

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**



**ITEM: 3.23  
(ID # 12665)**

**MEETING DATE:**  
Tuesday, June 02, 2020

**FROM:** EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND ANIMAL SERVICES:

**SUBJECT:** EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND ANIMAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT: Approval to Support SB1347 Galgiani Veterinary Medicine [All Districts]. [\$0]

**RECOMMENDED MOTION:** That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Direct the Executive Office to send a letter of support to the following item that is not covered in the 2020 Legislative Platform.

**ACTION:** Policy

  
Brian Nestande 5/28/2020

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**MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

On motion of Supervisor Jeffries, seconded by Supervisor Spiegel and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended.

Ayes: Jeffries, Spiegel, Washington, Perez and Hewitt  
Nays: None  
Absent: None  
Date: June 2, 2020  
xc: EO, Animal Services

Kecia R. Harper  
Clerk of the Board

By:   
Deputy

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

<b>FINANCIAL DATA</b>	<b>Current Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Next Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Total Cost:</b>	<b>Ongoing Cost</b>
<b>COST</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>NET COUNTY COST</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS: N/A</b>			<b>Budget Adjustment: No</b>	
			<b>For Fiscal Year: 19/20</b>	

**C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION:** Approve

**BACKGROUND:**

**Summary**

The purpose of Riverside County's Legislative Coordination Policy Program is to support legislation which benefits the County and its residents, and to oppose/amend legislation which might adversely affect the County. The following specific procedures are instituted to facilitate active participation by Departments, allow the Executive Office to act as a centralized "clearinghouse" for legislative matters, and to ensure that all advocacy efforts are entirely consistent with Board-approved positions.

For the following piece of legislation, a policy position does not exist therefore the Executive Office is directed to bring this item to the full Board. After approval from the Board, The Executive Office will then send a letter of support or opposition with the Chair's Signature and work with the Advocacy Team, the Board of Supervisors, and Department to achieve the desired outcome.

**RECOMMENDED BILLS:**

**Bill:** SB 1347 Galgiani Veterinary Medicine

**Position:** Support

**Background:** This bill expands exemptions to the practice of veterinary medicine to include specified functions performed at a shelter, as defined, by an employee or volunteer who has obtained specified training.

This bill is sponsored by the California Animal Welfare Association. According to the author, "this bill would amend current law to allow the shelter to provide necessary and prompt veterinary care as follows: administer over the counter vaccinations to prevent communicable diseases; administer non-prescription medicine for the control of parasites; administer medicine prescribed by a veterinarian with the veterinarian's written treatment plan; and provide basic first aid such as changing bandages or dressings and providing wound care". Under current law, a shelter has the authority to euthanize an animal who might have fleas or a sickness like giardia, but not the authority to treat the animal from spreading the fleas or sickness to the other shelter animals to prevent communicable disease. This bill would give the shelter staff and volunteers the authority to treat the animals with over-the-counter vaccinations, for example, for fleas and ticks, or prophylactic vaccinations to de-worm them.







**This bill:**

- 1) Adds providing necessary and prompt veterinary care to animals lawfully deposited with or impounded by a shelter, to the list of exemptions to the practice of veterinary medicine for purposes of the Act.
- 2) Defines "veterinary care" to mean any of the following:
  - a) Administering, for the purposes of preventing the spread of communicable diseases, preventative or prophylactic vaccinations to the animal without the presence of a veterinarian when the person has received proper training.
  - b) Administering nonprescription medications to the animal for the control or eradication of apparent or anticipated internal or external parasites, including, but not limited to, fleas, ticks, or worms, without the presence of a veterinarian when the person has received proper training. A person's decision to administer these medications may not be construed to mean the person has made a diagnosis of the animal's medical condition.
  - c) Administering medication prescribed by a veterinarian to the animal without the presence of a veterinarian when the shelter has received a written treatment plan from the veterinarian and has a dispensing protocol in place to track prescribed medication that is dispensed.
  - d) Administering basic first aid to the animal without the presence of a veterinarian when the person has received proper training.
  - e) Changing bandages or dressings and performing similar wound care in accordance with the directions of a veterinarian, without the presence of a veterinarian, when the shelter has received a written treatment plan from the veterinarian and has a wound care protocol in place to track care provided.
- 3) Specifies that a person's decision to change bandages or dressings or to perform similar wound care cannot be construed to mean the person has made a diagnosis of the animal's medical condition.
- 4) States that the exemptions described in 2 above apply only to a duly authorized officer, employee, or volunteer of the shelter.
- 5) Requires the shelter to maintain records of the veterinary care, as specified.
- 6) States that nothing in this bill relieves a duly authorized officer of a shelter from the obligation to convey an injured animal to a veterinarian, as specified, or otherwise necessary to provide the animal with the veterinary care that the shelter is unable to perform in accordance with this section.
- 7) Defines "First aid" to mean temporary treatments for purposes of stabilizing an animal so the animal can be transported to a veterinarian for treatment or so that transportation to a veterinarian is not necessary. First aid includes, but is not limited



