



Animal Control Commission Work Session Agenda

September 14, 2026 at 6:00 p.m.

Chizmar Conference Room
Juanita Helms Administration Center
907 Terminal Street, Fairbanks, AK

A. CALL TO ORDER

B. ROLL CALL

C. WORK SESSION

- C.1. Discussion between the Animal Control Commission and Animal Control staff to identify and brainstorm potential solutions to issues arising from current administrative policies and FNSB Code provisions governing animal control enforcement. Discussion may include possible administrative changes and potential amendments to FNSB Code. No final action will be taken at the work session.

D. ADJOURNMENT

22.##. FORFEITURE.

- A. Forfeiture occurs when an owner loses ownership rights in an animal, and the borough assumes ownership rights to the animal and, by doing so, the right to make the animal available for adoption or euthanize it. [\[see required changes for FNSBC 22.16.050\(A\) Redemption.\]](#)
- B. Any owner shall forfeit all rights of ownership in an animal under the following circumstances:
1. The owner is convicted of animal cruelty under [FNSBC 22.28.040\(A\)](#), and forfeiture is recommended by the Animal Control Officer and approved by the Animal Control Manager;
 2. The owner is ordered by the court to forfeit the animal;
 3. The owner fails to reclaim a stray animal after the requisite minimum time, set forth in section [FNSBC 22.16.010](#); [\[see required changes for FNSBC 22.16.010\(D\) Impoundment procedure for stray animals.\]](#)
 4. The owner of an animal subject to quarantine pursuant to [FNSBC Chapter 22.24](#) fails to redeem the animal by paying the costs defined in [FNSBC 22.24.050\(A\)](#) by the end of the third working day following the final day of quarantine; [\[see required changes for FNSBC 22.24.050\(A\) General provisions. \(Rabies Control\)\]](#)
 5. The owner fails to redeem an animal within the requisite period of impoundment, pursuant to [FNSBC 22.16.040\(#\)](#); [\[new impoundment type needed, see FNSBC 22.16.040\(#\)Other impoundment procedures, and required changes for FNSBC 22.28.050 Release from restraint by nonowner.\]](#)
 6. The owner of an animal placed in protective custody under [FNSBC 22.16.030](#) fails to redeem the animal after 10 business days, and no petition has been filed with the court for the animal's return. [\[see required changes for FNSBC 22.16.030\(B\) Impoundment procedure for animals in protective custody.\]](#)
 7. The owner of an animal determined to be dangerous under [FNSBC 22.20.010\(C\)\(2\)](#) fails to comply with conditions, the animal is impounded pursuant to [FNSBC 22.20.010\(E\)\(#\)](#), and the owner fails to redeem the animal after the requisite period of impoundment. [\[new subsections of code, see FNSBC 22.20.010\(E\)\(#\) Dangerous animals\]](#)
- C. Any forfeited animal shall be immediately subject to the impoundment, adoption, and euthanasia requirements of this title.

Commented [RR1]: Mayor - need letters and testimony from AST FPD and Fire Chief

Commented [RR2]: Mayor requests amend to 3 working days w/o contact and 5 working days with contact

Title 22 ANIMALS, Proposed Amendments

FNSBC 22.16.010 Impoundment procedure for stray animals.

A. Stray animals without identification shall be impounded for not less than 3 working days[72 HOURS]. A reasonable effort will be made to identify and notify the owner. If an owner is identified, the requisite minimum time will be extended pursuant to subsection (B) of this section.

B. Stray animals with identification shall be impounded for not less than 5 working days[120 HOURS]. A reasonable effort will be made to notify the owner.

[C. SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS SHALL NOT BE COUNTED TOWARDS THE MINIMUM TIME A STRAY ANIMAL WILL BE HELD.]

