1	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
2	1st Session of the 55th Legislature (2015)
3	SENATE BILL 776 By: Bass
4	
5	
6	<u>AS INTRODUCED</u>
7	An Act relating to wildlife; amending 29 O.S. 2011, Section 4-107, which relates to commercial wildlife
8	breeder's licenses; deleting provisions prohibiting certain sale of and requiring licensure and permits
9	for keeping or exhibiting of native cats or bears; defining terms; prohibiting possession, sale,
10	transfer or breeding of certain animals; prohibiting allowing public to come in contact with certain
11	animals; providing exceptions; providing for enforcement and seizure; allowing humane destruction
12	of animals under certain circumstances; providing for liability for costs; allowing certain lawsuits;
13	providing penalties; providing for codification; providing an effective date; and declaring an
14 15	emergency.
16	
17	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
18	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 29 O.S. 2011, Section 4-107, is
19	amended to read as follows:
20	Section 4-107. A. Except as otherwise provided for in this
21	title or in the Oklahoma Farmed Cervidae Act, no person may breed,
22	possess or raise native wildlife, except fish, amphibians, aquatic
23	reptiles, aquatic invertebrates or exotic livestock, for commercial
24	

purposes without first obtaining a commercial wildlife breeder's license from the Director.

- B. No person licensed under this section with a commercial wildlife breeder's license may sell native cats or bears specified in subsection E of this section to any person who does not possess a commercial wildlife breeder's license.
- C. A commercial wildlife breeder's license may be issued to any person whom the Director believes to be acting in good faith, and whom the Director believes does not intend to use the license for the purpose of violating any of the laws of the State of Oklahoma, and who proves that the brood stock to be used will be obtained in a lawful manner.
- D. C. The fee for a commercial wildlife breeder's license issued under this section, and all renewals of the license, shall be Forty-eight Dollars (\$48.00). All commercial wildlife breeder's licenses issued pursuant to this section shall expire on June 30 of each year.
- E. Any person who keeps or maintains any native bear or native cat that will grow to reach the weight of fifty (50) pounds or more shall be licensed under this section with a commercial wildlife breeder's license. Any person licensed pursuant to this subsection shall at all times keep such wildlife confined to the premises described in the commercial wildlife breeder application, and controlled and restrained in a manner so the life, limb or property

Req. No. 1305

of any person lawfully entering the premises shall not be endangered. Any person licensed to possess native cats or bears pursuant to this subsection shall control and restrain the wildlife so that there is no direct contact between the public and the wildlife, and the public shall not be allowed to enter into any enclosures occupied by the wildlife.

F. 1. Any person who is a nonresident or entity not permanently located within the state which exhibits native cats or native bears that will grow to reach the weight of fifty (50) pounds or more in this state on a temporary basis shall be required to obtain from the Director a nonresident cat or bear temporary exhibitor's permit. Any person with a permit issued pursuant to this paragraph shall be exempt from acquiring a commercial wildlife breeder's license issued under this section and shall be exempt from the requirements set forth in subsection E of this section. The fee for a nonresident cat or bear temporary exhibitor's permit shall be one Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) and shall be valid for thirty (30) days. To obtain a nonresident cat or bear temporary exhibitor's permit, the person shall be required to hold a valid exhibitor's license issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

2. Any resident of the state who has a commercial wildlife breeder's license issued pursuant to this section who wishes to exhibit native cats or native bears that will grow to reach the weight of fifty (50) pounds or more at the permanent facility

temporary facility shall be required to obtain from the Director a resident cat or bear exhibitor's permit. Any person with a permit issued pursuant to this paragraph shall be required to also have a commercial wildlife breeder's license issued under this section and shall comply with the requirements set forth in subsection E of this section when not exhibiting the wildlife. The fee for a resident cat or bear exhibitor's permit shall be Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) and shall be valid for one (1) year. To obtain a resident cat or bear exhibitor's permit the person shall be required to hold a valid exhibitor's license issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

3. Any person with a permit to exhibit native cats or bears pursuant to paragraph 1 or 2 of this subsection shall at all times keep the wildlife controlled and restrained in a manner so the life, limb, or property of any person lawfully entering the premises where the wildlife is being exhibited shall not be endangered by the wildlife. Any person with a permit to exhibit native cats or bears pursuant to paragraph 1 or 2 of this subsection shall control and handle the wildlife so there is no direct contact between the public and the wildlife, and the public shall not be allowed to enter into any enclosures occupied by the wildlife. Any native cat or bear and any facility covered under a permit issued pursuant to paragraph 1

Req. No. 1305

or 2 of this subsection shall be available for inspection at all reasonable times by authorized representatives of the Department.

