

# STATE OF NEW YORK

1066

2019-2020 Regular Sessions

## IN ASSEMBLY

January 14, 2019

Introduced by M. of A. L. ROSENTHAL -- read once and referred to the  
Committee on Governmental Operations

AN ACT to amend the executive law, the county law, and the general  
municipal law, in relation to requiring all state and local police  
officers who are handlers of police detection dogs to be trained in  
the administration of opioid antagonists to dogs

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assem-  
bly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. The executive law is amended by adding a new section 221-e  
2 to read as follows:

3 § 221-e. Opioid antagonist training and use for police detection dogs.  
4 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall have the following  
5 meanings:

6 (a) "Opioid" means an opiate as defined in section thirty-three  
7 hundred two of the public health law.

8 (b) "Opioid antagonist" means a federal food and drug administration-  
9 approved drug that, when administered, negates or neutralizes in whole  
10 or in part the pharmacological effects of an opioid in the body. The  
11 opioid antagonist shall be limited to naloxone or other medications  
12 approved by the department of health for this purpose.

13 (c) "Police detection dog" means any dog that is owned or harbored by  
14 any state or municipal police department or any state law enforcement  
15 agency, which has been trained or is undergoing training to be used to  
16 aid law enforcement officers for the purpose of detecting controlled  
17 substances.

18 (d) "Intranasally" means administered into the nasal structures.

19 (e) "Intravenously" means administered by injection into a vein or  
20 veins.

21 (f) "Intramuscularly" means administered by injection directly into a  
22 muscle.

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets  
[-] is old law to be omitted.

LBD04824-01-9

1 2. Members of the state police who are handlers of police detection  
2 dogs shall be trained in the administration of opioid antagonists to  
3 dogs who suffer from an opioid overdose as a result of detecting  
4 controlled substances.

5 3. (a) Such training shall include how to administer opioid antag-  
6 onists intranasally, intravenously or intramuscularly to dogs and any  
7 required follow up procedure.

8 (b) Members of the state police who are handlers of police detection  
9 dogs shall complete a refresher training program at least every two  
10 years.

11 4. Officers shall carry an opioid antagonist whenever handling a  
12 police detection dog and shall administer such antagonist if the police  
13 detection dog exhibits signs of an opioid overdose.

14 5. The state police shall establish procedures that require police  
15 detection dogs be examined by a veterinarian in the employ of the state  
16 police, or who is approved by the state police, following the adminis-  
17 tering of an opioid antagonist to a police detection dog. Such veteri-  
18 narian shall submit a report to the state police regarding the health of  
19 the dog after suffering from the opioid overdose.

20 § 2. The county law is amended by adding a new section 663 to read as  
21 follows:

22 § 663. Opioid antagonist training and use for police detection dogs.  
23 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall have the following  
24 meanings:

25 (a) "Opioid" means an opiate as defined in section thirty-three  
26 hundred two of the public health law.

27 (b) "Opioid antagonist" means a federal food and drug administration-  
28 approved drug that, when administered, negates or neutralizes in whole  
29 or in part the pharmacological effects of an opioid in the body. The  
30 opioid antagonist shall be limited to naloxone or other medications  
31 approved by the department of health for this purpose.

32 (c) "Police detection dog" means any dog that is owned or harbored by  
33 any state or municipal police department or any state law enforcement  
34 agency, which has been trained or is undergoing training to be used to  
35 aid law enforcement officers for the purpose of detecting controlled  
36 substances.

37 (d) "Intranasally" means administered into the nasal structures.

38 (e) "Intravenously" means administered by injection into a vein or  
39 veins.

40 (f) "Intramuscularly" means administered by injection directly into a  
41 muscle.

42 2. All sheriffs, undersheriffs, and deputy sheriffs who are handlers  
43 of police detection dogs shall be trained in the administration of  
44 opioid antagonists to dogs who suffer from an opioid overdose as a  
45 result of detecting controlled substances.

46 3. (a) Such training shall include how to administer opioid antag-  
47 onists intranasally, intravenously or intramuscularly to dogs and any  
48 required follow up procedure.

49 (b) Sheriffs, undersheriffs, and deputy sheriffs who are handlers of  
50 police detection dogs shall complete a refresher training program at  
51 least every two years.

52 4. Officers shall carry an opioid antagonist whenever handling a  
53 police detection dog and shall administer such antagonist if the police  
54 detection dog exhibits signs of an opioid overdose.

55 5. The sheriff's office shall establish procedures that require police  
56 detection dogs be examined by a veterinarian in the employ of the sher-

1 iff's office, or who is approved by the sheriff's office, following the  
2 administering of an opioid antagonist to a police detection dog. Such  
3 veterinarian shall submit a report to the sheriff's office on the health  
4 of the dog after suffering from the opioid overdose.

5 § 3. The general municipal law is amended by adding a new section  
6 209-rr to read as follows:

7 § 209-rr. Opioid antagonist training and use for police detection  
8 dogs. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall have the  
9 following meanings:

10 (a) "Opioid" means an opiate as defined in section thirty-three  
11 hundred two of the public health law.

12 (b) "Opioid antagonist" means a federal food and drug administration-  
13 approved drug that, when administered, negates or neutralizes in whole  
14 or in part the pharmacological effects of an opioid in the body. The  
15 opioid antagonist shall be limited to naloxone or other medications  
16 approved by the department of health for this purpose.

17 (c) "Police detection dog" means any dog that is owned or harbored by  
18 any state or municipal police department or any state law enforcement  
19 agency, which has been trained or is undergoing training to be used to  
20 aid law enforcement officers for the purpose of detecting controlled  
21 substances.

22 (d) "Intranasally" means administered into the nasal structures.

23 (e) "Intravenously" means administered by injection into a vein or  
24 veins.

25 (f) "Intramuscularly" means administered by injection directly into a  
26 muscle.

27 2. Members of police departments who are handlers of police detection  
28 dogs shall be trained in the administration of opioid antagonists to  
29 dogs who suffer from an opioid overdose as a result of detecting  
30 controlled substances.

31 3. (a) Such training shall include how to administer opioid antag-  
32 onists intranasally, intravenously or intramuscularly to dogs and any  
33 required follow up procedure.

34 (b) Members of police departments who are handlers of police detection  
35 dogs shall complete a refresher training program at least every two  
36 years.

37 4. Officers shall carry an opioid antagonist whenever handling a  
38 police detection dog and shall administer such antagonist if the police  
39 detection dog exhibits signs of an opioid overdose.

40 5. The department shall establish procedures that require police  
41 detection dogs be examined by a veterinarian in the employ of the  
42 department, or who is approved by the department, following the adminis-  
43 tering of an opioid antagonist to a police detection dog. Such veteri-  
44 narian shall submit a report to the department on the health of the dog  
45 after suffering from the opioid overdose.

46 § 4. This act shall take effect one year after it shall have become a  
47 law.