

educating participants on matters including the preparation, administration, physiology and pharmacology of euthanasia and pre-euthanasia drugs, verification of death, and worker safety issues. A copy of my curriculum vitae is attached to this affidavit as Exhibit 1.

3. I am also the International Training Manager for Saving Animals Across Borders (“Saving Animals”), Inc., a nonprofit organization that works to eliminate cultural barriers that cause animal suffering. Saving Animals provides high quality veterinary and educational services including a humane animal shelter program in Monterrey, Mexico. One of the core components of the animal sheltering program is the provision of humane euthanasia methods and drugs, and training personnel to perform humane euthanasia by injection. As the International Training Manager, I teach employees, government officials, and volunteers how to humanely euthanize animals by injection.

4. The core principle of the euthanasia training and certification programs I teach is that animals who must be euthanized deserve a peaceful death and animal shelter employees deserve access to a means to end the animals’ lives with compassion and dignity.

5. Humane methods of euthanasia are those that consistently result in rapid loss of consciousness with minimal pain and distress for the animal followed by cardiac or respiratory death and ultimately clinical death shortly thereafter. Such methods are intended to alleviate the pain and distress animals can experience prior to loss of consciousness.

6. The best method for euthanasia of dogs and cats is intravenous injection of sodium pentobarbital, known as “euthanasia by injection.” This is the preferred method of virtually all veterinarians and privately-funded animal shelters. When a proper dose is administered by trained and caring personnel, sodium pentobarbital causes rapid loss of consciousness followed shortly thereafter by cessation of respiration and physical death while the

animal is unconscious. There is almost no risk of regaining consciousness. In most cases it can be administered without causing fear or distress in the animal. For these reasons, euthanasia by injection is superior to other methods of euthanasia.

7. Euthanasia by injection (EBI) of sodium pentobarbital is a generally-accepted standard of care in the professional animal sheltering and care community and is the preferred method of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), the National Animal Control Association, the Humane Society of the United States, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the American Humane Association.

8. Although there are standard recommended dosages based on an animal's size and weight, one of the advantages of EBI is that an animal's age, temperament, and health status can all be accommodated in order to achieve the most humane death for that individual animal.

9. Proper training is essential to proper delivery of EBI. It is recommended that all staff entrusted with the responsibility of euthanizing animals be certified as euthanasia technicians to ensure competency.

10. Euthanasia by injection should be performed with two people present—one to hold and/or restrain the animal, and the other administering the injection. Individuals should be present from the time the procedure is initiated until physical death is confirmed.

11. Constant monitoring is a critical component of humane euthanasia. Personnel should maintain contact with the animal during euthanasia to insure proper intravenous administration and should continue to monitor the animal until respiration ceases. Following cessation of respiration, cessation of cardiac function should be confirmed with a stethoscope. It is essential that an animal be verified clinically dead prior to disposal or destruction of the remains.

12. Euthanasia procedures should minimize pain and distress in the animal prior to the loss of consciousness. Carbon monoxide gassing fails with respect to both.

13. Carbon monoxide is a highly toxic gas which—if not contained properly—can harm animal shelter employees and other animals. As a result, the carbon monoxide must be administered to animals confined in an airtight gas chamber. The gas chamber is often dark, hot, fetid, and stuffed full with dogs and cats. Chambers can be easily overloaded or improperly loaded with animals who are not compatible or who have respiratory problems as a result of illness or injury.


14. Animals who are young, old, injured, pregnant or have impaired respiratory function may not be able to absorb a sufficient amount of carbon monoxide to cause rapid loss of consciousness. As a result, these animals may experience a prolonged period of consciousness in the gas chamber, awake and aware of their circumstances, and may suffer as a result of oxygen deprivation. Animals may survive an entire cycle in the gas chamber, although animals who do survive often suffer from some degree of carbon monoxide poisoning. These animals may have to be gassed repeatedly before they are finally killed.

15. Numerous cost studies prove that the cost difference between euthanasia by injection and carbon monoxide gassing is negligible.

16. According to the only study ever conducted on carbon monoxide gas chambers, a high percentage of adult dogs were observed struggling and in an agitated state prior to unconsciousness. Pre-euthanasia tranquilization was recommended by the study to significantly reduce this reaction. A. Dallaire and A. Chalifoux, *Premedication Of Dogs With Acepromazine Or Pentazocine Before Euthanasia With Carbon Monoxide*, 49 Can. J. Comp. Med., pp. 171 – 178, April 1985.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.

Dated: February 27th, 2007.



Doug Fakkema

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 27th day of February 2007.



Notary Public
My Commission Expires: 01/28/12

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Doug Fakkema

Curriculum Vitae:

- 1971 (September) kennel worker, Lane Humane Society (now Greenhill Humane Society) in Eugene, Oregon – nine months.
- 1972 (May) executive director, Benton Humane Society (now Heartland Humane Society) in Corvallis, Oregon – seven and a half years.
- 1979 (December) program supervisor, Multnomah County Animal Control in Portland, Oregon – four and a half years.
- 1984 (January) executive director, Santa Cruz (California) SPCA – six and a half years.
- 1990 (July) private consultant / independent contractor travelling throughout North America and abroad conducting euthanasia by injection and chemical capture workshops – twelve years.
- 2002 (July) Associate Director of Training and Special Projects for American Humane Association. While at American Humane, Doug expanded euthanasia training to Israel and Mexico – two years.
- 2004 (July to present) private consultant / independent contractor travelling throughout North America and abroad conducting euthanasia by injection and chemical capture workshops.
- 2005 (January to present) International Training Manager for Saving Animals Across Borders, Inc. Responsible for Saving Animals' international training efforts concentrating in Mexico.

Doug taught his first euthanasia-by-injection workshop in 1973. Since then, he has conducted over seven hundred technical workshops for animal care and control agencies around the world traveling over one million air miles to do so. In 1987, he received the Rosemary Ames Award for excellence in teaching at American Humane sponsored training programs and for his outstanding promotion of a humane philosophy and objective.

Education: BA (1971) San Jose State (California) in Radio, Television & Film

