A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to animal protection; amending s. 474.203, 3 F.S.; providing circumstances that render inapplicable 4 certain veterinary licensure exemptions pertaining to 5 part-time and independent contractors; providing 6 circumstances that render inapplicable an exemption for 7 certain employees under supervision; amending s. 500.451, 8 F.S.; prohibiting specified acts relating to horsemeat for 9 human consumption; providing penalties; increasing the classification of offenses related to horsemeat for human 10 11 consumption; providing for suspension of licenses of certain businesses for offenses related to horsemeat; 12 providing mandatory minimum penalties; amending s. 13 14 828.073, F.S.; revising procedures for law enforcement 15 officers and certain animal cruelty prevention agents to 16 file petitions in custody proceedings involving neglected animals; directing county courts to expedite the 17 commencement of such proceedings; exempting animal owners 18 19 from payment of the care provided for their animals during 20 such proceedings under certain circumstances; revising the 21 period within which written notice of such proceedings 22 must be served; deleting a provision requiring publication 23 of notices of such proceedings under certain 24 circumstances; revising provisions relating to remand of 25 neglected animals directly to the seizing officer or agent for disposition; amending s. 828.125, F.S.; revising 26 27 provisions prohibiting certain acts relating to horses to 28 apply to all horses regardless of breed; providing

Page 1 of 10

mandatory minimum penalties for violations involving horses or certain cattle; providing effective dates.

31

29

30

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

33

34

35

36

37

3839

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

32

Section 1. Section 474.203, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.203 Exemptions.—This chapter does shall not apply to:

- Any faculty member practicing only in conjunction with teaching duties at a school or college of veterinary medicine located in this state and accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education. However, this exemption applies shall only apply to such a faculty member who does not hold a valid license issued under this chapter, but who is a graduate of a school or college of veterinary medicine accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education or a school or college recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates. The faculty member exemption shall automatically expires expire when such school or college terminates the faculty member from such teaching duties. On December 31 of each year, such school or college shall provide the board with a written list of all faculty who are exempt from this chapter. Such school or college shall also notify the board in writing of any additions or deletions to such list.
- (2) A person practicing as an intern or resident veterinarian who does not hold a valid license issued under this chapter and who is a graduate in training at a school or college

Page 2 of 10

of veterinary medicine located in this state and accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education or a school or college recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates. Such intern or resident must be a graduate of a school or college of veterinary medicine accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education. This exemption expires when such intern or resident completes or is terminated from such training. Each school or college at which such intern or resident is in training shall, on July 1 of each year, provide the board with a written list of all such interns or residents designated for this exemption, and the school or college shall also notify the board of any additions or deletions to the list.

- (3) A student in a school or college of veterinary medicine while in the performance of duties assigned by her or his instructor or when working as a preceptor under the immediate supervision of a licensee, if provided that such preceptorship is required for graduation from an accredited school or college of veterinary medicine. The licensed veterinarian is shall be responsible for all acts performed by a preceptor under her or his supervision.
- (4) Any doctor of veterinary medicine in the employ of a state agency or the United States Government while actually engaged in the performance of her or his official duties; however, this exemption does shall not apply to such person when the person is not engaged in carrying out her or his official duties or is not working at the installations for which her or

his services were engaged.

- (5)(a) Any person, or the person's regular employee, administering to the ills or injuries of her or his own animals, including, but not limited to, castration, spaying, and dehorning of herd animals, unless title has been transferred or employment provided for the purpose of circumventing this law. This exemption does shall not apply to out-of-state veterinarians practicing temporarily in the state. However, only a veterinarian may immunize or treat an animal for diseases that which are communicable to humans and that which are of public health significance.
- (b) A person hired on a part-time or temporary basis, or as an independent contractor, by an owner to assist with herd management and animal husbandry tasks for herd and flock animals, including castration, dehorning, parasite control, and debeaking, or a person hired on a part-time or temporary basis, or as an independent contractor, by an owner to provide farriery and manual hand floating of teeth on equines. This exemption does not apply to any person who has been convicted of a violation of chapter 828 that relates to animal cruelty or a similar offense in another jurisdiction.
- (6) State agencies, accredited schools, institutions, foundations, business corporations or associations, physicians licensed to practice medicine and surgery in all its branches, graduate doctors of veterinary medicine, or persons under the direct supervision thereof, which or who conduct experiments and scientific research on animals in the development of pharmaceuticals, biologicals, serums, or methods of treatment,

Page 4 of 10

or techniques for the diagnosis or treatment of human ailments, or when engaged in the study and development of methods and techniques directly or indirectly applicable to the problems of the practice of veterinary medicine.

- (7) Any veterinary aide, nurse, laboratory technician, preceptor, or other employee of a licensed veterinarian who administers medication or who renders auxiliary or supporting assistance under the responsible supervision of a licensed veterinarian, including those tasks identified by rule of the board requiring immediate supervision. However, the licensed veterinarian is shall be responsible for all such acts performed under this subsection by persons under her or his supervision. This exemption does not apply to any person whose license to practice veterinary medicine is revoked, suspended, inactive, or delinquent, whether in this state, another state, the District of Columbia, any possession or territory of the United States, or any foreign jurisdiction.
- (8) A veterinarian, licensed by and actively practicing veterinary medicine in another state, who is board certified in a specialty recognized by the board and who responds to a request of a veterinarian licensed in this state to assist with the treatment on a specific case of a specific animal or with the treatment on a specific case of the animals of a single owner, as long as the veterinarian licensed in this state requests the other veterinarian's presence. A veterinarian who practices under this subsection is not eligible to apply for a premises permit under s. 474.215.

