GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2001

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SENATE BILL 646

Judiciary I Committee Substitute Adopted 4/25/01 House Committee Substitute Favorable 8/1/01 Fourth Edition Engrossed 8/13/01 House Committee Substitute #2 Favorable 8/21/01

Short Title	e: Harm or Hinder Law or Assistance Animals.	(Public)
Sponsors:		
Referred to	0:	
	March 22, 2001	
AN ACT	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED TO MAKE IT A CRIMINAL OFFENSE TO HARM OR	ATTEMPT TO
HARM	A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY ANIMAL OR AN AL, OR TO OBSTRUCT, DELAY, TEASE, OR HARASS	ASSISTANCE
IN TH	HE PERFORMANCE OF ITS DUTIES AS A LAW EN ICY ANIMAL OR ASSISTANCE ANIMAL, AND T	NFORCEMENT
UNLA	WFUL TO RESTRAIN A DOG BY A CHAIN OR WIRE	GROSSLY IN
	SS OF THE SIZE NECESSARY TO RESTRAIN THE DOG	SAFELY.
	ral Assembly of North Carolina enacts:	
	SECTION 1. G.S. 14-163.1 reads as rewritten:	
"§ 14-163.1. Injuring, maiming, or killing law-enforcement Assaulting a law		
	enforcement agency animal animal or an assistance anima	
	erson who knows or has reason to know that an animal i	
	ent purposes such as investigation, detection of narcotics o	
	ntrol, by any law enforcement agency and who willfully	
	auses serious injury to, maims, or kills that animal is guilty of	a Class I felony.
<u>(a)</u>	The following definitions apply in this section:	
	(1) Assistance animal. – An animal that is trained and	
	assist a 'handicapped person' as defined in G.S. 1	<u>68-1. The term</u>
	'assistance animal' is not limited to a dog and inclu	•
	trained to assist a handicapped person as provided	in Article 1 of
	Chapter 168 of the General Statutes.	
	(2) <u>Law enforcement agency animal. – An animal that is</u>	•
	be used to assist a law enforcement officer in the per	tormance of the

officer's official duties.

- 1 (3) Physical harm. Any injury, illness, or other physiological impairment.
 3 (4) Serious physical harm. Physical harm that does any of the following:
 4 a. Creates a substantial risk of death.
 5 Causes maining or causes substantial loss or impairment of
 - <u>bodily function.</u>
 <u>Causes acute pain of a duration that results in substantial</u> suffering.
 - (b) Any person who knows or has reason to know that an animal is a law enforcement agency animal or an assistance animal and who willfully causes or attempts to cause serious physical harm to the animal is guilty of a Class I felony.
 - (c) Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person who knows or has reason to know that an animal is a law enforcement agency animal or an assistance animal and who willfully causes or attempts to cause physical harm to the animal is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.
 - (d) Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person who knows or has reason to know that an animal is a law enforcement agency animal or an assistance animal and who willfully taunts, teases, harasses, delays, obstructs, or attempts to delay or obstruct the animal in the performance of its duty as a law enforcement agency animal or assistance animal is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.
 - (e) This section shall not apply to a licensed veterinarian whose conduct is in accordance with Article 11 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes.
 - (f) Self-defense is an affirmative defense to a violation of this section."

SECTION 2. Article 47 of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 14-362.3. Restraining dogs in a cruel manner.

A person who maliciously restrains a dog using a chain or wire grossly in excess of the size necessary to restrain the dog safely is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. For purposes of this section, 'maliciously' means the person imposed the restraint intentionally and with malice or bad motive."

SECTION 3. Section 1 of this act becomes effective December 1, 2001, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date. Prosecutions for offenses committed under Section 1 before its effective date are not abated or affected by this act, and the statutes that would be applicable but for this act remain applicable to those prosecutions. The remainder of this act becomes effective December 1, 2001, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.