FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 111

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE SOMMER.

0266H.01I

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DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 578.012 and 578.021, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof four new sections relating to animal abuse, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 578.012 and 578.021, RSMo, are repealed and four new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 578.012, 578.015, 578.017, and 578.021, to read as follows:

- 578.012. 1. A person commits the offense of animal abuse if he or she:
- 2 (1) Intentionally or purposely kills an animal in any manner not allowed by or expressly 3 exempted from the provisions of sections 578.005 to 578.023 and 273.030;
 - (2) Purposely or intentionally causes injury or suffering to an animal; or
 - (3) Having ownership or custody of an animal knowingly fails to provide adequate care which results in substantial harm to the animal.
 - 2. Animal abuse is a class A misdemeanor, unless the defendant has previously been found guilty of animal abuse or the suffering involved in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section is the result of torture or mutilation consciously inflicted while the animal was alive, in which case it is a class E felony.
- 11 3. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, upon the first conviction under this section, the court may order the convicted person to undergo a psychological or 13 psychiatric evaluation and to undergo any treatment, at the convicted person's expense, that the court determines to be appropriate after due consideration of the evaluation.
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- 15 However, if the offense involved torture or mutilation, the court shall order the person to
- 16 undergo a psychological or psychiatric evaluation.

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language. HB 111 2

17 Upon a second or subsequent conviction under this section, the court shall order the

- 18 convicted person to undergo a psychological or psychiatric evaluation and to undergo any
- 19 treatment, at the convicted person's expense, that the court determines to be appropriate
- 20 after due consideration of the evaluation.

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578.015. If a child under eighteen years of age has been adjudicated a delinquent by a juvenile court for a first violation under section 578.012, the court may require, in addition to any other penalty or disposition provided by law, the child to undergo a psychological or psychiatric evaluation. Upon a second or subsequent violation, the court shall require the child to undergo a psychological or psychiatric evaluation. The evaluation shall determine whether the child needs individual or family counseling and shall recommend the frequency and duration of counseling. If individual or family counseling is recommended by the evaluation, the court shall require the counseling to take place and shall establish the frequency and the duration of the counseling. The court may order the parent, guardian, or other person having care of the child to pay the costs of the evaluation, any counseling, or both.

578.017. Any person, including veterinarians, teachers, and school personnel, who in good faith reports a suspected violation of section 578.012 to a law enforcement agency or officer shall be immune from all civil liability that might arise by reason of such action.

578.021. If a person is found guilty of the offense of animal neglect or animal abuse and the court having jurisdiction is satisfied that an animal owned or controlled by such person would in the future be subject to such neglect or abuse, such animal shall not be returned to or allowed to remain with such person, but its disposition shall be determined by the court. If a child is adjudicated guilty of the offense of animal abuse or animal neglect, and the court, in its discretion, determines that the animal is not at risk for future abuse or neglect, the court may order that the animal be returned or allowed to remain in the home of such child.

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