File No.	180433	Committee Item No.	• _ :	
•	•	Board Item No.	18	

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CON	TENTS LIST
Committee: Board of Supervisors Meeting	Date: MAY 8, 2018
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OTHER X California State Senate Bill 102	24 April 2, 2018
Prepared by:Prepared by:	Date: April 26, 2018 Date:

[Declaring Support for California	State Senate	Bill 1024 ((Wilk) - Animal	Welfare and '	Violence
Intervention Act of 2018]					

Resolution declaring support for California State Senate Bill 1024 (SB1024), the Animal Welfare and Violence Prevention Act of 2018, authored by Senator Scott Wilk, mandating defendants convicted of specified animal cruelty offenses to undergo mental health evaluation, humane education courses, and, if deemed necessary by the mental health professional, to undergo mandatory counseling.

WHEREAS, Animal cruelty and abuse are serious crimes which can be injurious or fatal for animals of all kinds and violence against animals has been found to be a predictor for many people who later commit acts of violence against humans, including domestic violence, child abuse, elder abuse or more heinous acts; and

WHEREAS, In 2016, the FBI starting tracking incidents of animal abuse as part of its National Incident-Based Reporting System in light of documentation that animal cruelty can be a harbinger for future violent crime against humans; and

WHEREAS, Individuals who mistreat, abuse, or kill domestic animals or wildlife often extend that behavior to humans in the form of domestic violence, child abuse, and in certain cases, murder; and

WHEREAS, 90 percent of the perpetrators of school shootings have had a history of cruelty to animals, according to a study published in 2014 by Eric Madfis of the University of Washington Tacoma and Arnold Arluke of Northeastern University; and

WHEREAS, Nikolas Cruz, the perpetrator of the February 14 shooting in Parkland, Florida that took the lives of 17 students and faculty after having previously tortured and killed squirrels, chickens and toads and tormented rabbits, dogs and pigs is only the most recent highly visible example of this connection; and

WHEREAS, California State Penal Code Section 597 includes the current statutes dealing with these crimes and specifying punishments including fines, jail time, probation, forced animal surrender and, in the case of certain specified cases of animal cruelty, in the instances when a defendant is granted probation, counseling designed to evaluate and treat behavior or conduct disorders; and

WHEREAS, The link between animal abuse and future violence can be weakened by early intervention with mental health services and education; and

WHEREAS, Law enforcement and human behavioral professionals alike have stated that the perpetrators of crimes against animals not only deserve stiff punishment but also need to have the underlying causes of their criminality examined and addressed; and

WHEREAS, Legislation is needed to address the concerns of the law enforcement, mental health and animal welfare communities that current penalties are neither restorative nor rehabilitative and that they do not sufficiently address the root causes of these crimes, nor do they adequately reduce recidivism among offenders or the potential for escalation of violent behavior by those offenders; and

WHEREAS, California State Senate Bill 1024 (SB1024), authored by Senator Scott Wilk, focuses on retaining and enhancing appropriate punishments while adding provisions to the California State Penal Code requiring convicted offenders under animal abuse statutes to complete approved animal abuse education course; and

WHEREAS, SB1024 also requires that defendants convicted of specified animal abuse or cruelty offenses with potential underlying psychological causes undergo a mental health evaluation and, if deemed beneficial per the evaluation, ongoing up to one year of therapy from a mental health professional; and

WHEREAS, The bill allows for an increase in fines levied for convictions to support the state's costs relating to its provisions; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco supports SB1024 as a strategy to reduce rates of recidivism among animal cruelty offenders and prevent future acts of violence against animals and humans; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco urges our local delegation who represent San Francisco in the State Legislature to support SB1024 - the Animal Welfare and Violence Intervention Act of 2018 - and further urges the California State Legislature and Governor Jerry Brown to sign SB1024 into law; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Clerk of the Board be directed to send a copy of this resolution to the office of Senator Scott Wilk; Senator Nancy Skinner and Assembly Member Reginald Byron Jones-Sawyer, Sr., Chairs of the Senate and Assembly Public Safety Committee Assembly; and Governor Jerry Brown.

Introduced by Senator Wilk

February 7, 2018

An act to amend—Section 597 of Sections 286.5, 596, 597, 597.1, 597f, and 600 of, and to add Sections 600.7 and 600.8 to, the Penal Code, relating to animal abuse.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1024, as amended, Wilk. Animal abuse: responsible animal owner course: mandatory counseling.

Existing law makes it a crime to maliciously and intentionally maim, mutilate, torture, wound, or kill a living animal. If a defendant is granted probation for a conviction under this provision, existing law requires the court to order the defendant to complete counseling designed to evaluate and treat behavior or conduct disorders.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

This bill would delete the requirement that a defendant granted probation complete counseling and would instead require a defendant convicted of specified offenses against animals to undergo a mandatory mental health evaluation. The bill would require the defendant to undergo mandatory counseling if the mental health professional conducting the evaluation deems it necessary. The bill would require termination of any diversion program, probation, mandatory supervision, or postrelease community supervision for a failure to complete these requirements.

