

Amendment to SB 268

1 Amend the bill by replacing section 2 with the following:

2
3 2 New Subdivision; Operational Canine Trauma Transport. Amend RSA 153-A by inserting
4 after section 36 the following new subdivision:

5 Operational Canine Trauma Transport

6 153-A:37 Operational Canines; Hospital Treatment.

7 I. In this section:

8 (a) "Law enforcement officer" or "police officer" shall have the same meaning as defined
9 in RSA 106-L:2, IV; provided that for purposes of this section, the term shall also include members of
10 the national guard acting under orders while in active state service ordered by the governor under
11 RSA 110-B:6.

12 (b) "Operational canine" means a canine owned or used by a law enforcement
13 department or agency, or fire department, in the course of the department or agency's work,
14 including a police canine, search and rescue canine, scent detection canine, comfort canine, or other
15 canine that is in use by a county, municipal, or state law enforcement agency.

16 (c) "Official duties" shall include, but are not limited to, line of duty incidents,
17 deployments, trainings, certifications, and related transportation.

18 II. Any ambulance owned and/or operated by any public or private entity may provide
19 transport to an operational canine to a veterinary care facility only if the animal is ill or has been
20 injured in the course of their official duties and no human needs transport or treatment. Emergency
21 medical care providers may request that a law enforcement officer assist with securing the
22 operational canine and accompanying them during the transport.

23 III. All licensed emergency medical service units and affiliated emergency medical care
24 providers approved to administer treatment and who are in the performance of their duties and in
25 good faith render emergency first aid to an ill or injured operational canine, shall not be personally
26 liable as a result of rendering such aid or services unless it is established that the injury or the death
27 was caused willfully, wantonly, or recklessly or by gross negligence on the part of the emergency
28 medical care provider. In the case of both a licensed emergency medical service unit and an
29 emergency medical care provider, as a result of transporting an operational canine to a veterinary
30 care facility, shall not be liable to a veterinary care facility for its expenses if, under emergency
31 conditions, they cause the admission of such animal to said veterinary care facility.