies vaccination tag must not conflict with the shape or color of local license tags.

7.080 Uses of Watch Dog.

Any business using a watchdog must conspicuously post the premises to warn the public of the watchdog. The dog must not be allowed access to the public that is on the property during business hours. If the dog is used outside of a building, the property must be fenced in a way to prohibit the dog access to any public right-of-way. A violation of LC 7.080 is a Class C violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 13-86, Effective 11.7.86; 1-00, 4.12.00)

7.085 Kennel License.

1) No person shall operate a kennel, whether commercial or noncommercial, without the appropriate kennel license. Kennel licenses shall be valid from one year from the date of issuance.
2) A violation of this section shall be a Class A violation.
3) No kennel license shall be issued under this section to anyone in nonconformity with applicable zoning statutes and ordinances.
4) The following provisions shall govern revocation of licenses:
    a. Two or more violations of this chapter within a period of 12 calendar months shall result in a revocation of ability to obtain a license.
    b. Such revocation may occur after a hearing before the hearings officer and after the licensee has been mailed a notice of a time to appear at least five days in advance of the hearing. Such notice shall include a general statement of the reasons for commencing the revocation proceedings. (Revised by Ordinance No. 12-72, Effective 6.7.72; 15-75, 11.12.75; 16-75, 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82; 21-83, 11.29.83; 4-85, 6.26.85; 1-00, 4.12.00).

7.088 Rabies Vaccination Reporting Requirement.

1) A veterinarian who vaccinates an animal against rabies shall complete three copies of a certificate of vaccination, as established by the designated County Agency, against

rabies for the animal vaccinated. The certificate of vaccination against rabies must include, but is not limited to:

a. The name, address, and telephone number of the owner of the animal.
b. A description of the animal, including its name, age, sex, breed, color, and weight.
c. The date the vaccination was administered.
d. The product name of the vaccine used.
e. The lot number of the vaccine used.
f. The date the animal is due for revaccination based on the duration of immunity provided by the vaccine according to its label.
g. The number on the rabies vaccination tag issued as per this subsection.
h. The name, address, and license number of the veterinarian.
i. The signature of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine, whose signature may be handwritten, stamped or produced by a computer.

2) The veterinarian shall:

a. Provide the original copy of the certificate of vaccination to the owner of the animal;
b. Provide a copy (electronic or otherwise) of the certificate of vaccination to the designated County Agency; and
c. *Retain a copy (electronic or otherwise) of the certificate of vaccination for the period that the vaccination is current.*

3) A dog, cat, or ferret is exempt from vaccination against rabies if a licensed veterinarian has examined the animal and has certified in writing that at the time of vaccination, it would endanger the animal's health because of its age, infirmity, disability, illness, or other medical considerations. An exempt animal must be vaccinated against rabies if and when its health permits; this animal may be licensed as an unvaccinated animal.
4) Information received from a veterinarian identifying any owner, address or phone number, or in-house, voluntary practice-issued tag serial number, shall be considered a part of the veterinarians customer list, and will not be disclosed except to the following:

a. Oregon Department of Human Services;
b. Lane County Animal Regulation Agency;
c. A physician, or any emergency medical personnel, treating a patient who has been bitten, scratched, or who may have been otherwise exposed to a zoonotic disease;
d. A veterinarian treating an animal that has been bitten, scratched, or who may have been otherwise exposed to a zoonotic disease;
e. Federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies investigating potential rabies transmission.

5) All data received from any veterinarian shall be maintained in a secure database.
6) Unlawful access or use of any veterinary client information may be prosecuted under ORS 164.3777 Computer Crime, as a Class C Felony, and/or as a Class A misdemeanor under LC 7.088.
7) A veterinarian who violates this requirement commits a Class B violation.

7.090 Reporting of Biting Companion Animal.

1) The owner of a companion animal that bites a human shall immediately notify the Animal Regulation Agency of such bite, the time and circumstances of such bite, and the name and address of the person bitten, if known.

2) *Any person who is bitten by a companion animal shall forthwith notify the Animal Regulation Agency of such bite giving a description of the animal, the time and circumstances of the bite and the name and address of the owner, if known.*
3) *When a doctor, veterinarian, hospital employee, or other person has information that a companion animal has bitten a person, such person shall notify forthwith the Animal Regulation Agency.*
4) *A violation of LC 7.090 is a Class A violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 16-75, Effective 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82; 1-00, 4.12.00)*

7.095 *Biting Domestic Dogs, Cats, and Ferrets – Quarantine.*

1) *A healthy dog, cat, or ferret that bites a person should be confined and observed daily for 10 days; administration of rabies vaccine is not recommended during the observation period.*
    a. *A veterinarian at the first sign of illness should evaluate such animals during confinement. Any illness in the animal should be reported immediately to the local health department.*
    b. *If signs suggestive or rabies develop, the animal should be euthanized and the head shipped for testing by a qualified laboratory designated by the local or state health department.*
    c. *The biting of any person by a dog, cat, or ferret shall be grounds for suspecting that animal to be infected with rabies.*
2) *When the Lane County Animal Regulation Agency, the Department of Health and Human Services or the Department of Public Safety of Lane County have been made aware that a person has been bitten by a dog, cat, or ferret, there shall be delivered to the owner of the animal a written notice thereof.*
    a. *The owner shall thereupon be required to quarantine his/her animal for 10 days.*
    b. *Any illness of the animal should be reported immediately to the health department.*
    c. *The delivery of the notice to a member of the owner's family 15 years of age or older at the premises where the animal is kept or at the owner's usual place of abode shall constitute delivery of notice to the owner.*
3) *Other biting animals that may have exposed a person to rabies should be reported immediately to the local health department.*
    a. *Prior vaccination of an animal may not preclude the necessity for euthanasia and testing if the period of virus shedding is unknown for that species.*
    b. *Management of animals other than dogs, cats, and ferrets depends on the species, the circumstances of the bite, and the epidemiology of rabies in the area, the biting animal's history, current health status, and potential for exposure to rabies.*
4) *Any dog, cat, or ferret that is required to be quarantined shall be confined as follows:*
    a. *on the owner's premises in such a manner as specified in the quarantine guidelines to prevent the animal from being in contact with any other animal or person or;*
    b. *at the owner's expense at a veterinary hospital, the Lane County Animal Regulation Agency's kennel, or a kennel approved by either the Department of Health and Human Services or Lane County Animal Regulation Agency.*
5) *If an animal exhibits symptoms of rabies while it is under quarantine the Director of the Department of Health and Human Services may order in writing that it is to be euthanized, and its head be submitted as directed to the Oregon State Public Health Laboratory. Euthanasia should be conducted so that the integrity of the brain is intact.*

Only the brain should be submitted unless the animal is very small (such as bats). Animal parts shall remain refrigerated (not frozen or chemically fixed) during shipment.

6) *Post exposure management shall consist of the following:*
    a. *Unvaccinated dogs, cats, and ferrets exposed to a rabid animal may be euthanized immediately, or if the owner is unwilling to have this done, the animals should be placed in strict isolation for 6 months and vaccinated 1 month before the animal is released from isolation. Animals with expired vaccinations need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.*
    b. *Dogs, cats, and ferrets that are currently vaccinated and have been exposed to a rabid animal should be revaccinated immediately, kept under owner's control, and observed for 45 days.*
7) *All species of livestock are susceptible to rabies; cattle and horses are among the most frequently infected. Livestock exposed to a rabid animal and currently vaccinated with a vaccine approved by the USDA for that species should be revaccinated immediately and observed for 45 days. Unvaccinated livestock should be slaughtered immediately. If the owner is unwilling to have this done, the animal should be kept in under close observation for 6 months.*
8) *The following are recommendations for owners of unvaccinated livestock exposed to rabid animals:*
    a. *If the animal is slaughtered within 7 days of being bitten, its tissues may be eaten without risk of infection, provided that liberal portions of the exposed area are discarded.*
    b. *Federal guidelines for meat inspectors require that any animal known to have been exposed to rabies within 8 months be rejected for slaughter.*
    c. *Neither tissues nor milk from a rabid animal should be used for human or animal consumption. Pasteurization temperatures will inactivate rabies virus, therefore, drinking pasteurized milk or eating cooked meat does not constitute a rabies exposure.*
    d. *Other mammals (besides those mentioned above) bitten by a rabid animal should be euthanized immediately. Animals maintained in USDA research facilities or accredited zoological parks should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.*
9) *The Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control, 2003 (JAVMA, Vol. 222, No. 2, January 15, 2003) recommends that local governments initiate and maintain vaccination programs for all dogs, cats, ferrets, and stray animals.*