The bill would require a defendant convicted of specified offenses against animals to be ordered to complete a responsible animal owner

education course. The bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to certify the course, as provided. The bill would require the course to, among other things, consist of 5 instructional hours on specified subjects and test the participant's mastery of the course.

The bill would increase the fines associated with specified offenses

against animals, as provided.

By increasing the punishment for a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no-yes. State-mandated local program: no-yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the Animal Cruelty and Violence Intervention Act of 2018.
- 3 SEC. 2. Section 286.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 286.5. Any person who sexually assaults any animal protected
- by Section 597f for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual
- 6 desire of the person is guilty of a-misdemeanor. misdemeanor.
- punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six
- months, by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or 9
- by both that fine and imprisonment.
- 10 SEC. 3. Section 596 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 11 596. (a) Every person who, without the consent of the owner,
 - wilfully administers poison to any animal, the property of another, or exposes any poisonous substance, with the intent that the same
- shall be taken or swallowed by any such animal, is guilty of a 14
- 15 misdemeanor, misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a
- county jail not exceeding six months, by a fine not exceeding two
- 17 thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- 18 However.

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- 19 (b) However, the provisions of this section shall not apply in 20 the case of a person who exposes poisonous substances upon
- premises or property owned or controlled by him or her for the

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purpose of controlling or destroying predatory animals or livestock-killing dogs and if, prior to or during the placing out of such the poisonous substances, he or she shall have posted upon the property conspicuous signs located at intervals of distance not 5 greater than one-third of a mile apart, and in any case not less than 6 three such signs having words with letters at least one inch high reading "Warning—Poisoned bait placed out on these premises," which signs shall be kept in place until the poisonous substances 9 have been removed. Whenever-such these signs have been 10 conspicuously located upon the property or premises owned or 11 controlled by him as hereinabove provided, such or her as required by this section, that person shall not be charged with any civil 12 13 liability to another party in the event that any domestic animal belonging to such that party becomes injured or killed by 15 trespassing or partaking of the poisonous substance or substances 16 so placed.

SECTION 1.

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- SEC. 4. Section 597 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 597. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (c) of this section or Section 599c, every person who maliciously and intentionally maims, mutilates, tortures, or wounds a living animal, or maliciously and intentionally kills an animal, is guilty of a crime punishable pursuant to subdivision (d).
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (a) or (c), every person who overdrives, overloads, drives when overloaded, overworks, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, drink, or shelter, cruelly beats, mutilates, or cruelly kills an animal, or causes or procures an animal to be so overdriven, overloaded, driven when overloaded, overworked, tortured, tormented, deprived of necessary sustenance, drink, shelter, or to be cruelly beaten, mutilated, or cruelly killed; and whoever, having the charge or custody of an animal, either as owner or otherwise, subjects an animal to needless suffering, or inflicts unnecessary cruelty upon the animal, or in any manner abuses an animal, or fails to provide the animal with proper food, drink, or shelter, or protection from the weather, or who drives, rides, or otherwise uses the animal when unfit for labor, is, for each offense, guilty of a crime punishable pursuant to subdivision (d).
- 39 (c) Every person who maliciously and intentionally maims, 40 mutilates, or tortures a mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, or fish,

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as described in subdivision (e), is guilty of a crime punishable pursuant to subdivision (d).

- (d) A violation of subdivision (a), (b), or (c) is punishable as a felony by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170, or by a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or alternatively, as a misdemeanor by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (e) (1) Subdivision (c) applies to any mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, or fish which is a creature described as follows:
- (A) Endangered species or threatened species as described in Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 2050) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code.
- (B) Fully protected birds described in Section 3511 of the Fish and Game Code.
- (C) Fully protected mammals described in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 4700) of Part 3 of Division 4 of the Fish and Game Code.
- 20 (D) Fully protected reptiles and amphibians described in Chapter 21 2 (commencing with Section 5050) of Division 5 of the Fish and 22 Game Code.
 - (E) Fully protected fish as described in Section 5515 of the Fish and Game Code.
 - (2) This subdivision does not supersede or affect any law relating to taking of the described species, including, but not limited to, Section 12008 of the Fish and Game Code.
 - (f) For the purposes of subdivision (c), each act of malicious and intentional maiming, mutilating, or torturing a separate specimen of a creature described in subdivision (e) is a separate offense. If a person is charged with a violation of subdivision (c), the proceedings shall be subject to Section 12157 of the Fish and Game Code.
 - (g) (1) Upon the conviction of a person charged with a violation of this section by causing or permitting an act of cruelty, as defined in Section 599b, all animals lawfully seized and impounded with respect to the violation by a peace officer, officer of a humane society, or officer of a pound or animal regulation department of a public agency shall be adjudged by the court to be forfeited and shall thereupon be awarded to the impounding officer for proper

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disposition. A person convicted of a violation of this section by causing or permitting an act of cruelty, as defined in Section 599b, shall be liable to the impounding officer for all costs of impoundment from the time of seizure to the time of proper disposition.