to, controlling hemorrhage with direct pressure and bandaging wounds to stop bleeding.

- 8) Defines "Shelter" to mean a public animal shelter, shelter operated by a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or humane society.
- 9) States that a premises where any activity described in number (2) above is performed, is not required to register with the VMB, provided that no other veterinary medicine, dentistry, or surgery, or a branch thereof, is practiced at that premises.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Unknown. This bill is keyed fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

**COMMENTS:**

1. **Purpose.** This bill is sponsored by the California Animal Welfare Association. According to the author, "this bill would amend current law to allow the shelter to provide necessary and prompt veterinary care as follows: administer over the counter vaccinations to prevent communicable diseases; administer non-prescription medicine for the control of parasites; administer medicine prescribed by a veterinarian with the veterinarian's written treatment plan; and provide basic first aid such as changing bandages or dressings and providing wound care...Under current law, a shelter has the authority to euthanize an animal who might have fleas or a sickness like giardia, but not the authority to treat the animal from spreading the fleas or sickness to the other shelter animals to prevent communicable disease. This bill would give the shelter staff and volunteers the authority to treat the animals with over-the-counter vaccinations, for example, for fleas and ticks, or prophylactic vaccinations to de-worm them. "

2. **Background.**

*Veterinarians.* The veterinary medical profession provides health care to livestock, poultry, and pets from birds, fish, rabbits, hamsters, and snakes to dogs, cats, goats, pigs, horses, and llamas. Currently there are 36 recognized specialties in veterinary medicine such as surgery, internal medicine, pathology, and ophthalmology. To practice veterinary medicine in California, an applicant must graduate from a degree program offered by an accredited postsecondary institution or institutions approved by the VMB, pass a national veterinarian examination, and pass an examination provided by the VMB to test the knowledge of the laws and regulations related to the practice of veterinary medicine in California.

BPC § 4827 outlines specific exemptions to the practice of veterinary medicine, including: practicing veterinary medicine on one's own animals; specified poultry testing; determining the status of pregnancy, sterility, or infertility in livestock or food animals; and administering sodium pentobarbital to euthanize sick, injured, homeless, or surrendered animals without the presence of a veterinarian when the person is an employee of an animal control shelter and has received proper training. This bill seeks to add exemptions to the practice of veterinary medicine, beyond euthanizing with proper training, to include other treatments provided by shelter personnel or volunteers to animals that have been impounded or taken in.



*Shelters.* Current law, (FAC § 17005(a)) states that the policy of the state is not to euthanize an animal if it can be adopted into a suitable home. Adoptable animals include those eight weeks of age or older and those without any sign of a behavioral or temperamental defect that could pose a health or safety risk or otherwise make the animal unsuitable for placement as a pet. California shelter laws aim to help return an animal to its home, rehome the animal, or find an alternative non-profit or other entity to take the animal, prior to a shelter's last resort of euthanasia. In addition, California's shelter laws also provide a mechanism for owners of lost pets to have a timeframe in which to find their lost animal before the animal is placed for adoption, sale, or even euthanized. There are approximately 200 private and public shelters in California which take in stray, lost, abandoned or surrendered animals. Current laws regulate cats and dogs in public or private shelters under the FAC and specify the timeframes for holding animals for owner reunification before adoption, rehoming or euthanizing the animal, as well as specify the requirements for spaying and neutering before animals are adopted or sold.

