
**SENATE COMMITTEE ON
BUSINESS, PROFESSIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**
Senator Angelique Ashby, Chair
2025 - 2026 Regular

Bill No:	AB 478	Hearing Date:	July 14, 2025
Author:	Zbur		
Version:	June 30, 2025		
Urgency:	No	Fiscal:	Yes
Consultant:	Elissa Silva		

Subject: Accessibility to emergency information and services: evacuations: pets

SUMMARY: Prohibits household pets rescued from an evacuated area from being adopted out, euthanized, or transferred from local animal control agency's custody for 30 days, as specified, and further requires a city or county to update its emergency plan to designate procedures for certain persons or entities to rescue a pet from an area subject to an evacuation order.

NOTE: This measure was heard in the Senate Committee on Governmental Organization on July 8. The bill passed by a vote of 14-0.

Existing law:

- 1) Requires the Governor to coordinate the State Emergency Plan and those programs necessary for the mitigation of the effects of an emergency in this state; and he shall coordinate the preparation of plans and programs for the mitigation of the effects of an emergency by the political subdivisions of this state, such plans and programs to be integrated into and coordinated with the State Emergency Plan and the plans and programs of the federal government and of other states to the fullest possible extent. (Government Code (GC) § 8569)
- 2) Authorizes the Governor in accordance with the State Emergency Plan and programs for the mitigation of the effects of an emergency in this state:
 - a) Ascertain the requirements of the state or its political subdivisions for food, clothing, and other necessities of life in the event of an emergency.
 - b) Plan for, procure, and pre-position supplies, medicines, materials, and equipment.
 - c) Use and employ any of the property, services, and resources of the state as necessary.
 - d) Provide for the approval of local emergency plans.
 - e) Provide for mobile support units.
 - f) Provide for use of public airports.

- g) Institute training programs and public information programs.
 - h) Make surveys of the industries, resources, and facilities, both public and private, within the state, as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.
 - i) Plan for the use of any private facilities, services, and property and, when necessary, and when in fact used, provide for payment for that use under the terms and conditions as may be agreed upon.
 - j) Take all other preparatory steps, including the partial or full mobilization of emergency organizations in advance of an actual emergency; and order those test exercises needed to insure the furnishing of adequately trained and equipped personnel in time of need. (GC § 8570)
- 3) Requires the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to update the State Emergency Plan on or before January 1, 2019, and every five years thereafter. (GC 8570.4(a))
 - 4) Makes the OES be responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or man-made disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. (GC § 8585(e))
 - 5) Requires the OES, by January 1, 2022, to develop best practices for counties developing and updating a county emergency plan. (GC § 8593.9(a))
 - 6) Specifies the following upon the next update of a city or county's emergency plan:
 - a) A county shall update its emergency plan to designate emergency shelters able to accommodate persons with pets.
 - b) A city that has previously adopted an emergency plan designating emergency shelters shall update its emergency plan to designate emergency shelters able to accommodate persons with pets.
 - c) Whenever a city or county designates any number of emergency shelters, it shall designate at least one emergency shelter that can accommodate persons with pets.
 - d) Whenever a city or county designates any number of emergency cooling centers, it shall, to the extent practicable, designate at least one cooling center that can accommodate persons with pets.
 - e) Whenever a city or county designates any number of emergency warming centers, it shall, to the extent practicable, designate at least one warming center that can accommodate persons with pets. (GC § 8593.10(b))
 - 7) Sets the minimum holding period for an impounded stray cat or dog to six business days, with specified exceptions. (Food and Agriculture Code (FAC) §§ 31108 (a)(1);

31752 (a)(1))