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- (2) Mandatory seizure or impoundment shall not apply to animals in properly conducted scientific experiments or investigations performed under the authority of the faculty of a regularly incorporated medical college or university of this state.
- (h) Notwithstanding any other law, if a defendant is granted probation for a conviction under this section, the court shall order the defendant to pay for, and successfully complete, counseling, as determined by the court, designed to evaluate and treat behavior or conduct disorders. If the court finds that the defendant is financially unable to pay for that counseling, the court may develop a sliding fee schedule based upon the defendant's ability to pay. An indigent defendant may negotiate a deferred payment schedule, but shall pay a nominal fee if the defendant has the ability to pay the nominal fee. County mental health departments or Medi-Cal shall be responsible for the costs of counseling required by this section only for those persons who meet the medical necessity eriteria for mental health managed care pursuant to Section 1830.205 of Title 9 of the California Code of Regulations or the targeted population criteria specified in Section 5600.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The counseling specified in this subdivision shall be in addition to any other terms and conditions of probation, including any term of imprisonment and any fine. This provision specifies a mandatory additional term of probation and is not to be utilized as an alternative in lieu of imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 or county jail when that sentence is otherwise appropriate. If the court does not order custody as a condition of probation for a conviction under this section, the court shall specify on the court record the reason or reasons for not ordering custody. This subdivision shall not apply to eases involving police dogs or horses as described in Section 600.
- SEC. 5. Section 597.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 597.1: (a) (1) Every owner, driver, or keeper of any animal who permits the animal to be in any building, enclosure, lane, street, square, or lot of any city, county, city and county, or judicial

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district without proper care and attention is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, by a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment. Any peace officer, humane society officer, or animal control officer shall take possession of the stray or abandoned animal and shall provide care and treatment for the animal until the animal is deemed to be in suitable condition to be returned to the owner. When the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that very 10 prompt action is required to protect the health or safety of the 11 animal or the health or safety of others, the officer shall immediately seize the animal and comply with subdivision (f). In 12 13 all other cases, the officer shall comply with the provisions of 14 subdivision (g). The full cost of caring for and treating any animal 15 properly seized under this subdivision or pursuant to a search warrant shall constitute a lien on the animal and the animal shall 16 17 not be returned to its owner until the charges are paid, if the seizure 18 is upheld pursuant to this section. 19

- (2) Notwithstanding any other law, if an animal control officer or humane officer, when necessary to protect the health and safety of a wild, stray, or abandoned animal or the health and safety of others, seeks to administer a tranquilizer that contains a controlled substance, as defined in Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000) of the Health and Safety Code, to gain control of that animal, he or she may possess and administer that tranquilizer with direct or indirect supervision as determined by a licensed veterinarian, provided that the officer has met each of the following requirements:
- (A) Has received training in the administration of tranquilizers from a licensed veterinarian. The training shall be approved by the California Veterinary Medical Board.
- (B) Has successfully completed the firearms component of a course relating to the exercise of police powers, as set forth in Section 832.
- (C) Is authorized by his or her agency or organization to possess and administer the tranquilizer in accordance with a policy established by the agency or organization and approved by the veterinarian who obtained the controlled substance.
- (D) Has successfully completed the euthanasia training set forth in Section 2039 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations.

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(E) Has completed a state and federal fingerprinting background check and does not have any drug- or alcohol-related convictions.

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- (b) Every sick, disabled, infirm, or crippled animal, except a dog or cat, that is abandoned in any city, county, city and county, or judicial district may be killed by the officer if, after a reasonable search, no owner of the animal can be found. It shall be the duty of all peace officers, humane society officers, and animal control officers to cause the animal to be killed or rehabilitated and placed in a suitable home on information that the animal is stray or abandoned. The officer may likewise take charge of any animal, including a dog or cat, that by reason of lameness, sickness, feebleness, or neglect, is unfit for the labor it is performing, or that in any other manner is being cruelly treated, and provide care and treatment for the animal until it is deemed to be in a suitable condition to be returned to the owner. When the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that very prompt action is required to protect the health or safety of an animal or the health or safety of others, the officer shall immediately seize the animal and comply with subdivision (f). In all other cases, the officer shall comply with subdivision (g). The full cost of caring for and treating any animal properly seized under this subdivision or pursuant to a search warrant shall constitute a lien on the animal and the animal shall not be returned to its owner until the charges are paid.
- (c) (1) Any peace officer, humane society officer, or animal control officer shall convey all injured cats and dogs found without their owners in a public place directly to a veterinarian known by the officer to be a veterinarian who ordinarily treats dogs and cats for a determination of whether the animal shall be immediately and humanely destroyed or shall be hospitalized under proper care and given emergency treatment.
- (2) If the owner does not redeem the animal within the locally prescribed waiting period, the veterinarian may personally perform euthanasia on the animal. If the animal is treated and recovers from its injuries, the veterinarian may keep the animal for purposes of adoption, provided the responsible animal control agency has first been contacted and has refused to take possession of the animal.
- (3) Whenever any animal is transferred to a veterinarian in a clinic, such as an emergency clinic that is not in continuous operation, the veterinarian may, in turn, transfer the animal to an appropriate facility.

