1	SENATE BILL NO. 11
1	SENATE DILL NO. 11

2 INTRODUCED BY KLAMPE

BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE LAW REGARDING THE PRACTICE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE; EXEMPTING VETERINARIANS EMPLOYED BY THE MONTANA DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY FROM LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS; PROVIDING THAT THE LICENSURE EXEMPTION APPLICABLE TO A STUDENT WORKING AS A VETERINARIAN ASSISTANT APPLIES ONLY IF THE STUDENT WORKS UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF AND IN THE PHYSICAL PRESENCE OF A LICENSED VETERINARIAN; EXEMPTING CERTAIN VETERINARY SUPPORT PERSONNEL FROM LICENSURE FOR WORK PERFORMED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A VETERINARIAN AND FOR CERTAIN WORK PERFORMED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A VETERINARIAN AND FOR CERTAIN WORK PERFORMED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A VETERINARIAN AND FOR CERTAIN WORK PERFORMED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A VETERINARIAN AND FOR CERTAIN WORK PERFORMED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A VETERINARIAN AND FOR CERTAIN WORK PERFORMED THE SUPERVISION OF A VETERINARIAN AND FOR CERTAIN WORK PERFORMED THAT A CANDIDATE FOR EXAMINATION AS A VETERINARIAN PROVIDE A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE CANDIDATE'S TRANSCRIPT RATHER THAN A DIPLOMA; PROVIDING THAT TEMPORARY PERMITS PENDING EXAMINATION ARE EFFECTIVE UNTIL EXAMINATION RESULTS ARE RELEASED; DESCRIBING CONDITIONS OF UNDERTAKING CARE OF AN ANIMAL PATIENT AND PROVIDING THAT VIOLATION OF THOSE CONDITIONS IS A CONDITION FOR REFUSAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION OF LICENSURE; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 37-18-102, 37-18-104, 37-18-302, 37-18-303, AND 37-18-311, MCA."

STATEMENT OF INTENT

A statement of intent is required for this bill because 37-18-104(6) and (7) grant authority to the board of veterinary medicine to adopt rules regarding the limited exemption of certain veterinary support personnel from the practice of veterinary medicine. It is intended that the board be allowed to define by rule the scope of treatments that support personnel may render when working under the supervision of a veterinarian. It is also intended that in its discretion the board be allowed to further define situations that constitute emergencies during which support personnel may provide gratuitous services.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:



1	Section 1.	Section	37-18-102,	MCA, is	amended to read:	

"37-18-102. Veterinary medicine defined. (1) A person is considered practicing veterinary medicine when he that person does any of the following:

- (a) represents himself as to be or is engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine in any of its branches, either directly or indirectly;
 - (b) uses <u>related</u> words, titles, or letters in this connection or on a display or advertisement or under circumstances so as to induce the belief <u>that</u> the person using them is engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine. This use is prima facie evidence of the intention to represent <u>eneself as that the person is engaged</u> in the practice of veterinary medicine in any of its branches.
 - (c) diagnoses, prescribes, or administers a drug, medicine, appliance, application, or treatment of whatever nature or performs a surgical operation or manipulation for the prevention, cure, or relief of a pain, deformity, wound, fracture, bodily injury, physical condition, or disease of animals;
 - (d) instructs, demonstrates, or solicits by a notice, sign, or other indication, with contract either express or implied, or otherwise, with or without the necessary instruments, for the administration of biologics, or animal disease cures for the prevention and treatment of disease of animals and the administration of remedies for the treatment of internal parasites in animals;
 - (e) performs a manual or laboratory procedure on livestock for the diagnosis of pregnancy, sterility, or infertility for remuneration or hire;
 - (f) performs acupuncture, ova or embryo transfer, or dentistry on animals;
 - (g) instructs others, except those covered under the provisions of 37-18-104(4), for compensation, in any manner on how to perform any acts which that constitute the practice of veterinary medicine.
 - (2) Nothing in subsection (1)(e) of this section shall in any way be construed to prohibit prohibits the pregnancy testing by any person of his that person's own farm animals or by his that person's employees regularly employed in the conduct of his that person's business or by other persons whose services are rendered gratuitously.
 - (3) A practicing veterinarian who has accepted an animal, herd, or flock as a patient is considered to have undertaken care of that animal patient when the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of the animal, herd, or flock and the need for medical treatment and the client has agreed to follow the veterinarian's instructions.