Given that shelters are only a repository for the animals, they are not considered to be "owned" by the shelter, and therefore do not meet any of the exemptions to the practice of veterinary medicine for animal owners. This bill would specify that treatments such as over-the-counter flea and tick medications, certain vaccinations, wound care, providing medications prescribed by a veterinarian, and rendering basic first aid would be exempt from the practice of veterinary medicine as long as they are done by a public animal shelter or humane society employee or volunteer who has received the appropriate training to provide the treatments.

*The Act and the Veterinary Medical Board.* The VMB is the regulatory entity responsible for the licensure and regulation of veterinarians, registered veterinary technicians (RVT), schools and programs along with veterinary premises and hospitals through the enforcement of the California Veterinary Medicine Practice Act (Act). The VMB develops and enforces the standards for examinations, licensing, and hospital and school inspections. Additionally, the VMB is provided with enforcement authority to take actions against both licensed and unlicensed persons for any violation of the Act, including unlicensed practice.

The practice of veterinary medicine is specified in statute (BPC § 4826) and includes actions such as diagnosing or prescribing a drug, medicine, appliance, application, treatment of whatever nature, for the cure or relief of a wound, fracture, bodily injury or disease of animals (including those actions of an RVT or a veterinary assistant under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian). Further, the law requires that any premises where veterinary medicine, dentistry, or surgery is being practiced is required to obtain a premises permit from the VMB. A premises includes any building, kennel, mobile unit or vehicle (BPC § 4853).

When animals are impounded or taken in at an animal shelter, the shelter is responsible for providing care and treatment of the animals including vaccinations, medication, spay and neuter, preventive medications including flea and tick treatments and de-wormers, among others. However, those treatments are considered the practice of veterinary medicine and must be done by a veterinarian or RVT or veterinary assistant under direction of a veterinarian, and further because



veterinary medicine is being practiced, the shelter is required to register with the VMB and obtain a premises permit.

This bill seeks to add exemptions to allow trained employees or volunteers of a public shelter or a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals to provide preventative or prophylactic vaccinations, administer certain non-prescriptive medications for control or eradication of certain parasites; provide basic first aid, administer prescribed medication, and changing bandages and wound care, as specified. This bill would allow volunteers, in addition to employees to provide these services only with proper training, although proper training is not defined or specified in the current version of the bill.

As noted by the sponsor, "under current law, a shelter has the authority to euthanize an animal who might have fleas or a sickness like giardia, but not the authority to treat the animal from spreading the fleas or sickness to the other shelter animals to prevent communicable disease." This bill exempts certain aspects of veterinary care from the practice of veterinary medicine, but only at public animal shelters or shelters operated by a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or humane society.

A few of the treatments that would be authorized under this bill can currently be obtained over-the-counter without a veterinarian's prescription, including some flea and tick medication and de-wormers.

3. **Related Legislation This Year.** AB 2855 (Assembly Committee on Business and Professions) makes technical and clarifying changes related to an RVT examination that is no longer required. (Status: *This bill pending in the Assembly Committee on Business and Professions*)
4. **Arguments in Support.** California Animal Welfare Association writes "[This bill] supports the health and safety of sheltered pets by ensuring that shelters are allowed to provide vaccinations and parasite control, administer first aid, and carry out veterinary instructions without the presence of a veterinarian or the requirement to obtain a veterinary premise permit for their facility; something that many shelters are unable to obtain. Existing law allows shelters to euthanize pets without veterinary oversight but does not allow shelters to provide vaccinations or even over-the-counter flea treatments to protect the health of animals.

According to Best Friends "[This bill] is crucial to improve public health and safety as it allows animal shelter workers to vaccinate animals housed at their shelters against communicable diseases. It also allows for trained workers to administer nonprescription medications to eradicate internal or external disease spreading parasites such as ticks, fleas, or worms.