- 8) Prohibits a public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or rescue group from selling or giving away to a new owner any dog or cat that has not been spayed or neutered, unless exempted for specified healthcare purposes, in a county that has a population exceeding 100,000 persons and to cities within that county. (FAC §§ 30503(a), 31751.3(a))
- 9) Requires a public animal control agency or shelter to microchip a cat or dog with current information before releasing a cat or dog to an owner seeking to reclaim the animal, adopt out, sell, or rehome to a new owner. Allows a shelter or rescue group that does not have microchipping capability on location to enter into an agreement with the owner or new owner to present proof, within 30 days, that the cat or dog is microchipped. (FAC §§ 31108.3; 31752.1)
- 10) States that animals irremediably suffering from a serious illness or injury are not to be held for owner redemption or adoption, and newborn animals that need maternal care and have been impounded without their mothers may be euthanized without being held for owner redemption unless the animal can be released to a nonprofit prior to euthanasia, as specified. (FAC § 17006)
- 11) Requires before the euthanasia a stray dog that is impounded, the animal be released to a nonprofit, animal rescue, or adoption organization if requested by the organization before the scheduled euthanasia of that animal. The public or private shelter may enter into cooperative agreements with an animal rescue or adoption organization. In addition to a required spay or neuter deposit, the public or private shelter, at its discretion, may assess a fee, not to exceed the standard adoption fee, for animals adopted or released. (FAC § 31108(b)(1))
- 12) Requires shelters, during the holding period, before the adoption, or euthanasia of a dog to scan for a microchip, as specified (BPC § 31108)
- 13) Prohibits a public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or rescue group shall sell or give away to a new owner any cat that has not been spayed or neutered. (FAC § 31751.3(a)(1))
- 14) Prohibits a public animal shelter from charging an adoption fee for a cat if the person adopting the cat presents to the public animal shelter a current and valid driver's license or identification card with the word "VETERAN" printed on its face, as specified. (FAC § 31751.4(a))
- 15) Defines "State of war emergency" to mean the condition which exists immediately, with or without a Governor's proclamation, whenever the state or nation is attacked by an enemy of the US or upon a warning from the federal government indicating that such an enemy attack is probable or imminent. (Government Code (GC) Section 8558).

- 16) Defines “State of emergency” to mean the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by conditions such as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, cyberterrorism, sudden and severe energy shortage, electromagnetic pulse attack, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor’s warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy or conditions causing a “state of war emergency,” which, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the Public Utilities Commission (PUC).. (GC Section 8558)
- 17) Defines “Local emergency” to mean the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by conditions such as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, cyberterrorism, sudden and severe energy shortage, deenergization event, electromagnetic pulse attack, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor’s warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage or deenergization event that requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the PUC. (GC Section 8558)

This bill:

- 1) Defines the following for purposes of this bill:
- a) “evacuation order” to mean an order from the Governor, or a county emergency management official, county sheriff, chief of police, or fire marshal, under which persons subject to the order are required to relocate outside of the geographic area covered by the order due to an imminent danger resulting from a state or local emergency.
 - b) “pet” to mean an animal, including a dog, cat, rabbit, rodent, reptile, rodent, amphibian, fish, bird, or other species of animal kept as a household pet.
- 2) Requires the following upon the next update of a city or county’s emergency plan:
- a) A city or county must update its emergency plan to designate procedures for at least one of the following to be able to rescue a pet from an area subject to an evacuation order, subject to approval by the incident commander or emergency management authority, that at the time of the evacuation the pet’s owner believed to be alive:

- i) A person with a residence in an area subject to an evacuation order provided that the person is operating under the supervision of the incident command system.
 - ii) A designated representative of a person with a residence in an area subject to an evacuation order provided the representative is operating under the supervision of the incident command system;
 - iii) A person or entity with animal rescue experience designated by the city or county.
 - b) The procedures must establish timelines or conditions in which rescues can occur as safely as possible.
- 3) Permits a city or county to require a person with residence in an area subject to an evacuation order or their designated representative to sign a liability waiver releasing the city or county from any liabilities or claims related to the person's return to the residence, as specified.
 - 4) States that nothing in this bill grants any person the absolute right to reenter an evacuation zone. All reentry is required to be subject to incident conditions and approval by the designated incident commander or emergency management authority.
 - 5) Requires a city or county to update its emergency plan to designate a person or entity for a person with a residence in an area subject to an evacuation order or their designated representative to call if the person is in need of information regarding or assistance with evacuation pets during an evacuation.
 - 6) Requires city or county to update its emergency plan to designate a person or entity for a person with a residence in an area subject to an evacuation order or their designated representative to call if the person's pet was left in an area subject to an evacuation order and the person is in need of assistance retrieving that pet.
 - 7) Requires a city or county to make available to the public by posting on its website information, including but not limited to,
 - a) Contact information for the persons or entities designated to assist with pets during and after evacuations
 - b) Resources for persons who need assistance reuniting with pets rescued from areas subject to evacuation orders, including a list of animals rescued from the evacuated areas that is linked on the home page of the city's or county's internet website.
 - 8) Prohibits a pet rescued or originating from an area subject to an evacuation order, that would otherwise be eligible for adoption, from being made available for adoption, euthanized, or transferred out of custody of the local animal control agency or its partner animal shelters, animal rescues, or fosters for at least 30 days.