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(4) If the veterinarian determines that the animal shall be hospitalized under proper care and given emergency treatment, the costs of any services that are provided pending the owner's inquiry to the responsible agency, department, or society shall be paid from the dog license fees, fines, and fees for impounding dogs in the city, county, or city and county in which the animal was licensed or, if the animal is unlicensed, shall be paid by the jurisdiction in which the animal was found, subject to the provision that this cost be repaid by the animal's owner. The full cost of caring for and treating any animal seized under this subdivision shall constitute a lien on the animal and the animal shall not be 1.1 returned to the owner until the charges are paid. No veterinarian shall be criminally or civilly liable for any decision that he or she makes or for services that he or she provides pursuant to this subdivision.

- (d) An animal control agency that takes possession of an animal pursuant to subdivision (c) shall keep records of the whereabouts of the animal from the time of possession to the end of the animal's impoundment, and those records shall be available for inspection by the public upon request for three years after the date the animal's impoundment ended.
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any peace officer, humane society officer, or any animal control officer may, with the approval of his or her immediate superior, humanely destroy any stray or abandoned animal in the field in any case where the animal is too severely injured to move or where a veterinarian is not available and it would be more humane to euthanize the animal.
- (f) Whenever an officer authorized under this section seizes or impounds an animal based on a reasonable belief that prompt action is required to protect the health or safety of the animal or the health or safety of others, the officer shall, prior to the commencement of any criminal proceedings authorized by this section, provide the owner or keeper of the animal, if known or ascertainable after reasonable investigation, with the opportunity for a postseizure hearing to determine the validity of the seizure or impoundment, or both.
- (1) The agency shall cause a notice to be affixed to a conspicuous place where the animal was situated or personally deliver a notice of the seizure or impoundment, or both, to the

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owner or keeper within 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays. The notice shall include all of the following:

(A) The name, business address, and telephone number of the officer providing the notice.

- (B) A description of the animal seized, including any identification upon the animal.
- (C) The authority and purpose for the seizure or impoundment, including the time, place, and circumstances under which the animal was seized.
- (D) A statement that, in order to receive a postseizure hearing, the owner or person authorized to keep the animal, or his or her agent, shall request the hearing by signing and returning an enclosed declaration of ownership or right to keep the animal to the agency providing the notice within 10 days, including weekends and holidays, of the date of the notice. The declaration may be returned by personal delivery or mail.
- (E) A statement that the full cost of caring for and treating any animal properly seized under this section is a lien on the animal and that the animal shall not be returned to the owner until the charges are paid, and that failure to request or to attend a scheduled hearing shall result in liability for this cost.
- (2) The postseizure hearing shall be conducted within 48 hours of the request, excluding weekends and holidays. The seizing agency may authorize its own officer or employee to conduct the hearing if the hearing officer is not the same person who directed the seizure or impoundment of the animal and is not junior in rank to that person. The agency may utilize the services of a hearing officer from outside the agency for the purposes of complying with this section.
- (3) Failure of the owner or keeper, or of his or her agent, to request or to attend a scheduled hearing shall result in a forfeiture of any right to a postseizure hearing or right to challenge his or her liability for costs incurred.
- (4) The agency, department, or society employing the person who directed the seizure shall be responsible for the costs incurred for caring and treating the animal, if it is determined in the postseizure hearing that the seizing officer did not have reasonable grounds to believe very prompt action, including seizure of the animal, was required to protect the health or safety of the animal or the health or safety of others. If it is determined the seizure was

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justified, the owner or keeper shall be personally liable to the seizing agency for the full cost of the seizure and care of the animal. The charges for the seizure and care of the animal shall be a lien on the animal. The animal shall not be returned to its owner until the charges are paid and the owner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the seizing agency or the hearing officer that the owner can and will provide the necessary care for the animal.

