GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2009

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HOUSE BILL 1098

Committee Substitute Favorable 4/15/09 Senate Judiciary II Committee Substitute Adopted 7/2/09

| Short Title: Protect Search and Rescue Animal. | (Public) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Sponsors: | |
| Referred to: | |
| April 7, 2009 | |
| A BILL TO BE ENTITLED | |
| AN ACT TO PROVIDE THE SAME PROTECTIONS TO SEARCH | AND RESCUE |
| ANIMALS AS THOSE PROVIDED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGE | |
| AND ANIMALS THAT ASSIST THE DISABLED. | |
| The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: | |
| SECTION 1. G.S. 14-163.1 reads as rewritten: | |
| "§ 14-163.1. Assaulting a law enforcement agency animal or animal | al. an assistance |
| animal.animal, or a search and rescue animal. | <u>, </u> |
| (a) The following definitions apply in this section: | |
| (1) Assistance animal. – An animal that is trained and may be | e used to assist a |
| "person with a disability" as defined in G.S. 168A-3. The | e term "assistance |
| animal" is not limited to a dog and includes any animal t | trained to assist a |
| person with a disability as provided in Article 1 of Ch | apter 168 of the |
| General Statutes. | |
| (2) Law enforcement agency animal. – An animal that is tra | • |
| used to assist a law enforcement officer in the performance | ce of the officer's |
| official duties. | |
| (3) Harm. – Any injury, illness, or other physiological imp | - |
| behavioral impairment that impedes or interferes with dutie | es performed by a |
| law enforcement agency animal or an assistance animal. | |
| (3a) Search and rescue animal. – An animal that is trained and | d may be used to |
| assist in a search and rescue operation. | |
| (4) Serious harm. – Harm that does any of the following: | |
| a. Creates a substantial risk of death. | airment of hadily |
| b. Causes maiming or causes substantial loss or impa function. | animent of boding |
| | ential suffering |
| c. Causes acute pain of a duration that results in substate d. Requires retraining of the law enforcement ag | _ |
| assistance animal. | series ammai or |
| e. Requires retirement of the law enforcement as | gency animal or |
| assistance animal from performing duties. | 50110 y allilliai Ol |
| (a1) Any person who knows or has reason to know that an animal is a | law enforcement |
| agency animal oranimal, an assistance animal animal, or a search and rescue | |

willfully kills the animal is guilty of a Class H felony.

(b) Any person who knows or has reason to know that an animal is a law enforcement agency animal or an assistance animal animal, an assistance animal, or a search and rescue



<u>animal</u> and who willfully causes or attempts to cause serious harm to the animal is guilty of a Class I felony.

- (c) Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person who knows or has reason to know that an animal is a law enforcement agency animal or an assistance animal animal, an assistance animal, or a search and rescue animal and who willfully causes or attempts to cause harm to the animal is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.
- (d) Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person who knows or has reason to know that an animal is a law enforcement agency animal or an assistance animal animal, an assistance animal, or a search and rescue animal and who willfully taunts, teases, harasses, delays, obstructs, or attempts to delay or obstruct the animal in the performance of its duty as a law enforcement agency animal or assistance animal animal, an assistance animal, or a search and rescue animal is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.
- (d1) A defendant convicted of a violation of this section shall be ordered to make restitution to the person with a disability, or to a person, group, or law enforcement agency who owns or is responsible for the care of the law enforcement agency animal or search and rescue animal for any of the following as appropriate:
 - (1) Veterinary, medical care, and boarding expenses for the assistance animal or law enforcement animal.law enforcement agency animal, the assistance animal, or the search and rescue animal.
 - (2) Medical expenses for the person with the disability relating to the harm inflicted upon the assistance animal.
 - (3) Replacement and training or retraining expenses for the assistance animal or law enforcement animal.law enforcement agency animal, the assistance animal, or the search and rescue animal.
 - (4) Expenses incurred to provide temporary mobility services to the person with a disability.
 - (5) Wages or income lost while the person with a disability is with the assistance animal receiving training or retraining.
 - (6) The salary of the law enforcement agency animal handler as a result of the lost services to the agency during the time the handler is with the law enforcement agency animal receiving training or retraining.
 - (6a) The salary of the search and rescue animal handler as a result of the search and rescue services lost during the time the handler is with the search and rescue animal receiving training or retraining.
 - (7) Any other expense reasonably incurred as a result of the offense.
- (e) This section shall not apply to a licensed veterinarian whose conduct is in accordance with Article 11 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes.
 - (f) Self-defense is an affirmative defense to a violation of this section.
- (g) Nothing in this section shall affect any civil remedies available for violation of this section."

SECTION 2. G.S. 15A-1340.16(d)(6a) reads as rewritten:

- "(6a) The offense was committed against or proximately caused serious harm as defined in G.S. 14-163.1 or death to a law enforcement agency animal or assistance animal animal, an assistance animal, or a search and rescue animal as defined in G.S. 14-163.1, while engaged in the performance of the animal's official duties."
- **SECTION 3.** This act becomes effective December 1, 2009, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.