D. If an animal is not claimed by an owner after the requisite [MINIMUM] time as set forth in this section, the animal shall be deemed abandoned and ~~forfeit to~~[BECOME PROPERTY OF] the Borough PURSUANT TO FNSBC 22.##. The animal's forfeiture may be waived at the discretion of the Animal Control Manager. [ANIMAL CONTROL MAY MAKE THE ANIMAL AVAILABLE FOR ADOPTION OR MAY EUTHANIZE IT.]

FNSBC 22.16.030(B) Impoundment procedure for animals in protective custody.

Animal control will make a reasonable effort to locate the owner to make arrangements for redemption, adoption or euthanasia. If no contact with the owner can be made or the animal has not been redeemed after 10 business days and no petition has been filed with the court for the animal's return, the animal may be deemed abandoned and ~~forfeit to~~[become property of] the Borough pursuant to FNSBC 22.##. [ANIMAL CONTROL MAY MAKE THE ANIMAL AVAILABLE FOR ADOPTION OF MAY EUTHANIZE IT].

FNSBC 22.16.040 Other impoundment procedures.

(#). An animal that has been impounded due to a violation of dangerous conditions shall be handled pursuant to FNSBC 22.20.010(E)(#).

(#). An animal may be impounded for its health and welfare in accordance with FNSBC 22.28.050. The animal shall be impounded for not less than 5 working days unless reclaimed by the owner. The animal may be reclaimed when the associated costs and fees have been paid, and the owner and/or caretaker have demonstrated the ability to provide humane care in accordance with FNSBC 22.28.040 as determined by an Animal Control Officer. An animal not redeemed by the owner within the requisite time period may be forfeited to the borough pursuant to FNSBC 22.##.

Commented [RR3]: May need an adjudication process, such as the ability to appeal to the animal control commission

FNSBC 22.16.050(A) Redemption.

The most recent owner on record may resume possession of their impounded animal except as may be provided in this title and if the animal is not forfeit under FNSBC 22.##, has not already been adopted, euthanized, or cremated. The most recent owner on record may only redeem their animal after paying all related fees and may not adopt the animal.

FNSBC 22.20.010(C)(3)(#) Dangerous animals.

At the time of the determination, the animal control officer shall demand that the animal be remanded to Animal Control until the appeal period is concluded, the animal is euthanized, or the Animal Control Commission overturns the determination. Failure to surrender the animal to the animal control officer is considered interference with an officer in the performance of duty under FNSBC 22.32.010 and is a violation punishable by a fine as set forth in Chapter 1.20 FNSBC.

FNSBC 22.20.010(E)(#) Dangerous animals.

An animal found to be in violation of conditions may be impounded at the discretion of the animal control officer, in lieu of citations, until the owner complies with all required conditions. The owner shall be granted a requisite minimum of 5 business days to provide evidence of compliance. After such time, the Animal Control manager may require forfeiture of the animal pursuant to FNSBC 22.##.

Commented [RR4]: May need an additional adjudication process for legal reasons

Commented [RR5]: Mayor recommends change to 14 calendar days

FNSBC 22.24.050(A) General provisions. (Rabies Control)

The owner shall pay [IN ADVANCE THE ESTIMATED] boarding fees and associated costs pursuant to FNSBC 22.16.070 for any animal impounded at the animal shelter for quarantine [THROUGH THE LAST DATE OF THE QUARANTINE PERIOD. ANY UNUSED BOARDING FEES WILL BE REFUNDED].

FNSBC 22.28.050 Release from restraint by non-owner.

No person shall, without permission of the owner or caretaker, release any animal from restraint except to preserve the animal's life or welfare in accordance with FNSBC 22.28.040(B). Such animals may be impounded in accordance with FNSBC 22.16.040(#).

