

FINAL BILL REPORT

SHB 1234

C 246 L 23
Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Concerning the civil forfeiture of animals seized for abuse or neglect.

Sponsors: House Committee on Civil Rights & Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Goodman, Eslick, Peterson, Leavitt, Fitzgibbon, Bateman, Walen, Stearns and Pollet).

House Committee on Civil Rights & Judiciary
Senate Committee on Law & Justice

Background:

Animal Cruelty Laws.

Certain practices and activities are prohibited for the prevention of cruelty to animals. A person commits Animal Cruelty in the first degree, which is a class C felony, when the person:

- intentionally inflicts substantial pain on, causes physical injury to, or kills an animal by a means that causes undue suffering or while manifesting an extreme indifference to life;
- with criminal negligence, starves, dehydrates, or suffocates an animal, and the animal dies or experiences substantial and unjustifiable physical pain for a period of time sufficient to cause considerable suffering; or
- knowingly engages in certain conduct involving sexual conduct or sexual contact with an animal.

A person commits Animal Cruelty in the second degree, which is a gross misdemeanor, when the person:

- knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence inflicts unnecessary suffering or pain upon an animal; or
- takes control, custody, or possession of an animal that was involved in animal fighting and knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence abandons the animal, and as a result of being abandoned, the animal suffers bodily harm or is put at

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imminent and substantial risk of substantial bodily harm.

Removal of Animals During an Animal Cruelty Investigation.

Law enforcement agencies and local animal care and control agencies may enforce the animal cruelty law. A law enforcement officer or animal control officer may remove an animal to a suitable place for care if the officer has probable cause to believe the owner has violated the animal cruelty law and there is no person who can assume the animal's care.

Written notice of the circumstances of the removal and available legal remedies must be provided to the owner. Fifteen days after removal, the agency that has custody of the animal may allow the adoption of the animal or the destruction of the animal by euthanasia. An owner may prevent the adoption or destruction of the animal by filing a petition for the return of the animal or by posting a bond or security to provide for the animal's care.

Forfeiture of Seized Animals.

When a person is convicted of a criminal violation of the animal cruelty laws, the court must order forfeiture of all animals held by law enforcement or animal control authorities if any of the animals involved dies as a result of the violation or if the defendant has a prior conviction under the animal cruelty laws. In other cases, the court may order forfeiture of the animal if the animal's treatment was severe and is likely to reoccur. A person convicted of animal cruelty is prohibited from owning, residing with, or caring for any similar animals for a specified period of time, unless the person's right is sooner restored.

Petition for Return of Seized Animal.

An owner of a seized domestic animal must be notified, in writing, of the circumstances of removal and legal remedies. After 15 business days, the agency that has custody of the animal may euthanize the animal or find a responsible person to adopt the animal. If no criminal case is filed within 14 business days, the owner may petition the court for the animal's return. An owner may prevent the animal's destruction or adoption by filing a petition for return of the animal or posting a bond or security in an amount sufficient to provide for the animal's care for a minimum of 30 days.

If the owner files a petition for return of the animal, a copy of the petition must be served on the agency that removed the animal and the prosecuting attorney. If the court grants the petition, the animal must be delivered to the owner at no cost. If a criminal action is filed after a petition for return is filed, but before the animal is returned, the petition is joined with the criminal action.

Summary:

Removal of Animals During an Animal Cruelty Investigation.

If a law enforcement officer or an animal control officer has probable cause to believe that an animal is in imminent danger, is suffering serious physical injury or infirmity, or needs immediate medical attention, the officer may enter private property without a warrant to

render emergency aid to the animal or to seize the animal. A law enforcement officer or an animal control officer is not liable for any damages for entry onto private property without a warrant if the officer does not use any more force than is reasonably necessary to enter upon the property and remove the animal.

The owner of a seized animal must be provided with notice of the seizure and the right to petition for immediate return of the animal within 72 hours of the seizure.

An animal seized may be placed into the custody of an animal care and control agency, into foster care, or with a nonprofit humane society, nonprofit animal sanctuary, or nonprofit rescue organization. In determining what is a suitable placement, the officer must consider the animal's needs, medical needs, and behavioral characteristics. If a seized animal is placed into foster care or with a nonprofit animal sanctuary or rescue organization, the seizing agency has the duty to ensure the animal receives minimum care, must retain custody of the animal, and may distribute the funds in the posted bond to the organization that is authorized to care for the animal.

Any authorized person that is caring for, treating, or attempting to restore an animal to health is not liable for such action.

Forfeiture of Seized Animals.

When an animal is seized, the owner is required to post a bond with the district court in an amount sufficient to provide minimum care for each animal seized within 14 days of the seizure. If an owner fails to post or renew a bond, the owner's interest in the animal is forfeited to the custodial agency by operation of law. If a bond has been posted, subsequent court proceedings must be given court calendar priority for as long as the animal remains in the custody of the custodial agency.

When an animal is seized from a person prohibited from owning, caring for, possessing, or residing with animals, the animal is immediately and permanently forfeited to the custodial agency and no court action is necessary. If an animal is forfeited to a custodial agency, the agency may place the animal with a new owner. A custodial agency may authorize a veterinarian or veterinary technician licensed in Washington or a certified euthanasia technician to euthanize a seized animal that is severely injured, sick, diseased, or suffering for humane reasons at any time.

Petition for Return of Seized Animal.

A uniform petition for a civil hearing for the immediate return of a seized animal is established. The petition may be filed in the district court of the county from which an animal was seized. An owner's failure to file a written petition within 14 days of the seizure of the animal constitutes a waiver of the right to file a petition and the animal is deemed forfeited to the custodial agency unless a bond has been posted. The court may extend the period to file a petition by an additional 14 calendar days if the petitioner did not have actual notice of the seizure and the court finds that there are compelling circumstances

justifying the extension.

Upon receipt of a petition, the court must set a civil hearing on the petition to be conducted within 30 days after the filing of the petition. If the court finds that probable cause exists, the court must order the owner to post a bond within 72 hours. If the respondent does not meet its burden of proof, the court may order the animal returned to the owner at no cost to the owner, subject to conditions set by the court.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	96	0
Senate	48	0

Effective: July 23, 2023