

AB 485 was amended on June 29, 2017 (prior amendment March 28.) Section 1, amending Food & Agricultural Code Section 31753 is unchanged except for one word, and this portion of the integrated text follows the new amendments for reference but avoiding confusion. The significant changes are in Sections 2 and 3:

Section 2 changes are:

- Maintain source records on each animal sold or provided space for one year
- Post source documentation on each crate or enclosure
- Civil penalty, \$500 per violation per animal
- Local governments may enact stricter ordinances
- Effective date July 18, 2018

Bill provisions are highlighted in yellow, including current version formatting, with deleted material shaded gray and integrated within existing statutes as they would be if enacted.

Explanatory notes about amendments are included:

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE - HSC

DIVISION 105. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL [120100 - 122450]

(Division 105 added by Stats. 1995, Ch. 415, Sec. 7.)

PART 6. VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY [121575 - 122388]

(Part 6 added by Stats. 1995, Ch. 415, Sec. 7.)

CHAPTER 9. Pet Store Animal Care [122350 - 122361]

(Chapter 9 added by Stats. 2007, Ch. 703, Sec. 3.)

122350.

As used in this act, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Adequate space" means sufficient height and sufficient floorspace for the animals to stand up, sit down, turn about freely using normal body movements without the head touching the top of the primary enclosure, lie down with limbs outstretched, exercise normal postural movement, move about freely as appropriate for the species, age, size, and condition of the animal, and, when appropriate, to experience socialization with other animals, if any, in the primary enclosure. However, when freedom of movement would endanger the animal, temporarily and appropriately restricting movement of the animal in a humane manner is permitted.

(b) "Animal" means any nonhuman vertebrate species housed, offered for sale or adoption, or both, in the pet store, including, but not limited to, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and also invertebrates housed, sold, or adopted as pets.

(c) "Disposition" means the transfer of an animal from a pet store to another location, including the sale or adoption of the animal, the return of the animal to the person who supplied the animal to the pet store, or removal from the pet store of an animal that is deceased for any reason, including euthanasia.

(d) "Enrichment" means providing objects or activities, appropriate to the needs of the species, as well as the age, size, and condition of the animal, that stimulate the animal and promote the animal's well-being.

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- (e) "Euthanasia" or "euthanize" means the humane destruction of an animal in compliance with the requirements set forth in paragraph (5) of subdivision (b) of Section 122354.
- (f) "Impervious to moisture" means a surface that prevents the absorption of fluids and that can be thoroughly and repeatedly sanitized, will not retain odors, and from which fluids bead up and run off or can be removed without being absorbed into the surface material.
- (g) "Intact" means an animal that retains its sexual organs or ability to procreate and has not been sterilized.
- (h) "Person" means an individual, partnership, firm, joint-stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate, or other legal entity.
- (i) "Pet store" means a retail establishment open to the public and selling or offering for sale animals, including, but not limited to, animals for use as pets or animals intended as food for other animals. "Pet store" does not include a retail establishment open to the public and selling or offering for sale animals to agricultural operations for purposes that are directly related to the raising of livestock or poultry on a farm or ranch. A person who sells, exchanges, or otherwise transfers only animals that were bred or raised, or both, by the person, or sells or otherwise transfers only animals kept primarily for reproduction, shall be considered a breeder and not a pet store.
- (j) "Pet store operator" or "operator" means a person who owns or operates a pet store, or both.
- (k) "Primary enclosure" means a structure used to immediately restrict an animal or animals to a limited amount of space, such as a room, pen, cage, aquarium, terrarium, habitat compartment, or hutch, where the animal or animals reside until their sale, transfer, or other disposition.
- (l) "Rodent" means an animal of the order Rodentia, such as a guinea pig, rat, mouse, chinchilla, or hamster.
- (m) "Sanitize" means to make physically clean and to destroy, to the extent practical, agents injurious to health.
- (n) "Temporary enclosure" means a confined space used by the pet store to house an animal when the animal is not in its primary enclosure for a period not to exceed four consecutive hours. The temporary enclosure shall allow the animals to stand up, lie down, and turn around. An enclosure used by the pet store to house an animal for longer than four consecutive hours shall meet the requirements of a primary enclosure.
- (o) "Time of sale" means the calendar date the retail purchaser removes the animal from the premises of the pet store following the retail sale of that animal.
- (p) "Transfer" means the release of an animal by its owner to another person by sale, gift, adoption, or other disposition, including the exchange of animals between pet stores.
- (q) "Veterinary treatment" means treatment by or at the direction of a California-licensed veterinarian.

