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DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC WORKS

CITY OF SACRAMENTO
CALIFORNIA

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August 27, 1987

Law and Legislation Committee
Sacramento, California

MELVIN H. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR
LESLIE M. FRINK
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
REGINALD YOUNG
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Honorable Members in Session:

SUBJECT: AN ORDINANCE ADDING ARTICLE X TO CHAPTER SIX OF THE SACRAMENTO
CITY CODE, REGULATING THE OWNERSHIP AND KENNELING OF PIT BULL
DOGS

SUMMARY

This report describes the issues surrounding the pit bull dog controversy, discusses the problem in Sacramento, and recommends that an ordinance be enacted which will regulate pit bull ownership in Sacramento. It also recommends that staff be directed to return to the Budget and Finance Committee with a full report of the cost of enforcing this ordinance.

BACKGROUND

A report to the City Council in October, 1985 analyzing the issues surrounding the control of pit bull dogs recommended against an ordinance banning ownership of the animals within the city limits citing problems of identification, fairness, enforcement cost and kennel space. Since that report, increased awareness of pit bull attacks nationwide and locally has prompted another review of the issues. At least one federal court has upheld an ordinance challenged on grounds of discrimination and vagueness. Planning is underway for a new animal control facility which will alleviate the problem of kennel space and raised awareness of the issue may generate public support for increased enforcement costs.

The term "pit bull", as used in this report, refers to any dog of the Staffordshire bull terrier breed, the American Staffordshire terrier breed, the American pit bull terrier breed, or any mixed breed which has the appearance and characteristics of being 50% or more of any of the above breeds or 50% or more of any combination of these breeds. This is the same definition used in the proposed ordinance.

FINDINGS

All three of the above mentioned breeds have been bred historically for fighting. As such, they display genetically based physical and behavioral characteristics which reflect their heritage and which are often different from the characteristics of other dogs. According to a paper entitled "Pit Bull Report" published by the Humane Society of the United States in 1986 and written by Randall Lockwood, Ph.D and Paul Miller, Investigator, these include "gameness", altered social behaviors and communication patterns, and different attack behaviors. The following discussion of these traits is based on that report.

"Gameness" refers to a willingness to fight combined with an unwillingness to yield. It is genetically based upon an abnormally low level of inhibition against fighting and a low sensitivity to pain. Most dogs fight only when necessary to protect food, territory or a mate or when provoked by the flight of a potential prey. Even then, most attempt to stare, growl, or otherwise bluff their opponent into backing down without an attack. However, dogs bred for fighting will attack with no provocation and once engaged, will fight until they physically cannot continue. Since the conditions under which they fought "for sport" included fighting in close quarters against animals which were confined, the fighting breeds are more likely than other breeds to attack targets which do not flee.

Dogs are social animals highly attuned to reading facial and posture signals from both other animals and humans. They can communicate their own intentions and can read the mood and intentions of others. Certain submissive behaviors, such as rolling over and exposing a light underside, will cause most animals to break off an attack. Fighting dogs were penalized for making or responding to such displays and therefore were bred to give no indication of their intentions and not to respond to normal cues to stop attacking. Consequently, the descendants of these animals often do not growl, bare their teeth, flatten their ears or give other indications that an attack is about to occur. Confronted with an opponent's admission of defeat, the fighting dog will continue to attack.

Attack behaviors and biting styles of dogs vary and often reflect the purposes for which they were bred. For instance, guard dogs often grab and hold in an attempt to restrain their target. The fighting breeds were bred to fight to the death and it was advantageous to them to inflict maximum physical damage on the target. Therefore, these breeds not only grab and hold but also will shake and tear their prey. In addition, Philip Steward of the American Humane Association has stated that the pit bull can bite with a closing force of 1,800 pounds per square inch, double that of breeds used as guard dogs.

When dogs bred for fighting are hybridized with other breeds which have been selected for use as guards against intruders, the result can be an animal with the fighting ability of the pit bull and the aggressiveness to humans of guard dogs. The combination is especially dangerous.