- G. D. Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) and, if applicable, shall have the wildlife license of the person revoked. No person whose license has been revoked shall be eligible to obtain a new license until after the date on which the revoked license would have expired.
- SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 7-802 of Title 29, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
 - A. As used in this section:

- 1. "Animal control authority" means an entity acting alone or in concert with other local governmental units for enforcement of the animal control laws of the city, county and state and the shelter and welfare of animals;
- 2. "Circus" means an exhibitor holding a valid Class "C" license issued under the Animal Welfare Act, 7 U.S.C. Section 2131 et seq., that is not based in this state, does not conduct performances in this state for more than thirty (30) days in any twelve-month period, and that regularly conducts performances featuring live animals and multiple trained human entertainers, including clowns and acrobats;

3. "Dangerous wild animal" means any live individual animal of the following scientific classifications:

a. class mammalia:

- (1) order carnivora:
- b. family ursidae: all species of bears, and
- c. order primates: all species, excluding humans;
- 4. "Law enforcement officer" means any animal control officer as defined in Section 44 of Title 4 of the Oklahoma Statutes, local enforcement officer, state law enforcement officer or public prosecutor;
- 5. "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, organization or any other legal entity, and any officer, member, shareholder, director, employee, agent or representative thereof; and
 - 6. "Wildlife Sanctuary" means a nonprofit entity that:
 - a. operates a place of refuge where abused, neglected, unwanted, impounded, abandoned, orphaned or displaced

animals are provided care for the lifetime of the animal,

- b. does not conduct any commercial activity with respect to dangerous wild animals including, but not limited to:
 - (1) sale, trade, auction, lease or loan of dangerous wild animals or their parts, or
 - (2) use of dangerous wild animals in any manner in a for-profit business or operation,
- c. does not use dangerous wild animals for entertainment purposes or in a traveling exhibit, and
- d. does not breed any dangerous wild animals.
- B. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, unless exempt under this section, it shall be unlawful for any person to possess, sell, transfer or breed a dangerous wild animal.
- C. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be unlawful for any person to allow any member of the public to come into direct contact with a dangerous wild animal, regardless of the age of the animal.
- D. The prohibitions in subsection B of this section shall not apply to:
- Institutions accredited or certified by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA);

Req. No. 1305 Page 7

8

3

4

5

6

7

9

10

11

12 13

14 15

16

17 18

19

21

20

22

23

24

- 2. Research facilities, as defined in the Animal Welfare Act, 7
 U.S.C. Section 2132(e);
 - 3. Wildlife sanctuaries;
 - 4. Duly incorporated nonprofit animal protection organizations, such as humane societies and shelters, temporarily housing a dangerous wild animal at the written request of law enforcement officers acting under the authority of this section;
 - 5. Licensed veterinary hospitals for the purpose of providing treatment to a dangerous wild animal;
 - 6. Law enforcement officers for purposes of enforcement;
 - 7. Circuses; or
 - 8. A person temporarily transporting a legally owned dangerous wild animal through the state if the transit time is not more than twenty-four (24) hours, the dangerous wild animal is not exhibited, and the dangerous wild animal is maintained at all times in a species-appropriate cage or travel container.
 - E. The prohibitions in subsection B of this section shall not apply to persons who lawfully possessed a dangerous wild animal prior to June 1, 2015, provided that:
 - 1. Such person must maintain veterinary records, acquisition papers or other documents or records that establish that the person possessed the animal prior to June 1, 2015;

2. Such person may not acquire additional dangerous wild animals after June 1, 2015, whether by purchase, donation, relinquishment or breeding;

- 3. Such person shall not have been convicted of an offense involving the abuse or neglect of any animal pursuant to any state, local or federal law;
- 4. Such person shall not have had a license or permit regarding the care, possession, exhibition, breeding or sale of animals revoked or suspended by any state, local or federal agency;
- 5. Such person must develop and be prepared to implement escape, succession, and disaster plans and maintain a current animal inventory, to be made available to law enforcement officers upon request;
- 6. Such person shall have sufficient training to provide species-specific care to the dangerous wild animals possessed;
- 7. Such person must register with, and pay a registration fee to, the local animal control authority by September 1, 2015, and annually thereafter, indicating the number of animals of each dangerous wild animal species in his or her possession, and showing proof of liability insurance in an amount of not less than One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00) with a deductible of not more than Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) for each occurrence of property damage, bodily injury or death caused by any dangerous wild animal possessed by the person; and

Req. No. 1305

8. At least seventy-two (72) hours prior to sale or transfer of an existing dangerous wild animal, such person must notify the local animal control authority, identifying the recipient of the animal.