Commented [RR6]: Wording to allow surrender upon the demand of an animal control officer, the animal is to be remanded to Animal Control until human care standards can be met

Animal Control Code Enforcement Questions

- Impoundment: to hold in custody vs. Seizure: to take possession of
- Courts may authorize a warrant to seize an animal (temporary) or order forfeiture of an animal (permanent) - there is intentional separation of law enforcement and the judicial system

- ❖ Questions posed by the commission are highlighted
- ❖ Answers are not highlighted

❖ Yellow questions pertain to agenda items 1 or 2

❖ Blue questions are not specific to an agenda item

Animal Control Enforcement Authority

- What enforcement powers does Animal Control currently have under Title 22? Does the authority extend beyond issuing fines for violations?
 - Fines are our only punitive (punishment) action for failure to comply with code requirements.
- If a cited violation is not corrected after a fine is issued, what additional actions or remedies are available to Animal Control?
 - Assistance, education, or referral to a policing agency.
- What happens after Animal Control issues an infraction fine, and what follow-up occurs if the fine is not paid?
 - Questions are outside the scope of Animal Control

Impoundment and Removal Authority

- What authority does Animal Control have to take custody of animals?
 - Animal Control can impound animals under the following circumstances
 - A stray animal, as defined in code
 - An animal surrendered by the owner for either adoption or euthanasia
 - A deceased animal surrendered by the owner or a veterinarian for the purposes of cremation
 - An animal that has been seized by a peace officer and placed in protective custody - peace officer as defined in [AS 03.55.190\(6\)](#)
 - An animal that is required to quarantine for the purposes of rabies control as required under [Chapter 22.24 FNSBC](#)

Animal Control Code Enforcement Questions

- An animal that is the subject of an appeal pursuant to [Chapter 22.20 FNSBC](#) dangerous and nuisance animals
- Are there circumstances in which Animal Control can impound animals without the owner's consent?
 - Yes in the following circumstances, but refusal is not the same as lack of consent
 - A stray animal as defined in the code
 - A deceased animal surrendered by a veterinarian for the purpose of cremation
 - A dog, cat, or ferret required to quarantine may be surrendered by a person pursuant to [FNSBC 22.24.030\(C\)](#) "...No person shall fail, intentionally or with criminal negligence, to surrender such an animal for impound upon the demand of the animal control officer..." Ownership is not specified as a requirement.
 - An animal required to be euthanized and tested for rabies may be surrendered by a person; ownership is not specified as a requirement
 - Any animal that is the subject of an appeal to the animal control commission. Ownership is not specified as a requirement.
- Would granting additional Animal Control impoundment authority allow abuse cases and code violations to be resolved more efficiently?
 - In some cases, possibly, with additional code changes.
- If so, how might that process work within the borough?
 - Animal Control would need an impoundment that would allow sheltering of an animal for its own health and welfare
 - Animal Control would need the legal authority to withhold redemption until humane care standards can be met.
 - There would need to be ordinances for the forfeiture of the animal if humane care standards are not met

Code Improvements and Needed Authority

- Do Animal Control Officers consider their current authority adequate?
 - This question is too broad and subjective to answer.
 - Animal Control Officers do not have adequate authority, tools, and resources to accomplish what many citizens in our community believe we can and should be doing.
- What changes would improve Animal Control's ability to resolve violations and community concerns?

Animal Control Code Enforcement Questions

- To be discussed during the meeting.
- What powers would need to be changed or added so ACOs and the animal shelter can resolve potential abuse cases more efficiently, protect animal welfare, and meet the borough's legal requirements?
 - An impoundment that would allow sheltering of an animal for its own health and welfare
 - The ability to withhold redemption until humane care standards can be met
 - These changes would allow animal control to ensure more animals are receiving humane care.
- What code or policy changes would help ACOs assist animals in clear distress or abusive or neglectful conditions? Has Animal Control considered a borough kennel or animal registration system to track infractions, monitor code violations, and support compliance through inspections?
 - Animal Control currently has systems in place that track infractions and monitor code violations.
 - Code/policy changes are currently under consideration and have been in development since January of 2026.
 - Such changes may include a new type of impoundment for health and welfare forfeiture requirements
 - Changes such as requiring a certification to own and/or house greater than X number of animals. This may help prevent situations of large-scale inhumane care.
 - Requiring mandatory reporting for animal care professionals in situations of cruelty/inhumane care

Reports of Abuse or Neglect

- Please outline the steps Animal Control takes from the beginning when someone reports potential abuse or neglect.
 - The person reporting must be willing to formally report, and such reports become public record. This may include testifying in court.
 - Animal Control obtains as much information from the reporting party as possible.
 - The suspected location and/or person is researched as much as is possible and reasonable for the alleged offense.
 - The assigned officer(s) and possibly the shelter veterinarian, if applicable, make a site visit and/or assessment of the animal.

