



121st MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2003

Legislative Document

No. 1194

S.P. 400

In Senate, March 6, 2003

An Act To Improve Services of Animal Shelters

Reference to the Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator SAWYER of Penobscot. Cosponsored by Senator: ROTUNDO of Androscoggin, Representative: CROSTHWAITE of Ellsworth.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:) Sec. 1. 7 MRSA §3913, sub-§4, ¶B, as amended by PL 1997, c. 4 690, \S 11, is further amended to read: B. Otherwise dispose of the dog humanely in accordance with fh. Title 17, chapter 42, subchapter IV 4. Except-as-provided 8 in-this-section,-an animal-shelter-must-hold-a-dog-at-least 8-days-before-euthanasia-10 Sec. 2. 7 MRSA c. 720 is amended by repealing the chapter 12 headnote and enacting the following in its place: 14 CHAPTER 720 16 RABIES PREVENTION FOR CATS AND SHELTER PROVISIONS 18 Sec. 3. 7 MRSA §3919-A, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 363, §3, is amended to read: 20 §3919-A. Procedure for acceptance and disposition of cats by 22 animal shelter 24 An animal shelter to which a cat is taken may accept the cat unless the shelter is in quarantine. An animal shelter accepting 26 a cat shall comply with the provisions of this section. 2.8 Cats with identification. An animal shelter that 1. accepts a cat with cat identification shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the owner by telephone or by sending a written 3() notice within 24 hours of accepting the cat. Except as provided in subsections 4 and 5, the animal shelter shall hold the cat for 32 a period of 6 days beginning on and including the day of 34 acceptance. If the owner claims the cat within the 6-day period, the animal shelter shall release the cat to the owner upon payment of any municipal impoundment fee and actual fees incurred 36 for food, shelter and veterinary care. Upon expiration of the 6-day period, ownership of the cat is vested with the animal 38 shelter and the animal shelter may then handle the cat as a 40 homeless cat for disposition in accordance with subsection 2. 42 Homeless cats. When an animal shelter accepts a cat 2. under section 3919 and that cat does not have cat identification, 44the animal shelter shall hold the cat for not less than 24 hours. After the 24-hour period, the animal shelter may treat the cat as a homeless cat and may: 46 A. Offer the cat for adoption, sell or give away the cat; or 48

B. Otherwise dispose of the cat humanely in accordance with Title 17, chapter 42, subchapter IV = 4.

4 An animal shelter may not sell or give a cat to a research facility.

3. Owner's claim after 6-day period. An owner may reacquire a cat at any time prior to its disposition under subsection 2 upon payment of any municipal impoundment fee and actual fees incurred for food, shelter and veterinary care and any other reasonable fee imposed by the animal shelter.

4. Euthanasia for severely sick, severely injured or extremely vicious cat. A humane agent, an animal control officer or an animal shelter may authorize in writing the immediate euthanasia of a severely sick, severely injured or extremely vicious cat upon determining that the animal control officer of the municipality where the cat was found has been notified or, if the cat has cat identification, the owner of the cat has been notified.

5. Immunity. A veterinarian, a humane agent, an animal control officer or an animal shelter, including a person employed by an animal shelter, is not civilly liable to the owner of a cat for the loss of that cat resulting from actions taken in compliance with this section.

- Nothing in this subsection grants to an animal shelter or person any immunity from liability arising from the gift, sale or other transference of a cat to a research facility in violation of subsection 2.
 - Sec. 4. 7 MRSA §§3919-B and 3919-C are enacted to read:

<u>§3919-B.</u> Disposition of pet when owner is institutionalized

Notwithstanding sections 3913 and 3919-A and except as 1.8 provided in Title 17, section 1021, when a person brings a pet to an animal shelter because the owner of that pet is incarcerated \downarrow () or hospitalized, that person shall provide the animal shelter with the name and address of the pet's owner and the name and 42 address of the facility where the person is incarcerated or hospitalized. The person bringing the pet to the shelter shall 14 also provide the shelter with that person's name and address and that person's relationship to the owner or the official capacity 16 in which that person is acting to enforce the animal welfare laws. The animal shelter may accept the pet unless the shelter 1.8 is in quarantine. An animal shelter accepting a pet under this section shall comply with the provisions of this section.

50

12

14

345

2

G

12

1. Notice. An animal shelter that accepts a pet under this
section shall within 24 hours of receiving the pet send a notice
by registered mail, return receipt requested, to the owner of the
pet. The notice must inform the owner of the provisions of this
section.
2. Release of pet. Upon payment of costs incurred for food,
shelter and veterinary care, an animal shelter shall release a
pet accepted under this section to its owner or to a person who
is designated in a letter signed by the owner as acting on the
owner's behalf.
3. Transfer of ownership; disposition of pet. If an owner
fails to arrange for release of a pet in accordance with
subsection 2 within 10 days of the pet's acceptance by the
shelter, ownership of the pet is vested with the animal shelter
upon expiration of the 10-day period and the animal shelter may:
A. Offer the pet for adoption or sell or give away the pet;
or
B. Dispose of the pet humanely in accordance with Title 17,
<u>chapter 42, subchapter 4.</u>
An animal shelter may not sell or give a pet to a research
facility.
4. Claims. When an owner does not arrange for the release
of a pet under subsection 2, the animal shelter is entitled to
receive from the department \$4 a day for food and shelter for the
pet for a maximum of 10 days.
5. Immunity. A veterinarian, a humane agent, an animal
control officer or an animal shelter, including a person employed
by an animal shelter, is not civilly liable to the owner of a pet
for the loss of that pet resulting from actions taken in
compliance with this section.
<u> </u>
A person who brings a pet to an animal shelter in accordance with
this section is not civilly liable to the owner of a pet for the
loss of that pet resulting from actions taken in compliance with
this section.
Nothing in this subsection grants to an animal shelter or person
any immunity from liability arising from the gift, sale or other
transference of a pet to a research facility in violation of
subsection 3.
<u>§3919-C. Animal held pending court decision</u>

The seizure and disposition of an animal whose owner is charged with a violation of chapter 739 or Title 17, chapter 42 must be in accordance with Title 17, section 1021.

Sec. 5. 17 MRSA §1031-A is enacted to read:

§1031-A. Possession of animal in violation of court order

8

10

1.8

2

4

h

A person is guilty of illegal possession of an animal if that person owns, possesses or has on that person's property an animal in violation of a court order issued under section 1031, subsection 3, paragraph D or E. Illegal possession of an animal in violation of a court order is a Class E crime. Violation of this section is a strict liability crime as defined in Title 17-A, section 34, subsection 4-A.

SUMMARY

20 This bill establishes a process for animal shelters to accept and dispose of pets whose owners are incarcerated or hospitalized. It reduces from 8 to 6 the number of days a shelter must hold a dog prior to euthanasia. This bill also makes it a Class E crime to possess an animal in violation of a court order prohibiting a person from possessing an animal as part of the penalty imposed for a cruelty to animals conviction.

Page 4-LR0740(1)