Rural County Representatives of California writes in support, "SB 1347 would expand the types of veterinary care services that may be provided by properly trained employees at an animal shelter without the presence of a veterinarian, to include preventative or prophylactic vaccinations, administration of nonprescription medication and basic first aid. This bill also allows shelter officers, employees and volunteers to perform wound care and administer medication without the presence



of a veterinarian, when in accordance with a written treatment plan provided to the shelter by a licensed veterinarian.”

According to the Human Society Silicon Valley, “SB 1347 supports the health and safety of sheltered pets by ensuring that shelters are allowed to provide vaccinations and parasite control, administer first aid, and carry out veterinary instructions without the presence of a veterinarian or the requirement to obtain a veterinary premise permit for their facility; something that many shelters are unable to obtain. Existing law allows shelters to euthanize pets without veterinary oversight but does not allow shelters to provide vaccinations or even over-the-counter flea treatments to protect the health of animals.”

5. **Arguments in Opposition.** The California Veterinary Medical Association notes “Shelter animals are in stressful and crowded environments. This substantially increase the risk of disease transmission from animals to other animals as well as to humans. Veterinarians possess the education to manage animal population health and to guard against devastating diseases. Examples include distemper, parvovirus, herpes, and influenza among animals, and rabies virus and ringworm to humans.”
6. **Policy Issues for Consideration and Recommended Amendments.**

*Vaccinations.* This bill authorizes a trained shelter employee or volunteer to administer preventative or prophylactic vaccinations without the presence of a veterinarian. As currently drafted it is unclear what specific vaccinations will be included as “preventive”. Further, as some vaccinations may require a veterinarian’s prescription, it is unclear how a shelter would be able to obtain those vaccinations, without the veterinarian relationship. *The bill should be amended to specify that the vaccinations authorized under this bill are vaccinations that do not require a prescription.*

*Veterinarian relationship.* While there may be low risk associated with some of the practices this bill proposes to exempt from current law outlining veterinary practice, it is in the interest of the animals, and does not likely pose a barrier to care, for facilities to collaborate with a veterinarian. Particularly given that shelters care for animals throughout the state, some standardization for facility practice could be beneficial. *The bill should be amended to require the administration of nonprescription medications and vaccinations according to written protocols and procedures with a licensed veterinarian.*

*Wound care.* This bill would permit a trained employee or volunteer to change bandages or dressings, and perform “similar wound care”, in accordance with the directions of a licensed veterinarian. Animal welfare could be enhanced if it is clear that the animal has received care. *The bill should be amended to clarify that a veterinarian has previously examined the animal prior to the trained employee or volunteer providing these additional services.*

*Administering sodium pentobarbital for euthanasia.* As currently drafted, this bill unintentionally struck provisions of current law pertaining to the administration of



sodium pentobarbital for euthanasia purposes. *The bill should be amended to revert to existing law to correct this oversight.*

*Definition of "training".* This bill authorizes specified shelter employees or volunteers to provide basic first aid and to administer vaccinations as long as the employee has received the appropriate "training". The training necessary for providing first aid or wound care may be different from what should be required for administering vaccinations but the bill does not outline what constitutes appropriate training for purposes of safely performing these tasks. *The Author should continue working with interested parties and should consider providing clarity as to what training means, including who should develop and provide proper training to ensure that animal patients receive quality, safe, care.*

*First aid.* This bill would permit a trained volunteer or employee to administer basic first aid to the animal without the presence of a veterinarian and further defines "first aid". However, as currently drafted, the definition of "first aid" is broad and could encompass more treatment than simple first aid treatment. *The Author should continue working with interested parties and should consider defining "first aid" activities to ensure that certain veterinary practices are not impacted and to ensure that hard working volunteers do not face any unintended consequences of enforcement for performing veterinary medicine.*

*Shelters.* This bill specifically exempts a public shelter or a shelter operated by a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or humane society from the requirement to register and obtain a premises permit with the VMB if employees are performing specified exempt practices. However; presumably, if a shelter is providing veterinary care beyond the scope of the current exemptions, they would be required to register with the VMB and those other practices would need to remain consistent with the current requirements for the practice of veterinary medicine. As currently drafted, this bill may be confusing as to when a shelter may need to obtain a premises permit. *The Author should continue working with interested parties to clarify the limited veterinary care services that may qualify for an exemption and to specify that if any other practice of veterinary medicine is performed that would otherwise require a premises permit, the facility would have to obtain that.*

