
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1151

State of Washington 58th Legislature 2003 Regular Session

By House Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Lovick, Lantz, Jarrett, Miloscia, Delvin, Moeller, Wallace, Simpson and Upthegrove)

READ FIRST TIME 02/28/03.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to the keeping of dangerous wild animals; adding a
- 2 new chapter to Title 16 RCW; and prescribing penalties.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** It is the intent of the state of Washington
- 5 to protect the public against the serious health and safety risks that
- 6 dangerous wild animals pose to the community.
- 7 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 2.** (1) "Animal control authority" means an
- 8 entity acting alone or in concert with other local governmental units
- 9 for enforcement of the animal control laws of the city, county, and
- 10 state and the shelter and welfare of animals.
- 11 (2) "Potentially dangerous wild animal" means:
- 12 (a) One of the following types of animals, whether bred in the wild
- or in captivity, and any or all hybrids, defined as follows:
- 14 (i) Class mammalia
- 15 (A) Order carnivora

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- 1 (I) Family felidae, only lions, tigers, captive-bred cougars, 2 panthers, jaguars, cheetahs, and leopards;
- 3 (II) Family canidae, such as foxes, jackals, and wolves, except 4 domestic dogs and wolf-dog hybrids;
 - (III) Family ursidae, all bears;
 - (IV) Family hyaenidae, such as hyenas;
 - (B) Order perissodactyla, only rhinoceroses;
- 8 (C) Order primates, such as lemurs, monkeys, chimpanzees, and 9 gorillas;
 - (D) Order proboscidae, such as elephants;
- 11 (ii) Class reptilia

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- 12 (A) Order squamata
- 13 (I) Family varanidae, only water monitors and crocodile monitors;
- (II) All venomous species, such as boomslangs, African twig snakes,
 coral snakes, cobras, mambas, keelback snakes, copperheads,
- 16 cottonmouths, and rattlesnakes;
- 17 (B) Order crocodilia, such as crocodiles, alligators, caimans, and 18 qavials; or
- 19 (b) Any animal declared by a local jurisdiction to be a potentially 20 dangerous wild animal under sections 5 and 14 of this act.
- 21 (3) "Dangerous wild animal" means a potentially dangerous wild 22 animal that aggressively bites, attacks, or substantially endangers the 23 imminent physical well-being of humans.
 - (4) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, organization, trade or professional association, firm, limited liability company, joint venture, association, trust, estate, or any other legal entity, and any officer, member, shareholder, director, employee, agent, or representative thereof.
- 29 (5) "Possessor" means any person who owns, possesses, keeps, 30 harbors, brings into the state, or has custody or control of a 31 dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal.
 - (6) "Severe injury" means any physical injury that results in broken bones, disfiguring lacerations requiring multiple sutures or cosmetic surgery, loss of limb, or any bite requiring antivenom serums.
- 35 (7) "Wildlife sanctuary" means a nonprofit organization as 36 described in RCW 84.36.800, that operates a place of refuge where 37 abused, neglected, unwanted, impounded, abandoned, orphaned, or

- displaced animals are provided care for their lifetime or released back to their natural habitat and, with respect to any animal owned by the organization, does not:
 - (a) Conduct any activity that is not inherent to the animal's nature, natural conduct, or the animal in its natural habitat;
 - (b) Use the animal for any type of entertainment; or
- 7 (c) Sell, trade, or barter the animal or the animal's body parts.
- 8 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** (1) The provisions of this chapter do not 9 apply to:
- 10 (a) Institutions authorized by the department of fish and wildlife 11 to hold, possess, and propagate deleterious exotic wildlife pursuant to 12 RCW 77.12.047, such as zoos and aquariums;
 - (b) Duly incorporated nonprofit animal protection organizations, such as humane societies and shelters, housing an animal at the written request of the animal control authority or acting under the authority of this chapter;
 - (c) Animal control officers, law enforcement agents, or county sheriffs acting under the authority of this chapter;
 - (d) Licensed veterinary hospitals or clinics;
- 20 (e) A holder of a valid wildlife rehabilitation permit issued by 21 the department of fish and wildlife;
 - (f) Any wildlife sanctuary;

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- (g) Any licensed or accredited research or medical institution;
- (h) Any licensed or accredited educational institution;
- 25 (i) Any lawfully operated circus or rodeo;
 - (j) An individual who is in possession of a monkey that has been obtained through and trained by a licensed and accredited nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the quality of lives for quadriplegic individuals;
 - (k) A person temporarily transporting and displaying a dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal through the state if the transit time is not more than twenty-one days and the animal is at all times maintained within a confinement sufficient to prevent the animal from escaping;
- 35 (1) Domesticated animals subject to this title or native wildlife 36 subject to Title 77 RCW; and

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- 1 (m) A person displaying animals at a fair approved by the 2 department of agriculture pursuant to chapter 15.76 or 36.37 RCW.
- 3 (2) This chapter does not require a city or county that does not 4 have an animal control authority to create that office.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) A person may not own, possess, keep, harbor, bring into the state, or have custody or control of a dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal unless that person holds a personal possession permit for that animal issued by an animal control authority. A person may obtain a personal possession permit for a dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal only if (a) or (b) of this subsection is met:
- (a)(i) The person was in legal possession of the wild animal prior to the effective date of this act and is the legal possessor of the wild animal; and
 - (ii) The person applies for and is granted a personal possession permit for each dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal in the person's possession by June 30, 2004; or
 - (b) The person is in possession of a wild animal declared dangerous or potentially dangerous under section 5 or 14 of this act.
- 20 (2) Persons who meet the requirements set forth in subsection (1) 21 of this section shall annually obtain a personal possession permit. 22 Renewal permits shall not be denied except on a showing of good cause.
 - (3) An applicant shall file an application to receive a personal possession permit with the animal control authority on forms provided by the animal control authority. The application must include the following:
- 27 (a) A written statement that sets forth or includes the following 28 information:
- 29 (i) The name, address, telephone number, and date of birth of the 30 applicant;
- (ii) A description of each dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal the applicant possesses, including the scientific name, name, gender, age, color, weight, and any distinguishing marks or coloration that would aid in the identification of the animal;
 - (iii) A photograph of the animal;

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(iv) The address or location where the animal is to be kept, including directions to the location if no address exists;

- 1 (v) The name, address, and phone number of the veterinarian providing veterinary care to the animal; and
 - (vi) A photograph of the facility where the animal will be housed;
 - (b) A certification that:

- (i) The applicant is eighteen years of age or older;
- (ii) The applicant has not been convicted of or found responsible for violating a local or state law prohibiting cruelty, neglect, or mistreatment of an animal or has not within the past ten years been convicted of a felony or been convicted for possession, sale, or use of illegal narcotics;
- (iii) The facility and the conditions in which the animal will be kept are in compliance with this chapter;
- (iv) The applicant has obtained the requisite liability insurance coverage for the animal as set forth in section 8 of this act; and
- (v) The applicant has regularly provided veterinary care to the animal when needed and will provide such care in the future; and
- (c) A plan for the quick and safe recapture of the animal if the animal escapes.
- (4) The animal control authority may establish and charge reasonable fees for application, issuance, and renewal of a personal possession permit in order to recover the costs associated with the administration and enforcement of this chapter. The fee charged to an applicant may not exceed fifty dollars for each animal. The fees collected under this section may be used only to administer and enforce this chapter.
- (5) A permit may not be granted unless the animal control authority finds that all of the requirements in subsections (3) and (4) of this section have been met.
- (6) The personal possession permit shall set forth the information required under subsection (3)(a) of this section, with the exception of the photograph required under subsection (3)(a)(iii) of this section, and any other relevant information the animal control authority may deem necessary.
- 34 (7) The animal control authority shall keep records of persons who 35 are carrying valid permits. A permit holder shall notify the animal 36 control authority of any changes of the stated information on the 37 permit, which includes the death and disposition of the animal.

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- 1 (8) Not later than December 31, 2003, each animal control authority 2 shall create a personal possession permit program as established by 3 this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1)(a) An animal control authority may declare an individual potentially dangerous wild animal within its jurisdiction to be a dangerous wild animal for the purposes of this chapter.

- (b) An animal control authority may declare an individual wild animal, not covered under section 2(2)(a) of this act, to be a potentially dangerous wild animal for the purposes of this chapter. The wild animal so declared must have substantially endangered the imminent physical well-being of a human.
- (2) The animal control authority shall serve notice of the declaration upon the animal possessor in person or by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice must state: The statutory basis for the declaration; the reasons the authority considers the animal to be dangerous or potentially dangerous; a statement that the animal is subject to the registration process and controls required by this chapter; and an explanation of the possessor's rights and of the applicable procedure for appealing the declaration.
- (3) If the local jurisdiction has provided for an administrative appeal of such declarations, the possessor shall follow the appeal procedure set forth by that jurisdiction. If the local jurisdiction has not provided for an administrative appeal, the possessor may appeal a municipal authority's declaration that the animal is dangerous or potentially dangerous to the municipal court, or other court of competent jurisdiction, and may appeal an animal control authority's declaration that the animal is dangerous or potentially dangerous to the district court. The possessor must make such appeal within twenty days of receiving the declaration.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. For each dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal, the possessor shall comply with the American zoo and aquarium association's minimum husbandry guidelines of 1997 for care and maintenance of that animal.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) Except as necessary to meet the requirements of section 6 of this act, a dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal must not be tethered, leashed, or chained outdoors, or allowed to run at large.

- (2) A dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal must not be mistreated, neglected, abandoned, or deprived of necessary food, water, and sustenance, as defined under chapter 16.52 RCW.
- (3) A person transporting a dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal in a vehicle shall keep the animal securely caged in the vehicle at all times.
- 11 (4) The possessor shall contact the animal control authority if the 12 possessor can no longer care for the dangerous or potentially dangerous 13 wild animal.
- <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 8.** (1) A possessor of a lion, tiger, cougar, panther, jaguar, cheetah, leopard, bear, chimpanzee, or gorilla shall maintain liability insurance coverage in an amount of not less than one hundred thousand dollars for each occurrence for liability damages for destruction of or substantial damage to property and death or bodily injury to a person caused by the animal. The possessor shall provide a copy of the policy for liability insurance to the animal control authority on an annual basis.
 - (2) The possessor of a dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal shall post and display, at each entrance onto the premises where such an animal is kept, a conspicuous sign, clearly legible and easily readable by the public, warning that there is a dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal on the premises. In addition, the possessor shall conspicuously display a sign with a warning symbol that informs children of the presence of a dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal. The animal control authority shall prescribe the content and size of the sign.
 - (3)(a) No person may intentionally release a dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal.
 - (b) If any dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal escapes, either intentionally or unintentionally, the possessor of the animal shall immediately contact the animal control authority or a law enforcement officer of the city or county where the possessor resides to report the escape or release.

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(4) If a dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal escapes or is intentionally released, the possessor is liable for all reasonable expenses associated with efforts to recapture the animal, unless the escape is due to the criminal act of another person. If the dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal cannot be recaptured safely by the animal control authority or if proper and safe housing cannot be found, the animal control authority may immediately euthanize the animal.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. Unless prior approval has been received from the animal control authority, a possessor shall not bring a dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal to any public venue, commercial establishment, or retail establishment unless the possessor is bringing the animal to a licensed veterinarian or a veterinarian clinic.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. The animal control authority, its staff, its agents, local law enforcement agents, and county sheriffs are authorized and empowered to enforce the provisions of this chapter.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. The possessor of a dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal, when provided with reasonable notice, shall allow the animal control authority, its staff, and its agents to enter the premises where the animal is kept once per year to ensure compliance with this chapter. No notice is required if the animal control authority has probable cause to believe that the animal is being kept in violation of this chapter.
 - NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. (1) If the animal control authority finds that an applicant for an original or renewal of a personal possession permit does not meet the requirements set forth in this chapter, the animal control authority shall deny the applicant a personal possession permit and give the applicant written notice within ten days of the denial and the reasons for the denial.
- 29 (2) If the animal control authority finds that a person has not 30 complied with this chapter, the animal control authority may suspend or 31 revoke the personal possession permit and give the possessor written 32 notice of the suspension or revocation and the reasons for the 33 suspension or revocation.

(3) A person who is denied a personal possession permit or denied a renewal of a personal possession permit, or who has had a permit suspended or revoked, may appeal the decision to a district or municipal court for the jurisdiction in which the animal is located no later than the twentieth day after receiving notice that the permit is denied, suspended, or revoked.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. (1) The animal control authority may immediately confiscate any dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal if the animal control authority has probable cause to believe that the animal is being kept in violation of this chapter. The possessor is liable for reasonable costs of placement and care for the animal from the time of confiscation until the time of return to the possessor or until the time the animal has been relocated to a facility approved by the animal control authority, such as a wildlife sanctuary, zoo, aquarium, or person holding a current personal possession permit.
- (2) The animal control authority shall serve notice upon the possessor in person or by regular and certified mail, return receipt requested, specifying the reason for the confiscation of the animal, and that the possessor is responsible for payment of reasonable costs for caring and providing for the animal.
- (3) The possessor shall post a security bond or cash with the animal control authority in an amount sufficient to guarantee payment of all reasonable expenses expected to be incurred in caring and providing for the animal, including but not limited to the estimated cost of feeding, medical care, and housing for at least thirty days. The animal control authority shall determine the amount of the security bond or cash based on the current rate to feed, provide medical care, and house the animal. The security bond or cash does not prevent the animal control authority from relocating or euthanizing the animal at the end of the thirty days as provided in subsection (5) of this section.
- (4) A dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal may be returned to the possessor only if the possessor has a valid personal possession permit, has corrected the conditions resulting in the confiscation, and has paid the reasonable cost of placement and care of the animal while under the care and control of the animal control authority.

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- (5) If, after thirty days, the possessor of a confiscated animal cannot be located, or if a confiscated animal remains unclaimed or may not be returned to the possessor because of a failure to comply with subsection (4) of this section, the animal control authority may release the animal to a facility such as a wildlife sanctuary, zoo, or aquarium, or may allow the animal to be adopted by a person holding a current personal possession permit. If the animal control authority is unable to relocate the animal within a reasonable period of time, it may euthanize the animal.
- 10 (6) An animal control authority may euthanize a wild animal under 11 this section only if all other reasonable placement options, including 12 relocation to a zoo, aquarium, wildlife sanctuary, or valid permit 13 holder, are unavailable.
- 14 (7) If the possessor of a confiscated animal is found to have been 15 in compliance with this chapter at the time of confiscation, the 16 possessor is not liable for costs associated with caring and providing 17 for the animal during confiscation.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. (1) A city or county may adopt an ordinance 18 19 governing dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animals that is more 20 restrictive than this chapter. Such ordinances may include adding animals to the definition of potentially dangerous wild animals, 21 creating additional caging standards, and creating stricter care and 22 23 treatment provisions. However, a city or county may not add a 24 particular type of animal to the definition of potentially dangerous 25 wild animal unless the type of animal presents a substantial threat of 26 physical harm to humans.
- 27 (2) This act does not require a local authority to allow a 28 dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal within its jurisdiction.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. (1) A violation of section 4(2), 6, 8 (2) or (3)(b), or 11 of this act is a misdemeanor punishable under RCW

31 9A.20.021.

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- 32 (2) A violation of section 4 (1) or (7), 7, 8 (1) or (3)(a), 9, or
- 33 13(3) of this act is a gross misdemeanor punishable under RCW

34 9A.20.021.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. (1) A person who has a prior conviction under this chapter and who possesses a dangerous wild animal that physically attacks or bites a person or a domestic animal is guilty of a class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021.

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- (2) A person who possesses any wild animal that physically attacks and causes severe injury to or the death of any human, when the possessor knew or should have known that the animal had a known propensity, when unprovoked, to attack, cause injury, or otherwise substantially endanger the physical well-being of humans, is guilty of a class C felony punishable in accordance with RCW 9A.20.021.
- (3) A defendant has an affirmative defense to the offenses in subsections (1) and (2) of this section if he or she establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that:
- 14 (a) He or she was in compliance with sections 6 through 8 of this 15 act, if applicable; and
- 16 (b) The person or animal attacked, severely injured, or killed by 17 the defendant's animal trespassed on the defendant's real or personal 18 property or provoked the defendant's animal without justification or 19 excuse.
- 20 (4) A dangerous or potentially dangerous wild animal that 21 physically attacks, severely injures, or kills a person or domestic 22 animal is subject to immediate confiscation by the animal control 23 authority. Upon conviction of the possessor, the animal control 24 authority may relocate or euthanize the animal in accordance with 25 section 13 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.
- 30 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 18.** Sections 1 through 17 of this act 31 constitute a new chapter in Title 16 RCW.

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