- (g) Where the need for immediate seizure is not present and prior to the commencement of any criminal proceedings authorized by this section, the agency shall provide the owner or keeper of the animal, if known or ascertainable after reasonable investigation, with the opportunity for a hearing prior to any seizure or impoundment of the animal. The owner shall produce the animal at the time of the hearing unless, prior to the hearing, the owner has made arrangements with the agency to view the animal upon request of the agency, or unless the owner can provide verification that the animal was humanely destroyed. Any person who willfully fails to produce the animal or provide the verification is guilty of an infraction, punishable by a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- (1) The agency shall cause a notice to be affixed to a conspicuous place where the animal was situated or personally deliver a notice stating the grounds for believing the animal should be seized under subdivision (a) or (b). The notice shall include all of the following:
- (A) The name, business address, and telephone number of the officer providing the notice.
- (B) A description of the animal to be seized, including any identification upon the animal.
- (C) The authority and purpose for the possible seizure or impoundment.
- (D) A statement that, in order to receive a hearing prior to any seizure, the owner or person authorized to keep the animal, or his or her agent, shall request the hearing by signing and returning the enclosed declaration of ownership or right to keep the animal to the officer providing the notice within two days, excluding weekends and holidays, of the date of the notice.
- 38 (E) A statement that the cost of caring for and treating any 39 animal properly seized under this section is a lien on the animal, 40 that any animal seized shall not be returned to the owner until the

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charges are paid, and that failure to request or to attend a scheduled hearing shall result in a conclusive determination that the animal may properly be seized and that the owner shall be liable for the charges.

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- (2) The preseizure hearing shall be conducted within 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, after receipt of the request. The seizing agency may authorize its own officer or employee to conduct the hearing if the hearing officer is not the same person who requests the seizure or impoundment of the animal and is not junior in rank to that person. The agency may utilize the services of a hearing officer from outside the agency for the purposes of complying with this section.
- (3) Failure of the owner or keeper, or his or her agent, to request or to attend a scheduled hearing shall result in a forfeiture of any right to a preseizure hearing or right to challenge his or her liability for costs incurred pursuant to this section.
- (4) The hearing officer, after the hearing, may affirm or deny the owner's or keeper's right to custody of the animal and, if reasonable grounds are established, may order the seizure or impoundment of the animal for care and treatment.
- (h) If any animal is properly seized under this section or pursuant to a search warrant, the owner or keeper shall be personally liable to the seizing agency for the cost of the seizure and care of the animal. Further, if the charges for the seizure or impoundment and any other charges permitted under this section are not paid within 14 days of the seizure, or if the owner, within 14 days of notice of availability of the animal to be returned, fails to pay charges permitted under this section and take possession of the animal, the animal shall be deemed to have been abandoned and may be disposed of by the seizing agency.
- (i) If the animal requires veterinary care and the humane society or public agency is not assured, within 14 days of the seizure of the animal, that the owner will provide the necessary care, the animal shall not be returned to its owner and shall be deemed to have been abandoned and may be disposed of by the seizing agency. A veterinarian may humanely destroy an impounded animal without regard to the prescribed holding period when it has been determined that the animal has incurred severe injuries or is incurably crippled. A veterinarian also may immediately humanely destroy an impounded animal afflicted with a serious contagious

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disease unless the owner or his or her agent immediately authorizes treatment of the animal by a veterinarian at the expense of the owner or agent.

- (j) No animal properly seized under this section or pursuant to a search warrant shall be returned to its owner until the owner can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the seizing agency or hearing officer that the owner can and will provide the necessary care for the animal.
- (k) (1) In the case of cats and dogs, prior to the final disposition of any criminal charges, the seizing agency or prosecuting attorney may file a petition in a criminal action requesting that, prior to that final disposition, the court issue an order forfeiting the animal to the city, county, or seizing agency. The petitioner shall serve a true copy of the petition upon the defendant and the prosecuting attorney.
- (2) Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall set a hearing on the petition. The hearing shall be conducted within 14 days after the filing of the petition, or as soon as practicable.
- (3) The petitioner shall have the burden of establishing beyond a reasonable doubt that, even in the event of an acquittal of the criminal charges, the owner will not legally be permitted to retain the animal in question. If the court finds that the petitioner has met its burden, the court shall order the immediate forfeiture of the animal as sought by the petition.
- (4) Nothing in this subdivision is intended to authorize a seizing agency or prosecuting attorney to file a petition to determine an owner's ability to legally retain an animal pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (*l*) if a petition has previously been filed pursuant to this subdivision.
- (I) (1) Upon the conviction of a person charged with a violation of this section, or Section 597 or 597a, all animals lawfully seized and impounded with respect to the violation shall be adjudged by the court to be forfeited and shall thereupon be transferred to the impounding officer or appropriate public entity for proper adoption or other disposition. A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be personally liable to the seizing agency for all costs of impoundment from the time of seizure to the time of proper disposition. Upon conviction, the court shall order the convicted person to make payment to the appropriate public entity for the costs incurred in the housing, care, feeding, and treatment of the

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seized or impounded animals. Each person convicted in connection with a particular animal may be held jointly and severally liable for restitution for that particular animal. The payment shall be in addition to any other fine or sentence ordered by the court.