Based on a statistical model developed at Kansas State University for predicting the pet population within a community, the dog population in the City of

Sacramento is estimated to be 82,197. Of this number, 23% are licensed. City animal licensing records indicate that among licensed animals there are 913 dogs whose owners have identified them as containing some mix of pit bull on their license applications. Applying the overall licensing rate of 23% to the known number of pit bulls leads to the estimate of 3,955 pit bulls or pit bull mixes within the City limits. This figure represents about 4.8% of the dog population in Sacramento.

For the calendar year 1986, the Animal Control Division impounded 8105 dogs. In the first six months of 1987, the number of dogs impounded was 4100. Of the total number impounded, 15% were pit bull in 1986, 14% in 1987.

Of the dogs held in quarantine after having bitten someone, 17% are pit bulls. However, 56% of the dogs declared vicious are pit bulls. These figures have remained steady since 1984.

An analysis of incidents in Sacramento involving dogs which ultimately were declared vicious reveals that from 1984 through mid-1987 pit bulls were responsible for more serious injuries requiring stitches or hospitalization than all other breeds combined. In the nine cases which resulted in serious injuries, seven of the nine animals involved (78%) were pit bulls. In 66 somewhat less serious incidents caused by dogs which later were declared vicious, 62% of the animals were pit bulls.

The Sacramento Police Department has had seven occasions to shoot attacking dogs since 1983. One occurred in 1983, one in 1985 and five have occurred in 1987 thus far. In six of the seven cases, the dogs involved were pit bulls.

Nationwide, there have been seven deaths this year from attacks by dogs. All seven of the dogs were pit bulls.

THE CURRENT ORDINANCE

The Sacramento City Code currently defines a vicious animal as one which attacks without provocation a person or animal causing injury or requiring defensive action or which behaves in a manner so as to constitute a threat to a person. The Code directs the Chief Animal Control Officer to impound such animals, investigate the matter, and take appropriate action to insure the public safety. Such animals may be released to their owners conditionally or unconditionally, or they may be destroyed. Owners have the right to appeal the Chief Animal Control Officer's decision to the City Council. The conditions which may be imposed include, but are not limited to, confinement of the animal in an approved enclosure, leashing, muzzling of the animal when it is off the owner's property, posting a bond or certificate of insurance in the amount of \$10,000 or more, and informing city, county, postal and public utility workers, and the public of the animal's viciousness.

The current ordinance does not require that an animal have a history of biting incidents to be declared vicious. Without such a history, it is incumbent upon individual citizens to report aggressive, potentially dangerous dogs and to be

willing to testify at a hearing about the animal's behavior. A breed specific ordinance requiring special precautions for animals that are innately dangerous would allow greater protection for public health and safety without relying on individual, case by case complaints.

THE PROPOSED ORDINANCE IN DETAIL

The attached ordinance is modeled on one passed in Livingston, California. It, in turn, was modeled on an ordinance adopted by a number of Kansas communities. The City Attorney has added detailed provisions concerning implementation and enforcement.

Only those pit bulls which are properly licensed on the effective date of the ordinance (30 days after enactment) may remain in the city. They will be subject to registration, to be completed within 60 days after the ordinance takes effect. No new pit bulls may be brought into the city after the effective date and newborn pups must be removed from the City within eight weeks of birth.

Pit bulls are defined to include Staffordshire bull terriers, American Staffordshire terriers, American pit bull terriers, and dogs of mixed breed which have the appearance and characteristics of being 50% or more of one or more of the specified breeds. As presented, the ordinance does not regulate the breed known as bull terrier (with the long oval head) because the chief animal control officer has not experienced unusual problems with this breed. The Livingston ordinance included the bull terrier as a pit bull. A recent ordinance enacted by Santa Clara County does not include the bull terrier. Should evidence be presented to the Committee concerning problems with bull terriers, the definition may be expanded to include them.

The registration process involves payment of an annual fee set by the council, and provision of information about the dog, its outdoor enclosure, and required insurance coverage.

Registered pit bulls must be maintained in conformance with the following conditions:

1. Confined securely indoors (no open doors, windows, screens, etc.) or outside in a secure pen or enclosure.
2. Muzzled, leashed, and the leash held by a person 18 or over whenever not confined indoors or in the pen. May not be chained to trees, posts, etc.
3. Warning signs, "Pit Bull on Premises," required.
4. Minimum \$50,000 liability insurance coverage.

These conditions may be adjusted by the Committee.