(Amended by Stats. 2009, Ch. 446, Sec. 1. Effective January 1, 2010.)

122351.

Each pet store operator shall be responsible for all of the following:

- (a) Maintaining the entire pet store facility in good repair.
- (b) Restricting the entry of pests from outside, ensuring the containment of animals within the pet store, and, in the event that animals escape, being responsible for reporting this fact, as necessary, to local authorities and making reasonable efforts to capture the animals that have escaped.
- (c) Ensuring that the pet store's interior building surfaces, including walls and floors, are constructed in a manner that permits them to be readily cleaned and maintained.

- (d) Uniformly distributing light, by natural or artificial means, in a manner that permits routine inspection and cleaning, and the proper care and maintenance of the animals.
- (e) When dog or cat grooming services are offered by a pet store, separating the grooming work area from the store's primary animal enclosures, animal food storage areas, and isolation areas for housing sick animals. The grooming area shall be cleaned and maintained at least once daily.
- (f) With respect to dogs, complying with all of the requirements of Section 122155. Sections 122356 and 122358 do not apply to a violation of Section 122155.
(Added by Stats. 2007, Ch. 703, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 2008. Section operative January 1, 2009, pursuant to Section 122361.)

122352.

- (a) Primary enclosures shall comply with all of the following structural standards:
 - (1) Primary and temporary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, to keep other animals out, and to promote the health and well-being of the enclosed animals. Primary enclosures shall be constructed so they can be routinely maintained to allow animals to stay clean.
 - (2) The floor of the primary enclosure shall be constructed to prevent injury. A solid surface, platform, or shelf shall be provided when a grid-flooring system is used.
 - (3) Primary enclosures shall be constructed of materials that are impervious to moisture and can be sanitized.
 - (4) All primary enclosures shall provide adequate space for the animal or animals housed in the enclosure.
 - (5) Each primary enclosure shall provide animals with an enrichment device or devices appropriate for the species, age, size, and condition of the animal.
- (b) In addition to the requirements set forth in subdivision (a), primary enclosures for cats shall provide an elevated platform as appropriate for the size of the cat.
- (c) In addition to the requirements set forth in subdivision (a), primary enclosures for birds shall be designed to ensure all of the following:
 - (1) A bird can fully extend both of its wings at the same time without contacting the sides of the enclosure.
 - (2) Perches are provided in a diameter that is appropriate for the species, age, size, and condition of the bird, and for the size of the enclosure.
 - (3) There is sufficient space to enable each bird to fully extend its wings in every direction while all birds are simultaneously perched.
- (d) Primary enclosures for prey species shall be located where they cannot be directly seen by predator animals for that species.
(Added by Stats. 2007, Ch. 703, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 2008. Section operative January 1, 2009, pursuant to Section 122361.)

122353.

- (a) When a primary or temporary enclosure is being cleaned in a manner, or with a substance, that is or may be harmful to the animals within the enclosure, those animals shall be removed from the enclosure.
- (b) Primary enclosures shall be observed at least once daily, and animal and food wastes, used bedding, debris, and any other organic wastes shall be removed as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals and to reduce disease hazards and odors.
- (c) Pest control measures shall be implemented to effectively control infestation of vermin, insects, or other pests.

(Added by Stats. 2007, Ch. 703, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 2008. Section operative January 1, 2009, pursuant to Section 122361.)

122354.

(a) The pet store operator or at least one of his or her employees shall be present in the store at least once daily, regardless of whether the store is open, for care and maintenance of the animals in the pet store.

(b) A pet store operator shall comply with the following animal care requirements:

(1) House only compatible animals in the same enclosure.

(2) Observe each animal at regular intervals, at least once a day, in order to recognize and evaluate general symptoms of sickness, injury, or abnormal behavior.

(3) Take reasonable measures to house intact mammals that have reached sexual maturity in a manner to prevent unplanned reproduction.

(4) (A) Maintain and abide by written animal husbandry procedures that address animal care, management and safe handling, disease prevention and control, routine care, preventative care, emergency care, veterinary treatment, euthanasia, and disaster planning, evacuation, and recovery that is applicable to the location of the pet store. These procedures shall be reviewed with employees who provide animal care and shall be present, in writing, either electronically or physically, in the store and made available to all store employees.

