



- 2) **Background.** According to information provided by the author, CDPH stopped collecting rabies data from shelters in 2016. CDPH stated the reason for ceasing rabies data collection was:

[T]he epidemiology of rabies has transformed from a disease of chiefly domestic dogs to exclusively wildlife reservoirs (bats, skunks)... the role of domestic animals in rabies transmission risk, and the informative value of animal shelter data toward rabies control, has diminished significantly.

3) **Related Legislation.**

- a) AB 240 (Kalra) establishes a tax on dog and cat food, and it establishes the California Spay-Neuter Fund in the State Treasury. AB 240 is pending in Assembly Agriculture Committee.
- b) AB 595 (Essayli) requires an animal shelter, at least 72 hours before euthanizing any animal, to provide public notice, and it requires the Department of Food and Agriculture to conduct a study on animal shelter overcrowding and the feasibility of a statewide database of animals scheduled to be euthanized. AB 595 is pending on the suspense file in this committee.

4) **Prior Legislation.**

- a) AB 2723 (Holden), Chapter 549, Statutes of 2022, established additional requirements on public animal shelters related to microchip registration and the release of dogs and cats.
- b) AB 588 (Chen), Chapter 430, Statutes of 2019, required any shelter or rescue group in California, when adopting out a dog, to disclose the dog's bite history, if there is one.
- c) ACR 153 (Santiago), Chapter 72, Statutes of 2018, urged communities in California to implement policies that support the adoption of healthy cats and dogs from shelters.
- d) AB 2791 (Muratsuchi), Chapter 194, Statutes of 2018, permitted a puppy or kitten that is reasonably believed to be unowned and is impounded in a shelter to be immediately made available for release to a nonprofit animal rescue or adoption organization before euthanasia.

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