Any city resident who is unsure whether a dog is or is not a pit bull subject to the ordinance may obtain an official determination by the city, subject to appeal to an independent hearing examiner. The city may reclassify any dog labeled by its owner as a non-pit bull breed to be a pit bull covered by the ordinance, subject to the owner's appeal to an independent hearing examiner.

Harboring an unregistered pit bull or harboring a registered pit bull in violation of the ordinance conditions is a misdemeanor with a minimum \$250 fine, maximum \$1,000 fine and a possible jail sentence up to thirty (30) days.

A pit bull registration may be suspended or revoked, subject to appeal by the owner, if the dog is not maintained as required (confined, leashed, muzzled), if the owner's liability insurance lapses, or if the dog engages in any behavior which falls within our definition of "vicious animal," including an unprovoked attack which requires any defensive action by a person to prevent bodily injury or property damage (including injury to another animal). Upon suspension or revocation, the dog must be removed from the city within ten (10) days.

CONSTITUTIONALITY

The city attorney believes that the ordinance presented is constitutional.

The major challenges to pit bull ordinances have rested on allegations of denial of equal protection and vagueness. An equal protection challenge would allege that our classification of pit bulls is invalid, either because it includes some dogs which are not potentially dangerous (over-inclusive) or because it does not include all dogs which are potentially dangerous (under-inclusive). The general rule is that legislation is presumed to be valid and will be sustained if the classification drawn by the statute is rationally related to a legitimate state interest. The city attorney believes the ordinance meets that test. In Starkey v. Township of Chester, 628 F. Supp. 196 (E.D. Pa, 1986), a federal district court concluded that a similar ordinance did not violate the Equal Protection Clause: "The Township could reasonably determine, as it did, that Pit Bulls are dangerous The Township does not have to regulate every dangerous animal at the same time in the same way to pass constitutional muster." 629 F. Supp. at 197.

A "vagueness" claim rests on the alleged difficulty of defining pit bulls, or perhaps a citizen's inability to determine if a dog is a pit bull and therefore subject to the ordinance. The ordinance regulates three well-known, identifiable breeds of dog, plus mixed breeds consisting of 50% or more of those three breeds. While there may be a factual issue as to whether individual dogs fall within the definition of pit bull, both administrative and judicial proceedings are well equipped to decide factual issues of this sort based on evidence presented by each side. The existence of factual issues does not, by itself, create a "vagueness" problem.

The citizen's difficulty in identifying pit bulls is resolved in the proposed ordinance by allowing a citizen, at no cost, to request a city determination of the dog's breed.

FINANCIAL

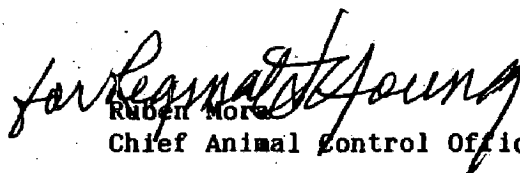
It is proposed that the Committee recommend to the Council that the registration fee called for in the proposed ordinance be set at \$200 annually. The revenue which this fee would generate is difficult to predict. If 10% of the estimated number of pit bulls in Sacramento were eventually registered, this fee would generate \$79,100 in revenue.

The purpose of the fee is to recover all costs associated with enforcement of the ordinance. The fee would have to be adjusted downward if revenues exceeded enforcement expenses. The expenses which enforcement would entail include additional animal control officers and vehicles (permanent staff), a limited term account clerk to handle the initial registration process, various costs associated with administrative hearings provided for in the ordinance, and supplies and equipment. If the Committee so directs, a full report of proposed expenditures will be made to the Budget and Finance Committee.

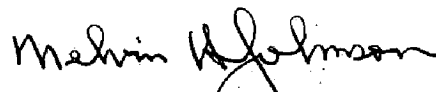
RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Law and Legislation Committee forward the attached ordinance to the City Council with its endorsement to enact the ordinance and that the Committee direct staff to report to the Budget and Finance Committee on the revenues and expenditures which this ordinance would require.

Respectfully Submitted,


Robert More
Chief Animal Control Officer

Approved:


Melvin H. Johnson
Director of Public Works

August 27, 1987
All Districts

ORDINANCE NO.