- 9) States that after the 30-day period has passed, a pet cannot be euthanized or transferred out of the custody of the local animal control agency unless all local rescue and foster partners have been notified and given an opportunity to take control of the pet.
- 10) States that 9) and 10) does not apply to a pet that is irremediably suffering.
- 11) Makes the following findings and declarations:
 - a) During evacuations, many animals are left behind due to a variety of reasons, including owners not being at home at the time the evacuation order is given, lack of equipment needed to evacuate their animals, or difficulty in capturing them in time.
 - b) While animals are legally categorized as property, most people view them as family members and, as such, are determined to save them.
 - c) During the recent fires in Southern California, some jurisdictions lacked a coordinated procedure or central authority to facilitate animal rescues, leaving volunteers and rescue groups to respond to pet owners' pleas to return to their residences, often by gaining access through unofficial means.
 - d) The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act of 2006 was passed at the federal level, which requires state and local emergency plans to account for the needs of pets and service animals during disasters.
 - e) The Legislature has taken steps to protect pets and their guardians in disasters, including by passing Assembly Bill 1648 of the 2021–22 Regular Session of the Legislature, which mandates that all kennel permit-holders submit evacuation plans as a condition of the permit, and Assembly Bill 781 of the 2023–24 Regular Session of the Legislature, which requires emergency plans to include at least one animal-friendly shelter.

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Assembly Committee on Appropriations, this bill will result in one-time costs of an unknown amount across all 58 counties and cities with an emergency plan to update the jurisdiction's plan to include designated procedures and entities to support a resident in rescuing their pet during and after an evacuation. Additionally, the bill will result in ongoing costs of an unknown amount as follows: (a) across those jurisdictions to designate staff or contract resources to support pet rescues and post related information online, and (b) to a local animal control agency to operate at an increased capacity as a result of the specified 90-day prohibitions. These combined one-time and ongoing costs are likely in excess of \$150,000. If the Commission on State Mandates determines this bill's requirements to be a reimbursable state mandate, the state would need to reimburse these costs to the local agency (General Fund)."

COMMENTS:

1. **Purpose.** Social Compassion in Legislation is the sponsor of this bill. According to the Author, “Pets are more than just property—they are family. When disaster strikes, no one should have to choose between their safety and their pet's survival. The FOUND Act ensures that local governments have clear rescue plans in place, so pet owners don't have to risk their lives to save their animals. While we've seen incredible examples of fire and safety officials working alongside the public to reunite pets with their families, as well as the extraordinary efforts of local animal shelters and rescuers, we owe it to pet owners across California to ensure that every city and county has a plan in place before disaster strikes.”

2. **Background.**

Shelters Responsibilities and Hayden Law. In 1998, the Legislature passed SB 1785 (Hayden, Chapter 752, Statutes of 1998) which, at the time, aimed to reduce the euthanasia rate in California. SB 1785, often referred to as “Hayden Law” created the State of California’s policy “that no adoptable animal should be euthanized if it can be adopted into a suitable home” and “that no treatable animal should be euthanized.” The Hayden Law specified that shelters are to hold animals for a minimum of four to six days intended to give owners a chance to reclaim their pets or find animals a new home. Much of the Hayden law has not been effectively implemented due to fiscal challenges, which has resulted in the inability of shelters to fully comply with all aspects of the law. In 2001, the Commission on State Mandates determined that large portions of the Hayden Law needed to be suspended because the state was not reimbursing shelters for the additional cost of holding animals longer than current law allowed. The findings and declarations included in SB 1785 stated *that public and private shelters and humane groups should work together to end euthanasia of adoptable and treatable animals by 2010*. Although challenges remain will full implementation of Hayden law today, legislative efforts aim to reduce animal deaths through euthanasia at shelters, while also trying to eliminate the puppy mill and kitten factory pipeline, protect consumers from unscrupulous brokers and out-of-state breeders, encourage spay and neuter services to help alleviate the pet population, among others. This bill seeks to ensure pet care and planning in local government emergency plans and help increase pet reunification during state and local disasters by extending holding periods for animals in shelters in evacuation areas.