(B) Sections 122356 and 122358 do not apply to subparagraph (A) where there are other local, state, or federal laws that apply to those procedures.

(5) (A) If there is a determination that an animal may need to be euthanized, ensure that veterinary treatment is provided without delay.

(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), a rodent or rabbit intended as food for another animal may be destroyed by a pet store operator or an employee of a pet store only if the animal is euthanized by a method that is performed in a humane manner, appropriate for the species, authorized by state law, and in compliance with the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Guidelines on Euthanasia, dated June 2007, published by the AVMA.

(C) The euthanasia performed pursuant to subparagraph (B) may be performed by a pet store operator or an employee of a pet store only if a California-licensed veterinarian has certified, in writing, that the pet store operator or employee is properly trained and proficient in performing the method of euthanasia on that particular species. The certification shall be valid for a period of not more than three years, and may be recertified for additional periods of three years. Each certification of a pet store operator or employee shall be retained by the pet store for three years, unless a longer period is otherwise required under state law. The certification shall be made available, upon request, to appropriate law enforcement officers exercising authority pursuant to Section 122356.

(D) It is the responsibility of the pet store operator to ensure that euthanasia is performed in compliance with this section.

(E) Subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, shall be implemented in a manner consistent with California law and in accordance with Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 4800) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(6) Isolate and not offer for sale those animals that have or are suspected of having a contagious condition. This paragraph shall not apply to those animals that are effectively isolated by their primary enclosure, including, but not limited to, fish, provided that a sign is posted on the enclosure that indicates that these animals are not for sale, or otherwise

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marked in a manner to prevent their sale to customers during their treatment for the contagious condition.

(7) Have a documented program of routine care, preventative care, emergency care, disease control and prevention, and veterinary treatment and euthanasia, as outlined in paragraph (5), that is established and maintained by the pet store in consultation with a licensed veterinarian employed by the pet store or a California-licensed veterinarian, to ensure adherence to the program with respect to each animal. The program shall also include a documented onsite visit to the pet store premises by a California-licensed veterinarian at least once a year.

(8) Ensure that each diseased, ill, or injured animal is evaluated and treated without delay. If necessary for the humane care and treatment of the animal, the animal shall be provided with veterinary treatment without delay.

(9) In the event of a natural disaster, an emergency evacuation, or other similar occurrence, the humane care and treatment of each animal is provided for, as required by this chapter, to the extent access to the animal is reasonably available.

(c) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall be implemented to the extent consistent with California law.

(Amended by Stats. 2009, Ch. 446, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 2010.)

AB 485, SEC. 2. (a) from March 28 amendment, b, c, d and e are from June 19:

Section 122354.5 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

122354.5.

(a) A pet store operator shall not sell a live dog, cat, or rabbit in a pet store unless the dog, cat, or rabbit was obtained from a public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or nonprofit, as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, animal rescue or adoption organization that is in a cooperative agreement with at least one private or public shelter pursuant to Section 31108, 31752, or 31753 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

(b) Each pet store shall maintain records sufficient to document the source of each dog, cat, or rabbit the pet store sells or provides space for, for at least one year. Additionally, each pet store shall post, in a conspicuous location on the cage or enclosure of each animal, a sign listing the name of the public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or nonprofit from which each dog, cat, or rabbit was obtained.

(c) A pet store operator who violates this section shall be subject to a civil penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500). Each animal offered for sale in violation of this section shall constitute a separate violation.

(d) This section does not prohibit a local governing body from adopting requirements that are more protective of animal welfare than those set forth in this section.