*Sunset Review Oversight.* The VMB is one of 12 entities that expires on January 1, 2021 which were scheduled to be reviewed jointly by this committee and the Assembly Committee on Business. Prior to the Legislature's unexpected recess due to the COVID-19 crisis and statewide orders limiting gatherings, the VMB was scheduled to participate in a joint sunset review oversight hearing on March 17, 2020. A background paper outlining a number of issues for the committees' consideration was prepared and released publicly prior to that scheduled hearing, including the issue that this bill contemplates. The discussion about VMB operations and necessary changes to the Act will continue, including impacts to animal care stemming from the current licensure and regulation of practices and facilities.



**SUPPORT AND OPPOSITION:**

Support:

California Animal Welfare Association (sponsor)  
Best Friends Animal Society  
California Animal Welfare Association  
Human Society Silicon Valley  
Rural County Representatives of California  
San Diego Humane Society and SPCA  
San Francisco SPCA

Opposition:

California Veterinary Medical Association

**-- END --**



AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 22, 2020

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 6, 2020

**SENATE BILL**

**No. 1347**

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**Introduced by Senator Galgiani**  
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Chen)

February 21, 2020

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An act to amend Section 4827 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to animals.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1347, as amended, Galgiani. Veterinary medicine: authorized care and registration.

Existing law makes it unlawful for any person to practice veterinary medicine or any branch thereof in the state unless the person holds a valid, unexpired, and unrevoked license to practice veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry, and the various branches of those practices, as described. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for any person to violate, or to aid or abet in violating, any of these provisions.

Existing law exempts a person from licensure and specified requirements on licensees when the person engages in specified acts of veterinary care for an animal, including, among other acts, administering sodium pentobarbital for the euthanasia of sick, injured, homeless, or unwanted domestic pets or animals without the presence of a veterinarian when the person is an employee of an animal control shelter and its agencies or humane society and has received proper training in the administration of sodium pentobarbital for these purposes.

This bill would expand this exception to include officers and employees and would expand the types of veterinary care that may be provided pursuant to these provisions to include, but not be limited to,



*the administration of nonprescription—vaccinations vaccinations, pursuant to written protocols, to prevent the spread of communicable disease. The bill would require a shelter engaging in these exempted acts of veterinary care to maintain records of the care, as provided. The bill would preclude these exemptions from being construed to relieve a duly authorized officer of a shelter from the obligation to convey an injured animal to a veterinarian as specified or as otherwise necessary to provide the animal with needed veterinary care that the shelter is unable to perform in accordance with the exempted acts of veterinary care. The bill would exempt a person from licensure and specified requirements on licensees when engaging in specified acts of veterinary care. By changing the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.*

Existing law also requires all premises, as defined, where veterinary medicine, dentistry, or surgery, or the various branches thereof, is being practiced to register with the board.

This bill would, notwithstanding any law, exempt from the registration requirement any premises where the above-described exempted acts of veterinary care are performed.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.  
State-mandated local program: yes.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 4827 of the Business and Professions
- 2 Code is amended to read:
- 3 4827. (a) Nothing in this chapter or regulations adopted
- 4 pursuant thereto prohibits any person from:
- 5 (1) Practicing veterinary medicine as a bona fide owner of one's
- 6 own animals. This exemption applies to the following:
- 7 (A) The owner's bona fide employees.
- 8 (B) Any person assisting the owner, provided that the practice
- 9 is performed gratuitously.
- 10 (2) Lay testing of poultry by the whole blood agglutination test.
- 11 For purposes of this section, "poultry" means flocks of avian



1 species maintained for food production, including, but not limited  
2 to, chickens, turkeys, and exotic fowl.

3 (3) Making any determination as to the status of pregnancy,  
4 sterility, or infertility upon livestock, equine, or food animals at  
5 the time an animal is being inseminated, providing no charge is  
6 made for this determination.