Shelters. Current law, (FAC § 17005(a)) provides that it is the policy of the state not to euthanize an animal if the animal can be adopted into a suitable home. Adoptable animals include only those animals eight weeks of age or older, that have manifested no sign of a behavioral or temperamental defect posing a health or safety risk or otherwise make the animal unsuitable for placement as a pet. An animal shelter is defined in (FAC § 30503.5) as “a public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or rescue group”. Animal control shelters are generally regulated under various provisions in the FAC, the Civil Code and the PC. Public animal control shelters are mandated to provide “necessary and prompt veterinary medical care to animals housed in an animal control shelter” to care for adoptable animals and protect the public. Current laws specify the timeframes for holding animals for owner

reunification before adoption, rehoming or euthanizing the animal, and provide requirements for spaying and neutering before animals are adopted or sold.

There are approximately 290 private and public shelters in California, which take in stray, lost, abandoned, or surrendered animals. Shelters are primarily operated by local governments. Public shelters are subject to local funding, and managed by county or city, or city and county employees. Often times, these shelters are staffed with a volunteer workforce and contract with licensed veterinarians or registered veterinary technicians to provide necessary healthcare services to the animals in shelter care. California shelters and humane groups that contract with local governments for shelter services are already at critical capacity and when a disaster occurs, nearby shelters or those that are in the path of the disaster (such as wildfires, earthquakes, or floods) can quickly become overwhelmed with animals who are either rescued, brought in from owners who are heeding evacuation orders, or from others assisting in rescue and emergency aid efforts.

During Hurricane Katrina in 2005, it was reported that many people did not evacuate as needed due to concerns around their pets. Soon after that national disaster in 2006, Congress passed the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act. The PETS Act requires state and local governments to include provisions for household pets and service animals in their emergency preparedness and evacuation plans when seeking Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assistance. In addition, the need for pet care in the event of emergencies led several animal welfare and animal care organizations to establish disaster response teams to provide emergency assistance including the ASPCA and the Veterinary Medical Association among others. As noted on the CDC's website, "Leaving pets out of evacuation plans can put pets, pet owners, and first responders in danger. Pets left behind during a disaster are likely to be injured or lost. This can happen even if you try to create a safe place for them."

More recently, during the 2025 wildfires that affected Southern California, it was reported that Pasadena Humane took in over 300 animals, many with burns and injuries to which the shelter provided care and treatment.

Emergency Declarations. The Governor has the authority to issue emergency declarations for state of emergencies and state of war emergencies. Local emergencies are declared by the local governing body of a city, county or city and county. Under current law, emergencies may be declared for multiple reasons, including fires, floods, earthquakes, and storms or riots, among others.

California Animal Response Emergency System. AB 450 (Yee, Chapter 604, Statutes of 2005) required the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) to approve, adopt, and incorporate the "California Animal Response Emergency System" (CARES) program into the standardized emergency management system. As a result of that bill, the CARES Unit resides within the Emergency Preparedness and Response Section of the Animal Health Branch in the Animal Health and Food Safety Services Division of the CDFA. That bill required no later than January 31, 2007, the Department of Food and Agriculture enter into a memorandum of understanding with the OES and other interested parties to incorporate the CARES program into their emergency planning.

As noted in the CARES Concept of Operations, 2024 Executive Summary, “In emergencies and disasters, there are usually a number of displaced or unclaimed animals in temporary emergency animal shelters, municipal shelters, fairgrounds or in foster homes waiting to be claimed.” This bill aims to help with reunification by ensuring that animals cannot be adopted out or euthanized if they are from an emergency evacuation area.

AB 1322 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 144, Statutes of 2021) established the California Veterinary Emergency Team to assist in the support and training of government agencies, nongovernmental organizations and individuals to assist in the evacuation and care of household and domestic animals and livestock in emergencies statewide. The CVET program is administered by the UC Davis One Health Institute within the School of Veterinary Medicine. CVET supports and trains a network of government agencies, individuals, and organizations to aid household and domestic animals and livestock during emergencies. CVET has a memorandum of understanding in place with the CDFA and OES to oversee veterinary care throughout the state during disasters.