7.100 Sick or Injured Animals.

1) *Any sick or injured animal found by a peace or animal welfare officer off the premises of its owner shall be delivered to its owner if it is feasible to do so. Any such animal for which the owner is either unknown or cannot be reached after reasonable attempts to do so may be impounded. The Director or his/her designee shall determine whether the animal is so severely injured or incurably crippled that the humane thing to do would be to euthanize the animal. If the Director or Animal Welfare Officer reasonably believes the animal should be euthanized, the animal may be euthanized immediately. If the Director or Animal Welfare Officer reasonably believes that the animal should not be euthanized and that treatment is necessary, the animal may be delivered by the Animal Regulation Agency to a veterinarian for medical treatment. If the veterinarian determines that treatment should be given, such treatment may be given. Arrangements for fees, selection of veterinarians, liability of veterinarians, etc., shall be determined by separate contracts between the Animal Regulation Agency and individual veterinarians.*

2) *The owner of the animal shall be liable to the veterinarian and to the Animal Regulation Agency for all expenses that are incurred for the care of said animal. (Revised by Ordinance No. 12-72, Effective 6.7.72; 16-75, 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82; 3-89, 5.12.89; 1-00, 4.12.00)*

7.105 Animal Abandonment.

1) A person commits the offense of animal abandonment if the person leaves a companion animal at a location without providing for the animal's continued care. It is no defense to the offense in LC 7.105(1) that the defendant abandoned the animal at or near an animal shelter, veterinary clinic, or other place of shelter if the defendant did not make reasonable arrangements for the care of the animal.
2) A person who commits the offense of animal abandonment commits a Class A violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 2-82, Effective 4.9.82; 13-86, 11.7.86; 3-89, 5.12.89; 1-00, 4.12.00

7.106 Causing the Unjustifiable Death of an Animal.

1) A person commits the offense of causing the unjustifiable death of an animal if a person knowingly and willingly takes any action that:
    a. Disregards an animal's safety and said action has a foreseeable or likely result which causes the death of an animal;
    b. Causes the death of an animal; or
    c. Due to placement of materials known to be toxic, injurious, or lethal to animals leaves such materials accessible to animals, and results of such placement causes the death of an animal.
2) Violation of 7.107 is a Class A Violation.

7.107 Overdriving, Overloading, Injuring, Maiming, Mutilating an Animal.

1) *A person commits overdriving, overloading, injuring, maiming or mutilating an animal if a person causes, procures or allows an animal to be overdriven, overloaded, beaten, unjustifiably injured, maimed or mutilated.*
2) *Violation of LC 7.108 is a Class A Violation.*

7.110 Dog at Large.

1) *No dog owner shall permit a dog to be at large.*
2) *A dog owner, whose dog runs at large, commits a Class D violation if the dog is incapable of reproducing. If the dog is fertile, the owner whose dog runs at large commits a Class B violation.*
3) *A dog owner is deemed negligent per se for the actions of a dog at large when the dog causes injury to a person, property or other companion animals or livestock.*
4) *A dog owner who is convicted of a second dog at large offense within a period of 2 years shall be guilty of a Class C violation for a sterile animal.*
5) *Upon conviction for a 2nd or subsequent offense of dog at large, the dog owner shall be required to have a microchip implanted in the dog. The microchip shall identify the dog owner, his/her residence, or other location information to assist Lane County Animal Control in locating the owner of the dog. This shall be a Class A offense.*
    a. *The cost of the implant to be borne by the owner.*
    b. *The microchip shall be implanted within 30 days of the conviction.*
    c. *Failure to microchip a repeat offender dog is a Class C violation.*
6) *A dog owner who is convicted of a third or subsequent dog at large offense within 2 years, shall be guilty of a Class A violation.*

7.111 Cat at Large.

1) *Any cat allowed to run at large must be sexually unproductive (see definition).*
2) *Any cat allowed to run at large should be inoculated for rabies and display a current license, or have microchip identification identifying the cat and owner.*

3) *A cat owner is deemed negligent per se for the actions of a cat at large when the cat causes injury to or trespasses on the rights of another person or their property.*
4) *Impounding regulations shall be the same as for dogs with the exception that: non-domesticated, feral, (non-ear clipped or non-micro chipped) cat(s) may be euthanized immediately upon approval of the animal Regulation Program Manager or his/her designee.*
5) *The owner(s) of the cat shall be notified of the cats impound, wherever possible. The owner shall be responsible for paying the appropriate fine and other associated costs. After the expiration of 72 hours, or 3-business days, the animal may be placed for adoption or euthanized at the discretion of the Animal Regulation Agency.*
6) *Allowing a fertile cat to run at large is a Class C violation.*

7.115 Continuous Annoyance.

An animal owner who permits any animal to cause annoyance, alarm, or noise disturbance for more than 15 minutes at any time of the day or night, be it repeated barking, whining, screeching, howling, braying or other like sounds which can be heard beyond the boundary of the owner's property. A person who violates Lane Code 7.115 commits a Class C violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 13-86, Effective 11.7.86; 1-00, 4.12.00).

7.116 Disposition of Unwanted Litters.

The owner of a litter of unwanted companion animals may surrender such animals to Lane County Animal Regulation for adoption. Lane County Animal Regulation shall require such owner of the animals to submit the female parent animal to the Lane County Animal Regulation to be spayed. Any animal to be released to the owner shall not be released until the spay fee is paid, and the animal(s) is/are licensed, and vaccinated, if required or medically exempt.

7.120 Animal Abuse.

1) Class B Violation. A person who, except as otherwise authorized by law, causes physical or psychological injury to an animal commits a Class B violation.
2) Class A Violation. A person who, except as otherwise authorized by law,
   a. causes serious physical injury to an animal; or
   b. cruelly causes the death of an animal, commits a Class A violation.
3) Any practice of good animal husbandry is not a violation of LC 7.120. (Revised by Ordinance No. 3-89, Effective 5.12.89; 1-00, 4.12.00).

7.121 Possession of Fighting Animals.

1) *A person commits the offense of possession of fighting animal(s) if the person has in his/ her possession, care, custody, or control an animal which is trained to fight another animal, is being trained to fight another animal, has fought another animal in an arranged fight, or is intended to fight another animal.*
2) *Lane Animal Regulation Agency shall immediately seize any animal reasonably believed to be an animal either used or intended or reasonably believed to be intended for use in animal fighting. Said animal shall be detained pending adjudication of the violation.*
3) *Procuring animals for fight training purposes, including such smaller animals as cats, rabbits, or small dogs is strictly prohibited. Such 'bait animals' include those procured from unwanted litters, "free to good home advertisements" or via theft or stray seizure.*
4) *Possession of a fighting or bait animal is a Class A violation.*

7.122 Exhibition or Sale of a Fighting Animal.

1) *A person commits the offense of exhibition or sale of a fighting animal if a person displays a live animal, or a photographic, artistic, electronic, or written image that*

depicts, or advertises, a fighting animal, an animal fighting event, or offers a fighting animal for sale.

2) *Exhibition or Sale of a fighting animal is a Class A violation.*

7.123 Possession of Animal Fighting Paraphernalia.

1) *A person commits the offense of possession of animal fighting paraphernalia if a person has in his or her possession, custody, or control, any device utilized in the fighting of any animal.*
2) *Possession of animal fighting paraphernalia is a Class A violation.*

7.124 Attending an Animal Fighting Exhibition.

1) *A person commits the offense of attending an animal fight if the person is present at a location where an animal fight is scheduled or held.*
2) *Violation of Attending an animal fighting exhibition is a Class A violation.*

7.125 Animal Neglect.

1) As used in this section, "minimum care" means care sufficient to preserve the health and well being of an animal and, except for emergencies or circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the owner, includes, but is not limited to, the following requirements:
    a. Food of sufficient quantity and quality to allow for normal growth or maintenance of body weight.
    b. Open or adequate access to potable water in sufficient quantity to satisfy the animal's needs. Snow or ice is not an adequate water source.
    c. In the case of companion animals, or livestock, access to a barn, doghouse or other enclosed structure sufficient to protect the animal from wind, rain, snow or sun and which has adequate bedding to protect against cold and dampness.
    d. Veterinary care deemed necessary by a reasonably prudent person to relieve distress from injury, neglect, or disease.
    e. Companion animals, or livestock, shall not be confined to an area without adequate space for exercise necessary for the health of the animal or which does not allow access to a dry place for the animal to rest.
        i. Confinement areas must be suitable for the animal involved.
        ii. Confinement areas must be kept reasonably clean and free from excess waste or other contaminants that could affect the animal's health.
        iii. The air temperature in a confinement area must be suitable for the animal involved.
2) Animal Neglect (Class B violation). A person who fails to provide minimum care for an animal in such person's custody or control commits a Class B violation.
3) Animal Neglect (Class A violation). A person who fails to provide minimum care for an animal in such person's custody or control and such failure results in serious physical injury or death to the animal, commits a Class A violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 3-89, Effective 5.12.89; 1-00, 4.12.00).