(e) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

~~SEC. 3. Section 122356 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:~~

~~122356.~~

~~(a) An animal control officer, as defined in Section 830.9 of the Penal Code, a humane officer qualified pursuant to Section 14502 or 14503 of the Corporations Code, or a peace officer who detects a violation of Section 122351, subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 122353, paragraphs (3) or (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 122354, or Section 122354.5 or 122355 shall issue a single notice to correct, which shall contain all of the following information:~~

~~(1) Specify each violation of this chapter found in the inspection.~~

~~(2) Identify the corrective action for each violation.~~

~~(3) Include a specific period of time during which the listed violation or violations must be corrected.~~

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~~(b)After issuing a notice to correct pursuant to this section, the officer or another qualified officer of the issuing agency shall verify compliance with this chapter by conducting a subsequent investigation of the pet store in violation of this chapter within a reasonable period of time.~~

~~(c)An exact, legible copy of the notice to correct shall be delivered to the pet store operator at the time he or she signs the notice. In the alternative, the issuing agency may personally deliver the notice to the pet store operator within 48 hours of its issuance, excluding holidays and weekends. The signing of the notice is an acknowledgment of receipt, and does not constitute an admission of guilt.~~

~~(d)A pet store operator who fails to comply with a notice to correct is guilty of an infraction.~~

~~(e)A pet store operator who violates the same provision of this chapter on more than one occasion within a 12-month period, at the same location, is not eligible to receive a notice to correct, and is guilty of an infraction on the second violation, and is guilty of a misdemeanor on the third or subsequent violation.~~

~~(f)Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a pet store operator is guilty of a misdemeanor if the pet store operator violates any provision listed in subdivision (a), and by doing so, the pet store operator causes or allows harm or injury to an animal, or allows an animal to be subject to an unreasonable risk of harm or injury.~~

June 19 amendment deletes March 28 Section 4, because the criminal offense classification of the prohibition has been changed to a civil offense, different from the other offenses in the statute. This means the bill no longer creates a new crime and is no longer keyed fiscal so that it does not require referral to Appropriations committees.

~~SEC. 4.~~

~~No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.~~

122355.

(a) Each pet store operator shall ensure that records of all veterinary visits to the pet store are documented in writing. Veterinary treatment records shall be kept for each animal or group of animals that receives medications or immunizations while in the care of the pet store. These records shall include summaries of direction received orally from veterinarians, and shall include all of the following, to the extent it is provided by the veterinarian:

(1) Identification of the animal or group of animals receiving medical treatment.

(2) Name of the medication or immunization used.

(3) Amount of medication used.

(4) Time and date on which the medication or immunization was administered.

(b) Records required by subdivision (a) shall be made available, upon request, to a person who purchases a cat or dog, or any individually housed animal.

(c) The pet store shall provide to the purchaser of an animal at the time of sale information concerning the store's animal return policy, which shall be made available to customers either through in-store signs or handouts to customers. The pet store shall also provide to purchasers of cats, dogs, and all individually housed animals all of the following information:

(1) Spay or neuter procedures performed on the animal.

(2) Vaccinations, medical treatment, and veterinary treatment administered to the animal during its stay in the store.

(3) Any identification device on the animal.

(4) With respect to dogs and cats, all information required to be disclosed under Section 122140. Sections 122356 and 122358 do not apply to a violation of Section 122140.

(5) With respect to dogs, all information required to be disclosed under Sections 122190 and 122310. This information shall be contained in separate documents. Sections 122356 and 122358 do not apply to a violation of Section 122190 or 122310.

(6) With respect to birds, all information required to be disclosed under Section 122321. Section 122356 and Section 122358 do not apply to a violation of Section 122321.

(d) Each pet store operator shall maintain records for identification purposes of the person from whom the animals in the pet store were acquired, including that person's name, address, and telephone number, and the date the animal was acquired.

(e) All records required by this section shall be maintained by the pet store for two years from the date of disposition of the animal, and shall be made available upon request to appropriate enforcement officers exercising authority pursuant to Section 122356.

(Added by Stats. 2007, Ch. 703, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 2008. Section operative January 1, 2009, pursuant to Section 122361.)

122356.

(a) An animal control officer, as defined in Section 830.9 of the Penal Code, a humane officer qualified pursuant to Section 14502 or 14503 of the Corporations Code, or a peace officer who detects a violation of Section 122351, subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 122353, paragraphs (3) or (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 122354, or Section 122355 shall issue a single notice to correct, which shall contain all of the following information:

(1) Specify each violation of this chapter found in the inspection.

(2) Identify the corrective action for each violation.

(3) Include a specific period of time during which the listed violation or violations must be corrected.

(b) After issuing a notice to correct pursuant to this section, the officer or another qualified officer of the issuing agency shall verify compliance with this chapter by conducting a subsequent investigation of the pet store in violation of this chapter within a reasonable period of time.