1	(b) The veterinarian has sufficient knowledge of the animal, herd, or flock to initiate at least a
2	tentative diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal patient, by methods that include having recently
3	seen or been personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal, herd, or flock or by medically
4	appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal, herd, or flock is kept.
5	(c) The veterinarian is readily available for followup in case of adverse reactions or failure of the
6	treatment protocol.
7	(4) Nothing in this This section shall may not be construed as modifying, amending, altering, or
8	repealing any part of 37-18-104."
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10	Section 2. Section 37-18-104, MCA, is amended to read:
1	"37-18-104. Exemptions rules. (1) This chapter does not apply to:
2	(a) veterinarians in the performance of their official duties, either civil or military, in the service of
13	the United States or veterinarians employed by the Montana diagnostic laboratory, unless they engage in
14	the practice of veterinary medicine in a private capacity;
15	(b) laboratory technicians and veterinary research workers, as distinguished from veterinarians, in
16	the employ of this state or the United States and engaged in labors in laboratories under the direct
7	supervision of the board of livestock, Montana state university, or the United States;
18	(c) lawfully qualified veterinarians from other states or a foreign country meeting legally licensed
19	and registered Montana veterinarians in this state in consultation;
20	(d) a veterinarian residing who resides on a border of a neighboring state and is authorized under
21	the laws thereof of that state to practice veterinary medicine therein in that state, and who is actually called
22	to attend cases in this state but who does not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive
23	calls in this state, if veterinarians licensed and registered in this state are extended a like privilege to engage
24	in the practice of veterinary medicine to the same extent in the neighboring state;
25	(e) the employment as assistants to veterinarians licensed and registered under this chapter of
26	veterinary medical students who have successfully completed 3 years of the professional curriculum in
27	veterinary medicine at a college having educational standards equal to those approved by the American
28	veterinary medical association and authorized by law to confer degrees, if the student works under the
29	immediate supervision and in the physical presence of the licensed veterinarian; or



(f) a person advising with respect to or performing acts that the board defines by rule as accepted

1	livestock management practices.
2	(2) The operations known and designated as castrating or dehorning of cattle, sheep, horses, and
3	swine are not the practice of veterinary medicine within the meaning of this chapter.
4	(3) (a) Nonsurgical embryo transfers in bovines may be performed, under the supervision of a
5	veterinarian licensed and residing in Montana, by individuals who attest to the board that they possess a
6	combination of 3 years' education, experience, and training in that procedure.
7	(b) Exemption under subsection (3)(a) remains in effect until testing and certification procedures,
8	as determined by board rule, are implemented on or before July 1, 1991. At a minimum, board rules
9	regarding nonsurgical embryo transfers in bovines must address:
10	(i)(a) minimum education requirements;
11	(ii)(b) minimum requirements of practical experience;
12	(iii)(c) continuing education requirements;
13	(iv)(d) limitations on practices and procedures that may be performed by certified individuals;
14	(v)(e) the use of specific drugs necessary for safe and proper practice of certified procedures;
15	(vi)(f) content and administration of the certification test, including written and practical testing;
16	(vii)(g) application and reexamination procedures; and
17	(viii)(h) conduct of certified individuals, including rules for suspension, revocation, and denial of
18	certification ; and
19	(ix) establishment of an advisory committee. The committee:
20	(A) must consist of:
21	(I) one member of the board who is a veterinarian;
22	(II) one member of the Montana state university reproductive physiology department;
23	(III) one member representing the Montana stockgrowers association animal health committee;
24	(IV) one member representing the Montana woolgrowers association;
25	(V) one reproductive specialist with practical experience in embryo transfers; and
26	(VI) a veterinarian who is a member of the American college of theriogenologists;
27	(B) shall make recommendations regarding the testing and cortification precedures. The committee
28	may not-adopt rules.
29	(C) in cooperation with the board, shall conduct a study of the practice of bovine prognancy testing
30	and evine pregnancy testing with the use of ultrasound equipment. The study must include but is not