At all times, possession, sale, transfer, and transport of the dangerous wild animal must conform with all applicable state, local, and federal laws.

- F. The provisions of this section shall be enforced by any state law enforcement officer or any other law enforcement officer in whose jurisdiction the violation occurs or any animal control authority for the jurisdiction in which the violation occurs.

 Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit a municipality or county from adopting or enforcing any rule or law that places further restrictions or additional requirements on the possession, sale, transfer or breeding of dangerous wild animals.
- G. 1. Law-enforcement officers shall, after obtaining a warrant from any judge or magistrate upon probable cause, seize or impound any dangerous wild animal possessed, sold, transferred, bred, or exhibited in violation of this section. If the dangerous wild animal poses a direct threat to public safety or is suffering from apparent animal neglect or cruelty, such dangerous wild animal shall be immediately placed in the custody and control of an institution accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, a wildlife sanctuary, or a temporary holding facility as described in paragraph 4 of subsection D of this section. If there is no

immediate threat to public safety or animal welfare, law enforcement officers shall impound the dangerous wild animal in place.

- 2. Upon seizing or impounding a dangerous wild animal, a law enforcement officer shall petition the district court in the county where the dangerous wild animal was seized or impounded for a hearing to determine whether the dangerous wild animal was in fact possessed, sold, transferred, bred, or exhibited in violation of this section. The hearing shall be held not more than fourteen (14) days from the date of the seizure or impoundment, and the law enforcement officer shall provide written notice of the hearing at least five (5) days prior to the hearing to the person from whom the dangerous wild animal was seized or impounded.
- 3. Upon judicial determination of a violation of any provision of this section, the seized or impounded dangerous wild animal shall be deemed forfeited, and the court shall order the violator to pay all reasonable expenses incurred in caring and providing for the dangerous wild animal, from the time the dangerous wild animal is seized until the time such dangerous wild animal is forfeited, to the Association of Zoos and Aquariums institution, wildlife sanctuary or temporary holding facility in possession of the dangerous wild animal. The court may also prohibit the possession or ownership of dangerous wild animals or other nonnative wild animals by the person found to have violated this section.

4. A forfeited dangerous wild animal shall be transferred to an institution accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA) or a wildlife sanctuary that is willing and able to take custody of the forfeited dangerous wild animal. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent law enforcement officers from humanely euthanizing a dangerous wild animal in compliance with state and federal law if, after reasonable efforts, no AZA institution or wildlife sanctuary is willing and able to provide long-term care for the dangerous wild animal.

- 5. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the voluntary, permanent relinquishment of any dangerous wild animal by its owner to a person legally able to possess the dangerous wild animal and willing and able to take possession. Voluntary relinquishment shall have no effect on any criminal charges for violations of this section.
- H. Any dangerous wild animal found to be not properly confined, whether on the property of the owner or running at large, may be humanely destroyed by law enforcement officers in order to protect public safety. The owner of such dangerous wild animal shall be liable for costs accrued to law enforcement officers in humanely destroying or otherwise securing any such dangerous wild animal.
- I. Any person who lives in the county in which a dangerous wild animal is kept may sue an owner of a dangerous wild animal to enjoin a violation of this section.

- J. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by confinement in the county jail for not more than one (1) year, by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- K. Notwithstanding the penalty set forth in subsection J of this section, any dangerous wild animal owner or custodian whose willful act or omission in the care, control or containment of such dangerous exotic or wild animal is so gross, wanton, and culpable as to show a reckless disregard for human life, and is the proximate cause of such animal attacking and causing serious bodily injury to any person, shall be guilty of a felony.
- SECTION 3. This act shall become effective June 1, 2015.
- SECTION 4. It being immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

19 55-1-1305 CD 1/22/2015 8:46:52 PM