(c) An exact, legible copy of the notice to correct shall be delivered to the pet store operator at the time he or she signs the notice. In the alternative, the issuing agency may personally deliver the notice to the pet store operator within 48 hours of its issuance, excluding holidays and weekends. The signing of the notice is an acknowledgment of receipt, and does not constitute an admission of guilt.

(d) A pet store operator who fails to comply with a notice to correct is guilty of an infraction.

(e) A pet store operator who violates the same provision of this chapter on more than one occasion within a 12-month period, at the same location, is not eligible to receive a notice to correct, and is guilty of an infraction on the second violation, and is guilty of a misdemeanor on the third or subsequent violation.

(f) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a pet store operator is guilty of a misdemeanor if the pet store operator violates any provision listed in subdivision (a), and by doing so, the pet store operator causes or allows harm or injury to an animal, or allows an animal to be subject to an unreasonable risk of harm or injury.

(Added by Stats. 2007, Ch. 703, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 2008. Section operative January 1, 2009, pursuant to Section 122361.)

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June 19 amendment clarifies that the existing Section 122356(a) offenses will remain correctable (criminal) infractions and the new Section 122354.5 is no longer criminal, civil penalties only (in order to avoid creating a new crime.)

SEC. 3.

Section 122357 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

122357.

A pet store operator who violates any provision of this chapter *that is* not specified in subdivision (a) of Section 122356 *and is not proscribed by Section 122354.5* is guilty of a misdemeanor.

122357.

A pet store operator who violates any provision of this chapter not specified in subdivision (a) of Section 122356 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Added by Stats. 2007, Ch. 703, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 2008. Section operative January 1, 2009, pursuant to Section 122361.)

122358.

An infraction is punishable by a fine not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per violation. A misdemeanor is punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation. The court shall weigh the gravity of the offense in setting the penalty.

(Added by Stats. 2007, Ch. 703, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 2008. Section operative January 1, 2009, pursuant to Section 122361.)

122359.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 599 of the Penal Code, a pet store shall not offer any live animal as a prize or give away any animal as an inducement to enter any contest, game, or other competition.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in Section 597z of the Penal Code, a pet store shall not sell, offer for sale, trade, or barter any dog or cat that is under eight weeks of age. Except as otherwise provided in any other provision of law, dogs or cats over eight weeks of age may be sold, offered for sale, traded, or bartered only if the animal is weaned. Pet stores shall not sell any animal before it is weaned, except for animals intended to be used as food for other animals.

(Added by Stats. 2007, Ch. 703, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 2008. Section operative January 1, 2009, pursuant to Section 122361.)

122360.

(a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to in any way limit or affect the application or enforcement of any other law that protects animals or the rights of consumers, including, but not limited to, the Lockyer-Polanco-Farr Pet Protection Act contained in Article 2 (commencing with Section 122125) of Chapter 5 of Part 6 of Division 105, or Sections 597 and 5971 of the Penal Code.

(b) Nothing in this chapter limits or authorizes any act or omission that violates Section 597 or 5971 of the Penal Code, or any other local, state, or federal law. The procedures set forth in this chapter shall not apply to any civil violation of any other local, state, or federal law that protects animals or the rights of consumers, or to a violation of Section 597 or 5971 of the Penal Code, which is cited or prosecuted pursuant to one or both of those sections, or to

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a violation of any other local, state, or federal law that is cited or prosecuted pursuant to that law.

(Added by Stats. 2007, Ch. 703, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 2008. Section operative January 1, 2009, pursuant to Section 122361.)

122361.

This chapter shall become operative on January 1, 2009.

(Added by Stats. 2007, Ch. 703, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 2008. Note: This section prescribes a delayed operative date (Jan. 1, 2009) for Chapter 9, commencing with Section 122350.)

From March 28 amendments, carried over to June 19 amendments, unchanged except as to nonsubstantive, “Any” to “A:” in the amendment to existing Section 31753.

SECTION 1 amends Section 31753.of the following Chapter:

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE - FAC

DIVISION 14.5. REGULATION OF CATS [31751 - 31765]

(Division 14.5 added by Stats. 1970, Ch. 1303.)

CHAPTER 1. Regulation of Cats Generally [31751 - 31754]

(Chapter 1 heading added by Stats. 1998, Ch. 747, Sec. 5.)

31751.