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- (2) The court may also order, as a condition of probation, that the convicted person be prohibited from owning, possessing, caring for, or residing with, animals of any kind, and require the convicted person to immediately deliver all animals in his or her possession to a designated public entity for adoption or other lawful disposition or provide proof to the court that the person no longer has possession, care, or control of any animals. In the event of the acquittal or final discharge without conviction of the person charged, if the animal is still impounded, the animal has not been previously deemed abandoned pursuant to subdivision (h), the court has not ordered that the animal be forfeited pursuant to subdivision (k), the court shall, on demand, direct the release of seized or impounded animals to the defendant upon a showing of proof of ownership.
- (3) Any questions regarding ownership shall be determined in a separate hearing by the court where the criminal case was finally adjudicated and the court shall hear testimony from any persons who may assist the court in determining ownership of the animal. If the owner is determined to be unknown or the owner is prohibited or unable to retain possession of the animals for any reason, the court shall order the animals to be released to the appropriate public entity for adoption or other lawful disposition. This section is not intended to cause the release of any animal, bird, reptile, amphibian, or fish seized or impounded pursuant to any other statute, ordinance, or municipal regulation. This section shall not prohibit the seizure or impoundment of animals as evidence as provided for under any other provision of law.
- (m) It shall be the duty of all peace officers, humane society officers, and animal control officers to use all currently acceptable methods of identification, both electronic and otherwise, to determine the lawful owner or caretaker of any seized or impounded animal. It shall also be their duty to make reasonable efforts to notify the owner or caretaker of the whereabouts of the animal and any procedures available for the lawful recovery of the animal and, upon the owner's and caretaker's initiation of recovery procedures, retain custody of the animal for a reasonable period

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38 39 of time to allow for completion of the recovery process. Efforts to locate or contact the owner or caretaker and communications with persons claiming to be the owner or caretaker shall be recorded and maintained and be made available for public inspection.

SEC. 6. Section 597f of the Penal Code is amended to read: 597f. (a) Every owner, driver, or possessor of any animal, who permits the animal to be in any building, enclosure, lane, street, square, or lot, of any city, city and county, or judicial district, without proper care and attention, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment. And it shall be the duty of any peace officer, officer of the humane society, or officer of a pound or animal regulation department of a public agency, to take possession of the animal so abandoned or neglected and care for the animal until it is redeemed by the owner or claimant, and the cost of caring for the animal shall be a lien on the animal until the charges are paid. Every sick, disabled, infirm, or crippled animal, except a dog or cat, which shall be abandoned in any city, city and county, or judicial district, may, if after due search no owner can be found therefor, be killed by the officer; and it officer. It shall be the duty of all peace officers, an officer of such society, or officer of a pound or animal regulation department of a public agency to cause the animal to be killed on information of such abandonment. The officer may likewise take charge of any animal, including a dog or cat, that by reason of lameness, sickness, feebleness, or neglect, is unfit for the labor it is performing, or that in any other manner is being cruelly-treated; treated and, if the animal is not then in the custody of its owner, the officer shall give notice thereof to the owner, if known, and may provide suitable care for the animal until it is deemed to be in a suitable condition to be delivered to the owner, and any owner. Any necessary expenses which may be incurred for taking care of and keeping the animal shall be a lien

(b) (1) It shall be the duty of all officers of pounds or humane societies, and animal regulation departments of public agencies to convey, and for police and sheriff departments, to cause to be conveyed all injured cats and dogs found without their owners in a public place directly to a veterinarian known by the officer or

thereon, to be paid before the animal can be lawfully recovered.

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agency to be a veterinarian that ordinarily treats dogs and cats for a determination of whether the animal shall be immediately and humanely destroyed or shall be hospitalized under proper care and given emergency treatment.

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(2) If the owner does not redeem the animal within the locally prescribed waiting period, the veterinarian may personally perform euthanasia on the animal; animal, or, if the animal is treated and recovers from its injuries, the veterinarian may keep the animal for purposes of adoption, provided the responsible animal control agency has first been contacted and has refused to take possession of the animal.

Whenever

(3) Whenever any animal is transferred pursuant to this subdivision to a veterinarian in a clinic, such as an emergency clinic which is not in continuous operation, the veterinarian may, in turn, transfer the animal to an appropriate facility.