AB 781 (Maienschein, Chapter 344, Statutes of 2023) required a city or county during the next update to its emergency plan, to update the emergency plan to designate emergency shelters that are able to accommodate persons with pets. Further, that bill required that a city or county, to the extent practicable, designate at least one cooling or warming center that can accommodate persons with pets as well. This bill will require upon the next update to a city or county’s emergency plan, to designate procedures for certain persons or entities to be able to rescue a pet, as defined, from an area subject to an evacuation.

3. **Prior Related Legislation.** AB 2232 (Maienschein, Chapter 14, Statutes of 2024) specifies that, upon the next update to a city or county’s emergency plan, that whenever a city or county designates any number of emergency warming centers, that it also, to the extent practicable, designate at least one warming center that can accommodate persons with pets.

AB 781 (Maienschein, Chapter 344, Statutes of 2023) requires, upon the next update to a city or county’s emergency plan, or whenever a city or county designates any number of emergency shelters, that emergency plan be updated to designate emergency shelters able to accommodate persons with pets, as specified. Additionally, this bill requires a city or county, to the extent practicable, designate at least one cooling or heating center that can accommodate persons with pets, as specified.

AB 1988 (Muratsuchi, Chapter 96, Statutes of 2024) Authorizes puppies or kittens relinquished by their owner to a public or private animal shelter to be immediately available to a nonprofit, animal rescue, or animal adoption organization, as specified.

AB 1565 (Quirk, Chapter 8, Statutes of 2019) permits a puppy or kitten that is reasonably believed to be unowned and is impounded in a shelter to be immediately made available for adoption.

AB 2791 (Muratsuchi, Chapter 194, Statutes of 2018) allows newborn animals that need maternal care, as well as puppies and kittens under eight weeks of age that are reasonably believed to be unowned, that have been impounded by a public or private shelter, to be eligible for release to a qualifying nonprofit animal rescue or adoption organization upon request prior to being euthanized.

4. **Arguments in Support.** Social Compassion in Legislation writes in support and notes, “AB 478 aims to ensure that cities and counties have procedures in place to help residents in evacuated areas rescue their beloved pets and to provide contact information for residents who need assistance evacuating with or rescuing a pet. Additionally, this bill requires cities and counties to maintain resources for reuniting residents with pets found in evacuated areas, including a designated list of found animals on their websites.”

The American Kennel Club, Inc. writes in support and notes, “Assembly Bill 478 will ensure that communities across the state have plans in place for people to be able to retrieve their pets during times of emergency. The bill also creates protections for owned pets during declared evacuation orders that end up in animal shelters. By having procedures in place, Assembly Bill 478 will hopefully see a reduction in ad hoc decision making at the time of crisis—along with a corresponding reduction in financial liability that could result from negative outcomes.”

A broad coalition of animal support and welfare organizations write in support and note, “During the recent fires in Southern California, jurisdictions lacked a coordinated procedure or central authority to facilitate animal rescues. As a result, volunteers and rescue groups responded to pet owners' pleas for help, often entering fire zones through unofficial channels. This not only created a distressing situation for both pets and their devoted guardians but also placed an additional burden on first responders and government officials, who must manage frustrated and desperate pet owners and advocates.”

“By directing cities and counties to develop procedures and establish communication hubs for residents needing to rescue their pets during evacuations, AB 478 lays the foundation for a more organized and professional approach to pet rescue. The bill affords local jurisdictions the flexibility to tailor procedures according to their specific needs and capacities, as well as adapt implementation based on the type of emergency. Furthermore, by requiring a dedicated page for found animals, the bill helps ensure that lost pets can be reunited with their families as quickly as possible.”

The City of Hidden Hills writes in support and notes, “The provisions outlined in AB 478 would help ensure that all individuals, regardless of circumstance, can access timely and accurate emergency information and receive the necessary support to safely evacuate their pets from mandatory evacuation zones.”

“The City of Agoura Hills is committed to disaster preparedness and resilience. By supporting AB 478, we can further enhance our efforts to safeguard both people and pets in the face of emergencies. This bill is an important step forward in

promoting public safety, equity, and the well-being of our community.

The City of Laguna Beach writes in support, “By directing cities and counties to develop procedures and establish communication hubs for residents needing to rescue their pets during evacuations, AB 478 lays the foundation for a more organized and professional approach to pet rescue. This measure affords local jurisdictions the flexibility to tailor procedures according to their specific needs and capacities, as well as adapt implementation based on the type of emergency. Furthermore, by requiring a dedicated page for found animals, AB 478 helps ensure that lost pets can be reunited with their families as quickly as possible.”