Animal Control Code Enforcement Questions

- If the officer(s) and/or veterinarian discover what they believe may be clear and convincing evidence that an animal crime has occurred, the appropriate policing agency is notified.
 - If the policing agency accepts the case, animal control continues to work with them, providing assistance in their investigation.
 - If the policing agency declines the case, animal control continues to investigate so far as our authority allows and is determined to be safe for our officers.
- If the officer(s) and/or veterinarian believe there may be a preponderance of evidence that a code violation has occurred, the officer continues to investigate
 - If the officer determines a code violation has occurred, and the owner and/or caretaker would willingly comply with code requirements but needs education and assistance to do so, the officer will provide such support as they are able in their official capacity. (For legal and safety reasons, officers should become personally involved.)
 - If the officer determines a code violation has occurred and the owner and/or caretaker are unwilling to comply with code requirements;
 - The officer will refer the violation to the appropriate policing agency according to jurisdiction.
 - The officer, if feasible and not detrimental to a criminal investigation, may issue citations.
- How does the process differ when the reporter is a temporary caregiver, such as a house sitter or pet sitter, who is caring for animals they do not own?
 - Generally speaking, the process remains the same
- What responsibilities does Animal Control place on a temporary caregiver in that situation?
 - Per [FNSBC 22.28.040\(B\)](#), both an owner and a caretaker bear the same level of responsibility regarding humane care.

Imminent Danger and State Trooper Involvement

- How is “imminent danger” defined?
 - Imminent danger is not defined in Title 22.

Animal Control Code Enforcement Questions

- Webster's dictionary defines [imminent](#) as “ready to take place, happening soon - often used of something bad or dangerous seen as menacingly near”
- Webster’s dictionary defines [danger](#) as “exposure or liability to injury, pain, harm, or loss”
- Where in code or policy does it state that an animal must be in imminent danger before Animal Control can contact the State Troopers to request removal?
 - Such a statement is not within FNSB title 22
 - Per [FNSBC\(E\)](#) “complaints of animal cruelty may also be investigated and referred to the Alaska State Troopers or other applicable agency pursuant to Alaska Statutes.”
 - Animal Control Officers do not have the authority to direct the Alaska State Troopers' actions, i.e., ACOs do not direct the troopers to remove animals.
- When Animal Control contacts the State Troopers about a case, do the Troopers always respond and agree with removal requests?
 - No
- In ACOs’ experience, are State Troopers familiar with the statutes regarding animal removal, and are their responses consistent?
 - As an animal control officer, we cannot comment on how familiar the Alaska State Troopers are with their statutes.
- What changes to State statutes could make Trooper responsibilities and authority clearer and more helpful when working with Animal Control?
 - As local animal control, state statute is not our area of expertise, and extensive research would be required before changes to state statute could be recommended.

Citations, Penalties, and Follow-Up

- When an owner is fined for an Animal Control code violation, such as abuse or neglect, what starts the citation process?
 - Issuing the citation to the defendant begins the citation process
- Who is responsible for ensuring that the fine is paid?
 - Not animal control, and as such, this question is beyond our purview
- Title 1.20.010 states that a person who violates the code is guilty of “a misdemeanor or a violation.” Do ACOs find this language ambiguous?
 - No, as subsection B clarifies subsection A: “[All offenses are violations unless expressly designated as a misdemeanor.](#)”
 - Violations of borough code, which are misdemeanors, are specified in such sections, e.g., [FNSBC 6.31.170\(C\)](#)