1	limited to:
2	(I) federal laws governing the practice of prognancy testing;
3	(II) education and experience requirements for the practice of pregnancy testing; and
4	(III) pregnancy testing by nonveterinarians;
5	(D) terminates July 1, 1991.
6	(4) This chapter does not prohibit a person from caring for and treating his that person's own farm
7	animals or being assisted in this treatment by his that person's full-time employees, as defined in 2-18-601,
8	employed in the conduct of his that person's business or by other persons whose services are rendered
9	gratuitously in case of emergency.
10	(5) This chapter does not prohibit the selling of veterinary remedies and instruments by a registered
11	pharmacist at his the pharmacist's regular place of business.
12	(6) This chapter does not prohibit an employee of a licensed veterinarian from performing activities
13	determined by board rule to be acceptable, when performed under the supervision of the employing
14	veterinarian.
15	(7) This chapter does not prohibit an employee of a licensed veterinarian from gratuitously
16	rendering care for that veterinarian's animal patients in case of emergency. Permissible employee activity
17	under this subsection includes activities determined by board rule to be acceptable but does not include the
18	performance of surgery, the administration of drugs or medications, or the rendering of diagnoses. As used
19	in this subsection, "emergency" means, at a minimum:
20	(a) a situation in which the supervising veterinarian is not present in the office or clinic and cannot
21	be reached for consultation and the animal patient is in a condition that would be considered life-threatening
22	under ordinary standards of veterinary practice; or
23	(b) other situations determined to be emergencies by board rule."
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Section 3. Section 37-18-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"37-18-302. Application -- qualification -- fee. A person desiring to begin the practice of veterinary medicine or veterinary surgery in this state or who desires to hold himself out represents to the public as a that the person is a practitioner of veterinary medicine or veterinary surgery, except as provided in 37-18-104, shall make application to the department for a license to do so. The application shall must be on a form furnished by the department, and shall must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of the



graduated in and received a degree from a legally authorized veterinary medical school having educational standards equal to those approved by the American veterinary medical association. On application, a photostatic copy of the diploma of the applicant shall be submitted to the department for inspection and verification. The applicant shall instruct the school to provide the board with a certified copy of the applicant's official transcript verifying graduation. The photostatic copy of the transcript remains the property of the department. A person applying for a license to practice shall pay to the department a nonrefundable fee commensurate with the costs of the examinations and set by the board."

Section 4. Section 37-18-303, MCA, is amended to read:

"37-18-303. Examination -- temporary permit pending examination. (1) Subject to 37-1-101, the board shall by means of examination, either whether oral, written, or practical or a combination of oral, written, or practical as the board determines, ascertain the professional qualifications for license of applicants under this part. An investigation under reciprocity arrangements may replace examination for licensees from other states under 37-18-304. The department shall issue a license to all who are found to be, in the judgment of the board, competent to practice. A license may not be issued to a person who is not found by the examination or investigation to be competent.

- (2) The examination shall must be held when determined necessary by the board, but not less frequently than once each year at a time and place specified by the board. The examination shall must cover theory and practice, pharmacology and therapeutics, animal sanitation, surgery, communicable diseases, and other subjects chosen by the board which that are ordinarily included in the curriculum of a school of veterinary medicine recognized and approved by the American veterinary medical association.
- (3) The department shall consecutively number applications received, note on each the disposition made of it, and preserve them the applications for reference, and shall number consecutively the licenses issued.
- (4) Applicants must achieve a grade of 70% in order to obtain a license. An applicant who has failed an examination may apply to be reexamined at a subsequent examination, and shall pay another application fee commensurate with the costs of the examinations and set by the board, and shall take another complete examination in all subjects.
 - (5) An applicant for examination may, in the discretion of the board, be given a temporary permit



to practice veterinary medicine prior to taking the examination if the applicant is employed by and working
under the supervision of and in the same office with a veterinarian licensed under this part. The temporary
permit is valid only until the date results of the next examination are released. Under no circumstances may
e \underline{A} second temporary permit \underline{may} not be issued to the same person. A temporary permit may not be
issued to a person who has failed an examination given under this section."