7.126 Seizure of Neglected or Abused Animals.

1) *Any animal welfare or peace officer shall have the privilege of entering onto private land in the course of the officer's duties to investigate the offense of animal abuse or neglect.*
2) *Any peace officer or Animal Welfare Officer may impound any animal if reasonable grounds exist to believe a violation of animal abuse or neglect has occurred or is occurring.*
3) *The Animal Regulation Agency shall notify the animal owner or caretaker in person, by telephone, by facsimile transmission or by mailing or posting of an impound notice within 24 hours of impounding the animal(s). The notice shall inform the animal*

owner/caretaker that the animal has been impounded, the reason for the impound, the telephone number and address of the Animal Regulation Agency, procedures for redemption of the animal , fee rate for impound and care of the animal(s) and the consequence for failure to redeem the animal.

4) *The director of the Animal Regulation Agency or his/ her designee shall determine whether the animal is so severely abused or neglected or incurably crippled that the humane option would be to have the animal euthanized. If the director or designee makes such a determination, the animal shall be euthanized immediately. If the director or designee believes the animal should not be euthanized and that treatment is necessary, the animal may be delivered to a veterinarian for medical treatment. If the veterinarian determines treatment should be given, it shall be given. The Animal Regulation Agency may seek reimbursement from the owner/caretaker for any veterinary costs.*
5) *If the Animal Regulation Agency does not have appropriate facilities, training, or experience with the animal seized or surrendered, the Animal Regulation Agency may seek placement with a person or persons capable of providing appropriate care. Reimbursement to the person providing care shall be included in any final order in the case.*
6) *The animal owner/caretaker may apply for an emergency hearing with the Animal Regulation Agency in conjunction with Justice Court regarding impound of their animal. The hearing shall be set within 2 days after the impound, excluding weekends and holidays. Any impounded animal shall remain impounded until the hearing is concluded, fines, if any, are paid, and restrictions are in place, if necessary. If it is later determined by the hearing official that the defendant is responsible for the neglect or abuse, the costs of care provided by Animal Regulation Agency shall be assessed to the defendant. If it is later determined by the hearing official that the defendant is not responsible for the neglect or abuse, the costs of care shall be paid by Animal Regulation Agency.*
7) *If, after a hearing, the court determines that the best interests of the animal involved include removal from the care, custody, and control of the defendant, the court may order the animal placed in a suitable home, released for adoption, maintained until treatment is concluded, or other such order as may be necessary to ensure the health, safety and well-being of the animal. If pending trial, the animal has been released to the defendant and the court finds at adjudication that the defendant is guilty of neglect or abuse, the court may order the Animal Regulation Agency Regulations agency to seize the animal for disposition.*
8) *The Court may, in addition to and not in lieu of any other sentence, order the person convicted to participate in available animal care Classes, animal cruelty prevention Classes, anger management, educational treatment, or psychological evaluation and treatment for any disorder which, in the court's judgment, contributed to commission of the offense. The convicted person shall bear the costs incurred for participation in treatment or counseling.*
9) *In determining proper placement for a seized or forfeited animal, the agency to which the animal was forfeited may consider placement with any person or persons who had prior contact with the animal, including, but not limited to, family members and friends of the former owner, if the agency determines the person or persons are good choices for placement and are capable of providing necessary, adequate, and appropriate levels of care for the animal.*

10) *Violation of any provision of this section is a Class A violation.*

7.127 Psychological Evaluation for Person Convicted of Animal Abuse, Cruelty, or Neglect.

1) *Every judge, justice or hearing official may, prior to sentencing any person convicted of animal abuse, cruelty, or neglect, order a psychological evaluation of the convicted person to be completed within 30 days of conviction. The evaluation shall be used in determining the proper course of treatment or punishment for the offender.*
2) *Every judge, justice or hearing official shall order a psychological evaluation to be conducted in any case in which a minor commits animal abuse or cruelty. The costs of the evaluation and treatment to be borne by the defendant (or his or her parent in the case of a juvenile) unless indigence has been proven.*
3) *If it appears to the court there is a high likelihood that the defendant presents a danger to animals, the Court shall remove any animals in the defendant's household or under his/her care and control and order suitable placement of said animals. The court shall suspend or revoke the defendant's right to own or care for animals for a suitable time period.*

7.128 Excessive Restriction of an Animal.

1) *A person commits the offense of excessive restriction of an animal if the person chains an animal to any device and leaves that animal chained to that or any other device for 10 hours or more within a 24 hour period. The Animal Regulation Agency will assist owner with suitable alternatives.*
2) *Violation of 7.128 is a Class B violation.*

7.129 Possession of a Stolen Companion Animal.

1) *A person commits the offense of possession of a stolen companion animal if a person has in his/ her care, custody, possession or control, an animal not owned by that person, and not placed by the owner/caretaker of that animal, in the person's care, custody or control.*
2) *Exempt from this section are animal welfare organizations, persons in the act of taking a stray animal to a welfare organization, taking an animal for emergency veterinary treatment or alteration, or returning or attempting to return a lost animal to the rightful owner. It is not required under this section that the animal be reported stolen to a police agency.*
3) *Possession of a stolen companion animal is a Class B violation.*

7.130 Dangerous Behavior.

The purpose of this section is to establish a procedure whereby dog that pose a reasonably significant threat of causing serious injury to humans, companion animals or property are identified and subjected to reasonable restrictions.

1) Class C violation - dangerous behavior is established if dog at large is found to menace, chase, display threatening or aggressive behavior or otherwise threaten or endanger the safety of any companion animal or livestock.
2) Class B violation - dangerous behavior is established if dog at large is found to menace, chase, display threatening or aggressive behavior or otherwise threaten or endanger the safety of any person.
3) Class A violation - dangerous behavior is established if:
4) a dog, while at large, bites or causes physical injury to any companion animal, which is not livestock;
    a. a dog bites any person;
    b. a dog, while at large, kills any companion animal; or,
    c. a dog, while at large, bites or causes physical injury to livestock; or,

d. a dog, whether or not confined, causes the serious injury or death of any person.

5) Notwithstanding LC 7.130(1) through (3) above, the Director shall have discretionary authority to refrain from prosecuting a violation, even if the dog has engaged in the behaviors specified in LC 7.130(1) through (3) above, if the Director determines that the behavior was a result of the victim abusing or tormenting the dog or other extenuating circumstances.

6) No violation shall be found under LC 7.130(1) through (3) if:
   a. The behavior in question was directed against a trespasser on the property of a business which owns a licensed watchdog, providing the owner has complied with LC 7.080 above, or
   b. The behavior in question was directed against a trespasser that has illegally entered any residence. (Revised by Ordinance No. 16-75, Effective 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82, 13-86, 11.7.86; 3-89, 5.12.89; 1-00, 4.12.00).

7.135 Dangerous Behavior Restrictions.

In addition to the other requirements of this Animal Control Code, the owner of a dog that has committed dangerous behavior as described in LC 7.130 may be ordered by the court to comply with the following additional restrictions in addition to any other restrictions the court deems reasonable under the circumstances:

1) If the dog has engaged in Class C violation dangerous behavior pursuant to LC 7.130(1), the dog shall be restricted by a physical device or structure that prevents the dog from reaching any public right-of-way or adjoining property whenever the dog is outside the owner's home and not on a leash off the owner's property.

2) If the dog has engaged in Class B violation dangerous behavior pursuant to LC 7.130(2), or, if the dog has engaged in Class A violation dangerous behavior pursuant to LC 7.130(3)(a) the owner shall confine the dog within a secure enclosure whenever the dog is not on a leash off the owner's property or inside the home of the owner and shall also post warning signs, purchased from Lane County, on the property where the dog is kept.

3) If the dog has engaged in Class A violation dangerous behavior pursuant to LC 7.130(3)(b), the owner shall meet the requirements of LC 7.135(2) and (3) above. In addition the owner shall, not permit the dog to be off the owner's property unless the dog is muzzled and restrained by an adequate leash and under the control of a capable person over the age of 18.

4) Any dog that has been found to have engaged in Class A violation dangerous behavior pursuant to LC 7.130(3)(c) through (e) may be euthanized. Any dog that has been found to have been engaged in a Class A violation dangerous behavior pursuant to LC 7.130(3)(e) shall be euthanized. In addition, the hearings [officer] official or court has the authority to suspend, for a period of time, the owner's right to own or have in their possess, care custody or control, any animal in Lane County, including any other animals currently under the care, custody, or control of that person.

