By Senator Jones

40-1214-99

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to euthanasia of animals; amending s. 828.058, F.S.; revising the agents 3 4 and method of administering agents used to 5 euthanize animals; limiting who may perform such procedures; specifying training and 6 7 continuing education requirements for such persons; providing criteria for euthanasia 8 9 procedures; providing limitations on the 10 storage and transportation of euthanasia 11 agents; amending s. 828.065, F.S.; revising 12 euthanasia guidelines for the euthanasia of animals sold by pet shops; providing an 13 effective date. 14

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 828.058, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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828.058 Euthanasia of animals dogs and cats.--

(1) Commercially prepared sodium pentobarbital, whose

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only indication is for euthanasia of animals a sodium pentobarbital derivative, or another other agent the Board of Veterinary Medicine may approve by rule shall be the only methods used for euthanasia of dogs and cats by public or private agencies, animal shelters, or other facilities that which are operated for the collection and care of stray,

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neglected, abandoned, or unwanted animals. A lethal solution shall be administered by any of the following methods or

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30 combinations of methods, by a person who is humane and

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proficient in the method used used in the following order of
preference:

- (a) Intravenous injection by hypodermic needle;
- (b) Intraperitoneal injection by hypodermic needle;
- (c) Intracardial injection by hypodermic needle; or
- (d) As a last option, a solution or powder given orally added to food.
- (2) Any animal A dog or cat may be tranquilized, sedated, or anesthetized with an approved and humane substance before euthanasia is performed. When administering an intracardial injection, an animal must first be unconscious or deeply anesthetized. A feral or fractious dog or cat that cannot be handled humanely using an acceptable level of restraint must be deeply anesthetized before being euthanized.
- (3) When euthanizing an animal other than a dog or cat, procedures approved in the most recent report of the AVMA panel on euthanasia must be followed. The person performing the euthanasia must be humane and proficient in the method chosen.
- (4)(a)(3) Succinylcholine chloride, curare, curariform mixtures, any substance which acts as a neuromuscular blocking agent, or a chamber which causes a change in body oxygen may not be used on a dog or cat for any purpose.
- (b) When However, whenever an emergency situation exists which requires the immediate euthanasia of an injured, diseased, or dangerous animal, a law enforcement officer, a veterinarian, or an agent of a local animal control unit, or any society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals or the designee of such an agent may humanely destroy the animal, as provided in s. 828.05.

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(5) $\frac{(4)}{(a)}$ Euthanasia shall be performed only by a licensed veterinarian, a certified veterinary technician, or an employee or agent of a public or private agency, animal shelter, or other facility that is operated for the collection and care of stray, neglected, abandoned, or unwanted animals, provided the employee or agent has successfully completed a 24-hour 16-hour euthanasia technician certification course and has maintained the continuing education course requirements in euthanasia. The curriculum for such course must be approved by the Board of Veterinary Medicine and must include, at a minimum, the pharmacology, proper administration, and storage of euthanasia solutions; federal and state laws regulating the storage and accountability of euthanasia solutions; euthanasia technician stress management; and proper disposal of euthanized animals, and must require actual performance of euthanasia. For persons who attend euthanasia certification workshops to be certified through the Florida Animal Control Association, the person teaching the course must first be approved by and certified through the Florida Animal Control Association Board of Directors. An employee or agent performing euthanasia before October 1, 1993, must obtain certification by October 1, 1994. An employee or agent who begins performing euthanasia on or after October 1, 1993, must obtain certification before performing any euthanasia. However, a certified veterinarian technician who is an employee or agent as defined in the subsection, may perform euthanasia without completing the certification course required by this subsection. Euthanasia must be performed in a humane and proficient manner. (b) Effective October 1, 1999, persons who are

certified as euthanasia technicians in accordance with

previous statutory requirements for 16-hour certification must
obtain, by October 1, 2000, an additional 8 hours of
certification training that requires actual performance of
euthanasia.