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- (4) If the veterinarian determines that the animal shall be hospitalized under proper care and given emergency treatment, the costs of any services which are provided pending the owner's inquiry to the agency, department, or society shall be paid from the dog license fees, fines, and fees for impounding dogs in the city, county, or city and county in which the animal was licensed or if the animal is unlicensed the jurisdiction in which the animal was found, subject to the provision that this cost be repaid by the animal's owner. No veterinarian shall be criminally or civilly liable for any decision which he or she makes or services which he or she provides pursuant to this section.
- (c) An animal control agency which takes possession of an animal pursuant to subdivision (b), shall keep records of the whereabouts of the animal for a 72-hour period from the time of possession and those records shall be available to inspection by the public upon request.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, any officer of a pound or animal regulation department or humane society, or any officer of a police or sheriff's department may, with the approval of his or her immediate superior, humanely destroy any abandoned animal in the field in any case where the animal is too severely injured to move or where a veterinarian is

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not available and it would be more humane to dispose of the animal.

SEC. 7. Section 600 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

600. (a) Any person who willfully and maliciously and with no legal justification strikes, beats, kicks, cuts, stabs, shoots with a firearm, administers any poison or other harmful or stupefying substance to, or throws, hurls, or projects at, or places any rock, object, or other substance which is used in such a manner as to be capable of producing injury and likely to produce injury, on or in the path of, a horse being used by, or a dog under the supervision of, a peace officer in the discharge or attempted discharge of his or her duties, or a volunteer who is acting under the direct supervision of a peace officer in the discharge or attempted discharge of his or her assigned volunteer duties, is guilty of a public offense. If the injury inflicted is a serious injury, as described in subdivision (c), the person shall be punished by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for 16 months, two or three years, or in a county jail for not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both a fine and imprisonment. If the injury inflicted is not a serious injury, the person shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both a fine and imprisonment.

- (b) Any person who willfully and maliciously and with no legal justification interferes with or obstructs a horse or dog being used by a peace officer in the discharge or attempted discharge of his or her duties, or a volunteer who is acting under the direct supervision of a peace officer in the discharge or attempted discharge of his or her assigned volunteer duties, by frightening, teasing, agitating, harassing, or hindering the horse or dog shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both a fine and imprisonment.
- (c) Any person who, in violation of this section, and with intent to inflict that injury or death, personally causes the death, destruction, or serious physical injury including bone fracture, loss or impairment of function of any bodily member, wounds requiring extensive suturing, or serious crippling, of a horse or dog, shall, upon conviction of a felony under this section, in addition and

consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony, be punished by an additional term of imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for one year.

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- (d) Any person who, in violation of this section, and with the intent to inflict that injury, personally causes great bodily injury, as defined in Section 12022.7, to any person not an accomplice, shall, upon conviction of a felony under this section, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony, be punished by an additional term of imprisonment in the state prison for two years unless the conduct described in this subdivision is an element of any other offense of which the person is convicted or receives an enhancement under Section 12022.7.
- (e) A defendant convicted of a violation of this section shall be ordered to make restitution to the agency owning the animal and employing the peace officer, to a volunteer who is acting under the direct supervision of a peace officer who is using his or her horse or supervising his or her dog in the performance of his or her assigned duties, or to the agency that provides, or the individual who provides, veterinary health care coverage or veterinary care for a horse or dog being used by, or under the supervision of, a volunteer who is acting under the direct supervision of a peace officer for any veterinary bills, replacement costs of the animal if it is disabled or killed, and, if applicable, the salary of the peace officer for the period of time his or her services are lost to the agency.

SEC. 8. Section 600.7 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

- 600.7. (a) Every defendant who is convicted of an offense specified in subdivision (c) shall be ordered to pay for and complete the responsible animal owner education course described in subdivision (b). If the court finds that the defendant is financially unable to pay for the course, the court may develop a sliding fee schedule based upon the defendant's ability to pay. An indigent defendant may negotiate a deferred payment schedule, but shall pay a nominal fee if the defendant has the ability to pay the nominal fee.
- (b) (1) The responsible animal owner education course for persons convicted of an offense specified in subdivision (c) may be conducted online or in person, or in a combination of both, and shall consist of all of the following:
 - (A) A minimum of five instructional hours.