5) To ensure correct identification, all dogs that have engaged in dangerous behavior described in LC 7.130 shall be marked with a permanent identifying mark. The dog will also be required to wear an identifying collar and ID tag.

6) In addition to the normal licensing fees established in LC 7.077 above, there shall be an annual fee for dogs that have engaged in dangerous behavior pursuant to LC 7.130. This additional fee may be payable as ordered, to Lane County Animal Regulation Agency.

7) A court may order a defendant to pay restitution to the victim of dangerous behavior violation, where restitution is determined to be appropriate.

8) *A person who fails to comply with the provisions of LC 7.135 commits a Class A violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 13-86, Effective 11.7.86; 3-89, 5.12.89; 1-00, 4.12.00).*

7.136 Unsafe Transportation of a Companion Animal.

1) *A person commits the offense of unsafe transportation of a companion animal if the person is operating a motorized vehicle, on a highway or premise open to the public and the vehicle has open cargo space in which a companion animal is transported, and such animal is not contained within an animal carrier safely secured to the vehicle, or in which the animal is not secured in such a way to prohibit the animal from falling out, jumping out, or being thrown out of the vehicle (also see OVC 811.200).*
2) *Transportation of a dog, in the cargo portion of a pick-up truck, operating at a speed of less than 10 mph on a farm, ranch, or other agricultural business are exempted from this section.*
3) *Unsafe transportation of a companion animal is a Class C violation.*

7.137 Scanning an Animal for Microchip Identification Required.

1) *Whenever an animal is brought to the Animal Regulation Agency, a device that reads microchips shall scan it. Animal Regulation Agency shall have such scanning devices necessary to read all major brands of microchips.*
2) *Animal Regulation Agency shall maintain sufficient scanning devices to ensure that every animal is scanned upon arrival at Animal Regulation Agency; this shall include back-up devices to be utilized in the event the normally used devices lose power or become defective or inoperative.*

7.140 Companion Animal Waste Matter.

1) *It shall be unlawful for a companion animal owner to allow the animal, except for service dogs, to deposit solid waste matter on any property other than that of the animal owner.*
2) *It shall be a defense to this section if the animal owner immediately removes the solid waste and disposes the waste in a sanitary manner.*
3) *A violation of LC 7.140 is a Class C violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 16-75, Effective 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82, 13-86, 11.7.86; 1-00, 4.12.00).*

7.141 Graduated Fees for Multiple Impounding of Animals.

1) *The initial time an animal is impounded, Animal Regulation Agency shall assess impound and care fees in accordance with the standard rate.*
2) *If an animal is impounded a second time within 1 year for violations of the Lane County Code, the impound rate charged may be 30% greater than the base impound and care fees.*
3) *Should an animal be impounded for a third or subsequent time within 1 year for violations of the Lane County Code, the impound rate may be charged at 50% greater than the standard rate.*
4) *The Director of Animal Regulation Agency shall, at his or her discretion, under compelling hardship circumstances, adjust the impound fees and care rates in the best interests of the animal's well-being and survival.*

7.150 Right to Kill a Dog Chasing, Killing, or Injuring Livestock.

Any person may kill any dog, which chases, kills, or injures livestock immediately. The livestock owner shall take any reasonable action, short of killing, wherever possible to remedy the situation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 12-72, Effective 6.7.72; 16-75, 12.26.75; 2-82, 4.9.82, 13-86, 11.7.86; 1-00, 4.12.00).

7.155 Reporting of Gun Shot Wound.

1) *The owner of an animal whose animal has received a gun shot wound shall immediately notify the Animal Regulation Agency of such gun shot wound, and if*

known, the time and circumstances of the shooting and the name and address of the person who shot the animal.

2) *Any person who shoots a companion animal or livestock shall immediately notify the Animal Regulation Agency of the shooting, giving a description of the animal, the time and circumstances of the shooting and the name and address of the animal's owner, if known.*
3) *When a veterinarian or other person has information that an animal has been shot, such person shall immediately notify the Animal Regulation Agency.*
4) *Any person who witnesses the shooting of a companion animal or livestock shall report such shooting to Animal Regulation Agency within 24 hours.*
5) *Any person who witnesses the shooting of a companion animal shall report such shooting to the police agency, which has jurisdiction over offenses, committed in the location where the shooting took place.*
6) *A violation of LC 7.155 is a Class C violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 13-86, Effective 11.7.86; 1-00, 4.12.00).*

7.160 Selling, Trading, Bartering, or Giving Away Animals in Certain Locations Prohibited.

1) *No person shall sell, trade, barter or give away, without disclosure to that person, or offer to give away any animal to another person in a County park, or property owned by Lane County except for legally sanctioned animal events at the Lane County Fairgrounds.*
2) *A violation of LC 7.160 is a Class B violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 13-86, Effective 11.7.86; 1-00, 4.12.00).*

7.161 Illegal Sale or Gifting of Unhealthy Animals.

1) *No person shall knowingly sell, trade, barter, or give away any animal to another person if said animal has any serious communicable disease or known genetic defect.*
2) *If a party is found guilty of LC 7.161 the court shall report the violation to the Lane Count health authority, State Department of Agriculture, or other such organization (s) for investigation.*
3) *If the Court finds the party has committed violation of LC 7.161, the court may issue an order prohibiting the party or parties from engaging in commercial sale of any animal for a period not to exceed 5 years.*
4) *A person or persons found guilty of violating LC 7.161 may be held financially liable for the costs of treatment, euthanasia, or removal of the animal involved and/ or any other animal (s) exposed to the contagious disease.*
5) *In addition, and not in lieu of any fine for violation of LC 7.161 the court may impose a civil penalty of not more than $1000 for violation regarding a companion animal or up to $5000 for violations involving livestock.*
6) *Veterinarians and/or their staff, health officials, public safety officers, or other persons who become aware than an animal has a serious communicable disease (communicable to humans or other animals) shall report such findings immediately to anyone exposed to the animal and shall immediately report the exposure to the Animal Regulation Agency Authority.*
7) *Veterinarians and Animal Regulation Agency Authorities shall make every effort to isolate the animal from any contact with any entity that may become infected by the disease and the infected animal may be euthanized if the disease is such that it may be of eminent and considerable harm to the general public or animal community.*
8) *Animal Regulation Agency shall develop and maintain written procedures for dealing with animals infected by serious communicable diseases, including procedures for immediate sterilization of any facilities or properties in which the animal was in contact.*

9) *The Animal Regulation Agency shall train its employees in identifying the symptomology of serious communicable diseases and proper isolation procedures for dealing with infected animals.*
10) *Disposal of the carcass of any animal infected by a serious communicable disease shall be performed in compliance with existing government guidelines as required to prevent the spread of the disease and provide safety to the public.*

7.162 Minimum Standards for Kennels, Pet Shops, Breeders, Welfare Organizations, or any other Animal Caretakers.

1) *Any person, entity, operator, owner, caretaker, employee, breeder, or other person who provides or has as a duty or responsibility of caring for, housing, rescuing, maintaining, breeding, selling, or in any other way providing for the care, health, safety, and well-being of any domestic companion animal shall provide at the very minimum the following conditions and care for the animal(s) in that person's care or control:*
    a. *Construction: Housing designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. Facility must be in good repair and protect the animal(s) from injury, contain the animal(s)securely, and restrict other animal(s) from entering. Interior surfaces that come in contact with an animal must be free of jagged edges or sharp points that may injure the animal. All facilities must have flooring that protects the animal's feet from injury or from passing through the slats or gaps.*
    b. *Bedding: Bedding must be free of any accumulation of trash, waste material. Animal areas must be kept neat and free of clutter.*
    c. *Sanitation: Surfaces must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces that come in contact with an animal must be free of rust. Facilities must be maintained on a regular basis and surfaces cleaned and sanitized. Hard surfaces with which an animal comes in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized to prevent accumulation of excreta and reduce disease hazards. Contaminated material must be removed to prevent or eliminate odors, insects, pests, or vermin infestation. Operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal waste, food waste, bedding, debris, garbage, water, and other fluid wastes in a way that minimizes contamination and disease risk. Housing facilities must be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems constructed and operated so that animal waste and water are rapidly eliminated and animals stay dry. Standing puddles must be rained or mopped up to keep animals dry.*
    d. *Food and water: Supplies of food must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. Foods requiring refrigeration shall be refrigerated. All open supplies of food shall be kept in leak-proof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent contamination and spoilage. Animals must be fed at least twice per day. The food must be wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and quality to maintain the health of the animal. Any food that is stale, contaminated, or contains snow or rainwater shall be removed and replaced with suitable food. Clean, drinkable water shall be continually available.*
    e. *Temperature: Indoor facilities must be sufficiently heated and cooled when necessary to protect the animal from temperature or humidity extremes and provide for the animal's health or well-being. The ambient temperature for dogs or cats shall be above 50 degrees F for shorthaired dogs, sick, aged, or young*

dogs or cats. Dry bedding and resting boards or other methods to conserve heat must be used when the temperature is below 50 degrees. The temperature may not fall below 45 degrees for more than 4 consecutive hours. Temperatures may not exceed 85 degrees for more than 4 consecutive hours.