Animal Control Code Enforcement Questions

- Have ACOs reviewed the training manual referenced in Title 1.20.060, issued by the Mayor's Office, that explains how citations authorized by code should be issued?
 - Yes, we are given the training manual and required to complete the training with the legal dept prior to being recognized as a code enforcement officer.
- May I receive a digital copy of that manual?
 - The manual is maintained by the FNSB legal department and has been considered a public record subject to public record requests

Enforcement Process and Animal Safety

- When abuse or neglect criteria under FNSB code are met, what steps does an ACO take to enforce the code and move the animal or animals toward a safer environment?
 - The words abuse and neglect do not appear in subsection [FNSBC 22.28.040 Cruelty/failure to provide humane care](#); as such, the criteria for those terms cannot be met
 - In cases of inhumane care and cruelty, an officer takes the steps as outlined earlier in this document in section "Reports of Abuse or Neglect"
 - Steps that generally "move the animal or animals toward a safer environment" are education and assistance to the owner and/or caretaker
 - Less often referral of the case to a policing agency
- Has Animal Control developed a network of local animal groups or fosters that can accept abused or neglected animals, especially when the animal shelter is at capacity?
 - Animal Control does not currently have a mechanism that allows an animal to be impounded because it is abused or neglected; therefore, no network has been developed.
- What can the Animal Control Commission do to help in these situations?
 - To be discussed

Current Capabilities and Practical Examples

- What enforcement capabilities do ACOs currently have and use?
 - Per [FNSBC 1.20.050](#) "...authority to enforce the provisions of FNSBC Title 22, including the issuance of citations and notices of violation."
- Can ACOs provide a general example of a neglect or abuse case involving multiple animals where their ability to improve the situation felt inadequate?
 - To be discussed

Animal Control Code Enforcement Questions

- What would have made the process more straightforward for the officers and owners, and more helpful for the animals involved?
 - To be discussed

Impoundment Authority and Code Violations

- If code allowed ACOs to impound animals involved in abuse and neglect violations, would that improve the response to such cases?
 - What would be considered an improved response is subjective.
 - If animal control were able to accept animals for purposes of inhumane care and cruelty violations, and if officers were able to facilitate such impoundment, and if animal control were able to require the forfeiture of said animals if humane conditions are not met, this may improve the quality of life for animals involved in such cases
- How would impoundment authority help ACOs and the animals they encounter?
 - To be discussed
- How does taking a dangerous animal into FNSB custody differ from removing animals from abusive or neglectful conditions that violate the code?
 - Code does not specify that animals that are the subject of inhumane care or a cruelty violation can be impounded or that an officer can demand that the owner surrender them for such impoundment
 - Animal control cannot impound an animal because it is dangerous or because it has committed a dangerous act
 - Animal control officers cannot demand the surrender of an animal for impound because it is dangerous or has committed a dangerous act.
 - Animal control can impound a cat, dog, or ferret if it has bitten, causing a break in the skin within the last 10 days, for the purposes of a rabies quarantine. (On day 11, we cannot.)
 - An officer can demand that an owner surrender an animal for the purposes of rabies quarantine or rabies testing pursuant to [Chapter 22.24 FNSBC](#)
 - Animal Control can impound an animal that is the subject of an appeal to the animal control commission
 - Animal Control can demand that a person surrender an animal that is the subject of an appeal
 - If a person refuses to surrender, for impoundment, an animal that they are required by code to surrender, it is a violation

Animal Control Code Enforcement Questions

- As with all other animal control violations, the officer's options are assistance, education, or citation