- (c) Effective October 1, 1999, euthanasia technicians must obtain a minimum of 8 hours of continuing education pertaining to euthanasia every 2 years in order to maintain current certification status.
- (d) A minimum of two persons must attend to the routine euthanasia of a dog or cat. However, only the person administering the drug must be certified.
- (e) In emergencies, in order to prevent unnecessary suffering of an animal, euthanasia may be performed by one person.
- (f)(b) No animal dog or cat may be left unattended between the time euthanasia procedures are first begun, beginning with the administration of any tranquilizers, sedatives, or anesthetics, and the time death is confirmed occurs, nor may its body be disposed of until death is confirmed by a qualified person. Death must be confirmed by the presence of rigor mortis; the absence of a heart beat, determined through the use of a stethoscope, accompanied by the absence of corneal reflex; or the absence of a heart beat determined by cardiac puncture.
- (6) A certified euthanasia technician may transport, but may not store, sodium pentobarbital in authorized vehicles for the purpose of emergency field euthanasia, if the drug is kept in a securely locked and substantially constructed box that is secured to the vehicle chassis and is inside the cab or operator section of the vehicle and if the drug is removed

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from the vehicle and stored in the designated place whenever the technician is off duty.

(7) The state attorney may bring an action to enjoin any violation of this act.

(8) (8) (6) Any person who violates the provisions of this act is quilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 2. Section 828.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

828.065 Euthanasia of animals offered for sale by pet shops. --

- (1)(a) An A warm-blooded animal, except one held as food for another animal, offered for sale, or obtained for sale by a pet shop may be euthanized only by administering commercially prepared sodium pentobarbital whose only indication is for euthanasia of animals, or another agent the Board of Veterinary Medicine approves, by rule, a sodium pentobarbital derivative, or a substance or procedure which acts on the central nervous system and is clinically proven to be humane.
- (b) A lethal solution must be administered by any of the following methods or combinations of methods in the following order of preference:
 - By intravenous injection by hypodermic needle;
 - By intraperitoneal injection by hypodermic needle; 2.
 - By intracardial injection by hypodermic needle; or
- As a last option, by solution or powder given orally added to food.
- (2) An animal may be tranquilized, sedated, or anesthetized with an approved and, humane substance before 31 euthanasia is performed. An animal must be unconscious or

 deeply anesthetized before being given an intracardial injection.

- (3) When euthanizing any animal other than a dog or cat, procedures approved in the most recent report of the AVMA panel on euthanasia must be followed. The person performing the euthanasia must be humane and proficient in the method chosen.
- (4)(3) Succinylcholine chloride, curare, a curariform mixture, a substance which acts as a neuromuscular blocking agent, or a chamber which causes a change in body oxygen, except a chamber which uses commercially bottled carbon monoxide gas, may not be used on an a warm-blooded animal.
- (5)(4)(a) Euthanasia must be performed by a licensed veterinarian, a certified veterinary technician, or a certified euthanasia technician or layperson who is humane and proficient in the method used.
- (b) An animal may not be left unattended between the time euthanasia procedures are commenced, beginning with the administration of any tranquilizers, sedatives, or anesthetics, and the time death is confirmed occurs, nor may its body be disposed of until death is confirmed by a licensed veterinarian, a certified veterinary technician, or a certified euthanasia technician qualified person.
- $\underline{(6)}$ (5) The state attorney may bring an action to enjoin a violation of this section.
- (7)(6) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, or is guilty of felony animal cruelty, in violation of s. 828.12, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 1999.

SENATE SUMMARY Revises provisions relating to the euthanasia of animals. Revises the types of agents permitted and the permitted methods of administering those agents. Limits the persons who may euthanize animals and specifies training and continuing education requirements for such persons. Provides limitations on the storage and transportation of such euthanasia agents. Also revises such provisions relating to the euthanasia of animals sold by pet shops. (See bill for details.)