5. **Arguments in Opposition.** The Riverside County Sherriff's Office writes in opposition and notes, AB 478 mandates that cities and counties allow access to evacuated zones for household pet retrieval, including by third-party “designated representatives” or animal rescues creating the following serious issues...overburdens existing command post resources; creates operational confusion and safety risks; imposes unfunded mandates with no practical enforcement mechanism; and, backlogs shelter reunification systems...”

The California Animal Welfare Association is opposed unless amended and notes the following, “We are seeking amendments to this bill on two matters. The first relates to the 30-day hold period for pets originating from an evacuated area. Our animal services agencies want nothing more than to reunite displaced pets with their people and it is a common practice that shelters do everything possible to hold those pets for 30 days, if not more. Their ability to do so, however, is costly, contingent upon available resources, and typically involves the generosity of other agencies and nonprofit organizations to assist. Depending upon the size and scope of a disaster, and number of impacted areas, these resources may or may not be available at the time they are needed. Should the state wish to mandate this extended hold period, we respectfully ask for a funding mechanism to be included in the bill to support it.

“Our second area of concern pertains to language that could be construed as an obligation of cities and counties to have resources available to help members of the public evacuate their pets. Our animal services agencies do everything possible to assist during disasters, and are able to do so in accordance with available resources for any given incident. However, the law should not imply that residents are guaranteed city or county assistance in evacuating their pets.”

6. **Policy Considerations and Suggested Amendments.**

Should Surrendered Pets be Subject to the 30-day Hold Requirement? As currently drafted, this bill would prohibit a local animal control agency from removing a pet from its care for 30 days if the pet is from an evacuation area in an effort to enhance reunification outcomes. However, there may be instances of persons who choose to relinquish their pet during an evacuation/emergency to which the 30-day hold may not be warranted. Local animal control agencies should retain flexibility to ensure those animals are able to move into suitable homes or to other rescue groups more expeditiously. *The Author may consider amending the bill to clarify that the 30-day*

hold is not applicable to surrendered or relinquished animals.

Definition of Custody. As currently drafted, this bill would prohibit a local animal rescue agency from transferring a pet out of its custody during the 30-day hold period. Often times, during emergencies, local animal rescue agencies need to transfer animals in their care to other partner shelter facilities to alleviate overcrowding and make room for additional animals as the scope of an emergency changes. *The Author may consider amending the bill to allow local animal rescue agencies to transfer animals between local, in-state affiliates so long as they retain knowledge and information on where the animal is in order to facilitate owner reunification.*

Types of Emergencies. Clarification may be warranted to clarify the scope of emergencies this bill is applicable to. *The Author may consider to amend the bill to clarify the scope of this bill is applicable to a declared state or federal emergency.*

SUPPORT AND OPPOSITION:

Support:

Social Compassion in Legislation (source)
 American Kennel Club, INC.
 Angel's Furry Friends Rescue
 Animal Legal Defense Fund
 Animal Rescuers for Change
 Animal Wellness Action
 Berkeley Animal Rights Center
 Better Together Forever
 Born Again Animal Rescue and Adoption
 City of Agoura Hills
 City of Hidden Hills
 City of Laguna Beach
 Compassionate Bay
 Concerned Citizens Animal Rescue
 Feline Lucky Adventures
 Giantmecha Syndicate
 Greater Los Angeles Animal Spay Neuter Collaborative
 Hugs and Kisses Animal Fund
 Latino Alliance for Animal Care Coalition
 Leaders for Ethics, Animals, and the Planet (LEAP)
 Los Angeles County Democrats for the Protection of Animals
 Michelson Center for Public Policy
 NY 4 Whales
 Pibbles N Kibbles Animal Rescue
 Plant-based Advocates
 Project Minnie
 Real Good Rescue
 Seeds 4 Change Now Animal Rescue
 Seniors Citizens for Humane Education and Legislation

Start Rescue
Students Against Animal Cruelty Club - Hueneme High School
The Animal Rescue Mission
The Canine Condition
The Pet Loss Support Group
The Spayce Project
Underdog Heroes, INC.
Women United for Animal Welfare (WUFAW)
World Animal Protection
Numerous individuals

Opposition:

Riverside County Sheriff's Office

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