Improving Coordination with State Troopers

- Are there actions FNSB or Animal Control could take to improve the State Troopers' ability to assist ACOs when needed?
 - One would need to ask the Troopers what can be done to improve their ability to assist animal control
- What specific improvements would ACOs suggest?
 - Code improvements have been in the works since January 2026
- Where do State regulations or FNSB code state that ACOs should wait several weeks or months before issuing citations to avoid interfering with potential Trooper charges?
 - This question may be better address to the FNSB Legal Dept, however their advisement has been that if animal control were to issue a minor offense (non-criminal) citations for failure to provide humane care/cruelty and a policing agency were to issue criminal charges for the same actions, and if the animal control charges were processed prior to the criminal charges, the defendant could then claim they have already been penalized for their actions and to do so again would be double jeopardy. In such a case, the criminal charges may then be dropped as the person would already have been punished for their alleged crime.
 - Waiting to issue minor offense citations allows the justice system time to move forward with more serious criminal charges.
 - If the defendant is not charged with a crime or if the charges are dropped, then the animal control officer may move forward with citations if circumstances warrant
 - If the person was not charged criminally because of a lack of evidence or other meaningful reason, e.g., they died or have left the jurisdiction and their location is unknown, the ACO may also not have reasonable grounds to cite
- Can that wording be shared to clarify why Animal Control may wait before issuing FNSB citations?
 - Double jeopardy, according to Webster's dictionary, "the prosecution of a person for a second time for the same offense: two adjudications for one offense"

Animal Control Code Enforcement Questions

Classification of Dangerous and Nuisance Animals

- Are animals other than dogs classified as dangerous?
 - According to the code, they could be, but rarely are
 - Cats, on occasion, are classified as dangerous
- Has an animal other than a dog caused severe injury to a human?
 - I'm sure they have, but I do not recall an incident ever being reported
- Is it mandatory to report all animal-related injuries, or only bite injuries?
 - Only a dog, cat, or ferret bite that breaks the skin is mandatory to report

Section X. Mandatory reporting of cruelty inhuman care for animal care professionals

“Animal care professional” means a person who, through employment, contract, licensure, certification, or official duties, provides care, treatment, handling, housing, transportation, training, grooming, veterinary services, animal control services, sheltering, rescue, boarding, breeding, or other professional animal ~~welfare services for animals on a regular basis.~~

Animal Property Certification Requirement

Any property housing, keeping, harboring, or maintaining more than ten (10) animals of a single species, or more than twenty (20) total animals on the property, excluding seasonal meat animals maintained between May 1 and August 31 and animals under six (6) months of age, shall be required to obtain an Animal Property Certification issued by the Borough.

Section X. Certification Term and Inspection Authority

Animal Property Certifications shall be valid for a period of three (3) years from the date of issuance unless suspended or revoked. The Borough may require an initial site inspection prior to issuance of a certification ~~at its discretion.~~

As part of the certification process, the property owner or responsible party shall maintain an emergency transportation and animal care plan sufficient to provide for the evacuation, transportation, sheltering, feeding, watering, and medical care of animals during emergencies, disasters, or situations where the owner or caretaker is unable to provide care.

Upon receipt of a complaint alleging violations of applicable animal welfare, sanitation, nuisance, zoning, or public safety standards, the Borough may conduct a site visit and reinspection of the property to verify continued compliance with certification requirements.

Code Changes Offering Protection to People and Animals in Our Community

Raeanne Ross, Lead ACO
Emergency Operations
Animal Control

INTRODUCTION

The current code fails to provide adequate ways for an animal to be impounded and fails to provide mechanisms that allow the borough to assume immutable ownership of an animal.

The proposed code changes clarify processes and allow Animal Control to provide services expected by the assembly and the community, and services needed by local law enforcement.

Current Types of Impoundment

- Stray Animals
 - Animals That Are at Large
- Animals Surrendered by Their Owner
 - Adoption
 - Euthanasia
 - Cremation (Vets May Also Surrender)
- Animals Taken Into Protective Custody by a Peace Officer
- Animals Required to Quarantine
 - May Only Be Held for Specific Periods of Time
- Animals That Are the Subject of an Appeal to AC Commission



Types of Impoundment Needed

- The ability to impound an animal for its own health and welfare
- Impoundment of an animal failing to meet or violating dangerous conditions
- Impoundment of an animal ordered for euthanasia



