GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2003

SENATE BILL 669

Short Title: Civil Remedy for Animal Cruel	ty.
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Sponsors: Senator Hartsell.

Referred to: Judiciary I.

April 2, 2003

1		A BILL TO BE ENTITLED			
2	AN ACT TO	AMEND THE LAW REGARDING THE CIVIL REMEDY FOR			
3	PROTECTI	ON OF ANIMALS, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE GENERAL			
4	STATUTES	COMMISSION.			
5	The General As	sembly of North Carolina enacts:			
6	SEC'	TION 1. Article 1 of Chapter 19A of the General Statutes reads as			
7	rewritten:				
8		"Article 1.			
9		"Civil Remedy for Protection of Animals.			
10	"§ 19A-1. Defi	nitions.			
11	The following	ng definitions apply in this Article:			
12	(1)	The terms term "animals" and "dumb animals" include every useful			
13		living creature.includes every living vertebrate in the classes			
14		Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, and Mammalia except human beings.			
15	(2)	The terms "cruelty" and "cruel treatment" include every act, omission,			
16		or neglect whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering, or death is			
17		caused or permitted; but these terms shall not be construed to include			
18		lawful taking of animals under the jurisdiction and regulation of the			
19		Wildlife Resources Commission, lawful activities sponsored by			
20		agencies conducting biomedical research or training, lawful activities			
21		for sport, the production of livestock or poultry, or the lawful			
22		destruction of any animal for the purpose of protecting such livestock			
23		or poultry. <u>permitted.</u>			
24	(3)	The term "person" includes any persons, firm or corporation, including			
25		any nonprofit corporation, such as a society for the prevention of			
26		cruelty to animals.			
27	" <u>§ 19A-1.1. Pr</u>				
28	-	hall engage in cruelty to or cruel treatment of any animal.			
29	29 " <u>§ 19A-1.2. Exemptions.</u>				

(Public)

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1	This Article	shall not apply to the following activities conducted in compliance with
2	commonly acce	pted practices:
3	<u>(1)</u>	The lawful taking of animals under the jurisdiction and regulation of
4		the Wildlife Resources Commission, except that this Article applies to
5		those birds exempted by the Wildlife Resources Commission from its
6		definition of "wild birds" pursuant to G.S. 113-129(15a).
7	<u>(2)</u>	Activities conducted for purposes of biomedical research or training or
8		for purposes of production of livestock, poultry, or aquatic species.
9	<u>(3)</u>	Activities conducted for the primary purposes of providing food for
10		human or animal consumption.
11	<u>(4)</u>	Activities conducted for veterinary purposes by or under the
12		supervision of licensed veterinarians.
13	<u>(5)</u>	The lawful destruction of any animal for the purposes of protecting the
14		public, other animals, or the public health.
15	<u>(6)</u>	Lawful activities for sport.

16 "**§ 19A-2. Purpose.**

17 It shall be the purpose of this Article to provide a civil remedy for the protection and 18 humane treatment of animals in addition to any criminal remedies that are available and 19 it shall be proper in any action to combine causes of action against one or more 20 defendants for the protection of one or more animals. A real party in interest as plaintiff shall be held to include any "person" as hereinbefore defined even though such person 21 even though the person does not have a possessory or ownership right in an animal; a 22 23 real party in interest as defendant shall include any person who owns or has possession 24 of an animal.

25 "§ 19A-3. Preliminary injunction. <u>Temporary restraining order.</u>

Upon the filing of a verified complaint in the district court in the county in which 26 cruelty to an animal has allegedly occurred, the judge may, in his the judge's discretion, 27 issue a preliminary injunction temporary restraining order in accordance with the 28 29 procedures set forth in G.S. 1A-1, Rule 65. Every such preliminary injunction, 30 temporary restraining order, if the complainant plaintiff so requests, may give the complainant plaintiff the right to provide suitable care for the animal. If it appears on 31 32 the face of the complaint that the condition giving rise to the cruel treatment of an 33 animal requires the animal to be removed from its owner or other person who possesses 34 it, then it shall be proper for the court in the preliminary injunction to allow the 35 complainant to take possession of the animal.

36 "§ 19A-3.1. Preliminary injunction.

If the court finds, after a hearing pursuant to G.S. 1A-1, Rule 65, that the cruelty or
cruel treatment alleged would not immediately be terminated by issuance of a
preliminary injunction that leaves the animal in possession of the defendant, the court
may issue a preliminary injunction transferring possession and custody of the animal to
the plaintiff or to a third party.

42 "§ 19A-4. Permanent injunction.

In accordance with G.S. 1A-1, Rule 65, a district court judge in the county in which the original action was brought shall determine the merits of the action by trial without a

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- jury, and upon hearing such evidence as may be presented, shall enter orders as he the 1 2 court deems appropriate, including a permanent injunction or final determination of the 3 animal's custody. and dismissal of the action along with dissolution of any temporary 4 injunction that had been issued. In addition, if the court finds by a preponderance of the 5 evidence that even if a permanent injunction were issued there would exist a substantial 6 risk that the animal would be subjected to further cruelty if returned to the possession of the defendant, the court may terminate the defendant's ownership and right of 7 possession of the animal and transfer ownership and right of possession to the plaintiff 8 or other appropriate successor owner." 9
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SECTION 2. This act is effective when it becomes law.