Section 5. Section 37-18-311, MCA, is amended to read:

"37-18-311. Refusal, suspension, or revocation of license -- right to notice and hearing. (1) The board may, with respect to the practice of veterinary medicine, either refuse to grant a license or a certificate of registration or suspend or revoke a license and certificate of registration on any of the following grounds:

- (a) fraud or deception in procuring the license;
- (b) publication or use of an untruthful or improper statement or representation with the view of deceiving the public or a client or customer in connection with the practice of veterinary medicine;
- (c) conviction of a felony as shown by a certified copy of the record of the court of conviction, subject to chapter 1, part 2, of this title;
 - (d) (i) habitual intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors; er
 - (ii) habitual addiction to the use of morphine, cocaine, or other habit-forming drugs; or,
- (iii) subject to chapter 1, part 2, of this title, conviction of a violation of a federal or state law relating to narcotic drugs;
 - (e) unprofessional conduct, as defined by rule of the board, manifestly disqualifying the licensee from practicing veterinary medicine;
 - (f) malpractice, including failure to furnish to the board on written application by it request a report or information relating thereto to malpractice;
 - (g) employment of unlicensed persons to perform work which that under this chapter can may lawfully be done only by persons licensed to practice veterinary medicine, except work specifically authorized to be performed under 37-18-104(6) and (7);
 - (h) fraud or dishonest conduct in applying or reporting diagnostic biological tests or in issuing health certificates;
 - (i) failure to keep one's premises in a clean and sanitary condition;



1	(j) failure to meet the conditions for undertaking treatment of an animal patient as provided in
2	<u>37-18-102(3);</u>
3	(k) violation of this part or of the rules or orders of the board;
4	(k)(1) revocation by proper authorities for any of the above reasons of a license issued by another
5	state.
6	(2) The board may not refuse to issue a license or certificate of registration or suspend or revoke
7	a license and certificate of registration for any cause unless the person accused has been given notice and
8	a public hearing by the board."
9	-END-

STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

Fiscal Note for SB0011, as introduced

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

A bill to generally revise the law regarding the practice of veterinary medicine.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1. There is no fiscal impact as this bill is of a housekeeping nature and clarifies language in the Veterinary Practice Act.
- The cost of rules will be absorbed in the current level budget.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

DAVE LEWIS, BUDGET DIRECTOR DATE
Office of Budget and Program Planning

TERRY KLAMPE, PRIMARY SPONSOR

Fiscal Note for SB0011, as introduced

SB 11

APPROVED BY COMM. ON BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

1	SENATE BILL NO. 11
2	INTRODUCED BY KLAMPE
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE LAW REGARDING THE PRACTICE
6	OF VETERINARY MEDICINE; EXEMPTING VETERINARIANS EMPLOYED BY THE MONTANA DIAGNOSTIC
7	LABORATORY FROM LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS; PROVIDING THAT THE LICENSURE EXEMPTION
8	APPLICABLE TO A STUDENT WORKING AS A VETERINARIAN ASSISTANT APPLIES ONLY IF THE
9	STUDENT WORKS UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF AND IN THE PHYSICAL PRESENCE OF A
10	LICENSED VETERINARIAN; EXEMPTING CERTAIN VETERINARY SUPPORT PERSONNEL FROM LICENSURE
11	FOR WORK PERFORMED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A VETERINARIAN AND FOR CERTAIN WORK
12	PERFORMED GRATUITOUSLY IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS; DELETING STATUTORY REFERENCES TO THE

16 EFFECTIVE UNTIL EXAMINATION RESULTS ARE RELEASED; DESCRIBING CONDITIONS OF UNDERTAKING
17 CARE OF AN ANIMAL PATIENT AND PROVIDING THAT VIOLATION OF THOSE CONDITIONS IS A

CONDITION FOR REFUSAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION OF LICENSURE; AND AMENDING SECTIONS

DEFUNCT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EMBRYO TRANSFERS; REQUIRING THAT A CANDIDATE FOR

EXAMINATION AS A VETERINARIAN PROVIDE A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE CANDIDATE'S TRANSCRIPT

RATHER THAN A DIPLOMA; PROVIDING THAT TEMPORARY PERMITS PENDING EXAMINATION ARE

37-18-102, 37-18-104, 37-18-302, 37-18-303, AND 37-18-311, MCA."

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STATEMENT OF INTENT

A statement of intent is required for this bill because 37-18-104(6) and (7) grant authority to the board of veterinary medicine to adopt rules regarding the limited exemption of certain veterinary support personnel from the practice of veterinary medicine. It is intended that the board be allowed to define by rule the scope of treatments that support personnel may render when working under the supervision of a veterinarian. It is also intended that in its discretion the board be allowed to further define situations that constitute emergencies during which support personnel may provide gratuitous services.

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:



Section 1.	Section	37-18-102,	MCA,	is amended	to read
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- "37-18-102. Veterinary medicine defined. (1) A person is considered practicing veterinary medicine when he that person does any of the following:
- (a) represents himself as to be or is engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine in any of its branches, either directly or indirectly;
- (b) uses <u>related</u> words, titles, or letters in this connection or on a display or advertisement or under circumstances so as to induce the belief <u>that</u> the person using them is engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine. This use is prima facie evidence of the intention to represent <u>oneself as that the person is engaged</u> in the practice of veterinary medicine in any of its branches.
- (c) diagnoses, prescribes, or administers a drug, medicine, appliance, application, or treatment of whatever nature or performs a surgical operation or manipulation for the prevention, cure, or relief of a pain, deformity, wound, fracture, bodily injury, physical condition, or disease of animals;
- (d) instructs, demonstrates, or solicits by a notice, sign, or other indication, with contract either express or implied, or otherwise, with or without the necessary instruments, for the administration of biologics, or animal disease cures for the prevention and treatment of disease of animals and the administration of remedies for the treatment of internal parasites in animals;
- (e) performs a manual or laboratory procedure on livestock for the diagnosis of pregnancy, sterility, or infertility for remuneration or hire;
 - (f) performs acupuncture, ova or embryo transfer, or dentistry on animals;
- (g) instructs others, except those covered under the provisions of 37-18-104(4), for compensation, in any manner on how to perform any acts which that constitute the practice of veterinary medicine.
- (2) Nothing in subsection (1)(e) of this section shall in any way be construed to prohibit prohibits the pregnancy testing by any person of his that person's own farm animals or by his that person's FULL-TIME employees regularly employed in the conduct of his that person's business or by other persons whose services are rendered gratuitously.
- (3) A practicing veterinarian who has accepted an animal, herd, or flock as a patient is considered to have undertaken care of that animal patient when the following conditions are met:
- (a) The veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of the animal, herd, or flock and the need for medical treatment and the client has agreed to follow the veterinarian's instructions.



protocol.

(b) The veterinarian has sufficient knowledge of the animal, herd, or flock to initiate at least
tentative diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal patient, by methods that include having recently
seen or been personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal, herd, or flock or by medicall
appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal, herd, or flock is kept.
(c) The veterinarian is readily available for followup OR ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FO
A LICENSED VETERINARIAN TO FOLLOW UP in case of adverse reactions or failure of the treatmen

(4) Nothing in this This section shall may not be construed as modifying, amending, altering, or repealing any part of 37-18-104."

Section 2. Section 37-18-104, MCA, is amended to read:

"37-18-104. Exemptions -- rules. (1) This chapter does not apply to:

- (a) veterinarians in the performance of their official duties, either civil or military, in the service of the United States or veterinarians employed by the Montana diagnostic laboratory, unless they engage in the practice of veterinary medicine in a private capacity;
- (b) laboratory technicians and veterinary research workers, as distinguished from veterinarians, in the employ of this state or the United States and engaged in labors in laboratories under the direct supervision of the board of livestock, Montana state university, or the United States;
- (c) lawfully qualified veterinarians from other states or a foreign country meeting legally licensed and registered Montana veterinarians in this state in consultation;
- (d) a veterinarian residing who resides on a border of a neighboring state and is authorized under the laws thereof of that state to practice veterinary medicine therein in that state, and who is actually called to attend cases in this state but who does not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls in this state, if veterinarians licensed and registered in this state are extended a like privilege to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine to the same extent in the neighboring state;
- (e) the employment as assistants to veterinarians licensed and registered under this chapter of veterinary medical students who have successfully completed 3 years of the professional curriculum in veterinary medicine at a college having educational standards equal to those approved by the American veterinary medical association and authorized by law to confer degrees, if the student works under the immediate supervision and in the physical presence of the licensed veterinarian; or



1	(f) a person advising with respect to or performing acts that the board defines by rule as accepted
2	livestock management practices.
3	(2) The operations known and designated as castrating or dehorning of cattle, sheep, horses, and
4	swine are not the practice of veterinary medicine within the meaning of this chapter.
5	(3) (a) Nonsurgical embryo transfers in bovines may be performed, under the supervision of a
6	veterinarian licensed and residing in Montana, by individuals who attest to the board that they possess a
7	combination of 3 years' education, experience, and training in that procedure.
8	(b) Exemption under subsection (3)(a) remains in effect until testing and certification procedures,
9	as determined by board rule, are implemented on or before July 1, 1991. At a minimum, board rules
10	regarding nonsurgical embryo transfers in bovines must address:
11	(i)(a) minimum education requirements;
12	(ii)(b) minimum requirements of practical experience;
13	(iii)(c) continuing education requirements;
14	(iv)(d) limitations on practices and procedures that may be performed by certified individuals;
15	(v)(e) the use of specific drugs necessary for safe and proper practice of certified procedures;
16	(vi)(f) content and administration of the certification test, including written and practical testing;
17	(vii)(g) application and reexamination procedures; and
18	(viii)(h) conduct of certified individuals, including rules for suspension, revocation, and denial of
19	certification ; and
20	(ix) establishment of an advisory committee. The committee:
21	(A) must consist of:
22	(I) one member of the board who is a veterinarian;
23	(II) one member of the Montana state university reproductive physiology department;
24	(III) one member representing the Montana stockgrowers association animal health committee;
25	(IV) one member representing the Montana weelgrewers association;
26	(V) one reproductive specialist with practical experience in embryo transfers; and
27	(VI) a veterinarian who is a member of the American college of theriogenelogists;
28	(B)—shall make recommendations regarding the testing and cortification procedures. The committee
29	may not adopt rules.



(C) in cooperation with the board, shall conduct a study of the practice of bevine prognancy testing

1	and ovine pregnancy testing with the use of ultrasound equipment. The study must include but is no
2	limited to:
3	(I) federal laws governing the practice of pregnancy testing;
4	(II) education and experience requirements for the practice of pregnancy testing; and
5	(III) pregnancy testing by nonveterinarians;
6	(D) terminates July 1, 1991.
7	(4) This chapter does not prohibit a person from caring for and treating his that person's own farm
8	animals or being assisted in this treatment by his that person's full-time employees, as defined in 2-18-601,
9	employed in the conduct of his that person's business or by other persons whose services are rendered
10	gratuitously in case of emergency.
11	(5) This chapter does not prohibit the selling of veterinary remedies and instruments by a registered
12	pharmacist at his the pharmacist's regular place of business.
13	(6) This chapter does not prohibit an employee of a licensed veterinarian from performing activities
14	determined by board rule to be acceptable, when performed under the supervision of the employing
15	veterinarian.
16	(7) This chapter does not prohibit an employee of a licensed veterinarian from gratuitously
17	rendering care for that veterinarian's animal patients in case of emergency. Permissible employee activity
18	under this subsection includes activities determined by board rule to be acceptable but does not include the
19	performance of surgery, the administration of drugs or medications, or the rendering of diagnoses. As used
20	in this subsection, "emergency" means, at a minimum:
21	(a) a situation in which the supervising veterinarian is not present in the office or clinic and cannot
22	be reached for consultation and the animal patient is in a condition that would be considered life-threatening
23	under ordinary standards of veterinary practice; or
24	(b) other situations determined to be emergencies by board rule."
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26	Section 3. Section 37-18-302, MCA, is amended to read:
27	"37-18-302. Application qualification fee. A person desiring to begin the practice of veterinary
28	medicine or veterinary surgery in this state or who desires to hold himself-out represents to the public as
29	a that the person is a practitioner of veterinary medicine or veterinary surgery, except as provided in



37-18-104, shall make application to the department for a license to do so. The application shall must be

on a form furnished by the department, and shall must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of the good moral character of the applicant, and shall must present evidence of his the applicant's having graduated in and received a degree from a legally authorized veterinary medical school having educational standards equal to those approved by the American veterinary medical association. On application, a photostatic copy of the diploma of the applicant shall be submitted to the department for inspection and verification. The applicant shall instruct the school to provide the board with a certified copy of the applicant's official transcript verifying graduation. The photostatic certified copy of the transcript remains the property of the department. A person applying for a license to practice shall pay to the department a nonrefundable fee commensurate with the costs of the examinations and set by the board."

Section 4. Section 37-18-303, MCA, is amended to read:

"37-18-303. Examination -- temporary permit pending examination. (1) Subject to 37-1-101, the board shall by means of examination, either whether oral, written, or practical or a combination of oral, written, or practical as the board determines, ascertain the professional qualifications for license of applicants under this part. An investigation under reciprocity arrangements may replace examination for licensees from other states under 37-18-304. The department shall issue a license to all who are found to be, in the judgment of the board, competent to practice. A license may not be issued to a person who is not found by the examination or investigation to be competent.

- (2) The examination shall must be held when determined necessary by the board, but not less frequently than once each year at a time and place specified by the board. The examination shall must cover theory and practice, pharmacology and therapeutics, animal sanitation, surgery, communicable diseases, and other subjects chosen by the board which that are ordinarily included in the curriculum of a school of veterinary medicine recognized and approved by the American veterinary medical association.
- (3) The department shall consecutively number applications received, note on each the disposition made of it, and preserve them the applications for reference, and shall number consecutively the licenses issued.
- (4) Applicants must achieve a grade of 70% in order to obtain a license. An applicant who has failed an examination may apply to be reexamined at a subsequent examination, and shall pay another application fee commensurate with the costs of the examinations and set by the board, and shall take another complete examination in all subjects.



(5) An applicant for examination may, in the discretion of the board, be given a temporary permit to practice veterinary medicine prior to taking the examination if the applicant is employed by and working under the supervision of and in the same office with a veterinarian licensed under this part. The temporary permit is valid only until the date results of the next examination are released. Under no circumstances may a A second temporary permit may not be issued to the same person. A temporary permit may not be issued to a person who has failed an examination given under this section."

Section 5. Section 37-18-311, MCA, is amended to read:

- "37-18-311. Refusal, suspension, or revocation of license -- right to notice and hearing. (1) The board may, with respect to the practice of veterinary medicine, either refuse to grant a license or a certificate of registration or suspend or revoke a license and certificate of registration on any of the following grounds:
 - (a) fraud or deception in procuring the license;
- (b) publication or use of an untruthful or improper statement or representation with the view of deceiving the public or a client or customer in connection with the practice of veterinary medicine;
- (c) conviction of a felony as shown by a certified copy of the record of the court of conviction, subject to chapter 1, part 2, of this title;
 - (d) (i) habitual intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors; er
 - (ii) habitual addiction to the use of morphine, cocaine, or other habit-forming drugs; or,
- (iii) subject to chapter 1, part 2, of this title, conviction of a violation of a federal or state law relating to narcotic drugs;
 - (e) unprofessional conduct, as defined by rule of the board, manifestly disqualifying the licensee from practicing veterinary medicine;
 - (f) malpractice, including failure to furnish to the board on written application by it request a report or information relating thereto to malpractice;
 - (g) employment of unlicensed persons to perform work which that under this chapter can may lawfully be done only by persons licensed to practice veterinary medicine, except work specifically authorized to be performed under 37-18-104(6) and (7);
 - (h) fraud or dishonest conduct in applying or reporting diagnostic biological tests or in issuing health certificates;



1	(i) failure to keep one's premises in a clean and sanitary condition;
2	(j) failure to meet the conditions for undertaking treatment of an animal patient as provided in
3	<u>37-18-102(3);</u>
4	(k) violation of this part or of the rules or orders of the board;
5	(k)(1) revocation by proper authorities for any of the above reasons of a license issued by another
6	state.
7	(2) The board may not refuse to issue a license or certificate of registration or suspend or revoke
8	a license and certificate of registration for any cause unless the person accused has been given notice and
9	a public hearing by the board."
0	-END-