Forfeiture

- Forfeiture revokes the rights of ownership and custody and prohibits regaining such rights
- Current code does not allow for forfeiture
 - Only Surrender and Abandonment
- Currently, the most recent owner may resume possession of the animal unless explicitly prohibited



The Need for Forfeiture

- Animals that have been the subject of cruelty
- Animals that have been the subject of inhumane care, and the owner refused to comply
- Stray Animals Past the Stray Hold Time
- Animals Abandoned After Completion of the Rabies Quarantine
- Dangerous Animals Failing to Comply with Conditions



Animal Property Certification

- The Problem
 - Unknown How Many Animals Exist in Our Community in Times of Emergency or Disaster
 - No Way to Ensure That a Person and/or Property Can Adequately Care for and Sustain the Number of Animals They Have
- The Idea
 - A Property Must Be Certified to Have More Than a Specified Number of Animals
 - The Certification Is Given to a Specific Person and Property



Animal Property Certification

- The How
 - Identify # Of Animals Required for Certification
 - What Requirements Must Be Met to Be Certified
 - Exemptions? Species, Length of Stay





CONTENT WARNING:

Some of the following images are graphic and may be disturbing to some viewers.

Cruelty and Inhumane Care – Case Examples

- A20-063623, Riley freezing and near death at -25F



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CONTENT WARNING:

Some of the following images are graphic and may be disturbing to some viewers.

Cruelty and Inhumane Care – Case Examples

- A24-074637, Sam, Eerie, and their puppies abandoned locked in the house
 - Resulting in the death of Sam and multiple puppies



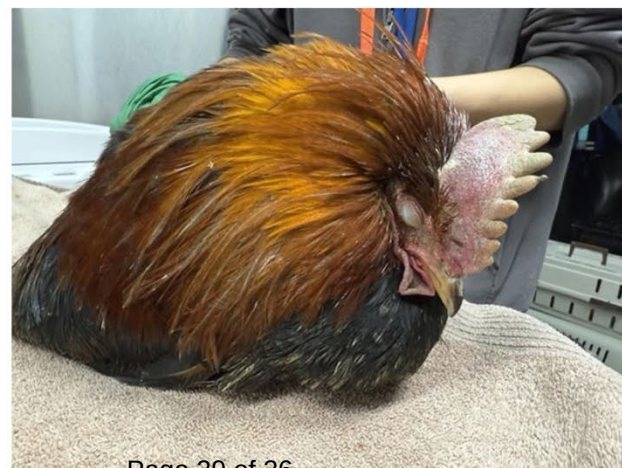


CONTENT WARNING:

Some of the following images are graphic and may be disturbing to some viewers.

Cruelty and Inhumane Care – Case Examples

- A25-077503, Owner hospitalized, approx. 60 doves, chickens, ducks, and rabbits without care some dead others in extreme suffering





CONTENT WARNING:

Some of the following images are graphic and may be disturbing to some viewers.

Cruelty and Inhumane Care – Case Examples

- A141996, Owner hospitalized, unlikely to survive. Violet was left in the home without care and in poor health.



Cruelty and Inhumane Care – Case Examples

- A26-078056, Two Face and his owner living in their car
 - Car fire, owner was transported to the hospital with injuries
 - Dog left behind – animal control unable to accept animals from EMS



Animals Abandoned After Rabies Quarantine

– Case Examples

- B25-003528, Blue Girl
 - History of multiple bites
 - Classified as Dangerous

Owners indicated that keeping Blue Girl was too much for the family, but they failed to formally surrender the dog.

When quarantine ended, they failed to redeem or return our phone calls and attempts to contact them.

