

## TITLE II. — DOMESTIC AND DOMESTICATED ANIMALS

### **Article 232. — Domestic and domesticated animals.** (31 LPRA § 5951)

Domestic and domesticated animals are sensitive beings.

They are domestic animals, those that have been raised under the care of a person, who they live with it and need it for their subsistence and are not wild animals.

Domesticated animals are those that have been trained to modify their behavior so that they perform functions of surveillance, protection, search and rescue of people, therapy, assistance, training, and other similar actions.

Domestic and domesticated animals are not goods or things, nor are they subject to embargo. Animals destined for industry, sports or recreational activities are excluded from this category.

### **Article 233. — Duties regarding domestic and domesticated animals.** (31 LPRA § 5952)

People have the obligation to treat domesticated and domesticated animals according to their nature.

The custody and decisions related to them will be attended to guaranteeing their well-being and physical safety.

### **Article 234. — Domestic and domesticated animals.** (31 LPRA § 5953)

The domestic and domesticated animal is susceptible to retention and custody by the person who owns it, finds, subject to the following provisions:

- (a) the person who retains the animal is obliged to notify the guardian or owner of his discovery if he knows him or may know him;
- (b) if you do not know the identity of the guardian or owner, you must notify the police or the center responsible for the custody of abandoned or lost animals of your discovery;
- (c) if the guardian or owner does not appear within one month, the person who found the animal may retain it as the new guardian or owner; and
- (d) if the guardian or owner appears to recover the animal, within the term provided in this article, he or she must pay for the expenses incurred for the benefit of the animal.

### **Article 235. — Judicial adjudication on duties of protection and care.** (31 LPRA § 5954)

In the event of separation or divorce of the family that shares custody of the animal, in the absence of agreement between the parties, it is up to the court to adjudicate it. Likewise, the court must resolve the right of the person who is not granted custody to share with the animal.

The court will award custody of the animal and the rights to keep it in its company, taking into account the best interests of the family members and the well-being and safety of the animal. The court may impose on any of the people who share custody or company, if they have sufficient financial means, a financial contribution to satisfy the basic needs of the animal.

### TITLE III. — THE GOODS

#### CHAPTER I. — PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

**Article 236. — Assets; definition.** (31 LPRA § 6011)

Goods are things or rights that can be appropriated and susceptible to economic valuation.

**Article 237. — Classification of goods.** (31 LPRA § 6012)

The goods are classified into:

- (a) public and private;
- (b) corporal and incorporeal;
- (c) consumables and non-consumables;
- (d) fungible and non-fungible;
- (e) divisible and indivisible;
- (f) in legal traffic and outside legal traffic; and
- (g) furniture and real estate.

#### CHAPTER II. — ASSETS BY RELATIONSHIP OF BELONGING

**Article 238. — Public goods for public use.** (31 LPRA § 6021)

Public goods are those private goods, belonging to the State or its subdivisions or to individuals, that have been assigned to a public use or service.

These public goods are called goods of public use and domain.

**Article 239. — Public goods, heritage of the People of Puerto Rico.** (31 LPRA § 6022)

Other public assets are declared heritage of the People of Puerto Rico due to their ecological, historical, cultural, artistic, monumental, archaeological, ethnographic, documentary or cultural interest or value.

**Article 1538. — Form and amount of compensation.** (31 LPRA § 10803)

Repair of damages is made in money, through specific reintegration or a combination of the above remedies, at the choice of the injured party, as long as there is no duplication of compensation.

However, when the act or omission constitutes a crime, is carried out intentionally or with serious disregard for the life, safety and property of others, the judge may impose additional compensation that is not greater than the amount of damage caused.

**Article 1539. — Liability of co-injurers.** (31 LPRA § 10804)

When several people cause damage through independent acts of fault or negligence, the liability towards the injured party is joint and several without prejudice to the right of equalization between the parties. cocausative.

**Article 1540. — Vicarious liability.** (31 LPRA § 10805)

The following are responsible for damages caused by the fault or negligence of their dependents: people:

- (a) the parent who has immediate custody of his or her non-emancipated minor children, for the damages they cause;
- (b) guardians, for damages caused by their wards;
- (c) teachers, directors of arts or crafts, for damage caused by their students or apprentices while they remain in their custody;
- (d) public or private employers, for damages caused by their employees in the service of the branches in which they are employed or on the occasion of their duties;
- (e) employers, for damages caused by an independent contractor when they entrust him with an unreasonably dangerous activity; and
- (f) owners of motor vehicles, for damage caused by a person they authorize to drive them.

The persons mentioned in subsections (a), (b) and (c) are not responsible, if they prove that They exercised the diligence of a reasonably prudent person. Those mentioned in sections (d), (e) and (f) may demand restitution of what was paid to their dependents who are guilty or negligent.

**Article 1541. — Objective liability.** (31 LPRA § 10806)

They are liable for the resulting damages, even if they do not incur fault or negligence, except when the cause of the damage results from force majeure:

- (a) the guardian, custodian, possessor or person who uses an animal, for the damage it causes, even if it escapes or is lost; This responsibility ceases if the damage comes from the fault of the injured party;