For the purposes of chapters 465 and 893, persons exempt pursuant to subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection (4) are deemed to be duly licensed practitioners authorized by the laws of this state to prescribe drugs or medicinal supplies.

- Section 2. Effective October 1, 2010, section 500.451, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 500.451 Horse meat; offenses sale for human consumption.
 - (1) It is unlawful for any person to:

- (a) Sell in the markets of this state horse meat for human consumption unless the horse meat is clearly stamped, marked, and described as horse meat for human consumption.
- (b) Knowingly transport, distribute, sell, purchase, or possess horsemeat for human consumption that is not clearly stamped, marked, and described as horsemeat for human consumption or horsemeat that is not acquired from a licensed slaughterhouse.
- (2) A person that violates this section <u>commits</u> is guilty of a <u>felony misdemeanor</u> of the <u>third second</u> degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, or s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, except that any person who commits a violation of this section shall be sentenced to a minimum mandatory fine of \$3,500 and a minimum mandatory period of incarceration of 1 year.
- (3) In addition to any penalties provided in subsection (2), any license of any restaurant, store, or other business may be suspended as provided in the applicable licensing law upon conviction of an owner or employee of that business for a violation of this section in connection with that business.
 - Section 3. Subsections (2) and (3) and paragraph (c) of

Page 6 of 10

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

subsection (4) of section 828.073, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

828.073 Animals found in distress; when agent may take charge; hearing; disposition; sale.—

- (2) Any law enforcement officer or any agent of any county or of any society or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals appointed under the provisions of s. 828.03 may:
- (a) Lawfully take custody of any animal found neglected or cruelly treated by removing the animal from its present location, or
- (b) Order the owner of any animal found neglected or cruelly treated to provide certain care to the animal at the owner's expense without removal of the animal from its present location,

and shall <u>file a forthwith</u> petition <u>seeking relief under this</u>

<u>section in</u> the county court <u>judge</u> of the county <u>in which wherein</u>

the animal is found <u>within 10 days after the animal is seized or</u>

<u>an order to provide care is issued.</u> The court shall schedule and

<u>commence for</u> a hearing <u>on the petition</u>, to be set within 30 days

after the <u>petition is filed date of seizure of the animal or</u>

<u>issuance of the order to provide care and held not more than 15</u>

<u>days after the setting of such date</u>, to determine whether the

owner, if known, is able to provide adequately for the animal

and is fit to have custody of the animal. The hearing shall be

concluded and the court order entered thereon within 60 days

after the date the hearing is commenced. <u>The county court shall</u>

establish procedures to expedite the commencement of hearings on

petitions filed under this subsection. The timeframes set forth in this subsection are not jurisdictional. However, if a failure to meet such timeframes is attributable to the officer or agent, the owner is not required to pay the officer or agent for care of the animal during any period of delay caused by the officer or agent. A No fee may not shall be charged for the filing of the petition. This subsection does not Nothing herein is intended to require court action for the taking into custody and making proper disposition of stray or abandoned animals as lawfully performed by animal control agents.

or association for the prevention of cruelty to animals taking charge of any animal pursuant to the provisions of this section shall have written notice served, at least 3 5 days before prior to the hearing scheduled under set forth in subsection (2), upon the owner of the animal, if he or she is known and is residing in the county where the animal was taken, in conformance with the provisions of chapter 48 relating to service of process. The sheriff of the county shall not charge a fee for service of such notice. If the owner of the animal is known but is residing outside of the county wherein the animal was taken, notice of the hearing shall be by publication in conformance with the provisions of chapter 49.

220 (4)

- (c) Upon the court's judgment that the owner of the animal is unable or unfit to adequately provide for the animal:
 - 1. The court may: shall
 - a. Order that the animal to be sold by the sheriff at

Page 8 of 10

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

public auction, and shall provide in its order that the current owner shall have no further custody of the animal, and that any animal not bid upon shall be remanded to the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Humane Society, the county, or any agency or person the judge deems appropriate, to be disposed of as the agency or person sees fit; or

- <u>b.2.</u> The court may Order that the animal <u>be</u> destroyed or remanded directly to the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Humane Society, the county, or any agency or person the judge deems appropriate, to be disposed of as the agency or person sees fit, upon the testimony of the agent who took custody of the animal, or upon the testimony of other qualified witnesses, that the animal requires destruction or other disposition for humanitarian reasons or is of no commercial value.
- 2.3. The court, upon proof of costs incurred by the officer or agent or officer, the court may require that the owner pay for the care of the animal while in the custody of the officer or agent or officer. A separate hearing may be held.
- 3.4. The court may order that other animals that are in the custody of the owner and that were not seized by the officer or agent be turned over to the officer or agent, if the court determines that the owner is unable or unfit to adequately provide for the animals. The court may enjoin the owner's further possession or custody of other animals.
- Section 4. Effective October 1, 2010, section (1) of section 828.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Page 9 of 10

828.125 Killing or aggravated abuse of registered breed horses or cattle; offenses; penalties.—Any other provisions of this chapter to the contrary notwithstanding:

whatsoever, kills, maims, mutilates, or causes great bodily harm or permanent breeding disability to any animal of the genus Equus (horse) or any animal of any registered breed or recognized registered hybrid of the genus Equus (horse) or genus Bos (cattle) commits, or any recognized registered hybrid of the specified genera, shall be guilty of a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided by s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, except that any person who commits a violation of this subsection shall be sentenced to a minimum mandatory fine of \$\$ year.

Section 5. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, act shall take effect July 1, 2010.