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

AN ORDINANCE ADDING ARTICLE X TO CHAPTER
6 OF THE SACRAMENTO CITY CODE, RELATING
TO PIT BULL DOGS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

SECTION 1.

Article X is hereby added to Chapter 6 of the Sacramento City Code, to read as follows:

Article 6. Pit Bull Dogs

Sec. 6.110. Findings.

The city council finds:

(a) Dogs defined hereinafter as pit bulls commit a disproportionate number of attacks on human beings and other animals within the City of Sacramento.

(b) According to the chief animal control officer's review of incidents within the City of Sacramento, bites and attacks by pit bulls generally result in infliction of more serious injuries than do bites and attacks by other kinds of dogs.

(c) It is generally agreed that the Staffordshire bull terrier, the American Staffordshire terrier, and the American pit bull terrier were originally bred for the purpose of fighting.

(d) There is substantial evidence that pit bulls were bred to have special characteristics for fighting. These include a desire to fight without provocation, a failure to indicate that a charge or

attack is imminent, a special persistence once an attack has begun, and an ability to inflict maximum damage to the victim. These characteristics are not generally predominant to such an extent in other breeds of dog.

(e) Nationwide, reports of serious attacks on human beings by pit bulls are increasing.

(f) Almost all, if not all, deaths nationwide from dog attacks during 1987 have resulted from attacks by pit bulls. In 1986, a majority of deaths to humans from dog attacks were caused by pit bulls.

(g) The regulation of pit bulls within the City of Sacramento is necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of our citizens.

Sec. 6.111. Pit Bull Dogs Defined.

For the purposes of this ordinance, a pit bull dog is defined as any dog of:

- (1) The Staffordshire bull terrier breed;
- (2) The American Staffordshire terrier breed;
- (3) The American pit bull terrier breed;
- (4) Mixed breed, which has the appearance and characteristics of being fifty per cent (50%) or more of the breed of Staffordshire bull terrier, American Staffordshire terrier, American pit bull terrier, or fifty per cent (50%) or more of any combination of those breeds.

Sec. 6.112. Harboring of Pit Bull Dogs Prohibited; Exceptions.

(a) Except as specified in subsection (b) hereof, no pit bull dog shall be harbored within the City of Sacramento.

(b) Pit bull dogs licensed within the city as of the effective date of this article and registered with the city no later than sixty (60) days after the effective date of this article according to the procedure set forth in section 6.113 may be harbored within the city subject to the following conditions:

- (1) **Leash and Muzzle:** No person shall permit a registered pit bull dog to go outside its kennel or pen unless such dog is securely leashed with a leash, chain or rope no longer than four (4) feet in length and of sufficient strength to restrain the dog. No person shall permit a pit bull to be kept on a leash, chain, or rope outside its kennel or pen unless a person aged 18 years or older and physically capable of restraining the dog is in physical control of the leash. Such dogs may not be leashed to inanimate objects such as trees, posts, fences, buildings, etc. In addition, all pit

bull dogs on a leash outside the animal's kennel shall be muzzled by a muzzling device sufficient to prevent such a dog from biting persons or other animals.

- (2) **Confinement:** All registered pit bull dogs shall be kept securely confined indoors or in a securely enclosed and locked pen or kennel, except when leashed and muzzled as provided in subparagraph (1). Such pen, kennel or structure shall have secure sides and a secure top attached to the sides. All structures used to confine registered pit bull dogs shall be locked with a key or combination lock when such animals are within the structure. Such structure shall have a secure bottom or floor attached to the sides of the pen or the sides of the pen shall be embedded in the ground no less than two (2) feet. All structures erected to house pit bull dogs shall comply with all zoning and building regulations of the city. All such structures shall have adequate light and ventilation and be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.
- (3) **Confinement Indoors:** No pit bull dog may be kept on a porch, patio, or in any part of a house or structure that would allow the dog to exit such building on its own volition. In addition, no such animal may be kept in a house or structure when the windows are open or when screen windows or screen doors are the only obstacle preventing the dog from exiting the structure.
- (4) **Signs:** All owners, keepers, or harborers of registered pit bull dogs within the city shall, within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this article, display in a prominent place on their premises a sign easily readable by the public from the nearest adjacent public right-of-way containing the words "Pit Bull on Premises" in letters at least two inches high and one inch wide each. In addition, a similar sign is required to be posted on the kennel or pen of such animal.
- (5) **Insurance:** All owners, keepers, or harborers of registered pit bull dogs shall, within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this article, provide proof to the city revenue officer of public liability insurance in a single incident amount of \$50,000.00 for bodily injury to or death of any person or persons or for damage to property owned by any persons which may result from the ownership, keeping, or maintenance of such animal. Such insurance policy shall provide that no cancellation of the policy will be made unless thirty (30) days' written notice is first given to the Sacramento city clerk.