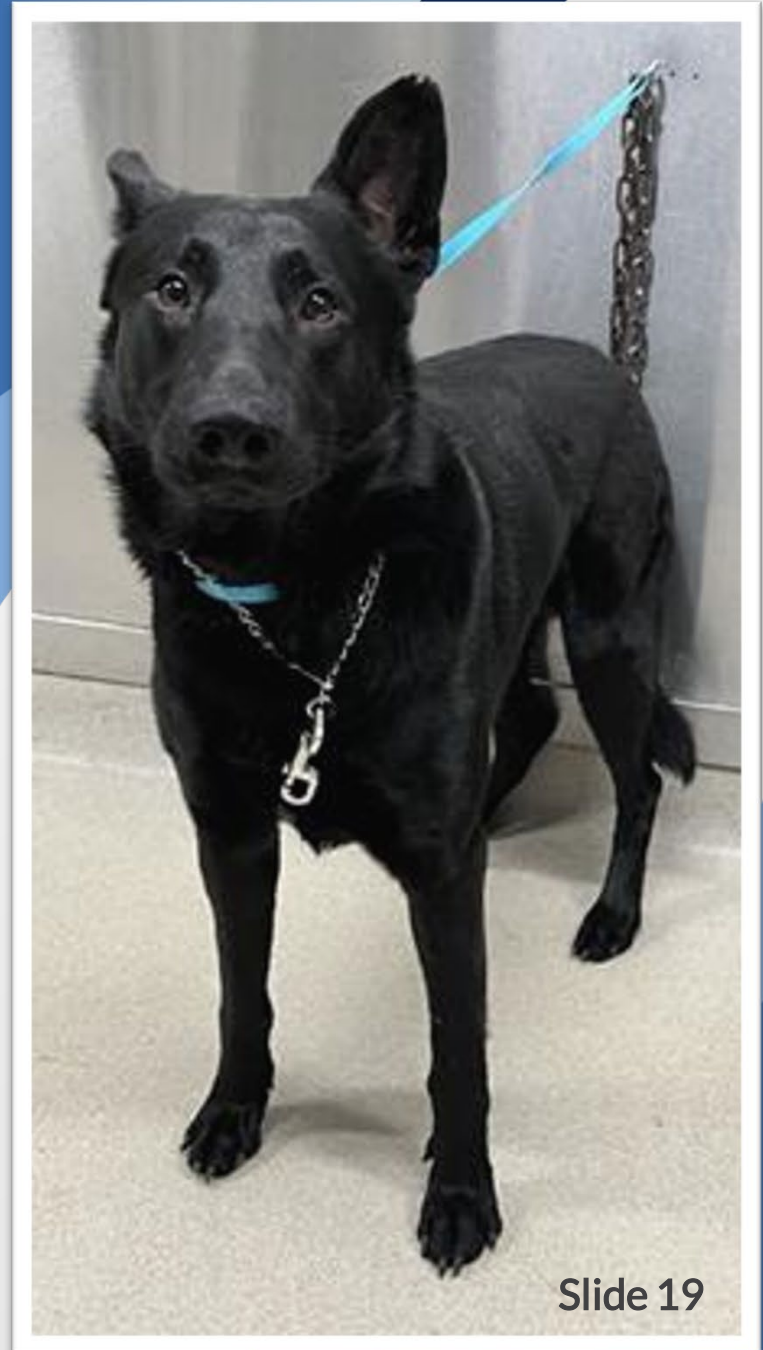


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Dangerous Animal Not in Compliance with Conditions

– Case Examples

- B23-002828, Shadow issued conditions in 2023
 - Failed to comply with conditions
 - 20 reported incidents after conditioning
 - 8+ this year
 - Returned to owner 4x w/o ability to require compliance



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Dangerous Animal Not in Compliance with Conditions – Case Examples

- B24-003133, B25-003576, B26-003644,
- Jimmy – Nuisance, Dangerous, Euthanasia
 - Failed to Comply with Conditions
 - Citations Issued
 - No ability to require compliance until mandated euthanasia



SUMMARY

- Severe Cold in Winter of 2025/2026 Demonstrated the Need for Change
- Law Enforcement and First Responders Expressed a Desire for Change
- These Changes Benefit the People and Animals in the Community

<https://fnsb.gov/160/Animal-Control>