For the purposes of this division, each member of a litter of kittens, weaned or unweaned, shall be treated as an individual animal.

(Amended by Stats. 2004, Ch. 253, Sec. 6. Effective January 1, 2005.)

31751.3.

(a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b), no public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or rescue group shall sell or give away to a new owner any cat that has not been spayed or neutered.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a “rescue group” is a for-profit or not-for-profit entity, or a collaboration of individuals with at least one of its purposes being the sale or placement of cats that have been removed from a public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, or humane shelter or that have been previously owned by any person other than the original breeder of that cat.

(b) (1) If a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine in this state certifies that a cat is too sick or injured to be spayed or neutered, or that it would otherwise be detrimental to the health of the cat to be spayed or neutered, the adopter or purchaser shall pay the public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or rescue group a deposit of not less than forty dollars (\$40), and not more than seventy-five dollars (\$75).

(2) The entity shall establish the amount of the deposit at the level it determines is necessary to encourage the spaying or neutering of cats.

(3) The deposit shall be temporary, and shall only be retained until the cat is

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healthy enough to be spayed or neutered, as certified by a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine in this state.

(4) The cat shall be spayed or neutered within 14 business days of that certification.

(5) The adopter or purchaser shall obtain written proof of spaying or neutering from the veterinarian performing the operation.

(6) If the adopter or purchaser presents proof of spaying or neutering to the entity from which the cat was obtained within 30 business days of obtaining the proof, the adopter or purchaser shall receive a full refund of the deposit.

(c) Public animal control agencies or shelters, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelters, humane society shelters, and rescue groups may enter into cooperative agreements with each other and with veterinarians in lieu of requiring spaying and neutering deposits to carry out this section.

(d) Any funds from unclaimed deposits made pursuant to this section, as it read on January 1, 1999, and any funds from deposits unclaimed after January 1, 2000, may be expended only for programs to spay or neuter cats and dogs, including agreements with a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals or a humane society or licensed veterinarian, to operate a program to spay or neuter cats and dogs.

(e) This section only applies to a county that has a population exceeding 100,000 persons as of January 1, 2000, and to cities within that county.

(Amended (as added by Stats. 1998, Ch. 747, Sec. 6) by Stats. 2004, Ch. 253, Sec. 7. Effective January 1, 2005.)

31751.5.

Whenever a city or county requires cat license tags, any such tag shall be issued for one-half or less of the fee required for a cat, if a certificate is presented from a licensed veterinarian that the cat has been spayed or neutered.

(Added by Stats. 1973, Ch. 361.)

31751.6.

Any licensed cattery may be exempted pursuant to regulation or ordinance from any requirement to obtain a license tag for each cat within the cattery.

(Added by Stats. 1973, Ch. 361.)

31751.7.

(a) The owner of a nonspayed or unneutered cat that is impounded once by a city or county animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or humane society, shall be fined thirty-five dollars (\$35) on the first occurrence, fifty dollars (\$50) on the second occurrence, and one hundred dollars (\$100) for the third or subsequent occurrence. These fines are for unneutered impounded animals only, and are not in lieu of any fines or impound fees imposed by any individual city, county, public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, or humane society shelter.

(b) An animal control officer, humane officer, police officer, peace officer, or any agency authorized to enforce the Penal Code may write citations with a civil penalty stated in an amount corresponding to the violation as provided in subdivision (a). The fines shall be paid to the local municipality or public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, or humane society shelter. Any funds collected under this section shall be expended for the purpose of humane education, programs for low cost spaying and neutering of cats, and any

additional costs incurred by the animal shelter in the administration of the requirements of this division.

(c) Local ordinances concerning the adoption or placement procedures of any public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or rescue group shall be at least as restrictive as this division.

(d) This section applies to each county and cities within each county, regardless of population.

(e) No city or county, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or humane society is subject to any civil action by the owner of a cat that is spayed or neutered in accordance with this section.

(Amended by Stats. 2004, Ch. 253, Sec. 9. Effective January 1, 2005.)

31752.

(a) The required holding period for a stray cat impounded pursuant to this division shall be six business days, not including the day of impoundment, except as follows:

(1) If the public or private shelter has made the cat available for owner redemption on one weekday evening until at least 7 p.m. or one weekend day, the holding period shall be four business days, not including the day of impoundment.