f. *Ventilation: Indoor facilities shall have sufficient ventilation at all times to provide for the animal's health or well being. Ventilation shall be such as to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia, and moisture condensation. Windows, vents, fans, and air conditioning may provide auxiliary ventilation. Auxiliary ventilation such as fans, air conditioning, and blowers shall be used if the temperature reaches 85 degrees or higher. Relative humidity must be maintained at a level that ensures the health or well-being of the animal.*
g. *Lighting: Lighting shall be sufficient to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility and observation of the animal(s). Animals must be provided with daily diurnal lighting cycles of either natural or artificial light. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout the facility to provide sufficient illumination for housekeeping practices, cleaning, inspection, and animal health.*
h. *Shelter: Animals shall be sheltered from the elements at all times. Shelter structures shall be constructed to allow enough room for the animal to sit, stand, turn, and lie in a normal manner and turn about freely. Outdoor shelters shall provide the animal with protection from direct rays of the sun, rain, snow, wind, or other adverse conditions.*
i. *Enclosures: Cat enclosures must be at least 24 inches high. Cats weighing up to 8.8 pounds must have at least 3 square feet of room. Cats over 8.8 pounds must have at least 4 square feet of room. Mothers with kittens shall be provided additional room. Measurements are exclusive of drinking or feeding bowls or other equipment. Resting surfaces shall be sufficient to allow all residents of the cage a place to rest. Dogs must have at least 6 inches of space above the head of the tallest dog in the enclosure. Adequate space requirements for dogs shall follow this minimum formula: the square of: the length of the dog in inches (measured from tip of nose to tip of tail) plus 6 inches, divided by 144. This is the minimum amount of floor space for that dog. Or 5 square feet for dogs up to 10 inches high, 6 square feet for dogs 10-16 inches high, 9 square feet for dogs 17-22 inches high, 12 square feet for dogs 23-26 inches high, 16 square feet for dogs 27-30 inches high and 18 square feet for dogs 31 inches high or taller. [Colorado Dept. of Agriculture standard]. No more than 2 large or medium dogs in a 5 x 10 foot kennel; or no more than 3 small dogs in a 5 x 10 foot kennel.*
j. *Puppies and bitches: Bitches with nursing puppies shall be given additional space of not less than 5% of the amount for the bitch. Puppies under 4 months of age may not be housed with dogs other than the parent dog(s). Bitches in heat may not be housed with sexually mature male dogs.*
k. *Exercise: Permanent tethering of dogs is prohibited. Dogs shall be provided with an opportunity to exercise regularly. If the kennel is less than 2 times the required floor space for that dog the animals shall be exercised for at least 20 minutes twice per day. Forced exercise is not permissible. Sick or injured dogs are exempted from the exercise requirement during their recuperative period.*
l. *Isolation: Aggressive or vicious dogs shall be housed separately. Animals with a communicable disease shall be housed separately.*

m. *Socialization: Puppies of sufficient age shall be handled daily. Puppies shall not be removed from the dam until the age of 8 weeks or older. Whenever possible, all animals should be handled daily for proper socialization.*
n. *Veterinary care: Any animal needing veterinary care shall be provided with such care.*

2) *A person found guilty of violation of this section commits a Class A violation. In addition to, and not in lieu of, any penalties issued by a court for this offense, the court may order the breeding animal(s) seized and sterilized. A person or persons found guilty of this section may be ordered to surrender any/all of their animals to Lane County Animal Control Authority for adoption. Persons convicted of violation of this section may be prohibited from owning any animal for a period of up to 5 years. A business found guilty of violation this section may be assessed a civil penalty of up to $1000.00. (Minimum standards within this code conform to the Federal Animal Welfare Code, Chapter 9).*

7.164 Retail Pet Dealer Requirement.

1) *Every pet dealer of dogs and cats shall conform to the provisions of this ordinance.*
2) *Animal pounds, shelters, and humane societies are exempt from the provisions of this section.*
3) *A pet dealer is defined as a person, corporation, business, partnership, or other entity*
4) *That engages in the occupation of selling live companion animals.*
5) *For purposes of this code "purchaser" means a person who purchases a dog or cat from a pet dealer without the intent to resell the animal.*
6) *"Pet dealer" does not apply to a person, firm, partnership, corporation or other association that breeds or rears dogs on the premises of the person, firm, partnership, corporation or other association, that has sold, transferred or given away fewer than 20 dogs in the preceding year.*
7) *The pet dealer shall maintain for a period of one year, and present to Lane County Animal Regulation, upon request:*
   a. *The breeder's and broker's name, address, or if not known, the source of the animal. If the dealer is licensed by the Department of Agriculture, the person's name, address and federal dealer ID number;*
   b. *The seller's name, address, and other identifying information;*
   c. *The date of birth of the animal, unless unknown;*
   d. *A record of immunizations and worming treatments administered, if any, as of the time of sale and the date the dealer received the animal;*
   e. *Price paid for the animal;*
   f. *The breed, sex, color and identifying marks at the time of sale;*
   g. *A record of any veterinary treatment or medication received by the dog while in possession of the dealer;*
   h. *A record of to whom the animal was sold including their address and;*
   i. *A record of any animal(s) who died either before or after sale (if after sale, only if known).*
8) *Non-compliance with this code section is a Class B violation.*

7.170 Animals in Season (Estrus).

1) *No person shall permit an animal in heat (estrus) to be accessible to male animals not in the person's ownership, except for intentional breeding purposes.*
2) Violation of LC 7.170 is a Class C violation. (Revised by Ordinance No. 13-86, Effective 11.7.86; 1-00, 4.12.00).

7.171 Livestock at Large.

1) *A person commits the offense of livestock at large if:*

a. *The person is an owner or caretaker of livestock and permits livestock to be at large;*
b. *Livestock owners are deemed to be negligent per se for the actions of livestock at large when the livestock causes injury to persons or property; or*
c. *Livestock that are not on the premises of the owner/caretaker of the livestock, and not located on land in which agreement for their care has been made shall be considered "at large" if livestock are at large on any public highway, roadway, thoroughfare, road, street, bridge or other area in which vehicular traffic is or may be present, the Lane Animal Regulation Agency Authority shall remove and impound such livestock prior to attempts to locate the owners of said livestock, thereby ensuring the safety of the livestock and the public.*

2) *A livestock owner whose livestock is at large commits a Class B violation.*

7.172 Impounding and Disposition of Livestock.

1) *The Lane County Animal Regulation Agency Department may impound livestock, which are at large for a period of time herein specified.*
2) *Animal Regulation shall notify the owner of such livestock, if known, within 24 hours of impound. Notice may be by telephone, mail, fax, or posting.*
3) *The owner of the livestock shall redeem the livestock within 120 hours or the livestock may be forfeited and sold. The owner shall, before redeeming the livestock, repair or amend the fence or other restraint device to ensure that the livestock, once returned, will be securely confined.*
4) *Lane Animal Regulation shall inspect the fence or enclosure to ensure the livestock are securely enclosed.*
5) *The livestock owner shall be financially responsible for the costs of care, feed, transportation, and maintenance of impounded livestock and such costs shall be paid before redemption of the livestock.*
6) *The owner of the livestock shall pay restitution to any person injured, if applicable, including damage to property.*
7) *If a person fails to reclaim livestock from Lane Animal Regulation after notification of ability to redeem, the owner commits a Class A violation.*

7.173 Companion Animal Hoarding.

1) *A person commits the offense of companion animal hoarding if a person possesses over 12 companion animals and does any of the following:*
   a. *fails to provide necessary nutrition to the companion animals, or;*
   b. *fails to provide adequate shelter in a sanitary environment for the animals, or;*
   c. *fails to provide necessary veterinary care to the animals.*
2) *Upon conviction, the court shall order an assessment and necessary counseling or treatment for the convicted offender. The offenders shall bear the costs of participating in the psychological counseling.*
3) *Upon conviction the court may order that the convicted offender is precluded from owing, harboring, or having custody or control of any animals or from conspiring with others to maintain or create a collection of animals on the offender's behalf for a period of time the court determines reasonable.*
4) *Upon seizure of the companion animals the owner shall post a bond or other adequate financial assurance acceptable to the court to cover the cost of boarding the seized animals and all necessary veterinary examinations and care while the animal is housed at Lane Animal Regulation or other facilities.*
5) *Nothing in this section shall preclude the owner charged with companion animal hoarding from voluntary, permanent, relinquishment of any companion animal, to the Animal Regulation Agency or a shelter in lieu of posting a bond or other financial*

assurance Voluntary relinquishment has no effect on any proceedings filed against a person charged with companion animal hoarding.