Sec. 6.113. Registration Procedure.

(a) Registration of a pit bull dog shall be made with the city revenue officer, by providing:

- (1) A completed application on a form provided by city, which shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the

owner, the address at which the dog will be harbored, the name, dog license number, weight and approximate age of the dog, and any other information which the revenue officer shall deem necessary for the proper processing of the application.

- (2) A photograph or sketch of the pen or kennel required by section 6.112 (b)(2), showing its location on its site, dimensions, and materials used, if the dog will not be confined exclusively indoors;
- (3) Two color photographs of the dog, one full front view and one full side view, at least four inches by four inches each, clearly showing the color and approximate size of the animal;
- (4) The certificate of insurance required by section 6.112 (b)(5); and
- (5) An annual registration fee in an amount set by resolution of the city council .

(b) Upon receipt of all required submittals, the revenue division shall issue a pit bull registration certificate to the owner.

(c) The owner of any registered pit bull shall display the pit bull registration certificate to any animal control officer or police officer upon the officer's request.

(d) Any resident of the city who harbors a dog, or proposes to harbor a dog, who does not know if said dog is a pit bull dog as defined in this article may apply at no cost to the revenue officer for a determination as to whether the dog is a pit bull dog. The revenue officer shall establish procedures for making such determination in consultation with the chief animal control officer. Any owner or prospective owner aggrieved by the determination of the revenue officer may appeal the determination to the city council by filing a notice of appeal with the city clerk accompanied by payment of the appeal fee set by resolution of the council within ten (10) days after the date of the determination. Section 2.329 pertaining to waiver of appeal fees shall not be applicable. The matter shall be referred to a hearing examiner pursuant to Section 2.323 et seq. The decision of the hearing examiner shall be final.

Sec. 6.114. Suspension or Revocation of Registration.

(a) The revenue officer may suspend or revoke a pit bull registration certificate upon the happening of one of the following events:

- (1) The registered pit bull is harbored or maintained in violation of any requirement of this article.

- (2) The owner of the registered pit bull does not have a current policy of public liability insurance as required by section 6.112(b)(5).
- (3) The registered pit bull demonstrates any of the behaviors described in subsections (a), (b), (c), or (d) of section 6.101 ("Vicious Animal" defined).

(b) Any registered pit bull whose registration certificate is suspended or revoked shall be removed from the city within ten (10) days from the date notice of such suspension or revocation is mailed to the owner.

(c) Any owner aggrieved by the revenue officer's decision to suspend or revoke a pit bull registration certificate may appeal said decision to the city council by filing a notice of appeal with the city clerk accompanied by payment of the appeal fee set by resolution of the council within ten (10) days after the notice of the decision is mailed to the owner. The matter shall be referred to a hearing examiner pursuant to section 2.323 et seq. The decision of the hearing examiner shall be final.

(d) During the pendency of any appeal under subsection (c), the registered pit bull dog shall be delivered by the owner to and sheltered at the city animal control center, with the costs of shelter, food, and handling to be paid by the owner. Should the hearing officer find that no reasonable cause existed for the revenue officer to believe that suspension or revocation of the certificate was justified, only costs which have been collected shall be refunded to the owner.

Sec. 6.115. Reclassification of Licensed Dogs.

The revenue officer, upon receiving a report from the chief animal control officer stating that a dog has been misidentified as to breed by its owner, may reclassify any dog licensed within the city as a pit bull dog and require the dog to be registered pursuant to this article or removed from the city. The owner may appeal the reclassification pursuant to the procedures set forth in section 6.113(d).

Sec. 6.116. Reporting Requirements.