(2) If the public or private shelter has fewer than three full-time employees or is not open during all regular weekday business hours, and if it has established a procedure to enable owners to reclaim their cats by appointment at a mutually agreeable time when the public or private shelter would otherwise be closed, the holding period shall be four business days, not including the day of impoundment. Except as provided in Sections 17006 and 31752.5, stray cats shall be held for owner redemption during the first three days of the holding period, not including the day of impoundment, and shall be available for owner redemption or adoption for the remainder of the holding period.

(b) Except as provided in Section 17006, any stray cat that is impounded pursuant to this division shall, prior to the euthanasia of that animal, be released to a nonprofit, as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, animal rescue or adoption organization if requested by the organization prior to the scheduled euthanasia of that animal. In addition to any required spay or neuter deposit, the public or private shelter, at its discretion, may assess a fee, not to exceed the standard adoption fee, for animals adopted or released. The public or private shelter may enter into cooperative agreements with any animal rescue or adoption organization.

(c) During the holding period required by this section and prior to the adoption or euthanasia of a cat impounded pursuant to this division, a public or private shelter shall scan the cat for a microchip that identifies the owner of that cat and shall make reasonable efforts to contact the owner and notify him or her that his or her cat is impounded and is available for redemption.

(d) As used in this division, a "business day" includes any day that a public or private shelter is open to the public for at least four hours, excluding state holidays.

(Amended by Stats. 2011, Ch. 97, Sec. 5. Effective January 1, 2012.)

31752.2.

(a) Upon relinquishment of a cat to a public or private shelter, the owner of that cat shall present sufficient identification to establish his or her ownership of the cat and

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shall sign a statement that he or she is the lawful owner of the cat.

(b) Any person who provides false information pursuant to this subdivision about his or her ownership of the cat shall be liable to the true owner of the cat in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(Added by Stats. 2000, Ch. 567, Sec. 4. Effective January 1, 2001.)

31752.5.

(a) The Legislature finds and declares the following:

(1) Domestic cats' temperaments range from completely docile indoor pets to completely unsocialized outdoor cats that avoid all contact with humans.

(2) "Feral cats" are cats with temperaments that are completely unsocialized, although frightened or injured tame pet cats may appear to be feral.

(3) Some people care for or own feral cats.

(4) Feral cats pose particular safety hazards for shelter employees.

(5) It is cruel to keep feral cats caged for long periods of time; however, it is not always easy to distinguish a feral cat from a frightened tame cat.

(b) For the purposes of this section, a "feral cat" is defined as a cat without owner identification of any kind whose usual and consistent temperament is extreme fear and resistance to contact with people. A feral cat is totally unsocialized to people.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 31752, if an apparently feral cat has not been reclaimed by its owner or caretaker within the first three days of the required holding period, shelter personnel qualified to verify the temperament of the animal shall verify whether it is feral or tame by using a standardized protocol. If the cat is determined to be docile or a frightened or difficult tame cat, the cat shall be held for the entire required holding period specified in Section 31752. If the cat is determined to be truly feral, the cat may be euthanized or relinquished to a nonprofit, as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, animal adoption organization that agrees to the spaying or neutering of the cat if it has not already been spayed or neutered. In addition to any required spay or neuter deposit, the pound or shelter, at its discretion, may assess a fee, not to exceed the standard adoption fee, for the animal released.

(Added by Stats. 1998, Ch. 752, Sec. 14. Effective January 1, 1999.)

31753.

Any A rabbit, guinea pig, hamster, potbellied pig, bird, lizard, snake, turtle, or tortoise that is legally allowed as personal property and that is impounded in a public or private shelter shall be held for the same period of time, under the same requirements of care, and with the same opportunities for redemption and adoption by new owners or nonprofit, as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, animal rescue or adoption organizations as provided for cats and dogs. *The public or private shelter may enter into cooperative agreements with animal rescue or adoption organizations regarding rabbits that are equivalent to those cooperative agreements authorized in Section 31108 regarding dogs and Section 31752 regarding cats.* Section 17006 shall also apply to these animals. In addition to any required spay or neuter deposit, the public or private shelter, at its discretion, may assess a fee, not to exceed the standard adoption fee, for animals adopted by new owners or released to nonprofit animal rescue or adoption organizations pursuant to this section.

(Amended by Stats. 2000, Ch. 567, Sec. 5. Effective January 1, 2001.)