6) *In the event the court determines that the defendant is not suitable for possessing animals, then Animal Regulation Agency may dispose of the animals in a manner that is consistent with this code.*

7.174 Gifting or Selling of Companion Animals for Vivisection, Experimentation, or Other Scientific Use or to Research Facility Prohibited.

1) *Section 1: It is unlawful for any person(s), or other entity to adopt an animal from a shelter, rescue or other animal welfare organization, and subsequent to that adoption to sell that animal or gift that animal to any organization, individual, or facility that uses that animal(s) or facilitates the use of that animal(s) in any medical experimentation or for scientific purpose, or any other use that is not that of becoming a companion or service animal for an individual or family.*
    a. *A person in violation of this section commits a Class A violation.*
2) *Section 2: It shall be unlawful for any private person to sell or gift any companion animal to any individual, organization, or facility that uses animals for medical experimentation, or for scientific purposes or any other use that is not that of becoming a companion or service animal for an individual or family.*
    a. *If a person(s) or entity is found to have obtained animal(s) adopted from any shelter, rescue organization, or other welfare organization and said person(s) or entity intended to use or caused to be used such animal(s) for medical or other scientific experimentation or purpose, Animal Regulation Agency may immediately seize the animal pending adjudication. Animal Regulation Agency may investigate the origins of any and all animals at that facility and may seek an injunction prohibiting any testing, experimentation or other scientific use pending determination of the origins of the animals at the facility.*
    b. *A person in violation of this section commits a Class A violation.*

7.175 Additional Sanction for Persons Convicted of Specified Animal Welfare Offenses.

1) *Any person convicted of animal abuse, animal neglect, animal hoarding, animal cruelty, or animal fighting shall, in addition to paying any fines, probation, term of probation or incarceration, be prohibited, for a period not less than 10 years or greater than may be specified under Oregon Revised Statutes, from operation of any business, hobby, or enterprise which breeds, sells, or keeps animals, or participates in, conducts, or in any other way performs experiments upon animals.*
2) *Animal Regulation Agency may investigate the conduct of any person so convicted, and if said person is found to be operating any hobby or business that breeds, sells, keeps, or experiments upon animals, Animal Regulation Agency may immediately seize the animal(s) pending adjudication of the violation of this section.*
3) *Violation of this section is a Class A violation.*

7.177 Unlawful De-vocalization of a Dog.

1) *A person commits unlawful de-vocalization of a dog if a person is engaged in running a criminal enterprise and:*
    a. *Owns, cares for, controls, or possesses a dog utilized or trained as watchdog, or attack dog; and*
    b. *causes the vocal chords of the dog to be altered so that persons approaching the location where the dog is present cannot hear the dog's barking.*
2) *A person found guilty of unlawful de-vocalization of a dog commits a Class A violation.*

7.178 Low-income Lane County Companion Animal Spay and Neuter Fund Voucher Program.

1) *The Animal Regulation Agency shall establish and implement a 'Low- Income Lane County Companion Animal Spay and Neuter Fund Voucher Program.'*
2) *The purpose of this program shall be to reduce the population of unwanted and stray dogs and cats by encouraging the owners of dogs and cats to have them permanently sexually sterilized, thereby reducing potential threats to public health and safety from rabies and other dangers, threats and sources.*
3) *The program shall not begin operation until January 1, 2004.*
4) *The director will make a semi annual report relative to the progress of the program beginning on October 1, 2004 to the Board of County Commissioners.*
5) *Monies contained in this fund shall be made available for sterilization subsidy vouchers to two categories of citizens:*
    a. *Low income individuals that qualify for the food stamp program, supplemental security income program, aid to families with dependent families;*
    b. *Medicaid program and other income based old age, permanently and totally disabled*
6) *Funds shall be disbursed to participating veterinarians and spay/neuter clinics based upon an administratively set fee schedule.*
7) *These funds shall be in addition to any established co-payments.*
8) *Co-payments may be administratively established that may consist of two tiers:*
    a. *A nominal co-payment for low income individuals.*
    b. *A higher co-payment for shelter adopters.*
9) *A minimum $2.00 fee for sterilized animals and a minimum $5 fee for non-sterilized animals shall be dedicated from the license fee for any animal licensed in the unincorporated areas of Lane County.*
    a. *The amount shall be proportionately adjusted with any license fee increases over time.*

Appendix III

Rabies Vaccination Reporting Code Examples

LCARA Task Force Suggested Rabies Vaccination Reporting Language

7.088 Rabies Reporting Requirement.

1) A veterinarian who vaccinates an animal against rabies shall complete three copies of a certificate of vaccination, as established by the designated County Agency, against rabies for the animal vaccinated. The certificate of vaccination against rabies must include, but is not limited to:
    a) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner of the animal.
    b) A description of the animal, including its name, age, sex, breed, color, and weight.
    c) The date the vaccination was administered.
    d) The product name of the vaccine used.
    e) The lot number of the vaccine used.
    f) The date the animal is due for revaccination based on the duration of immunity provided by the vaccine according to its label.
    g) The number on the rabies vaccination tag issued as per this subsection.
    h) The name, address, and license number of the veterinarian.
    i) The signature of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine, whose signature may be handwritten, stamped or produced by a computer.
2) The veterinarian shall:
    a) Provide the original copy of the certificate of vaccination to the owner of the animal;
    b) Provide a copy (electronic or otherwise) of the certificate of vaccination to the designated County Agency; and
    c) Retain a copy (electronic or otherwise) of the certificate of vaccination for the period that the vaccination is current.
3) A dog, cat, or ferret is exempt from vaccination against rabies if a licensed veterinarian has examined the animal and has certified in writing that at the time of vaccination, it would endanger the animal's health because of its age, infirmity, disability, illness, or other medical considerations. An exempt animal must be vaccinated against rabies if and when its health permits; this animal may be licensed as an unvaccinated animal.
4) Information received from a veterinarian identifying any owner, address or phone number, or in-house, voluntary practice-issued tag serial number, shall be considered a part of the veterinarians customer list, and will not be disclosed except to the following:
    a. Oregon Department of Human Services;
    b. Animal Regulation Agency;
    c. A physician, or any emergency medical personnel, treating a patient who has been bitten, scratched, or who may have been otherwise exposed to a zoonotic disease;
    d. A veterinarian treating an animal that has been bitten, scratched, or who may have been otherwise exposed to a zoonotic disease;
    e. Federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies investigating potential rabies transmission.
    f. All data received from any veterinarian shall be maintained in a secure database.
    g. Unlawful access or use of any veterinary client information may be prosecuted under ORS 164.3777 Computer Crime, as a Class C Felony, and/or as a Class A misdemeanor under LC 7.088.
5) A veterinarian who violates this requirement commits a Class B violation.

Florida Rabies Reporting Code

828.30 Rabies vaccination of dogs, cats, and ferrets.

(1) All dogs, cats, and ferrets 4 months of age or older must be vaccinated by a licensed veterinarian against rabies with a United States Government-approved vaccine. The cost of vaccination must be borne by the animal's owner.

(2) A dog, cat, or ferret is exempt from vaccination against rabies if a licensed veterinarian has examined the animal and has certified in writing that at the time vaccination would endanger the animal's health because of its age, infirmity, disability, illness, or other medical considerations. An exempt animal must be vaccinated against rabies as soon as its health permits.

(3) Upon vaccination against rabies, the licensed veterinarian shall provide the animal's owner and the animal control authority with a rabies vaccination certificate, which must contain at least the following information:

(a) The license number of the administering veterinarian.
(b) The name, address, and phone number of the veterinarian and owner.
(c) The date of vaccination.
(d) The expiration date of the vaccination.
(e) The species, age, sex, color, breed, weight, and name of the animal vaccinated.
(f) The rabies vaccine manufacturer.
(g) The vaccine lot number and expiration date.
(h) The type and brand of vaccine used.
(i) The route of administration of the vaccine.
(j) The signature or signature stamp of the licensed veterinarian.