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- (B) Mechanisms to ensure the minimum hours of instruction have been completed by the participant.
 - (C) Attendance shall be verified. If the course is completed online, the course provider shall maintain a system to validate the identity of the person taking the course.
 - (D) The course provider shall incorporate a validation process that verifies participant comprehension of course material related to the educational objectives as follows:
 - (i) The course provider shall test the participant's mastery of the course content by asking at least two questions from each major unit or section. The questions shall be multiple choice.
- (ii) The questions shall be difficult enough that the answer may 12 13 not be easily determined without having viewed the contents of the 14 major unit or section.
- 15 (2) The educational objectives of the responsible animal owner 16 course shall include, but not be limited to, promotion of all of the following:
 - (A) Responsible care concepts for animals, both livestock and nonlivestock, including instruction on providing for the health, safety, and welfare of livestock and nonlivestock animals and wildlife, including appropriate shelter and housing, the importance of spaying and neutering, and the proper tethering and transportation of animals.
 - (B) Responsible pet ownership, including, but not limited to, ensuring the safety of both the community and the animal and bite prevention.
- 27 (C) Respect and observance of federal and state laws that 28 protect livestock and nonlivestock animals and wildlife.
 - (D) An overview of state and federal laws related to cruelty to livestock and nonlivestock animals and animal fighting.
 - (E) Appropriate training and discipline tactics for livestock and nonlivestock animals.
- (3) All responsible owner education courses for persons 33 34 convicted of an offense specified in subdivision (c) shall be reviewed and certified by the State Department of Health Care 35 Services. Each application for course certification shall be 36 37 accompanied by a course outline that identifies the educational 38 objectives outlined in paragraph (2) and the amount of time allotted for each educational objective.

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(c) This section applies to a conviction for any of the following
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    offenses:
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       (1) Section 286.5.
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       (2) Section 596.
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       (3) Section 596.5.
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       (4) Subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 597.
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       (5) Paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 597.1.
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       (6) Subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 597.5.
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       (7) Section 597.6.
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       (8) Section 597.7.
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       (9) Section 597a.
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       (10) Section 597b.
       (11) Section 597c.
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       (12) Section 597f.
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       (13) Section 597g.
       (14) Section 597h.
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       (15). Section 597i.
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       (16) Section 597j.
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       (17) Section 597k.
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       (18) Section 597m.
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       (19) Section 597n.
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       (20) Section 597s.
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       (21) Section 597t.
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       (22) Section 597u.
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       (23) Section 597v.
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       (24) Section 597x.
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       (25) Section 597z.
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       (26) Section 599f.
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       (27) Subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 600.
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       (28) Section 600.2.
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       (29) Section 600.5.
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       SEC. 9. Section 600.8 is added to the Penal Code, to read:
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       600.8. (a) (1) Every defendant who is convicted of an offense
     specified in subdivision (b) shall be subject to a mandatory mental
     health evaluation. Upon evaluation, if the evaluating mental health
    professional deems it necessary, the defendant shall complete
     mandatory counseling. Mental health evaluations and any
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     subsequent treatment shall be paid for by the defendant. If the
     court finds that the defendant is financially unable to pay for that
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counseling, the court may develop a sliding fee schedule based

upon the defendant's ability to pay. An indigent defendant may negotiate a deferred payment schedule, but shall pay a nominal fee if the defendant has the ability to pay the nominal fee.

- 4 (2) Mental health evaluation shall be completed within 90 days of the conviction or at the soonest time deemed appropriate by the court, unless the defendant is sentenced to imprisonment, in which 7 case the mental health evaluation shall be completed within 90 8 days of release or at the soonest time deemed appropriate by the 9 court. If the offender is referred to counseling, he or she shall 10 begin counseling within 90 days or at the soonest time deemed 11 appropriate by the court and shall submit proof of completion to 12 the court.
- 13 (3) Failure to complete these requirements shall result in the 14 termination of any diversion program, probation, mandatory 15 supervision, or postrelease community supervision.
- 16 (b) This section applies to a conviction for any of the following 17 offenses:
- 18 (1) Section 286.5.
- 19 (2) Section 596.
- 20 (3) Subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 597.
- 21 (4) Paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 597.1.
- 22 (5) Section 597f.
- 23 (6) Subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 600.
- 24 (7) Section 600.2.
- 25 (8) Section 600.5.
- 26 SEC. 10. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because
- 28 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school
- 29 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or
- 30 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty
- 31 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of
- 32 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within
- 33 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California
- 34 Constitution.

Print Form

Introduction Form RECEIVED RECEIVED

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one): 7018 APR 24 PN 4: 26 Time stamp or meeting date
□ 1. For reference to Committee.
An ordinance, resolution, motion, or charter amendment.
2. Request for next printed agenda without reference to Committee.
☐ 3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee.
4. Request for letter beginning "Supervisor inquires"
☐ 5. City Attorney request.
☐ 6. Call File No. from Committee.
7. Budget Analyst request (attach written motion).
8. Substitute Legislation File No.
9. Request for Closed Session (attach written motion).
☐ 10. Board to Sit as A Committee of the Whole.
11. Question(s) submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on
Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following: Small Business Commission We please the check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following: Explanation Commission Description Commission
Planning Commission Building Inspection Commission
Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use a Imperative Sponsor(s):
Katy Tang
Subject:
Resolution declaring support for California State Senate Bill 1024 (Wilk) – Animal Welfare and Violence Intervention Act of 2018
The text is listed below or attached:
Please see attached.
Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:
For Clerk's Use Only: