SECOND REGULAR SESSION

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILLS NOS. 982, 834 & 819

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Committee on the Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, March 4, 2008, with recommendation that the Senate Committee Substitute do pass.

4611S.03C

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

AN ACT

To repeal sections 578.025 and 578.030, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eight new sections relating to dogs, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 578.025 and 578.030, RSMo, are repealed and eight

- 2 new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 273.033, 273.035,
- 3 273.036, 273.038, 578.025, 578.026, 578.028, and 578.030, to read as follows:

273.033. 1. In any action for damages or a criminal prosecution

- 2 against any person for killing or injuring a dog, a showing by a
- 3 preponderance of the evidence that such person was in reasonable
- 4 apprehension of imminent harmful contact by the dog or was acting to
- 5 prevent such imminent harmful contact against another person by the
- 6 dog shall constitute an absolute defense to criminal prosecution or civil
- 7 liability for the killing or injuring of such animal.
- 8 2. If a person has, on at least two occasions, complained to the
- 9 county sheriff or to the appropriate animal control authority in his or
- 10 her jurisdiction that a dog, not on a leash, has trespassed on property
- 11 that such person owns, rents, or leases or on any property that
- 12 constitutes such person's residence, and when at least one of the prior
- 13 two complaints was motivated by reasonable apprehension for such
- 14 person's safety or the safety of another person or apprehension of
- 15 substantial damage to livestock or property, then any subsequent
- 16 trespass by such dog shall constitute prima facie evidence that such

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

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person was in reasonable apprehension of imminent harmful contact. The county sheriff or animal control authority to which any complaint under this section is made shall notify the owner of the alleged trespassing dog of such complaint. Failure by a county sheriff or animal control authority to notify a dog owner under this subsection shall not invalidate or be construed in any way to limit any other provision of this subsection.

- 3. The court shall award attorney's fees, court costs, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the defendant in defense of any criminal prosecution or in any civil action brought by a plaintiff if the court finds that the defendant has an absolute defense as provided in subsection 1 of this section.
- 4. This section shall not be construed to provide an absolute defense to a person for any damage or injury to any person or property other than the dog itself that may result from actions taken in an attempt to injure or kill such dog nor shall it be construed to provide an absolute defense to the violation of a local ordinance prohibiting the discharge of firearms.

273.035. 1. The owner or possessor of any dog that bites any person while such person is on or in a public place, or lawfully on or in a private place, including the property of the owner or possessor of the dog, is strictly liable for damages suffered by persons bitten, regardless of the former viciousness of the dog or the owner's or possessor's knowledge of such viciousness. Owners or possessors of dogs shall also be strictly liable for any damage to property or livestock proximately caused by their dogs. If it is determined that the damaged party had fault in the incident, any damages owed by the owner or possessor of the biting dog shall be reduced by the same percentage that the damaged party's fault contributed to the incident. The 11 12provisions of this section shall not apply to dogs killing or maining sheep or other domestic animals under section 273.020. 13

2. Any person who is held liable under the provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall pay a civil fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. The remedies provided by this section are in addition to and cumulative with any other remedy provided by statute or common law.

273.036. 1. If a dog, that has previously bitten a person or a

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domestic animal without substantial provocation, bites any person on a subsequent occasion, the owner or possessor is guilty of a class B misdemeanor unless such attack:

- 5 (1) Results in severe injury to any person, in which case, the 6 owner is guilty of a class A misdemeanor; or
- 7 (2) Results in severe injury to any person and any previous 8 attack also resulted in severe injury to any person, in which case, the 9 owner is guilty of a class D felony; or
 - (3) Results in the death of any person, in which case, the owner shall be guilty of a class C felony.
- 2. In addition to the penalty included in subsection 1 of this 12 section, if any dog, that has previously bitten a person or a domestic 13 animal without substantial provocation, bites any person on a 14 subsequent occasion or if a dog that has not previously bitten a person 15 attacks and causes severe injury to or the death of any human, the dog 16 shall be seized immediately by an animal control authority or by the 17 county sheriff. The dog shall be impounded and held for ten business 18 19 days after the owner is given written notification and thereafter 20 destroyed.
- 213. The owner or possessor of the dog that has been impounded 22may file a written appeal to the circuit court to contest the impoundment and destruction of such dog. The owner or possessor 2324shall provide notice of the filing of the appeal to the animal control authority or county sheriff who seized the dog. If the owner or 25possessor files such an appeal and provides proper notice, the dog shall 26 remain impounded and shall not be destroyed while such appeal is 2728 pending and until the court issues an order for the destruction of the dog. The court shall hold a disposition hearing within thirty days of 29 the filing of the appeal to determine whether such dog shall be 30 humanely destroyed. The court may order the owner or possessor of 31 the dog to pay the costs associated with the animal's keeping and care 3233 during the pending appeal.
- 4. If a dog attacks or bites a person who is engaged in or attempting to engage in a criminal activity at the time of the attack other than trespass upon private property by a person under the age of twelve under section 569.150, RSMo, then the provisions of this section shall not apply.

273.038. Any dog that is owned, or the service of which is employed, by a law enforcement agency and that bites another animal or human in the course of their official duties is exempt from the provisions of sections 273.033 to 273.038.

578.025. 1. Any person who:

- 2 (1) Owns, possesses, keeps, or trains any dog, with the intent that such 3 dog shall be engaged in an exhibition of fighting with another dog;
- 4 (2) For amusement or gain, causes any dog to fight with another dog, or 5 causes any dogs to injure each other; or
- 6 (3) Permits any act as described in subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection 7 to be done on any premises under his charge or control, or aids or abets any such 8 act is guilty of a class D felony.
- 2. Any person who is knowingly present, as a spectator, at any place, building, or structure where preparations are being made for an exhibition of the fighting of dogs, with the intent to be present at such preparations, or is knowingly present at such exhibition or at any other fighting or injuring as described in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section, with the intent to be present at such exhibition, fighting, or injuring is guilty of a class A misdemeanor for a first offense and a class D felony for a second or subsequent offense.
- 17 3. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit:
- 18 (1) The use of dogs in the management of livestock by the owner of such 19 livestock or his employees or agents or other persons in lawful custody of such 20 livestock;
- 21 (2) The use of dogs in hunting; or
- 22 (3) The training of dogs or the use of equipment in the training of dogs for 23 any purpose not prohibited by law.

578.026. 1. Any duly authorized public health official or law enforcement officer may seek a warrant from the appropriate court to enable him or her to enter private property in order to inspect, care for, or impound dogs that are the subject of a violation of section 578.025; provided, the sheriff of the county or city not within a county in which the warrant is to be served, or his or her designee, shall be notified upon application by the applicant of the search warrant. The sheriff, or his or her designee, shall participate in serving the search warrant. Any designee of the sheriff shall be a deputy sheriff or other

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person certified as a peace officer under chapter 590, RSMo. The sheriff shall have a designee available at all times. All requests for such warrants shall be accompanied by an affidavit stating the probable cause to believe a violation of section 578.025 has occurred.

- 2. Any law enforcement officer or public health official, who has probable cause to believe a violation of section 578.025 has occurred and has the authority to make a lawful seizure, shall take possession of all dogs and all paraphernalia, implements, or other property or things used or employed, or about to be employed, in the violation of any of the provisions of section 578.025. Such law enforcement officer or official under this subsection or subsection 1 of this section, after taking possession of such dogs, paraphernalia, implements or other property or things, shall file with the court an affidavit stating therein a description of the property so taken and the time and place of the taking thereof together with the name of the person from whom the same was taken and the name of the person who claims to own such property, if known, and that the affiant has reason to believe and does believe, stating the ground of such belief, that the property so taken was used or employed, or was about to be used or employed, in such violation of section 578.025.
- 30 3. A person performing a lawful seizure of any dog that is the subject of a violation of section 578.025, whether under the authority of a warrant or not, shall:
 - (1) Be given a disposition hearing within thirty days of the filing of the request for the purpose of granting immediate disposition of the dogs impounded;
- 36 (2) Place impounded dogs in the care or custody of a 37 veterinarian, the appropriate animal control authority, or an animal 38 shelter. If no appropriate veterinarian, animal control authority, or 39 animal shelter is available, the dog shall not be impounded unless it is 40 diseased or disabled beyond recovery for any useful purpose;
- 41 (3) Humanely kill any dog impounded if it is determined by a 42 licensed veterinarian that the dog is diseased or disabled beyond 43 recovery for any useful purpose;
- 44 (4) Not be liable for any necessary damage to property if the dog 45 has been lawfully seized.
- 46 4. The owner or possessor or any person claiming an interest in