(4) Beginning March 1, 1999, each ferret vaccinated according to this section must be quarantined, when necessary, according to rules of the Department of Health.

(5) Any information contained in the rabies vaccination certificate provided to the animal control authority which identifies the owner of the animal vaccinated is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. However, the physician of, or, any person who has been bitten, scratched, or otherwise exposed to a zoonotic disease and a veterinarian who is treating an animal that has been bitten, scratched, or otherwise exposed to a zoonotic disease or the owner of an animal that has been bitten, scratched, or otherwise exposed to a zoonotic disease, shall be provided with any information contained in a rabies vaccination certificate but only with respect to the particular animal biting, scratching, or otherwise causing exposure. Any person with an animal tag number may receive vaccination certificate information with regard to that animal. Federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies; other animal control authorities; and emergency and medical response, disease control, or other governmental health agencies shall be provided information contained in the rabies vaccination certificate for the purpose of controlling the transmission of rabies; however, they must not release such information to the public. Any person, pursuant to a written request, may view or copy any individual rabies vaccination certificate, one record at a time. A copy of any existing database may be obtained provided that the owner's name, street address, and phone number, and the animal tag number, are not made available.

This exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act of 1995 in accordance with s. 119.15, and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2003, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

(6) Violation of this section is a civil infraction, punishable as provided in s. 828.27(2).

(7) This section does not prohibit or limit municipalities or counties from enacting requirements similar to or more stringent than the provisions of this section for the implementation and enforcement of rabies-control ordinances.

Nevada Rabies Reporting Code

Animal Rabies

NAC 441A.410 Appointment of rabies control authority; ordinance providing for rabies control program; authority of county, city or town to require licenses for dogs, cats and ferrets; duty of county, city or town to provide certain information to state health officer or his representative. (NRS 441A.410)

1. Each county, city and town shall appoint a rabies control authority and enact an ordinance providing for a rabies control program. The ordinance must include a provision:

(a) Requiring all dogs, cats and ferrets in its jurisdiction to be vaccinated against rabies as prescribed in NAC 441A.435.

(b) Authorizing the rabies control authority in the county, city or town to issue a citation to the owner of a dog, cat or ferret which is not vaccinated against rabies as prescribed in NAC 441A.435 and providing that only a certificate of vaccination against rabies issued pursuant to NAC 441A.440 is acceptable as proof of vaccination against rabies.

2. A county, city or town may require an owner of a dog, cat or ferret to obtain a license for each dog, cat or ferret owned.

3. A county, city or town shall provide:

(a) The name, address and telephone number of the rabies control authority appointed pursuant to subsection 1 to the state health officer or his representative within 30 days after the appointment of the rabies control authority; and

(b) A copy of the ordinance enacted pursuant to subsection 1 to the state health officer or his representative within 30 days after the ordinance is enacted.

(Added to NAC by Bd. of Health, eff. 1-24-92; A by R047-99, 9-27-99)

NAC 441A.412 Rabies control authority in certain jurisdictions to maintain record of certificates of vaccinations against rabies; confidentiality of record. **(**NRS 441A.410**)** The rabies control authority of each town, city or county whose population is more than 50,000 shall maintain a record of the certificates of vaccinations against rabies that is organized according to the names of the owners of the vaccinated animals. The record of the certificates of vaccinations against rabies maintained by the rabies control authority is confidential and may be disclosed only to an animal control authority or health authority or pursuant to a court order.

(Added to NAC by Bd. of Health by R047-99, eff. 9-27-99)

San Diego Rabies Reporting Code

ORDINANCE NO. 9274 (NEW SERIES)
AN ORDINANCE REPEALING THE EXISTING AND ADOPTING A REVISED CHAPTER 6 OF DIVISION 2 OF TITLE 6 OF THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY CODE OF REGULATORY ORDINANCES RELATING TO ANIMAL CONTROL.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 6 of Division 2 of Title 6 of the San Diego County Code is hereby repealed and readopted to read as follows:

CHAPTER 6
ANIMAL CONTROL

ARTICLE 2

RABIES PROVISIONS

Sec. 62.610. VACCINATION REQUIRED.
Any person owning or having custody of a dog, shall ensure that the dog is vaccinated against rabies by a licensed veterinarian, with a rabies vaccine approved by the California Department of Health Services for use in dogs, within thirty (30) days after it becomes four months of age or within thirty (30) days after obtaining or bringing any dog over four months of age into the unincorporated area of San Diego County or any city in which the Department provides licensing or animal control services. Such vaccination shall be repeated at intervals specified by the California Department of Health Services in order to maintain adequate immunity. Such persons shall retain the rabies certificate for inspection by any person responsible for enforcing the provisions of this chapter. Any person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 62.611. VACCINATION AND LICENSING CLINICS. The Department shall provide or arrange for rabies vaccination and licensing clinics to be held at various locations where dog owners may obtain the required rabies vaccinations at the applicable fee.

Sec. 62.612. CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION. Any veterinarian who vaccinates a dog for rabies shall certify such vaccination by properly completing, as provided in section 62.601(q), the license application - rabies certificate form issued by County for that purpose and shall forward monthly to the Department a copy of each form so completed.

State of New Hampshire Rabies Reporting Code

TITLE XL
AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
CHAPTER 436
DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Rabies Control

Section 436:102

436:102 Duties of Veterinarian. – It shall be the duty of each veterinarian, at the time of vaccinating any dog, cat, or ferret, to complete a certificate of rabies vaccination in triplicate which includes the following information: owner's name and address, description of dog, cat, or ferret (breed, sex, markings, age, name), date of vaccination, rabies vaccination tag number, type of rabies vaccine administered, manufacturer's serial number of vaccine, and the expiration date of the vaccination. Distribution of copies of the certificate shall be: the original to the owner, one copy retained by the issuing veterinarian and, within 40 days of the vaccination, one copy to the town or city clerk where the dog, cat or ferret is kept. The veterinarian and the owner shall retain their copies for the interval between vaccinations specified in RSA 436:100. A metal or durable plastic tag, serially numbered, shall be securely attached to the collar or harness of the dog. Whenever the dog is out-of-doors, off the owner's premises and not under the control of the owner or handler while working the dog, the collar or harness with the vaccination tag shall be worn. For the purposes of this section, "working the dog" means a dog doing a defined functional canine activity with its owner or handler such as hunting, field work, drafting, and herding or participating in any lawful competitive event, including, but not limited to, conformation shows or obedience trials, field trials, agility events, hunts, sled races, or training activities pertinent to functional canine activities. Cats and ferrets shall not be required to wear the collar or harness with the tag.
Source. 1985, 72:1. 1990, 17:1. 1992, 250:5. 1994, 353:1. 1995, 202:6, eff. June 12, 1995.

Wayne County Rabies Reporting Code

A REGULATION #121 TO ESTABLISH COMPULSORY RABIES VACCINATION
OF DOGS WITHIN THE WAYNE COUNTY GENERAL HEALTH DISTRICT

Section 2 RABIES VACCINATION REQUIRED

2.1 After January 1, 1989, in the Wayne County Combined General Health District, every dog six months of age and older shall be vaccinated against rabies. Every unvaccinated dog six months of age or older which is newly acquired or newly residing in the Wayne County Combined General Health District shall be vaccinated against rabies within thirty days after purchase or arrival.

2.2 The interval between revaccination shall be based on the type of vaccine being used, the nature of the rabies in the community, and the recommendations of the current compendium of animal rabies vaccines prepared by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc.

2.3 All vaccines shall be administered by a licensed veterinarian or registered animal technician under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian, and the costs thereof borne by the owner of the dog.

2.4 Any dog determined and certified by a licensed veterinarian to have a condition which is contraindicated for rabies vaccination shall be exempt from these requirements. Such certification must be in writing and presented to the Wayne County Health Department.

Section 3 DUTIES OF VETERINARIANS

3.1 Each veterinarian, when vaccinating any dog shall complete a certificate of rabies vaccination for each animal vaccinated. The certificate shall be approved by the Advisory Board and include the following information:

a. Owner's name and address
b. Description of dog (Weight, Color, Sex, Age, Name)
c. Date of vaccination and duration of vaccine
d. Rabies vaccination tag number
e. Name/type of rabies vaccine administered and its exp. date
f. Manufacturer's serial number of vaccine
g. Veterinarian's name and address
h. Method of administration (Intra-muscular, Subcutaneous)

3.2 Distribution of copies of the certificate shall be as follows: one copy shall be forwarded to the Wayne Co. Health Dept., one copy shall be given to the owner, and one copy shall be retained •by the issuing veterinarian. The veterinarian and the owner shall retain their copies for the interval between vaccinations specified in Section 2. A durable metal or plastic tag, serially numbered, shall be supplied to the owner to see that the tag is securely attached to the collar or harness of the dog. Whenever the dog is out of doors, whether on or off the owner's premises, the collar or harness with the vaccination tag must be worn.

