GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1989

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SENATE BILL 994 Judiciary I Committee Substitute Adopted 6/29/89

Short Title: Dangerous Dog	(Public)	
Sponsors:		
Referred to:		
	April 24, 1989	
POTENTIALLY DANG ATTACKS BY SUCH I LIABILITY UPON THE AND CAUSES SERIOU OWNERSHIP OF A DA The General Assembly of N		TIONS AGAINST LTIES AND CIVIL WHICH ATTACKS AND TO TAX THE
except as modified in subsection (1) 'Dangerou	procedures. Article, unless the context clearly requestion (b) of this section, the term: s dog' means	ires otherwise and
a. A d. 1. 2.	og that: Without provocation has killed or infon a person; or Is determined by the person or Board county or municipal authority respectively.	d designated by the onsible for animal

1			engaged in one or more of the behaviors listed in
2			subdivision (2) of this subsection.
3			b. Any dog owned or harbored primarily or in part for the purpose
4		(2)	of dog fighting, or any dog trained for dog fighting.
5		<u>(2)</u>	'Potentially dangerous dog' means a dog that the person or Board
6			designated by the county or municipal authority responsible for animal
7			control determines to have:
8			a. <u>Inflicted a bite on a person that resulted in broken bones or</u>
9			disfiguring lacerations or required cosmetic surgery or
10			hospitalization; or
11			b. Killed or inflicted severe injury upon a domestic animal when
12 13			not on the owner's real property; or
13			c. Approached a person when not on the owner's property in a
14			vicious or terrorizing manner in an apparent attitude of attack.
15		<u>(3)</u>	'Owner' means any person or legal entity that has a possessory
16			property right in a dog.
17			(4) 'Owner's real property' means any real property owned or
18			leased by the owner of the dog, but does not include any public
19			right-of-way or a common area of a condominium, apartment
20			<u>complex</u> , or townhouse development.
21		<u>(5)</u>	'Severe injury' means any physical injury that results in broken bones
21 22 23			or disfiguring lacerations or required cosmetic surgery or
			hospitalization.
24	<u>(b)</u>	The p	rovisions of this Article do not apply to:
25		<u>(1)</u>	A dog being used by a law enforcement officer to carry out the law
26			enforcement officer's official duties;
27		<u>(2)</u>	A dog being used in a lawful hunt;
28		<u>(3)</u>	A dog shall not be considered a dangerous dog or a potentially
29			dangerous dog if the injury or damage to a domestic animal was
30			sustained while the dog was working as a hunting dog, herding dog, or
31			predator control dog on the property of, or under the control of, its
32			owner or keeper, and the damage or injury was to a species or type of
33			domestic animal appropriate to the work of the dog; or
34		<u>(4)</u>	A dog shall not be considered a dangerous dog or potentially
35			dangerous dog under this Article if the injury inflicted by the dog was
36			sustained by a person who, at the time of the injury, was committing a
37			willful trespass or other tort, was tormenting, abusing, or assaulting the
38			dog, had been observed or reported to have tormented, abused, or
39			assaulted the dog, or was committing or attempting to commit a crime.
40	<u>(c)</u>	The o	county or municipal authority responsible for animal control shall
41	designate	a per	son or a Board to be responsible for determining when a dog is a
12	'potential	ly dang	gerous dog' and shall designate a separate Board to hear any appeal. The
43	-		I making the determination that a dog is a 'potentially dangerous dog'
14	must noti	ify the	owner in writing, giving the reasons for the determination, before the

dog may be considered potentially dangerous under this Article. The owner may appeal the determination by filing written objections with the appellate Board within three days. The appellate Board shall schedule a hearing within 10 days of the filing of the objections. Any appeal from the final decision of such appellate Board shall be taken to the district court by filing notice of appeal and a petition for **certiorari** within five days of the final decision.

"§ 67-4.2. Precautions against attacks by dangerous dogs.

- (a) It is unlawful for an owner to:
 - (1) Leave a dangerous dog unattended on the owner's real property unless the dog is confined indoors, in a securely enclosed and locked pen, or in another structure designed to restrain the dog;
 - (2) Permit a dangerous dog to go beyond the owner's real property unless the dog is leashed and muzzled or is otherwise securely restrained and muzzled.
- (b) If the owner of a dangerous dog transfers ownership or possession of the dog to another person (as defined in G.S. 12-3(6)), the owner shall provide written notice to:
 - (1) The authority that made the determination under this Article, stating the name and address of the new owner or possessor of the dog; and
 - (2) The person taking ownership or possession of the dog, specifying the dog's dangerous behavior and the authority's determination.
- (c) <u>Violation of this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or imprisonment for not more than 30 days or both.</u>

"§ 67-4.3. Penalty for attacks by dangerous dogs or potentially dangerous dogs.

The owner of a dangerous dog that attacks a person and causes physical injuries requiring medical treatment in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000), imprisonment up to two years, or both.

"§ 67-4.4. Strict liability.

The owner of a dangerous dog shall be strictly liable in civil damages for any injuries or property damage the dog inflicts upon a person, his property, or another animal.

"§ 67-4.5. Local ordinances.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to prevent a city or county from adopting or enforcing its own program for control of dangerous dogs."

Sec. 2. Article 2 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 105-102.5. Dangerous dogs.

There is imposed upon every owner of a dangerous dog, as defined in G.S. 67-4.1, an annual privilege tax of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per dog. This tax shall be collected by the county in which the dog is located. The county shall deposit one-half of the net proceeds of the tax in the county's general fund and shall deposit the remaining net proceeds of the tax with the State Treasurer for the General Fund. As used in this section, the term 'net proceeds' means gross proceeds less the cost to the county of collecting and administering the tax."

1 Sec. 3. This act shall become effective October 1, 1989.