

ARTICLE 87-01

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Chapter
87-01-01 Organization of Board

CHAPTER 87-01-01 ORGANIZATION OF BOARD

Section
87-01-01-01 Organization of Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners

87-01-01-01. Organization of board of veterinary medical examiners

1. **History.** The 1895 legislative assembly passed a law entitled "Qualifications of Veterinarians" which requires the governor to appoint a board of veterinary examiners, known as the state board of veterinary medical examiners.
2. **Board Membership.** The board consists of five members (three veterinarians, one veterinary technician, and one public member) who serve three-year terms, with no more than two terms expiring each year.
3. **Compensation of members of board.** A member of the board may receive for each day during which that member is actually engaged in the performance of the duties of office a per diem in the amount of one hundred ~~twenty-five~~ fifty dollars.
4. **Executive ~~Secretary~~ Director.** The board employs an executive ~~secretary~~ director and such other persons necessary to carry out administration of the board's activities.
5. **Inquiries.** Inquiries regarding the board may be directed to the executive ~~secretary~~ director.

History: Amended effective November 1, 1981; April 1, 1988; November 1, 1991; March 1, 1999; August 1, 2004; January 1, 2014; April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 28-32-02, 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 28-32-02, 43-29-02, 43-29-05, 43-29-05.1

ARTICLE 87-01.1

VETERINARIAN LICENSURE EXAMINATION

Chapter

87-01.1-01 Examination and Waiver Procedures for licensure of veterinarians

CHAPTER 87-01.1-01

~~EXAMINATION AND WAIVER PROCEDURES FOR LICENSURE OF VETERINARIANS~~

Section

87-01.1-01-01	Examination – Waiver <u>Requirements for licensure as a veterinarian – Application – State board examination</u>
87-01.1-01-02	Examination <u>Application Fee</u>
87-01.1-01-03	Temporary Permit <u>License</u>
87-01.1-01-01.1	Military Member and Military Spouse Licensure
87-01.1-01-04	Veterinarians From Nonaccredited Institutions
87-01.1-01-05	<u>Veterinarian License Renewal</u>
87-01.1-01-06	Discipline Reporting
87-01.1-01-07	Name Change
87-01.1-01-08	<u>Change of Address</u>

87-01.1-01-01. ~~Examination – Waiver~~ Requirements for licensure as a veterinarian – Application – State board examination.

1. ~~To qualify for a North Dakota license,~~ An individual desiring a license to practice veterinary medicine in this state must meet the following requirements:
 - a. The individual must be a graduate of an approved college of veterinary medicine or fulfill the requirements as set forth in 87-01.1-01-04 for a graduate of a college that is not an approved college of veterinary medicine. An approved college of veterinary medicine is one that is accredited by the American veterinary medical association council on education.
 - b. ~~each applicant~~ The individual must take and pass a North Dakota examination, and the national board examination and the clinical competency test or the North American veterinary licensing examination. The North Dakota examination is a jurisprudence examination that may be administered by written or electronic methods. At the board's discretion, an oral interview may be required. The board adopts the passing score on the national examination recommended by the international council for veterinary assessment. Applicants must request that their examination scores be sent to the board. North Dakota candidates may apply for and take the North American veterinary licensing examination according to eligibility criteria, deadlines, and fees specified in the annual agreement between the

board and the international council for veterinary assessment. An individual failing the North American veterinary licensing examination may retake the examination in keeping with the retake policy of the international council for veterinary assessment.

~~2. The North American veterinary licensing examination is required of all applicants for licensure in North Dakota who have been in practice less than five years. For an applicant who has been in practice more than five years, the applicant may petition the board to waive this requirement if the applicant meets the requirements of North Dakota Century Code section 43-29-07.2.~~

c. The individual must:

- (1) Complete the application form provided by the board;
- (2) Pay the nonrefundable application fee of eighty dollars;
- (3) Pay the initial license fee of one hundred and ten dollars;
- (4) Provide a copy of their diploma or other official proof of graduation;
- (5) Provide verification of any license to practice veterinary medicine issued by a another jurisdiction; and
- (6) Sign a statement attesting that the applicant has read, understands, and will abide by the statutes and regulations governing the practice of veterinary medicine in this state.

d. The individual may be required to complete an oral interview at the request of the board.

e. The individual shall be approved to take the state board examination upon submission of a completed application and all necessary documents. The state board examination is a jurisprudence examination that may be administered by written or electronic methods. The state board examination may not be waived. Each applicant must receive a passing score of eighty percent on the state board examination. After the state board examination, the board shall notify each applicant of the result.

2. The board shall issue a license to each applicant who meets the requirements to practice veterinary medicine in this state. The license may be issued by the executive director and approved by the board at one of its regular meetings if there is no previous discipline, criminal conviction or other concern related to the individual's ability to practice veterinary medicine.

3.7. A senior veterinary student may submit an application and take the North Dakota state board examination if the student has taken and passed the North American veterinary licensing examination and submits a letter from the dean of a an approved veterinary college of veterinary medicine indicating the student's anticipated graduation date.

~~3. North Dakota candidates may apply for and take the North American veterinary licensing examination according to eligibility criteria, deadlines, and fees specified in the annual agreement between the board and the international council for veterinary assessment.~~

4. An applicant found unqualified may request a hearing on the question of the applicant's qualifications.

5. An individual failing the state board examination may be allowed to retake the examination on approval by the board and repayment of the application fee.

~~4. Beginning with the fall 2007 administration of the North American veterinary licensing examination, a candidate may not take the examination more than five times, and may not take the examination at a date that is later than five years after a candidate's initial attempt. Each of the final two attempts must be at least one year from the previous attempt.~~

6. If the application for licensure has not been successfully completed within one year from the date of initial submission, a new application and fee shall be required.

History: Effective January 1, 1999; amended effective November 1, 2000; June 1, 2002; August 1, 2004; April 1, 2009; January 1, 2014; April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, ~~43-29-07.2~~ 43-29-07

Law Implemented: NDCC ~~43-29-07.2~~ 43-29-07

~~87-01.1-01-02. Examination application fee.~~

~~An applicant for the North Dakota state board examination must file with the board a completed application, a copy of the applicant's diploma or other official proof of graduation, and an examination application fee of seventy five dollars. The examination application fee will not be refunded. All required material and money payment must be submitted thirty days prior to completing the state board the examination date.~~

~~**History:** Effective January 1, 1999; amended effective November 1, 2000; December 1, 2004; January 1, 2014; April 1, 2022.~~

~~**General Authority:** NDCC 43-29-07.2~~

~~**Law Implemented:** NDCC 43-29-07.2~~

87-01.1-01-03. Temporary Permit License.

1. The board may issue a temporary license to practice veterinary medicine in this state to:

a. An approved applicant who has taken and passed the national board examination and clinical competency test or the North American veterinary licensing examination and has not taken the North Dakota state board examination for good cause, may obtain a permit to practice in North Dakota until the next examination is given. The fee for the permit is forty dollars. A permit The temporary license expires on the date the next North Dakota examination is given is valid until the state board examination is completed and a license is issued, or after a period of one year if the state board examination is not completed;

b. A foreign practitioner if the temporary license is issued for a period of no more than sixty days and no more than one temporary license is issued during each calendar year;
or

c. A qualified individual as approved by the board.

2. The fee for the temporary license is forty-five dollars.

History: Effective January 1, 1999; amended effective November 1, 2000; April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-07.2, 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-07.2

87-01.1-01-03.1. Military member and military spouse licensure.

The board shall adhere to the process for licensure of military members and military spouses set forth in North Dakota Century Code section 43-51-11.1.

History: Effective April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC ~~43-29-07.2~~ 43-29-03, 43-29-07

Law Implemented: NDCC ~~43-29-07.2~~ 43-29-07

87-01.1-01-04. Prerequisites for taking the national examination – graduates from nonaccredited institutions.

- ~~1. For a graduate of a nonaccredited veterinary college to qualify to write the North Dakota examination, the graduate must have a certificate issued by the educational commission for foreign veterinary graduates or the educational equivalence program of the American association of veterinary state boards.~~
- ~~2. All credentials from foreign institutions must be translated into English over the signature and seal of the consul of the country in which such documents may have been issued and said consul must certify that said institution is recognized and approved by the authorities as a veterinary college in the country where it is located.~~
3. Candidates A graduate nonaccredited colleges of a college that is not an approved college of veterinary medicine must be enrolled in the educational commission for foreign veterinary graduates program of the American veterinary medical association or the education equivalence program of the American association of veterinary state boards to be approved to take the North American veterinary licensing examination.
4. For a graduate of a college that is not an approved college of veterinary medicine to qualify to take the state board examination, the graduate individual must have a certificate issued by the American veterinary medical association educational commission for foreign veterinary graduates, or the American association of veterinary state boards educational equivalence program, or the Canadian veterinary medical association certificate of qualification.

History: Effective January 1, 1999; amended effective November 1, 2000; June 1, 2002.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, ~~43-29-07.2~~ 43-29-07

Law Implemented: NDCC ~~43-29-07.2~~ 43-29-07

87-01.1-01-05. License renewal.

1. Annual renewal notice will be provided to all veterinarians on or before June first and completed license renewal forms must be received by June thirtieth.

2. The annual license renewal fee for veterinarians is one hundred and ten dollars and must be received by June thirtieth each year.
3. Renewals not received by the due date will be assessed a late fee of fifty percent of the renewal fee.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-07.3

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-07.3

87-01.1-01-06. Discipline reporting.

A veterinarian is required to affirmatively report any initiated disciplinary action from any other regulatory body to the board within thirty days of that other regulatory body's initiation of the disciplinary action.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-03

87-01.1-01-07. Name change.

A veterinarian shall report any personal name change to the board within thirty days. Proper documentation must be provided upon request.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-03

87-01.1-01-08. Change of address.

A veterinarian shall report any change in address, employer, and contact information to the board within thirty days after the change has taken place.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-03

ARTICLE 87-02

VETERINARIAN LICENSURE CONTINUING EDUCATION

Chapter

87-02-01

Veterinarian Continuing Education Requirements

CHAPTER 87-02-01

VETERINARIAN CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

Section

~~87-02-01-01~~ License Renewal

87-02-01-02 Educational Program Attendance Required

87-02-01-03 Educational Program Requirement Waiver

87-02-01-04 Educational Program Requirements

87-02-01-05 Notice of Failure to Comply

~~87-02-01-06~~ Discipline Reporting

~~87-02-01-07~~ Name Change

~~87-02-01-01. License renewal.~~

- ~~4. Annual license renewal notice will be provided to all licensed veterinarians on or before June first and completed license renewal must be received by June thirtieth.~~
- ~~5. The annual license renewal fee for veterinarians is ninety dollars and must be received by June thirtieth each year.~~
- ~~6. Renewals not received by the due date will be assessed a late fee of fifty percent of the license renewal fee.~~
- ~~7. A license may be renewed for two years after it expires by payment of all past-due renewal registration fees and late fees and completion of continuing education requirements. If more than two years have passed since expiration, a new application for licensure must be made and the North Dakota examination must be completed.~~

~~**History:** Amended effective January 1, 1999; December 1, 2004; April 1, 2009; January 1, 2014; April 1, 2022.~~

~~**General Authority:** NDCC 43-29-03~~

~~**Law Implemented:** NDCC 43-29-07.3~~

87-02-01-02. Educational program attendance required.

Each ~~licensed veterinarian, except as otherwise provided,~~ shall be required to receive twenty-four hours of veterinary continuing education, approved by the board, in the twenty-four months preceding each even-year renewal date, unless they have been approved by the board for a continuing education waiver. Veterinary continuing education is defined as an educational program which will enhance the licenseholder's professional ability to serve the public and which has the prior approval of the board. For a veterinarian that is issued a license less than twenty-four months prior to the even-year renewal date, the required continuing education will be adjusted accordingly.

History: Amended effective November 1, 1991; January 1, 1999; April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-07.3

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-07.3

87-02-01-03. Educational program requirement waiver.

The board may waive the continuing education requirements for an individual, upon the individual's request, for any of the following reasons:

1. Impaired health.
2. For individuals who ~~have reached the age of sixty-five and~~ are no longer actively engaged in practice and have so indicated on their license renewal form. The license of such an individual will be placed on inactive status and the individual subsequently may not practice veterinary medicine in North Dakota until the individual ~~becomes current as to~~ satisfies the continuing education requirements for the years the license was on inactive status.
3. For other legitimate reasons as presented and verified to the board at one of its regular meetings.

History: Amended effective November 1, 1991; January 1, 1999; April 1, 2009; April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-07.3

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-07.3

87-02-01-04. Educational program requirements.

1. Veterinary continuing education may consist of the following:
 - a. Programs sponsored by local, state, regional, or national veterinary associations.
 - b. Seminars or training approved by the North Dakota veterinary medical examining board. The seminars or training may be approved only if they relate to the practice of veterinary medicine, as defined by subsection 818 of North Dakota Century Code section 43-29-01.1, and consist of evidence-based scientific material.
 - c. Programs approved by the registry of approved continuing education of the American association of veterinary state boards.

- d. Wet labs or instructions, or both, taken at a college or university, the subject material of which must pertain to veterinary medicine.
 - e. Programs presented by pharmaceutical companies and other commercial groups may be approved, as long as they consist of objective presentations of scientific information and are not designed principally to sell products to the veterinarian or the animal owner-client.
 - f. USDA modules shall be approved if completed for the purpose of initial accreditation or accreditation renewal. Each accreditation module will be approved for one-half credit of continuing education.
 - g. In-person attendance at a regular board meeting. This does not apply to an individual who is serving as a board member or who is the subject of a complaint or board investigation being discussed at the meeting.
2. Continuing education shall be categorized by the following type of education or method of delivery:
- a. In-person continuing education is defined as a presentation where the presenter is in the same room as the attendee.
 - b. Live virtual continuing education is defined as a presentation where the presenter is utilizing technology to deliver a presentation to an attendee in real time and communication between the speaker and attendee is available.
 - c. Pre-recorded virtual continuing education is defined as a presentation where the presenter is utilizing technology to deliver a presentation that is not in real time and communication between the speaker and attendee is not available.
 - d. The veterinary exchange program consists of participation in a clinical setting at another veterinary practice with the purpose of learning new skills or techniques. ~~and completion~~ Completion of the a written report is required by the board's veterinary exchange program.
3. One hour of continuing education credit shall be given for each period of not less than fifty minutes of attendance at an approved continuing education program.
4. The following limits on continuing education shall apply:
- a. A maximum of eight hours of veterinary continuing education may relate to practice management. Programs designed to enhance the veterinarian's ability to earn money or invest money, or that relate to personal financial planning do not meet continuing education requirements.
5. ~~A maximum of twelve hours of approved veterinary continuing education may be obtained through professional written journals or technology-based methods relevant to the practice of veterinary medicine.~~
- b. A maximum of eight hours of veterinary continuing education may be done through the veterinary exchange program.
 - c. A maximum of 4 hours of veterinary continuing education may be done through in-person board meeting attendance.
 - d. Eighteen of the twenty-four hours of approved veterinary continuing education must be completed through in-person or live virtual methods of delivery.

5. Proof of attendance and verification will be necessary on request. Verification may include a ~~printed~~ program, certificate, brochure, handout, or syllabus that lists the topics presented, the ~~persons~~ individuals doing the instruction and their qualifications, and the time for each presentation. Verification may be completed through a third-party database at the discretion of the board.

History: Amended effective November 1, 1991; January 1, 1999; April 1, 2009; January 1, 2014; April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-07.3

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-07.3

87-02-01-05. Notice of failure to comply.

If a ~~licensed~~ veterinarian fails to complete the continuing education requirements, a ~~written~~ notice shall be sent to the licenseholder. At the discretion of the board, a six-month grace period may be allowed to make up the requirement. If, after six months, the requirements have not been met, the license will be revoked, suspended, or placed on probationary status.

History: Amended effective November 1, 1991; January 1, 1999; April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-07.3

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-07.3

~~87-02-01-06. Discipline reporting.~~

~~A licensed veterinarian is required to affirmatively report any initiated disciplinary action from any other regulatory body to the board within thirty days of that other regulatory body's initiation of the disciplinary action.~~

~~**History:** Effective April 1, 2022~~

~~**General Authority:** NDCC 43-29-03~~

~~**Law Implemented:** NDCC 43-29-03~~

~~87-02-01-07. Name change.~~

~~A licensed veterinarian must report any personal name change to the board within thirty days. Proper documentation must be provided upon request.~~

~~**History:** Effective April 1, 2022~~

~~**General Authority:** NDCC 43-29-03~~

~~**Law Implemented:** NDCC 43-29-03~~

ARTICLE 87-03

VETERINARY TECHNICIAN LICENSURE

Chapter

87-03-01	Procedures for Licensure of Veterinary Technicians
87-03-02	Veterinary Technician continuing education

CHAPTER 87-03-01

PROCEDURES FOR LICENSURE OF VETERINARY TECHNICIANS

Section

87-03-01-01	Definition of a Veterinary Technician
87-03-01-02	Requirements for Licensure as a Veterinary Technician— <u>Application – State Board Examination</u> <u>Military Member and Military spouse Licensure</u>
87-03-01-03	Prerequisites for Taking the National Examination— <u>Veterinary technicians from Nonaccredited Institutions</u>
87-03-01-04	Application for Licensure – Fees – <u>Veterinary technician License Renewal</u>
87-03-01-05	Educational Program Attendance Required
87-03-01-06	Educational Program Requirement Waiver
87-03-01-07	Educational Program Requirements–
87-03-01-08	Notice of Failure to Comply
87-03-01-09	Discipline Reporting
87-03-01-10	Name Change
<u>87-03-01-11</u>	<u>Change of Address</u>

~~87-03-01-01. Definition of a veterinary technician.~~

~~As used in this chapter, “veterinary technician” has the same meaning as “licensed veterinary technician” as defined in North Dakota Century Code section 43-29-01.1.~~

~~History:~~ Effective October 1, 1981; amended effective November 1, 1991; January 1, 1999.

~~General Authority:~~ NDCC 43-29-09

~~Law Implemented:~~ NDCC 43-29-07.1, 43-29-09

87-03-01-02. Requirements for licensure as a veterinary technician.

- ~~1. Licensure as a veterinary technician requires a passing score on the veterinary technician national examination.~~

1. An individual desiring a license to practice veterinary technology in this state must meet the following requirements:

- a. The individual must be a graduate of an approved program in veterinary technology or fulfill the requirements as set forth in 87-03-01-03 for a graduate of a program that is not an approved program in veterinary technology. An approved program in veterinary

technology is one that is accredited by the American veterinary medical association committee on veterinary technician education and activities or the Canadian veterinary medical association.

b. The individual must pass the veterinary technician national examination. The board adopts the passing score on the national examination recommended by the American association of veterinary state boards. Applicants must request that their examination scores be sent to the board. North Dakota candidates may apply for and take the veterinary technician national examination according to eligibility criteria, deadlines, and fees specified in the annual agreement between the board and the American association of veterinary state boards. An individual failing the veterinary technician national examination may retake the examination in keeping with the retake policy of the American association of veterinary state boards.

c. The individual must:

- (1) Complete the application form provided by the board;
- (2) Pay the nonrefundable application fee of forty dollars;
- (3) Pay the initial license fee of thirty dollars;
- (4) Provide a copy of their diploma or other official proof of graduation;
- (5) Provide verification of any license to practice veterinary technology issued by another jurisdiction; and
- (6) Sign a statement attesting that the applicant has read, understands, and will abide by the statutes and regulations governing the practice of veterinary technology in this state.

d. The individual may be required to complete an oral interview at the request of the board.

e. The individual shall be approved to take the state board examination upon submission of a completed application and all necessary documents. The state board examination is a jurisprudence examination that may be administered by written or electronic methods. The state board examination may not be waived. Each applicant must receive a passing score of eighty percent on the state board examination. After the state board examination, the board shall notify each applicant of the result.

2. The board shall issue a license to each applicant who meets the requirements to practice veterinary technology in this state. The license may be issued by the executive director and approved by the board at one of its regular meetings if there is no previous discipline, criminal conviction or other concern related to the individual's ability to practice veterinary technology.
3. An applicant found unqualified may request a hearing on the question of the applicant's qualifications.
4. An individual failing the state board examination may be allowed to retake the examination on approval by the board and repayment of the application fee.

5. If the application for licensure has not been successfully completed within one year from the date of initial submission, a new application and fee shall be required.

History: Effective October 1, 1981; amended effective November 1, 1991; January 1, 1999; April 1, 2009; April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC ~~43-29-09~~ 43-29-03, 43-29-07.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-07.1

87-03-01-02. Military member and military spouse licensure.

The board shall adhere to the process for licensure of military members and military spouses set forth in North Dakota Century Code section 43-51-11.1.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-07.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-07.1

87-03-01-03. Prerequisites for taking the national examination – graduates from nonaccredited institutions.

- ~~1. The minimum prerequisite for taking the veterinary technician national examination is graduation from an accredited program in veterinary technology or equivalent program. Candidates who are students in good standing at an accredited program in veterinary technology may be approved by the board to take the national examination for the first time no earlier than six months prior to their expected graduation date.~~
2. A graduate of a program that is not an approved program in veterinary technology must be approved by the board to take the veterinary technician national examination.
3. A graduate of a program that is not an approved program in veterinary technology must be approved by the board to take the state board examination.

History: Effective October 1, 1981; amended effective April 1, 1986; November 1, 1991; April 1, 2009; April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC ~~43-9-09~~ 43-29-03, 43-29-07.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-07.1

87-03-01-04. Application for licensure — Fees — License renewal.

- ~~1. Any person desiring licensure as a veterinary technician shall make written application for licensure to the executive secretary on forms provided for that purpose and shall pay in advance to the North Dakota board of veterinary medical examiners a fee of thirty~~

dollars plus, if applicable, the cost of the veterinary technician national examination. Fees are not returned, except by action of the board.

2. Annual license-renewal notice will be provided to all licensed veterinary technicians on or before December first, either by regular mail or electronic mail, and completed license renewal forms must be received by December thirty-first.
3. The annual license renewal fee for veterinary technicians is ~~twenty~~ thirty dollars and must be received by December thirty-first of each year.
4. Renewals not received by the due date will be assessed a late fee of fifty percent of the license renewal fee.
5. A license may be renewed for two years after it expires by payment of all past due renewal registration fees and late fees and completion of continuing education requirements. If more than two years have passed since expiration, a new application for licensure must be made.

History: Effective October 1, 1981; amended effective November 1, 1991; January 1, 1999; August 1, 2004; April 1, 2009; April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, ~~43-29-09~~, 43-29-08.1

Law Implemented: NDCC ~~43-29-07.1~~, 43-29-08.1

~~87-03-01-05. Educational program attendance required.~~

Each licensed veterinary technician, except as otherwise provided, shall be required to receive eight twelve hours of veterinary technician continuing education, approved by the board, in the twenty-four months preceding each even-year renewal date. Veterinary technician continuing education is defined as an educational program that will enhance the licenseholder's professional ability to serve the public and which has the prior approval of the board.

History: Effective January 1, 1999; amended effective August 1, 2004; April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, ~~43-29-07.3~~, ~~43-29-09~~

Law Implemented: NDCC ~~43-29-07.3~~, 43-29-08.1

~~87-03-01-06. Educational program requirement waiver.~~

The board may waive the continuing education requirements for an individual, upon the individual's request, for any of the following reasons:

1. Impaired health.
2. For individuals who have reached the age of sixty-five and are no longer actively engaged in practice and have so indicated on their license renewal form. The license of such individual must be placed on inactive status and the individual subsequently may

~~not practice in North Dakota until the individual becomes current as to continuing education requirements.~~

- ~~3. For other legitimate reasons as presented and verified to the board at one of its regular meetings.~~

~~History: Effective April 1, 2022.~~

~~General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-07.3~~

~~Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-07.3~~

~~87-03-01-07. Educational program requirements.~~

~~Veterinary technician continuing education may consist of the following:~~

- ~~1. Programs sponsored by local, state, regional, or national veterinary or veterinary technician associations.~~
- ~~2. Seminars or training approved by the North Dakota veterinary medical examining board. The seminars or training may be approved only if they relate to the practice of veterinary medicine, as defined by subsection 8 of North Dakota Century Code section 43-29-01.1, and consist of evidence-based scientific material.~~
- ~~3. Programs approved by the registry of approved continuing education of the American association of veterinary state boards.~~
- ~~4. Wet labs or instructions, or both, taken at a college or university, the subject material of which must pertain to veterinary medicine.~~
- ~~5. Programs presented by pharmaceutical companies and other commercial groups may be approved, as long as they consist of objective presentations of scientific information and are not designed principally to sell products to the veterinarian or the animal owner.~~
- ~~6. A maximum of two hours of participation in a clinical setting at another veterinary practice and completion of the written report required by the board's veterinary exchange program.~~
- ~~7. A maximum of two hours of veterinary technician continuing education may relate to practice management. Programs designed to enhance the veterinary technician's ability to earn money or invest money, or that relate to personal financial planning do not meet the continuing education requirements.~~
- ~~8. A maximum of four hours of approved veterinary technician continuing education may be obtained through professional written journals or technology-based methods relevant to the practice of veterinary medicine.~~

~~Proof of attendance and verification will be necessary on request. Verification may include a printed program, certificate, brochure, handout, or syllabus that lists the topics presented, the persons doing the instruction and their qualifications, and the time for each presentation. Verification may be completed through a third-party database at the discretion of the board.~~

~~**History:** Effective April 1, 2022.~~

~~**General Authority:** NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-07.3~~

~~**Law Implemented:** NDCC 43-29-07.3~~

~~———— **87-03-01-08. Notice of failure to comply.**~~

~~If a licensed veterinary technician fails to complete the continuing education requirements, a written notice shall be sent to the licenseholder. At the discretion of the board, a six-month grace period may be allowed to make up the requirements.~~

~~**History:** Effective April 1, 2022.~~

~~**General Authority:** NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-07.3~~

~~**Law Implemented:** NDCC 43-29-07.3~~

87-03-01-09. Discipline reporting.

A licensed veterinary technician is required to affirmatively report any initiated disciplinary action from any other regulatory body to the board within thirty days of that other regulatory body's initiation of the disciplinary action.

History: Effective April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-03

87-03-01-10 Name change.

A licensed veterinary technician shall report any personal name change to the board within thirty days. Proper documentation must be provided upon request.

History: Effective April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-03

87-03-01-11. Change of address.

A veterinary technician shall report any change in address, employer, and contact information to the board within thirty days after the change has taken place.

History:

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-03

CHAPTER 87-03-02
VETERINARY TECHNICIAN CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

Section

<u>87-03-02-01</u>	<u>Educational Program Attendance Required</u>
<u>87-03-02-02</u>	<u>Educational Program Requirement Waiver</u>
<u>87-03-02-03</u>	<u>Educational Program Requirements</u>
<u>87-03-02-04</u>	<u>Notice of Failure to Comply</u>

87-03-02-01. Educational program attendance required.

Each veterinary technician shall be required to receive twelve hours of veterinary technician continuing education, approved by the board, in the twenty-four months preceding each even-year renewal date unless they have been approved by the board for a continuing education waiver. Veterinary technician continuing education is defined as an educational program which will enhance the licenseholder's professional ability to serve the public and which has the prior approval of the board. For a veterinary technician that is issued a license less than twenty-four months prior to the even-year renewal date, the required continuing education will be adjusted accordingly.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-08.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-08.1

87-03-02-02. Educational program requirement waiver.

The board may waive the continuing education requirements for an individual, upon the individual's request, for any of the following reasons:

1. Impaired health.
2. For individuals who are no longer actively engaged in practice and have so indicated on their license renewal form. The license of such an individual will be placed on inactive status and the individual subsequently may not practice veterinary technology in North Dakota until the individual satisfies the continuing education requirements for the years the license was on inactive status.
3. For other legitimate reasons as presented and verified to the board at one of its regular meetings.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-08.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-08.1

87-03-02-03. Educational program requirements.

1. Veterinary technician continuing education may consist of the following:

- a. Programs sponsored by local, state, regional, or national veterinary or veterinary technician associations.
 - b. Seminars or training approved by the North Dakota veterinary medical examining board. The seminars or training may be approved only if they relate to the practice of veterinary medicine or veterinary technology, as defined by subsections 18 and 19 of North Dakota Century Code section 43-29-01.1 and consist of evidence-based scientific material.
 - c. Programs approved by the registry of approved continuing education of the American association of veterinary state boards.
 - d. Wet labs or instructions, or both, taken at a college or university, the subject material of which must pertain to veterinary medicine or veterinary technology.
 - e. Programs presented by pharmaceutical companies and other commercial groups may be approved, as long as they consist of objective presentations of scientific information and are not designed principally to sell products to the veterinary technician or client.
 - f. In-person attendance at a regular board meeting. This does not apply to an individual who is serving as a board member or who is the subject of a complaint or board investigation being discussed at the meeting.
2. Continuing education shall be categorized by the following type of education or method of delivery:
 - a. In-person continuing education is defined as a presentation where the presenter is in the same room as the attendee.
 - b. Live virtual continuing education is defined as a presentation where the presenter is utilizing technology to deliver a presentation to an attendee in real time and communication between the speaker and attendee is available.
 - c. Pre-recorded virtual continuing education is defined as a presentation where the presenter is utilizing technology to deliver a presentation that is not in real time and communication between the speaker and attendee is not available.
 - d. The veterinary exchange program consists of participation in a clinical setting at another veterinary practice with the purpose of learning new skills or techniques. Completion of a written report is required.
3. One hour of continuing education credit shall be given for each period of not less than fifty minutes of attendance at an approved continuing education program.
4. The following limits on continuing education shall apply:
 - a. A maximum of four hours of veterinary technician continuing education may relate to practice management. Programs designed to enhance the veterinary technician's ability to earn money or invest money, or that relate to personal financial planning do not meet continuing education requirements.
 - b. A maximum of four hours of veterinary technician continuing education may be done through the veterinary exchange program.
 - c. A maximum of four hours of veterinary technician continuing education may be done through in-person board meeting attendance.
 - d. Nine of the twelve hours of approved veterinary technician continuing education must be completed through in-person or live virtual methods of delivery.

5. Proof of attendance and verification will be necessary on request. Verification may include a program, certificate, brochure, handout, or syllabus that lists the topics presented, the individuals doing the instruction and their qualifications, and the time for each presentation. Verification may be completed through a third-party database at the discretion of the board.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-08.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-08.1

87-03-02-04. Notice of failure to comply.

If a veterinary technician fails to complete the continuing education requirements, notice shall be sent to the licenseholder. At the discretion of the board, a six-month grace period may be allowed to make up the requirement. If, after six months, the requirements have not been met, the license will be revoked, suspended, or placed on probationary status.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-08.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-08.1

ARTICLE 87-04
VETERINARY PRESCRIPTIVE PRACTICES

Chapter	
87-04-01	Prescriptions and Records
87-04-02	Patient Records

CHAPTER 87-04-01
PRESCRIPTIONS AND RECORDS

Section	
87-04-01-01	Veterinary Prescription Drugs
87-04-01-02	Prescription Drugs – Records – Labeling – Dispensing
87-04-01-03	Basic Information of Records, Prescriptions, and Labels
87-04-01-04	Storage of Prescription Drugs

87-04-01-01. Veterinary prescription drugs.

Veterinary prescription drugs are to be used or prescribed only within the context of a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship. Veterinary prescription drugs are those drugs restricted by federal law to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

History: Effective January 1, 1999.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-03

87-04-01-02. Prescription drugs – Records – Labeling – Dispensing.

1. Adequate treatment records must be maintained by the veterinarian for at least three years, for all animals treated, to show that the drugs were supplied to clients with whom a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship has existed. Such records must include the information set forth in section 87-04-01-03.
2. All veterinary prescription drugs must be properly labeled when dispensed. A complete label must include the information set forth in section 87-04-01-03. If that information is included in a manufacturer's drug label, it is unnecessary to repeat it in the veterinarian's label. If there is inadequate space on the label for complete instructions, the veterinarian must provide additional information to accompany the drug dispensed or prescribed.
3. When veterinary prescription drugs are dispensed to companion animal owners, such drugs must be placed in child-resistant containers, unless otherwise requested by the client.

4. After a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship has been established, a veterinarian shall make available, upon request, and may assess a reasonable cost for, a prescription for a drug that has been determined by the veterinarian to be appropriate for the patient.
5. Nonpharmacologic and non-opioid treatment must be given consideration prior to treatment with an opioid or other controlled substance.

History: Effective January 1, 1999; amended effective April 1, 2009; July 1, 2016; April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-03

87-04-01-03. Basic information of records, prescriptions, and labels.

1. Records of prescription drugs must contain the:
 - a. Name, address, and telephone number of veterinarian.
 - b. Name, address, and telephone number of client.
 - c. Identification of animals or herds treated.
 - d. Date of treatment, prescribing, or dispensing of drug.
 - e. Name and quantity of the drug to be prescribed or dispensed.
 - f. Dosage and duration directions for use.
 - g. Number of refills authorized.
 - h. Cautionary statements, as needed.
2. Prescriptions must contain the:
 - a. Name, address, and telephone number of veterinarian.
 - b. Name, address, and telephone number of client.
 - c. Identification of animals or herds treated.
 - d. Date of treatment, prescribing, or dispensing of drug.
 - e. Name and quantity of the drug to be prescribed or dispensed.
 - f. Dosage and duration directions for use.
 - g. Number of refills authorized.
 - h. Cautionary statements, as needed.
 - i. Signature or equivalent.
3. Prescription labels must contain the:
 - a. Name, address, and telephone number of veterinarian.
 - b. Name of client.
 - c. Identification of animals or herds treated.
 - d. Date of treatment, prescribing, or dispensing of drug.
 - e. Name and quantity of the drug to be prescribed or dispensed.
 - f. Dosage and duration directions for use.
 - g. Cautionary statements, as needed.
 - h. Expiration date.

History: Effective January 1, 1999.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-03

87-04-01-04. Storage of prescription drugs.

Veterinary prescription drugs must be stored ~~separately from over the counter drugs in~~ designated areas within the practice which are sufficient to ensure proper sanitation, temperature, light, ventilation, moisture control, segregation, and security. ~~Drugs must be stored under conditions recommended by the manufacturer.~~

~~The drug enforcement administration registrant under which the drugs were purchased is responsible for the effective security of the drug stock. Opioids and other controlled substances must be stored in a securely locked cabinet of substantial construction as per drug enforcement administration requirements.~~ Controlled substances must be purchased, stored, and monitored in compliance with drug enforcement agency requirements.

History: Effective January 1, 1999; amended effective April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-03

CHAPTER 87-04-02 PATIENT RECORDS

Section

87-04-02-01	Companion Animal Records
87-04-02-02	Livestock Records

87-04-02-01. Companion animal records.

Patient records must contain the following information in electronic or written legible form:

1. Client name, address, and phone numbers.
2. Patient name, breed, description, sex, and age.
3. Results of any patient physical examinations, plans for diagnostic procedures and treatment ~~plans~~, and results of diagnostic procedures and treatment ~~procedures~~.
4. Any medications used, including route of administration and dosage.
5. Evidence of the client's consent for all surgical procedures and euthanasias. Although it is preferred that a signed consent form be obtained from each client, such is not required as long as the records reflect oral consent was received.
6. Identity of the veterinarian or authorized representative making entry of record.

History: Effective January 1, 1999; amended effective April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-03

87-04-02-02. Livestock records.

Patient records must contain the following information in electronic or written legible form:

1. Client name, address, and phone numbers.
2. Identification of animals or herds treated.
3. Any medications used, including route of administration and dosage.

4. Evidence of client's consent for all surgical procedures and euthanasias. Although it is preferred that a signed consent form be obtained from each client, such is not required as long as the records reflect oral consent was received.
5. Identity of the veterinarian or authorized representative making entry of record.

History: Effective January 1, 1999; amended effective April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-03

ARTICLE 87-05

VETERINARIAN DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

Chapter

87-05-01	Complaints and Peer Review
87-05-02	Unprofessional Conduct
87-05-03	<u>Administration of professional health program</u>

CHAPTER 87-05-01

COMPLAINTS AND PEER REVIEW

Section

87-05-01-01	Complaint
87-05-01-02	Peer Review Committee

87-05-01-01. Complaint.

1. A person may file a written complaint with the board setting forth the specific charges upon which the complaint is made. Upon receiving a complaint, the board shall notify the veterinarian or veterinary technician of the complaint and request that the veterinarian or veterinary technician provide a written response to the complaint within twenty days of receipt of the board's letter-notice. The ~~veterinarian's~~ response from the veterinarian or veterinary technician will be made available to the complainant.
2. After receiving the response, the board will review the complaint and response and determine whether, on its face, the complaint warrants further action by the board.
 - a. If the board determines the complaint does not warrant further action, the complaint is dismissed and the complainant and the veterinarian will be notified ~~in writing~~ of the decision by the board action.
 - b. If the board determines the complaint warrants additional investigation, the board will determine whether the complaint should be referred to a peer review committee for investigation or whether the investigation should be conducted by other means.
 - c. If the board determines sufficient information exists to warrant initiating formal disciplinary action, ~~a formal complaint will be filed~~ the board may attempt to resolve the matter through informal disposition or may initiate a formal disciplinary action pursuant to North Dakota Century Code chapter 28-32.
3. The board may initiate its own investigation and file an administrative complaint upon receiving information that indicates a violation of the practice act or board rules has occurred.

History: Effective January 1, 1999; amended effective April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-15

87-05-01-02. Peer review committee.

1. The board, after reviewing the complaint and response to the complaint, may appoint a peer review committee for the purpose of investigating the complaint and rendering a recommendation to the board. The board may seek input from the North Dakota veterinary medical association or North Dakota veterinary technician association on potential members of the peer review committee.
2. The peer review committee must be appointed by the board and consist of three ~~licensed veterinarians~~ or veterinary technicians. Board members may not serve as peer review committee members. If, after reviewing the complaint and response, the committee believes additional expertise is needed to render a recommendation, the board may appoint an additional member to the peer review committee who has the training, experience, and expertise necessary to assist in making a recommendation.
3. At the time the peer review committee members are appointed and prior to the review process, the board shall notify the complainant and respondent as to the identity of the members of the peer review committee. The complainant and respondent may submit a documented request that the board excuse a committee member for due cause. The board may excuse the committee member and appoint another committee member to replace the excused member.
4. The peer review committee shall investigate the complaint to determine whether a reasonable basis exists to believe the respondent violated the laws or rules regulating the practice of veterinary medicine or veterinary technology. The peer review committee is an agent of the board and has the same investigatory powers that the board has. The board's legal counsel may provide advice and assistance to the peer review committee.
5. After completing its investigation, the peer review committee shall make a recommendation to the board. The peer review committee shall recommend whether a reasonable basis exists to believe the respondent violated any laws or rules regulating the practice of veterinary medicine or veterinary technology and whether disciplinary action should be commenced. If the committee recommends disciplinary action be commenced, the committee shall identify the factual basis of the recommendation and the law or regulation allegedly violated. A copy of the peer review committee's recommendation must be provided to the complainant and respondent.

6. After receiving the peer review committee's recommendation, the board shall review the recommendation and determine whether to dismiss the complaint, conduct additional investigation, or initiate formal disciplinary action.

History: Effective January 1, 1999.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-15

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-15

CHAPTER 87-05-02

UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

Section

87-05-02-01	Unprofessional Conduct
87-05-02-02	Minimum Standards of Practice
87-05-02-03	<u>Code of Ethics</u>

87-05-02-01. Unprofessional conduct.

Unprofessional conduct ~~manifestly disqualifying a licensee from practicing veterinary medicine~~ includes:

1. Failing to meet the minimum standards of practice.
2. Engaging in conduct likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public or demonstrating a willful or careless disregard for the health, welfare, or safety of a patient, in which case, proof of actual injury need not be established.
3. Claiming to have performed or charging for an act or treatment that was, in fact, not performed or given.
4. Promoting, aiding, abetting, or permitting the practice of veterinary medicine or veterinary technology by an unlicensed person.
5. Prescribing or dispensing, delivering, or ordering delivered a controlled substance without first having established a veterinarian-client-patient relationship ~~by having personally examined the individual animal, herd, or a representative segment or a consignment lot as defined in chapter 43-29~~ and determining that treatment with the controlled substance is therapeutically indicated. Use of euthanizing drugs in recognized animals shelters or government animal control facilities is exempt from the requirement.
6. Willful continuation of prescribing a controlled substance to a patient when reasonably on notice that the substance negligently or willfully has been diverted or is being diverted by the client to human use.
7. Performing surgery to conceal genetic or congenital defects, in any species, with the knowledge that the surgery has been requested to deceive a third party.
8. Promoting, selling, prescribing, or using a product for which the ingredient formula is unknown to the veterinarian or veterinary technician.

9. Failing to report to law enforcement or humane officers inhumane treatment to animals, including staged animal fights or training events for fights, the veterinarian or veterinary technician reasonably believed occurred.
10. Fraudulently issuing or using a certificate of veterinary inspection, test chart, vaccination report, or other official form used in the practice of veterinary medicine to prevent the dissemination of animal disease, transportation of diseased animals, or the sale of inedible products of animal origin for human consumption.
11. ~~Willfully~~ harassing, abusing, or intimidating a client ~~or animal owner~~. Taking legal action to collect for services rendered cannot be considered harassment.
12. Engaging in conduct which willingly and knowingly leads to the spread of contagious disease from one ~~herd or~~ animal to another.
13. Advertising, stating, or implying that the veterinarian or veterinary technician is a certified or recognized specialist in any given field unless:
 - a. The veterinarian is a diplomate of a specialty board recognized by the American veterinary medical association; or
 - b. The veterinary technician has achieved certification from a North American veterinary technician association approved academy.
14. Failure to provide referral to a specialist when medically indicated ~~and~~ or requested by the client.

History: Effective August 1, 2004; amended effective January 1, 2014; April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-14

87-05-02-02. Minimum standards of practice.

Minimum standards of practice include:

1. The delivery of veterinary care must be provided in a competent and humane manner consistent with prevailing standards of practice for the species of animal and the professed area of expertise of the veterinarian or veterinary technician. ~~For a veterinarian to exercise properly the rights granted by the veterinary license, a veterinarian-client-patient relationship must exist.~~
2. Medical records and radiographs are the physical property of the ~~hospital practice~~ or the proprietor of the practice that prepared them. Records must be maintained for a minimum of three years after the last visit. Radiographs must be maintained for a minimum of three years.

3. Medical records, or an accurate summary of them, must be released to the ~~animal owner or the owner's authorized agent client, including or~~ the board in the case of a board investigation, within a reasonable time of a request. A reasonable charge for copying or preparation of a summary may be made, except in the case of a board investigation, in which case no charges are authorized.
4. Contents of medical records must be kept private and not released to third parties unless authorized by the client or required by law. Medical records may be released without consent of the client under the following circumstances:
 - a. For statistical and scientific research, if the information is abstracted in a way as to protect the identity of the patient and client;
 - b. To verify a rabies vaccination of an animal;
 - c. To investigate a threat to human or animal health;
 - d. For the protection of individual animal, human or public health or welfare;
 - e. If requested by another veterinarian for the purpose of continuity of care.

History: Effective August 1, 2004; amended effective April 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-14

87-05-02-03. Code of Ethics.

1. The board will reference the 2024 principles of veterinary medical ethics from the American veterinary medical association as the standard code of ethics for the practice of veterinary medicine.

2. The board will reference the ?? National association of veterinary technicians in America code of ethics as the standard code of ethics for the practice of veterinary technology.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-03, 43-29-14

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-14

CHAPTER 87-05-03
ADMINISTRATION OF PROFESSIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM

Section

<u>87-05-03-01</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
<u>87-05-03-02</u>	<u>Agreement</u>
<u>87-05-03-03</u>	<u>Requirements and procedures</u>
<u>87-05-03-04</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>
<u>87-05-03-05</u>	<u>Mandated Reporting</u>
<u>87-05-03-06</u>	<u>Confidentiality of records</u>
<u>87-05-03-07</u>	<u>Liability</u>

87-05-03-01. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. "Administrator" means the professional health program that is designated through the agreement.
2. "Participant" means an individual referred to or enrolled in the program.
3. "Program" means the agreement set forth in section 43-29-15.1.
4. "Treatment plan" means a plan of care, rehabilitation, monitoring and maintenance, follow up or aftercare services, or a combination of these services provided by an organization or an individual authorized by the board or administrator to provide such services for a participant.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

87-05-03-02. Agreement.

The board may enter into an agreement with the administrator to undertake those functions and responsibilities specified in the agreement. The functions and responsibilities of the agreement may include the following:

1. Contracting with agencies or providers for diagnostic, monitoring, or treatment services;
2. Receiving and evaluating reports of veterinarians, veterinary technicians or applicants who are experiencing impairment or who are at risk for impairment;
3. Intervening in cases in which a veterinarian, veterinary technician or applicant is determined to need treatment;
4. Referring veterinarians, veterinary technicians or applicants to appropriate services;
5. Monitoring the treatment and aftercare services provided to veterinarians, veterinary technicians or applicants;
6. Educating veterinarians, veterinary technicians or applicants and the public about the functions of the administrator and the professional health program, and their relationship with the board; and

7. Performing other activities as agreed upon by the board and the administrator.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

87-05-03-03. Requirements and procedures.

In consultation with the board, the administrator shall develop procedures for:

1. Periodic reporting of statistical information regarding program activity;
2. Periodic disclosure and joint review of information the board deems appropriate regarding reports received, contacts of investigations made, and the disposition of each case;
3. Immediate reporting to the board the identity and results of any contact or investigation concerning an impaired veterinarian or impaired veterinary technician who is believed to constitute an imminent danger to the public or to the individual;
4. Reporting a veterinarian or veterinary technician to the board, in a timely fashion, the identity and the results of any contact or investigation concerning a potentially impaired participant:
 - a. Who refuses to cooperate with the administrator;
 - b. Who refuses to submit to an evaluation or treatment;
 - c. Who is not in compliance with a contractual treatment plan; or
 - d. Whose possible impairment is not substantially alleviated through treatment and:
 - i. Who the administrator determines is unable to practice veterinary medicine or veterinary technology with reasonable skill and safety by reason of illness related to the abuse of alcohol or other substances or as a result of any physical or mental condition; or
 - ii. Who may pose a threat to the health or safety of a patient or individual;
5. Reporting to the board, in a timely fashion, the identity of any participant whom the administrator learns of the filing of any disciplinary charges or actions or violations of chapter 43-29;
6. Entering contractual agreements with each participant in the program which make clear the administrator and program procedures, the responsibilities of the participants, and the consequences of noncompliance with the program or with contractual agreements, including the administrator's reporting obligations to the board; and
7. A policy by which a participant may obtain a second opinion review of recommendations by the administrator regarding assessment, monitoring, or treatment.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

87-05-03-04. Evaluation.

If the board determines that a veterinarian or veterinary technician currently exhibits possible impairment, the board may direct that an evaluation of the veterinarian or veterinary technician be facilitated by the administrator for the purpose of determining whether there is a current need for treatment or monitoring of the veterinarian or veterinary technician and to ensure they are able to practice safely. The administrator shall report the findings of this evaluation to the board.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

87-05-03-05. Mandated reporting.

A report by a veterinarian or veterinary technician, including a self-report or self-referral to the administrator, shall be deemed to be a report to the board for purposes of mandated reporting of impairment.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

87-05-03-06. Confidentiality of records.

Except as expressly provided under this article and section 43-29-15, the administrator may not disclose any personally identifiable information about participants other than board-ordered participants.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

87-05-03-07. Liability.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the administrator, or delegated individuals and members of any of these entities are not liable to any person for any acts, omissions, or recommendations made in good faith within the scope of responsibilities pursuant to this chapter.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-15, 43-29-15.1

ARTICLE 87-06

PRACTICE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Chapter

~~87-06-01~~ ~~Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship~~

~~87-06-02~~ ~~Veterinary Medicine~~

~~CHAPTER 87-06-01~~

~~VETERINARIAN-CLIENT-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP~~

Section

~~87-06-02-01~~ ~~Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship~~

~~87-06-02-01. Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship.~~

~~The establishment of a veterinarian-client-patient relationship as defined in subsection 9 of North Dakota Century Code section 43-29-01.1 may extend to all veterinarians within the same practice with access to the patient medical records.~~

~~**History:** Effective April 1, 2022.~~

~~**General Authority:** NDCC 43-29-03~~

~~**Law Implemented:** NDCC 43-29-03~~

~~CHAPTER 87-06-02~~

~~VETERINARY MEDICINE~~

Section

~~87-06-02-01~~ ~~Veterinary Medicine~~

~~87-06-02-01. Veterinary medicine.~~

~~Veterinary medicine includes telemedicine, laser therapy, chemotherapy and rehabilitation services.~~

~~**History:** Effective April 1, 2022.~~

~~**General Authority:** NDCC 43-29-03~~

~~**Law Implemented:** NDCC 43-29-03~~

ARTICLE 87-07
VETERINARY TELEMEDICINE

Chapter
87-07-01 Veterinary telemedicine guidelines

CHAPTER 87-07-01
VETERINARY TELEMEDICINE GUIDELINES

Section
87-07-01-01 Veterinary telemedicine guidelines

87-01-01-01. Veterinary telemedicine guidelines

When utilizing veterinary telemedicine:

1. A veterinarian shall establish a veterinarian-client-patient relationship in compliance with 43-29-12.2 before the provision of veterinary telemedicine services;
2. A veterinarian shall employ sound professional judgement to determine whether the use of veterinary telemedicine is medically appropriate;
3. A veterinarian shall obtain appropriate consent from the client;
4. A veterinarian shall conduct all necessary patient evaluations consistent with currently acceptable standards of care;
5. A veterinarian shall maintain patient records according to rules promulgated by the board; and
6. A veterinarian shall ensure that the client is aware of the veterinarian's identity, location, license number and license status.

History: Effective

General Authority: NDCC 43-29-20

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-29-20