Section 4 TRANSIENT DOGS

4.1 The provisions of this resolution with respect to vaccination against rabies shall apply to: any dog remaining within the Wayne County General Health District for more than thirty days; any dog brought into the Wayne County General Health District for field trial show purposes; hunting dogs in the General Health District. All dogs which are not vaccinated against rabies shall be kept under strict supervision of the owner.

Appendix IV

Selected Source and Reference Citations

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New Hampshire

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Low Income, the Law and Surplus Animals, 2001, Bob Christiansen, CLC Publishing,(www.saveourstrays.com/thepoor.htm

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Utah

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- **San Francisco Posts New Records for Saving Homeless Cats and Dogs;** San Francisco SPCA (www.sfspca.org/news/030130_2002wrap.shtml)

- Partnership Between San Francisco Animal Care and Control and San Francisco SPCA (www.sfspca.org); Details historic partnership between public shelter and SPCA to eliminate "euthanasia for space" cycle. (2002: 2,067 cats/dogs transferred, homed). Note: San Francisco Animal Care and Control (www.ci.sf.us/acc);

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The Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch, Wardens Want Pet-Food Tax, Kitty Control, March 26, 1994; by Mary Stephens;

Appendix V

Documents and Resources

Lane County
Animal Regulation Authority

MISSION STATEMENT

The Lane County Animal Regulation Authority is committed to insuring public health and quality of life in the community; to bringing about an environment in which people and animals can live in harmony. Our efforts are directed towards the following goals:

- Actively educate the community about responsible pet ownership
- Continue professional training on animal care for animal control personnel
- Provide high standards of excellence in shelter operations, programs and personnel
- Advocate and improve animal-related ordinances
- Support enforcement of animal care, animal control laws and statutes
- Provide humane and progressive care for the animals in our custody
- Prevent animal cruelty and owner irresponsibility
- Improve animal-related public health and safety programs
- Provide a progressive adoption program
- Provide a unified and harmonious working environment

Animal Regulation Prosecutions 2003
Central Lane Justice Court
(1 Animal Control Officer)

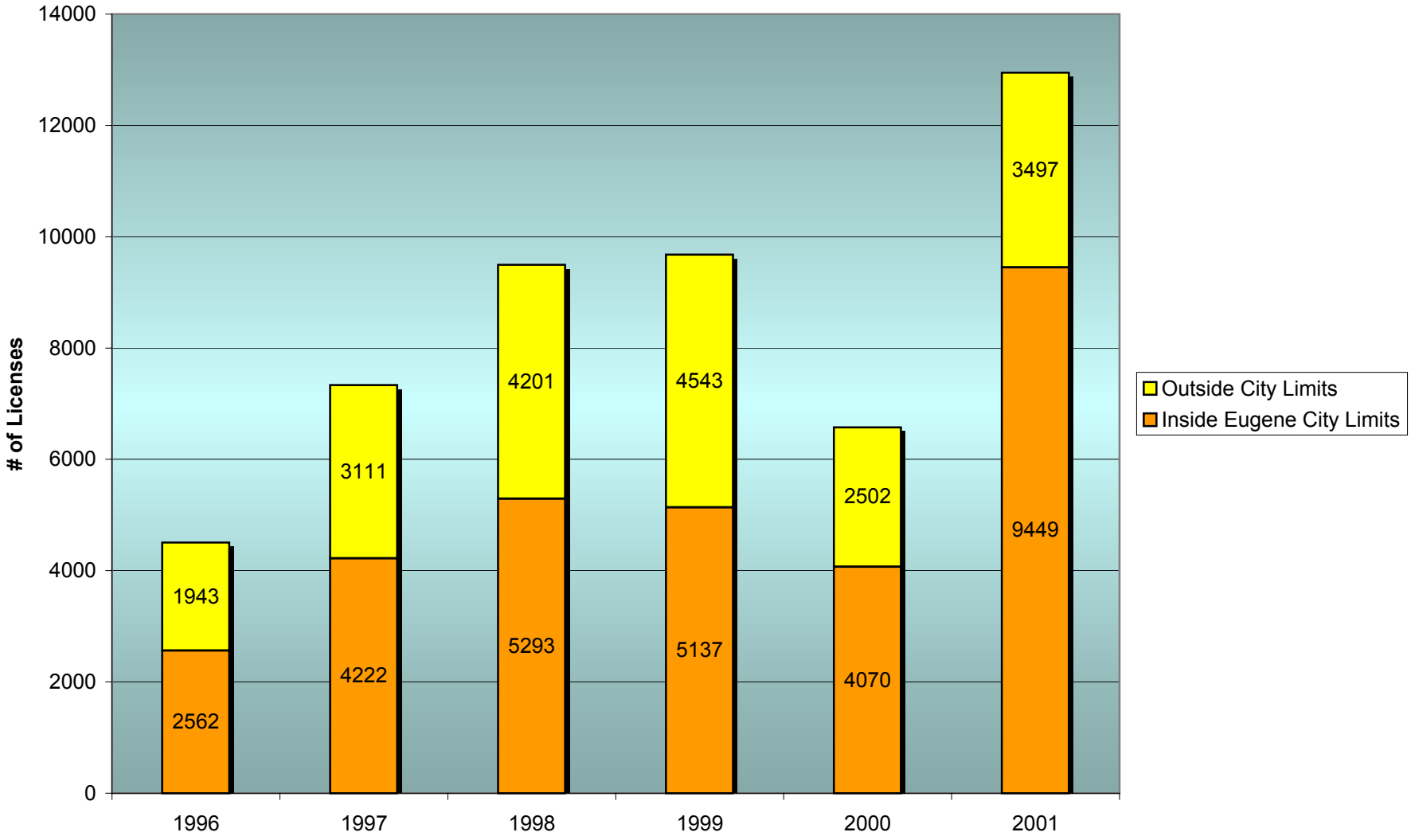
Charge	January	February	March	April	May	June
Animal Abuse	2	0	0	0	1	0
Animal Neglect	15	2	0	3	1	2
Dangerous Behavior	3	2	7	10	10	14
Violation of Restrictions	3	2	0	0	3	0
Dog at Large	15	15	14	15	24	9
No Kennel License	3	1	0	0	0	0
Dog, No License	6	7	4	5	10	6
Abandoned Dog	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barking Dog	0	1	3	2	0	0
	47	30	28	35	49	31

Offense	July	August	September	October	November	December
Neglect	0	0	0	0		
Dangerous	10	9	3	1		
Restrictions	0	0	4	3		
At large	13	11	9	20		
No kennel	0	0	0	0		
Dog no License	3	0	2	3		
Abandoned Dog	0	0	0	0		
Barking Dog	0	0	0	0		
Abuse	0	1	0	1		
	26	21	18	28 (317 to date)		

Other Animal Regulation Information:

Field contacts: 6500
Strays taken: 4500
Citations: 1200
Investigations: 200
Adoptions: 800
Return to Owner: 700
Office contacts: Unknown
Telephone calls: Unknown

Lane County Dog License Count By Year



City Of Eugene's Spay/Neuter Clinic Information Sheet

One of the City of Eugene's public safety missions is to control the dog and cat population within the city limits in order to ensure a safe community environment.

The City operates the Spay/Neuter Clinic, which provides low cost spay/neuter and vaccination services for cats and dogs only. The Clinic has been a successful prevention strategy in helping to control Eugene's overall pet population. Since the clinic opened, over 70,000 animals have been altered.

Surgeries are performed in the mornings only, by appointment, Monday through Friday.

No appointment is necessary for vaccinations; the office is open:

- Monday through Friday, 1:00-4:00 PM
- Saturday, **for vaccines only**, 1:00-4:45 PM

Clinic Objectives:
(Adopted by the Eugene City Council Resolution 3456 in December of 1980)
The objectives of the clinic shall be to:

1) Decrease pet overpopulation by providing the maximum number of the lowest cost spay and neuter surgeries possible;
2) Prevent potential community health problems resulting from diseased or rabid animals by providing low cost distemper, rabies, and parvo inoculations; and
3) Help stabilize expenditures associated with animal control by reducing the pet population.

It is intended that all necessary steps be taken so that any surplus revenues from clinic operation will be reprogrammed to insure that the lowest possible prices for surgeries and inoculations will be maintained.