7 (4) (A) Providing necessary and prompt veterinary care to  
8 animals lawfully deposited with or impounded by a shelter. For  
9 purposes of this paragraph, "veterinary care" means any of the  
10 following:

11 (i) ~~Administering~~, *Administering preventative or prophylactic*  
12 *nonprescription vaccinations to the animal pursuant to protocols*  
13 *written by a veterinarian licensed in this state*, for the purposes of  
14 preventing the spread of communicable diseases, ~~preventative or~~  
15 ~~prophylactic vaccinations to the animal~~ without the presence of a  
16 veterinarian when the person has received proper training in the  
17 administration of *the nonprescription* preventative or prophylactic  
18 vaccinations.

19 (ii) Administering nonprescription medications to the animal  
20 *pursuant to protocols written by a veterinarian licensed in this*  
21 *state*, for the control or eradication of apparent or anticipated  
22 internal or external parasites, including, but not limited to, fleas,  
23 ticks, or worms, without the presence of a veterinarian when the  
24 person has received proper training in the administration of the  
25 nonprescription medications for the control or eradication of those  
26 internal or external parasites. A person's decision to administer  
27 these medications shall not be construed to mean the person has  
28 made a diagnosis of the animal's medical condition.

29 (iii) Administering medication prescribed by a veterinarian  
30 licensed in the state to the animal without the presence of a  
31 veterinarian when the shelter has received a written treatment plan  
32 from the licensed veterinarian and has a dispensing protocol in  
33 place for the tracking of dispensed prescribed medication.

34 (iv) Administering basic first aid to the animal without the  
35 presence of a veterinarian when the person has received proper  
36 training in the administration of animal first aid.

37 (v) Changing of bandages or dressings, and performing similar  
38 wound care, *after examination by a veterinarian licensed in this*  
39 *state*, in accordance with the directions of ~~a veterinarian licensed~~  
40 ~~in the state~~, *the veterinarian*, without the presence of a veterinarian

1 when the shelter has received a written treatment plan from the  
2 licensed veterinarian and has a wound care protocol in place for  
3 the tracking of care provided. A person's decision to change  
4 bandages or dressings or to perform similar wound care shall not  
5 be construed to mean the person has made a diagnosis of the  
6 animal's medical condition.

7 (vi) Administering sodium pentobarbital for euthanasia of sick,  
8 injured, homeless, or surrendered domestic pets or animals without  
9 the presence of a veterinarian when the person *is an employee of*  
10 *an animal control shelter and its agencies or humane society and*  
11 *has received proper training in the administration of sodium*  
12 *pentobarbital for these purposes.*

13 (B) The exemptions described in this paragraph apply only to  
14 a duly authorized officer, employee, or volunteer of the shelter.

15 (C) The shelter shall maintain records of the veterinary care  
16 described in this paragraph in accordance with Section 32003 of  
17 the Food and Agricultural Code.

18 (D) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to relieve a  
19 duly authorized officer of a shelter from the obligation to convey  
20 an injured animal to a veterinarian if required by Section 597.1 of  
21 the Penal Code or as otherwise necessary to provide the animal  
22 with needed veterinary care that the shelter is unable to perform  
23 in accordance with this section.

24 (E) For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions  
25 apply:

26 (i) "First aid" means temporary treatments for purposes of  
27 stabilizing an animal so the animal can be transported to a  
28 veterinarian for treatment or so that transportation to a veterinarian  
29 is not necessary. First aid includes, but is not limited to, controlling  
30 hemorrhage with direct pressure and bandaging wounds to stop  
31 bleeding.

32 (ii) "Shelter" means a public animal shelter, shelter operated  
33 by a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or humane  
34 society.

35 (b) Notwithstanding any law, a premises where any activity  
36 described in subdivision (a) is performed shall not, on that basis,  
37 be required to register with the board pursuant to Section 4853 or  
38 regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter.

39 SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to  
40 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because



1 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school  
2 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or  
3 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty  
4 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of  
5 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within  
6 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California  
7 Constitution.

O