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any dog that has been impounded because of being the subject of a 47 48 violation of section 578.025 may prevent disposition of the dog by posting bond or security in an amount sufficient to provide for the 49 dog's care and keeping for at least thirty days, inclusive of the date on 50which the animal was taken into custody. Notwithstanding the fact 51that bond may be posted pursuant to this subsection, the authority 52having custody of the animal may humanely dispose of the dog at the 53end of the time for which expenses are covered by the bond or security, 54unless there is a court order prohibiting such disposition. Such order 55shall provide for a bond or other security in the amount necessary to 56 protect the authority having custody of the dog from any cost of the 57care, keeping or disposal of the dog. The authority taking custody of 58a dog shall give notice of the provisions of this section by posting a 59copy of this section at the place where the dog was taken into custody 60 61 or by delivering it to a person residing on the property.

5. The owner or possessor of any dog humanely killed pursuant to this section shall not be entitled to recover any damages related to, nor the actual value of, the dog if the dog was found by a licensed veterinarian to be diseased or disabled, or if the owner or possessor failed to post bond or security for the care, keeping and disposition of the dog after being notified of impoundment.

578.028. Any person who removes an electronic or radio transmitting collar from a dog without the permission of the owner of the dog with the intent to prevent or hinder the owner from locating the dog, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. Upon a plea or finding of guilt, the court shall order that the defendant pay as restitution the actual value of any dog lost or killed as a result of such removal. The court may also order restitution to the owner for any lost breeding revenues.

578.030. [1.] The provisions of section 43.200, RSMo, notwithstanding, any member of the state highway patrol or other law enforcement officer may apply for and serve a search warrant, and shall have the power of search and seizure in order to enforce the provisions of sections 578.025 to 578.050.

[2. Any member of the state highway patrol or other law enforcement officer making an arrest under section 578.025 shall lawfully take possession of all dogs or other animals and all paraphernalia, implements, or other property or things used or employed, or about to be employed, in the violation of any of the

provisions of section 578.025. Such officer, after taking possession of such dogs, 10 animals, paraphernalia, implements or other property or things, shall file with the court before whom the complaint is made against any person so arrested an 11 12 affidavit stating therein the name of the person charged in such complaint, a description of the property so taken and the time and place of the taking thereof 13 14 together with the name of the person from whom the same was taken and the name of the person who claims to own such property, if known, and that the 15 16 affiant has reason to believe and does believe, stating the ground of such belief, 17 that the property so taken was used or employed, or was about to be used or employed, in such violation of section 578.025. He shall thereupon deliver the 18 property so taken to the court, which shall, by order in writing, place the same 19 in the custody of an officer or other proper person named and designated in such 20 order, to be kept by him until the conviction or final discharge of such person 21 complained against, and shall send a copy of such order without delay to the 22prosecuting attorney of the county. The officer or person so named and 23designated in such order shall immediately thereupon assume the custody of such 24 property and shall retain the same, subject to the order of the court before which 25such person so complained against may be required to appear for trial. Upon the 26 conviction of the person so charged, all property so seized shall be adjudged by 2728 the court to be forfeited and shall thereupon be destroyed or otherwise disposed 29of as the court may order. In the event of the acquittal or final discharge without 30 conviction of the person so charged, such court shall, on demand, direct the delivery of such property so held in custody to the owner thereof.] 31