All owners, keepers or harborers of registered pit bull dogs must, within ten (10) days of the incident, report the following information in writing to the revenue officer as required hereinafter:

- (1) The removal from the city or death of a registered pit bull dog.
- (2) The birth of offspring of a registered pit bull dog.
- (3) The new address of a registered pit bull dog owner should the owner move within the corporate city limits, along with a photograph or sketch of the pen or kennel required by section

6.112(b)(2), showing its location on its site, dimensions, and materials used, if the dog will not be confined exclusively indoors.

Sec. 6.117. Sale or Transfer of Ownership Prohibited.

No person shall sell, give, barter or in any other way transfer a pit bull dog registered with the city to any person residing within the city unless the recipient person resides permanently in the same household and on the same premises as the registered owner of such dog; provided that the owner of a registered pit bull dog may sell or otherwise dispose of a registered dog or the offspring of such dog to persons who do not reside within the city.

Sec. 6.118. Animals Born of Registered Dogs.

All offspring born of registered pit bull dogs shall be removed from the city by the owner within eight (8) weeks of the birth.

Sec. 6.119. Violations.

(a) Any person who harbors an unregistered pit bull dog or who harbors a registered pit bull dog in violation of any of the conditions imposed by this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty (30) days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) Any pit bull dog maintained in violation of this article shall be subject to immediate impoundment. If the dog is unregistered, the chief animal control officer may order the dog removed from the city or destroyed. If the dog is registered, the animal control officer may order the dog returned to the owner, removed from the city, or destroyed. An order of removal from the city or destruction shall be subject to the provisions of section 6.120.

(c) In lieu of impounding any dog harbored in violation of this article, the city attorney may file an action in any court of competent jurisdiction seeking an order requiring the owner within five (5) days to remove the dog from the city or deliver the dog to the chief animal control officer. Failure to comply with such order shall be punished as a contempt of court.

Sec. 6.120. Destruction of Impounded Animal - Notice, Appeal.

(a) In the event the chief animal control officer determines that a dog is to be destroyed or removed from the city pursuant to the provisions of section 6.119, he shall notify the owner of such animal, if known, at least ten (10) days in advance of his intended action, and further inform such owner of his right to appeal as provided by this section.

(b) The owner of such animal may, prior to the date upon which the animal is to be destroyed or released for removal, appeal the

determination of the chief animal control officer to the city council by filing a notice of such appeal with the city clerk, together with payment of an appeal fee as set by resolution of the council. The matter shall be referred to a hearing examiner pursuant to section 2.323 et seq.

(c) The chief animal control officer shall not thereafter destroy such animal or release it for removal until the hearing examiner shall have first heard the appeal and rendered a decision. The decision of the hearing examiner shall be final.

(d) Any owner of a dog failing to appear after notice as herein provided shall be deemed to have waived any right in or claim upon such animal or to claim any damages or other relief by reason of any action by the chief animal control officer pursuant to this article.

Sec. 6.121. Costs of Impoundment.

The owner of any dog impounded pursuant to the provisions of this article shall be liable for all costs associated with the impoundment, including shelter, food, handling, and veterinary care, unless it is found by the chief animal control officer, or the hearing examiner on appeal, that no reasonable cause existed for believing that impoundment was justified.

Sec. 6.122. Non-Exclusive Remedies.

The procedures and remedies set forth in this article shall not be exclusive but are cumulative and may be employed in addition to any other remedies provided by this chapter, other chapters of the city code, or state law.

Sec. 6.123. No Conflict With Other Laws.

This ordinance is not intended to conflict with any superseding applicable state or federal law. Notwithstanding any provision contained herein, this article shall not be interpreted or enforced in a manner which conflicts with any superseding applicable state or federal law.

Sec. 6.124. Severability.

It is hereby declared to be the intention of the city council that the sections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses and phrases of this article are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this article shall be declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality shall not affect any of the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and sections of this article.

SECTION 2.

Section 6.37 is hereby added to the Sacramento City Code to read as follows:

Sec. 6.37. False Statement of Breed.

It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly make a false statement about the breed of a dog in an application for a dog license.

DATE PASSED FOR PUBLICATION:

DATE ENACTED:

DATE EFFECTED:

MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK